but the conditions force many things, and public schools and progress can not stop and must go on even on an Indian reservation.

The census of Indians and the records of marriages, births, and deaths are the most difficult of the office work. Many of the Indians allotted here were and are scattered over the State. Many came here for allotments, expecting the Government would build them irrigation canals, houses, etc., which was not done, and they could not make a living upon the land allotted to them without water to irrigate, and they have been compelled to go where they could live. The most of them went along the Columbia River, where they could fish for their own subsistence and for the markets, and it is impossible to obtain an accurate census of these. There are no rations issued here, nor any annuities paid, consequently there are no inducements for them to report births or deaths to the office.

The reservation is too large for a person to be acquainted with all details, unless it is his especial duty to travel over the reservation for the purpose of gathering and recording these facts concerning the population. My employee force is too small and there are no funds at my disposal for this purpose, consequently the records on this particular point are not altogether accurate, but are as much so as it is possible to have them under the conditions.

The census transmitted under separate cover shows a population of—

Males	1,082
Females	1,229
Total	2,311
Males over 18	654
Females over 14	892
Between 6 and 16:	
Males	313
Females	320

There are only about 1,600 Indians on the reservation or that make any pretense of living here, and many of these are absent much of the time. Only about 1,300 actually reside here all of the time. They are all managing in some way to make a living and do not cost the Government anything, except the school.

The record of families has not been made and it is not possible to have it correctly done under the present conditions. I estimate that it will require the entire attention of one competent for that purpose for about one year, assisted by a good interpreter well acquainted with the population of the reservation.

Very respectfully,

JAY LYNCH, *Superintendent.*

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY INDIAN AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., July 29, 1902.

SIR: Pursuant to your instructions I have the honor to present this my fifth annual report relative to the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The Green Bay Agency is located at the village of Keshena, Wis., on the Menominee Reservation, 8 miles from Shawano, the nearest railroad and telegraph station. The Menominee and Stockbridge reservations are under the jurisdiction of this agency.

The census taken June 30, 1902, shows a population of 1,837, divided as follows:

	Menominee.	Stockbridge.
Males:		
Over 18 years of age	436	151
Under 18 years of age	243	121
Females:		
Over 14 years of age	393	165
Under 14 years of age	227	101
Total	1,299	538
Females between 6 and 16 years of age	168	76
Males between 6 and 16 years of age	166	84

Menominee.—The Menominee Reservation contains ten Government townships of land, or about 230,400 acres, of which amount 161,280 acres are located in Shawano County and 69,120 acres are located in Oconto County.

Logging.—Logging has been carried on on the Menominee Reservation for nearly 25 years. Prior to the act of Congress passed June 12, 1890, logging was confined to dead and down timber, but this act authorizes the Menominee Indians to enter into contract with the Government to cut and bank pine timber from their reservation. Since the passage of said act 204,099,560 feet of pine have been cut on the reservation, for which the sum of $2,473,729.76 has been realized. Of the above amount 15,000,000 feet were banked during the past winter. The price paid for banking averages about $4.75 per thousand feet. The logs cut during the season of 1901–2, after being duly advertised, were sold at Washington, D. C., to T. R. Morgan, of Oshkosh, Wis., on a bid of $17.27 per thousand feet, aggregating the sum of $259,050. After deducting $4.75 per thousand feet for banking, the logs brought a stumpage value of $12.52 per thousand feet.

There is still considerable timber on the reservation, consisting of pine, hemlock, oak, elm, basswood, birch, maple, and tamarack.

Industries.—The principal industries of the Indians at this agency are farming for the Stockbridges and farming and lumbering for the Menominee.

Farming.—All possible inducements are held out to the Indians to persuade them to cultivate their farms. They are encouraged by the issue of agricultural implements, etc. There are two farmers employed at this agency and the Indians are assisted in their thrashing, etc., and are given such instructions as they require.

It is noted with pleasure that the present tendency of the Government schools is to educate the Indians in industrial pursuits and to give less time to literary courses. It is hoped that if this practice is continued the Indian children who return to their homes after completing the courses at the various Indian schools will take to farming and continue the work commenced at the schools.

The estimated harvest of crops grown by the Menominee and Stockbridge Indians this season is as follows:

	Menominee.	Stockbridge and Munsee.
Wheat.....bushels..	1,500	500
Oats.....do....	14,000	2,500
Barley and rye.....do....	500	.....
Corn.....do....	3,000	3,000
Potatoes.....do....	6,000	2,000
Turnips.....do....	1,400	100
Onions.....do....	750	45
Beans.....do....	500	40
Other vegetables.....do....	1,500	40
Hay.....tons..	1,600	150

Stockbridge Reservation.—This reservation is situated in Shawano County and consists of 11,520 acres of land, a small portion of which is covered with merchantable timber. Most of the land is good farming soil. Farming is the principal occupation of these Indians.

A bill is now before Congress which provides for a distribution of the tribal property of this tribe and for a complete winding up of their tribal affairs. The plan of settlement upon which this bill is based was signed by more than a majority of the male adult members of the tribe. The minority party, consisting principally of the "Miller faction," are, however, bitterly opposing the passage of this bill. The Stockbridge Indians are an intelligent and industrious tribe, and the Department has long since been satisfied that they have reached the stage where they should pass out of existence as a tribe and become citizens. However, the tribe consists of numerous factions, each one of which wants the whole of the tribal property, so that up to the present time it has been impossible to effect any settlement with them. The bill above referred to provides for an equitable division of the tribal property, and it remains to be seen if the minority faction can frustrate the will of the majority.

Education.—There are two boarding schools located on the Menominee Reservation, the Menominee boarding school, a Government school, in charge of Superintendent Charles H. Koonz, with a capacity of 140 pupils, and the St. Joseph's industrial school, in charge of Rev. Blase Krake, with a capacity of 170 pupils.

The health of the pupils has been fairly good during the past year. There have been a number of cases of smallpox on the reservation, but fortunately it has been

kept out of the schools, and but for a brief epidemic of measles, which was promptly and ably looked after by the agency physician, the health of the pupils has been all that could be expected.

Water and sewer systems.—A water and sewer system was constructed at the Menominee boarding school three years ago, but has been a failure as a water supply. Plans are now being considered, however, for the extension and improvement of same.

Police.—Six policemen are employed on the reservation. There is a great deal of work for them to perform, as the reservation covers over 230,000 acres.

Temperance.—The greatest drawback to the improvement and prosperity of the Indians at this agency is the use of intoxicating liquor, and under the present conditions, with saloons adjacent to and on all sides of the reservation, it is impossible to prevent them from obtaining it. While the people residing in the adjacent villages complain to this office and to the Department about the sale of intoxicating liquor to Indians, these people invariably refuse to swear to a complaint against the violators or to give evidence against them. Prosecutions of saloon keepers are frequent but convictions are rare.

Intemperance is punished by confinement in the reservation jail; but as there is no fund provided by the Indian Office for paying the board of an Indian while confined in the reservation jail, and as friends are generally unwilling to feed them, it is often impossible to inflict the punishment an Indian deserves.

Religion.—The Menominee Indians are generally Catholics. There are three Catholic churches on the Menominee Reservation where services are held. The Stockbridge, with the exception of a few families, are Protestants. The Lutheran Church Society has a parsonage on the reservation and has a church, the construction of which cost about $1,500.

Day schools.—One day school is located on the Stockbridge Reservation and is in charge of Leroy A. McGee, assisted by his wife as housekeeper. Noonday lunches are furnished the scholars. As there are several private schools on the reservation there is considerable competition for scholars, and the attendance at the Government day school is not what might be hoped.

Sanitary conditions.—The sanitary conditions at this agency have been fairly good during the past year. There has been very little smallpox on the reservation during the past year and as a whole sanitary conditions have been very satisfactory.

The hospital at this agency is a great boon to the Indians. As a general rule the Indians can not afford to secure outside medical attention, and owing to the larger number of Indians cared for by the agency physician it is impossible for him to give the close attention patients frequently require where such patients may reside on the outskirts of the reservation, and in such cases the patient is removed to the hospital, where he receives proper food and the constant attention of nurses and where the agency physician is able to watch his case.

Conclusion.—As I have resigned my position as Indian agent, feeling that I can not afford to accept the reappointment tendered me, I wish to state in conclusion that during my administration of this agency I have endeavored faithfully and conscientiously to discharge my duties to the best of my ability. Unfortunately the Indian question is far from being solved, as the Indians are slow to accept reforms, and this with their extremely suspicious natures makes work among them very difficult, and there are perhaps few officials in the Indian service who on retiring and looking back at their work do not experience a feeling of regret that they have been unable to accomplish more toward the civilization of the Indian. I desire to thank the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the hearty cooperation he has given me during my term of office and to congratulate him on the many improvements which he has introduced in the Indian service.

Very respectfully,

D. H. GEORGE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MENOMINEE SCHOOL.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, *August 11, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the annual report of Menominee boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The school is located near the village of Keshena, Wis., 8 miles north of Shawano, the nearest railroad station. For health and pleasant surroundings the school could not be better placed.

The school farm consists of 360 acres, of which this year 49 acres are in oats, 35 in meadow, 15 in rye, and 4 in potatoes. The balance is in pasture and woodland. The crops for this year, owing to

their being poorly cared for in the spring, will not make the average they should, but will be sufficient to furnish the school with potatoes, grain, and hay for the year.

The buildings of the school plant are all quite old. Some of them are beyond profitable repair and should be replaced by new ones. The plant should be sufficiently enlarged to accommodate 200 pupils.

The water system of this plant is insufficient, furnishing but 1 cubic foot of water for each minute during which the pump is in active operation. Had fire occurred during the year the school would have been entirely without protection.

The sewer system, upon which a great sum was spent two years ago, is useless because of an insufficient amount of water furnished to keep it in proper order.

The heating system in the main building is entirely out of use and must be replaced before cold weather begins. It can not be repaired.

The enrollment for the year was 196, but the attendance, on account of sickness and other local conditions, fell quite low during the last half of the year.

Owing to the deteriorated condition of the buildings, the health of the children was not what it should have been. The school was visited by a severe epidemic of measles the past winter, nearly all the pupils contracting it. This left them in a debilitated condition, and in many cases pulmonary tuberculosis, toward which they are all much predisposed, followed, causing a mortality of more than 10 per cent of the average attendance. This was undoubtedly due in great measure to the faulty condition of the buildings and their heating and sewer accommodations.

The schoolroom work for the year in the grammar and intermediate departments has been very efficiently carried on, as has also the kindergarten work during the latter part of the year.

The industrial work of the school has afforded the girls the usual opportunities of learning the arts of cooking, sewing, and other work necessary to housekeeping. The boys have given most of their time to agriculture, which, if properly taught, is the most suitable occupation for the Indians of this tribe.

The school acknowledges two very profitable visits during the year by Supervisor House; also one visit by the supervisor of construction, Mr. Charles.

Hearty thanks are also extended to your office for the constant interest shown in the success of the school; also to the Indian Office for its expressed determination to look into the needs of this school and to make a more habitable plant of it.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHARLES H. KOONZ.

D. H. GEORGE,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

KESHENA, *August 6, 1902.*

SIR: In this my annual report of our industrial boarding school I take pleasure in recording a very successful year's work.

From the opening of school in September until the close in June the attendance was up to the full capacity. Little or no difficulty was had in getting the children in school, and, as stated, nearly all were in at the beginning, thus making it possible to classify properly and arrange for the work at once.

The school work has been of the best and results accomplished gratifying to all concerned. This does not mean that pupils have done more than may rightfully be expected of the average intelligent Indian boy and girl. In the lower classes the little ones, coming from Indian homes and peculiar surroundings, have shown remarkable aptitude in learning the English language, polite manners, games, and simple songs. In the higher classes progress has been steadily noted. The more advanced pupils have been taught to think some for themselves, and, so far as possible or practicable, to make a proper application of knowledge gained in school.

A due observance of legal holidays, a proper respect for the flag, and frequent lessons or talks on current events, especially of national importance, have tended toward making our children feel a pride in citizenship and their country. A few entertainments in which music, drills, speaking, etc., have been exercised have been beneficial to pupils and entertaining to visitors.

In the industrial line all that is possible has been done to teach both boys and girls to work and to form industrial habits that may cling to them when they leave school. The boys have been taught to milk, to care for stock, to do all kinds of work on the farm, to raise different kinds of vegetables in the garden, and thus make themselves good farmers. Besides this, some were making and mending shoes, others were helping and doing carpenter work, and a few made themselves useful in the bakery. The girls for the most part were very promising in their work. They readily learned to sew, to operate the sewing machine, to cut, fit, and make their own and boys' clothing, to make bread, to cook, to work in the laundry, and, in fact, become good housekeepers.

The general health of the school has been good during the whole year. During the severest weather in midwinter measles broke out in the neighborhood of our school, and also the horrible smallpox was coming nearer and threatened to harm us, but happily these diseases did not enter our school.

The number of pupils enrolled during the past year was 180—86 boys and 94 girls. The average attendance was 137.

Our school stock comprises the following: Horses, 3; cows, 6; swine, upward of 30; domestic fowl, upward of 150.

As to crops, our farmer's statement has the following: Hay, 30 to 40 tons; corn, 100 bushels; potatoes, 200 bushels; turnips, 50 bushels; onions, 8 bushels; beans, 5 bushels; besides other vegetables, as cabbage, carrots, parsnips, etc. The land held under cultivation by our school comprises about 50 acres; a small portion of this is used as pasture for the cattle. Our large garden, cultivated by the farmer boys, under the direction of their instructor, is an ornament to our premises and amply repays the care and labor expended upon it.

Acknowledging my appreciation for the courtesy you have shown us all along, I am,

Very respectfully,

BLASE KRAKE,
Superintendent St. Joseph's School.

D. H. GEORGE,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ONEIDA INDIANS.

ONEIDA INDIAN SCHOOL,
Oneida, Wis., September 1, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report for the Oneida Indian school and reservation.

This reservation contains 65,400 acres lying between the counties of Brown and Outagamie. The quality of land ranges from fair to good. The number of allotments is 1,501 and the number of families living on their allotments is 329. The Oneida are self-supporting and have been so for many years, perhaps always. An annuity of $1,000 for services rendered to the Government over a hundred years ago is the only money paid them.

The population, including those at school or employed in the school service, is as follows:

Males	1,048
Females	929
Males over 18	535
Females over 14	578
Children of school age	535

Farming is the principal occupation, supplemented by labor in the lumber camps off the reservation, and by the sale of dead and down timber from their allotments. The building of a creamery at the Episcopal mission and the market recently made for peas for canning have tended to increase the acreage under cultivation and in pasture. This season has been favorable for farming, and crops of hay, corn, grain, and potatoes are good.

The effect of the law allowing the sale of the allotments of deceased Indians will probably be to improve the roads and ultimately to bring the whole reservation more fully under the State law than it is at present. It will also afford a means of settling the numerous disputes concerning the descent of allotments, which in the past have occasioned this office much annoyance.

The claim of the New York Indians, in which the Oneida have an interest, has required much attention and is still unsettled.

Smallpox was prevalent throughout the State most of the year and on the reservation from December until May. There were about 50 cases on the reservation, with 1 death. Medical attention, medicines, and disinfectants were furnished by direction of the Indian Office. Pupils were kept thoroughly vaccinated and no case developed in the school.

Attendance at the boarding school was 194 for the year, a little smaller than it would have been but for the quarantine necessary to prevent the spread of smallpox. Most of the buildings are substantially built of brick, have been calcimined and otherwise repaired, and are now in good condition. All are heated by steam and have electric lights. Water supply is from an artesian well and is good and abundant. Sewers are in good condition, but may need extending.

There is not yet sufficient room to teach successfully all the household arts provided for in the course of study, and which should be taught in these schools, but instruction is given in all the duties pertaining to farm life, including care of cows, chickens, ducks, and pigs, making garden and planting trees, as well as cooking, sewing, washing, etc. Institution life here does not differ much from home life except that the family is larger and the discipline more strict. Schoolroom work covers the first five grades and includes also instruction in gardening, sewing, and bead and basket work.

There is one day school supported by the Government. This has an average attendance of 20 and it is doing good work.

A day school, with an attendance of 15, is supported by the Episcopal Church.

The Episcopal society supports a hospital and the Methodist Church has a comfortable hall for literary and social entertainments.

With these aids always at hand, and with the increasing number of young men and women returning from the advanced schools, I do not see anything to prevent their soon becoming fully able to look out for themselves and their property interests without Government interference.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH C. HART,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE AGENCY, WIS.,
Ashland, August 23, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fifth annual report of this agency, accompanied by the statistics called for by your office.

The reservations under my jurisdiction are as follows:

	Acres.
Red Cliff, Bayfield County, Wis	14,102
Bad River, Ashland County, Wis	124,333
Lac Courte Oreille, Sawyer County, Wis	66,136
Lac du Flambeau, Vilas County, Wis	69,824
Fond du Lac, Carlton County, Minn	92,346
Vermilion Lake (Nett Lake), St. Louis and Itasca counties, Minn.	131,629
Grand Portage, Cook County, Minn	51,840
Total	550,210

Census.—The Indian population is 5,106, the same being based on the census taken June 30, 1902. The following table shows the number in each of the eight bands of Chippewas connected with the La Pointe Agency:

Red Cliff	237
Bad River	833
Lac Courte Oreille	1,145
Lac du Flambeau	755
Fond du Lac	833
Vermilion Lake	773
Grand Portage	339
Rice Lake	191
Total	5,106

There is a net increase of 26 in the population over the census for 1901, a slight decrease in the Lac Courte Oreille, Lac du Flambeau, and Vermilion Lake bands of 26, being offset by a total increase of 52 among the other five tribes of Chippewa of Lake Superior. The popular theory that the Indians are slowly and steadily decreasing from year to year is certainly not sustained by the records of this agency.

The Rice Lake Indians are included in the official census, as they were in 1901. Their status is well known to the Department. They have no reservation, school, or fixed place of abode, but are wanderers on the face of the earth. All efforts of this office to provide for their permanent welfare seem to have failed. These Indians do not properly belong to the La Pointe Agency, but I have been able to afford them some relief during the past year in the distribution of supplies among the aged, sick, and destitute.

Using the last census, I have divided the Indians into the following classes:

Name of band.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	School children between 6 and 16 years.
Red Cliff	71	80	52
Bad River	299	300	159
Lac Courte Oreille	435	491	190
Lac du Flambeau	248	356	177
Fond du Lac	226	285	204
Vermilion Lake	213	232	154
Grand Portage	76	119	88
Rice Lake	49	52	52
Total	1,617	1,915	1,076

Schools.—During the fiscal year of 1902 there were five day schools and four boarding schools connected with the agency. St. Mary's and the Bayfield boarding school received no Government assistance. The other seven schools are supported and controlled by the Department.

I submit the required data concerning these schools, as follows:

Name of school.	Reservation where situated.	Average attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary per annum.
DAY SCHOOLS.				
Normantown	Fond du Lac	9	William Denomie	$600
Fond du Lac	do	20	Josephine B. Von Felden	600
			John L. Von Felden	300
Red Cliff	Red Cliff	24	Sister Seraphica Reineck	600
			Sister Victoria Steidl	300
Grand Portage	Grand Portage	18	Walter B. Phillips	600
			Hannah B. Phillips	300
Odanah	Bad River	75	Sister Macaria Murphy	600
			Sister Clarissima Walsh	480
BOARDING SCHOOLS.				
St. Mary's	Bad River	84	Sister Venantia	(a)
			Sister Celestine	(a)
			Sister Alicia	(a)
Lac du Flambeau	Lac du Flambeau	151	Reuben Perry	1,200
			Mary E. Perry	660
			Cynthia E. Webster	600
			Hattie E. Simmons	600
			Elizabeth Riley	600
Bayfield	Bayfield, Wis	38	Sister Anna Miller	(a)
			Sister Clementine	(a)
			Sister Irene	(a)
Hayward	Hayward, Wis	95	William A. Light	1,300
			Libbie C. Light	660
			Minnie E. Hoover	540

a Not Government employees.

No day school was conducted by the Government during the past year on the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation, but the mission school maintained there was allowed to be continued at the expense of the Roman Catholics. Two Franciscan Sisters have been authorized as Government employees for the current fiscal year, and the school is to be reestablished from September 1, 1902.

The Hayward boarding school provides educational advantages for the school population at the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation. This school was first opened in September, 1901, under very unfavorable circumstances. Clothing, subsistence, and equipments for the plant had not reached the school, and it took several months to restore order out of chaos. Being entirely unused to school work or school management, it was not surprising that, hampered by such difficulties, the newly appointed superintendent should not have made a success of the work. He resigned his position the 1st of April, 1902, and the present superintendent, William A. Light, was appointed. Under his efficient administration the school shows marked improvement along all the lines of work, and I look for a very successful year for 1903.

The Hayward school plant is not yet entirely completed. Improvements have been authorized and are now being made. A new barn and warehouse improvements are in process of construction, and the grounds are being graded and put in sightly condition.

The school is at present being ably conducted, during the severe illness of Superintendent Light, by School Supervisor J. Franklin House.

The boarding schools at Bad River Reservation and at Bayfield, Wis., have, as usual, been conducted by the Roman Catholics without expense to the Government, other than $100 in each case paid for the rental of buildings and equipments. A like sum is also paid for rental of the school plant at the Red Cliff Reservation, where two Franciscan Sisters are authorized as Government teachers.

The Lac du Flambeau boarding school has, as usual, had a prosperous and successful year under the able conduct of Supt. Reuben Perry. The year past was the seventh of Superintendent Perry's incumbency. As his report is filed herewith, I make no further comment on matters connected with this school.

There are two day schools located on the Fond du Lac Reservation, both being taught by Indians who are doing good work. The Indian population in the vicinity of the Normantown school consists of but a few families; therefore the school is a small one. At the Fond du Lac day school conditions are more favorable. The Indian village surrounds the school and the children are in regular attendance. Enlargement of the school building is a necessity, and a dwelling for the teacher and housekeeper should be provided. These matters have been presented in a separate communication.

The Grand Portage day school has been in charge, for two years, of W. B. Phillips and wife as teacher and housekeeper. The reservation is isolated during the winter months and residence there is very undesirable. Employees seldom remain more than one year, and the school has suffered in consequence from a constant succession of teachers. Under Mr. and Mrs. Phillips's management the pupils have made steady progress. The girls have been instructed in needlework and the boys in outdoor work. The display of drawing and kindergarten work which I saw on my last visit to Grand Portage would be a credit to any school.

The Odanah school has the largest attendance of any day school at the agency. New buildings have been added to the plant, and it is hoped that two more teachers may be authorized for the ensuing school year. The increased attendance and the good results obtained at this school warrant the additional expenditure.

The reopening of the day school at the Nett Lake Reservation is at present being considered by the Department. The Indians living there are very hostile to educational work and civilization generally. They are the hardest to control of any of the Chippewa under my charge. They refuse to send their children to the Vermilion Lake boarding school provided for them by the Government, and the advisability of furnishing a day school for them still remains an open question.

Missionary work.—The Roman Catholics still hold the field of religious and philanthropic work on both the Wisconsin and Minnesota reservations. There has been very little effort made on the part of other denominations to sustain services or carry on any religious work during the year. There are churches on all the reservations, and schools on three, which are maintained by the priests and sisters of the Franciscan order.

There is very little morality among the Chippewa. Indian marriages, or the taking of a wife without either a religious or civil ceremony, is the general custom, and the ties thus loosely formed are as easily broken.

Courts, police, and employees.—There are no courts of Indian offenses at this agency. Sixteen Indian policemen are employed on the seven reservations. It has, however, become a difficult matter to obtain policemen who will entirely abstain from the use of intoxicants. Constant removals from the force are made for this cause.

The Indians can everywhere obtain liquor without any difficulty whatever, and the authorities seem powerless to suppress the traffic. Particularly is this so in the case of the Fond du Lac and Grand Portage Indians. About 200 of the last-named band reside at the village of Grand Marias, some 35 miles from their reservation. With the advent of saloons and other evidences of civilization(?) at this place, the Indian population, once a thrifty and peaceable people, are becoming rapidly demoralized. Too stringent measures can not be taken to enforce the laws and prosecute the offenders.

I have no adverse criticism to make relative to the agency employees. My instructions are faithfully carried out and all duties satisfactorily performed.

The position of additional farmer was authorized last fall for the Grand Portage Reservation, and I have filled the same by the appointment of a man competent to superintend the timber industries carried on by the Indians themselves on their own allotments. I must again add that the salary of $60 per month, authorized to be paid to the farmers, is entirely inadequate for the services expected of them, and prevents me from obtaining the best men for the positions.

Roads.—There has been very little road making by the Indians. The tribal money heretofore used by the Bad River Indians for public improvements on their reservation became exhausted, and the building and repairing of roads, sidewalks, sinking of wells, etc., was accordingly discontinued. On the other reservations repairs to roads are necessary, but the Indians refuse to work unless they are paid and fed. The Government makes no appropriation for the highways and thus the work is at a standstill.

Allotment.—A schedule has been furnished by the Department to accompany the 697 patents for the Vermilion Lake Indians, to which I made reference in my last annual report. These patents are now being issued to the Indians. It is contemplated to resurvey the allotments of the Vermilion Lake Indians at the Nett Lake and Deer Creek reservations and to locate the Indians thereon.

Patents were received for five Indians during the year for allotments selected by them on the Bad River Reservation. Allotment schedules for 35 selections to replace allotments on which the timber had been destroyed by fire, and also for lands allotted to 352 married women and minor children of the Bad River Reservation, in accordance with the law recently passed by Congress, have been approved by the Department, but no patents have as yet been issued for the same.

Many of the Indians at the Lac du Flambeau Reservation are desirous of taking allotments, but I have been unable to obtain the consent of the older Indians to the

same. Allotment schedules are required to be made in open council, and thus far the frequent attempts made to have the list approved by the Indians have been unsuccessful. There is no reason why the chiefs and headmen of the band should prevent the younger Indians, who are entitled to allotments, from receiving the same, and I have recommended that the list of selected lands be approved without the consent of the Indians. The data following give information relative to allotments made at this agency and for which patents have been issued:

Reservation.	Allotments.	Males.	Females.	Acres allotted.
Lac Courte Oreille	702	443	259	54,862.13
Bad River	667	404	263	52,275.17
Fond du Lac	450	258	192	30,296.73
Lac du Flambeau	458	247	211	36,634.32
Red Cliff	205	108	97	14,166.01
Grand Portage	304	147	157	24,191.31
Vermilion Lake	697	354	343	55,507.34
Total	3,483	1,961	1,522	267,933.01

Agriculture—Farming is a secondary consideration on the Wisconsin reservations. The timber industries are the source from which the Indians derive the greater part of their revenue. When the pine is exhausted the Indians may become tillers of the soil, but being nomadic in their nature, it will be difficult for them to give up their roving life and settle down to work on their own allotments.

The greatest progress in agriculture has been made by the Indians of the Bad River and Red Cliff reservations. Sixty-five acres have been broken, stumped, cleared, and planted by Red Cliff Indians, and 50 acres broken and improved at the Bad River Reservation.

In most cases the Wisconsin Indians have comfortable houses, well furnished, including carpets, organs, and sewing machines.

Garden seeds and seed potatoes were issued last spring, and the usual subsistence supplies were purchased and expended for the relief of the aged and destitute to the amount of $1,500.

I have compiled the following statistics, evidencing the farming operations on each of the seven Indian reservations:

Reservation.	Oats.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Onions.	Beans.	Other vegetables.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Grand Portage	.....	.....	1,500	200	.....	.....	500
Vermilion Lake	.....	90	300	25	.....	.....	75
Bad River	800	400	5,000	1,000	150	.....	500
Lac du Flambeau	.....	250	3,500	2,000	100	50	300
Red Cliff	1,600	400	4,000	130	210	150	2,200
Fond du Lac	.....	550	1,800	250	100	.....	1,000
Lac Courte Oreille	2,000	1,000	2,000	500	.....	.....	1,000
Total	4,400	2,690	18,100	4,105	560	200	5,575

In addition to the foregoing, the Indians have raised 1,000 melons, 8,800 pumpkins, have cured 2,510 tons hay, made 4,650 pounds of butter, cut 6,150 cords of wood, and own 125 burros, 787 horses, 716 cattle, 460 swine, and 8,400 fowls.

Sanitary condition.—The sanitary condition of the agency might be considered good. The rule enforced two years ago of having back yards and outhouses thoroughly cleaned and renovated each spring has resulted in such benefit to the Indians that last year an order for such work was not necessary, as they did it of their own accord.

The good results from this renovation are evident to the ordinary observer, as many diseases, such as pharyngitis, diphtheria, typhoid fever, cholera morbus, and cholera infantum, which were quite prevalent two or more years ago, especially at Odanah, are now very infrequent.

Tuberculosis, rheumatism, pneumonia, and venereal troubles are the prevailing diseases. While consumption is hereditary in most cases, a great many contract it from exposure and improper living. It is not uncommon in the spring to see Indians walking in slush ice wearing mocasins which absorb the cold water as readily as a

sponge. Such exposure is bound to bring on colds, bronchitis, and pneumonia, repeated attacks of which render them more prone to consumption and rheumatism than they otherwise would be if they took proper care of themselves.

At the opening of the Flambeau Boarding School last September the agency physician was present and examined all the children that presented themselves for admission, and none but healthy pupils were accepted. This refusal to accept none but the best material, together with the improvements to the school plant in the way of sewers, steam heat, and bathing facilities, has been a great help in keeping the school in a healthful condition. Previously, when children were taken into the school with discharging scrofulous ulcers, it was not uncommon to have many of the scholars afflicted with sore eyes, whereas at present we seldom have a case.

The health of this school has been exceptionally good. Last fall there were a few cases of scarlet fever of a mild form, with no bad results from the same. When a case was discovered the child was immediately isolated and kept in quarantine until recovered, when he was given an antiseptic bath, and all clothing and the room thoroughly disinfected. In addition the dormitories were fumigated twice a week These measures soon stamped out the disease.

Last April 25 or 30 of the children suffered from an epidemic diagnosed by Dr. Davidson as ptomaine poisoning, contracted possibly from lard put up in tin cans. While some of them were quite ill, fortunately there were no deaths and all seem to have made a good recovery.

Last winter the Lac du Flambeau School hospital was enlarged by an additional ward, a room for the nurse, and a dispensary and dress room. At the same time a substantial stone foundation was placed under the whole building and a steam-heating plant put in, giving hot and cold water for bathing purposes. Last spring electric lights were authorized. I think the hospital will now compare favorably with any in the service. The most urgent need at present is more surgical instruments in order that a set may be on hand for the exclusive use of the hospital.

The Department each year enters into contract with Dr. G. A. Grafton, of Hayward, Wis., to attend to the health and sanitation of the Hayward Boarding School. He is required to visit the school three times each week or oftener if necessary. The health of the school has been very good. No epidemics of a serious nature have occurred. The most serious sickness has been that of Superintendent Light, who has been ill with pneumonia for several weeks, but is slowly recovering at the present time.

On August 12, 1901, the last smallpox patient was dismissed from the pesthouse, and I hoped that the agency was rid of the disease for all time to come, but on October 6 it was discovered in the Franciscan Sisters' School, at the Bad River Reservation, where it undoubtedly had existed for two or three weeks, but under the name of chicken pox. Some of the children had fully recovered when the disease was detected. At the time of the outbreak there were 75 day scholars in attendance. An investigation disclosed the fact that 22 of this number had smallpox, representing 19 families.

There was work to be done and plenty of it. The Sisters were kind enough to take the 22 cases discovered outside of the school under their care, and the school and 19 dwellings were then placed under quarantine. The agency physician virtually took up his residence at Odanah and appointed a corps of inspectors, each of whom reported to him several times a day the condition of affairs in his own district. The old pesthouse having been destroyed by fire the winter previous, a new one had to be provided, which was done at once. Soon the disease had assumed such proportions, owing to the number exposed, that at one time there were 40 people in the pesthouse under quarantine. At this time the city of Ashland quarantined itself against Odanah for sixty days, but the quarantine was lifted in about a month.

There were 199 cases among the Bad River Indians—54 in the Sisters' school, 22 placed in the school from families outside, and 123 people cared for in the pesthouse and in their own homes. In addition to the Indian patients many of the white residents of Odanah were afflicted with the disease, and the town of Sanborn was obliged to equip a pesthouse for their accommodation. The mortality was very light, only 3 deaths resulting from 199 cases. The last patient was dismissed December 7, 1901, just two months and two days from the time that smallpox was first discovered.

I desire to record here the faithful and efficient service rendered at this time by Dr. George S. Davidson, agency physician. To him is due the credit of wiping out the disease at the Bad River Reservation in so short a time and at such a comparatively small expense to the Government. Dr. Davidson was ably seconded and supported in all his efforts to care for the Indians and ameliorate their condition by the Government farmer and police of the said reservation.

An Indian by the name of Rising Sun, from the Lac du Flambeau Reservation,

visited Odanah during the epidemic of smallpox and on his return home was stricken with the disease on October 17, 1901, exposing his own family, consisting of his wife and daughter. Before they were dismissed from quarantine another Indian who contracted the disease at Woodruff, Wis., came home and exposed three other families. They were all dismissed from quarantine December 16, 1901. Thirteen people were quarantined. Three of that number had smallpox, but no cases resulted fatally.

When I paid their annuities to the Indians at Floodwood, Minn., I was informed that the Prairie Lake band had smallpox. I wrote for the agency physician to go there at once, which he did, and found 4 well-developed cases, one having died November 17, 1901, before Dr. Davidson arrived. The Indians were ordered to stay at home, and no Indians were permitted to visit them. They obeyed my instructions to the letter. On December 5 some provisions were sent to them, and on December 22 they were dismissed from quarantine. Six persons were afflicted with the disease and 1 died.

On January 11, 1902, a Vermilion Lake Indian was put in the county pesthouse at Ely, Minn., suffering with smallpox. He was dismissed February 5, at an expense to the Indian office of $23.90.

On January 1, 1902, an Indian by the name John Quagan, of the Lac Courte Oreille band, contracted smallpox while working on the railroad near Shetac Lake, Wisconsin. He came home and exposed his own family and three others on the reservation, and before they were released from quarantine another Indian came from a logging camp and exposed a number of families. This necessitated the maintenance of a quarantine at Lac Courte Oreille from January 1 to April 15, 1902, when the last person was dismissed. Thirty-one people in all were quarantined. There were 18 cases of smallpox and 2 deaths.

February 8, 1902, smallpox broke out on the Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn. It continued at intervals until April 17, when the last case was dismissed from the pesthouse. Twenty-one persons were quarantined. There were 11 cases and 1 resulted fatally.

On June 25 the agency physician was called to the Red Cliff Reservation and found one case of smallpox in a house occupied by 11 people, representing 4 different families. The house was immediately quarantined and all the necessary steps taken to prevent the spread of the disease. It is under quarantine at the present time.

While successful vaccination is a preventive of smallpox, it is a difficult task to accomplish among the Indians. It is almost impossible in visiting the reservation to locate all the Indians. They are a roving people, constantly leaving their homes looking for work in lumber camps, fishing, hunting, gathering berries, harvesting wild rice, or making sugar. Again, there are many unsuccessful vaccinations, and finally a majority of the Indians are bitterly opposed to it. They avoid the physician and in some instances force is necessary to accomplish the desired result. If they are obliged to submit to the operation they will remove the vaccine when the physician is out of sight. The schools afford the best opportunities for favorable vaccination, as in case the operation is not successful it can be repeated as often as necessary. Such being the case I would respectfully suggest that vaccination be made compulsory throughout the Indian Service.

Timber industries.—Logging operations were carried on on the Red Cliff, Bad River, and Lac du Flambeau reservations during the past winter with remarkable success. The market is such now that everything in the shape of a log is removed from the ground, increasing the cut from each allotment very materially. I expect that all the timber will be cut from the Red Cliff Reservation this coming winter, and the inhabitants will thereafter have to depend on farming for a living. As the amount paid for labor is about as much as the stumpage it is good policy to keep the mills running as long as possible. The timber remaining on the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation has not been disposed of as yet, but I hope it will before another season passes, as every year some of it goes to waste. My inspectors have given satisfaction to both the Indians and the contractors, and I hope to be able to report as satisfactory a season next year.

The Indian allottees of the Minnesota reservations are not allowed to dispose of their pine timber, but special legislation has permitted them to cut and sell from their individual allotments cedar ties, posts, and piling. Each Indian does the work on his own allotment, hiring additional labor if necessary. The Government has a general supervision of the whole. The work has greatly benefited these Indians and I hope more of them will engage in it during the coming winter.

The result of the timber industries on the Grand Portage Reservation up to July 31, 1902, is as follows:

16,635 cedar ties manufactured	$4,657.80
4,610 cedar poles manufactured	3,891.37
1,427 feet piling manufactured	71.35
Total	8,620.52

In addition to the foregoing there are about 3,000 cedar poles cut in the woods that are not included in my report. The Indians have received for their work and stumpage of their timber $6,900. The balance of $1,720 has been expended for necessary team work, and outside labor of white men.

Below I give a statement showing the status of logging operations for the season of 1901–2:

Red Cliff Reservation:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1901, and due from contractors	$97,365.59	
Received from sale of timber from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	57,521.71	
Received from advance on contracts	651.59	
Received from interest on individual Indian moneys	1,692.57	
Received from miscellaneous receipts	200.00	
		$157,431.46
Paid to Indians on timber accounts	26,443.48	
Paid to contractors on account of advance	4,502.52	
Paid for scaling and other expenses	1,277.50	
Balance on hand June 30, 1902, and due from contractors	125,207.96	
		157,431.46
Bad River Reservation:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1901, and due from contractors	114,505.90	
Received from sale of timber from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	126,577.78	
Received from advance on contracts	936.00	
Received from interest on individual Indian moneys	2,729.34	
		244,749.02
Paid to Indians on timber accounts	90,413.46	
Paid to contractors on account of advance	10,586.11	
Paid for scaling and other expenses	3,564.25	
Deposited in bank to credit of Indians	2,308.84	
Balance on hand June 30, 1902, and due from contractors	137,876.36	
		244,749.02
Lac du Flambeau Reservation:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1901, and due from contractors	48,191.08	
Received from sale of timber from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	22,351.92	
Received from advance on contracts	750.00	
Received from interest on individual Indian moneys	524.10	
		71,817.10
Paid to Indians on timber accounts	11,229.75	
Paid to contractors on account of advance	3,720.99	
Paid for scaling and other expenses	863.90	
Balance on hand June 30, 1902, and due from contractors	56,002.46	
		71,817.10
Lac Courte Oreille Reservation:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1901	1,412.76	
Received from sale of timber from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	1,242.33	
		2,655.09
Paid to Indians on timber accounts	943.70	
Paid for scaling and other expenses	62.62	
Balance on hand June 30, 1902	1,648.77	
		2,655.09
Summary of timber operations 1901–2:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1901	261,475.33	
Received from sale of timber	207,693.74	
Received from advance on contracts	2,337.59	
Received from interest on individual Indian moneys	4,946.01	
Received from miscellaneous receipts	200.00	
		476,652.67

Summary of timber operations 1901-2—Continued.

Paid on timber accounts to Indians	$129,030.39	
Paid contractors on account of advance	18,809.62	
Paid for scaling and other expenses	5,768.27	
Deposited in bank subject to Indians' check	2,308.84	
Balance on hand June 30, 1902	320,735.55	
		$476,652.67

TIMBER CUT.

	Feet.	Feet.
Red Cliff Reservation:		
White Pine	10,034,560	
Norway	650,430	
Hemlock	1,162,910	
Spruce	500,970	
		12,348,870
Bad River Reservation:		
White pine	26,102,760	
Norway	10,244,080	
Dead and down	148,380	
Shingle timber	610,000	
Hemlock	100,210	
Elm	7,760	
Maple	1,550	
Basswood	1,830	
Ash	950	
Cedar	9,120	
		37,226,640
Lac du Flambeau Reservation:		
White pine	4,199,030	
Norway	1,321,690	
Dead and down	516,500	
Shingle timber	128,960	
Hemlock	2,174,420	
Birch	1,790	
Basswood	42,440	
		8,384,830
Lac Courte Oreille Reservation:		
White pine	369,860	
Norway	209,730	
Dead and down	44,590	
		624,180
Summary:		
White pine	40,706,210	
Norway	12,425,930	
Dead and down	709,470	
Shingle timber	738,960	
Hemlock	3,437,540	
Spruce	500,970	
Birch	1,790	
Elm	7,760	
Maple	1,550	
Basswood	44,270	
Ash	950	
Cedar	9,120	
		58,584,520

In conclusion.—I gratefully acknowledge the cooperation and courteous treatment received from your office during the past year and the faithful service rendered by the employees of this agency.

Very respectfully,

S. W. CAMPBELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LAC DU FLAMBEAU SCHOOL.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU, WIS., *August 19, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my seventh annual report of the affairs of the Lac du Flambeau boarding school.

The plant is situated 3 miles west of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway station, on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation. The site is a beautiful peninsula nearly surrounded by three large fresh-water lakes, and shaded by many tall pine and smaller oak, birch, and poplar trees. The climate is healthful, but quite cold in winter.

Attendance.—During the year there were 168 pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of 151. The average age of pupils is 10.5 years. We have experienced no difficulty in securing the attendance of all suitable pupils of school age, and I am pleased to note that the parents are beginning to become interested in the education of their children and give the school their hearty cooperation and support. We have reached the point where the parent will bring his boy or girl of 5 or 6 and place it in school when told to do so and without any coercion.

Literary department.—During the first part of the year the work in this department was conducted by two teachers and a kindergartner, but in April a third teacher was appointed, who taught in the class room one-half of the day and gave musical instruction the remainder of the time.

During the latter part of the year special attention was given to the Course of Study, and to a certain extent the class-room programmes were revised to meet more fully its requirements. Sewing was introduced in the kindergarten, primary, and intermediate grades, and the work done and materials used were made the subjects of many interesting and instructive language lessons. The pupils, as recommended in the Course of Study, made cook books and took a course of illustrated lessons on the work done in the laundry, which were kept in book form. In the spring pupils, after a few weeks' indoor study of soils and germination, prepared small individual gardens under the supervision of their respective teachers and cared for them until school closed.

Twenty girls were given music lessons on the piano.

A class of seven have been recommended for transfer to Haskell Institute, but the required consent of the parents of three of these pupils can not be obtained, therefore only four will go.

Industrial training.—The boys have had their usual training in carpentering, blacksmithing, farming, gardening, and care of horses, cattle, hogs, and domestic fowls. The girls have been instructed in housework, laundrying, sewing, fancy work, institution and family cooking, and the care of milk and butter making. Both boys and girls have taken more interest in their work and been more proficient than in the past. Details have been changed monthly.

The following tables show farm and dairy products for the year and articles manufactured in the sewing room:

Beets	bushels	60	Aprons	number	146
Berries	quarts	2,100	Cases, pillow	do	21
Butter	pounds	1,105	Cloths, table	do	100
Cabbage	heads	2,500	Curtains, window	do	39
Cucumbers	bushels	40	Drawers	pairs	90
Hay	tons	30	Dresses	number	350
Milk	gallons	7,600	Pants, ladies'	pairs	55
Potatoes	bushels	600	Sheets	number	300
Radishes	do	45	Towels	do	290
Sweet corn	do	25	Undershirts	do	144
Turnips	do	400	Underwear, combination suits	do	170
Watermelons	number	500	Vests, ladies'	do	55
			Waists	do	156

Improvements.—Early in the year a central steam plant was completed, a steam pump installed, and steam machinery placed in the laundry, and in December and January the hospital was enlarged and an individual steam plant installed for heating it, and a complete sewer system was constructed, including a system of ring baths, tubs, and closets in the buildings. All of these improvements were greatly needed, and they add much to the efficiency of the school and make the work much more pleasant and satisfactory.

Needs of the school.—We are still using a school with rolling partitions between the rooms. These should be made solid and an addition built for assembly hall. Stone foundations should be placed under a number of the buildings which were erected on wooden underpinning. More land should be cleared and the farm enlarged.

Health.—The health of the school has been generally good; however, 6 pupils had to be sent home on account of pulmonary trouble, 4 of whom have since died. Those in school at the close of the year were in good health.

In conclusion, I wish to thank my superiors for uniformly courteous treatment and support and my assistants for efficient and intelligent service.

Respectfully submitted.

REUBEN PERRY, *Superintendent.*

S. W. CAMPBELL,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WINNEBAGO IN WISCONSIN.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL,
Wittenberg, Wis., August 21, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit below my tenth annual report of the Wittenberg Indian school.

The past school year has been in many respects a successful year, yet the fact that nothing has been done to improve the present unsatisfactory condition of the school

has to a considerable extent curtailed the work. The lack of reading, sitting, and music rooms is having a decidedly discouraging effect upon the more advanced pupils.

After the destruction of the boys' building by fire about four years ago, I had to break up the band and store the instruments, 18 in number, and my own personal property, for want of proper storage and practice rooms, which was a disappointment to all. The boys have been told from time to time that we would soon have a new boys' building with the necessary room, but our hopes have thus far not been realized.

The enrollment was allowed to go up as high as 115 and over during the winter months, chiefly from a sense of pity for the poorly fed and poorly clad children at the camps. The average attendance for the year, 105. This attendance is too high for the school, as the capacity will hardly warrant 100.

Deportment has been good during the year, no serious cases of bad behavior having been reported. One boy, a Stockbridge, ran away during the year, and, finding the lad had led the life of a tramp for a period of four years, no effort was made to have him returned.

The literary work progressed nicely, notwithstanding the departure during the year of two efficient teachers who have done splendid work for six or seven years. The lack of proper reading rooms has been detrimental to interest along this line of work. The class rooms have been used for this purpose, but have been very unsatisfactory.

The industrial department has given the best results. The suggestions contained in the course of study issued by the superintendent of Indian schools has been proven of exceptional value, the individual gardening method working admirably. Enough vegetables of all kinds will be raised for the school for this year, and all through the efforts of the pupils. The girls have, besides taking part in all domestic work at school, also been assigned individual gardens, which seemed to interest very much, and appeared to be a valuable lesson to them.

Excellent health has been enjoyed throughout the year, no deaths occurring, and but for the light epidemic of measles during the month of June, which inconvenienced some of the pupils for a few days, I would class the year just passed as among the best as to health during the past ten years.

Classes in singing have been maintained, entertainments have been given, and national holidays have been appropriately observed during the entire year.

Pupils have been allowed to give social parties occasionally, when all preparations, such as cooking, etc., have been done exclusively by the pupils.

A Sunday school has been kept up regularly, and pupils have been encouraged to attend services in the village churches.

In conclusion, let me add a little concerning the Wisconsin Winnebago under my charge:

The number of these Indians had decreased but 3 at the last enrollment. This fall, however, owing to the ravages of smallpox, I expect a decrease of 20 or 25 Indians. The total number on last roll is 1,399.

We succeeded last fall in getting more pupils into school by threatening to withhold annuities; this, in fact, was done in a few cases with good success. In this way we were able to enroll some 50 pupils at the Tomah school. The past year we have had enrolled here and at Tomah some 115 pupils of this tribe, but there are still 150 children not in school and for whom there are no school accommodations inside the State. The parents refuse to send their small children to school outside the State, but promise to send them all to school if we will furnish them the necessary accommodations here. I turned away 40 or more applications for admittance to school during last November and December for want of room.

During my tour of the State paying these Indians last fall a number of them tried to evade my order as to school attendance by stating that their children were attending the public school. By asking for certificates from the district-school officers, I found that very few of these children attended regularly and received any benefit by such attendance.

I feel it my duty again to call attention to the condition of the aged and infirm Indians of this tribe. It is sad to see the look of distress on the faces of some of these sober and well-behaved people, who range in age from 50 to 100 years, as they take their annuity amounting to $19.22 per year and depart for their homes in November with the conviction that this sum must supply them with food and clothing during the cold winter. Forsaken by the younger members of the tribe and with $19.22 a year, they are slowly wearing out their existence in actual starvation.

I have time and again brought these matters before the boards of the respective towns in which these Indians live, but they flatly refuse any assistance on the ground

that these people are wards of the Government, paying no taxes, doing nothing for road improvement, etc., and as a consequence are not entitled to support.

The young and strong Indians should be required to pay taxes, assist in road work, etc., and in return the aged and infirm of the tribe will be taken care of by the respective towns in which they live. If this can not be done it is the duty of our great and good country to care for the old and helpless Indians in some other way.

Respectfully submitted.

AXEL JACOBSON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN WYOMING.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SHOSHONI AGENCY.

SHOSHONI AGENCY, WYO., *August —, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fifth annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902; also census and statistics accompanying this report on separate forms.

Buildings.—The buildings at this agency and the Arapaho subagency, while old, have been repaired and are serviceable. An additional shed and tool room has been built at this agency.

Agriculture.—By direction of the Department and with the consent of the Indians, sufficient money was expended out of the proceeds of grazing leases to purchase ample supply of wheat and oats for the spring seeding. The Shoshoni tribe, being industrious, have a good stand of grain with a fair prospect of a good crop, equal or better than last year. The Arapaho, with the most seed and better land than the Shoshoni and better irrigating facilities, will, as was the case last year, have almost a total failure in their grain and hay crops. This condition is attributable to two causes—first, their indolent disposition; second, the great number of visitors that they have to entertain.

Allotments.—No allotments have been made during the year, as there has been no allotting agent on this reservation, a fact bitterly complained of by the Indians, as many worthless allotments have been made and most of the corners and lines have been obliterated, causing conflicts and confusion which can be remedied only by an allotting agent.

Education.—The school year just closed has been marked by general improvement all along the line at each school. A larger attendance, with less runaways, is the most noticeable feature. The advancement made in studies is a matter of much satisfaction to all concerned.

The Wind River school, situate one mile from this agency, with a capacity of 180, had an enrollment of 171 and an average attendance of 162 last quarter of school year. The only building done at the school during the year was a frame storehouse for tools and machinery, 24 by 18 feet. The school buildings, while not old, are in a dangerous condition owing to the poor construction, bad material, and defective foundation, causing a settling and cracking of the walls. The boys' building has been temporarily secured by iron rods through the building each way in both first and second story. This, however, is only a temporary makeshift. The main building, used for dining room, kitchen, girls' dormitory, employees' quarters, superintendent's office and quarters, also the school building, are in need of immediate attention, as the walls are parting. (See Supervisor Chalecraft's recent report on these buildings.) The school farm has been successfully and profitably cultivated, and a large amount of vegetables raised for school use.

The Shoshoni Mission school, 1½ miles west of this agency, is conducted by Rev. John Roberts, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. This school receives no Government aid, but is supported by the Church and the products of the school farm. Only girls are received. It can accommodate 20. Last quarter its enrollment was 17, average attendance 13. Rev. Mr. Roberts is the most conscientious and painstaking man on this reservation, often neglecting self and family in the interest of the Indians.

St. Stephens Mission school, 3 miles from the subagency and 25 miles from this agency, receives no Government aid, is under the control of the Catholic Church, in charge of Rev. Father F. P. Sansone, S. J., assisted by Rev. Father A. Valpolini and seven sisters. It has a capacity of 125, an enrollment of 78, with an average attend-