REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT MOHAVE, ARIZ.

FORT MOHAVE, ARIZ., *July 1, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor herein to transmit my annual report of the Fort Mohave Indian Industrial School for fiscal year 1902.

The school opened under the most favorable circumstances. It has closed, as it opened, very happily and pleasantly.

The schoolroom work has been very satisfactory. More literary progress has been made than last year.

Industrial work.—Much practical industrial work has been done by the shop and industrial details. The old barbed-wire fence has been removed; a neat and substantial picket fence has been built around the school premises and painted white, which adds much to the appearance of the school grounds; the debris from ruins of girls' building has been removed and school grounds graded with refuse of adobes; with the assistance of some irregular Indian laborers adobes have been made and the walls of a nice shop building 25 by 72 feet built. I regret that this building was not finished, because no carpenter could be engaged to do the woodwork. I hope to have it completed and in successful operation early in the next fiscal year. The boys' home and bath house have been neatly repainted, the bath house repaired, and a solid concrete floor put in. In addition, the regular repair work has been kept up.

The blacksmith and plumbing details have made very commendable progress. The engineer details have done remarkably well. Not an accident with the machinery has occurred in this department. All the machinery, including irrigating and fresh-water plants, is in perfect repair and doing excellent work.

The farm, garden, and stock are in prime condition. I have never seen the farm and garden look better. Three crops of alfalfa have been harvested, and the fourth is nearly ready to cut.

The children have had an abundance of vegetables and milk for their table. The fruit, consisting of apricots, grapes, and figs, is doing well. I desire to plant some more of these varieties and also some pear and plum trees, which I think can be raised successfully in this climate. I shall apply for authority to purchase these trees in the near future.

The sewing room has been very successful. Many of the larger girls have been taught to draft patterns, cut and fit dresses, and to do many other kinds of plain and fancy sewing.

The class in domestic science has made very commendable progress. Some of the creamy, white loaves of bread made by this class would be a credit to any first-class baker.

Besides the regular laundry work for the school, details in the laundry have been taught to do family washing by hand. They have taken great interest in the work and are justly proud of their success.

Attendance and deportment.—The attendance has maintained its former excellent standard.

The deportment of the pupils has been all that could be desired. They have been kind, courteous, obedient, and affectionate. They are beginning to understand and appreciate the moral teachings they have received. By patient, continuous, and sensible teaching I think these children may be reclaimed and that a hopeful future awaits them. They have good minds and good hearts, the indispensable essentials for the upbuilding of good and true manhood. I regard the change in character of the pupils the greatest good accomplished at this school or that can be accomplished at any school.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been very good. One has died at the school and one at the camp. There is a decided increase in the tendency toward consumption among the camp Indians, due to their mode of life. The physician has treated all with skill, good judgment, and untiring fidelity.

Music—Athletics.—The classes taking piano lessons have done well. The band and orchestra have made excellent progress. They now play good music with taste and expression. I regard the Mohave, as a tribe, the most talented in this line of any full-blood Indians I have ever met.

The athletic sports and military drill have been kept up during the year. They have been great features in developing the pupils, making their school life bright, and attaching them to their school.

Outing.—Seven pupils have been placed in families at various times during the year. All have given good satisfaction. Many more are wanted. All are reported to me as very trustworthy and very efficient.

Course of study.—The new school course has been followed as closely as possible. It has been considered quite helpful to pupils and employees.

Improvements to be erected.—The girls' home and a school building are to be erected during the next fiscal year and the shop building finished. These improvements are badly needed and will greatly increase the facilities for teaching; also add much to the comfort of pupils and employees.

Improvements needed.—A children's kitchen with modern equipments and a dining room are badly needed. I would earnestly urge that $25,000 be inserted in the next Indian appropriation bill for this purpose.

Needs of the Indians.—Something should be done for these Indians. This year the Colorado River has failed to overflow. They can not raise gardens without water. Starvation stares them in the face. As before stated, irrigation and small allotments would enable these Indians to support themselves; without it they must go very hungry. I would earnestly urge that their condition receive your early attention.

Thanking you for your courtesies and kindnesses of the past year, I am,

Very respectfully,

JNO. J. MCKOIN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PHOENIX, ARIZ.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., *September 1, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the twelfth annual report of Phoenix Indian School.

The school is beautifully located 3 miles north of Phoenix on Central avenue, the popular Phoenix driveway, and an electric car line runs from the city to the entrance. The extensive grounds are well laid out and beautifully kept, the school being an attractive point for numerous visitors.

The school farm consists of a quarter section lying under the Grand Canal, about 60 acres of which are in alfalfa and 60 acres are uncultivated on account of lack of water. Steps are being taken to increase the water for irrigation by pumping from wells. An additional 80 acres has lately been purchased for $4,300 under a special appropriation. This includes a water right in the Arizona Canal, although 10 acres of it lie under the Grand Canal also. It is one mile east of the school, and the soil is better adapted than that of the old farm for raising fruit and vegetables; but the water supply in the canals is so limited that it must be developed from wells for irrigating this tract to secure the full value of the land to the school. When the water supply is assured the amount of stock raised can be largely increased, and gardening and fruit raising will receive the attention they deserve.

During the year an assembly hall of brick was completed, at a cost of $7,313, and a brick addition to the girls' home, for bathrooms and lavatories, at a cost of $4,573. A cottage was moved and enlarged by the school force and much repair work done. The product of the wagon and harness shops was taken by the Indians as fast as turned out. A considerable amount of lumber and other building material has now been purchased for making the necessary repairs to the buildings in accordance with the excellent suggestion of Supervisor Charles, who inspected the buildings in March and April. New buildings are authorized, and plans have been submitted for an addition to the large boys' dormitory, an addition to the dining hall, a new hospital, and a dairy barn.

The average attendance for the fiscal year 1902 was 657, taken from 28 tribes. The appropriation for 1903 provides for 700 pupils, an increase of 100. About 100 Mexican mixed bloods have been returned to their homes and their places filled with pupils from the reservations.

Four boys and two girls graduated with honor from the common-school department, while no other pupils were found to have completed the industrial courses. The new Course of Study has been put into full operation, and the industrial work is given the prominence it deserves.

The school was favored with pleasant visits from several officials. Miss Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, made this her headquarters for about six weeks during the winter and assisted the teachers in introducing the Course of Study. Inspector A. M. Tinker made a thorough inspection in April, and Supervisors Charles and Holland each took up his special work. Special Agent Frank M. Conser made an unofficial visit, and to all we are indebted for helpful suggestions and hearty commendations. In February Major-General MacArthur, in company with Governor Murphy and prominent citizens of Phoenix, reviewed the battalions of pupils and addressed the school, leaving most pleasant memories.

I desire to express to the officers and teachers of the school my appreciation of their hearty cooperation and support, and to the Indian Office my thanks for prompt compliance with requests and most courteous treatment and kindly assistance generally ever since I have been connected with the service, and especially since I took charge of this school, January 8, 1902.

Very respectfully, C. W. GOODMAN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF RICE STATION SCHOOL.

RICE STATION BOARDING SCHOOL,
Talklai, Ariz., August 15, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of Rice Station Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

School opened on September 1 with 175 pupils, and the balance came the following day. The parents of the children were notified by the agency police that the pupils were to be returned promptly on the 1st of September, and without a single exception they were all here either on the first or second day; therefore the enrollment and average attendance were practically the same, which will be seen by the following statement:

	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
First quarter	213	213
Second quarter	215	215
Third quarter	211	208
Fourth quarter	209	208

The children all seemed well contented and happy, and we rarely had occasion to punish them. Respect for authority is a leading trait of the Apache Indian.

New buildings.—A power house, 28 by 35 feet, constructed of white stone, attached to the ice plant; carpenter shop, 30 by 40 feet, constructed of the same material, and a hay barn and cattle shed, 40 by 60 feet, constructed of lumber obtained from the Government sawmill, have been erected during the year. The new ice plant, with a capacity of 2 tons per day, has been a great benefit to the school, furnishing sufficient ice for the school, as well as the San Carlos school and agency, and cold storage for beef, potatoes, etc.

Farm.—This department I consider the most important connected with the school, as it is a teacher for the old Indians as well as the pupils. It required a great deal of hard work to open a farm here, as the mesquite and cat-claw bushes were very thick, and as they have exceptionally large roots it was very difficult to remove them. It also required a great deal of work to cut down the hill sand, fill the holes where adobe bricks were made, and get the ground in proper condition for irrigation. I feel, though, that the time and labor were well spent, as we have been complimented several times by visiting officials on the condition of the farm and grounds.

There are about 50 acres under cultivation, of which the greater part is seeded to alfalfa, and we will cut enough hay this year to supply the school stock. Ten acres of young orchard were put out in February, which is in a healthy growing condition. The garden has furnished an abundant supply of summer vegetables for the pupils.

Schoolroom.—The result attained in this department has been encouraging, although very little progress was made outside the primary work. The pupils were taught to form sentences of English words and to read readily the charts and primers used in the school. They took a special interest in vocal music and showed a preference for the national songs, and have made wonderful progress in this line. The pupils are all full-blood Indians, and could not speak a word of English when the school was opened, less than two years ago. They have applied themselves to the English language with a zeal that shows that they appreciate the hard work of the teachers during the year and try in every manner possible to please them.

Sanitary.—Owing to the excellent water and sewerage system installed at the school and the perfect drainage, the health of the pupils has been good. Two little girls were found to be in poor health and were allowed to go to their homes upon the recommendation of the physician, where they died in a short time. Both were returned to the school by their parents for burial. It is a lamentable fact that there was no provision made for sick pupils when these buildings were erected; therefore when pupils become seriously ill we have to send them to their homes.

In conclusion, I desire to thank your office for the many courtesies shown me during the year, and for whatever good has been accomplished due credit should be given to the able corps of assistants at the school.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT A. COCHRAN, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT BIDWELL, CAL.

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., *August 28, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the fifth annual report of the Fort Bidwell School, being the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Attendance.—The enrollment reached 56, with an average attendance for the year of 44½. The low average was caused by the pupils not coming in until late in the fall; many of them were out with their parents hunting and visiting, and did not return until the snow came and drove them to the towns for shelter. Of the number enrolled 20 were Pit Rivers, that being the largest number of this tribe that has ever attended.

Health.—The health of the pupils during the year was exceptionally good. Smallpox was prevalent in the surrounding country, but by care and watchfulness it was kept out of the school.

Class room.—The work in this department was very satisfactory, considering the many grades in charge of one teacher. Four creditable entertainments were given during the year.

Industrial.—Practical instruction in cooking, sewing, laundering, dairying, and general housekeeping has been given the girls. The boys have had practical training in farming, gardening, stock raising, irrigation, etc.

Farm and garden.—The yield of grain hay was not as great as was expected, considerable damage being done to this crop by ground squirrels. The garden also suffered from their frequent visits. The oat crop, which was cut for hay, amounted to 40 tons. The first crop of alfalfa amounted to 5 tons, and the second cutting will be about the same. The potatoes will probably amount to 250 bushels. There were also raised rhubard, lettuce, radishes, pease, beans, onions, carrots, beets, cabbage, squash, cucumbers, and tomatoes.

The flower garden has furnished a good supply of bouquets. Pansies and sweet pease are the best producers, pansies being in blossom nearly all of the year. Geraniums, carnations, nasturtiums, cosmos, and all of the hardier plants do well here.

The Indians.—The Paiute living in this vicinity are good workers for about two months of each year. During that time they are employed in the hay harvest as stackers, for which they receive $2 per day and subsistence. The balance of the year they do odd jobs when they can not live without it, but as long as they can manage to get a meager living without work they do so. They are inveterate gamblers, and spend most of their time playing cards or the hand game. They bet everything they possess, even their clothing. They have been allotted lands which are of practically no

benefit to them. They can do nothing without water, and the available supply has been appropriated by the white settlers.

The Pit River Indians are more progressive. A few of them have improved their allotments and are trying to make homes. They are good workers, and are employed by the ranch owners the greater part of the year. They are also very fond of gambling. Many of the younger men of both tribes are good horsemen, and are employed to break the range horses raised in this country. Some of them own a number of horses themselves, and have sold several head for use in the cavalry.

Special Allotting Agent W. E. Casson, with two surveyors and assistants, has examined, surveyed, and set the corners on nearly all of the allotments in the Susanville land district. This has been of great benefit, as the Indian has been shown his allotment and all disputes in regard to boundary lines have been permanently settled. Mr. Casson is greatly interested in the advancement of the Indian, and has done much to encourage them in sending their children to school both here and at Greenville.

Conclusion.—Supervisor M. F. Holland's official visit was pleasant and beneficial. The employees have been earnest and faithful in their work during the year. Thanking you for favorable consideration during the year, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORTON H. MILLER,
Industrial Teacher and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF RIVERSIDE AND PERRIS SCHOOLS, CALIFORNIA.

AUGUST 15, 1902.

DEAR SIR: Complying with usual instructions, I have the honor to submit my report for the year, as follows:

The average attendance at Perris for the year was 225, with an enrollment of 293. As has been the case for a number of years, the buildings were very much overcrowded. While the instruction from an industrial standpoint was very poor, yet the girls obtained considerable knowledge in housework and kindred matters through the outing system and otherwise. The boys received considerable information in woodwork, shoemaking, and some blacksmithing. Farming, gardening, horticulture, etc., were not taught, it being impossible to do so with worthless soil and no irrigating water. As a whole, however, the pupils did very well considering conditions, yet I can not say the school did the work it should, all owing to improper location and the utter impossibility to teach Indian pupils the art of self-support in a neighborhood where the most energetic of the American people failed to make a livelihood and were forced to leave for other fields. Homes were abandoned, houses moved away, and desolation reigns.

The beautiful structures designed for the Riverside School are completed, 11 in all, of the mission type. The corner stone of the main school building was laid on July 18, 1901, with a concourse of people present estimated at 10,000. Many prominent men of this and other States were present. Since that time great interest has been centered upon the Riverside School, known as the Sherman Institute, and many are the visitors from various parts of our country who have visited the site. At this time pupils are flocking in, and by September 1 the school no doubt will be filled to overflowing.

The school farm of 103 acres is one of the finest bodies of land in California. It lies under the most ample and largest irrigating system in the southern part of this State. The garden is furnishing in abundance everything that is needed. Up to the present 600 one-half gallon cans filled with tomatoes and about the same of plums have been put up, and were it not for the great amount of work necessary at this time in making ready to open school on September 1 the canning would be continued. It is intended that pupils be instructed here to the end that the Indian of California may occupy a higher plane in social affairs and finally become a part of the body politic and swallowed up therein, so that Indians as a distinctive people may finally be lost, and the future generation will not be known as Indians, but all classed as American citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARWOOD HALL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GREENVILLE, CAL.

GREENVILLE, CAL., *July 1, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the Greenville Indian Industrial School, located at Greenville, Cal., 55 miles northwest of Beckwith and 87 miles northeast of Oroville and Chico, these being our nearest railroad points. The year just closed has been one of advancement along all lines. The attendance has increased, we have a better class of pupils, and the discipline has been so nearly perfect that the little exceptions are not worth mentioning.

Industrial departments.—Besides keeping up the repairs, the industrial teacher during the year, with the assistance of the boys, has built retaining bins in the commissary and pantry, raised a most excellent garden, cleaned out the underbrush from among the shade trees, built a furnace in the laundry, and cut about 50 cords of wood.

The seamstress and girls detailed for her department have manufactured all clothing necessary for the pupils, besides the mending, and found time, mostly outside of regular hours, for teaching the older girls embroidery. The laundry department has been without criticism. This is in charge of a full-blood Digger Indian woman, and no change is desired.

Literary department.—The schoolroom work up to the 15th of February was not satisfactory. Up to that date one teacher did all the work in the eight grades, with 72 pupils. She was earnest in her efforts, and did all that it was possible to do under the circumstances, but with meager results. At the date before mentioned Miss Pope, our former kindergartner, was returned, and the congested condition of Mrs. Paine's work was thus relieved. Since that time much has been accomplished, and more will be done next year.

Attendance.—There has been an increase in attendance for the last three quarters of about 12 per cent over the same period of the previous year. The girls' dormitory was filled, and we had to give out the word that we could take no more girls. We already have more applications of girls for admission the coming year than we can accommodate. Boys are harder to get, but we have a good prospect of filling up that side of the building during the coming year.

Health.—There have been two deaths during the year, both dying at home of tuberculosis. When it becomes evident that these children are doomed, the parents want them to come home to die. It is sadly pathetic. After they have gone home we exercise such care over them as can be done in sending them food, clothing, and medicines and furnishing them respectable burial.

Last fall I requested the Department to send us some vaccine matter. It proved to be very poor, producing varioloid in nearly every case. About the same time smallpox broke out at Janesville and Beckwith, finally getting into the vicinity of the school, and was very fatal among the Indians. These facts, together with the fact that the varioloid produced eruptions, gave rise to the report that the disease originated at the school and caused some feeling against it. I am glad to say that this feeling has almost entirely disappeared, and has given place to a feeling among many of its former enemies that the school is doing a good work among the Indians and making better workers of them.

Needs.—The main building was erected in 1897. The floors and stairs were made of soft pine. After five years of service these are very much worn. They must be replaced during the coming year, and I advise that they be laid with maple, or some other very hard flooring. This will cost considerable in the beginning, but will be cheaper in the end.

There are three rough board buildings, which were erected temporarily after the fire a few years ago. These have never been painted and are not things of beauty. I had intended having them whitewashed, but now think it advisable to work the material into a two-story building, properly built and finished; this building to be used as a storehouse.

Closets in the dormitories should replace the disease-spreading "cans." No more remains to be said in regard to lighting and heating than was said in my report last year, other than that we have escaped a fire thus far.

I acknowledge a visit from Special Agent D. W. Manchester, who came on a special matter in April. His visit was pleasant to us and very helpful. Not because it is supposed to be the thing to do, but because we owe it, we desire to thank that office for making things as pleasant for us as possible during the year and for many courtesies in many things.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES E. SHELL,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LEWIS, COLO.

FORT LEWIS SCHOOL,
Breen, Colo., August 30, 1902.

SIR: Below I have the honor to submit report of this school for fiscal year 1902:

Attendance. The average would have been over 300, but in carrying out instructions regarding the elimination of pupils not having the required degree of Indian blood it was reduced to a fraction over 265. For the quarter ending June 30, 1902, the average was but 180, this being the quarter in which the directions concerning "White Indians" were put into force. At that time there yet remained a number not entitled to be present, but who could not be returned to their homes until transportation funds for the year 1903 were available. There were no deaths during the year.

Capacity.—This has been held at 300, but since the great decrease in attendance the new dining room, built for 150 pupils, has been put to the purpose of its construction and the old dining room utilized as a boys' dormitory. Until the capacity of the dining room is increased the capacity of the school must be considered as being 150.

Water.—For several years there has been a great scarcity of this, owing to successive seasons of drought, and the limited supply afforded by the La Plata River, which furnished us, having been appropriated by ranchmen in the vicinity. Had it not been for some fine springs on its grounds the school would have had to be abandoned several years ago, for the river bed was dry all during the summer months. Besides these springs on the grounds there are others about a quarter of a mile north of the plaza, on the school land. Before the period of droughts set in these springs produced a large amount of water running to waste. To utilize it a terra-cotta sewer pipe, 8 inches in diameter, was laid at a depth of 2¼ feet, running from the springs to a cistern built on the river bank, close to the pump house, but the repeated dry years have so decreased the flow of the springs that but little water is obtained from this source.

The storage reservoir recently constructed a mile north of the school should assure us a sufficient supply of water for domestic purposes, provided the priority rights of the school be established. Without such rights we will not be able to secure water enough at any season to fill the reservoir, for ranchmen are realizing that storage reservoirs, even on a small scale, and built on their own lands, are necessary for their future protection, these reservoirs to be filled at the very season when we expect to fill ours, but we, having no rights fixed by the court, can be shut off until the reservoirs of all those having "rights" are filled.

Repairs.—The storeroom and guardhouse, both stone buildings, have been reshingled. A number of rooms have been replastered, almost entire, and afterwards kalsomined. Wainscoting of sitting room in girls' dormitory and of halls of brick building used as hospital has been done, all by labor of school carpenter and pupils.

General.—The new course of study was followed as closely as conditions would allow. Each teacher's pupils prepared, planted, and cultivated a plot of land, and as a sale of vegetables that might be raised was assured to the pupils, the proceeds to go to them, the failure of their crops, after their promising appearance in the early summer months, through want of water, must have been comparatively as disappointing to them as was the failure of their crops through the same means to the farmers in the neighborhood. As an object lesson as to how indispensable irrigation is to farming in this section it was invaluable.

Employees.—With but one exception the school officers have been efficient, zealous, and loyal, and excepting a short period, for which but one employee was responsible, the harmony and peace for which the school is known has obtained.

Needs.—A class-room building, an extension of dining room, if capacity of school is to be over 150; a lighting plant, electric or gas.

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. BREEN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., *August 31, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit my twelfth annual report of the Grand Junction Indian Training School, it being the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

General.—Since my last annual report the hospital, schoolhouse, and assembly hall have been moved to more desirable locations, and a handsome new dormitory of pressed

brick, two stories and basement, capable of accommodating 65 girls, and a one-story pressed brick warehouse have been erected. As arranged to-day we have the prettiest planned plant I have seen in the service. When our lawns have had the time necessary to the growth of trees, shrubbery, and grass the place will certainly be one of beauty. Between twelve and fourteen hundred loads of gravel have been placed on the walks and drives, and yard ditches for irrigating the lawn are almost complete. Lawn hydrants will assist and be of value, but will not supply water fast enough, without making them too numerous for good appearance, to secure a stand and establish a sod.

Industrial work.—There has been considerable improvement over last year. In some of the industrial work the employees in charge have done the work well as tasks, and while this makes a good appearance a vital principle is left out. Not left but because of an intention to omit or desire to shirk, but because the employee does not apprehend or apply the pedagogical principles that should underly and give tenor and direction to the work. It is not a fault, but a lack in the employee that necessarily produces a low grade of work and an equally low grade in the standing of the employee.

The Wednesday evening classes were again worked along the lines of object lessons as classes instead of as a mass. As classes they were taken where objects could be studied when this was more convenient than taking the objects to the class.

Literary work.—Though this work was fairly well done as a whole it suffered some because of necessary interruptions and changes. The changes required to put the work in line with the course of study, while not radical to a degree, caused a deviation from the course and plans in view, and I feel lessened enthusiasm of teachers, not because of lack of willingness, but because the pupils were slightly adrift in their expectations and less energetic in their work.

The indoor gardening, comprising seed testing as to percentage of germination, as well as watching the effects of graded planting, were equally interesting to pupils, teachers, and occasional visitors.

Water and sewerage.—The inefficiency of the water system has been rendered yet more trying during the year by the breaking of the city reservoir and later by the giving out of the pump. It is greatly annoying to have our water supply cut off without notice with a meal half prepared. With notice we can draw enough water to complete and get through a meal. Frequently during the past year we have found the supply was cut off in the city and the whole school disarranged, out of patience, and waiting an indefinite convenience. I have been frequently impressed with the belief that it was a mistake to cut out of the contract with the city the clause requiring them to notify us when our supply was to be cut off. There is no remedy for this annoyance but an independent water plant belonging to the school. If the present appropriation will install such a plant, we would not only have more satisfactory service, but certainly at less cost.

Improvements needed.—Mess hall for pupils. This should contain a dining room capable of seating comfortably 250 pupils; china closet and linen closet; a kitchen of capacity equal to that of the dining room, with closets for kitchen furniture and baking utensils; storeroom capable of holding two weeks' supplies of subsistence; bread room for two days' supply. In front of the dining room should be halls or vestibules large enough to hold the outer clothing of all the dining room will accommodate, and in some part of the building should be a room for the cook.

Shops building—This should be a two-story building, with carpenter shop, paint shop, and blacksmith shop below, and shoe shop and harness shop, tailor shop, printing office, and broom factory above.

Superintendent's cottage—Three thousand dollars; for accommodation of superintendent and family.

Heating, except in the new building, is by ordinary soft-coal stoves, and should be changed for the sake of better economy, better sanitation, and greater safety to buildings and other property, and, too, it should be changed because of the fact that other schools of the same size are equipped with the machinery for better methods and greater comfort, and as these things become known pupils naturally seek the better conditions and make the keeping of the school filled a much more difficult matter. These facts do not end it. With all the evils and dangers of coal stoves, we are left with cold halls and passageways; children are too frequently forced to dress standing on cold floors because the fire did not burn; and when it does burn employees are forced to give time to looking after the stoves needed elsewhere, lest such conditions are brought about as will endanger the health of children passing from an overheated room into the cold, and, too, to see that a conflagration is not started that in a very few minutes would destroy more property than several times the cost of a more efficient and less expensive method for apparatus and cost of construction necessary to make a change.

Fire escapes.—This should include means of fighting fire. At the large boys' dormitory is a permanent wooden ladder and the building has stairways, so there is a minimum of danger. The girls' dormitory has iron ladders where needed, but both hospital and small boys' dormitory have stairs at central hall and in second story at the back of the building. An iron ladder should be placed on the front porch of each of these buildings to give outlet at the front as well as the back of the building. In addition, at least two light portable extension ladders and a hose cart carrying 600 feet of 2½-inch hose and 3 nozzles should be kept in readiness, provided the plan recently submitted by Engineer Pringle is carried out. So long as we are without water pressure to reach the ceiling of the second story we are not in need of fire ladders, hose, or hose cart.

School products during the year have been as follows:

Sewing room:		
Aprons, check		343
Aprons, white		25
Aprons, blue denim		5
Cases, pillow		357
Cloths, table		25
Curtains, window		27
Curtains, blue denim		9
Curtains, oilcloth		6
Dresses, apron check		10
Dresses, C. B. white		4
Dresses, gingham		27
Dresses, duck, printed		58
Dresses, gray flannel		27
Dresses, basket ball		10
Dresses, night		72
Pants, boys'		8
Sheets, unbleached		101
Skirts, flannel		24
Skirts, white		43
Suits, union, boys'		38
Suits, underwear		227
Suits, union		118
Towels		559
Sewing room—Continued:		
Waists, boys'		8
Carpenter shop:		
Frames, hay		3
Leveler		1
Lighting plant		1
Roller		1
Screens, window		45
Table		1
Wagon bed		1
Farm and garden:		
Eggs	dozen	216¾
Hay	tons	16
Shoe shop:		
Shoes, boys'		259
Shoes, girls'		127
Shoes, mens'		166
Suspenders		75
Dairy:		
Beef	pounds	4,402
Butter	do	373
Hides		5
Milk	gallons	8,866

Very respectfully,

THEO. G. LEMMON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS.

HASKELL INSTITUTE,
Lawrence, Kans., August 15, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, as the nineteenth annual report of Haskell Institute, the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Each year Congress appropriates for the support and education of Indian youth at Haskell Institute a large sum, allowing $167 per year for each individual. The following individual expense account of an average pupil at Haskell Institute shows how this money has been expended during the past year.

Transportation	$13.06
Clothing	19.33
Subsistence	30.50
Light	2.90
Fuel	13.99
Water	2.16
Class-room supplies	2.00
Shop and miscellaneous supplies	8.11
Instructors	57.57

That the money appropriated each year is being advantageously expended is certainly shown by this statement and by further account of what is offered in the way of instruction. The boys have regular instruction in farming, gardening, dairying, carpentry, stone masonry, brick masonry, plastering, blacksmithing, wagon making,

painting, harness making, shoe making, baking, printing, and in mechanical drawing, joinery, and forging. The girls receive regular class instruction in sewing, cooking, laundering, and general housekeeping. All pupils receive regular class-room instruction in grades from the kindergarten through the grammar school grades. A commercial course, a normal course, and a kindergarten training course are offered the few who may be prepared and show special aptitude for such training.

In addition to all these opportunities for hand and head training, careful attention is given to heart training. Students are offered regular courses of instruction in Bible study. Gospel services are held each week, and many lectures are provided which tend to lift the students onto a higher plane of thought and life. Physical training is carefully encouraged and directed. The social features of the school life are fostered. Thus it will be seen that each individual has a very unusual number of opportunities offered him.

During the year 1902 an average of 689 pupils have had these advantages at Haskell Institute. Sixty-six instructors, 40 white and 20 Indian, have been employed during the year. Although an unusual number of changes have taken place among the employees during the year, the work has been done well and the students have made satisfactory progress.

Although at times the results of the work do not satisfy the on-lookers, to those who are in the work and therefore have opportunities to observe the gradual development of individuals there is more and more of encouragement and satisfaction. The following report of graduates previous to the classes of 1902 is given as one of the proofs of the permanent good results of the training:

Normal graduates:	
Teachers	16
Housekeepers	8
Engineers	2
Clerks	2
Seamstresses	2
Matrons	2
Graduate students	3
Bookkeepers	2
Bank cashier	1
Farmer	1
Bandmaster	1
Occupations unknown	2
Domestic graduates:	
Housekeepers	3
Seamstresses	3
Laundress	1
Students	9
Commercial graduates:	
Clerks	8
Stenographers	7
Industrial teachers	2
Cattleman	1
Clerk in store	1
Printer	1
Township assessor	1
Occupations unknown	3
Industrial graduates:	
Tailor	1
Steam fitter and plumber	1
Wagon maker	1
Painter	1
Blacksmith	1
Steam engineer	1
Shoemaker	1
Printer	1
Farmers and stock growers	4
Graduate student	1

Of these 95 graduates, it is positively known that 77 are at work earning their own living, and in many instances contributing toward the help of needy parents or supporting in a respectable way a little family of their own.

Of the 41 graduates of the classes of 1902, there is not one but who is qualified to make a record equal to those made by graduates of the earlier classes. While this record deals only with graduates, observation proves that a good percentage of undergraduates are also making excellent records. True, the percentage of successes among undergraduates is not as large as among graduates. This fact is a strong argument in favor of the continuation of thorough educational work.

Such proofs as the above record of the effectiveness of thorough educational work and an ever-increasing demand from among the Indian population for enrollment at this school have led to demands for larger accommodations and better facilities. Therefore during the past year many improvements have been made, the principal one being the erection of a domestic building, providing commodious quarters for all lines of domestic training. This building will be occupied September 1, and will make it possible to give the girls of the institution still better advantages. In fact, the conditions for domestic training will be ideal. The institution is justly proud of its facilities for domestic training, and of the fact that the girls are now to have advantages for domestic training equal to those the boys have had for industrial training.

A large, well-built barn, with capacity for 24 horses, the farm tools, grain raised on farm, and 100 tons of hay, was built by the boys during the fall of 1901. During the past spring and present summer five employees' cottages have been built by the boys. Stone and brick work, carpenter work, painting, plumbing and electric work,

and the plastering, all have been largely done by boys under the direction of school mechanics. This work has given an excellent opportunity for mechanical instruction, and considerable money has been saved. There was an appropriation of $3,000 for the barn. The lowest bid received, after twenty-one days' advertisement, was $3,500. This was rejected, and the barn was built by student labor for $2,700. The appropriation for employees' cottages was $5,000. The lowest bid was $7,500. By building with student labor, quarters with greater capacity than was proposed by the plans on which the $7,500 bid was made have been built within an expenditure of $5,000.

I give these facts not merely to show that it is not always wise to build under contract, but also to show that the Indian students have capacity for mechanical work, and that the students do perform a very great amount of hard labor. The facts are that the boys and girls, as well as employees, in this school work very hard. There is no time for idleness. Every hour has its duty, and that duty is cheerfully performed. This insures contentment while in the school and develops industrious boys and girls to go out into the world when the school life is completed.

The summer season of 1901 was exceptionally hot and dry and as a result the agricultural work was almost in vain. Almost no corn, oats, or grain of any kind was raised. The early vegetable crop was good and the tables were well supplied with vegetables. Late table vegetables were very scarce but an unusually large crop of sugar beets and turnips was raised. From a little less than 1 acre were gathered 1,000 bushels of sugar beets. These were fed to the cattle during the winter instead of grain and the results were very satisfactory. The flow of milk kept up well and the cows came out of the winter fat and sleek.

The present farming season has been unusually good and, except on low land where crops have been drowned out, the yield will be heavy. Vegetables of all kinds are plentiful. In fact, there has not been a season during my connection of sixteen years with the institution when there has been such a variety and abundance of vegetables. Pupils' tables have been abundantly supplied with lettuce, radishes, onions, peas, beans, beets, cucumbers, squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, cabbage, potatoes, cauliflower, carrots, parsnips, etc. A 10-acre tomato field gives promise now of yielding enough tomatoes to last the family of 750 children throughout the entire year after paying the expenses of canning. The corn crop will be very good. The hay is exceptionally heavy, and the yield will aggregate approximately 600 tons. The farm and garden work has been especially heavy during the past year and the boys as well as employees deserve commendation for the interest shown and the work accomplished.

The trade departments have also accomplished a very great deal in the way of manufacturing besides keeping up the legitimate work of giving systematic instruction. About 60 wagons were made in the wagon, blacksmith, and paint shops, 150 sets of harness in the harness shop, 1,200 pairs of shoes in the shoe shop, 1,200 suits in the tailor shop, other industries a proportionate amount of work required in their respective departments.

The academic work was conducted on much the same lines as during former years. An unusually large number of changes took place in the teaching force, and this was cause for some irregularities, but as classes were moved into the beautiful new school building new interest and greater enthusiasm was aroused and thus any discouragements that there may have been were forgotten.

The academic course of study now provides for one year's kindergarten work, for the eight grades, a preparatory year and two years following in either the normal or the commercial course. Grades I to III, inclusive, form the model school, in charge of the critic teacher and four Indian assistants, graduates from the previous year's normal class. The kindergarten, the normal, the commercial, and the music classes are each in charge of special teachers. The commercial class is becoming so popular that another teacher is needed.

Vocal music is given to all classes but the commercial, and instrumental music to about 30 pupils. Besides the regular class work in vocal and instrumental music, there have been a choir of 16 members, a mixed chorus of 24, a girls' chorus of 16, a male orchestra of 14, and a band of 40. These different organizations furnish music for the Sunday services and all other public exercises.

The work in all grades from the seventh up is arranged upon departmental lines.

All holidays were commemorated by public school exercises. Many other entertainments by classes and societies were given, of which the most noteworthy were the preparatory, the normal, and the commercial class-day programmes given at the end of the school year.

Four literary societies have been maintained during the year, holding their sessions two Friday evenings of each month. The Sarah A. Brown and the Montezuma

societies consist of all the young women above the fifth grade. The Lincoln and the Invincible societies of the corresponding young men. The lower grades meet in their respective class rooms on the same evenings to discuss current events, sing, and listen to carefully selected stories read by the teachers in charge. Each society is governed by officers of its own choosing from among its own members. Parliamentary usage is followed. A teacher or critic is in charge of each society, but the management is left very largely to the pupils, to inculcate in them a feeling of self-responsibility.

One Friday evening of each month has been devoted to the monthly social, held either in the gymnasium or in the corridors of the school building. The fourth Friday evening of each month has been devoted to a public entertainment of some kind.

On June 25 there were graduated 9 from the normal course, 8 from the commercial, and 2 from the kindergarten training. Three of the normal graduates will remain as assistant teachers next year, under the supervision of the critic teacher.

The enrollment during the year has been 576 boys and 377 girls, making a total of 953. The average attendance was 689, there being 60 tribes represented.

The addition to the school building which was completed last fall gives commodious quarters for the school work. In the addition there are 12 large, well-lighted and well-ventilated rooms, besides two corridors that are used as class rooms. The building is heated and ventilated by the gravity system and lighted by electricity.

The greatest need at present is for a larger room for the library. This is in charge of a regular librarian, and is open all day and every evening besides a few hours on Sunday, and is often crowded with pupils. During the year a carefully selected list of 380 books and 43 periodicals was added to the library. The books, besides those for general reading, include 4 for the tailor's department, 6 for the painter's, 3 for the shoemaker's, 6 for the blacksmith's, 2 for the engineer's, 3 for the carpenter's, 4 for the gardener's, 4 for the mason's, 29 for the farmer's, 9 for the domestic science, 15 for the commercial, and 4 for the medical. The periodicals include 25 monthly magazines, 13 weekly papers, and 5 dailies.

Special notice should be made of the change in policy with reference to religious training in Indian schools. Early in the fall of 1901 a request was received from Charles S. Lusk for the privilege of having the Catholic priest of St. John's Church, of Lawrence, visit the school for the purpose of giving the Catholic children religious instruction. As it has always been the policy of the Indian Bureau studiously to avoid any sectarian religious training, the request was denied. An appeal was then made, with the result that the honorable Secretary of the Interior directed that any denomination that might make the request should be allowed not to exceed three hours per week for the religious instruction of students of the school of their respective denominations. Although this gives any denomination an opportunity to do home missionary work, but one denomination has begun work, viz, the one that made the request to be allowed to do so.

All young people, and especially Indians, who are a special mark for all kinds of temptation as they go out into the world for themselves, should have most careful Christian training, and although it is to be regretted that this training must come through denominational religious instruction, it is at the same time cause for rejoicing that three hours per week may now be given to Christian work without fear of criticism or disapproval. Since the ruling referred to was made, employees have felt free to do active Christian work and there have been excellent results in Bible classes and in the voluntary Christian organizations.

The Young Women's Christian Association has had a membership of about 125 girls, the Junior Young Women's Christian Association a membership of 75, the Young Men's Christian Association about 100, and the Junior Young Men's Association about 50. Many boys and girls have been greatly helped by meeting together in these associations and through the inspiration of heart-to-heart talks have begun to live really consistent, thoughtful, Christian lives.

Certainly the well organized industrial training school, with its wide-awake academic teachers and its skillful industrial teachers, a majority of whom are willing Christian workers, is an ideal institution for developing the all-sided useful citizen. Such is the object of the work at Haskell Institute, and the work of the year of 1902 has been conscientiously contributed toward that end.

I desire to mention publicly conditions that have largely contributed toward a successful year. The appropriation was liberal, supplies were delivered more promptly than usual and the quality was very satisfactory. Authorities have been promptly and liberally granted, and the hearty cooperation of your office in all undertakings for the institution has encouraged best effort.

Very respectfully,

H. B. PEAIRS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH.

MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH., *August 23, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

The average attendance for the year has been 243.

The schoolroom work has been modified to conform very nearly to the requirements of the new Course of Study, and the interest of pupils has been increased thereby.

Industrial work has been generally satisfactory, except as to class work in the different departments, which was not reached last year owing chiefly to lack of suitable accommodations, epidemics of measles, etc., having caused the occupation of several rooms for isolation and detention which were needed for class work.

Omitting any enumeration of articles manufactured, the general improvements are: An additional boiler for steam heat; a heater and oil separator for using exhaust steam; a silo; addition of eight cows to the school herd; the addition of plum and apple trees to the stock on hand; the removal of the unsightly troughs from the old dormitory and substitution of tile below the surface and incidentally the provision of a good supply of rain water for washing pupils' hands; setting shade trees; completion of the terracing of the front lawn to make the parts symmetrical; securing a supply of water adequate to the needs of the school; strengthening the foundations of the ells of the old dormitory to prevent the ashlar work from separating from the rest of the stone wall, and other less important betterments, not the least of which is the making of butter for the school.

There has been earnest, faithful work on the part of employees, and ideals and standards of excellence are in no wise lowered. The year has been a prosperous one, in spite of the severe epidemics.

I desire to express my sincere thanks to you for generous support and valuable suggestions.

Very respectfully,

E. C. NARDIN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL AT MORRIS, MINN.

INDIAN SCHOOL, *Morris, Minn., July 9, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Morris Indian Industrial School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The Morris Indian Industrial School has been conducted under Government supervision since 1897, at which time it was purchased from the Catholic Mission Board. The present superintendent took charge October 1 last, receipting for property to Supervisor Chalcraft, then temporarily in charge.

Attendance.—The school then had an attendance of 102. The capacity is rated at 160, and the appropriation is for 150. As soon as funds were available the attendance was increased to 175 and remained near that figure for the remainder of the year, making the average slightly above the number appropriated for. Efforts to fill the school were hindered considerably by the prevalence of smallpox among the reservations of Minnesota and by the fact that the more desirable pupils have been transferred to other schools.

Health and sanitation.—The school physician reports the general health better than in previous years. There was one death from consumption and one from heart disease. The former had no home to which he could be sent. The body of the latter was sent to her home for interment. In addition to these, three pupils showing strongly marked tendencies to consumption were sent to their homes.

Improvements.—The girls' old dormitory has been reroofed, and the building formerly used as a boys' dormitory has been repaired and converted into shops, a gymnasium, and a band room. There were constructed 160 individual wardrobes for pupils, and the basements in the dormitories were rearranged to allow rooms for coarse clothing. Besides these, many minor repairs were made to the plumbing and to buildings. Three thousand forest-tree seedlings of elm, ash, box elder, and soft maple have been planted and are being cared for.

Employees.—The position of laborer was discontinued and that of clerk established January 6. The force of employees was of average efficiency and it is believed has been decidedly improved during the year. There were six resignations, and with possibly one exception the new employees were improvements over the former ones. The position of disciplinarian is to be replaced by that of engineer for the ensuing

year. Those on duty at the end of the year are, with but few exceptions, interested in the general welfare of the school and willing to work for its upbuilding, even though it be in lines without their regular duties.

Discipline.—There has been no dungeon, no guardhouse, and no room in which pupils were locked up in lieu of a guardhouse. The behavior of the pupils at the school and in the town has been exceptionally good. No cases of drunkenness or drinking of intoxicants are known to have occurred, and the use of tobacco by pupils has ceased. There have been four runaways, and two of them voluntarily returned. Two boys have been expelled. The withholding of privileges has been the most effective mode of punishment.

Industrial.—Excellent training has been given the boys in the care of stock and general farm and garden work, and much useful experience was afforded a detail of four boys in carpentry. An interesting and thus far successful experiment is being made with two boys who are apprenticed in the town of Morris, one to a printer and the other to a blacksmith. After six months both employers report excellent work and conduct. It is hoped that events may justify the extension of the idea so as to include a large number of pupils.

The girls have done well in general housework and in the laundry, also in institutional cooking, but have made little progress in such cooking as is of use in homes, owing to the lack of an employee having both time and other qualifications for such instruction. The sewing room had no competent instructor until the last quarter of the year, and then the pressure of accumulated work was such as seriously to handicap the instructor.

Literary.—There are three teachers, one carried as principal teacher and another as kindergartner. All teach a full day, and the kindergartner is the music teacher. The class-room instruction has not been up to date in method, although it has been conscientiously done and has proceeded without interruption or change of teachers. A class of nine has completed the seventh-grade work and it is hoped will complete the course of eight grades next year. There were no graduates and no baccalaureate addresses this year.

The pupils have maintained The William Morris Literary Society, and their programmes would do credit to many more pretentious institutions. Membership has been voluntary, but has included nearly all of those of suitable advancement.

A band of 12 pieces has practiced regularly and with fair results. Their playing is rated at much more than "fair," but their progress has not been so marked as would be desired. The band is in general demand for public occasions in Morris and adjoining towns. Piano lessons have been given to four girls throughout the year, and their advancement has been quite satisfactory. The singing of the pupils as a whole is exceptionally good.

Inspecting officials.—To Supervisor Edwin L. Chalcraft the school is indebted for much in the way of reorganization before its being turned over to the present superintendent. In May Supervisor J. Franklin House paid an appreciated visit of four days and in June Supervisor Charles gave much needed advice concerning the repair and remodeling of buildings.

The school is in need of a new laundry, steam heat for the large frame building, an addition to the school building for an assembly hall, and a superintendent's cottage. It is impossible in this climate to heat large buildings comfortably with stoves or to do satisfactory laundry work without a good building and modern machinery. The completion rather than the enlargement of the school is desired and urged.

While the year's work has been attended by many difficulties, the support from my associates in the school and from your office has enabled satisfactory progress to be made. The location is healthful and beautiful, the relations with the people of the village cordial, and the attitude of the pupils and employees loyal.

Very respectfully,

JNO. B. BROWN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT VERMILION LAKE, MINN.

VERMILION LAKE SCHOOL,
Tower, Minn., August 26, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this the fourth annual report of the Vermilion Lake School.

The average attendance for the year was 145. The number of pupils from the Nett Lake band of Indians remained the same. Most of the pupils were from Fond du Lac,

White Earth, and other reservations in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Runaways were infrequent. The conduct and progress of the pupils has been more nearly satisfactory than ever before.

The health of the school has been good. There were no cases of any contagious or infectious disease.

The school garden, which is slowly being brought into a productive condition, furnished an abundance of "green stuff" during the summer and potatoes enough to last through the year. A little more land has been cleared. This summer we have for the first time cut some hay. While clearing land in this country is a slow and exceedingly laborious process, we will in a few years have as much hay land as we need.

Several changes in the corps of teachers disturbed to some extent the literary work, yet the pupils showed unusual interest. This is due in part at least to the encouragement received from friendly visitors, who have inspired both pupils and employees. We are particularly indebted to Mr. T. F. Cole, of Duluth, who is sending seventeen copies of current magazines to our reading rooms. The success of the reading rooms—and they are a success, because the pupils read—is in no small measure due to Mr. Cole. I would like to mention all the friends of progress and civilization who have in any way aided or encouraged us. Sufficient to say, though, that both pupils and employees are benefited by the knowledge that there are people outside of our little school who are interested in and look with favor upon our work.

Religious exercises have been conducted at the school by Father Buh and Rev. Mr. Ellis.

An effort has been made to conduct the work in all the departments along the lines indicated in the Course of Study, which we consider the best manual ever placed in the hands of employees in the Indian service; yet in many instances, owing to unavoidable conditions and limited ability of employees, we are not as near the indicated lines as we would like to be.

Thanking your office for continued courteous treatment, I am,

Very respectfully,

OLIVER H. GATES, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT SHAW, MONT.

FORT SHAW, MONT., *August 27, 1902.*

SIR: I respectfully submit the tenth annual report of this school.

There is little to report out of the ordinary routine of the school. The school was filled to its capacity September 23, which was the earliest date in its history. The attendance was maintained without difficulty, the fourth quarter of the school having an average attendance almost equaling the enrollment, with no runaways. The cooperation of several of the Indian agents in discouraging runaway pupils in the second and third quarters of the school year made running away very unpopular, so that the fourth quarter left us with a clean record in this matter. The indications are at this writing that the school will be filled and the attendance maintained with equal success the ensuing year.

The school was without a gardener and dairyman from August 11, 1901, to July 14, 1902, and four different persons have had the farm work in charge during the year. This has been somewhat disorganizing to this department of the school. However, at this time we have both of these positions regularly filled, and a favorable closing of the season is anticipated.

We have found the Course of Study very helpful, and expect it will be much more so the ensuing year. The course of study with reference to individual gardens was carried out on a small scale, and preparations are now being made to carry it out more extensively each ensuing year. The average age of the pupils of the school is 12 years. It will be the policy of the school in its future selections of pupils to increase the average age so as to have as large a percentage as possible competent to take up the individual garden and farm work.

It seems to me that in the training of children of this section agriculture by means of irrigation, stock raising, and everything pertaining thereto should be given first importance. The Government and individual Indians on the various reservations from which this school draws have been giving this matter much attention. It will be the object of the school to supplement this work in every way possible in order that when these pupils will have returned to their reservations they will be able to take up the work understandingly.

Sun River, a beautiful mountain stream, passes through the middle of the reservation, which consists of 35,000 acres of land. Aside from this, the reservation is supplied with a number of very valuable springs, supplying an abundance of water for stock. We have at present about 400 cattle and 37 horses. While we have been able to handle this amount of stock heretofore on 5,000 acres, we find that the rapid increase of stock demands more land, on account of which we added, on the west end of the original school site, about 3,000 acres of bottom land that has been used as common range for sheep, cattle, and horses—mostly sheep. It will require a few years of easy pasturage in order that this land may recuperate. It is the intention to add an additional amount of similar land to the east end of the present farm this fall, which will give us under fence about 12,000 acres of land. Our cattle are rapidly increasing, and by the time this land is in condition for pasturage we will have sufficient stock to graze it.

There is a small ditch taken out of Sun River about 9 miles above the school site. This was taken out by the soldiers for the purpose of supplying the campus and trees, and during a dry season it more than taxes its capacity to do this. There are extensive irrigation systems being taken out of this river, and in order to insure a priority of right and to secure sufficient water for the eventual use of this school a ditch should be taken out at an early date. This ditch would irrigate about 3,000 acres of bottom or first bench land, also about 2,000 acres of upper bench land that is at present of very little value, but when irrigated produces the best of alfalfa, blue-joint, and, in fact, grasses and grains of all varieties indigenous to this climate and locality.

With an adequate irrigation system, this school can produce its own meat, flour, and vegetables, besides placing articles of this nature upon the market, thereby helping largely in the support of the school. The entire reservation, properly irrigated, will accommodate about 2,500 head of cattle and horses, sufficient to carry on the work of an institution of this size.

There have been few improvements in the school plant. Considerable material and labor have been expended to keep buildings in repair, it not being considered advisable to make extensive expenditures upon buildings that must necessarily be replaced shortly.

Very respectfully,

F. C. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GENOA, NEBR.

GENOA INDIAN SCHOOL,
Genoa, Nebr., September 16, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Special attention was given during the year to organizing the industrial work. All pupils in the school received systematic instruction in some line of work. Boys who were too small to learn a trade or do farming or dairying were given lessons in woodwork and in the use of needle and thread—sewing on buttons and mending rents in their garments.

The girls too small to engage in regular work were given lessons in sewing, darning, mending, etc. Cooking and sewing classes were taught throughout the year. All boys not learning trades in shops were given lessons in the use of tools in the carpenter shop.

A course in agriculture was taught in the schoolrooms, taking the work in nature study and agriculture as outlined in Course of Study. Boxes were in all schoolrooms, where seeds were planted and carefully watched. In the spring each teacher was given a plot of ground 40 by 100 feet and a list of seeds for a family garden. These plots were laid off in beds and planted and cultivated as schoolroom exercises, so that every pupil had some training in this work. Many of the older ones have learned to care for a garden. What they are studying in agriculture we are trying to make practical in the farm and garden of the school. The new course of study has been a very great aid in better organizing the industrial work.

We will go into the new school building the first of the year. It is certainly a well-planned building.

The carpenter force built a new dairy barn with stalls for 30 cows, feed and milk rooms, and space for 50 tons of hay. A neat five-room cottage was also constructed out of an old frame. A good many old shacks have been destroyed, greatly improving the appearance of the grounds. A contract is let for material for a new hospital, which the school force will build.

The garden has yielded an abundance. The farm is making a splendid crop. An estimate of hay, grain, etc., can not now be given. The orchard contains a quantity of fine apples.

The greatest need of the school now is some more land. The farm contains 300 acres. This includes school grounds, barn lots, and orchard. A very limited number of domestic animals can be kept. We have not enough land to do anything in stock raising except to keep a few calves for the dairy and raise a few pigs.

Very respectfully,

W. H. WINSLOW, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Fort Totten, N. Dak., August 12, 1902.

SIR: The annual report of this school for the fiscal year 1902 is respectfully submitted.

The school is located on the south shore of Devils Lake, a beautiful inland body of water with about 200 miles of shore line. The city of Devils Lake is situated on the opposite side of the lake about 13 miles north, on the Great Northern Railroad, and Oberon is 12 miles west on the Northern Pacific.

The school is conducted in two departments, the headquarters being at the fort, (old Fort Totten), and the Sisters' department (Grey Nuns of Montreal) being about one mile north of the fort, with the Devils Lake Agency between.

Attendance.—The aggregate attendance for the year has been very satisfactory, the average being 265¾, while the appropriation was for 250 pupils. The average at the fort was 164¼, and at the Sisters 101½. This attendance came mostly from the Turtle Mountain tribe and those related thereto. The attendance from the Devils Lake Sioux on this reservation averaged about 90 or 95 pupils, not being as much as was desired. They were given preference in filling the school, and every possible inducement offered, but the attendance was not regular and the average considerably below the enrollment. No reason can be assigned for this except the customary aversion to schools manifested by many Indians, and no adequate means of enforcing attendance. The attendance was much more regular than for some ye ars previous, and if equal improvement can be made another year the difficulty will be largely overcome. On the other hand, the number of pupils offered by the Turtle Mountain Indians was more than the school could receive.

The appropriation for this year has been raised to 300 pupils, and the number of applications received up to date indicate that the school will be filled as full as the fund will maintain.

Health.—The health of the school has been exceptionally good, with the exception of eye and throat troubles during the first half of the year, and the appearance of chorea among the girls in March and April, in what seemed to be an epidemic form. The locality seems to be exceptionally healthful, and with the changes and improvements being made in dormitories and schoolrooms I can see nothing of particular danger for the coming year.

Literary.—The schoolroom work was much disturbed by changes in the corps of teachers, but withal was quite satisfactory. Interest was generally very good, but organization was at times lacking. For want of assembly room no general sessions had been held in the school for some years back, and centralization of effort and purpose was lacking. I improvised a room that was made to serve the purpose, and while the arrangement was imperfect, the result in additional interest and harmonizing the efforts of different departments fully justified the change. The pupils never tired of the general exercises, either sacred or literary, and the character of the work done by them was good. A large assembly hall is now under way of construction at the Fort, which will serve the school for all needs of this kind in an excellent manner.

The literary work at the sisters' department showed excellent work for the class of children kept in the school. The Sioux tongue was made to articulate clearly and forcibly. The enunciation of little children one year from camp was almost perfect.

Deportment.—The improvement in the deportment of the pupils during the year has been very marked and most satisfactory. Such spirit has been instilled among them that many of them are controlled by appealing to their honor instead of resorting to punishments. In fact punitive measures have largely been discarded as a means of controlling many evils common to school work.

A very happy and contented spirit prevailed during most all the year, especially among the Turtle Mountain pupils. There were many cases of desertion among the Sioux living near, but it was more from force of habit and the knowledge that they would be welcomed at home than from discontent with the school.

Industries.—The school has for several years been provided with various industrial establishments for the training of the boys, in fact it seemed to me too much so for the number of boys carried by the school, and I therefore discontinued the manufacture of harness. Farming, carpentering, engineering, tailoring, and shoemaking, are maintained as regular industries in which the boys work and are trained.

The industrial training of the girls for some years past had not been given the consideration to which they are of right entitled. They had been detailed to sewing room, laundry, and housework only; the kitchen, dining room, and bakery all being provided with details of boys. This was changed to the extent that girls were detailed to kitchen and dining-room work, but the number of girls carried has not admitted of putting them in the bakery.

Domestic training.—One of the most urgent needs of the school now is a department of domestic training, with an employee whose duty it is to teach such industries as girls need to know, and such as the employees at the heads of such departments are unable to teach for want of time. The cook, seamstress, laundress, and baker, all have as much as they can do to keep up their departments, and the girls can not be given the instructions to which they are rightfully entitled. This matter is now pending before the Indian Office, and if approved the girls can be taught many things that will be of value to them in home life. The demand for domestic work in the homes of this State is the greatest I have ever known, and the girl who has good training can make more money in that calling than in schoolroom work. Most of the girls here are very bright, and, more to the point, are willing to accept employment as soon as they are competent to hold such positions. I earnestly plead their cause.

Farm and stock.—The most extensive industrial feature of the school is farming and stock raising, for which the school is excellently equipped. The farm at the fort comprises about 240 acres under cultivation, about 500 acres fenced for pasture, and extensive meadows. The soil is good and the yield the last two seasons has been good. I now have about 1,000 bushels of feed left over from last year's crop, and over 300 bushels of wheat. The yield now being thrashed will aggregate about 5,000 bushels—wheat, oats, barley, and flax—worth at least $2,500. This will make feed enough for two years should the next crop be a failure, and about 600 bushels of wheat for the mill.

The school is well supplied with live stock, all grown at the school or purchased from the proceeds of the farm. The dairy herd is being managed to good success, and will soon be large enough to admit of culling out all but the best milkers. This department is a matter of a paramount interest to the boys, for many of them will depend on such work for their future maintenance. Farm wages are usually high in this State, and many young men from the reservations go out on the farms each year.

Buildings.—The buildings at the fort are for the most part brick buildings, erected by the military nearly thirty years ago. Some of the foundations are very inferior, and much of the brickwork was not properly bonded. All this now necessitates a great deal of repairing. Then in remodeling the plant for school purposes the floor space was divided into very small compartments, requiring about double work to keep the plant in order. It also makes it almost impossible properly to light, heat, and ventilate the children's quarters. Very extensive repairs are now under way, however, and before the school is filled again I hope to have all the quarters for pupils and the schoolrooms in good condition. No new buildings are now being planned for except the completion of the assembly hall, it being considered more advisable to put the ones now in use in good repair.

The buildings at the Sisters' department are frame, have been in use over twenty years, but are in a good state of repair. All departments there are collected in one aggregation except the laundry and a small barn. This makes it somewhat dangerous in case of fire. The children's quarters, however, are pretty well provided with means of escape should fires occur.

Sanitation.—Much has been done in the last year to improve the sanitation by removing and repairing outbuildings and by letting in a flood of light and air into some of the children's quarters, but it is yet bad enough. Neither plant has any regular sewer system, the sewage being discharged into sinks, cesspools, or open ditches. The schools seem not to have suffered much from this neglect in the past, but it certainly is not wise to tempt fate much longer. There is now sufficient appropriation standing to put in a system of mains which will doubtless be entirely adequate. As soon as this can be done relief can be obtained.

The water supply is ample and of good quality.

Improvements.—The improvements specifically provided for by the last appropriation bill are systems for heating and electric lighting and sewers. The former appropriations made for these purposes were inadequate and all had to be increased or renewed. Each of these systems is badly needed and it is hoped they will be completed during the next summer, it being now too late to accomplish such work before winter.

As a part of the system of repairs now being made I hope soon to repair and remodel one of the double cottages now in use by employees to be used for a general hospital.

It is seldom one has cause to complain of the times being too good, but I have been seriously embarrassed in carrying on the work of improvements and repairs for the last twelve months from such cause. It has been almost impossible to secure competent workmen, and sometimes none of any class could be had.

General.—The year's work in general has been very satisfactory. The rights of the pupils have been fully established, and their advancement morally and in literary and industrial departments has been very marked. The harmony of the general interests has been maintained, and very little has transpired to mar the peace and prosperity of the institution. The attendance from among the Sioux was not what I should have liked, though it was greater than for a few years past. The interest manifested by the other patrons of the school is most gratifying, and gives promise of a full school for the coming year.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, OKLA.

CHILOCCO AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL,
Chilocco, Okla., August 26, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith annual report for Chilocco Agricultural School for the year ending June 30, 1902.

The year closed with the school filled to its utmost capacity, the average attendance for the fourth quarter being 480. The average for the year was 428. It is expected to enroll not less than 600 for the next fiscal year.

The health of the pupils during the past year was exceptionally good.

Building improvements during the year consisted ot two large wings to the school building, giving four additional schoolrooms, and a two-story stone office building of eight rooms, the latter being erected in open market by the school force. Congress has made a liberal appropriation for the enlargement and improvement of the school plant during the ensuing fiscal year.

Special attention has been given to the development and improvement of the school farm. It is expected to make agriculture and stock raising, gardening, dairying, and horticulture the chief features of the school. The school possesses a magnificent farm of 13½ sections, the market value of which is not less than $275,000. As the majority of our Indian youth are possessors of allotments and farms, and as they have for generations lived an outdoor life, nothing could seem more appropriate or right than to foster in them a love for farm life and work. This is the one door that will be always open for them, and about the only vocation they can follow after graduation and live among their own people. Indian youth taught trades have seldom been known to go out and work at them in competition with the white race. If love for their farm homes and pride in caring for them can be instilled into the Indian youth, rapid advancement will be made in uplifting the Indian race. To this end the resources of the Chilocco school will be consecrated

Some improvements on the school farm have already been inaugurated. The cultivated area has been increased by breaking out some 1,500 acres of sod; about 15 miles of wire fencing has been constructed, the dairy herd has been enlarged and improved, and a complete creamery has been installed, a start has been made in the chicken business, suitable houses and yards having been constructed and a number of good varieties of chickens, turkeys, and ducks purchased; a new orchard of 30 acres has been set out, and some new implements have been purchased, chief among which were mowers, rakes, and balers, with which the school hay crop of several thousand acres will be harvested by school force.

The past season, while favorable for most crops, was not a favorable one for the wheat, and much of it was plowed up in the spring and planted to oats. The yield

of oats was about 7,000 bushels. Most of the remaining cultivated area and much of the sod breaking was planted to kaffir corn and cane, with the result that we will have thousands of tons of good forage feed.

Our work in gardening was highly successful, the yield of small vegetables of all kinds being greater than could be used; our crop of potatoes, 16 acres, produced not less than 3,200 bushels, and a large yield of tomatoes are also expected.

The orchard produced a large crop of cherries, apricots, and peaches, and large quantities of fruits and vegetables have been canned during the season.

The shop work at Chilocco, while not the emphasized feature, is of the best. The following work is carried on for the benefit of the school and for the instruction of students: Carpentering, wagon making, blacksmithing, tailoring, shoemaking, harness making, broom making, painting, printing, masonry, dressmaking, sewing, fancy work, cooking, baking, canning of fruits, laundering, and housekeeping, while our engineering department gives the best instruction in practical work in the care and management of our steam heat, waterworks, electric light, and ice plants.

The class room and literary work for the past year was good and the results satisfactory. A class of 16 students was graduated. Literary societies were organized and much interest manifested by pupils. The large school library is much appreciated and made good use of.

A mandolin club and an orchestra were organized during the year, and the school band was brought up to a high degree of efficiency by the close of the term. A few concerts given in Oklahoma cities elicited much praise from the public and flattering press notices. Special efforts were made to develop the social nature of pupils, which resulted in much good feeling and a livelier interest in the "white man's life."

My thanks are due the honorable Commissioner and the Department for the hearty good will and support accorded me in behalf of Chilocco, also to my very efficient corps of employees for the loyalty, industry, and fidelity with which they have performed their work.

Very respectfully,

S. M. McCowan,
Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHEMAWA, OREGON.

Indian Training School,
Chemawa, Oreg., August 13, 1902.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my seventh annual report of the Salem Indian School, in compliance with your instructions.

Origin.—In the year 1880 Maj. M. C. Wilkinson established this school at Forest Grove, Oreg., starting in with 25 pupils and two small frame buildings. In 1885 it was moved to its present location in order that the necessary amount of farming land could be obtained.

Location.—The Salem Indian School or Harrison Institute is located 3 miles north of Salem and 47 miles south of Portland, on the main line of the Southern Pacific. The name Chemawa (Che-may-wah) is the Indian name given to the school and the post-office established here, and means a happy camping place. The Indians used to camp here many years ago when they hunted deer, bear, and antelope and fished in the beautiful waters of Lake Labish, a lake which is now no more, having been changed by the white man into fields and vegetable gardens. The location of the school is picturesque, healthy, and very desirable from every standpoint. Being in the heart of the beautiful Willamette Valley, which is 100 miles long by 15 to 25 miles wide and thickly settled with a class of energetic, progressive, and well-to-do farmers, the pupils of this school receive the full benefits of a rural life and the best type of American civilization.

Attendance.—The attendance at the school last year exceeded all former years, there having been enrolled 752 pupils. The average attendance of the year was 562. Pupils come to Chemawa without canvassing or solicitation. The agents and superintendents of this district in most cases have taken a very active interest in transferring pupils here from their respective schools. A large number of our pupils come from remote settlements, off reservations, where Indians are fishing, hunting, or working for their living, independent of the Government.

Improvements.—During the year a brick dormitory for large girls, a brick industrial building, and a brick laundry have been built, costing $31,000. The steam heating

and electric lighting plants are also enlarged, so that now all the principal buildings are included in the same. Plans and specifications are now being made to build a brick dormitory for large boys and extend the sewer system of the school.

Industrial work.—This important branch of our work has been pushed along as thoroughly and energetically as possible. Boys and girls have had it impressed upon them that they must learn how to do some kind of work and do it well, so that they can earn their living by doing that work when they leave school. Special attention has been given to farming, gardening, fruit growing, poultry raising, stock raising, bee culture, and dairying, being important for Indian boys to learn, as the majority will depend more on what they can raise from their allotments than from trades acquired. Boys have also been instructed in the various trades, such as blacksmithing, wagon making, painting, carpentering, harness and saddle making, plumbing, engineering, tailoring, baking, and cooking.

Girls have been taught laundering, cooking, nursing, ladies tailoring, dressmaking, and general housekeeping.

This school is fortunate in having a very efficient corps of industrial instructors, many of whom are experts at their trades and possess the necessary ability of successfully imparting instruction to their apprentices as well as being able to do the work in a first-class manner themselves.

Literary work.—The work of this department has been in the main satisfactory. A large and interesting class of pupils graduated from the grammar-school grade, some of whom also completed their trades, being thus doubly well equipped for life's work. Only where pupils show unmistakable evidence of special ability to acquire an advanced literary education have they been encouraged in this line.

We have discouraged the idea of pupils expecting Government positions in Indian schools after they graduate or complete their course, as I have found out that it is much better for the Indian youth to launch out for himself and rustle, rather than hang on to some little position in an Indian school.

Health of school.—Considering the large number of pupils who were in attendance here last year, many of whom we were unable to have medically examined, as they did not live on any reservation or near a resident physician, we feel thankful to have to record but four deaths. In former years, before the sewerage and drainage systems of Chemawa were perfected and buildings were constructed with proper ventilation, considerable sickness prevailed here, which seems to have made an everlasting impression on some of the older Indians on certain reservations, who still refuse to send their children or grandchildren here because of deaths that occurred fifteen years ago. Out of 30 or more pupils sent here from the Yakima Reservation in Washington, the altitude of which is considerably higher than this, only one death has occurred in three years, and that was not attributed to the school or school life, the boy having died of scrofula a few months after going to his home.

Religious exercises.—Ministers of the different Christian denominations preach to the pupils on Sundays. Sunday school and song service are also conducted by the teachers. A flourishing Young Men's Christian Association and Young Woman's Christian Association among our young men and women are doing a good work and extend a Christian influence over the whole school.

Amusements.—A school without entertainment and amusement for its pupils would soon be looked upon as a prison and fail in accomplishing the desired results. We have endeavored to give our pupils a sufficient amount of healthy and innocent amusement out of work and study hours to keep them contented, happy, and in proper spirit for doing good work. Baseball, tennis, football, basketball, band concerts, sociables, entertainments, etc., form the chief ways and means in this direction.

The Chautauqua.—Each year for two weeks, in July, our students are invited to attend the Willamette Valley Chautauqua at Gladstone Park, Oregon City, Oreg., and camp with the several thousand of Oregon's best citizens, from all parts of the State. The school band has furnished music for this association for the last six years, while the baseball team has captured three silver cups in tournaments played there. The pupils are given "Indian morning" for rendering a programme, which attracts 4,000 people to the large auditorium. The pupils receive great benefit at these gatherings in many ways, and by their excellent and courteous behavior won the respect and confidence of the thousands of Chautauquans. This has done a great deal toward educating the white people to understand the Indian, his nature and capabilities, which is just as necessary as educating the Indian youth. It has also been the means of destroying a great deal of the race prejudice existing against the Indians, as is evidenced by the fact that six years ago objections were made against the Indians camping at Chautauqua and taking part in the programme. To-day a genuine William Penn, Bucks County welcome is extended to the

Indians. Many learn to like and trust them, and through acquaintances formed there an open door was made to operate successfully the outing system in this State. The whites of the Western States, who learned to hate the red men and look upon them as worthless and treacherous, are becoming educated to know and trust the younger generations of Indians who have been trained in the Government and mission schools. But it takes time and patience to accomplish it. I am glad to say that the attendance of 100 or more of the Indian pupils of this school at the Chautauqua each year is accomplishing quick and satisfactory results, besides being very helpful to the school and pupils.

Official visitors.—During the year this school has been visited by Inspector Jenkins, Supervisor Chalcraft, Supervisor Charles, and Superintendent Reel, who have rendered me much valuable assistance by their wise, practical suggestions and advice.

In conclusion, I desire sincerely to thank my assistant, Mr. W. P. Campbell, and the employees of this school for their loyal and faithful service; also the Indian Office for the cordial support and valuable assistance given me in the management of this school.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

T. W. POTTER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARLISLE, PA.

CARLISLE, PA., *November 8, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Enrolled July 1, 1901	556	451	1,007
Admitted during year	139	88	227
Enrolled during year from 88 tribes	695	539	1,234
Discharged during year	159	93	252
Deaths during year	.....	1	1
Remaining on rolls June 30, 1902	536	445	981
Highest number in attendance, one time	593	480	1,073
Graduated Feb. 6, 1902	19	22	41

Of the number remaining on the rolls at the close of the year 80 per cent, on coming to us, entered the fourth grade and below, as follows:

Entering:	
First grade	191
Second grade	217
Third grade	169
Fourth grade	203
Fifth grade	98
Sixth grade	56
Seventh grade	30
Eighth grade	9
Ninth grade	5
Tenth grade	...
For higher education	3
Total entering all grades	981

Outings:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Average during vacation	315	300	615
Average during winter with school	165	196	361
Total during year	489	439	928
Earned during year	$20,245 77	$11,373.39	$31,619.16
Total savings at interest	$19,136.80	$13,200.99	$32,337.79

The varied industrial training heretofore reported was continued to both boys and girls. All boys were instructed in farming and also in one of the industries, carpentry, blacksmithing, wagon and carriage making, harness making, tinning, painting, shoemaking, tailoring, printing, steam fitting, baking, or dairying, and all girls received instruction in sewing, laundering, cooking, and housekeeping.

The schoolroom work shows increasingly satisfactory results in the advance in standard of scholarship and improvement in articulation and English. The department for bringing up backward and unevenly advanced new pupils, under a special teacher, continued with their classes a very considerable number who otherwise would have fallen behind. Nature study has special interest for the nature-loving Indian pupil, and was taken up with more system and larger results. Music, vocal and instrumental, drawing, and sloyd, besides varying the tension of study, added much to the capability of individual students and to the pleasure of all.

Very respectfully,

R. H. PRATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifteenth Cavalry, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Chamberlain, S. Dak., September 1, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the sixth annual report of the Indian Training School at Chamberlain, S. Dak.

Attendance.—The total enrollment for the year was 114. The following table shows attendance by quarters:

Quarter ending—	
September 30, 1901	82
December 31, 1901	101
March 31, 1902	114
June 30, 1902	112
Average attendance for the year	102½

Literary.—There are but two schoolrooms, and as there are eight grades besides the kindergarten pupils, the work is entirely too much for two teachers to do and do it right. However, the teachers have worked faithfully and have accomplished good results.

Miss Florence Horner had charge of the primary room. Miss Horner is a faithful worker. The report from her room shows the following promotions by grades: Kindergarten to first grade, 5; first to second grade, 6; second to third grade, 10; third to fourth B grade, 1; fourth B to fourth A grade, 5.

The intermediate room was in charge of Miss Luetta Rummel, principal teacher. Miss Rummel is an earnest, enthusiastic teacher. The report from her room shows the following promotions by grades: Fourth A to fifth grade, 17; fifth to sixth grade, 17; sixth to seventh grade, 13; seventh to eighth grade, 11.

The course of study now embraces eight grades. Our aim is to give the pupil a thorough knowledge of the common branches without any frills or trimmings. When the pupils have completed this course they will be entitled to a diploma. We hope to have a graduating class this year.

Industrial work.—We are still hampered in this work by lack of suitable shop room and tillable land. However, we have done more and better work during the past year than in any previous year.

We are fortunate in having an excellent carpenter, Mr. Asksen. Ever since this school was established I have planned to have several large boys learn the carpenter's trade, but could not carry out this plan because I never had a competent carpenter until last year. Now that I have a good man, one who could easily command $3.50 per day outside the service, I am fearful of losing him because of the poor salary allowed for carpenters. I have tried to have his salary increased, but failed. Besides keeping up the necessary repairs, the carpenter and his detail have painted the interior (both walls and woodwork) and exterior of our brick dormitory, all the roofs of our buildings, and all new buildings erected during the year, using 1,500 pounds of white lead and 75 gallons of oil in this work. They have erected a lumber shed, 20 by 24, with shingle roof; an addition to the shoe shop, 16 by 20; roofed and completed the band stand and weatherboarded and completed the wagon shed,

24 by 50; constructed a double set of bins and counter for use in the warehouse and a fine flagstaff. They are now building a 40 by 40 cow and hay barn.

From July 1 to January 6 we were without a shoemaker. On the 7th of January Mr. Breuninger resumed charge of the shoe shop. During the third and fourth quarters he and his detail of boys repaired 475 pairs of shoes and put up 23 pairs of new shoes.

As soon as we can get another room built on to this shop, I will start harness making.

Mr. J. W. Tyndall, industrial teacher, took charge of the general industrial work on September 1, 1901. Mr. Tyndall is a full-blood Omaha, and he has made an excellent record here. Our horses and cattle are in fine condition as the result of his watchful care.

Last year was not a good year for crops in general, as the schedule below will show. This season has been much better, and our products for this year will greatly exceed that of last year. The following table shows what was produced during the year ended June 30, 1902:

Beans, green	bushels	5	Milk	gallons	3,741
Butter	pounds	219	Peas, green	bushels	5
Beef	do	600	Pickles	gallons	60
Cabbage	number	300	Potatoes	bushels	255
Cucumbers	bushels	8	Pork	pounds	888
Eggs	dozen	158	Sweet corn	bushels	25
Melons, musk	number	500	Veal	pounds	196
Melons, water	do	400			

The increase in stock was 5 cows, 16 calves, 5 heifers, 6 hogs, and 4 pigs; in poultry only 12 chickens. I want to get an incubator this year and then, if we can kill off a colony of skunks, I think that we will do better in the poultry line. The industrial teacher and his boys constructed 320 rods of new fence, inclosing the 40 acres on the east side of the Crow Creek road. A large dam was then built across a ravine in this field to hold water for the cattle. Our school land is all fenced now. We put up 175 tons of ice.

We need more land. I have not enough pasture for our cattle. Stockmen in this locality say that each cow should have at least 25 acres for pasture. Our herd numbers 18 head. If the above is correct, we should have 450 acres for pasture alone. We have only 120 acres of pasture including the gumbo hills which are entirely bare. We have, therefore, to feed our cattle ground feed during the entire year. Our pasture is cropped down to the roots. I have estimated for the purchase of 550 acres of land and I hope that it will be allowed.

Domestic work.—The work in the different departments has been done as well as it is possible to do such work without proper facilities and sufficient help.

The matron, cook, seamstress, laundress, and assistant matron have been faithful in the performance of their duties. The girls have been instructed in general housework, cooking, baking, dressmaking, and general sewing. Because of lack of room and help, it is not possible for us to teach our girls the art of cooking as it should be taught. They can learn how to cook by wholesale, but not how to cook for a small family. When our new buildings are erected and I am allowed sufficient help, I hope to have our girls instructed in domestic work in such a way that they can apply their knowledge to advantage when they leave the school.

The following articles were made in the sewing room during the year:

Aprons	number	226	Pants	pairs	23
Baseball pants	pairs	12	Shirt waists	number	7
Bags, sewing	number	63	Skirts	do	29
Curtains	do	2	Shirts, baseball	do	12
Dresses	do	108	Sheets, ironing	do	5
Drawers	pairs	25	Towels	do	40
Garters	do	165	Table covers	do	12
Night shirts	number	38	Tablecloths	do	16
Night dresses	do	14	Union suits	do	94
Napkins, sanitary	do	54	Waists	do	20

Stock.—On June 30, 1902, the school stock consisted of 3 calves, 14 cows, 2 heifers, 4 hogs, 4 horses, 1 boar, and 14 pigs; poultry, 57 chickens. During the year we sold 18 calves, 8 hogs, 3 old sows, and 1 old boar. We butchered 1 heifer, 1 cow, 4 hogs, and 2 pigs.

Health of pupils.—We have been fortunate again in not having any epidemics. Smallpox has prevailed all around us, but we did not have a case. The general

health of the pupils has been good. Three pupils were sent home who were afflicted with tuberculosis. They died at home. Our physician, R. H. Goodrich, has been attentive and faithful to his duties. We are pleased to have him with us for another year.

Music.—Our brass band was reorganized in January under the leadership of Prof. G. A. Breuninger. Our boys wanted to furnish the music for the National Educational Association's convention to be held at Minneapolis, Minn., July 7–11, 1902. They practiced of evenings twice a week to such good advantage that I felt safe in taking them to Minneapolis. Our mandolin and guitar club, under Mr. Breuninger's instruction, worked hard with the same purpose in view. The local committee of Minneapolis furnished us with a special car and paid all expenses for our party of 36, consisting of our band, mandolin club, and employees in charge. We in return furnished the music for the convention and the Indian teachers' institute. The total expense was $450, but the committee and the people were well pleased, and the girls and boys were greatly benefited by the trip.

Athletics.—I encourage all sensible, healthful sports. As a result we had the best baseball team in this locality last year, if not the best amateur team in the State. This fall we will organize a football team and a girls' basketball team.

Evening sessions.—While school is in session we have an evening session of one hour each evening of the week. The programme for these evening sessions is different for each evening. The pupils are not required to study by gaslight, as I do not think it best for their eyes. The following programme is given to show the character of our night sessions:

Monday: General exercises, primary teacher.
Tuesday: General exercises, principal teacher.
Wednesday: Vocal music and learning new songs, three employees in charge.
Thursday: General exercises, primary teacher.
Friday: Literary exercises, teachers in charge.
Saturday: Social, all employees present.
Sunday: Devotional exercises, all employees present.

For the general exercises the teacher in charge reads or discusses the current events, history, or any interesting subject. Some evenings the pupils assist in the reading and talks. Our debating society debates leading questions every third Friday night.

All the pupils are required to attend their respective churches in Chamberlain on Sunday. If they are not church members, they go to some one of the churches anyhow. A nonsectarian Sunday school is held at the school every Sunday afternoon.

Official visits.—Supervisor A. O. Wright, Supervisor of Construction John Charles, and Supervisor of Engineering Robert M. Pringle made official visits to the school during the year. Their presence with us resulted in much good to the school.

It was necessary to recommend the removal from this school of one employee during the year. Since the above removal was made there has been perfect harmony among the employees, and the dove of peace once more resides with us.

In conclusion, I thank the employees of this school who have performed their duties faithfully and who have not measured their services by the clock. I have no use for mere timeservers and salary drawers. I also thank the officials of the Indian Office for the courteous treatment shown us during the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN FLINN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIERRE, S. DAK.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Pierre, S. Dak., August 8, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Pierre Indian Industrial School for the year ending June 30, 1902:

This school is located in the Missouri River Valley about 2½ miles east from Pierre and about 1 mile from the East Pierre railroad station on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

Attendance.—The attendance at this school during the past year has been very satisfactory. The total enrollment for the year was 185. The average attendance by quarters was as follows: First quarter, 101.4; second quarter, 153.5; third quarter, 160.9; fourth quarter 152, making an average attendance for the year of 142. The estimated capacity of the school is 150.

Buildings.—This school plant comprises 21 buildings, the most of which, when painted (which is now being done), will be in reasonably good repair. The main building is of brick, and is so built as to furnish quarters for the whole school. While this is not the most desirable in very many respects, it makes a very compact arrangement.

Water supply and sewerage.—Water for general use is purchased from the city of Pierre. An appropriation was made by the last Congress for a water system of our own, which is very much needed.

There is an artesian well upon the school premises, the water from which has not been utilized for any purpose for some time. We are completing a sewer system into which we shall turn the water from this well. This will be of very great service, inasmuch as it will afford a constant flush for the sewer.

Health.—The health of the pupils during the past year has been very good.

Literary work.—The progress made in the literary department has been in most respects highly satisfactory. Much attention was given to nature study during the year. Special effort has been made to have the work of the literary department correlate with that of the industrial. The teachers all did very earnest and faithful work throughout the year, and consequent results have been satisfying.

Industrial work.—The industrial work of the school has been much more satisfactory during the past year than formerly, because of the fact that we have been able to give the pupils a training which carries with it a realization of having learned something of practical value.

Religious training.—This school is under many obligations to the local ministers of the city for the interest manifested in the spiritual welfare of the pupils. The pupils are welcomed into the various churches of the city when conditions are such that they can attend. We have been favored with preaching service twice each month at the school. A Sunday school is organized and maintained at the school.

Official visitors.—I desire to acknowledge the official visits of Special Agent Charles S. McNichols and Supervisor A. O. Wright during the year. These visits were helpful to the school. In addition to the official visits made, we have had many of the citizens of the town bring visiting friends to the school, thus manifesting an interest which has been encouraging and helpful to the school as a whole.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks to all who have in any way assisted me in the work in which I am engaged.

WILSON H. COX, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SPRINGFIELD, SOUTH DAKOTA.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Springfield, S. Dak., August 29, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this school.

The school was originally a mission school of the Protestant Episcopal Church, organized in the year 1878. It continued as such until 1895, when the property was leased by the United States Government, the furnishings being purchased outright. It was then run as a Government school. In 1900 the buildings and grounds were purchased by the Government at a cost of $7,500. From July 1, 1895, to April 1, 1902, the school was attached to the Santee Agency and was under the supervision of the agent thereof. On April 1, 1902, the school was segregated from the agency and placed in charge of a bonded superintendent. Since it became a Government school the pupils have been drawn exclusively from the neighboring reservations, viz, Santee Agency, Nebr.; Ponca Subagency, Nebr., and Yankton Agency, S. Dak., usually about three-fourths of them from the last-named reservation.

During the fiscal year 1902 school was maintained for a fraction over forty weeks. The total enrollment of pupils in attendance at least one month was 58, all girls. The average attendance for the year was 51½; average age, 10⅓ years; average of Indian blood, 74½ per cent.

The health of the pupils during the year was, generally speaking, good. One developed tuberculosis in the knee-joint, which had been injured years before. She was sent home. No epidemic visited the school during the year. The chief ailment requiring medical attendance was eye trouble, some cases being very obstinate.

The literary work of the school was carried on under the superintendent and the teacher, Miss Hilton. The course of study was largely modified, to conform to that put forth by the superintendent of Indian schools. The progress of the pupils in

learning the English language was encouraging. The literary work corresponds to that of the reservation boarding schools, and carries the pupil through six grades. About a dozen of the more advanced pupils received instruction in playing accompaniments on the organ. All pupils above the second grade received instruction in singing by note.

The industrial work of the school was carried on in the usual lines of domestic work. A monthly change of detail assured to each pupil an opportunity to gain experience in each department of the work. In the most arduous department—the laundry—the detail calls for each eligible pupil a half day only each week, thus avoiding the danger of overtasking their strength. A very large share of the work in each department is actually done by the pupils.

A new feature during the year was the establishing of a small mess, consisting of four to six pupils, presided over by one of the more experienced of them who was required to do all the work of preparing, cooking, and serving the food for her little family. The pupils were greatly interested in this departure and showed great zeal in doing their best to make it a success.

In the spring 38 little gardens were laid out by the pupils, each plot being 5 by 10 feet—one for each of the larger girls and one for each two of the little ones. Early and late vegetables were planted and well cared for by the girls, so that their tables were well supplied from the middle of May with the products of their own toil. At the beginning of the season it was quite dry for a time and they found it necessary to water their plants, and that gave them a very striking idea of the necessity of plenty of water to the quick growth of vegetation, for there was a striking contrast between their gardens and the neighboring fields that were not watered.

The school garden has been carefully looked after, and we expect it to produce all the vegetables we shall need for the school this winter.

Very respectfully,

WALTER J. WICKS,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT ST. GEORGE, UTAH.

INDIAN SCHOOL, SOUTHERN UTAH,
St. George, Utah, June 30, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report, including census rolls, for the fiscal year 1902.

For the Shivwits Indians, the only ones now under my charge, I am glad to report a quite prosperous year in many respects. As there was more water than had been in several years before the crop of beans—the money crop—was exceptionally good, except in a few low fields which were covered and destroyed by a flood. The pine nuts were also plentiful, and there was abundance of the various grasses whose seeds are used for food, this being the first year of grass since my coming here.

Except the transportation of our supplies I have had no work for them this year, nor have I purchased anything of the Indians beyond the wood required for fuel and a very small amount of hay. Their farms being so small they are unable to raise much lucern, and for the little they can spare they realize more by feeding the teams of campers than by selling to me; besides, I have no means of weighing it satisfactorily. They have had, however, considerable work at fairly good wages in the surrounding neighborhood—riding after cattle and working on farms being the principal occupations of the younger men, while the older ones cut and haul to St. George large quantities of wood for fuel and some green cedar for posts.

The women are somewhat better paid for their washing than formerly, and have made over $100 worth of baskets in the past year. They show great interest in this industry and for a while brought them in much faster than I could dispose of them; but Hampton Institute now offers a market for quite a variety, and I think another year there will be no trouble in making sale of all kinds and sizes. Only a few of our women make the fine water-tight "Moapa" weave, and as they use squaw bush, they can not be made so fine as those made on the Muddy by the Moapa themselves, but they find ready sale, and are very nice, while the true Shivwits weaves are coarser and not well finished, some of them very crude.

One of the Moapa women who lives here is instructing the school girls in this art.

These Indians have never, since my knowledge of them, been blanket Indians, as they wore citizens' clothes entirely, only adding the blanket for extra warmth in winter. Only a few of the old men wore long hair, but that has now disappeared.

I note progress also in other particulars; they have but one dance, the "cry" or mourning dance, a modification of the ghost dance. The first summer I was here there was a dance on the hill above the schoolhouse which I watched as closely as possible with my limited knowledge of the Indian at that time I saw nothing objectionable while on the ground, but once or twice was invited home because "boys dance now," and I know that the last night was spent in gambling, and that some of the visitors indulged in a drunken orgie on their way home, while at least one match was made during the time.

Last spring a "cry" was proposed in honor of Old William, the good old Kaibab chief who was one of Major Powell's guides, and who died in January, and all the headmen came to assure me that they would cry for two days only; that only old people would go, the school children must stay in school; that there would be no drinking, swearing, or play gambling, because William was a good man who did not like those things, and it was not right to have them in crying for him; that they knew that the Government did not like them, and therefore they would "just cr-ry two nights, that's all." On their return they reported the programme as having been carried out, and from all I can learn there was actually no drinking, swearing, or gambling during their stay. One who did not know Indians could not imagine what the growth of such a sentiment means to them.

This renewed moral sense reaches into other matters, such as the marriage relation, which was lightly taken up and as lightly "thrown away," though there was no polygamy among the Shivwits, and which required severe treatment in the withholding of supplies in a few cases to create a wholesome sentiment against such looseness, and in a new self-respect which will not allow stealing or begging, but insists on each one earning what he gets and paying up his debts, and despises those who fail in these particulars. There is also progress in the methods of work and in perseverance at work, and in the pride which is manifested by some in the neat appearance of their farms and gardens.

This moral growth, and the demand and hunger for religious teaching, seem to me the most promising signs of progress in these Indians, and I sincerely trust that the missionary promised them by the Women's Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church may be on the ground soon, and be wise to plant the ground already broken up with the seeds of a better life.

We have no police nor court of Indian offenses, but all matters are brought to the agent, who, with the chief and his henchman, arbitrate all difficulties.

The Indians are very anxious to have their pasture fenced, and have repeatedly expressed their willingness to furnish posts and build the fence if wire be given for the purpose. I therefore recommend that in 1903 sufficient money be appropriated to purchase the wire on the above condition, in lieu of furnishing any other goods or supplies unless it be a small amount of subsistence for the aged and sick. This would shut out the range cattle and give the Indians good pasturage for all the horses and cattle which they could keep on their small farms.

For the Southern Utah school, what shall I say? Run into the ground by a false and intriguing teacher, and with nothing approaching comfort for either pupils or employees in its start as a boarding school, it was by dint of a whole year's hard work, in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties, that the superintendent, with one little Indian girl as assistant, managed to bring the average up to 25, a feat the difficulty of which appears, in the light of our accommodations, or, rather, lack of them—no boys' quarters but all outdoors, a tent for girls and employees, and one room for school and dining room which ought to accommodate 20.

We are very happy in the children now in the Carlisle school, but one or two who wished to go this summer have met with so great opposition from their parents and friends that Shem says: "Miss Work, you no more send 'em school; you make 'em school here, no more send 'em; die, papa, mamma, brother, cousin, then send 'em."

If we could by any means have room, we could fill up our school out of other bands and scattered families; one woman in Manti, whose husband was a full-blood Indian, is anxious to send her three youngest children, and as they understand English, they would be a great help in making a start. But with no room for those already here, how can I bring in others?

If the school is located, beyond change, at Panguitch, I should strongly recommend immediate removal there, and renting the Haycock farm and buildings for use pending the settlement of all the difficulties now in the way of the purchase, thus making possible the establishment of the school away from the camps, with fair quarters for all, and facilities for better and more varied work, and on the ground where we are expected to do our work. We certainly must have more room somehow, somewhere, before undertaking another year's work; it is too hard on all concerned to work under the conditions of last year, and I would neither undertake it myself nor require it of an employee again.

We have no facilities for work, but have done all we could, the boys doing the outdoor work and most of the dish washing, and the girls, all small, a little sewing, knitting, and basket weaving.

Very respectfully,

LAURA B. WORK, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT TOMAH, WIS.

TOMAH, WIS., *September 8, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the fifth annual report for this school. The year has been one of very fair progress in all departments, none having had too much attention at the expense of others. The average attendance for the year was something over two hundred.

Buildings, water, and sewer systems.—The school plant now consists of five brick buildings, one frame hospital, one frame superintendent's residence and office, besides warehouse, shop, ice house, barns, and smaller buildings. Most of the buildings are new, and all are in good condition except the barns and these are to be replaced by a new structure soon.

We have an abundance of good, pure water and a good steam pump, though the tank is not quite high enough. The sewer system has given satisfaction since the new one was laid.

Buildings and grounds are lighted throughout by electricity. Current is furnished by the Goodyear Company, of this city, and it has been perfectly satisfactory.

Literary work.—Satisfactory progress has been made by pupils in most cases. It has been the aim of the teachers to correlate the industrial with the literary work, and results have been excellent.

Three literary societies have been well sustained and thoroughly enjoyed by the members. Each has given several entertainments which have been highly satisfactory. Besides these, appropriate exercises were given on Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, Washington's Birthday, and Memorial Day.

The schoolroom gardens have been a success and a source of much pride and pleasure to the children, and I think the time spent on them has been profitably employed.

Industrial work.—The farm has been fairly well managed, though as much has not been done as might be expected. More land is to be purchased this year and the farm work will be made a special feature of the industrial work of the school.

The domestic science work has been well directed and much has been accomplished. Several girls have learned to cut and fit by chart, bake bread, cook a palatable meal, do good laundry work, sweep a floor, and make a bed. They have also learned other little things about housekeeping which go to make that science a success, and I feel that they are able to take care of a home very well.

Amusements.—The usual baseball and football games have been kept up, and social and literary entertainments have been given regularly. We have had a good brass band all year and there has been enough life and amusement to make school work interesting for the pupils.

Employees.—Most of the employees have been loyal and interested in their work, and my thanks are due to them for the success of the work.

I desire to thank the Indian office for its prompt and courteous treatment.

Very respectfully,

L. M. COMPTON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, HAMPTON, VA.

JUNE 30, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor of reporting to you that we have had under instruction at Hampton during the past fiscal year 140 Indians. Since July 1, 1901, 32 have been dropped from the list—17 boys and 15 girls. Of these, 1 boy was drowned, 1 girl was transferred to Carlisle, 2 boys went North to work for themselves, 1 girl was sent to

take a position in a Western school, and 27 were sent back to the reservations. Of these, 17 (4 of whom had a bad record) were sent home for expiration of time. Five others went on account of poor health or imperfect eyesight, 2 for misdemeanors, and 3 for other reasons.

The number enrolled April 1, 1902, was 108—58 boys and 50 girls. Of this number, 6 boys and 4 girls are at the North. Twenty-two tribes are represented, as follows: Oneida (Wisconsin), 33; Sioux, 26; Winnebago, 6; Navaho, 6; Cherokee, Seneca, Shawnee, and Chippewa, each 4; Arickara and Apache, each 3; Pueblo, Caddo, and Onondaga, each 2, and Creek, Hopi, Pima, Tuscarora, Mohave, Stockbridge, Papago, Ponca, and Cheyenne, each 1. Two children of former students are now in attendance.

Forty-one new Indians, included in the above enumeration, were admitted when the fall session opened. Of these, 29 had filled out application papers, and in the future we propose to admit only those who can do this satisfactorily. Thirteen Indians entered our junior class and 12 the grade below this. No one thing speaks more strongly of the advance among the Indians than the change that is noticeable in the groups of children that come to us from the reservations. The improvement in their studies, dress, language, manners, and power of application gives evidence of great progress among their people.

Our Indian girls especially are most promising. The character of our upper-class girls has been a great help to us in matters of discipline. They have been much respected by the younger students. Considerable responsibility has been thrown upon them and they seem to be more and more equal to it. Once or twice they have stood strongly opposed to the boys when certain steps were taken of which they did not approve.

Agriculture.—As the years pass the work of the Hampton Institute centers more and more about agriculture. Simple class-room experiments were given in the spring months to help the students understand the conditions necessary for germination, and, as far as possible, they were provided with individual window boxes, in which they raised cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, and flowering plants for transplanting into the garden later in the spring. No student is allowed to graduate from the school without receiving some training in the care of the soil and of plants and animals. In addition to the class-room work given to the girls last year they were allowed some opportunity to do work in the dairy and in the garden. Still more has been done this year along this line. The new poultry houses are giving increased facilities for instruction in poultry raising. A larger number of students have had practice in caring for the dairy herd—feeding, milking, and caring for the cows, cleaning the barn, weighing and sampling the milk of each cow to ascertain her productive capacity, and testing the milk for butter fat. Training is given both at the Hemenway farm and at the Home farm in butter making.

Home life and domestic science.—General Armstrong felt that little can be accomplished in the education of a race until proper homes are created. This year added emphasis has been placed upon the preparation of teachers of decent living. The addition of Cleveland Hall has made it possible for us to take a larger number of girls than in previous years, to give them much better quarters, and to train them more carefully in right ways of living. Our resident physician has done excellent work by giving them, individually and in classes, careful instruction in regard to the duties of home life and the proper care of their bodies. Our teacher of physical culture has cooperated with the instructors and the matrons to give the girls thorough discipline in the things that have to do with their personal habits. The work in domestic science has been more satisfactory than in any former year, largely because it is more closely related to the real needs of the pupils and the people they represent. There is much more correlation between the lessons given in the class room and the practical work done by the girls outside.

Considerable progres has been made toward giving the girls industries that can be practiced in their homes and that will help toward self-support. Some of the more advanced Indian pupils have done beautiful lace work. The exhibit sent to the Charleston Exposition was most creditable. There is greater interest in basketry than ever before. New styles of baskets in different materials are being introduced, and palm-leaf hats are being made by the girls of the graduating classes.

One of the Hampton girls from the Cherokee Reservation in North Carolina went back to her people after graduating and learned from some of the old women of the tribe the secret of the "double weave" used in the beautiful Cherokee baskets, thus preserving an art well nigh lost. She also learned from the old people their method of making and burning the Cherokee pottery. Both of these arts she is preparing to teach to the Indian girls. Similar plans are under consideration for perpetuating other native Indian industries.

Much progress has also been made in the weaving department. A Hampton rug has been placed on the market, and the supply is not nearly equal to the demand. The girls have also woven some beautiful green and white hangings, the first of which are to be used in the girls' model bedroom in Domestic Science Building. It is hoped that others will soon be placed on sale at the store. It is interesting to note that the girls are using pure vegetable dyes of their own manufacture, instead of the aniline colors to be found in the market. They have demonstrated their ability to make a successful indigo kettle, producing a clear, beautiful blue. They have also obtained a good, fast yellow from the broom sedge which grows all about Hampton, and a red from the root of the madder plant. With the blue and the yellow they can produce a soft, handsome green. They have thus a good range of colors which are soft and pleasant to the eye and almost entirely unfading.

Trades.—A large number of our boys, after spending a year in productive industry, working all day and attending night school in the evening, take the next three years in the trade school, working in the shops during the day and having the evening in the schoolroom. During the last year of their course they are given more academic work. Another class of boys, after their first year of productive industry, go directly into the academic department, taking manual training twice a week, and thus securing some skill at tools, but not mastering any one trade.

We have watched with interest the results of these two kinds of training, and while it is yet too early to speak definitely, we incline to the opinion that our trade-school boys who set out in their second year to master some particular branch of industry are stronger mentally and morally than those who take the regular academic course. It may be said that the object of the school life is not to make carpenters, but to make men. While this is true, the making of a good carpenter goes far toward the making of a good man. The effect upon these young people of feeling that they are able to produce something valuable for which the world is willing to pay is most helpful. The director of the trade school has worked out careful courses which give to the students the technical training that they need, while at the same time they are taught to work on materials which will have a market value. While we believe that industrial training is useful to the young people of any race, it is especially helpful to Indian youth, whose value to the community is often questioned, and who need the outward evidence of inward power which a well-made marketable product gives.

It is clear that emphasis ought to be laid in our trade teaching upon those trades that have to do with country life. While, as I have already explained, we need to send out a certain number of teachers of particular trades, the large number of graduates ought to combine farming and the teaching of a country public school with the practice of a trade—carpentry, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, painting, or a combination of two or more of these. Some knowledge of bricklaying, tinning, and harness making is also desirable.

The director of this department reports 7 Indians taking regular trades and 23 taking special courses. He says that a decided improvement over former years is noticeable, both as regards their mental force and their moral earnestness.

Following is the classification of Indian young men by trades:

Carpenters	12	Wheelwright	1
Blacksmiths	7	Harnessmaker	1
Tailors	3	Steam engineers	2
Painters	3	Machinist	1
Business	3	Dairyman	1

All the pupils of the trade school receive instruction in mechanical or free-hand drawing, in physics, and in the ordinary English branches. In their senior year they take up the study of literature, political economy, and civil government. In common with all the other students of the school they also receive careful instruction in the Bible and practical training in the principles of agriculture. This is by no means a narrow curriculum and its results have thus far seemed satisfactory. Those students who show more than ordinary ability are urged to take one of the post-graduate courses, which fits them for special work.

While the school lays emphasis upon industrial rather than manual training, the work done in manual training has been of great value to those students who are unable to take up trade training. In the earlier days of the school many boys and girls were graduated who, while they caught the general thought of the school as regards the value of the labor of the hand, yet left without any systematic instruction in such work. Now manual training is given to every boy and girl who passes through the school, work in wood, iron, and tin being given to all our boys, and cooking, lace making, basketry, and woodwork to our Indian girls.

Academic department.—Progress is constantly being made in bringing our academic department into closer relation with other departments. This year the instruction in arithmetic has been carefully correlated with the work in the shops and on the farm, a large part of the problems given the students coming from real life. The teaching in geography is related to the work in agriculture, and the history is made to have a direct bearing upon the problems that these young people meet in their daily lives.

Many difficulties engage the attention of those who have the training of Hampton students. In the few years that they are under the care of the institute their instructors are obliged to do much more than the ordinary teacher has to do. Most of our young people come from homes where they have received little training of the proper sort. Instruction in school should always supplement home training, and Hampton has a disproportionate amount of supplementary work to do. To take it for granted that the youth of the two races represented here have had in their earlier life what comes as a matter of course in the ordinary experience of a New England child is to fail deplorably. "We must first of all try to fill their lives with the ordinary experiences which have been left out of them before we can build up along academic lines." Through the whole course it is necessary for the teacher to bear in mind the fact that the student under his care has come from a world with very marked limitations.

Inasmuch as most of the students are to live in the country and teach in rural schools, great prominence is given to nature study throughout the whole course. The students are taken out to study trees and plants and animals. Their language lessons center largely about the things which they have seen with their own eyes. Their studies in literature have a tendency to make them love the country.

The mastery of the English language on the part of the students who come to us at 17 years of age with many incorrect habits to be overcome is no easy matter. That our teachers succeed as well as they do is a matter of congratulation.

Much prominence is given to free-hand drawing as helping them to careful observation and to correct expression of thought. The teacher of drawing is from the School of Industrial Art in Philadelphia. He keeps himself in relation with the workshops, the school of domestic science, and the academic class rooms, and is of real service to the teachers in these departments. He is helping to open blind eyes and is developing in his pupils a love of the things about them.

A bureau for the study of the conditions from which our students come and for the keeping of records showing their standing in school and their career after leaving school, has been established. We have felt for some time that in order to do our best work we need more careful information as to the heredity and home life of our students. Careful physical measurements of the new boys and girls are taken at the same time that they are thoroughly examined as to their mental and moral status. As far as possible, their courses of study and work are adapted to their particular needs and to those of the communities in which they are likely to labor. During the year the principal meets groups of students coming from different parts of the South and West. They are questioned as to the conditions that prevail, and an endeavor is made to interest them in their own people, and they are encouraged to take up such courses of study and work as will be of the greatest help to their communities. So far as possible their mental, moral, and physical training is adapted to their individual needs.

Post-graduate department.—Seven Indians have been taking the post-graduate courses in order to prepare themselves for special work as industrial and domestic science teachers. The following studies have been given the first-year students: Psychology, general methods of teaching, library methods, English, reading, arithmetic, gymnastics, cooking, sewing, basketry, singing, blackboard drawing, and writing. In the second year, history of education, agriculture, including practical work in garden making with the training school, physics, geography, English, drawing, manual training, cooking, and sewing. In both years observation and practice are given.

Some of these post-graduate students are fitting themselves to be teachers of trades. The greater part of their time is given to the shops, but they also have instruction in the principles of teaching. They are given, as far as possible, positions of trust and responsibility upon the school grounds in order to teach them how to control men. They are also receiving instruction in English, mathematics, and other academic branches, with the object of giving them broader knowledge at the same time that they receive instruction as to how to use that knowledge in the schoolroom. Some of the best work done the present year by our post-graduates has been done by the young women who are fitting themselves to be teachers of sewing, cooking, and general housework. They have acted as student teachers in our domestic science department, and have helped the girls in their social and religious gatherings, taking,

at different times, positions suitable for both teachers and students, thus gaining practical experience at the same time that they learn the theory of the work.

Moral and religious life.—There is a growing feeling in the country that more moral and religious training ought to be given in our schools. Hampton's undenominational religious work lies at the bottom of all that is done here. The missionary idea was the central one in the founding of the school and still remains so. The thought that what these young people gain they are to give out to others is continually dwelt upon. Catholics and Protestants, people of every denomination, contribute to the school, belong to its corps of workers, and unite loyally in its work. No person who places his sectarianism first and his Christianity second remains long at Hampton. The school's chaplain, with his associate, have worked in entire harmony with the Episcopal rector, the Catholic priest, and other clergymen of different denominations in Hampton and vicinity. The central truths of Christianity have been emphasized and the nonessentials placed in the background.

The commandant of cadets and his assistant have cooperated with the chaplains and the teachers, and the result has been a careful study of each individual student from many points of view. With the care that has been exercised in admitting new students and the thought that has been given to their individual needs, discipline has been reduced to a minimum. The King's Daughters circles have brought the girls into close relation with the teachers and with one another, and the same has been accomplished for the boys by the Young Men's Christian Association. The reverence and attention shown at the afternoon service on Sunday have occasioned frequent remark. The evening service is largely devoted to the singing of plantation melodies and to the discussion by the principal of practical problems that come up in the school life of the students.

The Bible study, which is carried on in the day school as well as on the Sabbath, is each year more systematic and satisfactory. Dr. Sanders, dean of the divinity school of Yale University, has been of great assistance to both students and teachers by giving for several years a course of lectures on Bible study. He has done much to create an enthusiasm for this subject.

The residence of the commandant and his assistant in the boys' dormitories has been of great value, though each year more responsibility is placed upon the students themselves and self-government more fully developed. The influence of the post-graduate students has been of great value in the military, social, and religious work. Our advanced students have been most loyal to the school's ideas, and the clear advance that the school has made in its morals and manners is largely due to their presence. For the last two years the guardhouses have been almost without occupants. There has been a distinct advance in the relations of the boys and girls within the last year. They have met at meals and occasionally on social occasions, but both boys and girls have had a pleasant social life of their own and have not seemed dependent upon the opposite sex. The battalion has been entirely uniformed for the first time in the school's history, and the general appearance of the students has greatly improved.

Sanitation and health.—One physician has had charge of the girls and another of the boys during the past year. There have been several cases of typhoid fever, but the source of infection was not traceable. In one case at least the disease was known to have been contracted while the student was at home on vacation. The school drinking water was thoroughly tested at the William Pepper Chemical Laboratory, in Philadelphia, and no contamination was discovered. The recommendation made by one of the trustees that only distilled water be used for drinking on the school grounds, and that the necessary apparatus be provided, seems to me worthy of consideration. There have been several cases of pneumonia. The last party of Indians gave evidence of not having been thoroughly examined before leaving the reservation, and a number of them have been sent home during the year. German measles and la grippe have made somewhat serious inroads into the school, but on the whole the health record has been good. We have lost no Indian by death since school opened in October.

Returned students.—The record of our returned students now living is as follows:

	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Excellent	57	78	135
Good	112	197	309
Fair	27	118	145
Poor	15	24	39
Bad	6	5	11
Total	217	422	639

We have usually claimed that three-fourths of our students do well, though the figures show a much higher per cent. This year it is 444 excellent and good against 50 poor and bad.

These returned students have been employed this year as follows:

Boys regularly engaged in farming	144
Boys stock raising, having over 100 head of cattle	25
Girls well married and making good homes	106
Girls unmarried and living at home	36
Pupils in other schools	33

School employees:	
Teaching camp schools	10
District schools	1
Boarding schools	5
Industrial teachers, band and drill masters	23
Nurses	2
Boarding-school superintendent	1
Total	42
Mission employees:	
Episcopal catechists and deacons	18
Other denominational workers	7
Total	25
Independently employed:	
Physicians	2
Lawyers	2
Illustrator	1
Ethnologist	1
Clerks	7
Engineers and machinists	8
Carpenters and blacksmiths	6
Miller	1
Hotel keeper	1
Independently employed—Continued.	
Marine	1
Servants and laborers	34
Loggers	6
Miners	2
Shoemaker	1
Tailor	1
Total	85
U. S. Army and Navy	4
Government surveyors	3
Total	7
Agency employees:	
Interpreters	7
Clerks and stenographers	7
Agency farmer	1
Police	12
Trade shops	24
Miller	1
Laborers	3
Field matrons	2
Total	57

Respectfully submitted.

H. B. FRISSELL.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.