REPORTS OF AGENTS AND OTHERS IN CHARGE OF INDIANS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN ARIZONA.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

COLORADO RIVER INDIAN SCHOOL,
Parker, Ariz., June 30, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of this Indian training school, and Colorado River Agency, for the Mohave Indians, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

This school is located at Parker, Ariz., on the east bank of the Colorado River, about 100 miles south of Needles, Cal.

School work, in both literary and industrial training, during the past year has been attended with fairly gratifying results, yet hardly as successful as we anticipated, considering the determined effort made, and find that one must leaven expectancy with a large amount of patience and perseverance in trying to reclaim and even half civilize these Indians.

Industrial work.—It must be said, however, that in farming, gardening, and irrigating methods—that is, leveling the ground, preparing the fields, planting, cultivating, and irrigating growing crops in both school farm and garden—the boys have willingly taken an interest in these matters and have done exceedingly well; while several have shown considerable taste for carpenter work, painting, and shoe repairing. On the other hand, the girls have been taught to bake excellent bread, do general cooking, make their own garments, repair and launder the same, and neatly care for their dormitory; and could one only persuade or make these boys and girls continue to do these same things in the same way when they return to their homes and camp life, then it would be more gratifying to us, who labor in the Indian Service, to know we have accomplished some permanent good.

Sanitary conditions and health—School and agency.—The general health of the pupils in the school and the Indians in the camp has, for the past year, been fairly good. Sanitary conditions were improved at the school by changing the outlet of the sewer system, constructing additional traps for the drainage of pipes, and obtaining an abundance of good water for domestic purposes from two wells, driven to a depth of 30 feet below the surface and into the second strata of water.

Repairs, etc.—Many substantial repairs have been added to both school and agency buildings during the past year, and in doing so an excellent opportunity was offered to teach the Indian youth when and how to do such work.

Discontinuance of rations.—My chief effort during the past twenty months, with reference to issuing rations, has been to eliminate from the ration roll all, or nearly all, the strong, able-bodied men, and to assist them in obtaining work, and I am pleased to say that this system has worked well, although vigorously opposed were these same big, lusty, lazy fellows. Two years ago 375 Indians were drawing rations. One year ago but 200 were drawing rations at this agency, while at this time and for several months past the average has been but 80, and these, being old and infirm, and from other causes being unable to work, draw but small rations of flour, beef, and salt. The results and progress made in this direction have been highly satisfactory.

Statistical—

Mohave Indians now living on this reservation	510
Mohave Indians living at Needles, Cal. (estimated)	850
Males of all ages	269
Females of all ages	241
Males above 18 years of age	142
Females above 14 years of age	162
School children, ages 6 to 16 years	136
School children between 6 and 18 years	141
School children attending reservation school, greatest enrollment for the fiscal year of 1903	120
Not eligible on account of disease, married, or away at school	13
Number not in school, but in hiding on the reservation	9
Number of marriages during the year recorded	6
Divorces	0
Births recorded and reported	23
Deaths recorded and reported	26

A complete register and record of the Indian families and school has been carefully kept during the entire year.

Earnings of the Indians—

Sales of wood to the Government irrigation plant, school, and agency	$1,240.00
Transportation of supplies down the river from the railroad station	1,702.62
Transportation of supplies for others	600.00
Sale of fallen timber to river steamers and others	100.00
Sale of hay, mesquite beans, etc., to prospectors and mining camps	800.00
Daily labor rendered outside parties (estimated)	3,000.00
Local Indian employees at agency and school, and carrying mail on star route, Parker to Mullen Station, and from all other sources (estimated)	6,000.00
Total	13,442.62

Double the above sum could easily have been earned by these Indians, had they persisted in the effort, as an urgent demand for labor at Needles, Cal., in the shops, upon the railroad, and among the miners and prospectors along the Colorado River, has been evidenced all the year; but the Mohave can not stand prosperity, and after one or two or, at the most, three pay days, he returns to the camps to while away the time in idleness and high living, as long as his money lasts.

However, a few save their earnings and have a desire for a home, a little farm, or a small store where they may make a living.

During the past year my greatest effort among these Indians has been to make them self-sustaining. In the school more attention was paid to farming, gardening, and leveling land for irrigation, teaching domestic habits, and all industrial work than formerly. Much is expected and much remains to be done in both camp and school, and in equal proportions are mingled discouragement and disappointment, with fair to good results.

Thanking the Indian Office for the patience and forbearance extended, I am,

Respectfully,

JESSE C. MOORE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF FORT APACHE AGENCY.

FORT APACHE INDIAN AGENCY,
White River, Ariz., September 21, 1903.

SIR: The following report of the affairs of this agency and school is respectfully submitted in obedience to law and instructions:

Agency.—At least 90 per cent of the number of Indians of this agency live in or near the canyons of the east and the north forks of White River and the Carixo

and Cibecu valleys; a few live in a high valley called Forestdale about 40 miles northwest of the agency; hence this tribe is located mainly along the small mountain streams.

They have lived in peace with one another during the year, and there are no deaths by violence to record; and neither have there been any factions or feuds among them. Factions among themselves have caused a great many more deaths than all their fights with the whites in early settlement of this Territory. Many places on the reservation have been pointed out to me where an Indian was killed because he belonged to a particular fighting band.

We cognize them by band and number and not by name, while the Indian usually uses a name. Very few of the school children are known to their parents by an English name; these Indian parents prefer to use the name that usually has a meaning to it.

This is no longer a ration agency, for none are given food or clothing without a valid consideration, and the consideration being a sacrifice of some kind. On the ground of charity about 90 very old people are supported almost wholly; hence there are not as many as 5 per cent who are entirely dependent. It is true that they have been paid the sum of $5,000 for labor, at $1 per day, in clearing and fencing their own farm lands and in the making of public roads; this, however, did not realize more than $2.50 per capita.

In another year about all the available farm land on the reservation will be in cultivation. When the fact is stated that there is only one acre of farm land for each Indian of the reserve, it is at once manifest that these Indians can not even hope to make a living at farming alone.

Stock raising.—In noting the conditions it appeared feasible that these Indians should be taught and trained to make a living at the business of raising stock. I recommended at once the inauguration of the granting of grazing permits to whites and others who had been pasturing their stock on the Indians' land without paying anything for the privilege; and during the past two years I have collected $10,425.47 from these permittees. This money has been invested in the purchase of stock for the Indians, and at present they have in common 400 young cows, 18 bulls, and 950 sheep, that are worth $12,000.

It is the hardest kind of work to have these Indians take proper care of the stock after it has been purchased for them. During the past year the losses of stock on account of carelessness and a want of the sense of responsibility have been great; in fact, much greater than the loss of those who are careful and possess this feeling of responsibility. For example, Indian herders, after having been carefully instructed, are sent to watch the flock of sheep and the herd of cattle; they soon become weary of such quiet work and go hunting, thus leaving the calves and lambs exposed to the wild animals, and the result is a loss; hence, it must be expected that the losses of stock will be greater and the percentage of increase less until the Apache has the same sense of care and responsibility possessed by the successful white stock grower; this feeling is a growth, and it will take years. No permit is granted where it will interfere with the progress of the Indian; and, it is proposed that, as soon as he has sufficient cattle to use the grass that no more permits will be recommended; but until that time, it would be wrong to refuse the grant of grazing permits, for the grass would grow and die and become fuel for the forest flames that destroy more thoroughly than the closest cattle grazing.

Timber.—The timber is mainly pine and cedar; the cedar has no value here except for fence posts and firewood. There is a belt of good soft pine along the north side of the reservation and adjoining the Black Mesa Forest Reserve; this pine makes suitable lumber for all building purposes except for flooring. This strip of timber land is about 10 miles wide and 85 miles long; and, although its value is estimated at $1,000,000, yet it has little value to the Indian, for he can not market it only to the Government in the construction of school buildings, and in this he has few opportunities.

The Apache as a laborer.—These Apaches are good laborers when properly led or directed; and it is false and very unjust to say of them that they will not work. I have never seen a people who work better or more cheerfully; the proof of this assertion is manifest in the roads they have made in this mountainous country. During the past year they have been employed in clearing and fencing farms, making public roads, making hay for this agency and the military at Fort Apache, farming, and in furnishing wood; some of them have been employed here by the contractor in making the water and sewer systems, electric-light plant, including power canal, and in the construction of a three-story stone dormitory building. For all this labor they have received about $30,000.

Morals.—The morals of this people are not good. The vices most prominent are lying, gambling, stealing, and polygamy, but with them these are scarcely considered vices.

It is difficult work to compel the husband to do his share of the work about the home. Wives are usually bought as an ordinary animal. Only 56 couples have secured licenses and married in obedience to law and orders, and the most of these came because of the fear of punishment; there is little love and much lust in such marriages.

Schools.—We now have a kind of accommodation for the training of 140 children. The dormitory building for girls is new and excellent, but the buildings for boys as well as the mess hall is doubtless among the poorest in the Service. This fact has been iterated and reiterated by almost every visiting officer. This school is very much in need of the following buildings, and they should be made of stone which is here in abundance within a mile of the schools: A school and general assembly building, suitable for 200 children; another dormitory for the accommodation of 100 boys; a mess hall, including also room for training in domestic science, and a laundry. These buildings should be erected at once if it is the intention of the Department to erect them at all.

Our census shows at least 500 children here of school age, and we have accommodations for only 140 in the training school at this place. There will be accommodations for 50 children in the day school on the Cibecu Creek when those buildings are complete. It is proper to state that of the number of children of school age I think as many as 100 are not physically fit to attend school anywhere, the prevailing ailment being tuberculosis. It will be seen that there are more than 100 children for whom no provision is made for their training.

Manner of living.—The White Mountain Apaches are a nomadic people. They rove from place to place aimlessly, yet they seldom leave their reserve except to visit their San Carlos relatives. I believe that 95 per cent of them live in tepees made of bent poles and brush and covered with canvas and a coarse plantain-like grass. These temporary places of abode are airy, yet the woven brush is compact enough to arrest the currents of air without so that when a fire is made within, its smoke goes upright through the top of the tepee. They have no tables, chairs, bedsteads, or any kind of furniture in these brush houses. For beds they dig a sort of bean-shaped basin around the sides within, which they line with grass to keep their blankets from the soil. It is not surprising that they require so much cold air in the school dormitories; when the fact is known that almost every minute of their lives from birth to the date of entrance to school is spent practically out of doors, the wonder is that there is not more sickness. We have learned from experience that to have these Apache children maintain good health that the air of their sleeping rooms must be very much like that of the mountain, forest, or the plain. No fire or heating apparatus is needed in any of their dormitories.

Dress.—The very old Indians and those who are inclined to follow the dictations of the medicine men do not wear citizen's clothing, but the younger people wear citizen's clothing, which usually consists of overalls, shirt, hat, and shoes for men and boys. The younger women and girls usually wear bright-colored dresses and moccasins.

Superstition.—I know of no other people as superstitious. Their faith in spooks, goblins, etc., is great. They believe that there are demons in the air that make them sick or that kill, and only the medicine man in incantation can appease these devils. These beliefs are sincere and they interfere with progress in civilization. The medicine man is usually the shrewdest man of the band, and he combats the schools, for intelligence is against his business; but, after all, these frauds are not worse than those of our own nationality who sell cure-alls on the streets.

Marriage and divorce.—The Indian marriage here is usually a contract in which the parents agree to furnish a wife for a material consideration; this consideration is generally a few ponies, or cattle of some kind; the daughter is actually sold as if she were a beast of burden. During the past two years and since the departmental law requiring Indians to be licensed before marriage, I have issued 53 certificates, and officiated in 51 of the marriages. To me these marriages do not seem to be a vow; there is no solemnity about it; it is akin to a farce, yet it is better than nothing, and may be properly regarded as a little step in civilization. Except in two cases the contractors were full-blood Indians of this tribe. There are about one-fourth as many divorces as marriages.

Buildings.—The agency buildings are located about one-fourth of a mile from the schools. These buildings are small and they are all made of lumber manufactured by our employees at a mill about 15 miles from the agency and school; these buildings are all in good condition.

Irrigation.—Except in the high valleys and on the mountains no farm or garden products can be raised without irrigation. The season necessary for irrigation is short, usually only two months—May and June. The rainfall in July and August is

usually sufficient to produce fair crops. The growing season is so short that seeds only of the early varieties should be planted, for no others will ripen.

Indian court.—The cases coming before this court were theft, drunkenness, and fighting; cases trivial in nature were settled by the agent. All decisions of the Indian court have been respected. The judges appear to be fair men, and their judgments are better than many would credit.

Traders and trading.—There were three traders on this reservation last year, and their dealings with the Indians were fair, and the prices charged usually accorded with the law. The Indians were encourged to go anywhere, either on or off the reservation to trade. The military store at Fort Apache is only 4 miles from this agency and it causes sharp competition, and the Indian is the beneficiary. None of these stores sell or attempt to sell any kind of intoxicating liquors. None of my Indians drink any kind of liquor except the beer (tul-pai) they manufacture.

Crimes.—The principal misdemeanor of these Indians is stealing cattle from stockmen who have grazing permits on the Indian land. Since the rations have been cut off many Apaches while pretending to be hunting for game are in reality hunting for cattle to butcher; and, it is not an overestimate to say that they have stolen at least 50 head of cattle during the year. Sometimes they are caught in the act, but neither the owner nor his help make much effort to arrest, for at that particular time the Indian will not hesitate to murder those who interfere, to cover evidence against them.

Indian police.—The work of the police is very unsatisfactory when sent to arrest Indian thieves or beer makers. They seem to be afraid of offending their people, especially the medicine men. Their work about the agency is fair when skillfully directed.

Preservation of game.—To conform with the game laws of the Territory it was necessary to take the guns away from those who were violating the law. I have had no difficulty in making them see that these laws benefit them more than the white man. Game of all kinds is scarce, and a very small part of the living is made by hunting.

Recommendations.—(1) First and foremost, I recommend the construction of suitable school buildings for the training school at this agency. These buildings should be (a) an assembly and school building for 200 children; (b) a dormitory for 100 boys; (c) a mess hall and bakery; and (d) a laundry for 200 children. The buildings we are using in the place of those above recommended are unfit for the training of children.

(2) The making of tanks or small reservoirs in the mountains for the storing of water for Indian cattle.

(3) The purchase of good range stallions to improve the Indian horses of the reserve, and payment for same from the grazing fund.

(4) The establishment of a home for aged Indians who are wholly dependent. This home of charity should be near the agency, so they can be protected from those who are inclined to take the food and clothing away from them.

In conclusion, it is due from me to say that, with only one exception, the agency and school employees have been efficient and loyal.

Very respectfully,

C. W. CROUSE,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, FORT APACHE RESERVATION.

FORT APACHE INDIAN AGENCY,
Whiteriver, Ariz., June 30, 1903.

SIR: I entered the Service as field matron at this place on March 10, 1903, having been transferred from Fort Hall as matron of the school there. During my four months' observation and work at this agency I have visited many camps to note their condition and to assist them. It is the hardest kind of work on account of prejudice and superstition of the adult Indian woman. The most deplorable fact is, not that they have no place worthy the name of home, but that they do not want such a house.

In a few places I have noted that where the agent has built a house for them they have actually made a tepee near it, and live in that, and use the house as a granary. In fact, if a well-furnished house and a miserable tepee containing dutch oven, frying pan, coffeepot, and a few blankets were offered in choice, they would take the tepee every time. They claim that it is too much trouble to take care of a house; that it makes them sick that they can not move it to a better place if they so desire, etc. The most difficult thing for a matron to do is to create a desire or want on their part to have a better home and live better.

The medicine man and the old Indian woman are a menace to civilization; these are the people that talk against schools of every kind. The medicine man is shrewd enough to see that anything that tends toward civilization is against him, and he opposes.

I have gone into Indian camps and Indian houses and after a great deal of exertion I have succeeded in having their places of abode put into as sanitary condition as could well be done, and a few days later I returned to these places and found them about as filthy as ever, and the same cleansing process had to be gone through with again. Still, I am gratified to note a little improvement in the way of cleanliness. Some of the younger husbands really desire the house or home to be in better condition, but the wild Indian wife has no such feeling.

The only time my services seem to be appreciated is in visiting the sick with my well-filled basket with something to eat. It is discouraging that I see so little fruits of my labor.

The field matron has been handicapped somewhat in that she has not had a house in which to teach and train in housekeeping, making, mending, laundering, and cooking. However, her house is now about completed, and it is hoped that I will see more fruits of my labor. I believe that this part of Indian training is the most difficult and irritating, for these old Indians are so set in their ways of thinking and doing that it is hard to change them.

For old and otherwise dependent Indian women, as well as children, I have made the following clothing:

Dresses	number..	37	Curtains	number..	9
Towels	do....	18	Pants	pair..	1
Sheets	do....	10	Shirt		1
Pillowcases	do....	20			

In order to induce the women to wear the clothing made for them I have been compelled to modify the fashion somewhat to suit their fancy. In following out this idea I will say, too, that the step from a brush tepee to a good house is too great to be taken at one move. A good house, well furnished, is not home to them; and one with a dirt or adobe floor, a capacious fireplace, with a few cooking utensils, is better suited than a house containing stove and such appointments.

In conclusion, I wish to thank Agent C. W. Crouse for his kind assistance.

Very respectfully,

RACHEL MCGHIE, *Field Matron.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MOHAVE AT FORT MOHAVE.

FORT MOHAVE INDIAN SCHOOL,
Mohave City, Ariz., August 21, 1903.

SIR: I transmit herewith statistics on Chemehuevi and Mohave Indians residing in the vicinity of Fort Mohave and Needles, Cal., as requested in office letter dated July 27, 1903.

I will explain that the situation of these Indians is anomalous, in that, strictly speaking, they are under the charge of the superintendent of the Colorado River Reservation, but are regarded by the office as nominally under the care of the superintendent of the Fort Mohave School. I find no retain copies of previous reports on file in this office. The figures that I have given are merely estimates. It would seem that it is important that a register of families be made, births and deaths properly recorded each year, and that steps be taken to regulate the matter of marriage and divorce. To do this would require a great deal of clerical labor and could not be performed by this office without additional help.

In this connection I will call attention to discrepancy between the report I am submitting herewith relative to population and that appearing on page 630 Commissioner's Report, 1902, Colorado River Agency, viz: Mohave at Fort Mohave, 1,000; Mohave at Needles, 800; Chemehuevi, 300.

I will state that there are not more than 75 Chemehuevi in this vicinity and in Needles. Possibly the remainder (225) may be found in what is known as the Chemehuevi Valley, about midway between Needles, Cal., and Parker, Ariz.

Relative to the Mohave, the Commissioner's Report, 1902, as above quoted, gives 1,000 Mohave at Fort Mohave, which is incorrect. The Mohave in the vicinity of Fort Mohave do not now and did not in 1902 exceed 200. Evidently a number of years ago nearly all the Indians who are now at Needles lived upon the overflow lands between Fort Mohave and Needles, but a failure of the Colorado River to overflow for a succession of years forced these Indians to seek employment on the railroad and in the shops in Needles. The Indian women derive a large part of their support from bead work. I will state that the overflow of the Colorado has been very great during the month of July this year, consequently the Indians will raise a large quantity of melons, pumpkins, beans, corn, etc., but the number of Indians so engaged are few. I have stated that the number of Mohave at Needles and in the vicinity of Fort Mohave is 1,200; deducting from this number the 200 in the vicinity of Fort Mohave would leave 1,000 in Needles and vicinity, which, I think, is approximately correct. However, the only satisfactory way would be to take an accurate census.

There has been practically no missionary work done among these Indians, but plans have been made for two missionaries during the fiscal year 1904.

I have the honor to make the thirteenth annual report of the Fort Mohave School:

History.—This was originally a military post and was known as Camp Mohave. It was first established in 1859; it was abandoned in 1861, and reorganized in 1863. The reservation was established by Executive order March 30, 1870, and consists of about 20,000 acres. By order of the President, dated September 19, 1890, the military reservation of Fort Mohave, Ariz., was transferred to the control of the Interior Department for Indian school purposes and formally received from the War Department by Mr. S. M. McCowan, superintendent, August 22, 1890. Mr. McCowan remained in charge of the school nearly six years. He was succeeded by Superintendent John J. McKoin, who remained in charge until February 20, 1903. I assumed charge March 17, 1903, relieving Supervisor M. F. Holland, who was temporarily in charge during the transfer of superintendents.

Location.—This school is located in Arizona on the Colorado River, about 20 miles north of Needles, Cal. The site is excellent, the school buildings being situated on a prominent gravel bluff commanding a fine view of the Colorado River and the surrounding country. The river affords an inexhaustible water supply and carries off all the sewage.

Climate.—The climate is very dry, there being no rainy season. The summers are exceedingly hot; the remaining months are pleasant.

Irrigation.—Surveys have been made during the year by the hydrographic branch of the United States Geological Survey to ascertain the practicability of reclaiming the desert land in this valley. If the proposed Government enterprise is carried into successful operation, the Fort Mohave School Reservation will become very valuable. The school has irrigated by means of a centrifugal steam pump the same lands that have been under cultivation by the school for a number of years.

Buildings.—The buildings are of two classes—the old adobe buildings received from the War Department, and the modern frame structures recently erected. The former are in a more or less dilapidated condition, while the latter present a very creditable appearance. Appropriations are now available for a new school building and a new dining hall and kitchen, both of which are urgently needed and will undoubtedly be erected soon. Properly to accommodate the boys another dormitory for their use is a necessity. A hospital building should also be furnished. With the foregoing improvements this school plant will be in very good condition.

Farm and garden.—The meadow land consists of about 16 acres of alfalfa, which supplies sufficient hay for the school stock. About 18 acres of alfalfa land are used as a pasture for the school herd. The garden consists of about 4 acres, upon which is raised a considerable quantity of various kinds of vegetables adapted to this climate. The 175 grape vines will produce a good crop; besides this there are but about a half a dozen each of the following fruit trees—fig, apricot, and peach. As apricots and grapes do exceedingly well at this place it is important that they should be extensively grown for school use.

Stock.—The school stock consists of 29 head of cattle, 8 horses, and 28 pigs, all of which are in good condition.

Industrial work.—In engineering, painting, farming, and gardening considerable work has been accomplished during the year. The ordinary institutional work in the care of dormitories, manufacture and repair of clothing, laundering, cooking, etc., has in most respects been carried on in a satisfactory manner.

Health.—The school was not visited by any serious epidemic during the year. Ordinary cases of sickness and accidents were well cared for by the school physician. The sanitary conditions of the school are good.

Literary.—The literary work of the year has been very creditable and the pupils seem to have made satisfactory progress. The commencement exercises were well attended. This year's class, consisting of 5 young men, was the first to graduate from the school.

Religious and social.—A Sunday school was maintained throughout the year; other religious exercises were conducted each Sunday evening. Weekly socials were a source of enjoyment to the pupils.

Attendance.—First quarter, 176; second quarter, 209: third quarter, 198; fourth quarter, 193.

Discipline.—During part of the year there were a number of cases of runaways, probably due to changes in employees, but the discipline of the school has been good.

The outing system.—There seems to be a good demand for the girls of this school in California homes. Twenty of the larger boys are spending their summer vacation at work on the construction of a railroad in this vicinity, while a few others are at work in the Santa Fe Railroad shops at Needles, Cal. A little later a party of 20 boys will engage in prune picking in California.

Conclusion.—The outlook for the continued prosperity of the Fort Mojave School

is very encouraging. The good work done under the management of my two predecessors is apparent on every hand. This work has paved the way for greater usefulness on the part of this school in behalf of the Mohave Indians during the future.

Very respectfully,

DUNCAN D. MCARTHUR, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF HOPI (MOQUI).

HOPI TRAINING SCHOOL,
Keam's Canyon, Ariz., July 10, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fifth annual report of the Hopi Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Hopi Training School.—The school is located 85 miles north of Holbrook, Ariz., the nearest railroad station. The United States mail is carried three times a week, part of the time by stage and part of the time by an Indian on horseback. When the stage runs, employees and others can get out to the school for $13. When a livery team is hired the charge is from $20 to $25.

The attendance has been excellent, averaging 175 for the year. Three classes, numbering 21, have been transferred to nonreservation schools—one to Phoenix, one to Santa Fe, and one to Grand Junction. Fifty-five children of this school desired to go to the Albuquerque school this spring, on a visit of a representative from there, but not one could get the permission of its parents. Thus does ignorance ever stand in the way of progress in civilization.

A new and beautiful school plant, with all the modern comforts of steam heat and electric lights, costing over $100,000, is now ready for occupancy. The water supply is excellent and of almost unlimited quantity. Better school work from all departments is expected when we move into these new quarters. The old plant, with its mud walls and roofs, with its insanitary and crowded quarters, will be forgotten.

However, the work of the school has been good in spite of the above conditions. The course of study has been followed as far as local conditions admitted. Not a child has been seriously ill during the year, although nearly twice the conventional number of pupils was carried.

Polacca Day School.—This school was managed till Christmas by Mr. John L. Ballenger and his wife. At that time they were promoted to the position of principal teacher and housekeeper at the Oraibi Day School, the largest school of its class in the United States. The enrollment at Polacca is only 47, averaging 45 for the year. Most excellent work is done at this school. Every child of school age is in school from the three villages supporting the school.

After Christmas, Mr. and Mrs. Glen C. Lawrence, of Rosebud Agency, took charge and the good work done by them has kept up the high standard of the school.

Second Mesa Day School.—This school, located 20 miles west of Keam's Canyon, is the second largest school of its class in the United States. The attendance here is remarkable, averaging 99 per cent of its enrollment for the entire year. The work of the school has been good. An addition to the laundry has been made, which is the only permanent improvement except the setting out of shade trees, which are looked after with jealous care by the principal teacher, Mr. A. H. Viets. The school has, besides the principal teacher, two assistant teachers, an assistant matron, and a cook and Indian assistant.

Oraibi Day School.—This remarkable school is 35 miles west of Keam's Canyon. Three years ago it had an irregular attendance of 23. Now it heads the list of day schools of the United States with an attendance of 175. A fine new building, costing over $3,000, has been built, which adequately cares for the children as far as schoolroom and eating purposes are concerned. Another building is needed for bathing and storeroom purposes, and a small additional cottage is needed for employees.

The children, a large part of whom belong to the so-called hostile faction of the Oraibis, had to be brought into school by strong pressure. The children were glad to be in school, but the parents were so foolishly stubborn that they would not allow the children to come. Firm pressure was brought to bear, and after several encounters the employees succeeded in placing every child of school age in the school. The children, after once being placed in school, bathed and clothed, never miss a day, and by 7 o'clock in the morning a long stream of children may be seen descending the mesa from the village. This speaks volumes for the new progress of the Hopi. The schoolroom work has been above the average. The employees have been faithful and good work is the result.

The crying need of the school is an adequate water supply. Water is hauled in a tank 1½ miles for 175 children, who must be bathed, have their clothing laundered, and their stomachs filled, which requires a large amount of water. Supervisors Charles and Pringle and Inspector Nesler have all visited this school and have reported upon this phase of the situation.

Below is given a comparative statement of the attendance of the various schools for the year ending June 30, 1903, as compared with the attendance during 1899, when I assumed charge of them:

School.	Average attendance.		Increase.
	1899.	1903.	
			Per cent.
Hopi Training	83	175	111
Polacca Day	24	45	90
Second Mesa Day	19	96	405
Oraibi Day	23	175	660
Total	149	492	.....
Total or average net increase, all schools	.....	.....	230

Indian courts.—This Indian tribunal has done a great amount of good, preventing as well as punishing crime. No serious crimes have been committed during the year. Some horses and cattle have been killed illegally and eaten by hungry Indians. This has been dealt with leniently, as it is hard to punish people who steal from hunger.

Missionary work.—The Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society maintains two missions on the reservation—one at the First Mesa, in charge of Misses Schofield and Johnson, and one at Second Mesa, under charge of Miss Mary McLean and Miss Williams. These ladies have rendered efficient aid in the civilization of the Hopi and have been courteous and obliging in their relations with this office. Much clothing and provisions have been judiciously distributed to the needy and helpless Indians.

The Mennonite Mission Board maintains a mission at Oraibi, in charge of Rev. J. B. Epp and his sister. The relations between this office and Reverend Epp have not been pleasant for nearly a year, * * *.

Indian traders.—The policy, begun two years ago, of encouraging young Indians to start up little stores has been continued. To-day the Hopi are perfectly independent of the whites in a commercial way. There are seven stores conducted by young Indian men on the reservation. There are also four stores run by white men, but all report a steady decline in business, which speaks a good deal for the young Indians. One young Indian storekeeper furnished all the beef used by 500 school children for over two years.

Field matrons.—These devoted women have done much good this year, aiding the old and helpless and the children. The Hopi villages respond quickly to the efforts of the field matrons, as the people live in villages and a matron can visit many families in a day. Three field matrons are employed, one at First Mesa and two at Oraibi.

Drought.—The Hopi have raised little for several years, owing to a scarcity of rainfall. The past season was extremely poor, as no rain fell, so that some of the people could not plant at all. Many have been quite short of provisions, but nothing like famine came. Work on roads was furnished them at $1 per day and the missionaries found the means to furnish considerable food for them and the worst is now over. The bountiful rains this year have caused an abundance of vegetation to spring up which fattens the beef and mutton and also furnishes unlimited "greens" for them.

Earnings by Indians.—

Sale of wood	$1,540.00
Sale of coal	352.50
Sale of beef	2,629.55
Freighting	2,207.94
Irregular labor	1,475.58
Total	8,205.57

This statement, however, does not include the freighting done for contractors and others who secured contracts for delivering hay, grain, etc., to the schools. Many thousands of dollars were earned in this way. The building of the new plant has furnished labor and freighting for all who cared to work for nearly an entire year. This work alone has saved many people from going hungry.

Sanitary.—The following is the report of the physician, Edw. G. Murtaugh, on the sanitary condition of this school and reservation during the year:

The health of the Indians generally has been good most of the year. There was an unusual amount of rain last spring and for a while nearly all the village Indians were sick as a result of living in damp houses.

During the year a large number of the children in this school were afflicted with various affections of the eye, some of which were of a contagious nature. There were no rooms in which to isolate such cases as they appeared, hence it was impossible to prevent the disease from spreading. I hope that our new plant will be provided with a hospital, and plans for one are, I think, under consideration by your office.

A good many deaths have occurred on the reservation from tubercular affections. The greatest number of these cases have been children of school age at the Moqui villages.

The physician of this school is supposed to render medical assistance to about 50 white persons, 500 school children, 2,000 Moquis, living in seven different villages, located from 15 to 35 miles distant; and an equal number of Navaho, scattered over enough territory to make a small State. It would be unreasonable to make any claim of thoroughly covering this field. A physician in the Indian service can not hope to do much more than introduce civilized methods of caring for the sick. Every case of skillful surgical or medical treatment becomes an object for comparison with barbarous methods, and the most ignorant can see the inferiority of their "native art."

I have endeavored to give my personal attention to all the employees and members of their families and to the children in this school, and to cooperate with the field matrons, day-school teachers and missionaries in caring for the outside Indians.

The most unsatisfactory part of visiting the Indians in their homes is that so much time is spent on the road. A visit of one day at one of the more remote mesas requires an absence of three days from my post. During this time many Indians will have called at the dispensary for treatment or medicine and will have to return home with their wants unattended.

A medical field matron has been appointed for Oraibi, the largest and most insanitary of the Moqui villages. Much can be done for these people by one who understands their needs and can see them often.

Recapitulation of results obtained during the year.

1. All Moqui children of school age on the reservation are in school.
2. A new, commodious stone building, costing over $3,000, has been built and equipped for the Oraibi day school.
3. A new modern plant, including electric light and steam heat, has been built for the Moqui school. This plant cost over $100,000.
4. Eradication of the so-called hostile element at Oraibi by placing their children in school, thereby destroying the last tie to their stubborn nonprogressiveness.
5. The building of 40 miles of good roads on the reservation and the placing of signboards to guide travelers.
6. The obliterating of the silly romance connected with the Moqui villages by building roads up to all of them.
7. All the Moquis cut their hair once and but for the "Gates incident" all would have kept it cut short. Most do anyway.
8. Twenty-one pupils transferred to nonreservation schools.
9. Encouragement of Indians to conduct mercantile stores, thereby rendering them independent of the whites.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks for the many courtesies extended to me and to my work.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES E. BURTON,
Superintendent and Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF ORAIBI DAY SCHOOL.

ORAIBI, ARIZ., *June 30, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Oraibi day school for the fiscal year ending on this date.

I took charge of this school December 13, 1903. For that month there was an enrollment of 126. Soon after our coming the new school building was completed, thus increasing the capacity to 150. In February of this year, with the assistance of Supt. Charles E. Burton, I was enabled to increase the enrollment to 174. This included all the children in Oraibi that had never been in school. We now have all the children of school age in school.

The hitherto "hostile" faction at Oraibi that has caused so much trouble in the past have been made to understand that it is best for their children to be in school. Now some of the brightest and best children in school are from "hostile" homes and some of the best friends the school has are among the "hostile" people.

Employees.—The work here the past year has been hard. Had it not been for willing hands to help it would have been impossible to accomplish much. Our teachers have been faithful and earnest and the pupils have made commendable progress under their care. Our Indian employees, Mina Coochmina, Everett Wasala, and Charley have each proven themselves efficient and reflect credit upon their respective schools.

Needs of the school.—Paramount to all other needs is a good supply of water. At present the water for the school and for use of the employees must be hauled 1½ miles over a very heavy road. It takes a great deal of water for the children, as we have to do their laundry and furnish water for their cooking and drinking.

We need a building containing bath, laundry room, and two dressing rooms. Plans for a building that will meet the needs have been respectfully submitted, and I hope that they will meet with your honorable approval.

Health of pupils.—Several of our pupils have died the past year. As we are so far from the agency, it is difficult sometimes to get them medical aid just when they need it. In the filth of their homes they soon succumb to disease.

In conclusion I wish to thank Supt. Charles E. Burton for his timely assistance and his kind words of encouragement. Our school has been well supplied with food and wearing apparel, for which we are grateful. The outlook for the school is hopeful, and I feel very much encouraged over the prospects. Thanking you for past favors, I beg leave to remain,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN L. BALLINGER,
Principal Teacher.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR NAVAHO AGENCY.

NAVAHO AGENCY, N. MEX.,
FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZ., *August 18, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fifth annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Navaho Agency is located at Fort Defiance, Ariz., 30 miles northwest of the town of Gallup, N. Mex., which is our nearest railroad and telegraphic station. There is a daily stage, except Sundays, carrying the mails and any passengers.

General conditions.—The progress of the Navaho Indians for the past year has been steady and of a lasting nature. Their material advancement and progress could not be seen so readily, perhaps, by a person making only a short stay among these Indians or traveling over their reservation, but it can easily be observed by one who has been with them five years and been in close touch with them and watched their interest as he would that of a brother, and directed their well-meant efforts and struggles for self-support. As a rule, I believe, the Navaho does not readily adopt the white man's mode of education as gleaned from books. He likes the free and untrammeled life of the children of the plains, but he is a skillful workman and is able to learn any of the mechanical arts. Their work as blanket weavers and silversmiths is well known throughout the country. These arts they have taken up themselves. Almost any Navaho could be taught blacksmithing, carpentry, masonry, and the like, and they would excel in these lines. There are some excellent stone masons among these Indians who have been self-taught only. Almost any of these Indians are able to do any kind of unskilled labor, such as railroading, cultivation of the sugar beet, and all kinds of farm labor. They are all good and willing workers. When I have had any irregular labor for the Indians I have had no trouble in securing more of them to work than I could use.

The greater extent of this large reservation is fit for grazing only, and during the past year, on account of continued drought, it has been little more than a barren desert. There are quite a number of small farms scattered over the reservation, but on account of lack of seasonable rains some were not even planted and the product was very small. Notwithstanding these unfavorable conditions they have managed to live and that without any apparent suffering and with little help from the Government in the way of issuing rations to them.

The rainfall on this reservation during the last spring and early summer was greater than has been known for the past eighteen years. The crops at present look promising, indeed. The grass on the mountains and in the valleys is abundant. The sheep, cattle, and other stock are doing well. Some of the Indians have cut and put up a good quantity of native hay, some of which they have sold to the Government, traders, and missionaries. They would, doubtless, have put up more hay than they did, but only a few of them had scythes and small sickles.

These Indians are, as a rule, peaceable and law abiding, yet some of them are continually in trouble with each other relative to their lands, fields, water, stock, etc. There are also a great many cases of trouble between husband and wife. These people seem to be unable to settle difficulties among themselves, but must bring their troubles to me. After I hear both sides and give a decision there is no further trouble in the matter. They usually accept the decision without murmur and as final.

Earnings.—It has been my policy to induce all able-bodied Indians, those who have no fixed homes and those who are not needed at their homes to plant and attend their crops, look after their stock, and take care of families, to secure work off the reservation. During the past year about 300 Indians have had work off

the reservation, principally with the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, and have earned about $1.10 per day. I tried to induce more to seek employment, but as there was abundant rain during the early spring, many who otherwise would have gone desired to stay at home and plant crops.

From the time I took charge of this agency five years ago I have advised them not to sell their wool, but to manufacture it into blankets, showing them that as an average price they would receive for their wool on the market $2 for 20 pounds of wool, but when manufactured into a blanket it would bring them from $8 to $12; thus creating labor, the most natural and successful civilizer the world has ever known.

The following amounts have been earned by the Indians and paid them by the Government:

Hauling Government supplies for agency and schools	$2,670.97
Irregular labor	7,674.75
Furnishing wood for agency and Little Water School	529.82
Furnishing and delivering beef for agency, police, and schools	5,448.33
Total	16,323.87

The receipts from sale of blankets, wool, and stock must aggregate at least $500,000.

The stock increase, so far as sheep are concerned, has been at least 30 per cent. I know of one Indian who saved 1,900 lambs this spring, in fact, they all report a good lamb crop with but little loss. I attribute this result largely to my efforts from the time I took charge of these people. Their custom was to allow their bucks to be herded with the general flocks, thus bringing the lambs at a very unseasonable time of year, often in winter in deep snows or bad weather in early spring, causing heavy loss. They are fast changing their former custom, which now brings the young lambs in May and early June.

Some of these people are quite wealthy, owning flocks of sheep numbering all the way from a few dozen up to many thousands. I dare say there are some Navaho who are worth from $3,000 to $8,000. Many are poor and always will be, but none of them have ever been known to starve. Last fall there was much said in the newspapers about the "starving Navaho," but to the present time I know of none of them having starved.

I have known from the time I arrived here that the tribe had a great many worthless horses, and used my best endeavors to have them disposed of, but it seemed impossible for the Indians to sell them. These Indians have always used horseflesh more or less instead of beef or mutton. Late last fall and in the early winter I sent out an order to those who claimed to be hungry to go into the herds of horses where they were wild and unbroken and kill and eat without reference to whom they belonged. In doing this I expected more or less trouble, but felt fully competent to manage the Indians in a kind manner by explaining all the features connected with their hungry brethren and their overstock of worthless animals.

After the order was issued (it was about two weeks afterwards) an Indian came in and complained that some Navaho had killed one of his horses. I inquired whether it was a broncho or work horse. He said it was not a work horse. I then asked if the horse was of any use to him. He said, "No." I asked, "Why did the fellow kill your horse?" He said, "To eat." I remarked, "He must of been very hungry," and he said, "Maybe." After explaining to him the great disadvantages and loss of good time in caring for such worthless horses and the large amount of grass they consumed, and the waste and killing out the grazing which their sheep and goats would otherwise have, and the necessity which forced this Navaho on account of hunger to kill his horse for food, he finally concluded that probably no great wrong had been done. From that on there were but very few complaints along that line, and those who did complain were very readily convinced that my plan was for the best interest of the entire tribe.

They are very philanthropic when it comes to a matter of hunger. No one has so little food but that he will divide with his hungry fellow-man. Their custom while partaking of a meal is that no matter which of their tribe should come in he helps himself without any formal invitation or ceremony. Such hospitality does not stop with their own people; if a white person called at their hogan and made them understand that he was hungry, in case they had nothing to eat they would soon slaughter a sheep or goat and broil a piece for the hungry caller.

Improvements.—During the past year we have improved the water system at the agency and school by putting down a 4-inch spiral riveted pipe from the spring to the plant, a distance of about 1¼ miles, and connecting the same with the different school buildings. For this we were allowed $3,100 for labor, and the work was mostly done by Indians.

We have also constructed a fine stone laundry 30 by 60 feet. This labor was also performed by Indians under supervision of one white man as foreman.

There has also, under contract, been installed at the school a fine steam engine for pumping purposes; a large cistern built near the laundry to receive the water from the main line, which by the aid of the engine is pumped into a large tank built under the same contract on the side of the mountain, at an elevation of 84 feet above the base of the school buildings. This tank is inclosed in a good, substantial house, well painted. This makes our water system quite complete and affords good pressure from the tank, which is only intended for fire protection, the gravity system from the spring being sufficient for ordinary purposes.

For the overflow from the cistern we have a 4-inch pipe laid underground to the school garden, thus furnishing a good supply for irrigating the school garden.

At Little Water School we have put down a new well 37 feet deep, walled with stone, being 10 feet in diameter in the clear. Over this we have erected a good substantial pump house, and installed a 4-horsepower Fairbanks, Morse & Co. gasoline engine for pumping the water into a tank some 300 feet distant and located near the school buildings.

We also have in course of erection a new school building which will give us a schoolroom with capacity for 30 pupils; dining room and kitchen with capacity for 140 pupils; sewing room; recreation room and two large rooms for employees' quarters; with a basement under part of the building sufficient to store all the vegetables needed for the school and employees. This building will have a belt measurement of about 350 feet. We will also make two additions to the girls' dormitory for sick room and mess kitchen for employees. This building will cost about $6,000, complete.

During the year we have made considerable new road, improved some of the old, built three new bridges and kept all the others in good repair.

Work in the San Juan River country.—The Government has built one irrigation ditch under the supervision of S. E. Shoemaker, supervisor of constructed ditches, who is located opposite the little town of Fruitland, N. Mex., on the south side of the river, near the north line of this reservation. The ditch built is some 35 miles down the river on the south side thereof. This ditch is some 4½ miles in length and is susceptible of irrigating about 600 acres of land.

Mr. Shoemaker is now at work on another ditch some distance below this, which will be some 4 miles in length when completed and will irrigate about 500 acres. This work is being done largely by Indian labor. There are other locations farther down the river which should have ditches, and no doubt they will be made if the Department authorizes them and allows money for their construction. Mr. Shoemaker, supervisor of constructed ditches, is a practical man, and no better man could be found for such work.

Need of educational work.—There should be a school building erected near the San Juan River, about 8 miles below Farmington, which would be near the proposed irrigation ditch. This should be a strictly agricultural school, as, when the proposed ditch is built, there will be at least 3,500 acres under this ditch.

At Little Water School there should be a good, substantial warehouse; a laundry; a new and strongly built tower and steel tank with a capacity of 12,000 gallons; a new pipe line constructed from the pump, also from the tank to each building; there should also be a barn built of sufficient capacity for four horses, with storage room for forage; the sewerage system should be extended to the building in course of erection.

At the Navaho Boarding School there should be a new barn, unless the agency be segregated from the school, which I earnestly recommend should be done. The agency proper should be located some 30 miles north of the school in Cottonwood Pass, where there is an abundance of water and timber. The sawmill should be moved to this point also, in order to supply lumber for the Indians and the Government buildings on the north and along the San Juan River, where they have never had an opportunity of getting any lumber, the mill having been located where it now stands for the last twenty years. It would seem that the Indians in the southern part of the reservation have been quite well served, while those over the mountain and along the river could not on account of bad roads and distance possibly receive the benefits those living near the mill and agency have had. There should be an addition to the school dining room; and a commodious assembly hall, with four large school rooms under the same roof. The bathroom in the girls' building should be enlarged and a full set of new fittings placed therein.

We have been favored with official calls from Colonels Nesler and Tinker, inspectors, Supervisor of Construction Charles, and Supervisor of Agriculture Chubbuck.

The agency employees, with one exception, have been good and faithful, loyal and true to their duties. The agency carpenter and wheelwright and financial clerk have been exceptionally faithful and industrious.

The school employees who have been here long enough for me to become acquainted with their work have all, without an exception, been excellent employees, have worked hard and have done their full duty, and the children under their charge have made as much progress as was possible for them.

Mrs. Eldridge, field matron, located on the San Juan River, has done much good work among the Indians. Mrs. Cole, field matron, located in the Chin Lee Valley, near the mouth of Canyon De Chilley, some 50 miles from the agency, is doing much good for the tribe in that part of the country. These two ladies have their whole heart and soul in the work for the betterment of the Indians and too much can not be said in commendation.

I herewith submit the report of the superintendents of the Navaho and Little Water schools, also report of the Catholic Mission School, and the report of Mr. Frijling, the local missionary here. From the report of the latter it would be inferred that he has made but little progress. He does not seem to have the tact to interest the children and get them to take in the idea of his subjects. It requires a very broad mind, one that is practical, to make the best impression on these people. There is also a missionary of the same denomination as Mr. Frijling at the Little Water School.

There is a mission established at Two Gray Hills, some 60 miles north of the agency, conducted by Reverend Wright, under the auspices of the Baptist Church.

The Presbyterians have a mission established at Ganado, 35 miles west of the agency, under charge of Rev. Mr. Bierkemper, who is doing excellent work among the Indians, caring for the sick, and assisting them in building roads, developing water, etc. He is very broad in his views and has an excellent idea as to their many needs. Mrs. Bierkemper has a small class as a day school.

Thanking the Office for extended courtesies,

Very respectfully,

G. W. HAYZLETT,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NAVAHO SCHOOL.

NAVAHO BOARDING SCHOOL,
Fort Defiance, Ariz., August 1, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report as superintendent of this school. The school plant is located at the agency, 30 miles from the railroad. It comprises two dormitories and a mess hall, also two old buildings that are used for schoolrooms and hospital. The old buildings are in bad repair and should be torn down. Nearly all the school furniture is old and unfit for use. A stone structure is being built for a laundry. A new water system is now in operation, but not efficient, as the pressure is not great enough to properly supply the baths on second floor of the boys' dormitory.

Attendance.—The enrollment of the school has far surpassed that of any previous year, it being 269, and of this number 68 were transferred to the nonreservation schools of Riverside, Phoenix, Grand Junction, Santa Fe, and Albuquerque. I had no difficulty in filling the school beyond its capacity (180). A very much larger enrollment could have been procured had the capacity of the school been greater. At least 500 pupils can be placed in this school if the capacity is increased. I left the school September 10 and visited many of the Indian homes in quest of children. As a result the school was filled beyond its capacity at an early date.

Health.—The health of the children has been good, there being no epidemics but mumps. There were no deaths.

Schoolroom work.—Very little progress has been made, as the greater number of the children could speak no English at the time of entering school. The gardens made in connection with the schoolroom work have in part been a success.

Industrial work.—Little progress was made in this work except in gardening, as the school carpenter did not enter on duty till December, and since then his work with his details has been on repairs.

Recommendations.—The children's dining room should be enlarged, as its present capacity is but 140, while more than 200 pupils have been accommodated in the room during the year. By enlarging this building additional rooms will be supplied for employees who are now using rooms which should be used for dormitories.

A new employees' mess hall should be built. At present the employees' mess is accommodated in a room that should be used for the children.

A girls' dormitory, with a capacity of 100, should be built and the present girls' dormitory should be used as a small boys' dormitory (capacity 60).

Electric light and steam heat should be installed, as both will be much more economical than our present systems. Coal stoves and oil lamps are being used in all the buildings except the boys' dormitory, in which steam heat and gasoline gas are used. This condition is a menace to the safety of buildings and the lives of the children, where large numbers are quartered.

The school plant should be inclosed to prevent stock from having a free range on the play grounds.

Suitable buildings should be erected for chickens and hogs. A modern horse barn should be built. At present there is no suitable barn for horses.

Land suitable for a school farm and pasture should be procured. This is now under consideration by the Department.

Suitable horses, cows, chickens, hogs, sheep, and goats should be purchased for the school. While these are necessary for school purposes they are also very necessary to teach the Indian children the proper care of stock on which they must of necessity depend for a livelihood after leaving school.

Appreciative acknowledgment is due the Department for its interest in the needs of this plant and its most cordial support.

Very respectfully,

J. C. LEVENGOOD,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through G. W. Hayzlett, U. S. Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LITTLE WATER SCHOOL.

LITTLE WATER BOARDING SCHOOL.
Tohatchi, N. Mex., August 12, 1903.

DEAR SIR: Complying with your request I submit my annual report of the Little Water School for he fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Location.—This school is located 35 miles east of the agency and 30 miles north of Gallup, N. Mex., our nearest railroad station.

Attendance.—There were enrolled during the year 118 pupils. The average attendance was 80, which is the capacity of the school.

Sanitary.—The health of the children is exceptionally good, due to the healthy location and excellent water. There has been but one death, and no sickness to speak of, since the school was established nine years ago.

Improvements.—An adobe building, consisting of children's dining room, kitchen, sewing room, schoolroom, and employee's quarters, is in course of erection. This will increase the capacity of the school to 125.

Improvements needed.—A two-story brick building with modern improvements is needed here. We have no assemby room; 80 pupils can not be seated in the one schoolroom that we now have. We also need employees' rooms. A laundry, warehouse, and stable should be built at once. The present buildings are old frame shacks, are not safe, and are a disgrace to the plant. These should be torn down and replaced by substantial buildings. Sufficient farming land should be purchased for the school to enable the industrial teacher to instruct the boys in farming. About 160 acres of pasture land should be fenced in so that cows, swine, and chickens could be kept. A reservoir should be built to store water necessary for irrigating.

Transfers.—During the year 28 pupils were transferred to other schools; 13 to Grand Junction and 15 to Albuquerque.

Visiting officials.—Inspector C. F. Nesler visited us in April. His support and encouragement were very helpful to me and for the betterment of the school. Inspector Chubbuck and Supervisor Pringle also paid us visits which were very beneficial.

Employees.—All are faithful, efficient, and loyal to the school.

Very respectfully,

EMMA DE VORE, *Superintendent.*

G. W. HAYZLETT, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

ST. MICHAELS, ARIZ., *August 8, 1903.*

DEAR SIR: About 8 miles south of the agency and a mile south of the south line of the Navaho Reservation, a fine school building, constructed of native Arizona stone and costing in the neighborhood of $70,000, has been erected at the expense of the Catholic Congregation of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and colored people. The work was begun in the spring of 1902 and was completed in the late fall of the same year.

The school consists of a main building and two wings; the long wing on the southwest comprises a commodious dining room for pupils, kitchen, dining room for use of parents of children, coal house, bakery, boys' recreation room, boys' dormitory, wash room, bathrooms, and medicine room. The smaller wing consists of class rooms on first floor, chapel on the second, and infirmaries on the third floor. The girls' apartments are on the east side of the house and comprise dormitories, laundry, recreation room, sewing room, and roberies or dressing rooms.

St. Michaels is surrounded by 440 acres belonging to the school, a portion of which has been under cultivation during the past year, and owes its prosperity to the care of the school gardener and a detail of boys and Navaho workmen.

The school was opened December 3, 1902, and has enrolled 56 pupils, 36 of whom were boys.

The school work has been very satisfactory and encouraging, as is also the progress made by the children in the knowedge of English. The girls have been taught sewing and have done some excellent work in the way of plain and fancy sewing. Besides the regular detail of girls in the kitchen, the older ones take turns weekly in the practice of domestic economy. The laundry has also its detail of girls who have done good work.

It has been thought best to extend the school term into the summer months, hence the children will not leave until about August 26. After a two months' vacation they will commence the new school term in November. It has also been thought advisable to institute blanket weaving in the industrial programme for the girls next year; in fact, it has been decided upon.

The school is under the care of a corps of 11 Sisters of the Congregation of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and colored people.

On the same school grounds St. Michaels Mission for the Navaho Indians is situated. The mission is in charge of three Franciscan Fathers of the Cincinnati Province. At present they are erecting a 2-story dwelling house with chapel for the Indians.

Respectfully, yours,

SISTER M. EVANGELIST.
Per Sr. A.

G. W. HAYZLETT, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, NAVAHO RESERVATION.

FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZ., *August 15, 1903.*

DEAR SIR: On your request I shall gladly give a report of my work as missionary among the Navaho.

The mission work done by me under the auspices of the Christian Reformed Church the past year has been: Visiting Indian hogans on the reservation; speaking to Indians, wherever I met them, about religion; giving advice in matters of all kinds, which they sometimes would require of me; visiting the sick, which I always gladly did. Besides field work I have received every Indian coming to the mission, with pleasure, giving spiritual advice whenever I could. My conversations with the Indians have mostly been in the Navaho language. With the English speaking I have refused to speak otherwise than in the English.

My main work, from which the most fruit can be expected in the future, has been teaching the Navaho children of the Government boarding school at Fort Defiance. I have confined myself solely to the instruction of the simple truths of the Bible and what would be of moral interest to the children. The Government is doing a good and noble work educating the Indians, and we missionaries may well appreciate the good done, as it breaks the field for the missionary to labor on with the expectation of seeing some fruit in the future. With the Navaho Government school children I have held religious services every other Sunday evening, taught a class in the Sunday school held by the superintendent, and gave instruction to about 180 children in Bible class a half an hour a week. I have enjoyed the courtesy and good will of the employees, who made it possible for me to do something for the Indian children.

Our church has a similar station at Tohatchi, N. Mex., where Rev. L. P. Brink follows the same work.

We make a study of the Navaho language, and have now the Lord's Prayer, Apostles' Creed, and a small Catechism of Sacred History. Our Navaho membership has not increased any this year; they still number only 7.

The change of the Nayaho for the better is remarkable. Their inclination has been in many respects toward civilization. The Navaho people are peaceful, hospitable, friendly, and willing to adopt good advice. They have always treated me with great respect and the best they knew how.

With gratitude to you, Major Hayzlett, and your assistants, for your courtesy and kindness of the past, I respectfully submit this report of missionary work to you.

HERMAN FRIJLING,
Missionary in Charge of the Christian Reformed Church.

G. W. HAYZLETT,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF NAVAHO ON EXTENSION.

CANYON DIABLO, ARIZ., *September 23, 1903.*

SIR: I respectfully submit the following statement in regard to the Indians located on the Little Colorado River, on lands withdrawn from sale and settlement by Executive order of November 10, 1901.

In some respects these Indians have made decided advancement. Of the 89 families on these lands every family has a growing crop. Their sheep have increased about 25 per cent during the past year, and their condition is much improved. Their wool crop brought them better prices, but their blankets—the product of their looms—has ruled lower. Taking it altogether, they go into the winter in better shape than for five years. The reason for these better conditions is the heavy floods on the Little Colorado River during the spring and summer by which large tracts of land were flooded, thus irrigating them and putting them in condition for planting. It is hardly probable, however, that the same conditions will exist next year.

There is, however, a darker side to the situation. Of the 89 families mentioned in the statistical report herewith there are 8 polygamists. Of the 225 children only 13 of them are in the Government schools. Aside from the buildings owned by traders and the mission property, there is not a house on this extension. All of the Indians live in the primitive hogan.

The outlook for the future is not so dark, however, because the work done among them has created a desire for better things, and they are willing to work.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM R. JOHNSTON,
Additional Farmer and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PIMA AGENCY.

PIMA TRAINING SCHOOL,
Sacaton, Ariz., July 25, 1903.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Although I have been in charge of this agency but a short time—since last October—

I have been interested in these people for many years and know that they have made great advancement toward civilization.

Pima Agency is located at Sacaton, Ariz., 16 wiles north of Casa Grande, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Casa Grande is our railway and telegraph station and is connected with Sacaton by daily stage carrying the mail every day except Sunday. The jurisdiction of this agency extends over three distinct reservations: Gila River, Salt River, and Gila Bend, peopled by three tribes of Indians—Pima, Maricopa, and Papago.

The Gila River Reservation, the largest, extends west of Sacaton and contains good, irrigable land, but lacks the chief essential—water—to make it productive. The Pima are naturally an agricultural people. Those living on this reservation in the days of sufficient water were not only self-supporting but prosperous farmers, possessing good homes, well-cultivated farms, with plenty of horses and cattle. The supply of water became less and less each year. Still they managed to live until a few years ago, when, as the result of continuous drought, starvation drove them to seek aid of the Government. And in this pitiable dependent condition they must remain until water again flows in the canals and ditches so long dry.

After taking charge of this agency I immediately took up the proposition of developing water. In this we have been fairly successful. A canal was constructed at Sacaton Flats, near Blackwater, developing 150 miners' inches, the work being done by the Indians, and quite a good stream was secured, proving beneficial to the early wheat crop. A pumping plant is in the course of erection at Sacaton, which will irrigate a large surface, and, if successful, several other plants should be installed in various parts of the reservation. Investigation shows that there is an immense stratum of water underlying the entire reservation, which, by means of pumping plants, will give an inexhaustible supply of water for irrigation. This method of securing water is recommended if it can not be obtained from the Tonto Basin reservoir or the San Carlos dam is not an event of the near future. At Maricopa we appropriated 150 inches of water and constructed a ditch and dam from the Ivy Slough to the Indian Canal on the Salt River, utilizing Indian labor. As a result the Maricopa have raised 1,000,000 pounds of wheat, their first crop this year. We will continue to use every means in our power to develop water for the production of the all-sustaining wheat.

The Pima are a deserving people, always the white man's friend in peace and in war, even when they were being robbed of their means of livelihood by those whom they befriended. They are industrious and willing to work. We give them nothing; they earn everything they get, from a wagon to an ax handle. The men cut wood, hire out as laborers on the adjacent farms, and are in great demand on the railroad, where they are preferred as the most capable help to be found in that line. The women make good domestics, but unfortunately are tied down to families and can not take permanent situations in town. But they work by the day and no better laundresses can be found than these Pima women, who are well aware of their own worth and charge for their services accordingly.

The returned students do not go back to the old life on the reservation, but where their health will permit they work in town. Those on the reservation are sent back from northern and eastern schools, usually in the last stages of consumption; too ill to work, not wanted in town, their only refuge is the reservation. The Pima can not live in the colder climates, and it is simply murder to send the children to northern and eastern schools. More than once in the short time I have been here I have been requested to send a mattress to the station to convey a dying pupil to her home. These people are very affectionate and especially kind to the aged. They will share their last handful of grain with the needy. The boys and girls who work in town send money and clothes to their parents.

This valley presents an excellent field for outing pupils. The boys secure good wages on the farms, while the girls are in great demand as domestics. While there are many people in Phoenix who care for the girls only so far as their work is concerned, there are many good charitable people who are interested in them for their own good and are desirous of helping the Indian to a better way, and it is with such people the girls are placed, surrounded by home influences, taught all that is good and useful.

In spite of their many hardships, the Pima have improved steadily, not only morally and mentally, but physically. The Indian dance has disappeared, the medicine man is laughed at, and a painted Indian is a thing of the past. The men wear their hair short, have adopted the white man's apparel, and usually present a neat, clean appearance.

Some trouble is experienced in getting the old men to marry according to law and live with one wife, but the younger men do so voluntarily, and as a rule take good care of their families.

The Pima desire to live better, to have better homes. The houses show a decided improvement, the dugout has entirely passed away, and everywhere are seen good adobe houses with brick chimneys, some of them neatly furnished, and in many we find sewing machines and modern cooking utensils.

During the last four months miles and miles of road have been built, new canals and ditches cut, ground leveled, freight hauled, a new farm laid out, etc. All the work was performed by the Indians, who thus earned the money so generously expended by the Indian Office.

The agency and boarding school buildings are located at Sacaton and six day schools in different parts of the reservation, with a mission school at Gila Crossing. Through neglect, the buildings are in bad repair, most of them needing new floors, etc., while several are not worth repairing, and new buildings are a necessity. The hospital and office are very small and totally unfit for such purposes, while the boys' dormitory is inadequate in size and equipment, many boys sleeping in a tent the year round. The dining room is a long, narrow apartment, not one-half large enough for the present school. The boarding school at Sacaton should be built up and accommodations provided for not more and not less than 300 children.

As I have said before, it is death to these children to be taken out of the Southwest. Most of the consumption on the reservation has been brought here by children from colder climates in a hopeless condition. The record of such cases is appalling; of 22 that went to a distant school 9 were returned in less than two years, whereas they would have been healthy children if educated nearer home. The tribe is increasing in numbers and if allowed to remain in this climate will improve physically. Then, again, when water is provided and the land allotted they will soon become independent farmers, as their people before them proved to be. Therefore the boys should be trained in the agricultural methods of Arizona, which differ widely from those of the East. The Pima, Maricopa, and Papago should be trained right here. There are enough children on the Pima Reservation to fill the day schools, Sacaton School, Phoenix, and Riverside, the only two schools where, in the name of humanity, they should be sent. It is a crime to do otherwise. Here they can be trained into healthy, happy, and, in time, good citizens, and they have earned it. The children should begin in the day schools, and be transferred to the boarding school at Sacaton, where they must be prepared to enter Phoenix and Riverside, for my ten years' experience in a large school has taught me that it is no place for the smaller children, as it is impossible to give them the attention they require. They should be thoroughly trained in the reservation boarding school in order to take up the advanced work of the larger schools.

The pumping plant will enable us to have a good farm in the future, which will furnish the pupils with vegetables and fruit, and the boys will be taught that industry while the adult Indians will have before them a well-kept farm.

The boys are already receiving good industrial training in carpentry, blacksmithing, harness making, etc., while the girls are taught cooking, sewing, housekeeping—all that is necessary to fit them for future independence.

The literary department is not up to the standard, owing to discord among the teachers. The cause of the trouble having been removed, we will do better work next year.

The day schools and St. John's mission school are doing good work, and their influence is noticeable in their locality.

The Presbyterian and Catholic missionaries have done a great deal toward civilizing the Indians.

The Indian court is composed of three full-blood Pima. They are intelligent and progressive, rendering just, honest decisions in every case.

The police are full blood and most of them capable, honestly performing their duty. Coover, the captain, is an exceptional man, bent on keeping law and order in the community. The clerk of the United States district court of Pinal County reports:

> No Indians from your reservation fined or imprisoned, and no whites convicted of selling liquor to Indians during the year ending June 30, 1903.

A superintendent of irrigation and two additional farmers were appointed to help the Indians lay out and care for their farms and the proper use and application of the irrigating water. The superintendent of irrigation has direct charge of the Maricopa, who are wilder and harder to manage than the Pima. He reports as follows:

> The Maricopa have adopted many Mexican customs, especially that of feasting. They call in all their friends to assist in sowing wheat; the host would be expected to give a feast of fresh beef, sweet potatoes, etc.; he also had to provide forage for the horses. Last year I saw men feed 20 horses and three times as many people to get a 5-acre field planted. In order to prolong the feasting they prolonged the seeding through six or seven months. Last fall a new system was introduced that did away with most of the feasting, and all the land was planted in less than six weeks. Their old way

of irrigating—a few hours in the middle of the day and letting the water go to waste—was stopped and they have been required to use the water day and night, summer and winter. The Indians have kept their ditches in much better condition than those of their white neighbors. No water is allowed to run in a foul ditch. As a result of these reforms the Maricopa raised the best crop of wheat this year that they have done for a long time.

Of late years they have been neglecting to plant summer crops, except a few little patches. They preferred to sell wood and buy what they wanted, hiring Mexicans or Papago to cut the wood. Your instructions that the Indians must stop cutting wood and devote their time to their farms are being vigorously enforced. We expect to plant about 300 acres in corn and beans, and have already made a fair start.

I thank you for the prompt and vigorous support you have given me in my work.

The Pima on the Salt River Reservation have some water, not nearly enough, but are in better condition than those on the Gila River Reservation. The additional farmer stationed there reports as follows:

The Indians under the Arizona Canal (500 inches) have 2,748 acres of land under cultivation. That amount of water will properly irrigate only about 1,500 acres of land. The Indians have distributed this water over too much land, and the result is the wheat does not yield more than 5 sacks per acre on the average, where it should yield 12 to 15 sacks per acre.

Conditions are not so bad under the Utah Canal at Lehi, but the Indians are not getting their lawful rights under that canal, a fact caused by existing conditions, which I will explain after further investigation.

The Indian wheat is not bringing the prices it should, owing to the fact that they have no fanning mills to clean it properly. The wheat is "docked" from 15 to 20 per cent at the mills. Thrashing on the ground and cleaning it by throwing in the air is very unsatisfactory. It is like plowing with a forked stick. This places the Indian at great disadvantage in competing with the white farmers.

These Indians are industrious, law abiding, and desirous of extending their farming lands.

I transmit herewith the annual report of Mrs. Mary A. Wynkoop, field matron at Salt River Reservation. She suggests that much of the sickness among the Pima is due to contagion from the school employees afflicted with tuberculosis and attempts to prove same by stating her experience of seven years among the Pima.

In this I differ from Mrs. Wynkoop. Our agency and school physician, A. E. Marden, in reply to Education Circular No. 99, states that tuberculosis is latent in the Pima Indian and does not develop until the age of puberty. He also says that ten years ago he knew of and treated cases of tuberculosis from Gila Crossing, the locality from which the field matron cites her experience.

I have had better opportunities for observing employees afflicted with tuberculosis than anyone in the Service, and in no instance have I seen any action on the part of the afflicted which would cause any danger of contagion. In every case the employee recognized the danger to others and used every sanitary precaution. I have at all times during my ten years' connection with the Indian Service been closely associated with the different employees at Phoenix, and no one with tubercular disease has had such work as to bring him in close contact with the pupils. In justice to the Phoenix school I make the above statements to offset the impression given by the said report.

I think the disease develops by reason of uncleanliness in the manner of living, viz, sleeping on the floor, cooking over fires on the ground, infrequent bathing, and washing of wearing apparel and bedding.

The field matron at Salt River also reports:

I find the people very free to send the children to school, except in Catholic families, and they doubtless are only waiting until the parochial schools can provide for them.

For an intensely hot country like this the Indian people work well, even reaching out beyond their possibilities, for they have now three times as much land under cultivation as when the water was assigned them, and much more than the water will irrigate. As a result some crops are a failure each year. The people here have little wood to sell, but those who talk English are in great demand as workers on the farms and in the towns adjacent to the reserve. The Indian women wash for white people, and make considerable money raising chickens, for which they have a good market. The money they make from their baskets is a great help, but the pay is very inadequate to the time employed.

Young girls, returned students, make very acceptable domestic servants. One girl who worked for me could do more work in less time and do it better than anyone I ever knew. A boy who has only one arm has more orders than he can fill for sketches of the Presbyterian Mission Church, at 50 cents each.

We are encouraging the Indians to join the building and loan association, and in this way hope to obtain for them better houses in the future.

For six weeks the women as well as the men have been toiling in the harvest fields under a burning sun, and this is necessary because of the length of time it takes them to cut the wheat heads off with sickles, tramp it out with horses, and winnow by tossing in the air. Our agent furnishes the people work rather than give them things outright, and this is best for them.

The Indians have adopted the marriage laws perforce, and they have also adopted the Christian and civilized burial. There is but one new grave in the old heathen graveyard, and only the family were present, because the other Indians do not like to bury in the old way.

The people observe Christmas, Thanksgiving, and the Fourth of July with a creditable appreciation of their meaning. Most of the Indians are members of some church.

We give them lessons in cooking in their homes and take great pleasure in distributing among them the literature and pictures that are sent to us in abundance. One of the pleasantest features of the work is the monthly social for all returned students, when the time is passed in games, music, and a generally good time.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Indian Office for its cooperation in caring for the Pima. The employment given them has kept the Indians from starvation this last winter, and many should have saved enough money to support them until next harvest, which we hope will be a good one.

We are indebted to Hon. Frederick F. Nave, United States district attorney, for his interest in these Indians and his able handling of the water question, by which he has recovered to the Maricopa sufficient water for their land.

Very respectfully,

J. B. ALEXANDER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, PIMA AGENCY.

SALT RIVER RESERVE, ARIZ., *August 15, 1903.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as field matron:

During the past year I have spent nine months in the performance of my duties. The other three months were spent in vacation and in teaching the Government day school at this place as temporary supply. I have spent during the nine months 126 days in visiting from house to house among the Indians. The number of families visited was 660, representing about 2,217 people. One important item of my work has been to find out the needy ones and report them to the agent for help.

While visiting the sick I not only instructed them in the principles of nursing but assisted personally in any way that offered—very often the best thing to do seems to be to take them a little nourishing food. Here it would be a good work for some one wishing to help the Indians to place some means.

We very much need a physician on our part of the reservation, which is really a separate reservation, as we are about 40 miles from the agency.

What would be better, and what we need most is a hospital. I do not know that hospitals are being established on any of the reservations other than at the schools, but in view of the crying need for them, I for one must make the plea whenever opportunity is offered. Their place is well established among white people, as we know, and they are an expression not only of civilization but that deeper kindness to humanity which the Government is ever manifesting in the treatment of her wards. To her many wise expenditures for them we believe that some time she will yet add this one. There are many reasons why hospitals are needed more among the Indians than among our own people.

First. Their homes are poorly ventilated, many of them having no acknowledged opening but the door; some of them being so open and exposed to the weather that it is almost impossible to save the sick person, notably a pneumonia patient, and this is a sickness to which they are strongly predisposed.

Second. Few of them have bedclothes enough, much less comfortable beds.

Third. None of them have proper food for the sick, and few but what think that beans are as good diet for the sick as for the well as long as they can be swallowed. In this matter we try to teach them, but an empty pocketbook will not supply dainties, or even beef broth. They do sacrifice in order to buy oranges or early apricots for the sick, and these are quite as likely as otherwise to follow a dose of calomel sold to them at a neighboring drug store.

Fourth. They can not read directions and know nothing of the value or danger of drugs, and, of course, make all kinds of egregious blunders that we, too, would make with a like understanding.

Fifth. They understand nothing of contagion. They understand not even the simplest rules of hygiene. They are quite as likely to put a mustard plaster on top the bedclothes over the patient as to apply it directly to the body.

Lastly, there is no one to make plasters and prepare eyewater for all that need them. The teachers, of course, attend to their scholars, but one woman, with many other lines of work to follow up, can not properly attend to 500 people.

The Indian women have been quite appreciative learners in making yeast bread. Where they have stoves to bake it they have largely substituted this kind of bread for their "tortillas." We wish that the supply of cook stoves might be greatly increased, in order that all might be supplied.

In January I was transferred from the Gila River Reservation to the Salt River Reserve. I find the work very much the same except that perhaps these people are less needy. At Gila Crossing the Indians needed to have a distribution of rations before harvest, and many received daily supplies. Here only the aged or blind need receive such help.

We are glad to report that there is a notable absence of intemperance among our people, and a spirit of respect for law that is commendable.

Our people observe Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and Christmas in a very appropriate manner. A great thing was done for our Indians in sending them a farmer, especially one so capable and so exemplary as Mr. May.

We are glad to say there is now an outing matron, whose special duty it is to have charge of the young people from the schools who are working out in homes. This is sufficient work for one matron, and her position covers a long-felt need.

All of the English-speaking Indians, and some of the others, are in great demand for work among the white people, and it is wonderful how well they do. The young people can not be induced to talk English in their homes after they return to the reservation, but they never forget the songs they have learned, and keep up quite well in their ability to read.

Once a month we have a social in our home specially for them, and we insist that only English shall be spoken. With music, refreshments, and light games very pleasant evenings are spent. Sixty-eight were present at our June social.

The schools are doing a good work for these people in morals and in education. Suggested by this, there is a serious matter upon which we have too long deferred to speak. It is claimed that no case of tuberculosis develops spontaneously in this country, and while the Indians are specially susceptible to this disease, we believe that a very, very large per cent of these cases bear a direct relation to the fact that we have school employees representing all the varied stages of this disease. Because this climate is specially helpful in that disease accounts for the fact that so many employees have transferred to these schools.

When we came to the reservation seven years ago we only knew of one case of tuberculosis among 1,500 people. Since that time we have buried by the scores promising young people from the schools. Because they know so little of the principles of contagion and because by their manner of living they

are all crowded together, in nearly every individual case there followed a train of deaths in the home. And the contagion keeps on.

When the disease has only begun, a return to the free, sunny life of the reservation usually arrests the disease and sometimes cures it. And so it would seem to be wisdom and human kindness to dismiss a pupil as soon as tuberculosis germs are proven to be present, rather than keep them housed up till they are sent home to die.

The public schools of Phoenix now require all the teachers to undergo an examination to prove that there is no incipient tuberculosis.

It is not so much the number of employees thus affected. In this mild climate one person with consumption expectorating carelessly, as so many do, can easily endanger a whole school, affecting all of the employees and their children as well as the Indian pupils. It is not within our province to suggest what provision may be made for our friends, the employees, whose misfortune it is to be sick. It is our regard for them that has so long put the seal of silence upon our lips. We feel sure that the Department has wisdom and has abundant resources at hand that this matter can be arranged in a way that would be just to all and ought to be satisfactory to all.

If the Department should doubt that there are many infected pupils in the schools, an order for examination would, I think, bring to light surprising results. The Indian people are very proud of what the schools are doing for their children; but they can not be glad (no more would we) to have their children taken from their homes well and happy and brought back to die such lingering, pitiful, painful deaths as come to the release of consumptives such as we so often witnessed.

If we have said too much upon this subject it is because we, more than others, have seen and visited the children after they were sent home to the reservation to die. There will be much of this disease when all possible has been done for its arrest, but until such time we can not feel satisfied to remain silent.

Very respectfully, yours,

MARY A. WYNKOOP, *Field Matron.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WALAPAI AND HAVASUPAI.

TRUXTON, ARIZ., *August 24, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Truxton Canyon and Havasupai schools, and the Walapai and Havasupai Indians under my charge.

The Truxton Canyon school has kept up its attendance of 150 scholars. Very good work, both literary and industrial, has been done.

The girls have improved more than the boys, and I can say that this improvement has been marked. There is room, however, for more. They have been taught cooking in private classes; cutting and fitting and making garments, housekeeping, laundry work, and last, but not least, personal cleanliness and to have a real regard for personal appearances.

The new brick school building has been completed at last. The new acetylene gas plant is completed and is an entire success. The ice plant is completed and operates to our satisfaction.

Appropriations are now available for a new hospital, an office for the superintendent, and an irrigation plant. These improvements when completed will add greatly to the efficiency of the school.

The buildings are brick and are all excellent structures.

The Walapai are slowly decreasing in number. All that are able are at work earning a living, and a most decided improvement is perceptible since their rations were taken away. The most of them want to work and do work and earn considerable money. The women are making baskets and beadwork and do laundering and housework for the whites, which is far better than eating and loafing.

The Havasupai school in Cataract Canyon has done good work, both literary and industrial. Farming has been well taught. The Havasupai earn their own living without assistance, and since they have been supplied with farming implements have raised their crops to good advantage and are farming in a civilized manner.

I desire to thank you for support and numerous courtesies.

Very respectfully,

J. S. PERKINS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WESTERN NAVAHO RESERVATION.

WESTERN NAVAHO SCHOOL,
Tuba, Ariz., August 7, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the Western Navaho Industrial School and the Western Navaho Reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

This school is now located 90 miles north of Flagstaff, Ariz., and 20 miles west of

Algert, Ariz. (its former location), at Tuba, Ariz., a place formerly occupied by the Mormon settlers, but which was purchased from the said settlers by the Government, the deeds having been taken by Inspector James McLaughlin on November 5, 1902.

The school site is in the midst of a beautiful orchard and vineyard, and it is supplied with a triweekly mail from Flagstaff, Ariz. It became necessary to abandon the old site of the school at Algert on account of the failure of the water supply and the dangerous condition of the buildings.

We are now quartered in the old shacks that were vacated by the settlers, and shall endeavor to run the school as best we can until the new plant is erected, which we trust will be in the near future.

Capacity.—The present capacity of the school is 60; the enrollment during the year was 173; the average attendance was 124, an increase over the average attendance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, of nearly 17 per cent.

Of the 173 pupils enrolled in this school there were 6 that were transferred here from the Hopi schools, they being the children of Hopi residing at Moencopi.

Literary.—Owing to the crowded condition of the school the literary work was not what we would like it to have been. I am pleased, however, to say that in spite of all obstacles the children made fair progress in their schoolroom work.

Age.—The average age of the pupils was $7\frac{143}{173}$, the number of pupils enrolled from 5 to 9 years of age was 104, the number from 10 to 14 was 65, and the number over 14 years of age was 4.

Industrial.—The girls received careful instructions under the employees in the various domestic departments. Owing to the crowded condition of the school buildings blanket weaving and basket making could not be carried on as heretofore in the school. During the winter the industrial work of the boys consisted only in the general routine work of cutting and carrying in wood, making fires, and assisting in the laundry and kitchen work. But as spring opened and we began to get possession of the Tuba property we began preparing for garden and field work, and since that time we have had plenty of work for all concerned; and I wish to state that the boys, though small and inexperienced, have taken hold of the work with an interest that was surprising, some of them wanting to stay at the school during the entire vacation to look after and water their little patches of corn, etc.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been comparatively good during the year, although the only death that we have ever had in this school happened on February 22, 1903, when one of our little boys died with pneumonia.

Farm and orchards.—These were found in very bad condition when we began to get possession, March 1, 1903, owing to the fact that since the settlers learned the year before that the bill had been passed by Congress setting aside the necessary amount for the purchase of their claims they took no further interest in keeping up their fences and looking after the orchards, ditches, and dams. The main dam went out in the early part of November and was not replaced until we took possession in March, thus allowing the water to run to waste for four months. Fences were down, orchards and vineyards uncared for, and in some instances stock was allowed to run in the orchards much to the detriment of the trees.

The farmers, with the assistance of the industrial teacher and the boys, have been working like beavers to get things straightened up, and we hope to be able to show fairly good results by the end of the season.

Reservation.—As stated in my last report, this reservation is, on the whole, a barren, treeless desert, with but few places where there is a sufficient amount of moisture to do any farming whatever. The present season, however, has been very favorable, and in every place where it is possible the Indians have small fields of corn, pumpkins, etc., and it all looks well, and the purchase of the Mormon claims has added very materially to their farm lands. The range is much better than I have ever seen it in the six years that I have been here. The Indians' stock all look well.

Morals.—On the whole these Indians can be classed as a moral people, although they still practice polygamy to some extent; but it is my observation that it is on the decrease.

Crimes.—There have been no crimes of importance committed during the last year. Owing to the vigilance of the police and judges of the Indian court in looking after their several districts, all the minor offenses have been settled in a satisfactory manner without even the formality of a trial. Drunkenness is a thing almost unknown among these Indians. I have never seen one under the influence of liquor in the six years that I have been with them.

Missionaries.—There are at present five missionaries laboring on this reservation—one under the auspices of the Gospel Mission Union of Kansas City, Mo., two under the auspices of the National Indian Association, and two who are working independently. With reference to these people I feel free to say that they are a band of conscientious laborers, and are, I believe, doing a great deal of good work.

Progress.—These Indians, both Navaho and Hopi, are making as rapid progress as their means will admit toward the "white man's" ways of living, especially in the line of clothing. When I came here it was the exception to see an Indian with any portion of a white man's wearing apparel on, but now you seldom ever see an Indian without some portion of citizens' clothing on, and it is not an uncommon thing to see Indians with their hair cut short. In fact many of the younger ones are beginning to laugh at the older ones for wearing their hair long; in fact it is only a question of a few years until none but the very old ones will wear their hair long.

Traders.—There are four trading posts within the present limits of this reservation—two conducted by Babbitt Brothers and two by C. H. Algert. I wish to say that these gentlemen have conducted their business in such a manner that there have been no complaints made by the Indians, and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, their clerks are gentlemen, and I feel perfectly safe in saying that they are carrying on a strictly legitimate business.

Needs of the school.—This school needs everything to make a first-class up-to-date agricultural school except the site and farm, which we have; but we have absolutely nothing in the way of school buildings, and we need 640 rods of woven-wire fence (Page's or similar) to inclose our orchards and gardens.

Needs of the reservation.—The Indians of this reservation need assistance in developing water for irrigating and stock purposes, and they need wire to inclose their patches of corn, pumpkins, melons, etc., and they need it bad, but it should be issued to them only after they have paid for it in work. They are not paupers, neither are they starving. In my last report I called attention to the necessity of providing them with some thoroughbred bucks in order to grade up their flocks of sheep, and I wish to state again that this is an important matter and should now be taken up, as we have the pasture where the buck herd could be kept.

In my last annual report I also called attention to the fact that these Indians needed some wagons and harness in order to enable them to do the freighting for the school and also for the trading posts, and I have also asked for them in all my annual estimates, but as yet we have never received either wagons, harness, or anything else to issue to these Indians—not even so much as an ax or a shovel; and in order that they may be able to do the freighting and haul the wood and coal needed for the school these Indians are going to the railroad and buying wagons for themselves, paying $130 for a wagon, while the Indians on the adjoining reservations are hauling freight, wood, and coal on issue wagons which cost them not to exceed one-half that amount. It would seem that the object had in view was to ascertain whether it were possible to build up and maintain an Indian school on a reservation without fostering it with an issue at the beginning of each school year. If this has been the object in view, I trust that we have fully demonstrated the fact that it can be done, and now we intend to demonstrate the further fact that these Indians can buy their own wagons at retail prices and pay for them. They have since July 1 bought two and are preparing to buy others, so as to be able to move the school supplies this fall.

Employees.—The employees have on the whole been efficient, and I wish to express my appreciation of their willingness to assist in whatever they were called upon to do and their patience in putting up with the miserable quarters with which they have been and are still provided.

Official visits.—During the year we were visited by Inspector McLaughlin, Supervisors Charles and Pringle, and Inspector Nesler, all of whom cheered us in our efforts here and gave us many valuable ideas in regard to the management of our work.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I beg to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for all the kindness and courtesy shown to me by you and your Office and the kind support given me by you in my efforts to advance the Indians under my charge.

Very respectfully,

MILTON J. NEEDHAM,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF YUMA.

FORT YUMA INDIAN SCHOOL,
Yuma, Ariz., August 20, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit this, my fourth annual report, of the Yuma Reservation and the Fort Yuma School.

Upon the reservation there are signs of slight improvement among the Indians

The overflow of the Colorado River this season was much greater than usual. This means more tillable land, larger and better crops. The manner in which the Indians take advantage of this favorable condition is an added proof that they would heartily avail themselves of the still greater benefit of irrigation were it given them. Instead of having a few late vegetables, as they have now, they could have an abundance all the year around. There is nothing but agriculture that these Indians, as a class, will follow. Without irrigation there seems little hope for the Yuma—nothing in fact but the lowest grades of unskilled labor, where they come in contact with Chinese, Japanese, and Mexicans. With irrigation they will till their lands and prosper.

Within the last year the permit system of grazing has been inaugurated. Two permits have been granted for about 150 head of cattle. The proceeds have been invested in fence wire. Other "Indian moneys" were invested in the same way, giving the Indians enough wire to fence all ground under cultivation.

At the beginning of the year an additional farmer was allowed this reservation. He has been a great help to the superintendent and the Indians.

Just before the close of the year we were given a field matron. Already her work is making itself felt on the reservation.

Two prosecutions have been begun against liquor sellers. An indictment has been found against one man, and he is under bond to appear at trial in October. The other, unable to give bond, is in the Yuma jail awaiting trial at the same time. I expect conviction in both cases.

The work of the school shows advancement where there have been permanent employees in charge during the year, but it has suffered in certain departments where there have been a number of changes. There were 9 different teachers for two of the school rooms, and 5 different men in charge of the farm within the year. Under such condition little could be expected in these departments. From present indications the employees holding these positions will continue through the ensuing year, and will undoubtedly regain lost ground and make advancement.

Attendance shows an increase over last year. In fact we have practically every available child on the reservation and a few from the outside.

The superintendent's cottage has been entirely remodeled and improved, making it one of the best in the service. A small cottage was built for the farmer. It is hoped that it will be enlarged soon.

I would recommend that most of the children—all the larger ones—be held at the school during the summer. They lose too much during the ten weeks they are at home. They have no occupation, but run wild, go dirty, loaf around town, attend dances, and abandon as far as possible all their dress and habits of school life. It would entail a burden upon the employees to keep the children, but it should be done.

General harmony among employees and loyalty to superintendent have prevailed during the year.

Official visits from Inspector Code, Miss Reel, and Supervisors Holland and Dickson were appreciated.

Assuring you that I appreciate the support given me and the school by the Indian Office, I am,

Very respectfully,

JOHN S. SPEAR,
Superintendent and Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF DIGGER INDIANS.

JACKSON, CAL., *August 3, 1903.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report, with statistics of Digger Indian Reservation, near Jackson, Cal., under my charge, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. I find, by referring to the recorder's office, the reservation contains 330.60 acres, purchased in 1895, part of which is worthless, rocky, steep hillsides, about half of which is a light granite soil, the other half being a red gravelly soil, covered with second growth of pine and underbrush. The red soil being the better land for fruit trees, all kinds of vines and gardening, with fertilizing and plenty of water for irrigation, do very well.

Had 20 acres seeded to oats for hay to feed government stock, but did not turn out very good on account of no spring rains; however, have harvested 8 tons of hay,