Heretofore a number of the small children have been sent away to nonreservation schools. The parents oppose this, but do not object to the transfer of some of the older pupils who have attained the higher grades in this school; but they do not want to send their babies so far from home, and no one can blame them for this feeling.

Thanking the Indian Office for favors shown, I am,

Very respectfully,

HORTON H. MILLER,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF JICARILLA APACHE.

JICARILLA APACHE AGENCY,
Dulce, N. Mex., August 13, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit a report of the Jicarilla Apache Agency for the year ending June 30, 1903.

A careful census of the tribe shows a population of 774, divided as follows: Male, 373; female, 401; of which 215 are children of school age. This shows an apparent decrease of 27 during the year, but I feel convinced that such is not the case, as there were quite a number of people shown on last year's census who had been dead for as much as two years. It is my judgment that the number shown on the census roll herewith submitted is not far from what should have been shown on the census for the year of 1902.

In this connection I desire to mention that the present census shows, in so far as was possible, the names of the Indians as they appear on the allotment schedule. It was difficult to compile an intelligent census, for the reason that the members of the tribe have not been compelled to retain the names by which they were allotted, but were either enrolled by a "nick name" or given an arbitrary name each time the census was taken. Notwithstanding the effort put forth, I can not be certain that the present census is absolutely correct, but I feel sure that in another year a census can be compiled which can be relied upon. As it is the custom of this tribe to wait until a child is about 3 years of age before giving a name, it was thought best not to assign an arbitrary name which the parent will not remember, as endless confusion will result. On this account children under 3 years of age are simply enrolled with the parent by giving the sex and age.

As a natural consequence of the above-mentioned confusion of names, the very important matter of Indian allotments is in a more or less chaotic state. By actual count, there are 205 individuals on the census roll who certainly have allotments (judging by their evident age), but who can not be identified with their names on the allotment schedule. It would be possible, by careful and patient work, to finally straighten out this tangle, were it not for the fact that very many of the allottees have not the remotest idea of the location of their allotments. In view of the difficulties presented as to the lands of living allottees, it can be readily foreseen that it will be a well-nigh hopeless task to locate lands of deceased allottees and to determine the heirs to such lands.

In view of the above, and also considering the fact that it will not be possible to make all the allotments tillable (as a large percentage of them can never be irrigated) I am led earnestly to recommend that when the present policy of building storage reservoirs has been sufficiently pursued there will be 10 acres of irrigated land for each member of the tribe; then the necessary steps be taken to effect a cancellation of the present allotments and that a new allotment be made, giving each allottee a small tract of irrigated land, the remainder of the reservation to be held in common as grazing land. I have presented this idea to a number of the leading men of the tribe, and it meets their hearty approval. I feel confident that the consent of the tribe can be obtained to a reallotment on such a basis.

On account of the severe drought absolutely nothing was raised by the tribe last year. Last April there was issued to the tribe 10,000 pounds of seed wheat, 10,000 pounds of oats, and a like amount of seed potatoes. As the season has proven favorable, a good return from the planting of this seed can be confidently predicted. In fact the wheat and oats are now almost ready for harvesting. The tribe will also have a good crop of hay, much of which is already cut and stacked.

When I assumed charge of this agency every member of the tribe was allowed to participate in the rations distributed. Agency employees (Indian) who were receiving salaries of $60 per month were allowed the same share as those unable to work. This practice was discontinued, and the number allowed rations gradually decreased, until at present the ration roll carries 309 persons. The merits of each individual case have been carefully investigated and the rations are now distributed solely to families where the head of the family is absolutely incapacitated for earning a living. When the training school is opened for pupils, this number will be materially decreased, as there are quite a number of children of school age in the families now on the ration roll.

That the issuing of rations to the whole tribe is neither necessary nor prudent is evidenced by the fact that a conservative estimate of money earned by the tribe will show $15,000 during the past year. This money was derived from the following sources: Paid by the Government for work on reservoirs, ditches, and roads, $10,000; earned by labor on neighboring ranches, $2,000; proceeds of sales of baskets, beadwork, etc., $3,000.

If the present policy of paying for labor in lieu of issuing rations is continued for a few years, I feel assured that the Jicarilla Apaches can be placed in such a position that they will no longer be dependent on the bounty of the Government. The money being spent, as now, in the building of storage reservoirs, will enable the tribe to have an assured means of support through the tilling of the soil.

The work accomplished during the past year is represented by two large reservoirs. One of these reservoirs will hold sufficient water to irrigate 2,000 acres of excellent land, which amount can be easily reached by the water thus stored. The second reservoir should easily serve the 1,000 acres tributary thereto, although about 250 acres of the latter is property belonging to the agency and school. If present plans do not miscarry, there will be about 2,500 acres more "placed under the ditch" during the present working season.

During the year over 3 miles of road has been constructed. This road was built at points where travel was difficult and represents a large amount of hard work. In addition, a considerable amount of repair work was done. It is my purpose, if means will permit, to construct a good road from each irrigation district to the agency, which is the shipping point for all reservation products. If a first-class road grader were provided for this agency, the labor and expense of road building would be very materially reduced.

Referring to the live-stock interests of this reservation, I desire to state that cattle in considerable numbers can not be produced on account of the extremely rough character of a large part of the lands available for grazing. Sheep, however, will thrive admirably in such pastures, and, moreover, the members of this tribe are more adapted to care successfully for sheep than for cattle. When irrigation farming is firmly established at this place, and when a considerable amount of alfalfa is produced, I would recommend that a portion of the timber on this reservation be disposed of (under proper restrictions) and the proceeds be invested in sheep for distribution among the energetic and deserving of the tribe. A few of the more enterprising members of the tribe have already started in the sheep industry in a small way and are attaining a fair measure of success. There are about 2,000 head of sheep and a like number of goats owned by the Indians.

The greatest enterprise exhibited by this tribe is in the matter of raising ponies, there being at least 2,500 head on the reservation, notwithstanding the fact that a large number succumbed to the rigor of the past winter. This pony stock is not improving in quality. The Indians persist in the use of pony stallions for breeding purposes, and will continue to do so until effective measures are inaugurated to prevent it. As a means of improving the work animals owned by the Indians, I would recommend a yearly "round-up" of all horses and the castration of all male colts. I would then introduce for the use of the tribe a few well-bred stallions and a sufficient number of well-bred jacks. Mules are decidedly preferable to horses for the use of the Indians, as they are more rugged and hardy.

One of the most important questions relating to this reservation, which must be dealt with in the near future, is the disposition of the fine bodies of timber growing at various points within the reservation lines. In my judgment there should be no haste in the matter, as the timber is growing more valuable with each passing year. When the time arrives that sale seems expedient, I most earnestly recommend and urge that the utmost care be used in surrounding this sale with every possible safeguard against wanton destruction. The amount of timber destroyed by the lumber companies in this vicinity can scarcely be realized. There are tracts of timber land within a day's drive of this agency where thousands of trees have been felled, only the choicest logs being made use of and the remainder left to rot on the ground.

The greatest stumbling block in the path of the Jicarilla Apaches has been the ease with which they could obtain liquor. A certain wealthy Mexican owns five saloons on the borders of the reservation, and for fifteen years has debauched this tribe in defiance of the law. Last April I succeeded in securing a conviction of this man, and, although he claims to be one of the wealthiest men in New Mexico, he was obliged to spend sixty days in the Federal jail as a common criminal. It is a significant fact that there has not been a case of drunkenness on this reservation since the conviction mentioned above.

The most pressing need at the agency is a good water system. At moderate cost the school water system could be extended to the agency. This should be done as a protection against fire as well as for irrigation and domestic use.

The training school for this tribe is not in operation owing to the failure of the reservoir first built for the storage of water. A new reservoir was built a short time ago which has proven a success and the school will be opened September 1.

There are about 160 acres of excellent land tributary to the school, all of which can be irrigated by the school pumping plant.

The school plant is very good, but will probably be too small to accommodate 215 children, which the last census shows to be of school age. The construction of a separate school building and assembly hall would probably relieve the other buildings so that all able-bodied children of school age can be accommodated. The school should also have a good and commodious barn as a part of the plant.

Very respectfully,

H. H. JOHNSON, *Superintendent in Charge.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

MESCALERO, N. MEX., *August 15, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the Mescalero Agency and School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

The census of June 30 last shows a population of 439, as follows:

Males 18 years and over	106
Females 14 years and over	160
Males under 18 years	78
Females under 14 years	95
Total	439
Children between 6 and 16	101

The office has so often been advised as to the physical conditions, topography, and area of the lands which constitute the common heritage of the Mescalero Apache that it is deemed unnecessary to devote any space to this subject.

The report that a number of Mescalero Apache—a remnant of Victoria's band—were living in the Republic of Mexico, allusion to which was made in the annual report for 1902, was investigated and verified, although the actual number was found to be 37 instead of 107. Three members of the tribe were permitted to visit the Republic last year with a view to obtaining information as to the location, general condition, and pursuits of their relatives. They found them occupying a narrow canyon in the Guadalupe Mountains about 20 miles east of Zaragoza, a station on the Mexican Central Railroad. They were in wretched circumstances, having to depend almost entirely on game and herbs and the sale of curios. They were anxious to remove to this reservation and requested their friends to convey such a message to this office. Accordingly the facts were presented in letter of May 25, last, with the recommendation that measures be instituted to effect the return of the wanderers. This recommendation failed to meet with the approval of the office, and the status of the unfortunates must remain unchanged. Although the incident is considered closed, it must be refreshing to the office to know that while members of other tribes in the United States are seeking to dispose of their lands and personal property and to remove to Mexico, others who have lived in that Republic for years are ready to emigrate and swear allegiance to the United States.

The agricultural lands of the reservation are limited in area, being confined to narrow canyons; but the soil, which has been formed throughout centuries from the erosion of the mountains, is deep, exceedingly fertile, and apparently inexhaust-

ible. It is admirably adapted to small grain, potatoes, beans, and all kinds of vegetables. With a knowledge of these facts, and an abiding conviction that the hope of the Indian, at least under conditions that obtain here, lies in agricultural pursuits, it has been the constant aim of this office to encourage the tribe to greater activity along these lines. The measure of success attained may be best illustrated by a comparative statement showing the number of pounds of oats produced during each year for the past four years, oats having always been considered the principal crop.

The statement is taken from the annual reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and is as follows:

	Pounds oats.
1899	28,544
1900	50,016
1901	50,000
1902	123,758

The statistical report for 1902, estimated the oat yield for that year at 2,800 bushels, or 90,000 pounds. Every pound was weighed, however, as it came from the separator, and the actual yield, as shown by a sworn weigher's return, was 123,758 pounds. Of this amount 35,000 pounds were reserved for seed, the remainder being sold to the Government and to private parties. The Indians, many of them at least, objected to the arbitrary action of this office in reserving the seed, but subsequently expressed their approbation. They had acquired the habit of selling the entire crop at a price ranging from $1.25 to $1.50 per hundredweight, and then purchasing seed the following spring at from $2 to $2.10 per hundredweight. Frequently many of them had neither money nor credit; hence no oats were planted. It was to guard against such contingencies that this office reserved the seed. The wisdom of this course will be demonstrated when the crop of 1903 is harvested. While the season has not been favorable, this owing to the scarcity of rain, the farmer estimates the oat crop at 250,000 pounds, more than double that of 1902, and exceeding the aggregate of any four-year period prior to 1902.

The past year has also demonstrated that wheat, potatoes, onions, and beans can be profitably grown. Two hundred acres were sown to wheat, 9 acres of potatoes were planted, 1 acre of onions, and 20 acres of beans. As an evidence of the success of these experiments, it may be said that the Indians have the contract for furnishing the flour and beans called for on the annual estimates for the current fiscal year, thus increasing their income by $1,000, as well as providing many of them with subsistence supplies that they have heretofore been obliged to purchase. The wheat crop, which is now being harvested, will amount to at least 4,000 bushels, or twenty times as much as was ever produced in any previous year.

The purpose of this office is to reapportion the farming lands on the basis of a given per capita acreage; to build a comfortable frame house for each family, with outhouse for wagon and team; induce the Indians to sell their numerous worthless ponies, investing the proceeds in cows; and encourage them to plant a variety of garden truck in addition to their oat and wheat crops. All this can be accomplished within the next two years, provided the sawmill is properly equipped.

The sheep industry was considerably improved during the past year by concentrating the small flocks that were gradually decreasing, either by being eaten or dying through improper care, and placing them under the management of some one of the few Indians who have demonstrated their ability and adaptability for pastoral pursuits, and under an arrangement that gave the latter all the wool and one-tenth of the increase. In this way have many of the small flocks that were doomed to early extinction been preserved, and those Indians who were pretending to farm and herd sheep, but without profit from either industry, have been required to devote their entire time to agriculture or to such work as the Government or private parties could offer them. The purchase of 40 thoroughbred rams has contributed to improve the various herds. Last spring's lambs are half-breed Shropshires and half-breed Rambouillets, large and strong and a much better grade than the best Spanish merino. The Indians have the contract for furnishing 20,000 pounds of mutton for the school for the current fiscal year. The wool clip for 1903 amounted to 15,100 pounds and was disposed of by this office at 13 cents per pound.

It is quite evident to one who studies sheep raising that, to make a success, a man must possess attainments above the ordinary. There are so many details of management to be closely watched and so many disastrous contingencies to be guarded against that the man of mediocre ability should follow a different pursuit. It is impracticable to make all Indians sheep raisers. Only a few of this tribe, possibly five, have made any success, and these will eventually control the industry.

The grazing permit system of pasturage, which was inaugurated in March, 1902, furnished a revenue of $7,605.45 during the first year. The income from this source

for the current calendar year will be approximately $8,000. Considerably less than half of this fund has been distributed per capita, the remainder being employed in the purchase of thoroughbred rams, wagons, harness, plows, disks, seed drills, and wheat, onion sets, potatoes, and beans for planting. The fund should be further used in drilling wells throughout certain dry townships, erecting dwellings, and in the construction, equipment, and maintenance of a home for the old and infirm; but these recommendations will form the subject of special communications.

During the past year the labor permit system was inaugurated to a limited extent. These contracts have been made for and on behalf of certain old and indigent Indian women on the basis of part of the crop. Anticipating some revenue from this source, a recommendation was made that subsistence supplies for the old Indians be reduced 33⅓ per cent.

Among the substantial improvements begun during the year may be mentioned three cottages for agency employees and four for the Indian police and laborers. None of these buildings have as yet been completed, because the inefficiency of the engine and boiler and log wagons at the sawmill made it impossible to manufacture the material.

Both coal and copper were discovered on the reservation during the past year. Silver was discovered several years ago. As it was never the intention of the Government to reserve mineral lands for Indian occupancy, it appears to this office as just and right to the Indians, as well as the public, that prospecting permits should be issued, under certain regulations, and, in case minerals are found in sufficiently paying quantities, that mining permits be issued on the basis of a small royalty for the Indians. Unless this is done it is quite probable that a considerable part of the reservation will eventually be cut off in order to satisfy the demands of persons who believe precious minerals exist here, thus depriving the Indians of a possible royalty as well as extinguishing their right of occupancy to some of the most valuable grazing lands in the United States.

The Mescalero School still enjoys the unique distinction of showing an attendance exceeding 100 per cent of the scholastic population. Runaways and expulsions are unknown. This must not be attributed to a thirst for knowledge, but rather to a longing for something to eat and wear. The Indians have been on a starvation basis for years. They have subsisted largely on game, pinon nuts, mescal fruit, and by slaughtering stock of sheepmen and cattlemen whose herds were trespassing on the reservation. Many of them have suffered from hunger and cold, and have been more than willing to see their children provided with the necessities of life.

Work in all departments of the school was conducted in an intelligent and satisfactory manner. While the course of study could not be adopted in its entirety, the essential ideas were followed and with manifestly good results. Especial attention was devoted to industrial training, an effort being made to adapt this to the environment of the pupils' homes. Literary training is essential—a pupil should acquire the rudiments—but it is through practical work that the Indian child must be equipped to meet life's duties successfully, and to become a self-sustaining and contented citizen.

A telephone line from the school to Tularosa station, a laundry, and employees' quarters were the only improvements authorized at the school during the past year. The first was completed, placing this office in direct communication with the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, and by connecting with the Alamo Telephone Company's line in Tularosa, with the following points: Tularosa, Laluz, Cloudcroft, Alamogordo, N. Mex., and Fort Bliss and El Paso, Tex.

The laundry was not completed for the reason that the lumber could not be manufactured. Work on the employees' quarters was not commenced for the reason that the authority for this building was not granted until June 12 last.

The dormitories, dining hall, laundry, and all employees' quarters were condemned by Supervisor Dickson in May last. It is to be presumed, therefore, that bids will be invited by the office at an early date for the construction of new buildings. With these contemplated mprovements, the installation of an efficient water and sewerage system, the destruction of the wretched old rookeries in which the pupils and employees have been housed, and some attention given to grading and landscape gardening, Mescalero will easily become the prettiest place in the service.

The mortality among the pupils, as well as among the Indians, was excessive, being attributable in almost every instance to tuberculosis. The physician's special report on this subject, submitted under date of the 31st ultimo, should convince the office of the wisdom of providing a small hospital, where sufferers from this malady can be given proper hygienic and dietetic treatment.

Supt. Estelle Reel visited the school in February, and Supervisor Charles H. Dickson in May. If the reports of these officials indicate that affairs have been con-

ducted in a creditable manner, the measure of success must be attributed to the continued support of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to the thorough cooperation of efficient, faithful employees.

Very respectfully,

JAMES A. CARROLL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PUEBLO.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., *August 25, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the Albuquerque Indian School. I took charge of the institution June 20 last; therefore I am not able to give in detail the work accomplished here last year.

The school is located about 2 miles north of Albuquerque, N. Mex. The plant is situated on a level piece of land containing about 80 acres. The soil is very poor and ill adapted to farming and gardening. It must be fertilized before producing crops.

Buildings.—There are about 30 buildings in all. A few of them, particularly the school building and girls' home, are excellent. Some of them are old and ill arranged. The kitchen and dining room should be condemned and a new structure provided instead. The laundry building has been in use a number of years. It was a cheap affair at the beginning and must be replaced in a short time and new appliances furnished.

There should also be provided a building for manual training. There are from 1,200 to 1,500 available pupils in this section who should be taught the various industries, which can not be done unless provisions are made for teaching them. I recommend that this expense be incurred to make the school more efficient.

Water.—The water system is not quite complete. The water is obtained by pumping, and new wells should be sunk at some distance from those now in use to secure a better quality of water, as that now in use is probably contaminated from the surface water from above. I do not estimate the cost of new wells above $500.

Light.—The plant is lighted with electricity, the energy being furnished by the Albuquerque Gas, Electric Light and Power Company at a cost of about $1,200 a year. No change is recommended for this system at present.

Heat.—The plant is heated by the ordinary coal and wood stoves. The system should be changed to steam heating to secure safety from fire and for the further reasons that it would be cheaper and cleaner.

The farm.—The farm can not be made a model farm on account of the poor soil, but by condensing the work and fertilizing small fields, vegetables and alfalfa may be grown. Water for irrigating the farm can be purchased for $2 per acre each year from a water company, whose ditch passes near the school.

Literary work.—I have examined some of the drawings and written work of this department done during the last year and find it to be all that could be desired. I believe the work of this part of the institution to have been well done.

Pupils.—About one-third of the pupils having Mexican blood were discharged June 30. There are no Mexican pupils at the school now, except a very few who are probably entitled to remain on account of one or both of their parents having Indian blood. It is proposed to fill up the school with pure blood Pueblo and Navaho pupils.

Pueblos.—There are under the supervision of the superintendent of this school 9 pueblos and 8 day schools. The Indians of all these pueblos have similar customs and habits, notwithstanding all have different dialects. Their pueblos or villages are built of adobe. Some of them have large, airy rooms, neatly whitewashed, with modern doors and windows. A few use cook stoves, chairs, and bedsteads, others are more primitive, cooking their food by open fireplaces built in their houses. All cultivate wheat, corn, and vegetables. Some of them have orchards and vineyards. The Isleta Indians exceed all others in the production of grapes. I am told they manufacture from 300 to 500 barrels of wine each year.

The Laguna Indians are located about 65 miles west of Albuquerque. Their reservation comprises more than 100,000 acres in one body. The Lagunas are separated into several pueblos, distributed over their land. They have four day schools, and are more disposed to adopt the white man's ways than any of the other pueblos.

The Acoma Indians have two habitations, one being located at Acoma, 18 miles west of Laguna. This village is on a high mesa and was populated when Coronado visited this country in 1541. They also have villages located north of Acoma along the Pecos River, which are occupied during the crop season.

The San Dia, Santa Aña, and San Felipe Indians are located north of Albuquerque 12, 16, and 30 miles, respectively. They, too, engage in agriculture and stock-raising pursuits.

It is estimated that there are about 4,000 of these Pueblo Indians. They produced last year 41,410 bushels of wheat, 240 bushels of oats, 33,200 bushels of corn, 560 bushels of onions, 13,050 bushels of beans, 300 bushels of other vegetables, made 400 tons of hay, and cut 2,000 cords of wood. Last year they sold about $5,000 worth of other products. They own 4,285 horses, 216 mules, 915 burros, 3,475 head of cattle, 486 hogs, 48,200 sheep, 3,775 goats, and 1,558 domestic fowls.

All the pueblos have patents for their lands. As a rule they oppose the innovation of the white man's ways. They jealously guard against the alienation of their lands. Each pueblo has a community form of government and elects annually a governor and first and second lieutenant-governors. These officers are consulted concerning all matters pertaining to the pueblo. The Pueblo Indians are citizens, but not taxpayers.

The following is the estimated population

Males over 18 years of age	1,077
Females over 14 years of age	1,336
Children of school age	1,000
Children under school age	561
Total population	3,974

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES K. ALLEN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PUEBLO.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., *August 18, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following, the fourteenth annual report of this school, which is my fourth:

School.—The Santa Fe Indian Industrial School is located 2 miles south of the city of Santa Fe. It is like Santa Fe, located in the valley of the river of the Holy Faith, on a sloping plateau or mesa, surrounded by mountains, thus being protected from the cold waves from the north and the hot winds from the south. The climate is simply ideal, zero weather being hardly known in winter and mercury rarely ever climbs to 90 in the summer, 89 being the maximum at the present writing. The elevation at the school is 6,900 feet, a trifle lower than the city of Santa Fe. The advantages in the climate and location makes the school healthful and especially adapted to the education of Indian youth, tuberculosis being hardly known among an enrollment of nearly 400 pupils.

The following is the enrollment for the year:

Pueblo	224
Papago	85
Navaho	47
Pima	25
Western Shoshoni	7
Hopi	3
Ute	2
Winnebago	2
Puyallup	1
Peoria	1
Ukiah	1
Total	398

Three hundred and eleven of this number were full-bloods, or 78 per cent of the entire enrollment. The greater number of mixed bloods came from the old Pueblo of Abiquiu, which is some 25 miles up the Chama River from the village of Chamita, on or near the Rio Grande, near San Juan pueblo. Very few full-blood Indians now

live at Abiquiu, though many of the old Pueblo customs and dances are still kept up. This pueblo was made up of both Navaho and Pueblo.

The average attendance for the year was 339.

Very few improvements were made during the past year, as our appropriation simply provided for the maintenance of the school and the necessary repairs and improvements. An addition to the hospital, valued at about $2,000, has been completed, enameled bath tubs were installed in place of the old copper tubs, 20,000 vitrified brick were laid in sidewalks, and the general and necessary repairs were made.

The school work proper has been under the supervision of a principal teacher and 7 assistants or class-room teachers. It has been along the steady lines that must characterize Indian education, mostly primary and elementary in character. While many of our children come from the day schools, they have little knowledge of English, and enter the primary grades. There have been classes in the seventh and eighth grades, but they were small compared to the lower grades. Progress has been slow, but a marked improvement can be seen, the children speaking better and more English, their manners and conduct, their ambition to rise above their parental environment, attesting the fact that slow but steady improvement is going on.

The social and religious side of the child's life has not been neglected. Saturday evenings have been given over to recreation and parties. Usually the Saturday-night party has been held in the Girls' Home, where the boys have joined in games and dancing with the girls, always under the immediate supervision of the matron and teachers. This has had a tendency to make their school life pleasant, and serves as a means of teaching manners and common etiquette, which, to change the Indian into a civilized man, is as essential as any other part of his training.

A Sunday school, nonsectarian in character, has been held throughout the year. The chidren have been sent to church in the city on Sundays, care being taken to see that the Catholic children attended their own church and the Protestant pupils the churches to which they belong. On Sunday afternoons the Sisters of St. Catherine have held a Catholic Sunday school for the members of that faith. Toward the close of the year a Christian Endeavor society was organized at the school, many of the Protestant children taking part.

The discipline and deportment of the school has been excellent. There have been no runaways, and little infraction of the rules. The guardhouse has grown musty and has been little used. I have found that when an Indian can be taught to look upon punishment as a disgrace a great point in discipline has been gained. Our students are well behaved; they are respected, and civilly treated when they go into the city.

The industrial work has been made a prominent feature throughout the year, and good results have been attained in both the shop and farm work. The finished product of this school continues to find employment at the various schools and reservations in the Southwest. But, better than this, many of our graduates, if graduates they may be called, find work with ranchmen and mechanics. I find that the boys from the school do not always follow the trade that was taught them while here, but often take up some other line of work. One of my most successful graduates while at this school learned the shoemaker's trade, a trade that has little to commend it, but this young man, by knowing how to work faithfully and to turn out a finished pair of shoes, finds himself better fitted to take up other work, and for the past two years has earned good wages working at the lumber mills in Colorado. A few of the boys who have learned the tailor's trade have found work at their trade in Arizona and New Mexico. Those that have learned the blacksmith and carpenter trades find ready work, provided they are ambitious and anxious to work. The great hindrance to Indian tradesmen is that they do not care to leave their homes and people and seek work among the whites. Scientific farming and gardening is the hope of our Southwestern Indians, and a thorough knowledge of modern irrigation and the cultivation and care of alfalfa will do much to improve conditions in the pueblos.

The outing system has been followed up with better results than heretofore. Forty-eight boys from the school commenced work for the Santa Fe Central Railway Company on the 10th of May, and most of them remained until August 10. Their net savings will amount to about $1,500. A few of the boys found work in town. Some twelve girls were found work in private families in the city, and have given good satisfaction. The outing system is a great education in itself, as it teaches the Indian the value of money, the relation of labor and money, that money has purchasing value, and that with it they can satisfy their desires. It therefore makes them ambitious, creates desire, and as a result they become more industrious. The outing system, however, has its drawbacks and must be carefully supervised if made a success.

The sanitation and health of the school have been excellent. There has been no epidemic at the school, though diphtheria was prevalent in several of the pueblos and Mexican settlements. A strict quarantine was necessary in order to keep the school from becoming infected, and many of the Indians felt hard to think they could not be permitted to come from pueblos where diphtheria was raging to visit their children. The only serious trouble that has prevailed at the school has been sore eyes, and under ordinary treatment these cases have proven most stubborn.

The corps of employees has been ample, and for the most part they have been industrious and efficient. No hive of bees would be complete without a few drones, and occasionally one is to be found in the Indian school; but I have only reason to feel proud of my force, which is improving, as all sensible and ambitious employees know that honest and faithful service will be rewarded by promotion and advancement in salary.

The Santa Fe school has taken part in the Territorial athletics, and come in contact with the white educational institutions; it has acquitted itself creditably, and has taught the white student that the Indian is not inferior physically to his white brother. These contests tend to give the Indian youth confidence and make a self-reliant and independent man of him.

I beg to acknowledge official visits from the following inspecting officials: Messrs. Nesler, Dickson, Conser, Pringle, Tinker, and Chubbick. Inspector Nesler and Supervisor Dickson made inspection of the school and were helpful in their recommendations and suggestions.

The needs of the school have been made the subject of another communication. While I feel fairly well satisfied with the results obtained during the past year under prevailing conditions, I am hopeful of better success and results for the coming year.

Agency.—Taos pueblo is situated 85 miles north of Santa Fe, 34 miles from Embudo, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, and 30 miles from the station of Tres Piedras, on the same road. It has an estimated population of 427. In addition to the day school, a farmer and contract physician are employed to look after the interests of the Indians. The day school employs a teacher and housekeeper or Indian assistant. The enrollment for the past year was 59, with an average attendance of 37. The school buildings are fair, and are rented of the pueblo. The children are mostly under 10 and 12 years of age. The pueblo government is strong, and the individual is lost sight of. Thirteen children are sent from here to the boarding school at Santa Fe.

Picuris pueblo is 70 miles north of Santa Fe and 20 miles from Embudo station. It has a population of 100. These Indians are very poor, nonprogressive, and many of them are diseased, especially afflicted with sore eyes and blindness. The school is taught by one teacher, the highest enrollment for the year being 13, with an average of 9. The pueblo sends 10 children to the Santa Fe school.

San Juan pueblo has a population of 402. These Indians were given the name of "San Juan de los Caballeros," or the gentlemen of San Juan, by the early Spanish explorers. They were given this distinction from the fact that they were in many ways superior to the other pueblos, and especially friendly to the Spanish. The pueblo has rich lands in the Rio Grande Valley, is fairly prosperous and progressive. The day school is taught by one teacher. A Government farmer and contract physician look after their interests. The highest enrollment was 28 and the average attendance 17 for the year. Thirty-five pupils from San Juan were sent to the Santa Fe school. There is a large trading store in the pueblo, a post-office, known as Chamita, a Catholic church, and a memorial chapel, erected by Father Camilo Seux, a few years ago, at a personal expense of over $10,000. San Juan pueblo is 1 mile from the station of Chamita, on the Denver and Rio Grande, and 6 miles from Espanola.

Santa Clara pueblo has a population of 245, a day school, with teacher and housekeeper. The enrollment last year was 52, with an average of 32. The school was interrupted during the winter by an epidemic of diphtheria, there being some 10 deaths from the plague, as the Indians would not consent or permit the contract physician to use antitoxin. The lands at Santa Clara are not so extensive or good as at San Juan, 8 miles above. The Indians are fairly progressive, but are given to drinking more than is good for them. Like San Juan, they are good supporters of the Government school, having sent 20 children to the boarding school last year. The pueblo is 2 miles south of Espanola.

San Ildefonso pueblo is located 8 miles south of Espanola, on the Rio Grande. It has a population of 158 Indians, and many Mexicans live in the pueblo. The day school is taught by one teacher who has an Indian assistant. The enrollment last year was 22, and an average of 17. Diphtheria also prevailed here last year. The pueblo has fair lands, and since the completion of the San Ildefonso ditch is in a fair

way to make a decent living. The Indians are controlled largely by the Mexican element, are not progressive or industrious as they should be, and are therefore poor. They send most of their children to the Catholic Mission school in Santa Fe. Four children from this pueblo were sent to the boarding school last year. The contract physician visits here once a month. The post-office is Ildefonso, which is within the pueblo. A trader's store with a small stock does business here.

Nambe pueblo, 16 miles north of Santa Fe, on the Nambe River, has a population of 99. The day school has a teacher and housekeeper. The enrollment for the year was 23, with an average of 14. The post-office is Nambe. These Indians are poor, having lost the better part of their grant either by fraud or sales to Mexicans. The new reservation above the pueblo adds little good land to their domain, but gives them some timber and wood.

Tesuque pueblo lies 10 miles north of Santa Fe. The day school was abolished here last October, as nearly all the children had been sent to the Catholic Mission school in Santa Fe. The population of the pueblo is about 100. These Indians have some good land, but are poor workers, preferring to make curios for sale to tourists and dealers to cultivating the soil. Two pupils from this pueblo were sent to the boarding school. There is in this pueblo—in all, for that matter—a church where services are held monthly.

Cochiti pueblo is 30 miles south of Santa Fe, on the Rio Grande, and 10 miles from the station of Thornton, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. Its post-office is Pena Blanca, 3 miles from the pueblo. The school is taught by one teacher; it had an enrollment of 24, with an average attendance of 15. The population of the pueblo is 210. Like San Ildefonso, many Mexicans live within the pueblo, and it is but a matter of time when it will be a pueblo only in history. These Indians are fairly good workers, have some good lands, and with the improved ditch should make good progress. Fifteen children from this pueblo were sent to Santa Fe.

Santo Domingo pueblo is the largest pueblo in my jurisdiction, and perhaps the second largest in New Mexico. It has a population of 840, as estimated by the teachers who have taught there, but probably has nearly, if not quite, 1,000. It is located on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, 3 miles south of the station of Thornton, and some 29 miles south of Santa Fe. This pueblo, like Taos, is possessed of a strong central government, nonprogressive, and caring little for schools. The day school that has been kept here has been a failure from many standpoints. The enrollment last year was 39, with an average of 14. Twenty children were sent to Santa Fe and the present year some 57 are expected, as the day school has been abolished. These Indians wear Indian dress, care little for instruction from the Government farmer—in fact would not permit the farmer last fall to remain on their lands. They have relented since, however, and now permit the farmer to advise them on certain matters, and appeal to him to protect them against the infringing element. Their lands are fertile, and their fields broad; they have plenty of water, and raise abundant crops. They have large herds of cattle and horses, and are independent. They are also sober and industrious, which is not the case with many of the upper-river pueblos.

Jemez pueblo is located on the Jemez River, some 65 miles south and west of Santa Fe and 45 miles northwest of Albuquerque. The post-office is Jemez, kept by the trader in the pueblo. The population is 470, and like Santo Domingo permits no Mexicans to live in the pueblo. The school quarters here are better than in many of the other pueblos, the quarters being rented from the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. The school was broken up somewhat last year by a change of teachers, but is now in a fair way to do good work. The enrollment last year was 49, with an average of 27. The pueblo sent 13 children to Santa Fe boarding school. These Indians have good lands, are industrious, have many horses and cattle. They grow grapes at this pueblo, and make much wine, which they drink and trade to visiting Navaho. They are lawabiding, and need no help from the Government.

Sia or Zia pueblo is a small pueblo of 118, 10 miles south of Jemez, on the same river. They are very poor, having little water for irrigation, and therefore raise small crops. The day school is always filled, and the teacher is helpful in many ways to these poor Indians. The enrollment was 24, with an average of 18. Some 6 children were sent from here to Santa Fe last year. There is little or nothing that can be done to improve their present condition, as it is impossible to improve their water supply.

Thanking your office for the many courtesies that have been extended to me in my work, both in the boarding school and agency work, I am,

Very respectfully,

C. J. CRANDALL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ZUNI PUEBLO.

ZUNI TRAINING SCHOOL, *Zuni, N. Mex., July 25, 1903.*

SIR: In obedience to your instructions contained in your letter of May 15, 1903, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of this reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

The Indians were much pleased when they were informed they had an agent with them, but it was some time before they realized they had no official business at Albuquerque. I experienced the same trouble when the Santa Fe Agency was changed. Ultimately they began to present their complaints and wants, when I informed them emphatically "Wasintone" would not listen to them unless they showed some appreciation in return to Washington for all he is doing and has done for them and their children for the past thirty years. What do you want us to do? I want you to show more interest in the school, see that the children attend every day, and not as you have been doing heretofore.

The school opened September 1, but owing to the Indians being away harvesting, they did not return with their children till October. Since then the school has not been large, but quite regularly attended, considering the difficulties we have to contend with. The average attendance has been for the year 45. The school is near the pueblo, where there are constantly in the winter months dances or other amusements going on which attract the children's attention while in school. As soon as school is dismissed away they go to the pueblo to see the dance, and forget all that has been taught them during the day. It has been this way for twenty-five years or more, and will continue unless there is some change made.

The change I recommend is to give the Zunis the long-promised boarding school and reservoir at the Black Rocks. The place selected is an ideal one, situated 3 miles from Zuni on a plateau, and out of the belt of the prevailing sand storms. The school farm will be at the foot of the plateau, where the drainage of the school could be used. The farm could be large enough for all purposes. There are 450 children here of school age, and the Zunis have frequently promised: "Give us a boarding school and we will fill it." I firmly believe they would, and in a short time this barren valley would bloom, and a great change and improvement would be noticed in these people in every way. The present school buildings are poor, and seem to be located in the belt of the prevailing winds. Every spring we are obliged to shovel and scrape sand or be buried.

The health of the school has been very good considering the epidemic of diphtheria which made its appearance in the pueblo in October. As soon as I was informed of it I notified the Indian Office, recommending a physician be sent with necessary medicine. They complied with my request at once by sending the physician from the Albuquerque school. On his arrival we held a council with the Indians, the doctor explaining to them the virtue of antitoxin and the manner of using the needle. The Indians all agreed to take the antitoxin, and the following morning the doctor and field matron visited the afflicted ones. The field matron was instructed how to use the needle and care for the disease. It is marvelous the success she has had, having lost only a few patients of those who took antitoxin when there were hundreds down with it at different times. The matron fumigated the houses and congratulated herself on having the disease stamped out, but it has made its appearance again, and there are now at the present time six cases, but all are convalescent.

This agency is located 45 miles south of Gallup on the Santa Fe and Pacific Railroad and the same distance from Fort Wingate. Both roads are fairly good in summer. During the winter months Gallup road is the best. The reservation is 33 miles long by 15 miles wide. The farming villages are Nutria, 25 miles from the pueblo; Pescado, 18 miles, and Ojo Caliente, 15 miles. All these places have good springs which supply water for irrigating their wheat. The supply is insufficient, as they have frequently very poor crops.

Last season the wheat crop was a total failure at Nutria owing to the grasshoppers. The Indians arrested a young man whom they claimed was a witch who had the medicine to produce the grasshoppers. This season every indication shows the Indians will have a full crop of everything they planted. Our summer rains came three weeks earlier than usual, thereby saving a heavy loss in stock.

Nearly all have good comfortable houses at their farming places, and should by some means be made to live there permanently. As soon as their harvest is over they return to the pueblo and finish the new shaleco houses (6), which they began in the summer. I can see improvement every year in their buildings. Most of their new houses are large, 40 feet long by 20 feet wide and 8 feet high. The roof is covered with large pine logs dressed, covered with planed boards and dirt. They have large windows, doors, and a large fireplace, which gives them ventilation during the

night, as when they retire they close all windows, doors, etc. The shaleco dance is an annual ceremony which they have in the latter part of November to dedicate their six new shaleco houses. The ceremonies last for a week, and it is to them as Christmas is to us.

These people are practical farmers, planting wheat, corn, squash, onions, chili, beans, melons, etc. They thoroughly understand the soil, climate, and irrigating. Most of the families raise enough sweet corn to do them through the winter. When the corn is ready to eat, they dig a hole in their field about 5 feet deep by the same in diameter, build a large fire in it; when it is burned down to coals the corn is thrown in with husk on and covered tightly for a few hours, when it is taken out, husked back, and hung in their houses for winter use.

It was a sorry sight to see so much water go to waste in the early spring and during the past month, when if the dam was in at the Black Rocks the reservoir could have been filled several times according to expert calculation. The Indians feel very much disappointed in not having the dam.

Mr. Ralph P. Collins was here in May and took 15 to the beet fields at Rockyford. It happens just the time of year when all the Indians are in demand in this section of the country working for the sheep men. They receive from $15 to $20 per month and board. I would like to see more go to Colorado in order to see the American method of raising crops and irrigating. Quite a number at different times go and work on the railroad, but they only stay long enough to earn an outfit of clothes.

There are 55 miles of road on this reservation which the Indians keep in good repair.

It is estimated that 500 Navaho are living on the border of the reservation, which has caused the farmers vast amount of trouble in settling the quarrels. Since the Zunis have a resident agent it has put a stop to more or less of the stealing. They should be moved back on their reservation. Over a year ago they stole 100 head of sheep from a Zuni during the night, and this spring 49 head more. The Navaho agent came and we recovered the 49 head, but owing to the witnesses being away the 100 head which were stolen were not settled for. I am in hopes the agent will soon find time to attend to it.

At the Box S ranch, 3 miles from Nutria on the Zuni Reservation, Emmet Pipkins had a trading store. On June 14 he was found dead in his store, having been shot. A pistol with an empty cartridge was found on the counter. A Zuni was working for him the day he was killed. I arrested him and took him to Gallup, but he proved his innocence.

There are three American and two Indian traders. The Indians have recently started. One of them is a returned student from Albuquerque and Phoenix.

There are two missionaries here, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderwagen and family, of the Christian Reformed Church. They have been here four years, and have done good work. It is an education in itself to the Indians to be associated with them. Mrs. Vanderwagen is a trained nurse, and numberless patients here owe her their lives.

I herewith inclose statistics of this reservation.

Thanking the Indian Office for its promptness in all business matters, I remain,

Very respectfully,

DOUGLAS D. GRAHAM,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, ZUÑI PUEBLO.

ZUÑI PUEBLO, N. MEX., *July 16, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report as field matron among the Zuñi Indians. It is still the habit of these Indians to congregate at their principal village, the Zuñi pueblo, during the winter months, although each year a few more are making their permanent homes at the farming places. As the water supply is inadequate here it is necessary for them to have their farms out nearer the mesas, where they can irrigate from the springs. Even there they can only have small fields, owing to the water supply being short. If we had the long-talked-of dam above the pueblo, we could have abundant water to irrigate all their land, whereas now only a small part near the springs can be used.

The women raise the gardens, but do very little other outdoor work. They do the cooking, grind the family flour and meal, and do most of the sewing. I have taught many of them to sew on the sewing machine, and have persuaded five families to buy machines. Several make a little by sewing for others. I have succeeded in teaching many of the younger ones to wash and iron their clothes and to take more pride in dressing better and looking more like white people. They are also furnishing their houses much better. Nearly all now have cupboards and more dishes than formerly. Many now use cook stoves, bedsteads, chairs, and a few families eat at tables covered with oilcloth.

They are tearing down many of the old houses with small dark rooms that could not be ventilated and building nice large houses with big doors and windows. Many are building detached houses, and are keeping the village grounds much cleaner. We dug three wells—one has salty water, the other two are excellent.

While I notice a steady improvement along these lines, I am becoming much discouraged in regard to this epidemic of diphtheria, which has been in the village since October 1, and will continue indefinitely unless some more precaution is taken. If we could keep others out of the infected houses, even if we had to use force, I think we could soon stamp it out. But I find I can not keep them isolated. There have been, from all causes, from July 1, 1902, to July 1, 1903, 56 deaths. Have had 1,483 patients; have issued 13,042 doses of medicine for diphtheria and other ailments. They have a great deal of grip every winter owing to exposure, but the worst thing this year has been the diphtheria, which has lasted now ten months. I have worked early and late over them.

I insist on their staying out of the houses where there are sick, but they answer that these people are their relatives and they must go to see them. At first they called in their medicine men, but as they lost every patient, when their own families came down they sent for me, and since then have left the field to me entirely. Occasionally a baby dies before its mother realizes it is sick enough to need medicine. I have lost a few, so that in all 19 have died. When I tell them, "You caused this one to be sick," they answer "Well, they didn't die," as if they had wanted to test the medicine. I fumigated the houses as they left for the farming places this spring. Yet they had it at one of the farming places, and although I made several trips up there I could not stamp it out entirely, and they finally brought it back to Zuñi. As long as it is in the village fumigating is almost useless, as they will visit from house to house.

From July 1, 1902, to July 1, 1903, there were 62 births. I visited the villages one hundred and eighty-seven days, making 1,922 visits; have instructed 3,901 women in housework, sewing, and caring for the sick. We have made 101 shirts, 33 shawls, 14 pants, 3 aprons, 31 bonnets, 33 curtains, 3 skirts, 40 dresses, 8 hoods, 1 coat, 1 machine cover, 2 quilts, a total of 278 articles.

JOLIE A. PALIN, *Field Matron.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEW YORK.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR NEW YORK AGENCY.

NEW YORK AGENCY,
Salamanca, N. Y., November 30, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903. The status of the Indians of this State and the relations existing between them and the United States are quite different from those of tribes located outside of any of the original thirteen States. The New York Indians hold their lands under treaties with the State, which never surrendered to the General Government any of its rights of sovereignty.

The census.—The census of the several tribes more or less under the jurisdiction of this agency, taken June 30, 1903, classified according to instructions, is as follows:

	Males.	Females.	6 to 18.		Total of all ages.
			Males.	Females.	
Cayuga	81	93	24	24	174
Oneida	129	147	30	60	276
Onondaga	287	262	70	72	549
Seneca	1,440	1,284	340	371	2,724
St. Regis					[a]1,208
Tuscarora	203	161	44	43	364
Total	2,140	1,947	508	570	5,295

[a] Kansas roll; no accurate census has been taken since.

Cayuga.—The Cayuga have no reservation; the bulk of the tribe reside with the Seneca on the Cattaraugus Reserve; a few at Allegany and Tonawanda.

Oneida.—This tribe formerly had a reserve in Oneida County, but the larger part of them removed to Wisconsin in 1846. About 150 still reside in Oneida and Madison counties, this State; a few on the Tonawanda Reserve.

Onondaga.—This once powerful tribe, though greatly degenerated, is still third in size in the State. They have a fine reservation a few miles south of the city of Syracuse, in the county which bears their name. There are some good farmers among them, but their tribal affairs are now in a deplorable state. They have no actual organization. Each clan is supposed to have a chief, and the chiefs, in council, theoretically govern the tribe. In December, 1902, Daniel Scanandoah, their head chief, and a man of great strength of character and of good principles, died. He had for many years wielded a powerful, generally controlling influence in the tribe, which was nearly always on the side of justice and right. It so happened that at that time