the past year the outing work has been carried on with the usual satisfactory results. The total number of students "out" during the year was 693, of whom 372 were boys and 321 girls.

In our academic department the work suffered to some extent in continuity and lack of interest as a result of the unusual number of changes in the teachers' force at the beginning of the year and the fact that there were from one to three vacancies thruout the year, thus necessitating much substituting and temporary employment. Every effort has been made to have the work in each subject more practical, if possible, than heretofore, and to adapt it as closely as possible to the experiences, racial peculiarities, and future needs of the Indian. The various industries and experiences of the puplis are frequently made the basis of language and reading lessons. Promotions in the grades are made at any time during the year when the progress of the pupil warrants it.

The so-called "chapel talks," a feature of this school for many years, were on the whole very interesting and profitable to pupils and employees alike. The subjects were chiefly industrial.

Once a week a teachers' meeting in charge of the principal teacher is held. Methods of teaching are discust and suggestions and comments are exchanged with a view to meeting difficulties and more thoroly systematizing and harmonizing the class-room work. Good educational books are read and the ideas gathered are applied to the needs of our school so far as practicable. As evidence that our teachers are progressive and wide awake to the needs of their position I may say that, almost without exception, they take a month at some good summer school during the vacation months. They also attend institutes whenever opportunity offers.

We had this year four school gardens for our higher classes, the same being conducted in connection with the class-room work in agriculture. Experiments were made in plant growth and practical gardening. The pupils, both boys and girls, did all the work under the supervision of the teachers. For a beginning in this direction the results were very gratifying and the work instructive.

In athletics the year was a successful and profitable one. Sports of all kinds were encouraged for and indulged in by almost the entire body of students, both boys and girls. During the fall and winter months classes were organized for and drills and gymnastic exercises participated in by every student who was physically able. The results were apparent at the end of the year in the excellent setting up and bearing of both boys and girls. In their contests with other colleges and universities our football, baseball, and track teams were on the whole gratifyingly successful.

Our students are drawn from every part of the United States, from Maine to California, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, 67 different tribes being represented. Necessarily their home life and their individual needs are as diversified as could possibly be. These facts suggested the importance of more thoroly adapting the training in each case to the individual needs as well as inclinations of the pupil. To accomplish this plans have been formulated to procure certain data about each pupil, showing tribe, home address, whether allotted or not, previous training, and what trade or industries are to be pursued here. This data will be made accessible to the teachers in the academic and to the instructors in the industrial departments, as well as to the outing agents, thus providing for the more intelligent direction of each boy and girl's work and training during the term of enrollment, adapted to his or her individual needs.

The present enrollment is 872. The highest enrollment during the year was 1,025; total enrollment during year 1,110; average attendance during the school year, 981. It is proposed to maintain the enrollment as nearly as possible at 1,000 during the present year.

W. A. MERCER,
Major, Eleventh Cavalry, Superintendent.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ASYLUM FOR INSANE INDIANS.

CANTON, S. DAK., *June 30, 1906.*

There were 22 patients received during the year—13 males and 9 females. There was also one patient, a male, returned who was absent at the close of the

fiscal year 1905, making 23 in all. Two female patients were discharged on furlough. There were six deaths during the year—4 males and 2 females. The number of patients in the asylum at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, is 54—32 males, 22 females.

The fact that insanity exists among the North American Indians has been discust in my previous reports, and I need only say now that the number of full-blood patients is constantly increasing. It is clearly established in our experience at this asylum that what some people term "enforced education and civilization" of the Indians has nothing whatever to do with causing insanity among them. We have full-blood patients who lived at considerable distance from an agency, have had very little to do with white people, and no attempt having been made toward their education. Moreover, the types of insanity among the full-blood Indians at the asylum can not be traced especially to a mental or nervous strain in the line of education or civilization.

Dr. John F. Turner, the physician and assistant superintendent, reports as follows:

I have 54 patients under treatment in the asylum at this time—32 males and 22 females—65 per cent of whom are full bloods and 35 per cent mixt-blood Indians.

Three males and 2 females are afflicted with dementia epileptic chronic; 2 males, dementia alcoholic; 2 males and 3 females, dementia senile; 1 female, dementia syphilitic; 5 males and 2 females, dementia chronic; 1 female, dementia terminal; 1 male, diplegia spastica infantis; 1 male, dipsomania; 3 males, epilepsy grand mal; 1 female, epilepsy petit mal; 1 female, epilepsy syphilitic; 1 female, hemiplegia cerebral; 5 males and 3 females, imbecility congenital; 1 male and 2 females, insanity circular; 1 female, kleptomania; 1 male and 1 female, mania acute; 1 female, mania periodic; 2 males, melancholia acute; 4 males, melancholia chronic; 1 female, melancholia hypochondriacal; 1 male and 1 female, melancholia delusional; 1 male, deaf mutism.

The greater number of these patients have the luetic, tubercular, or other diathesis, in addition to and upon which their physical condition often depends, which requires constant surveillance and treatment. This class of patients requires reconstructives, tonics, and an abundance of fresh air and sunshine combined with alterative and other treatment as required by each individual case.

In this connection I wish to refer to a case of a Bannock woman who was admitted here June 1, 1905, from Idaho, suffering from syphilitic dementia. Her condition was such that the odor from the ulcers, and her ravings, made it necessary, for the protection of others patients to remove her into a basement room during the warm weather. Under a course of treatment her ulcers all healed, she gained 19 pounds in weight, and became rational; I removed her into a ward room as soon as practicable and altho still under treatment, she now helps with the work in the ward, is neat, and comfortable.

It is an old saying that a man is as old as his arteries. It is very rare indeed that we find at the autopsy table healthy vessels in the hereditary weakling. A case in view, under my care, is a Pima Indian 65 years of age, admitted to the asylum November 16, 1903, with advanced arteria sclerosis, pulse weak and slow. He had obstipation, anasarca, and weighed 150 pounds. The contour of his head is that of a degenerate. This man inherited nonresisting nerve cells and unstable blood vessels, and upon the occasion of his wife's death, delusions and hallucinations appeared which rendered him dangerous to other persons. After I had relieved this man's dropsy, by a combination of potass bitartras, potass et sodii tartras and digitalis, he weighed only 100 pounds and his mental condition was much improved. I then put him on cascara sagrada and nux vomica and he now weighs 140 pounds, has no dropsy, and he is active and comfortable.

An Arickara Indian woman, age 45, was admitted to the asylum June 30, 1906, suffering from cerebral hemiplegia of left side, caused by cerebral hemorrhage with resultant inflammation, producing atrophy and disorder of the motor centers of the posterior limb of internal capsule or right hemisphere. She is unable to walk and can help herself but little. In regard to the treatment of this case I am using massage and passive motion, also active motion by the aid of a wheel chair in the open air. I am in need of an electric apparatus for use in the treatment of this case and other cases.

All patients are bathed regularly at least once a week, their bedding and rooms are kept clean and well ventilated, and their food is healthful and well cooked.

I desire to emphasize what has been heretofore said in my annual reports regarding the condition of many of these patients as regards their care while among their people. The mental condition of many of them is such that they have no conception or regard for personal decency nor cleanliness and with little or no care except what the agency or school officers can give, which at the best is very inadequate for this class of unfortunate people, from the lack of suitable quarters in which to place them and experienced persons under whose care they should be placed.

Several of the patients perform light labor to a limited extent—weeding gardens, sweeping and cleaning their rooms and the asylum grounds, etc. All the patients are allowed plenty of outdoor exercise. Playing ball, quoits, and other amusements are encouraged and practised.

The asylum grounds have been fenced, trees and shrubbery planted, grass lawns arranged, and the whole appearance greatly improved. All kinds of vegetables suitable to the climate are raised in abundance for the supply of the patients, including sweet corn and potatoes; also sufficient grain and forage for the animals.

Lack of sufficient water has rendered the sewerage, closets, etc., unsatisfactory, but this will be soon remedied, as we hope to have an abundant supply of water in the near future. A new water plant is being installed.

A well for water supply, 6 feet in diameter, 20 feet deep, with steel casing, 675 feet of 4-inch water main, also a horse barn and a carriage house, both frame, each 40 feet long and 32 feet wide, have been constructed during the year. The horse barn and carriage house were to replace those destroyed by fire.

I take the liberty of stating that there should be constructed two additional buildings for the accommodation of patients, one for the males and one for the females, and these are very much needed. There is no place in the asylum for the isolation of the worse from the better class of patients—no room or place for contagious or other cases which should be removed from contact with other patients. A due consideration for sanitary and healthful conditions suggests strongly the need of more room. The number of patients is increasing, and the capacity of the present accommodations will soon be filled.

OSCAR S. GIFFORD,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHAMBERLAIN SCHOOL.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK., *August 8, 1906.*

The school is located three-quarters of a mile north of the city of Chamberlain, on the east bank of the Missouri River.

Most of the buildings are of brick, the ones occupied by the girls and boys being two stories with basement. The grounds are limited in extent, owing to the proximity of the hills to the bank of the river. An artificial pond has been created from the overflow of the artesian well from which a small stream flows thru the center of the grounds. The grounds are ornamented by a fountain and some shrubbery which has not yet attained a size to make it attractive. The buildings are heated by individual furnaces and lighted from a central acetylene-gas plant. The water is pumped from the Missouri River by water power obtained from an artesian well, and after passing thru settling tanks is distributed to the buildings by a very complete water system. There is a gasoline pumping plant in connection with the water system to be used whenever the water-power pumps are in need of repair. The sewer system is in good condition, with the exception of the main. An appropriation has already been obtained to replace the old one of terra cotta with cast-iron pipe, which will make the system complete and satisfactory. The sewage is emptied into the Missouri River below the point where the city of Chamberlain obtains its water supply.

The children who attend this school are practically all from parents who own allotments on some one of the neighboring reservations and who depend on the soil for a living. The children, too, have allotments and will, almost without exception, return to their homes upon the completion of their education. For that reason the energies of the school are directed to giving such instruction as will best fit the returned student to make a respectable living on his allotment. No attempt is made to teach the trades complete, but only such of each trade as will put the pupil in a position to construct most of the buildings needed on a farm, shoe his own horses, and make the simpler repairs to his machinery, care for his harnesses and keep them mended, and make him independent of having to run to town for the repair of every little break in his equipment. The training of the girls is to fit them for competent housewives, to cut and fit their own clothes, cook good wholesome food, keep a house clean and in order, care for the sick, and know something of the care of chickens, pigs, and other domestic animals.

The location of the school is one of the most healthful. The air is dry and pure, the water is of the best, the drainage good, neither the heat of summer nor the cold of winter extreme, and the altitude suitable. The most serious cases that were treated at the hospital were for pneumonia, from which only one death resulted. This was the first death ever to occur at the school. Other cases consisted mostly of tonsilitis, sore eyes, and skin diseases.

The work in the schoolrooms was exceptionally good and marked progress was made. There was only one graduate, a girl, but her literary attainments

would compare very favorably with those of any white girl completing the eighth grade in the public schools.

The customary amusements were provided, with the exception of band music, which was lacking on account of no suitable instruments having been provided. Instruments having been recently purchased, this lack has now been overcome. Baseball, tennis, and track athletics have been encouraged, but all attempts to build up a professional baseball or football team have been discouraged. Saturday evenings have been given to games and other forms of amusements. Tuesday evenings were devoted to the exercises of the literary society, to which most of the larger pupils belonged.

The accommodations at the boys' building should be doubled and the capacity of the chapel increased by a half. A well-equipped gymnasium should be provided for the use of the pupils in the winter and about 160 acres added to the size of the school farm.

The highest enrollment for the year was 204 and the average attendance 185. On account of the good work done in the last year the school is popular with the Indians of the neighboring reservations. Little trouble will be encountered in filling the school to its limit.

HENRY J. PHILLIPS, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 25, 1906.*

No events of a noteworthy character have transpired on this reservation during the last year. The Indians, so far as I have been able to ascertain during my brief time in charge of this agency, are equal to any other like number of Indians for intelligence, sobriety, morality, and industry. While most of them have received their allotments, very little effort is being made toward their cultivation, as they prefer to work on the roads and bridges where quicker returns are obtained.

The census of the Indians belonging at this agency shows a total number of 2,530, an increase of 4 over last year's census, 2 in births and 2 transferred from Pine Ridge Agency, divided as follows: Males, 1,222; females, 1,308; males over 18 years of age, 669; females over 14 years of age, 874; children between 6 and 16 years of age, 596.

This reservation is about 60 miles wide by 82 miles in length, containing 2,867,840 acres of land, more or less, of rolling prairie, badly broken but well watered. The soil is composed of what is known as gumbo. It is better adapted for stock grazing than any other purpose, there being very little land suitable for cultivation. At the present time the entire reservation, except the northern row of townships, is under lease to stockmen, that portion under lease being subdivided into 8 pastures numbered from 1 to 8. Four of these leases, namely, 1, 2, 3, and 4 will expire June 1, 1907. The other four expire June 30, 1909. The northern row of townships constitute what is known as the trail over which all stock coming to and going from the reservation must pass. A toll of 30 cents per head is collected from this source.

The following statement shows that a large volume of business is transacted at this agency, viz:

Receipts:	
Treasury Department	$270,983.86
Collections from cattle trail	18,160.30
Grazing leases	90,285.40
Sale of subsistence to employees	457.77
Sale of beef hides	2,433.80
Fines, court of Indian offenses	37.50
Total	382,358.63
Disbursements:	
Indian agent	1,800.00
Indian police	2,336.01
Additional farmer	720.00
Judges Indian court	238.00

Disbursements—Continued.

Pay of agency employees	$13,957.47
Sundry Indians, labor in lieu of rations	60,528.01
Per capita payments	122,888.27
Sundry Indians for beef cattle	25,692.33
Sundry Indians, wood for agency	36.87
Sundry Indians, wood for schools	646.25
Sundry Indians, hay for agency	999.66
Sundry Indians, hay for schools	792.66
Sundry Indians, hauling Government freight	1,770.78
Open-market purchases from whites	53.20
School and field employees	14,815.51
Employees on trail and superintendent of live stock	1,757.23
Irregular labor and open-market purchases from whites for schools	3,890.53
Traveling expenses	124.41
Total	253,047.19

Deposits:

Account of sale of subsistence	457.77
Collections from pastures	90,285.40
Collections from trail	18,160.30
Sale of beef hides	2,433.80
Fines, court of Indian offenses	37.50
Unpaid shares of annuity payments	1,120.24
Total	112,495.01
Unexpended balances	16,816.43

There was disbursed on this reservation during the last fiscal year for the payment of irregular labor employees the sum of $60,528.01. This labor was employed largely to build roads and reservoirs and to repair bridges. From a careful inspection of all the work done on the roads, reservoirs, and bridges it is evident that all of this work could have been done for one-half the amount, making due allowance for the difference between Indian and white labor. The soil on this reservation being, as above stated, composed mostly of what is known as "gumbo," which is subject to washouts during the heavy rainstorms, it would seem that only such work as is necessary to keep the roads in repair should be done, unless it were done under the supervision of a civil engineer, whose duty it would be to lay out roads on section lines, superintend the building of grades, cuts, reservoirs, etc., as much of the work along this line has not been properly done, and consequently has been destroyed by washouts.

There are other improvements on this reservation that are as badly needed as the repairing of roads and bridges, which, by the consent of your Office, could be done from the irregular labor funds, namely, the building of a telephone system which would connect the agency with all of the subagencies and day schools, the building of irrigation ditches where needed, the fencing of pastures on the tribal lands for Indian stock, also the putting under cultivation of several large tracts of land in the immediate vicinity of the Indian settlements, on which could be grown corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, etc., and which would not only teach the Indians practical farming but would furnish a large part of the subsistence for their maintenance.

No. 1 day school is situated on the south side of the Moreau River, 65 miles from the agency. There is no school plant at this place. The school has been conducted since March, 1905, in a building belonging to the Congregational Church. Estimates have recently been sent to the Indian Office for the construction of a school building and employees' quarters at this school. The school has been conducted since its beginning by temporary employees, and no school work has been done that is worthy of the name. This has been partly due to the insufficiency of room and lack of supplies. But these difficulties might have been greatly lessened by a proper interest on the part of the employees, which was not shown. The total number of days attendance for the year was 3,407. The scholastic population is 35 and the probable increase of attendance 12.

No 5 day school is situated on the north side of the Moreau River, 50 miles from this agency. The general condition of the plant is good. This school has

been conducted since November last by employees—a teacher and housekeeper—who are new in the service, but who will do well with some direction. It is my opinion that all of these day schools should have regular supervision, and that without it there will be no effective work done except in exceptional cases. The total number of days attendance for the year was 2,531, the school not being in session in September and October. The scholastic population is about 40, but a number of these pupils attend school at other places. The probable increase in attendance is 6.

No. 7 day school is situated at Whitehorse substation, 35 miles from this agency. The general condition of the plant is good. The same observation applies to the employees at this school as No. 5 day school, both the teacher and housekeeper being new to the service. They are both good and competent people, but have not begun the work with the proper spirit, and are in need of supervision and direction. The total number of days attendance for the year was 3,860. The scholastic population is about 40, but a number of these children attend school at the agency boarding school and other places. The probable increase in attendance will be 12.

No. 8 day school is 90 miles from the agency and about 12 miles from the Cherry Creek substation. I have made no inspection of this school, but from the best sources of information obtainable the plant is in good condition. The teacher is a good, energetic man, who is constantly busying himself with repairs and improvements, and who has the betterment of the Indian child at heart. The total number of days attendance for the year was 5,264, and scholastic population about 100. A number of these pupils attend school at Rapid City, S. Dak., the agency boarding school, and other places.

It is my opinion that something should be done in the way of organization or regular inspection to bring these day school people in touch with the outside world and with each other.

The report of Superintendent Mossman of the agency boarding school is transmitted herewith.

The general health and sanitary conditions, with the exception of tuberculosis, have been very satisfactory during the past fiscal year. Acute diseases were less in frequency in the winter than for the four preceding years. There was a wide-spread epidemic of mumps, which was mild in form and with no fatalities. Tuberculosis is a serious menace. It is increasing, and directly causes or complicates most of the fatal illness. There is great need of a rigorous system of isolation of infected persons, and the prevention of contagion. There were 80 births and 78 deaths during the year.

All marriages on this reservation are performed in a legal way. Divorces are obtained in the civil courts; hence no record of same is kept at this office.

During the year the Indian court tried 59 cases, covering various crimes and misdemeanors, for which fines and terms of imprisonment were imposed.

I took charge of this agency on August 1, 1906, and from information obtained from all sources I understand the police service was poor, caused by the inefficiency of the members of the force. An effort is on foot at the present time to reorganize this department, and with the salary now allowed it is thought good reliable men can be obtained.

The mission work on this reservation is well represented by the Episcopal, Catholic, and Congregational churches, having 12, 10, and 6 churches on the reservation, respectively. The work being done by the missionaries, so far as I am able to ascertain, is very satisfactory. Their influence is felt by all of the people on the reservation.

THOMAS DOWNS,
Special Agent, in Charge.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE RIVER SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 16, 1906.*

The attendance was the largest in the history of the school, the enrollment being 162 and the average attendance 146⅝. We gave those pupils who reported at school on time ten days vacation at Christmas, which helped fill the school a little more promptly than in previous years. The desertions numbered only 8 for the year, 7 being returned to the school and 6 for summer detail.

The literary work of the school improved somewhat during the year, a change of teachers in the highest room during the latter part of the year very materially improving the work in that department. There is, however, much improvement to be made in the literary work before it can compare favorably with the industrial work of the school.

The industrial work of the school was very good. The laundry work was done especi-

ally well, much very beneficial instruction being given the girls in doing family washings. The work in the girls sewing room, kitchen, and housekeeping department was also very good. The work in the bakery was poor, while the carpenter, shoemaker, and boys' seamstress were here only part of the year, those departments being for sometime with no one to direct them.

The farm and stock raising was successful, as usual. We will have a large crop of potatoes and considerable quantities of corn fodder, popcorn, beets, pumpkins, millet, and smaller garden stuff. A hailstorm which came soon after the garden began coming thru the ground very materially diminished the stand of vegetables.

We have now a herd of 55 fine cattle and have killed several old cows and steers for beef during the year. Our venture of raising horses at the school for its use and instruction of the boys has been very measurably successful. We now have 5 fine young horses, some of whom are about old enough to use. Our hogs and poultry are flourishing, tho failure to get the new blood needed for breeding stock last year has had a bad effect. Our dairy herd has produced a large quantity of milk, all of which was used on the children's tables, besides raising a fine lot of calves.

The discipline among the employees has been much improved. The girls showed marked improvement during the year. The boys could not be in much worse condition as far as discipline, or lack of discipline, is concerned.

The health of the pupils was very good. Not a single case was sent to the hospital for treatment until March. At that time we had an epidemic of mumps, but the children were none of them seriously ill.

Music in the school experienced a setback by the resignation of the band leader and the transfer of the mandolin club instructor. We were able to fill the position of band leader later in the year, but as he is now promoted to another position we will begin the year with no one in charge of our musical organizations.

Religious instruction has been given all children at their respective churches by their respective pastors. On Sunday evenings devotional exercises were held in the school assembly room.

The night work was very successful, all employees except the matrons, baker, and cook having classes in some subject two nights each week.

The buildings have been put in fair shape and the carpenter has kept them repaired. They are old and need constant attention to keep them in a habitable condition. Several small additions and some new buildings, the largest of which was a superintendent's cottage, were made during the year, most of the work being done by the school carpenter and the school boys.

Improvements granted for this year are a new picket fence to inclose the entire school grounds, material for reflooring a part of the school plant, and making of sidewalks.

We ought to have a heating plant, a system of lighting, and one new building for employees' quarters and children's and employees' kitchens and dining rooms.

The employees, as a rule, worked hard to make the year a successful one.

E. D. MOSSMAN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF FEMALE INDUSTRIAL TEACHER, CHERRY CREEK.

CHERRY CREEK, S. DAK., *August 10, 1906.*

I really began my work as teacher of industries among the Cherry Creek Indians the 1st of February. I have found the women pleasant, kind, and most of them industrious, but rather inclined to follow their own inclinations as to cooking and household duties. Some have responded to the white woman's way of making bread, and have seemed really pleased with a half dozen loaves of white, flaky bread as a reward for learning the white woman's ways. When asked later if they make their bread that way, they would say the men eat too much of it, or it takes too much flour. But a great many do bake nice yeast bread, cake, and pie; but the favorite way, I am sorry to say, is the quick, easy, camp-bread, very like our baking-powder biscuit. Camp bread, jerked beef, and coffee is the usual bill of fare.

I have not tried to make any radical changes in those lines, being a stranger to them and to the language. I have confined my efforts principally to meeting them and studying wherein I can be of help to them, and of gaining their confidence and proving to them that I am their friend and have their interest at heart.

The Indian women have shown greater interest in sewing than in any other line of work. I have insisted that they come and help while their garments are being made, doing basting and hand work also in many instances. I have taught them to use the sewing machine by guiding the treadle with one foot until they were able to guide it alone. I have allowed them to choose their own way of making their clothes unless they seemed in doubt, and then I introduced perhaps a gored skirt, a full waist with short yoke, or a shirt-waist sleeve, also some cunning way of dressing the little "tots." The great difficulty in those lines is in inducing them to shorten the little girl's dresses. I have also succeeded in getting them to buy and make warm underwear for their children, also in providing themselves and children with shoes and warm stockings, also overshoes in the winter, three things I consider far more essential than changing their style of dress.

I find the Indians have great confidence in the white man's physician and medicine, owing to the untiring application to duty of the physician in charge, Dr. Edith L. Maddren. The Indians say, "She comes when we send for her, and we know when she comes she will cure us." No distance is too long and no weather is too hot or cold for her to travel.

Doing is what counts with the Indians; talking amounts to but little. I have had the opportunity of helping them a great deal in caring for the sick. I find them exceedingly helpless in the use of the most simple remedies, altho cheerfully following my advice in nursing during my stay in camp, and in some cases during my absence, if they were thoroly frightened.

In one case of pneumonia in the early spring, during the physician's annual leave, some woman came to my building to do some sewing for a sick girl. I inquired who and where the sick girl was, and, upon visiting her, found her with a very high temperature

and labored breathing, the Indian woman preparing clothes for her burial. I applied remedies I had used in similar cases, which soon gave her relief. I remained several hours, until she seemed much better, then left instructions with the Indian women to follow the treatment just as I had done at a stated time. That night late I visited her again and found her resting very comfortably. The next morning she felt worse, thinking she would die, and returned the remedies to me with the request that more burial clothes be made at my building. I called again and told the girl that she didn't need to die, but that she must take the medicine and have the remedies applied, but that she must make the effort to live and think only of getting well. I also took a little clock to tell the time. She took new courage and made the effort to live, following my advice to the letter, telling me of every little change, and thus assisting me greatly. In the meantime the weather changed and it began to rain. While I made hot applications to the chest a friend sat by and held an umbrella to keep the rain off of the patient. However, the girl lived and will soon bless the home of a nice young Indian man. If she keeps house as carefully as she followed my instructions in taking the medicine, her home life will be a success.

In connection with this little outline of experience, I would recommend that a suitable building near the matron's quarters be furnished for the care of the sick, where they can be brought and cared for. Nursing in camp, with the patient's bed made on the ground, is very difficult as well as unsuccessful.

A word about houses for the Indian habitation. The majority I have visited are worse than no house at all. They are built with low ceilings, dirt roofs (which leak), with straw and pieces of dirt falling down from above; dirt floors, which are bound to be insanitary; sides chinked with mud, leaving a rough surface for the lodgment of dust, microbes, and germs; one small one-half sash window, with no means of ventilation, and a door. During the rainy season this spring I found people who were trying to live in the house; and as it leaked so badly, they had the tent stretched over the bed to keep the water off of them while they slept. Unless the houses can be built of the proper material—shingled roof that will keep them dry, floored, plastered, or chinked with plastering so they can be whitewashed and made sanitary, especially for the older ones—I say, if we are going to teach the Indians to live in houses, teach them the right way or don't teach them at all. I would recommend that lumber be furnished and necessary material to fix up their houses and make them habitable, and that the work be done by the Indians, under the supervision of competent men; also, that tables, bedsteads, and cupboards be manufactured out of lumber, and that the work also be given to men especially adapted to that line of work, as it is hard work to make farmers out of them all. Give an Indian or anyone the kind of work they are fitted for and they will do it much better than the kind they dislike.

In many cases where I have tried to induce them to buy furniture for their homes I have received the reply, "We don't have much money and we have to have food." I have succeeded in getting a good many to buy tubs to wash their clothes in, instead of sitting in the creek with water flowing around them during the process. Some have bought tables and chairs, also cooking utensils, but there is great room for improvement still.

Owing to the great distance of the homes from the station, I have been greatly handicapped in getting around to visit those at a great distance, as no team or means of conveyance has been furnished me. However, the doctor has been very kind in letting me go with her and in giving me the use of her private saddle horse to carry on my work with.

I have experienced a good deal of difficulty in finding the Indians at home during the summer months. After they have returned from taking their children to school, I hope to get back again to good, earnest work. I feel that the Indians themselves are coming to help me. I realize, however, that little has been done except a beginning.

LILLIAN MALABY, *Teacher.*

REPORT OF FEMALE INDUSTRIAL TEACHER, WHITEHORSE DISTRICT.

WHITEHORSE, S. DAK., *August 6, 1906.*

My time since appointment to present position as female industrial teacher on this reservation has been spent mostly at Cheyenne Agency while waiting for quarters not yet finished at this station. While there have substituted about four months at agency office, agency hospital, and at boarding school.

I found the wives of Indian employees living at the quarters had been taught to care for their homes while at school and the older women by my predecessor, who was with them many years. I noticed that they worked spasmodically, but if they thought I was coming they would try to have their homes as neat as possible.

At time of semiannual payments and on ration days the number camped near is very large. I am then able to help these people in many ways, and, altho their utensils for cooking and camp stoves are very poor, I have been able to teach them something in this line. At present all who are able are away gathering wild fruit and turnips or putting up hay on their allotments.

During the winter there were many sick and aged people who needed special care. These I was able to help in many ways by supplying them with warm clothing and a few delicacies when they seemed to need a special diet for a short time and something besides the usual rations.

Furnished materials for patchwork to some aged women and reading matter to the sick and returned students.

It was encouraging to see the results of patient, persistent effort meet with success, as, when a child was in danger of becoming blind thru neglect, to see all sores on face and hands disappear and eyes perfectly well again. It is not easy to bring about such results, and a great deal of tact is required, and the interest of all in a family must sometimes be gained before result is satisfactory.

Made about 60 articles for hospital and those who could not sew, and, besides cutting garments and instructing others in the making of their own clothes, repaired many sewing machines, nursed the sick, and gave instruction to those whom I left in charge; distributed garden seed to 18 families, and urged all those near agency to put in a garden

back of the Indian quarters. This they were glad to do in most every case. Gave instruction in housework, personal cleanliness, making paper flowers, crotcheting, and knitting, and in many other ways when they needed help and advice. Some required paper patterns only and were able to do the rest of the work alone. Many have good machines and do very nice work.

Since June 26 I have been at this station. I find I can be of more service to these people here, as there is no doctor nearer than the agency, 40 miles away, and besides more people are camped here permanently because of the day school and to work on the roads, making in all about 500 persons who come to this station for mail and to trader's store for supplies.

On the Trees camp, about 15 miles from here, is another day school, and there is also one at Green Grass camp, 25 miles from here. These also come to me for help and medicines in case of sickness or accident, as the doctor is so far away. Gave medicines to 20 persons last ration day, and many children with infantile disorders were brought to me by anxious mothers for simple remedies and advice.

Urge all those caring for tubercular cases to use greatest caution in disposing of sputum and to burn all cloths and to bury wet ashes used by them for that purpose. When boys have this trouble I tell them to spend most of their time riding horseback when weather permits and the disease is in the incipient stage. This is one of the things they are willing to do.

As water has to be carried from the river in barrels, and is about half a mile from here, I can not enforce the proper amount of bathing and washing as I would like to do if it was nearer. Several of these people did not go to the Indian celebration July 4, but remained at home to care for their stock instead.

The older Indians seem to be well and strong in spite of their mode of living, but the younger ones must live differently, as there is much scrofula and tuberculosis among them. It is customary for all to use the same cup for drinking water out of the same barrel even where there is sickness.

I find that the returned student is very sensitive about criticism from his own people, and for that reason they need support and encouragement until their number is stronger.

Would suggest that young men who have nothing to do at home during vacation, because they have no stock to care for, be not allowed to loaf around and get into trouble; but that if they refuse to do work when they get a chance to earn something, they be sent to a nonreservation school.

I would recommend that a cistern be built near my quarters, that I be furnished a sewing machine and an organ, and that my quarters be finished as soon as possible and furnished—one room for class work; also that I be furnished lime for whitewashing log houses, this to prevent house infection, and that a disinfecting apparatus be supplied, as whitewash is not sufficient after a death from tuberculosis.

ELLEN E. SEXTON, *Female Industrial Teacher.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CROW CREEK AGENCY.

CROW CREEK, S. DAK., *August 28, 1906.*

The census roll accompanying this report gives the population as follows: Total population (males 480, females 532), 1,012; children of school age (males 116, females 126), 242. All of said children were attending school here except those excused by the physician or those living at other agencies.

There has been about 250 acres of land newly broken and planted to corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables by the Indians, and the prospects for a fair crop is very encouraging. Nearly every one of these Indians who are the head of a family were issued seed corn and potatoes last spring that were produced at the agency and school farms, and they were induced to plant the same, and with the favorable conditions thus far will be benefited very much in the way of food for themselves and stock.

These Indians have been very successful with their cattle during the past year. The winter being a favorable one, there was scarcely any loss, and the increase has been very satisfactory. We have branded 1,509 calves this year, using the I. D. and the owners' private brands, and they are of very good quality, being nearly all white faces. I most cheerfully state that my Indians are exercising greater interest each year in caring for their cattle and horses. This is shown by their willingness to put up hay, build sheds, and personally look after their stock to some considerable extent.

The following is the amount of vegetables raised on the agency and school farms in the year 1905, as shown by my property return:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Corn on cob	27,890	Parsnips	2,350
Pop corn	780	Carrots	3,200
Potatoes	29,400	Cabbage	2,000
Pumpkins	18,600	Cucumbers ——bushels	100
Beets and mangels	95,225	Tomatoes ——do	50
Onions	10,130	Celery ——pounds	500
Radishes (winter)	4,520	Melons ——number	1,000
Squash	2,840		

There has been about 20 changes made in Indian allotments during the year, for the reason that when allotments were made at this agency many of the younger Indians were away at school and did not make their own selections, and a great many are not satisfied with the selections made for them by the allotting official, and many have requested this office to secure for them allotments suitable to make homes for themselves and families.

Upon their allotments this year we have erected 75 new frame houses, 50 of which are completed: the other 25 will be by November 1, 1906. All dimension and sheathing lumber used in these houses was furnished from the cottonwood lumber sawed at this agency last year. These houses are 16 by 24 feet, 8-foot posts, and all except two have been built by Indians of this reservation. Each house has a good cellar 8 by 12 feet, and a good stone foundation under it. They are all plastered inside, good brick chimney on them, and painted on the outside. They are well built and good ventilation provided for. They are very much appreciated by those who have them. It has required a great deal of energy, patience, and perseverance to erect and complete these 75 houses with Indian labor; however, they have done exceedingly well and are to be congratulated for the interest they have shown in trying to build sanitary homes for themselves and families.

The Crow Creek Industrial Boarding School has been under the supervision of William Fuller, assistant superintendent, and very good results have been achieved in the several departments. The enrollment and attendance for the past year, by quarters, are as follows: First quarter, enrollment 94, average attendance 81; second quarter, enrollment 112, average attendance 107; third quarter, enrollment 114, average attendance 102; fourth quarter, enrollment 105, average attendance 104.

Two deaths occurred among the pupils during the year. The usual detail of both boys and girls have been required at the school during the vacation period to assist in gardening and in the several departments.

We have an excellent garden again this year, which will be of great assistance in the maintenance of the school.

The Immaculate Conception Mission School, located at Stephan, S. Dak., on this reservation, is still conducted by Rev. Father Pius Bohem and is doing excellent work. The enrollment and average attendance at this school are as follows: First quarter, enrollment 51, average attendance 51; second quarter, enrollment 59, average attendance 56; third quarter, enrollment 54, average attendance 53; fourth quarter, enrollment 54, average attendance 53. Many valuable improvements have been made at this school during the past year in the way of sewerage and bathing facilities, which are first class and up to date. Three thousand dollars has been expended at this school, in addition to the amount received from Sioux funds, for educational purposes and $500 for charitable and religious purposes.

The Protestant Episcopal Church on this reservation is ably conducted by Rev. H. Burt. There are five mission stations with the same number of church buildings. There are 500 baptised members and 150 communicants. Services here have been kept up regularly at all stations but one during the past year. There were 4 marriages performed by this church and 22 burials. Three hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty-seven cents has been contributed for the support of this society by its members.

The Catholic society is also ably represented by Rev. Father Pius Boehm and Rev. Ambrose Mattingley.

The Presbyterian society is represented by Rev. Daniel Renville, a native clergyman.

All of them are doing much toward the civilization of these people.

The moral standard among these people compares favorably with that of the white people living in this community. Very much less drunkenness among the Indians than there is with the same number of whites. Ten marriages have been performed in compliance with the State laws of South Dakota during the past year.

The Indian court consists of three full-blood Indian judges, who are respected among the tribe. They convene once each month for the purpose of trying such cases as may be brought before them. Nine cases have been tried by this court during the year and their decisions have been just and sustained by this office.

There have been two cases taken into the United States Federal court for introducing liquor upon the reservation, but conviction failed for the reason that it is very difficult to get the facts from an Indian who violates or assists in violating the liquor law. The police force are energetic in the performance of

their duties and render valuable assistance in maintaining sobriety and moral influence among the tribe.

Very little has been done in road work and repairing during the year for the reason that sawing lumber and building houses and sheds has kept these people in employment when they were not engaged in putting up hay for their stock.

The general health of the Indians and of the pupils of our school has been good; one case of diphtheria at the Catholic Mission School occurred. Strict quarantine, isolation, and disinfection prevented further spread of the disease. Very few deaths were due to acute diseases, few to old age, and the most to tuberculosis in its various forms. Consumption is the most prevailing disease, and while we have no panacea for its treatment, fresh air, hygiene, and diet are of the greatest benefit. The sanitary condition of our girls' dormitory is not good. We need a new building, sewerage, and bathing facilities.

HARRY D. CHAMBERLAIN, *Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FLANDREAU SCHOOL.

[Flandreau Sioux.]

FLANDREAU, S. DAK., *August 25, 1906.*

The attendance at this institution for the past year has been very satisfactory, having been held at the number provided for in the Indian appropriation dill, viz, 375 pupils. Had I so desired, an attendance of 400 pupils might easily have been secured, but it was deemed best for the pupils to prevent any overcrowding; consequently many desirable pupils were refused enrollment.

The work of this department has been fairly satisfactory, altho several changes have taken place in the force, which as a rule are detrimental to good results in class-room work. At the close of the year the work was well organized, and in the hands of very competent instructors, so that I look for better results during the coming year.

The prescribed course of study has been carefully followed, and has proved very interesting and profitable. Class gardens have been cultivated, and open air-lessons given from time to time. A literary or debating society, officered by pupils, and under the supervision of teachers has been conducted during the year, and much benefit derived therefrom.

A temperance society, called the Lincoln League, having over 200 student members enrolled has held seminonthly meetings during the year and much interest has been shown in the work, so that I feel that some good has been done with the students in the cause of temperance.

The work in the industrial department has been good all of the year. As stated in other reports, I feel that the faculty in this department is composed of men of more than average ability, and as a result good work is always accomplished. The shops are well managed, and pupils take a great interest in their work. The products of the farm, garden, and dairy have been bountiful, and while others have had partial failures in some crops, our cellars and bins have been filled to overflowing, giving the pupils an ample supply of vegetables during nearly all of the year.

The results in the domestic department have been all that could be desired, and the girls have acquired much valuable information. An appropriation for a domestic science building has been secured, and when this is complete and equipped for use more and still better work can be accomplished.

The usual attention has been given to athletics during the year. Boys have been interested in baseball and foot ball, while the girls have taken to basket ball and tennis.

The very important branch of music has received the usual attention. Vocal exercises are given daily in the class rooms to all grades. A young ladies' orchestra, organized two years ago, is making good progress and rendered some very creditable music at the commencement exercises at the close of the year. The school band, while not composed of so many pieces as in other years, is able to render creditably much more difficult music of higher grade than heretofore. Several new instruments have been purchased and others will soon be added so that a first-class instrumentation will in due time be secured.

The sanitary conditions of the school are good. The location of the plant affords excellent drainage and an abundance of good water is provided. No epidemic has appeared during the year, yet the hospital has contained some cases more or less serious during a greater part of the year.

The outing plan is carried on during the summer vacation and the month of September with the boys only. As stated heretofore, the placing out of girls has not been satisfactory owing to the fact that "hired help" or "domestics" are wanted, and not those who would add to the moral responsibilities of the family. The demand for boys far exceeds the supply, and in nearly every instance satisfaction is given the employer, it frequently happening that the same boy works several years in succession for one man.

I believe the work of the school has been fully up to its standard of other years, and that much good has been accomplished. The school is popular among the Indian population of its territory, making it a very easy matter to keep a full attendance.

As stated heretofore, there are about 200 Flandreau Sioux nominally under the charge of the superintendent of Riggs Institute who are living within the vicinity of Flandreau. These people vote, pay taxes, and are considered full citizens of the State of South Dakota. This Indian population is gradually decreasing, for many have sold, and others will sell their small real estate holdings, here and move to some of the larger reservations where they have relatives who have land in abundance, and will assist them in gaining a livelihood. Of the able-bodied Indians a large majority are temperate and law abiding, supporting their families by means of small crops from their little farms, and money earned in the surrounding country.

CHAS. F. PEIRCE, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 20, 1906.*

The Indians of this reservation are very poor, having comparatively nothing except a few head of cattle and horses. For many years past farming has been uncertain on account of the country being visited by drouth; this being the case and they being easily discouraged, they have done very little farming. They have done very well, building roads and dams in summer and during the time that work was furnished them, which has proved a great benefit to the reservation.

The Indians for many years past have been living in small log huts, poorly ventilated, which no doubt has been to a great extent the cause of their being infected with tuberculosis, from which disease they have died. I have completed the sawing of 600,000 feet of cottonwood lumber, to be used in building some good, roomy houses for them. The greater part of this has been done by themselves.

I have placed somewhere between 3,500 and 4,000 cattle and horses upon the reservation under the permit system, which at $1.50 per head per year will give them a revenue of about $12 per capita.

At present the Indians are putting up their hay for winter.

The morals of these Indians are above the average. Their marriage customs are the same as those of the whites. The Indian courts have had very few cases, just settling a few family differences.

The school—there is only one here, which is a boarding school—has been run in a very satisfastory manner, and the pupils all seem to have advanced as well as could be expected.

The buildings at the agency and school are in very good condition, some painting having been done during the year.

R. H. SOMERS, *Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PIERRE SCHOOL.

PIERRE, S. DAK., *September 1, 1906.*

This school is located 2½ miles from Pierre and comprises 19 buildings, the greater number of which need considerable repairs.

During the past year new baths, toilets, and lavatories have been installed and partially completed, also about 400 feet of new sewer has been laid. Two acres of new lawn has been made and additional trees planted. Thirty-three acres have been planted to garden and prospects are good for a very large yield, while 100 tons of hay have been harvested from the remainder of the farm.

The school produced 9,120 pounds of beef and sold 20 calves. It still has 32 cows and a good herd of young cattle and hogs.

The general health of the school has ben excellent, there having been very little sickness. The enrollment was 165, with an average attendance of 142.5

Good progress was made in literary work. Reading rooms for the older children have been successfully maintained, as well as an excellent band and orchestra.

Good work has been done in the carpenter and harness shops.

A new school building costing $15,000 is being built; also an artesian well to produce gas for plant use and power to operate irrigation plant is being sunk.

J. C. LEVENGOOD, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 27, 1906.*

Pine Ridge Reservation is located on southern boundary of South Dakota, embracing the counties of Washington, Shannon, Washabaugh, and Lugenbeel. The reservation is 100 miles long and 60 miles wide, and contains about 5,155,200 acres; railway station, Rushville, Nebr., on Chicago and Northwestern Railway, 25 miles south of agency; nearest military post, Fort Robinson, Nebr.; post-office and telegraphic address, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

Population as per census of June, 1906, is 6,727, and is given in tables below by districts:

Classified population of the Indians and mixt bloods of the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak., 1906.

District.	Under 6 years.		Over 6 years and under 18.		Over 18 years.		Total.		Families.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Wakpamni:										
Indians	36	35	63	52	172	200	271	287	189	.....
Mixt bloods	48	40	67	48	59	62	174	150	.....	83
White Clay:										
Indians	81	74	124	108	316	320	521	502	296	.....
Mixt bloods	9	9	15	10	22	23	46	42	.....	25
Wounded Knee:										
Indians	82	86	109	124	322	355	513	565	337	.....
Mixt bloods	26	23	41	47	48	46	115	116	.....	55
Porcupine:										
Indians	50	52	88	65	168	186	306	303	176	.....
Mixt bloods	33	34	56	54	46	50	135	138	.....	51
Medicine Root:										
Indians	67	64	94	80	220	264	381	408	243	.....
Mixt bloods	16	38	33	42	46	45	95	125	.....	54
Pass Creek:										
Indians	52	59	79	71	233	240	364	370	213	.....
Mixt bloods	96	84	151	131	161	177	408	392	.....	182
Total	596	598	920	832	1,813	1,968	3,329	3,398	1,454	405

Births and deaths, by districts, as reported by additional farmers, are:

District.	Births.	Deaths.
Wakpamni	46	28
White Clay	41	35
Wounded Knee	52	64
Porcupine	48	36
Medicine Root	33	35
Pass Creek	65	43
Total	285	241

The above figures show an increase of 24 for the year. Our records show that within the past two years 54 transfers have been made from the Pine Ridge to other reservations. Adding these 54 to the present census, 6,727, the actual natural increase of population for two years is shown to be 91.

The amount of cash, approximately, disbursed to Pine Ridge Indians during the fiscal year 1906 was as follows:

Beef cattle purchased from Indians for issue	31,142.62
Wood and hay purchased	4,123.00
Hauling freight, Rushville to agency and agency to day schools and stations	6,931.88
Labor on roads, dams, ditches, and fences	45,000.00
Per capita interest on trust fund, and sale of hides and grazing tax	26,356.00

During the fiscal year 1906 $35,635 less was spent than during the same period in 1905.

During the year $45,000 was expended in the employment of able-bodied Indians in lieu of rations, in building and repairing roads, construction of dams, irrigation ditches, reservoirs, repairing boundary-line fence, and reservation telephone line. All roads made and repaired are in excellent condition. The irrigation dams constructed on White Clay, Wounded Knee, Medicine Root, Bear Creek, and other streams are built to stay and are in good repair. Piling was driven for foundation of all dams built on streams.

As yet the Indians are not utilizing the water from the irrigation ditches to any great extent, but are beginning to learn something about irrigation and its benefits.

The Indian population of the reservation last year was 6,700; 5,700 of these are on the ration roll. During the summer and for about six months about 1,600 of the 5,700 are dropt from the ration roll; 500 of this latter class are able-bodied men who are given work under our working system or employment found for them outside of the reservation. The balance of the 1,600 are the families or relatives who depend on said workers for a living for six months of the year. This leaves some 4,100 on the ration roll who draw rations monthly during the year. The ration issued to these people, except beef and flour, is very small; the amount issued monthly to each person on the ration roll is as follows:

40 pounds, gross, beef.	12 pounds flour.
2 ounces baking powder.	2 ounces salt.
1 pound beans.	1 ounce soap.
½ pound coffee.	10 ounces sugar.
3 pounds corn.	2 pounds bacon.

The old, helpless, and sick are given extra rations, or nearly enough to make a full ration, as provided in treaty. As far as practicable the older people are employed in hauling our freight from railroad to agency and from agency to day schools and substations. This arrangement gives many of the older ones an opportunity to earn a little money to buy clothing with.

There were 75 marriage licenses issued from this office during the year.

There were 800 allotments made during the year; 1,550 in all have been made since this work was inaugurated, August 26, 1904. Of these allotments, 312 have been approved, trust patents issued, and delivered. Thus far no leases of allotments have been entered into by those having received their trust deeds.

The judges of our Indian court continue to render excellent service. They have tried and disposed of 43 cases during the year.

Our police, as a rule, render good service. The increase in their salary authorized will enable us to secure a better class of men.

The Catholic, Episcopal, and Presbyterian denominations maintain churches at the agency and in each of the districts on the reservation, and are doing excellent work.

There are 30 day schools in operation on the reservation with an average attendance of 26. The Oglala boarding school at agency had an average attendance of 210. The Holy Rosary Mission, Catholic, 4 miles north of the agency, had an average attendance of 210. For a full report of schools and school work on the reservation see reports of J. J. Duncan, day-school inspector;

Doctor Ross, superintendent Oglala boarding school; and Rev. Mathias Schmitt, superintendent Holy Rosary Mission.

The general health of the Indians for the past year has been good. A report of the sanitary conditions of the reservations is given by Dr. James R. Walker, agency physician.

June 3 last, lightning struck our large two-story barn, setting fire to same. The barn and contents, 150,000 pounds of oats, and 150 tons of hay were completely consumed.

Two suicides occurred among these Indians the past year. There were two cases of horse stealing and two cases of introducing liquor on the reservation. These cases were tried in the United States court; parties were convicted, and sent to the penitentiary.

There were no murders committed during the year. No cases of insanity among these people developed this year.

A new 4-room agency office has just been completed.

JOHN R. BRENNAN, *Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OGLALA SCHOOL.

PINE RIDGE, S. DAK., *August 15, 1906.*

This plant, except for the poor and dilapidated brick sidewalks, is in very good condition and repair. These walks, I trust, will soon be replaced with cement ones.

The enrollment for the past year was 247, and the average attendance was 210.65, with a capacity of 210. Eighteen children, 4 boys and 14 girls, were excused from school on account of sickness during the year, the development of tubercular symptoms being the cause of the dismissal of 11. Six pupils were transferred to nonreservation schools and 10 to reservation day schools.

There were 20 runaways, all boys, during the year, which shows a decrease of 12 from the previous year.

There has been considerable work accomplished in the literary department. I quote from the teacher's report:

"At the beginning of the school year the number of teachers was reduced from five to four. This disorganized the work and made it necessary to reorganize and reclassify the entire school. Consequently, for several weeks, until we had perfected our organization not much good was accomplished. We have given our time principally to reading, writing numbers, and language. We have tried to keep in mind the things that the child will need after he has left school, and it has been our aim so to fortify the children that they will be able to protect themselves in any business transaction in which they may be interested. Our most advanced class was doing fifth-year work. Four literary entertainments were given this year, and the children acquitted themselves with credit."

The farm was planted this spring as follows: Wheat, 10 acres; oats, 25 acres; corn, 35 acres; speltz, 8 acres; and alfalfa, 8 acres. Ten acres of sod were plowed and partially planted with corn and potatoes. The 16 acres of ground under cultivation in the garden was planted as follows: Potatoes, 6 acres; sweet corn, 4 acres, and the balance with the usual garden vegetables. The prospects regarding the farm and garden are excellent, and a better than usual crop is practically assured. The alfalfa field of 15 acres has been cut once, and 8 acres twice, but am saving 7 acres to be cut and thrashed for seed.

Our irrigation ditch was cleaned out its entire length of a little over 2 miles this spring by Indian labor under working system, and the carpenter worked over three weeks repairing and renewing parts of the four flumes. The ditch was extended thru the garden, and a number of lateral ditches were dug and gates put in; this work was also paid for out of working fund.

The new addition to our commissary was finished this spring, and the roofs of the school buildings are now being painted. The following new machinery was installed: An oil separator was attached to the engine, and a steam mangle and washer was added to the laundry. A fire hydrant has been placed near the barn, and the 700 feet of 4-inch pipe to connect with the water main is now being laid by the engineer.

RALPH H. ROSS, *Superintendent and Physician.*

REPORT OF DAY-SCHOOL INSPECTOR, PINE RIDGE RESERVATION.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 25, 1906.*

Recognizing the fact that one great value of the day schools is the direct influence they may have on the homes of the Indians among whom these schools are located, it has been my aim to get the teachers and housekeepers to visit the homes of the Indians, and to study the conditions of the homes. For this reason especially I recommended, and you kindly had printed, "Reports of homes visited by teachers" and "Reports of homes visited by housekeepers," and in this, my fifth annual report of the day schools, I wish to give some of the condensed items in these reports, and to call special attention to some of the findings in the reports.

Condensation of teachers' and housekeepers' reports on patrons:

Reported upon.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Total number of	391	393
Have never attended any school	279	279
Have attended a Government day, or boarding, or Catholic mission, school	83	96
Have attended Carlisle	22	10
Have attended Lincoln Institute	3	3
Have attended white public schools	9	1
Wear citizen's clothes	365	99
Progressive	282	226
Take interest in school	276	271
Patronize some church	274	300
Member of some church	265	291
Patronize dances	276	305
Visits made to schools for medicine, advice, etc	714	512
Visits made to the schools	1,017	963
Draw rations, except while working	347	.....
Reported as having sufficient food	265	.....
Reported as having sufficient clothing	261	.....

The teachers made 920 visits to the homes of the Indians, and 474 visits were made by the housekeepers.

Other items in the reports upon the men show that 25 wear short hair, 261 work, 140 can read and write, 137 have a working knowledge of English. The 391 men are reported as having about 5,151 head of cattle and about 4,501 horses, and as having put up 6,689 tons of hay.

Only 46 of the 391 own any kind of fowl, and the total number of fowl owned is 422. Only 85 of them milk cows, and the total number of cows milked is 204.

There being 2,095 men, women, and children in these homes reported upon, or about one-third of all on the reservation, would make only 1 chicken for every 5 persons, on the average, for all reported upon, and less than 1 cow for every 10 persons, on the average. Taking these facts into consideration, it would seem that no more profitable instructions could be given than along these lines, teaching them to milk, raise chickens, and keep the Indians from running around.

Other items in the housekeeper's report on the women show that of the 393, 271 occupy one-room houses, 30 have only 1 window, and only 180 are reported good as to "cleanliness of home, beds, children, and of the women" themselves, the rest being reported poor or bad; 218 belong to sewing societies—church societies; 2,183 children have been born to these mothers, and 1,327, or about 60 per cent, are still living; only 9 have no beds; 265 have tables; 359 have chairs; 86 have sewing machines.

Probably the worst feature of all is the fact that only 76 of the 393 are reported as having good ventilation in their homes; the rest are generally reported as bad. In many of the houses the windows are fastened in immovably. During the winter months there is no effort made to ventilate. Is there any wonder that so many infants and children die? From July, 1901, to July, 1906, the records of "births and deaths" kept at the agency shows that 1,163 died during these five years. Of this number 307 died between infancy and 1 year of age, and 203 from 1 to 5 years of age, 190 died between 6 and 17, and 292 died between 18 and 50 years of age, leaving 171 who died above 50 years of age. In other words, 46 per cent of all deaths were from infancy to 5 years of age, which would not be correct to attribute to tuberculosis. Would not all these facts show that too much prominence and blame is given to deaths by tuberculosis, and not enough stress put on the real causes, which are improperly ventilated homes, uncleanliness, improper diet, inattention to the personal and medical needs of these mothers, running around with sick children or before they are strong enough, going to the issues in the dead of winter, and camping out in thin canvas tents? For lack of milk, infants are known to be fed on coffee boiled in a black coffee pot. Teach these Indians to keep clean houses, raise gardens, keep chickens, milk cows, and you will not only educate them, but you will not need any tubercular sanitariums, and it will be a much cheaper method of preventing deaths. There is plenty of good, wholesome, fresh air in Dakota, and all right if kept clean.

The day schools had an average enrollment of about 23. One more school will open next year. Total value of garden products raised at the day schools and issued to the pupils was $837, No. 18, Mr. Hunt's, being the largest, $113. This does not include the amount used by the teachers. Cost per pupil on the basis of the average attendance was, in round numbers, $75.

The following will show in figures the faithfulness of the housekeepers, who do a lot of good in giving instruction in household duties:

Number of articles cut at school, 4,552; made at school, 3,626; washed at school, 29,169; ironed, 28,501; which is good, considering there are very few girls above 12 or 14.

With an enrollment of over 650 there were during the year 1,304 tardy cases, or less than 2 to a pupil; time lost by tardiness, four hundred and forty-one hours, less than one per pupil.

J. J. DUNCAN, *Day-School Inspector.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HOLY ROSARY MISSION SCHOOL.

PINE RIDGE, S. DAK., *August 22, 1906.*

School opened on the 1st day of September, and thruout the year the attendance was good, 240 pupils being enrolled, a number never reached before.

The capacity of the school was greatly increased by the addition of a three-story brick-veneered building, which is 40 by 100 feet. It contains a large hall, a spacious dormitory, and fine sewing rooms for the girls. The total cost of this addition amounts to $8,000.

The staff of the Holy Rosary Mission School consisted of 18 sisters 3 fathers, 2 scholastics, who acted as disciplinarions of the boys; and 13 brothers, who were in charge of the industrial work.

The literary work of the pupils was good on the whole, many of them having made very marked progress.

During the Christmas holidays the boys and girls gave dramatic entertainments, which were enjoyed by all visitors. Also the exercises at the closing of the school were very good; an especially pleasing feature was the fact that the pupils put aside their natural bashfulness and spoke loud and distinctly.

The boys received a practical training in such industrial pursuits as farming, gardening, care of live stock, and the various mechanical trades under the direction of the brothers. The girls were instructed by the sisters in the mysteries of dairying, cooking, housekeeping, plain and fancy needlework, and all the other occupations common to thrifty and well-regulated homes.

One boy died suddenly of heart failure; one girl died of tuberculosis at her home. Just toward the end of the fiscal year the measles broke out among our children and caused no little work and anxiety to the good sister in charge of the sick rooms. As to the rest, the health of our pupils was pretty good.

With a few exceptions the boys and girls gave full satisfaction as to their conduct. Our missionary work was very satisfactory and consoling, the Indians showing a great interest in religious matters. From July 1, 1905 to July 1, 1906, 277 were baptised, 123 of them being adults. The total number of Catholics in this reservation is about 2,240. For Christmas some 500 people came to the mission from all parts of the reservation to take part in the religious exercises held there. The others assembled in great numbers at our various churches and meeting houses to celebrate the birth of our Divine Savior, and they showed by their piety and good behavior that they have made progress in the fear and love of God. Especially the full-blood Indians often show a hearty good will. All they need is instruction and a good example on the part of those white people with whom they come in contact.

The greatest event of this year, for us, was the congress of the Catholic Sioux Indians of South Dakota, held at our mission from July 11 to 15. The spirit of the convention was highly edifying, and very much good was achieved. Over 3,000 people all told were present. A special feature of the congress was that 40 men took the pledge from the hands of Rt. Rev. John Stariha, bishop of Lead, S. Dak., not to drink any whisky for one year. I hope they will keep their promise.

MATHIAS SCHMITT, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 21, 1906.*

This, my tenth annual report as agency physician for the Pine Ridge Agency, should be a summary of the work done, and of the results during these ten years, for this gives sufficient time with uninterrupted observation to eliminate fortuituous circumstances relative to the sanitary and vital conditions of the Oglala Sioux. But more pressing calls for my time make the research necessary to give it this character impossible in time to submit it with the annual report of the agent; but I will present for consideration a matter which is of vital importance to these Indians:

From 1896 to 1903 the medical service on the reservation was rendered by the physicians working together according to a definite policy, which reduced the death rate among these Indians so that from decreasing in number they began to increase. In 1903 this policy was abrogated, contrary to the advice of the physicians, and a portion of the population of the reservation was assigned to one of the physicians and the remainder to the other. This action was a misfortune which has almost amounted to a calamity to these Indians, for it has made it impossible for the physicians to visit the Indians as frequently as they did when they were located at one point, and working under one policy, or to supervise the sanitary conditions of their homes as they could formerly. It has made a concerted policy in the medical service on the reservation almost impossible. It has made it impossible for the two physicians to give such service as they were [giving?], and which was of a demonstrable value in saving and prolonging lives. It has resulted in a greatly increased death rate among these Indians, so that from increasing they are decreasing in number. And, while it has decreased the efficiency of the medical service it has increased the cost of it. This action was entirely unnecessary, and this arraingment of its evil consequences is for the purpose of securing some remedy for them.

This arrangement of the medical service appears to be established beyond recall, and as the demand for the services of the two physicians is more than they can attend to, the only way in which the conditions can be remedied is by the appointment of sufficient physicians to give the service called for.

A physician has been appointed for the Oglala boarding school, but this gives hardly any relief in the matters complained of, for the pupils are required to be physically sound before they are admitted to this school, which leaves the sick depending on the two physicians, as formerly, except such cases as may occur among these pupils during ten months of the year.

There is no other matter pertaining to the affairs of these Indians of as much importance to them as an adequate medical service, for it means the difference between pres-

ervation and increase or their extermination as a people. Those of them who most need medical service are not able to employ it, and if they are allowed to employ a physician they are apt in the present state of their mental development to become the victims of charaltans who will rob them with little regard for their benefit.

The population of the Pine Ridge Reservation during the year ending June 30, 1906, was:

Enrolled Indians	4,870
Nonenrolled Indians	203
Enrolled mixed bloods	1,816
Nonenrolled mixed bloods	135
Whites	351
Total	7,375

For medical service these were assigned as follows: To the Oglala boarding school, physician, 250; to the day-school physician, 2,740; to the agency physician, 4,360. During the year the agency physician treated 4,265 cases of sickness.

Among the population assigned to the agency physician the births were: Indians, 130; mixed bloods, 51. The deaths were: Indians, 145; mixed bloods, 22.

The relative great death rate, which results in a decrease in the number of these Indians, is due to tuberculosis and to improper care of their infants, both of which could be prevented by proper medical supervision.

During the year the agency physician attended a meeting of the Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, where much that is useful in treating the disease was discust; and he also visited various sanitariums for the treatment of tuberculosis and gathered data that may be used in the planning and conduct of a similar institution for the benefit of these Indians.

Ten years ago these Indians, with few exceptions, preferred the ministrations of their medicine men to their sick to those of a physician. Now, with few exceptions, they want the physician to see their sick, and are dissatisfied if he does not do so, and they endeavor to treat them according to his prescribing. The medicine men still practise to a large extent among this people, but faith in their incantations and mysteries is almost extinct, and reliance is had on the simples which they use. The Indians employ their medicine men much more than they would if they could get the services of a physician; but because of their number and location it is impossible for two physicians to give the services they demand, and many of them must be disappointed.

But the dissatisfaction resulting from this disappointment is evidence that this people are advancing in the ways of civilization, for ten years ago the most of them would have been indifferent as to whether a physician saw their sick or not, or even opposed his seeing or treating them. There is no other method that will bring this people to a full recognition of the benefits of civilization as quickly as will a civilized method of caring for their sick and afflicted, and there is nothing that will retard such recognition so much as to create a dependence upon such methods and then deny the means for carrying them out.

This again brings to attention the crying demand of this people for additional medical aid.

JAS. R. WALKER, *Agency Physician.*

REPORT OF DAY-SCHOOL PHYSICIAN, MEDICINE ROOT AND PASS CREEK DISTRICTS.

KYLE, S. DAK., *August 24, 1906.*

Bearing in mind the comparatively short time these Indians have been under the influence of civilization, the sanitary conditions, as a whole, may be called fairly good. My experience has been, that the average Indian—when not handicapped by one of the two great menaces to the general health, tuberculosis and syphilis—possesses a constitution that enables him or her to battle successfully with even severe disease, provided ordinary care is bestowed upon them. Particularly seems this to be true in the case of women in difficult confinements. I have had, so far, no deaths from this cause, altho some cases have been severe enough to justify an extremely guarded prognosis, judging from the standard of an experience of fourteen years' practise among whites.

Particularly in these cases have I felt the desirability of having a medical assistant or a trained nurse at my disposal. So much is dependent upon the intelligence and personal cleanliness of the person to whom the nursing and care of these patients is confided that I often, on leaving, have had grave misgivings on this point alone; fortunately, however, the results have left nothing to be desired.

Tuberculosis in its various forms, sad to say, is a common disease, and if my instructions in the obstetrical cases referred to above have been carried out more conscientiously than I dared hope for, the reverse is true as far as tuberculosis is concerned. While I try to make these patients understand the danger to which they, quite unnecessarily, are exposing their surroundings by expectorating on the floor, etc., and explain to them the very simple means by which such danger may well be avoided, very few, if any, seem to realize that in these cases hygiene is, at least, of as much importance as drugs. Here certainly is an urgent need for a thoro education; the general principles of hygiene should be imprest upon sufferers and surroundings, and if it were possible to transfer all tuberculous cases to a barrack or tent colony, where they could be under the daily supervision of a resident physician and trained nurse, I have no doubt but that the effect would prove beneficial. In a certain number of cases improvement or cure could reasonably be expected, while the incurable would get in the habit of thoroly disinfecting their expectoration, etc., so that they would not prove so dangerous to their surroundings as they are now.

According to the sanitary record kept at my office, I have treated 587 cases during the nine months since my arrival here, and to this number should be added a number of trivial cases, which, according to instructions, have not been recorded. If it be permissible to judge from this number of cases, compared with the figures for the nine months preceding, the Indian's desire to acquire the services of the physician is on the increase.

One remarkable feature seems to be the Indian's dread of surgical interference. While I have been perfectly convinced, when discussing the subject with patients in need of an operation, that they were willing and anxious to have it performed, I have found that when every preparation on the day appointed had been completed they would either fail to put in an appearance or back out under some pretext. This refers to major surgery; to minor operations they submit willingly, but perhaps suffer more from shock than the average white man.

While medicine men and women no doubt still exist, the Indian's confidence in them is vanishing. While I rarely meet them, I believe to have seen one of the class a few days ago, at the home of Brown Ear. I was called early in the morning, found a neglected case of retained afterbirth, and learned that the child had been born eight hours before. An old woman—probably a midwife—very energetically attempted to show me how I should proceed, a courtesy which I had to decline very firmly, indeed, before I could induce her to let me do the work as I thought proper.

NATHANAEL L. A. K. SLAMBERG, *Physician.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RAPID CITY SCHOOL.

RAPID CITY, S. DAK., *August 9, 1906.*

This school is located two miles northwest of the Rapid City depot of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Within the past year a new railroad has been built from Rapid City to Mystic, on the Burlington lines, which gives direct route to points west. Two new lines of roads are being built into Rapid City, one from Chamberlain and one from Pierre, S. Dak. These roads are to be completed by January next, and will make the school easily accessible from all directions.

The location of the school is excellent, being on a plateau of about 40 feet above the valley of Rapid Creek, a swift and never-failing stream, which passes near the school. The climate is very healthful. Very little sickness can be traced to climatic conditions.

The enrollment for the year ending June 30, 1906, was 253, with an average attendance of 240. In matter of attendance this school is very favorably located. It is the only school to the west of Rosebud, Pine Ridge, and Cheyenne River reservations, and is not far south and east of the Shoshone Reservation of Wyoming, and the Crow and Tongue River reservations of Montana. It is estimated that the Indian population surrounding this school is 30,000. The attendance is a question of how many can be accommodated, and also of obtaining consent of agents and superintendents for transfer of pupils from their schools. So far these matters have been adjusted in harmony.

The general work of the school for the year has been quite satisfactory. All departments have shown advancement and improvement, especially farming and care of stock. The prospects for good yield on the farm are good. The fruit is estimated at about a half crop; will probably be about 440 bushels of apples. The season so far has been favorable, the rainfall being such that little irrigation has been necessary. An estimate of crops is as follows: Oats, 1,200 bushels; corn, 200 bushels; hay, 150 tons; potatoes, 1,000 bushels, and vegetables of other kinds sufficient for use of the school.

It is expected to make greater advancement in industrial training the coming year. A new industrial building with ample room for blacksmith, carpenter, shoe and harness, and tailor shops is now being constructed. A new brick barn is almost completed, and new hospital is commenced. A new power house with 50-horsepower boiler has recently been completed and fire pump installed. These new buildings and improvements with a new office building to be erected this year, will add much to the efficiency and equipment of the school.

The moral tone of the school has been good. Employees and pupils have taken much interest in general moral and religious training. An interesting Sunday school has been maintained, and societies for moral improvement have met with success. The ministers of Rapid City have visited the school on Sunday afternoons and given interesting and beneficial sermons to both pupils and employees.

There has been general harmony among employees, and as a rule interest in the work and success of the school has been manifested. There have been but few changes in the employee force and it is hoped that not many changes may be necessary the coming year.

J. F. HOUSE, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 29, 1906.*

The agency headquarters are located in the southwestern part of the reserve, about 35 miles northwest of Valentine, Nebr., on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and which is the shipping point for the agency, boarding and day schools, and four of the issue stations. A telephone line connects the agency and Valentine, and mail is received from and sent to Valentine six times a week by stage. A telephone line also connects the agency with the Rosebud Boarding School and I hope in the near future to have the issue stations all connected with the agency in like manner. I consider that this would be of great advantage not only in carrying on the work that is being done here, but also in preventing the stock from being run off.

The Big White River issue station receives its supplies from Chamberlain, S. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and the Ponca Creek district is supplied from Bonesteel, S. Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. The Big White River issue station is over 80 miles and the headquarters of the Ponca Creek district over 100 miles from the agency. The Big White River district is under the direct supervision of an additional farmer, who resides at the issue station, and the Ponca Creek district is in charge of the teacher at Milks Camp day school. There is an additional farmer stationed at the Butte Creek issue station, instead of the Butte Creek teacher as formerly, and the work is progressing a great deal better than before, both in the schoolroom and in the field.

The annual census of the Indians taken at the end of June last gives the following population:

Males over 18 years of age	1,338
Females over 14 years of age	1,651
Males under 18 years of age	1,188
Females under 14 years of age	844
Total number of Indians enrolled	5,021
Children between 6 and 18 years of age (males 619, females 523)	1,142

This year we have been allowed more white help in the field, and as a result the work is done better and the Indians seem to take more interest in the work. Therefore I believe that the pay of these overseers is very well spent. Under their supervision the Indians do not shirk so much, and some of them have moved on their allotments; others have made improvements in anticipation of moving on theirs in the near future.

The heifers furnished under the Stephenson T. Napper contract were some of the very best that could be bought, and the Indians take great pride in them and are putting up an abundance of hay in preparation of giving them proper care. The bulls furnished under the Charles C. Judy contract were the best grades that could be had and should make a good cross with the range heifers, and as grades are the best that can be furnished under the 1901 treaty, I think they will do very well. I would prefer big bulls, but as they are not obtainable must consequently make the best of it.

One Government boarding school and two mission boarding schools (one conducted by the Protestant Episcopal Church and the other by the Catholic Church) have been in successful operation during the year; also 20 Government day schools. The Government boarding school has accommodations for 200 pupils, St. Mary's (Episcopal) mission for 50, and St. Francis (Catholic) mission for 250, and the 20 day schools can accommodate 600 more, or a total capacity for 1,100 school children, or more than are able physically to attend. A large number of the children are affected with scrofula and other diseases, which preclude their being enrolled. We endeavor to furnish our quota each year for the nonreservation schools, but we have reached our limit, and it is now getting difficult to find proper pupils for the nonreservation schools who can be induced to go or whose parents will consent to their going.

The police force has been strengthened since the increase in pay, as we can get better men at $20 per month, and some very good men are being enrolled. The police, as a rule, are very faithful and endure considerable hardship in performing their duties. Some of them have made long rides, and gone thru

very bad storms without any complaints, and now with this increase in pay they will be better satisfied. I am sure they will earn the increase.

Dr. Clarence D. Fulkerson, the day-school physician, submits the following report:

The health of the Indians on this reservation has been somewhat better than in former years. Tubercular diseases are more prevalent than any other and are the cause of more deaths. In the winter season the Indians live in small, over-crowded, unventilated log houses, which soon become filthy and furnish a hotbed for the germs of disease. They can not, or do not, realize how disease develops among them. Often in the winter season they do not have sufficient food and become emaciated, thus falling a prey to disease, especially tuberculosis. As plenty of wholesome food and pure air are important factors in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, it is readily seen why this disease is the scourge of this tribe. Quite a number of pupils have been excused from the different schools on account of this disease. Pupils who show symptoms of this disease are excused.

The health of the pupils in the boarding and day schools has been fairly good. In the month of June there was an epidemic of mumps at the Government boarding school, but there were no serious results. The nurse at this school, Mrs. Emma Dull, has done good work, and her careful attention to the needs of the children has prevented more serious trouble. The pupils at St. Mary's mission school have had exceptionally good health. The day schools are in fairly good condition and are well kept by an efficient corps of teachers and housekeepers. Some of the schools need a better water supply and all a bathroom. A better noon-day lunch should be furnished the children; however, the day-school inspector informs me that the lunch for the coming school term will be better than heretofore. Many of the Indians, because of their living such a great distance from the agency, do not receive proper medical attention. Those that live nearer almost always avail themselves of the services of the physicians when such services are needed.

A hospital located at the agency would be of much benefit.

EDWARD B. KELLEY, *Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ROSEBUD SCHOOL.

ROSEBUD, S. DAK., *August 10, 1906.*

The attendance of the school for the past year was as follows: Total enrollment, 201; average attendance, 175; an increase of 31 over last year.

The literary work done in the school rooms was very good. The teachers can be classed as competent. As there were but two teachers and a kindergartner to handle 180 pupils it is quite evident that the classes had to be large and that the kindergartner was obliged to dispense with the regular kindergarten course. Only so much of kindergarten work was taken up as was necessary to teach Engliish and for occupation work.

Societies were organized for the boys and girls separately. The girls' society was called the Estelle Reel Society, and the boys' the McChesney Society. They were organiized by the matron, Mrs. Werner. Excellent work was done in the way of making its members stronger mentally and morally. The employees also conducted a literary society in which various topics of interest to the schoool were ably handled. Besides the educational features of these societies they were a source of pleasure and entertainment for the whole school.

The industrial departments of the school were managed and conducted by the best corps of employees the school has ever known without exception. In each of these departments special classes were conducted and exhibiits were prepared for closing day. The demonstrative work exhibited was ably handled by representatives of these classes. The farm and garden produced an abundant supply of vegetables with the exception of potatoes. The latter were planted in low ground and owing to a wet year they were drowned out. The school herd of range cattle is increasing in number in spite of the fact that several young cows were lost during the spring blizzards. One colt was added to the list of horses, a mare colt.

The health of the school was considered excellent up to to the 1st of May. Then the mumps broke out and, with few exceptions, every child under 12 years of age had them. None of the cases were severe, tho. We had one death—a boy of 9 years. He died after a brief illness of about ten daya. The case seemed to have baffled the physicians, for they were undecided as to the cause of death.

Improvements were added to the school during the year as follows: A telephone, a long-felt want, now connects the school with the agency and Valentine, Nebr., our railroad station. Another piece of about 100 acres of land was fenced in near the barn, which affords a handy pasture to put the cows in over night, where they can graze, instead of being penned in the yard. The bakery was enlarged by one-third, which affords more room for conducting cooking and baking classes. The dam having been washed out in spring by the high water was rebuilt. A frame wagon shed 16 by 40 feet was erected this spring by the carpenter and his detail. Its use is self-explanatory. Plans and specifications were received from the Department in regard to installing a new set of ring and tub baths. This improvement will undoubtedly be perfected during the coming year. The one great improvement that now remains is a hospital. It certainly is a necessity—in fact, more so than the telephone, and that was wanted bad enough.

All the new farm machinery which you so generously recommended and which the Department allowed us, has been put to good use and is a great labor saver during the summer months.

The farmer has started about 15 acres of alfalfa and at the present writing it is doing well. Should this crop be a success, I would recommend that we go deeper into raising alfalfa. We have some land that is almost ruined by being blown away. This land, if covered with alfalfa, would possibly recuperate.

CHAS. F. WERNER, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF DAY-SCHOOL INSPECTOR, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 20, 1906.*

There were 20 day schools maintained on the reservation last year with an average attendance for the year of 370. The enrollment at the close of the year was 408. Boys past 14 and girls past 12 are encouraged to attend boarding and nonreservation schools. The number of attending nonreservation schools last year was about 125. The St. Francis Mission School, located 8 miles south of the agency, enrolled about 250, and the St. Mary's Mission, 50. Rosebud boarding school carried an average enrollment of about 185. This makes the total enrollment of the reservation over 1,000, which is believed to be the entire number of children of school age, not incapacitated by sickness. A strenuous effort has been made to enroll all, giving to the parents as much latitude as possible in the selection of the school.

It is also believed that more harm than good is done by indiscriminate canvassing for pupils by representatives of nonreservation schools. I am firmly of the opinion that the Indian should seek the opportunity of sending his children where they may enjoy the advantages of these large schools, rather than by having it thrust upon him. The very fact that he is solicited gives the Indian an erroneous idea and causes him to look upon his signing the consent as conferring a valuable favor rather than receiving one. The people in charge of the schools are the ones who should present the matter of transfer to the Indians and being disinterested are best qualified to advise them in their choice of school.

The scope of the day school, while limited, is broad. It seeks to prepare the pupil for life on his reservation, for that is where he returns no matter what school he has attended. It is first of all a model home where industry, thrift, cleanliness, and English speaking are taught. The industrial program of the day school includes only the essentials. Girls are taught to make and mend their own clothing, to prepare a simple meal, and to keep the house neat and in order. Boys keep fences and buildings in order, and plant and cultivate the school garden. The class work is all primary. English speaking is the first object to be attained, and every class is made a language class. All work is made practical and based when practicable upon industrial work then being done and correlated with it.

The equipment of the day schools on this reservation is far behind the needs, among which are dining rooms, bath houses, windmills and tanks, agricultural implements, carpenter tools, and, at some of the schools, quarters for a number of the children who should board from Monday until Friday. Also at the larger day schools an additional employee is needed to assist the housekeeper.

The clothing furnishd last year was of good quality, and sufficient in quantity. I wish to renew the recommendation of one of my predecessors that coats or cloaks be furnished the girls instead of shawls.

At the suggestion of the superintendent of Indian schools, gardening was given greater prominence than at any previous year, and as a result at nearly all the schools there is a sufficient supply of vegetables to last thru the winter. This, with the liberal subsistence allowance of the Department for next year assures the schools of a bounteous noonday lunch.

Two teachers' institutes were held during the year, and were enthusiastically attended by all the teachers within reach. Subjects of a practical nature were discussed, and a study of White's Art of Teaching and Bailey's Principles of Agriculture was begun. These meetings will continue to be held at the close of each quarter.

The health of the Indian children is discouraging. I believe tuberculosis to be on the increase, and all that is in the power of the schools will be done to check its ravages. In this connection I wish to recommend the employment of a contract physician for the Big White River district, which is 80 miles from the agency, and practically without medical attendance.

JESSE B. MORTSOLF, *Day-School Inspector.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. FRANCIS MISSION SCHOOL.

ST. FRANCIS MISSION, *Rosebud Agency, August 30, 1906.*

The enrollment for the past year was 267, 118 boys and 149 girls; the average, 228.75. On the whole, the health of the children was excellent. Such as showed tubercular or scrofulous disposition were sent home for their own benefit as well as for those remaining at school.

The conduct of the pupils, with the exception of a few unruly boys, was very satisfactory. Their cheerfulness, politeness, and good manners were acknowledged even by outsiders.

The work in the school, as well as in the different shops, has been carried on with good results. The sewing room, with its 12 machines, works like a factory. The girls cut, fit, and make their own dresses, and do also the mending and darning. The new steam laundry is a valuable addition to the school, and works satisfactorily. Trees and shrubs were planted around the building; they are growing well, and give the whole a more cheerful aspect. Last year's crop yielded 1,400 bushels corn, 1,350 bushels potatoes, about 1,000 head of cabbage, 450 bushels turnips, 20 barrels onions, and 1,800 pounds of butter, and 600 pounds of cheese were made.

When at the closing of school the audience were told that the school would not be closed as some interested persons had told them, that the Indians could rely on the honesty of the Government who had promised their children an education, and moreover acknowledged the right of their parents to send them to a school of their choice, and that consequently the right of their children granted by the Government for an education would follow them to any school the parents might choose for them, there was a general and cheerful clapping of hands.

Bishop Stariha on the last general Catholic Indian congress, at Pine Ridge, made a good move, starting a temperance society. This will prove, no doubt, a great boon for these poor people.

P. FLOR. DIGMANN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF AGENT IN CHARGE OF SISSETON AGENCY.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., *July 21, 1906.*

The general condition of the better class of these people has not changed very materially since my last report, except in the building up of better homes and the accumulation of stock and farming implements, which enables them more profitably to prosecute their farming interests. This is due to the wisdom of placing the proceeds derived from the sale of inherited lands in bank and held in trust until disbursed upon authority of the Indian Office at Washington, for building houses, purchasing work horses, cows, and agricultural implements, these also being held in trust for the use of the Indian.

Education is paramount in molding the young into good and useful citizens, because without educational training the children will never rise above the level of their parents and associates, which would mean, among the Indians, lethargy and finally degradation. The Sisseton Indian school is located on the east slope of the De Coteau Hills, overlooking a beautiful and fertile valley, bordering on the west banks of the great Traverse and Big Stone lakes to the east. The scenery from the school and agency is of the most picturesque in eastern South Dakota, and an ideal location for a school. Altho the school buildings are old, rickety, and uninviting, the pupils have made fair progress in the last few years. Some of the boys have become quite industrious farmers, and some of the girls quite good housekeepers. With better facilities, better buildings, especially dormitories, laundry, and barns, more adequate sewerage, fire protection, and outbuildings, our school would be a greater factor in building up and civilizing these people. But as it is, the plant is going into decay on account of old age, which is not a good example to set before the people.

I consider the school farm one of the greatest, if not the greatest, source of learning that can be fostered by the Indian service, because from this source the Indian must depend upon future self-support. However, I would not neglect the mental development of the Indian child. Hence a common school education should be the maximum, so far as the Government is concerned. High education and artisan training may be well, but I do not know of one person of Indian extraction of this reservation who has acquired an education beyond the eighth grade and made good use of it. Neither do I know of an artisan who follows his trade. Consequently, experience teaches me that if the Indian becomes self-supporting, it must be accomplished by tilling the soil intelligently.

Since the restriction relative to the sale of liquors to Indians has been removed, the morals of many of these people have become notably less satisfactory. Drunkenness and licentiousness seem to be on a rampage. However, we still hope for a reformation, but the present outlook seems to be anything but encouraging, because thru the agency of liquor many unscrupulous men are enabled to transact a lucrative business among the drinking class of Indians. Hence it seems that a reformation must first begin with the white man.

Very little inherited Indian lands have been disposed of during the past year, and I am of the opinion that there will be but little doing in this line unless the rules governing the disposition of proceeds derived from land sales are changed so that the graft can secure the major part, which is not likely to occur under the present management.

Much valuable time of this office has been and is still being devoted to the suppression of illegal leasing, and I am pleased to be able to refer to the records which will show that much has been done along this line. Yet I regret to say that quite a few unscrupulous people still persist in violating the law, especially in isolated portions of the reservation. There are others who make it a business to lease Indian lands to uninformed white farmers, taking their notes or a share of the crops. In many of such cases we have caused legal leases to be made over private leases, and thus deprive the illegal lessees from sharing in the profits, which is proving more effectual than resorting to the courts for relief.

The policy of leasing Indian allotments is certainly commendable, because it is a matter of no small importance to the Indians so far as revenue is concerned. Yet the real benefits are not so great as might be expected, owing to lack of judgment on the part of many in expending the proceeds. Hence if some method could be adopted to the end that proceeds derived from leasing of lands might be treated the same as proceeds derived from land sales, and disbursed as necessity requires, I think—yes, I am sure—greater benefits would result. However, I do not mean to apply such a rule to those who are capable of managing their own affairs.

Experience teaches me that politics should be removed as far as possible from the Indian Service, because it is a notorious fact that if the agent refuses to do the bidding of petty politicians (who as a rule are somewhat unscrupulous and more or less given to graft), they attempt to coerce him by appealing to those higher in politics. Failing there, they resort to unholy methods to drive him from the service. While a man may owe his position to political influences, it does not follow that he is bound to disregard the laws, even tho ward heelers have axes to grind.

C. B. JACKSON, *Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL.

SPRINGFIELD, S. DAK., *August 27, 1906.*

This school was in session during the ten months ending June 30, 1906. The total enrollment during this time was 67 pupils, all boarders. The average attendance was 56¾ for the ten months. The tribes represented were as follows: Santee, 20 pupils; Ponca, 7; Yankton, 38; Rosebud, 2. The average age of the pupils was 10.7 years. The total cost of the school for the year was $8,265.85. Of this amount $473.61 represented the value of products of the school garden, etc.

The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good during the year. Only one pupil developed any serious trouble, and at the request of her people she was allowed to go home.

The literary work of the school has been carried on under Miss Josephine A. Hilton with her accustomed fidelity and thoroness. In addition to her other work, Miss Hilton voluntarily gave weekly lessons on the cottage organ to a number of the more advanced pupils.

Our industrial work comprised all kinds of household training necessary to good housekeeping, and as they were able each pupil was detailed to the various departments in regular rotation, so as to have a knowledge of each. They were also taught butter making and kitchen gardening.

The school has an excellent garden, producing a large quantity of vegetables, sufficient to supply the pupils' tables during the year. A large part of the work of the garden is done by the pupils, each one helping in the general garden and also being assigned a small individual garden for special care.

The comparative smallness of this school makes it possible to do nearly all the work of the school by such simple methods and appliances as the pupils may find within reach at their homes.

At the close of the school year nine pupils were granted certificates indicating that they had finished in a satisfactory manner the literary and industrial courses of the school.

WALTER J. WICKS, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR YANKTON AGENCY.

GREENWOOD, S. DAK., *August 27, 1906.*

It is believed that general conditions are somewhat beter than last year, as shown from reports brought to me by the additional farmer, whom I have had make a careful estimate of the acreage in crops by the Indians themselves; also the amount of acreage in crops put in by white men on Indian land, some with a regularly approved lease and others with only a verbal contract with the Indians themselves, shows a considerably increased acreage over the previous year's report. There having been a considerable number of new buildings erected on their allotments out of money derived from the sale of their inherited lands tends to improve the general appearance of the reservation and has a tendency to cause a desire among them generally to make some effort to better their condition.

The agency and school buildings are in fairly good condition, considerable needed repairs on both sets of buildings having been made during the year, as well as repainting a large number of them.

The report of David U. Betts, superintendent, is submitted herewith, in which

is made a quite complete statement of conditions as they exist at the school, and apparently needs no further comment from me.

By a census recently taken of the stock owned by the Indians it is found that a still further decrease is noted, and the same cause may be assigned, viz, owing to the inability of the Indians to buy on credit a lot of horses not needed for any purpose. Even with this diminished number they are sufficiently supplied to the number of heads of families if they were equally distributed, which of course they are not, and which fact makes a continual demand on me to recommend allowances from their inherited land moneys held in banks subject to approval of checks by the agent, for more horses. But I have kept the purchase of horses down to what I have thought was an actual necessity in each individual case. However, with respect to the requests for cattle I have been more liberal; in fact, have encouraged them to invest in cattle. But the calls for cattle have been very limited, and in many cases where they were allowed to purchase cattle under the pretense that they wanted to engage in the cattle-raising business they soon made a feast on them, and to this habit of feasting is attributed the decrease in cattle compared with the statistics of previous years.

Water for both school and agency use is taken from the Missouri River by steam pumping plant and stored in reservoirs on the bluffs back of the school, which gives ample pressure for good service, and the system appears to be in good order.

Dr. O. M. Chapman, agency physician, reports on sanitary conditions as follows:

The general health the past year was good; less sickness and fewer deaths than common. There are recorded but 46 deaths for the year. Births: Male, 27; female, 38; total, 65. This gives an excess of births over deaths of 19. While the total number of deaths is low, the deaths from tuberculosis is still excessively high—50 per cent. Last year it was 66 per cent. The total number of deaths recorded in my five years' stay here is 279, an average of 56 per year. The cause of this high mortality from tuberculosis is too well known to need explanation. The Indian is not interested enough to devote any effort toward removal of conditions that are known to be predisposing. There is constantly on hand an abundant supply of material should a sanitorium for tuberculosis be founded. Could consumption be controlled, the Indian would be a fairly healthy individual. With this exception they have less sickness than whites. Pneumonia, the rival of tuberculosis among the whites, is not a serious disease among these Indians.

Health conditions at the school was good thruout the year. Only four cases of sickness worth mentioning occurred during the year. These were pneumonia, and all made good recoveries. Two children were dismissed on account of sore eyes, and two on account of tuberculosis. As rigid inspection as possible of suspects and defectives improves health conditions of the schools quite noticeably, and causes for dismissals are less frequent. Neglect of this point is why so many children are said to "break down," and is the chief reason why the schools are blamed for causing consumption in the children. During April, a mild epidemic of whooping cough broke out in the school, but it amounted to but little except annoyance from coughing.

Arrangement should be made so that pupils should have nothing but running water for washing purposes. Basins, or a common trough, are potent factors in the spread of the contagion causing sore eyes. Individual basins at least reinfect the patient. It would be safe with running water direct from the faucet or small holes in a suitable pipe. Greater care should be exercised in dusting and sweeping of school buildings. Consumption is a dust and house disease and can be largely prevented by careful use of oil in sweeping and dusting. In this way dust is gathered up and gotten out of the house.

The overheating of dormitories during the winter is a practise that is injurious to pupils. It makes them hot and restless when the room is warm, and as a result covers are thrown off and the child takes cold later when the room cools off. This is often made worse by placing two small children in one bed.

The school term, in my opinion, is too long. Ten months' hard work and a continuous strain with confinement to the rooms is too much for the girls. It is not so noticeable with the boys, as they get more outdoor exercise. There are times when girls should have rest; but no, the work must go on regardless of the girls' condition, and scarcely an hour is left them for recreation. The great number of children seem to be failing in health the last two months of the term, and this proves that the strain is telling.

The amount expended for the purpose of furnishing labor to Indians and expended on roads, bridges, etc., was less than $2,000, for the reason that there was no very great number that desired to work, as a proportion of them have bank accounts by some member of the family, derived from the sale of inherited lands, thereby removing all necessity for labor from their point of reasoning.

The leasing of Indian allotments has been somewhat curtailed during the last two years, there having been executed 333 leases for all purposes, 204 of which are for grazing, 47 for farming, and 82 for improvements. Total cash receipts from leases of all classes, $10,283.35, including collections on unexpired term leases.

While there is considerable drinking and drunkenness prevalent among the younger Indians, there have not been any complaints since last fall that had sufficient evidence on which to base a prosecution in the United States court.

However, there was had a successful prosecution of each of the five cases in which arrests had been made, and sentences ordered by the United States court ranging from sixty days in the county jail in three cases, with $100 fine, to one year in the penitentiary and $100 fine in each of the other two cases, for introducing liquors on an Indian reservation. This, in a measure, has tended to curb somewhat this class of crime.

The Court of Indian Offenses is used as a court of preliminary hearing to determine if sufficient evidence exists to warrant further proceedings in any of the State or Federal courts, and also for the trial of petty offenses, and in this serves the purpose required, making further prosecution more sure of conviction.

During the last fiscal there have been sold 10,869 acres of inherited Indian land, for which deeds have been approved in the total amount of $218,638.53, making an average of $20.11 per cent per acre, against an average of $17.62 per acre for the previous year, a substantial increase when it is remembered that the best of the lands were sold in the first two years of the sale of such lands. The proceeds, which are deposited in national banks selected by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs under rules and regulations approved September 19, 1904, have gradually increased, notwithstanding the liberal withdrawals permitted by the honorable commissioner upon recommendation from this office for the purpose of paying debts and making improvements beneficial to the owners of such deposits. A statement of the condition of such deposits for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, follows:

	Amount of bonds.	Balance on hand.	Deposited.	Withdrawn.	Balance at close of year.
First National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	$150,000	$117,809.96	$147,951.93	$128,381.22	$137,380.67
Iowa State National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	75,000	43,893.28	81,700.18	53,031.50	72,561.96
First National Bank, Scotland, S. Dak	30,000	31,614.80	18,607.95	21,895.95	28,326.80
First National Bank, Tyndall, S. Dak	20,000	29,458.86	9,799.66	25,639.80	13,618.72
First National Bank, Mitchell, S. Dak	25,000	.....	31,655.41	19,314.64	12,340.77
Minnehaha National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak	50,000	.....	26,099.95	.....	26,099.95
Sioux Falls National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak	25,000	.....	20,981.25	.....	20,981.25
Total	375,000	222,776.90	336,796.33	248,263.11	311,310.12

There are 19 district schools located at different points on the Yankton Reservation in which Indian children are admitted on the same equality as the whites. They have been established by State authority and are supported by the State school fund apportioned per capita to the Indians as well as to the whites. These schools have increased in number each year, as well as in efficiency and attendance. The better class of Indians look with favor upon these schools and want their children to attend. I have encouraged such attendance and find that the 77 Indian pupils who were enrolled in district schools last year averaged nearly as well in attendance, except in a very few cases, as the white pupils.

As the reservation is becoming more thickly settled each year by farmers who have purchased inherited Indian land, these district schools will become more numerous and more convenient to the Indian homes, and it seems to be a settled fact that in time they will supplant the agency boarding school if not within the next year or two. Such action has already been recommended by an inspecting official, and contemplating such final abandonment I have not recommended any extensive improvements for the Yankton school during the last two years.

Of course the industrial and domestic training would be lacking in the district schools, but class-room work would be more effective and the learning of English would be more thoro on the part of the Indian youth by contact with white children in the public schools. To secure regularity in attendance by the Indians as a class would be the main drawback, but I think this could be overcome by adopting the plan suggested in my letter of August 17 to your Office, namely: To pay a stated tuition to the county district school officials of, say, $5 per month for each child attending the district schools, and thus make them attend in compliance with the State compulsory educational law, which requires twelve weeks attendance in each year, eight weeks of which shall be consecutive. The recommendation referred to is intended as an inducement to the State school authorities to put the State law in operation relative to the attendance of Indian pupils.

R. J. TAYLOR, *Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YANKTON SCHOOL.

GREENWOOD, S. DAK., *August 3, 1906.*

During the ten months school was in session we enrolled 122 pupils. The average attendance for nine months, from October to the close of school in June, was 109. The Episcopal convocation held on the reservation in September kept a number of the pupils from entering school until after convocation. This gave a low average for September and reduced the average attendance for the year to 99. The capacity of the school is 120. The enrollment and average attendance is less than last year.

The majority of the Indians were quite good in sending their children to school. They were given their choice of sending to the boarding school, to the day schools, or to the nonreservation schools. A few, however, refused to send to either of the schools. They were "reservation citizens" and no one seemed to have any authority to compel them to send their children to school.

The health of the pupils during the year was good. A light form of whooping cough passed thru the school; about one-fourth of the pupils took it. Six pupils were excused from school during the year on account of sickness. One pupil died during the year.

The schoolroom work was in charge of two teachers. The pupils did not make the progress they should have made. There should have been three teachers for the number of pupils and the grades to have had the best results. There were enough beginners and first grade pupils for one teacher. The beginners need special attention, and if the teachers are overcrowded they do not get the necessary attention to make good progress.

The pupils were regularly detailed once a month to work in the different departments. In the sewing room the girls were taught to cut, fit, make, and mend garments. The boys were also taught to do mending. The boys and girls under the supervision of the matrons were taught to do housework in a neat, careful way. The work done in the laundry was not as good as I would like to have had it. The laundress lacked interest in her work. The boys and girls detailed to the kitchen and bakery were carefully looked after and taught to do their work in a neat, careful manner.

The boys were regularly detailed to do farm and garden work under the supervision of the farmer and industrial teacher. We have under cultivation at the school 30 acres in oats, 5 acres in millet, 17 acres in corn, 7 acres in alfalfa, 5 acres in potatoes, 2 acres in sweet corn, and one acre in garden vegetables. The crops are all looking fine and promise a good yield. The garden will produce all the vegetables the school can use.

The school stock comprises the following: Five horses, 23 cows, 17 steers, 12 heifers, 15 calves, 1 bull, 19 hogs, 1 boar, and 45 pigs. During the year the following stock was sold: Fifteen steers, 5 cows, 2 horses, 1 bull, and 21 hogs.

There are two churches—Episcopal and Presbyterian—near the school, where the pupils are taken twice each Sabbath for religious teaching.

The water supply of the school is taken from the Missouri River by a steam-pumping plant and pumped into two large storage plants. From these tanks the water is distributed to the school and agency. The pressure is sufficient for good fire protection. The system is in good working condition.

The sewer system seems to be in good condition and is working all right at present.

This school is nicely located on the east bank of the Missouri River, 14 miles from Wagner, our nearest railroad and telegraph station. The buildings are in fair condition, but need painting and some repairing.

To the buildings of the school plant should be added an oil house for storing coal oil, and a hog house built to accommodate 50 or 75 hogs.

I believe much good was done for the Indian youth during the year, notwithstanding the drawbacks we had to contend with.

DAVID U. BETTS, *Superintendent.*

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN UTAH.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PANGUITCH SCHOOL.

[Shivwits, Paiute, and Kaibab.]

ORTON, UTAH, *July 31, 1906.*

The fiscal year 1906 has been one rather discouraging in several ways: First, the buildings failing us, we felt quite sure of being able to enlarge the present brick building making room for our present number at least, but on securing bids found the price beyond our available funds. Second, the children went home for their vacation, and a number of them having permission to assist their parents in gathering pine nuts, failed to return until the early winter closed up the passes and made return impossible until after the spring floods; some of them did not return here until June. This caused a small average attendance. Third, the health of the superintendent has been such as to make it difficult to perform her duties satisfactorily, and the school languished. Other employees also suffering from ill health, until the advent of new blood (employees), which has revived us all, and we are finishing the year with flying colors.

Our closing exercises, with the industrial features, were a credit to the school and a delight to those who witnessed them.

The Indians have had more profitable work recently than at any previous time in my administration, but the Shivwits lost all their early crops by the terrible floods in the Santa Clara Valley last spring. The Kaibab are very des-