

yields, except the potato-crop, which is almost an entire failure. The loss of this crop will go hard with them, as the potato is their main vegetable. They have an abundance of hay for their stock and the most of it very well housed.

Farming on this reservation has never been carried on as extensively as it should have been, considering the large amount of really good farming land. I have repeatedly urged upon them the advantages of large fields well fenced and properly cultivated. They have invariably answered by saying that if their reservation was surveyed so that each Indian could have his piece of land they would then feel like going to work in earnest and clear up their land and farm like white men. Now that the reservation is being surveyed and a prospect that each Indian or family will have a portion of land set apart for them, I have strong faith that they will be better satisfied and more industrious than heretofore; and I am confident that many of them will make successful farmers and good citizens. Their constant theme of conversation for the past year has been the survey of their reservation, and now that it is about being consummated they are making arrangements for building good houses, clearing and fencing large fields, and in fact begin farming in earnest.

The census taken on the 7th of September shows a population of five hundred and seventy-seven persons, being an increase of one hundred and twenty-seven in the past two years.

For want of suitable school-buildings and proper appliances the school for the past year has not been very successful, but now that a large and substantial boarding-school building is nearly finished and in a very desirable place, with plenty of good land for a school-farm, and the Rev. G. W. Sloan as teacher, I feel confident of a good showing in the future. In view of the fact that the employes' buildings on this reservation are situated on low flat land, subject to frequent overflow in the winter, and the fact that they are old, rotten, and entirely unfit to be inhabited, I would recommend an appropriation sufficiently large to put up new buildings on the site selected for that purpose adjoining the new school-house.

The health of the Indians on this reservation during the past year has been generally good. For further account of their sanitary condition I will refer you to the report of the resident physician herewith inclosed. I would also respectfully refer you to the recommendation contained in his report. In the physician's opinion as to the necessity of a hospital I fully concur.

The number of Indians (including the Nisquallies) that look to this physician for treatment is between seven and eight hundred. In view of this fact I would respectfully recommend that medicines be furnished by the Department for this reservation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BYRON BARLOW,

Farmer in charge Puyallup Reservation.

Gen. R. H. MILROY,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

70.

CHEHALIS RESERVATION.

SIR: I submit to you my report for the year of 1873. We have this year built a boarding-house for the Indian school, 28 by 46 feet; * * * * *
 * * * * * barn for hay, 35 by 45 feet; built an office for the doctor, 12 by 14
 * * * * * feet; 22 desks for school and 40 benches for same, and a black-board; made 12 large
 * * * * * gates and 5 smaller ones; made 25 rods of picketfence around yard and garden; also,
 * * * * * built 250 rods of rail-fence, grubbed and broke 25 acres of new ground for Govern-
 * * * * * ment.

The Indians of this reservation are well pleased with the fruits of their labor. There is not a more moral and industrious tribe of Indians in Washington Territory. * *

Rev. J. F. Devore established a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church here some four months since, and the Indians are now, a majority of them, taking a deep interest in religious affairs, and are becoming, very fast, good practical men and women.

The Chehalis reservation, is naturally adapted to farming and manufacturing, having 4,500 acres of good land, abounding with splendid fir, cedar, oak, ash, and alder, with a saw-mill to convert its fir and cedar into lumber; mechanical shops to work its oak into wagons and plows, and its ash into fork-handles, its alder into ax-handles, its cedar into buckets, churris, and wash-tubs.

The reservation is surrounded with large fields of magnificent coal and iron, making it naturally a manufacturing point. Our nearest point for lumber is 25 miles, and our nearest wagon and smith shop is 25 miles. Taking the Chehalis Valley, with its rich mineral and large body of land and its splendid timber, with agricultural shops on this reservation, will in a short time become one of the most prolific valleys west of the Rocky Mountains.

There is a very large drift or jam in the Chehalis River, on the reservation; if not removed, in a short time will ruin the reservation. It is now one mile in length, and is increasing every year. Will cost \$10,000 to \$15,000 to remove. I close this report hoping the Government will grant our little wants. There can be a school built up on this reservation of 50 to 60 scholars if we had the necessary appropriation.

Respectfully, yours,

DAVID SIRES,

Farmer in charge Chehalis reservation.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington Territory.

71.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
September 4, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report as agent for the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes of Indians.

These Indians, once powerful and warlike tribes, inhabiting a large scope of country in Eastern Oregon and Washington, have now dwindled down to a comparatively small remnant of their former strength. I have endeavored several times since I took charge of this agency to get a correct census of them, but have as yet found it impracticable, owing to the fact that, in accordance with their treaty-rights, there are always more or less of them absent from the reservation, in the mountains and at the fisheries, hunting, digging roots, gathering berries, and fishing. I will endeavor again this winter, when the snow in the mountains renders it impracticable for them to leave, to make an actual count. The census taken nearly three years ago by my predecessor, I believe to be as correct as it could be taken at that time, and which he reports as follows viz:

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Walla-Wallas.....	57	87	28	29	201	Homli, chief.
Cayuses.....	95	140	57	42	334	Howlish Wampo, chief.
Umatillas.....	92	144	41	25	302	Wenap Snoot, chief.
Total.....	244	371	126	96	837	

This number, I think, is now too high. One great difficulty in enumerating these people exists in the fact that a portion of the Indians belonging to these tribes still remain on the Columbia River, and some of these occasionally come on the reservation and profess to have come to remain; they will stay a short time and then leave again for the Columbia.

During the past year considerable improvements have been made by the Indians; better fences have been built, and some new farms opened, though much more improvement would have been made if we had an adequate supply of lumber. As it is, the saw-mill erected by one of my predecessors is at such a distance from timber as to be almost useless. I called attention to this in my last annual report, and in that report asked that permission be given to me to remove the mill to a point farther up the river, nearer the timber. And I also asked that an appropriation of \$1,000 be made for that purpose. I beg leave, respectfully, to again call your attention to the matter. Logs have now to be hauled a distance of from ten to twelve miles over a mountain-road, and as there is no team at the agency belonging to the department with which to haul logs, and I had no funds whatever to purchase any, I have furnished my own team of oxen to haul what logs have been hauled during the past year, and by this means I have been enabled to get a small amount of lumber. This I have done without making any charge to the Government. Had I not done this I would not have had any lumber at all, even enough to make a coffin to give a decent burial to any of these poor people who died during the year.

I stated above that I had no funds whatever to purchase teams. Of the appropriation of \$1,000 per annum for beneficial objects not one single dollar of that fund has been turned over to me since September, 1871; and of the appropriation for incidental expenses of \$40,000 per annum for the Indian service in this State, only \$200 of that appropriation has been turned over to me during the same period of two years.

I would also beg leave to call your attention to that portion of my last annual re-