

attends school; he is thus robbed of that beautiful relationship which should maintain and ought to engender a life-long pride in the school where he received his education.

No industrial Indian boarding school should buy its butter, eggs, chickens, fruit or vegetables. No Indian reservation with farm facilities should purchase hay and feed for the horses and school, dairy herd, or beef and flour for school, agency and issue purposes. How can we expect a boy or girl to learn industrial efficiency when he has been educated at a non-reservation or reservation boarding school where the methods if adopted in private business would promptly lead to bankruptcy? During the last two years we have industriously undertaken to work out a program which will make such things impossible in the future.

It is indefensible for an Indian school or reservation to purchase anything, soil and climate considered, that can be produced. It is of the highest importance that the Indian boy and girl be made to realize and fully understand the importance of economy, production and self-support. They should have a continuous object lesson justifying the expenditure for their education.

The time must come quickly when the Indians are producers rather than altogether consumers. In this connection it is gratifying to announce that our agricultural and stock raising efforts are meeting with general and splendid success. The Indians on numerous reservations are demonstrating their capacity for stock raising; they are increasing their crop acreage rapidly, as indicated by the fact that this year they used several times as much seed as during any previous year, and that their cattle, horses, and sheep are being upbred, increased, and cared for in a business-like and profitable manner.

I firmly believe that if the industrial progress of the last two years is continued for ten years, our Indians will be practically self-supporting, with correspondingly reduced Congressional appropriations.

The use of the term "surplus land" as applied to Indian reservations sometimes make me impatient. It too often means that the lands remaining after the Indians of a tribe have been allotted shall be separated from them without sufficiently taking into consideration the fact that many times such allotments are wholly unfit for agricultural purposes, or insufficient to insure a subsistence when no additional provision is made for grazing and stock-raising opportunities. I know of many allotments, depending entirely upon which an Indian family would starve to death, and where no white family could be induced to attempt to make a living, and yet under these circumstances an unsuccessful Indian farmer is apt to be declared a failure. There are thousands of acres of land on Indian reservations where one hundred acres would not feed a rabbit. I suggest that hereafter we photograph the