

REPORT OF FARMERS.

I herewith inclose the report of the resident farmer at Cœur d'Aléne Reservation, and that of the late farmer at this agency, in which is embodied much valuable information.

Statistical report of crops, &c., is also inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. SIMMS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 11, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of the farming operations of the Indians of your agency.

Many of the Indians are cultivating large farms, well inclosed with good fences of cedar and fir rails, the farms being well cultivated. Louis has a 100-acre farm, Edward, 60 acres; Gabriell, 140 acres; Jeremiah and Louis, 120 acres; Joe Donney, 65 acres; Alexsimo, 80 acres; Alick Simpson, 50 acres; Kiu-Kin-a-kwhah, chief, 80 acres; Baptiste, 45 acres; Ko-los-as-ket, 180 acres—two farms. Each of the above mentioned Indians have good squared log dwelling houses, large barns, stables, granaries, and root-houses. Others among the Indians have small farms, not so well improved, they being new beginners.

The following table is an exhibit of industries among the Colvilles, Lakes, and Spokanes, and the number of domestic animals owned by them:

	Colvilles.	Lakes.	Spokanes.
Number of farmers	96	34	75
Number of squared log houses	36	15	8
Number of round log houses	61	43	58
Number of log barns	13	8	9
Number of log stables	86	45	43
Number of graneries and store houses	44	18	26
Number of acres of wheat planted	980	239	587
Number of acres of oats planted	518	141	294
Number of acres of corn planted	19	7	10
Number of acres of potatoes planted	24	17	23
Number of acres of turnips planted	2	1	4
Number of acres of onions planted	5	2	6
Number of acres of beans planted	2	4	3
They have large gardens of vegetables adapted to this climate and melons and pumpkins in quantity.			
DOMESTIC ANIMALS.			
Number of horses	1,231	424	936
Number of milch cows	309	116	189
Number of oxen	135	30	45
Number of other cattle	200	40	130
Number of swine	83	3
Number of fowls	886	163	257
Number of tons of wild hay	250	230	296

These Indians express themselves as desirous of taking up more land and locating upon it as soon as they can get the necessary implements for cultivating the land.

Those who have learned to read and write are increasing their knowledge by practice, and are desirous of learning more. Their dress is better than common, their houses are cleaner and better kept than the average of Indian houses.

The Colvilles and Lakes find a good and ready market for their surplus crop among the miners and traders, while the Spokanes dispose of theirs at Spokane Falls and other settlements.

All the Indians residing on or near the reserve are peaceable, laborious, and very healthy, and in all their intercourse with the whites they are friendly and tractable; those residing near the settlements are neither so healthy nor so industrious, and it is with this latter class that difficulties, if any, arise. Could any inducement be held out

to them to abandon the settlements and remove to the reserve it would be to the advantage of all parties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. LABRIE, *Farmer.*

Hon. JOHN A. SIMMS,

United States Indian Agent, Colville Agency, Wash.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY,
Cœur d'Aléne Reservation, August 16, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to forward you the report of the farming operations of the Cœur d'Aléne Indians.

It is gratifying to note the progress made by them, not only in the cultivation of their land but also in their dwellings, barns, and fences. Since my report of last year their farms have been much increased in acreage, probably one-third more, with a corresponding increase of crop. I do not think, however, their sales of produce (wheat and oats) will amount to as much as last year. The increase of oats will be cut before ripening, and made into hay, and that of wheat will be used in feeding swine, the increase of which since the taking of the census last fall has been very heavy, and with the low price of wheat, 35 cents to 60 cents per bushel, according to the locality they sell at, they think it will be more profitable to feed than to sell.

They are very anxious for a survey of their reservation, that they may have a better understanding about their farm lines, and they are also desirous that the government will build for them a saw and grist mill. Before the expiration of two years after such erection, fifty frame or board houses would be built by the Indians. There are many excellent points upon the reservation where a steammill could be built, and which would be convenient to all parts of the reservation. After a few months' time, with their aptness, the engine could be run, and the sawing and grinding done exclusively by them. As in former reports I have to say they are living on friendly terms with their white neighbors bordering on the reservation.

To recapitulate, there are 111 farmers, 3 hunters or trappers. They have under fence and in cultivation nearly 4,500 acres of land, 1,800 head of swine, 2,500 horses, 200 milch cows, 100 oxen, 1,400 other cattle. Their products will be nearly 20,500 bushels of wheat, 23,000 bushels of oats, 8,000 bushels of potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, beets, and other vegetables, 250 tons of oat hay, and 150 tons of timothy and wild hay. They have 106 log dwelling-houses and 10 frame or board dwellings, 30 large barns and 50 smaller out-houses, 95 good, strong farm wagons, 3 spring or buggy wagons, one reaper, and one reaper and binder, with all other necessary farm implements. The farmers most worthy of mention among them are Nicodemus, Felicanne, Alphonso, Louis, Fidele, Joseph, and Leo. Nicodemus, Louis, and Fidele, will have fully 1,000 bushels each of wheat and oats; the others mentioned from 700 bushels to 800 bushels each of wheat and oats.

The Cœur d'Alénes are much to be commended for what they have done for themselves in the five or six years they have been upon their reservation. We must take in consideration that, with the exception of the schools supported by the government, they have no other aid. They purchase their own wagons, harness, plows, cradles, ox-yokes, and all other implements used by them. In the matter of wagons alone, during the last six years, they have paid over \$15,000, but they have gone on under the encouragement and advice of their agent and the fathers of De Smet mission, and are becoming a happy and contented people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES O'NEILL,
Resident Farmer, Cœur d'Alénes.

Hon. JOHN A. SIMMS,

United States Indian Agent, Colville Agency, Wash.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, *August 18, 1881.*

SIR: In compliance with your request contained in circular of July 1, I have the honor to submit the following as my fourth annual report of this agency:

The tribes under my supervision, Makahs and Quillehutes, numbering in all 1,000, located at the extreme northwest point of the United States, ocean-girted on the west, with the straits of Juan de Fuca on the north, with an almost impenetrable barrier of timber and chaparral on the east and south, are by force of necessity compelled to obtain the greater portion of their subsistence from the sea, in the shape of seal, otter, salmon, halibut, and codfish, which in years gone by has been given with no niggard hand. And this year has been no exception to the past; though the catch of seal the past season has fallen off in numbers, the increased value in the fur will fully compensate for the diminished yield. The catch of halibut, salmon, and codfish, has fully equaled