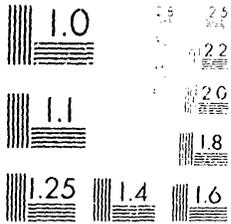
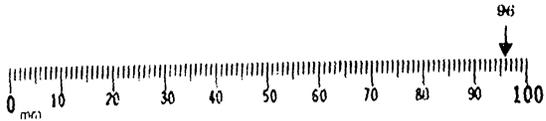
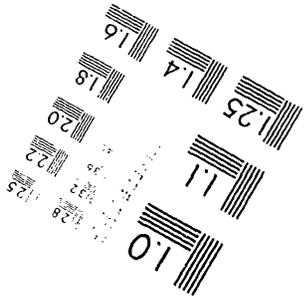


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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN  
AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1921



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1921

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REPRODUCED  
BY THE BUREAU OF  
INDIAN AFFAIRS

**SUPERVISION.**—In order to advance the schools to a larger measure of usefulness in the program for the betterment of the Indian, a chief supervisor of Indian education has been appointed. He will inaugurate thoroughly constructive methods and practice for the schools, and for this purpose he has been intrusted with a large discretionary power in carrying forward the educational policy of this bureau. The Indian country has been divided into districts and a supervisor of schools is assigned to each. These will work under the immediate direction of the chief supervisor. This reorganization ought to accomplish splendid results along educational lines and to work out a greater unity of purpose and action throughout the service, especially in developing a spirit of friendly cooperation with public-school authorities wherever it is practicable to place Indian children in public schools. The time has come when the great work of educating Indian youth, which is the recognized obligation of the white race in this country, should be more effectually organized for the best results possible under economic safeguards, and I have earnestly requested the school service everywhere to cooperate heartily with this effort to achieve a more unified and constructive progress.

Probably but comparatively few of the taxpaying citizens of the country realize what a complex problem the education of the Indian youth is. The Indians are distributed throughout more than one-half of the States. Some of them group themselves within limited areas, while others live as individual families scattered over large territories. Some are non-English speaking people, just emerging from a life of ignorance and superstition, while others are almost ready to take up the full duties of citizenship. In fact, there are all classes and conditions between the almost untouched Apache and the independent Navajo of the Black Mountains of Arizona, and the intelligent, ambitious, forward-looking Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chippewas. This makes a complex and varied system of schools necessary. Some must be educated in boarding schools, some in day schools. Others are provided for in mission schools and still others are ready for mingling with children in the public schools.

Of the approximately 86,000 Indian children of school age it may be said, speaking in terms of thousands, that about 30,000 are enrolled in the Government schools and about an equal number in non-Government schools. The day and boarding schools under Government control offer academic courses from the first grade through intermediate and grammar grades; in a few instances through what is equal to junior high school. Vocational courses of equal grade are offered, with special emphasis put upon agriculture and home economics. In the large nonreservation schools many trade courses are provided. Of not less, probably of greater, importance than the academic training is the industrial preparation of Indian boys and girls for independent citizenship, and therefore these courses must be maintained. However, because of the fact that the schools are distributed over so much territory, and of the further fact that schools of such varied types, offering so many different courses, must be provided, the problems of supervision and of procuring a well-trained teaching force are difficult. This all means that if the Indians of this country are to become productive citizens the educational program must be carefully planned and vigorously carried

on. While this is a time when economy in every line is necessary it should be remembered that to allow children to grow up in ignorance and untrained, and therefore to continue to be unproductive, is false economy. Every child of every nationality in this country is entitled to an opportunity to get an education. Of all nationalities, certainly the Indians, the native Americans, are entitled to educational opportunities equal to those of all other nationalities. While there are many Indian children out of school because of lack of school facilities, especially in the Southwest, fortunately in other sections of the country conditions are changing rapidly and public schools are now available for a very large percentage of the Indian children in those sections.

The placing of all Indian children in the public schools is the ultimate aim. In a majority of the States we meet with the heartiest cooperation in providing for Indians in public schools. In order to assist State school authorities in enrolling and in maintaining regular attendance of Indians in public schools, the following regulations have been formulated in accordance with an act of Congress as quoted therein:

**REGULATIONS CONCERNING ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE OF INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL, PURSUANT TO THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 14, 1920.**—The following amendment to regulations approved February 28, 1921, is hereby issued pursuant to the act of February 14, 1920 (41 Stat. L., 408, 410), which reads in part:

Hereafter the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make and enforce such rules and regulations as may be necessary to secure the enrollment and regular attendance of eligible Indian children who are wards of the Government in schools maintained for their benefit by the United States or in the public schools.

**ARTICLE I.** Superintendents of reservations or schools within the various States shall, in every way possible, assist State, county, or local district officers in compiling school censuses for their respective districts with a view to placing all Indian children in school and enforcing their regular attendance in accordance with the existing compulsory-education laws and regulations of the different States.

**ART. II.** The compulsory-education laws and regulations of the different States in which Indians reside are hereby adopted as an amendment to regulations concerning enrollment and attendance of Indian children in school, authorized by the above-quoted act of February 14, 1920. Where State, county, or district officials care to do so, they may enforce such State laws and regulations as embodied herein with respect to Indian children, and superintendents and other Indian Service officials are hereby directed to cooperate with said officials to the fullest extent possible in the enforcement of said laws and regulations.

If an Indian, on the ground of wardship, raises the question of jurisdiction of State or county officials and his contention is well founded, then the superintendent or other proper officials to whom the Indian appeals shall enforce the above law and regulations referred to and authorized by the act quoted above, using Federal agencies and officials who perform duties similar to those named in the laws and regulations embodied herein.

**ART. III.** Where Indian children, regardless of civil status, live beyond the limit of distance and thereby are exempt from attending public schools, or where any other conditions prevent State, county, or district officials from enforcing State laws and regulations, as provided in Article II hereof, and their parents refuse or fail of their own free will to place them in a suitable school, they shall attend a boarding school or schools (as far as capacity of such schools is available) designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

**ART. IV.** When parents fail or refuse to comply with Article III of these regulations, the same punishment and fines shall be imposed on them as though their residence was within the distance for compulsory attendance at a public school.

ART. V. It is the purpose of this amendment to place all Indian children in school, either public or private, or in schools maintained by the United States for the benefit of Indians, as far as facilities are provided.

Any part or parts of former regulations which may in any way conflict with this amendment are hereby revoked.

Furthering the incentive of placing Indian children in public schools, tuition is being paid for each pupil whose parent is a non-taxpayer and where the pupil is not less than one-fourth Indian blood. Tuition being paid is based on the cost of education of white pupils in the schools where the Indians attend.

Thus, in spite of the fact that there are a large number of children in the Southwest who must be provided with school facilities, it is hoped that annual gratuity appropriations need not be increased, and in fact may after a few years be decreased, because so many of the Indian children elsewhere may be placed in public schools and because in certain sections of the country Indian day schools may be transferred to State control and be maintained as public schools.

Another means of reducing expenditures for the maintenance of Indian schools will be the building of more Indian day schools, or enlarging day schools where the school population can be thus cared for. For instance, the Pueblos and the Hopis could all attend day schools, because they live in villages. Their day schools should be enlarged and their courses should be extended to include six grades, and all of the children of these tribes should be required to attend these schools until they complete the sixth grade. Thus capacity in the boarding schools now occupied by these children would become available for Navajos and others whose home life makes day schools impracticable for them. While attending day schools Indian children are largely supported by their parents.

The day school is the means of gradually withdrawing gratuitous support from the Indians. It gives them little or no aid in clothing and subsistence, but it carries civilization to the great mass of Indian homes, while other types of schools do not afford this opportunity so well. The influence of the day schools, planted almost at the door of Indian homes, is not limited to the children alone, but reaches out to the parents and entire community, and every day leaves its permanent mark. It becomes when properly equipped, managed, and in the hands of competent teachers the center of community interests. All kinds of helpful activities in farming, dairying, gardening, stock raising, cooking, canning, sewing, nursing, household management, and sanitation may be and are being introduced into these communities, thus increasing the assets of the Nation by improving farming areas and the saving of many lives.

The day school is a means of educating children in the subjects commonly given in the public schools without interfering with the natural and normal relation between children and parents, as the case must be when children are placed in school where they can not return home each night.

SCHOOLS CLOSED.—During the past year the following boarding schools have been closed: Crow Creek and Lower Brule in South Dakota; Yakima, Wash.; Cass Lake and Leech Lake in Minnesota; and Crow, Mont. The pupils from these schools have been or will attend either Indian day schools, public schools, mission schools, or be transferred to near-by Indian boarding schools.

NEEDS.—There is a very general conviction that all Indian children of the first, second, and third grades should be required to devote more time to the study of English. Arrangements are being made to meet this demand as rapidly as funds will permit. Additional school rooms and additional teachers will be provided so that all pupils of the first three grades in all schools can be kept in the academic department all of each day. Formal industrial instruction will then be begun in the fourth grade.

It is not anticipated that additional funds for conducting Indian schools will come through larger appropriations; the necessity, therefore, confronts us of applying measures of economy with such care and wisdom as will not cripple essential activities but make substantial gains by better organization, closer supervision, and more efficient instruction. In this way pupils should be enabled to accomplish a standard grade of work within a shorter period than is now done, which would result in an earlier completion of the courses provided and some consequent reduction of Federal expenditure.

A thorough revision of the course of study has been made, with the intention of having it effective within the current school year.

#### HEALTH.

The year covered by this report has shown an increase of population, an excess of births over deaths, and has compared favorably with other years respecting the health of the Indian people. There have been epidemic invasions on several of the reservations; and owing to a shortage of regular physicians and nurses, progress against tuberculosis and trachoma was not entirely satisfactory.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE.—As the line of progress advances, society in favored communities seeks more and more to advance itself through appeals to all agencies that may offer protection and contribute to its welfare. The time has come when preventive medicine, with its adjuncts, philanthropy and social uplift, must be applied to the solution of the health problems of the Indian Service. Heredity, which may be defined as the genetic relation between successive generations, is now recognized as an important factor of preventive medicine. Its laws should be taught in the Indian schools, particularly with regard to their application to health. Education and environment have but limited power to improve an imperfect basis of human life, but diseases and impairments that can not be cured may be prevented.

The physician, as well as the sanitarian, is helpless in the presence of many deplorable conditions, both in the individual and in society at large, which are inherited from ancestors—conditions which might have been prevented, but can never be entirely remedied when they exist. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes said more than a half century ago that the time to begin the training of a child is a hundred years before its birth. The best protection that one can have against disease is inherited vital energy manifesting itself in healthy organic cells that will respond to every favoring force of habit, environment, education and training that may encompass them; while at the same time offering stern resistance to all inimical influences and factors that beset them.

MEDICAL POLICY.—The Indian Service countenances no fads and trusts no fanciful theories; its policy is to make use of all scientific

knowledge which it can command to secure to future generations of Indians the best of all birthrights—the right to be well born and to possess sound minds in sound bodies.

**HEALTH EDUCATION.**—If medical service for the Indians consisted only of the dispensing of medicine to those who are ill, the duties would be very simple, notwithstanding their importance. But the Indian medical service is a social uplift service allied inseparably with its educational and industrial activities.

The present administration is seeking to discourage a perfunctory response to duty and to foster a real, live, purposeful policy and determination to restore to a race its pristine health and virility by means of the application of the laws of preventive medicine, operating through education, social uplift, and constructive science, as applied to nutrition, hygiene, and the relations of all the agencies under control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations of Indians, either physically or mentally. The purpose of the Indian Service is to bring about gradual and permanent improvement in the physical, mental, and moral nature of every Indian who may be influenced by the factors and conditions that promote favorable change. The hope of the Indian race lies in the children, and what we wish to appear in them must be taught in their schools.

**DISEASES.**—The Indians are subject to the same diseases as white people. They have more trachoma and perhaps more tuberculosis, but there are fewer venereal diseases, less diphtheria and scarlet fever, and, as a rule, pneumonia is not so prevalent among them as it is among the whites. The problems of treatment and care of the Indian, however, differ in many respects from the treatment of white people. Tact and a knowledge of Indian nature, with experience in the use of preventive measures, are as essential to the success of the service physician as an intimate understanding of medicine and surgery, and in this direction he may be greatly aided by the efficient field matron whose duties closely relate her to the family, especially the mothers and daughters, and who in her work for the improvement of home conditions is often able to locate many cases of disease and by skillful sympathy obtain the consent of the patient for medical treatment.

**EPIDEMICS.**—Several reservations, particularly of those in the Southwest, have had visitations of measles, smallpox, chickenpox, mumps, scarlet fever, and influenza in an attenuated form. Some cases of sore throat with infection have also been present in a few communities.

Several deaths resulted from bronchial pneumonia following measles, but there were no fatal issues from any of the other diseases named in the preceding paragraph.

The epidemic situation with respect to these diseases was practically clear at the close of the fiscal year.

**TYPHUS FEVER.**—Typhus fever appeared on the San Juan Navajo Reservation about November 20, 1920, by introduction from a neighboring Republic. The disease occurred among the Indians, and, with the exception of Dr. Davis, a medical missionary of the Presbyterian Church, whose station was at Red Rock, and Dr. Grasslin, agency physician at Shiprock, both of whom died, it has

been confined to the Indians, there being 52 cases with 21 deaths, exclusive of the two cases among whites.

A number of physicians and nurses were detailed to combat the epidemic, and the United States Public Health Service effectively assisted, its representatives in the field being Passed Asst. Surg. C. E. Waller, State health officer of New Mexico, and Dr. Charles Armstrong, passed assistant surgeon.

The last case was reported on June 13, 1921.

The educational value to the Navajos of the campaign against typhus has been greater than the money outlay.

**ORGANIZATION.**—The health service at the close of the year consisted of one chief medical supervisor, six special physicians (eye, ear, nose, and throat), seven traveling field dentists, about 175 stationed physicians, including contracts; approximately 100 stationed nurses, 6 traveling nurses, and 87 field matrons.

It has not been practicable to fill all the nursing positions with trained nurses, but as they become available practical nurses will be replaced with graduates.

#### FARMING.

While many of the Indians engage in other industries, by far the greater number must look to agriculture for their support. Last year 49,962 Indians cultivated 890,700 acres of land, producing crops worth \$11,927,366, as compared with 36,459 Indians who cultivated 762,120 acres the previous year, the value of the crops being \$11,037,580. The comparatively slight increase in the value of the crops is owing to the fall of prices.

Advantage is taken of every means of stimulating the interest and enthusiasm of the Indians along agricultural lines, a few of which will be mentioned below.

**EXPERIMENTATION.**—Recognizing the benefit of experimentation, Congress makes a small appropriation each year for such purposes on the different reservations. This money is used in conducting experiments with different crops, plants, etc., with the view of developing varieties best suited to the conditions which prevail in a particular locality. The largest and most important farm of this nature is at Sacaton, on the Gila Reservation in Arizona, which is operated jointly by the Indian Service and the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The operation of this farm has been very successful and of great benefit not only to the Indians but to the whites as well.

**COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK.**—The States Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture has placed its facilities at our disposal for the benefit of the Indians. The county agents cooperate with the Indian Service farmers; representatives of the State agricultural colleges often visit reservations and give illustrated lectures on suitable topics appropriate to that particular vicinity, and boys' and girls' clubs have been organized on several reservations.

**INDIAN FAIRS.**—The spirit of competition is a strong incentive to success. Agricultural fairs are held in the fall of each year on many of the reservations, at which the Indians display farm products and live stock in competition with each other, premiums being given for the best exhibits. Most of the fairs are managed by the

Indians themselves, under the supervision of the superintendent, which furnishes them with practical experience in business organization.

The Indians also exhibit at county and State fairs, sometimes in open competition with the whites, where they have won numerous prizes.

Encouragement is given to these industrial displays and cooperation is sought from county and State agricultural associations. It is believed that such occasions may be the means of diverting the interest of the Indians from so-called Wild West shows and sensational round-ups, which offer little aside from old-time feats of barbarity that have no elevating effect upon the spectators but tend to impress the Indian that these performances receive popular approval.

#### STOCK RAISING.

The live-stock industry of the Indians, in common with like interests throughout the country, has during the past two or three years faced the most trying and disastrous period in its history. The severest drought ever experienced in the Southwest has prevailed in that region and seriously affected the interests of the Indian on all reservations. Similar conditions prevailed in Montana and other parts of the Northwest during the summer of 1918, and were followed by the most severe winter experienced in that locality. Reports received indicate, however, that the herds on several of the reservations came through these periods more satisfactorily than any of the other herds in the Northwest, and that the stock interests of the Indians there are now in exceptionally good condition. It is also understood that the calf crop this season is a good one.

These conditions have emphasized the need for conserving and protecting the range on Indian reservations in every way possible. These ranges are now overrun with large numbers of wild and worthless ponies, which should be disposed of, in order that the ranges may be available and utilized for more valuable stock. It is therefore proposed to adopt plans for ridding the various ranges of this class of stock and inaugurate a strenuous campaign to that end.

Arrangements are now being made for the distribution of the tribal herd on the Crow Indian Reservation under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stats., 751-754). Regulations and instructions were approved under date of June 7, 1921, in accordance with the provisions of that act, by which the Indians of that reservation who are competent to handle stock will receive their shares in stock and the other Indians will have their shares placed to their credit in cash. Many of these Indians have been very successful in handling their live-stock interests, and this action will no doubt materially aid them in their advancement along such lines.

During the year the Indians of the Jicarilla Reservation have been enabled to establish themselves in the sheep industry by reason of having about 12 head of sheep issued from the tribal herd to each member of the tribe, which provided each family with from 24 to 100 head, according to the size of the family. This has led them to resume their outdoor life and habits, with material benefit to their health, as well as to take an active interest in their industrial advancement. The results from the adoption of this policy on the Jicarilla

Reservation indicate that a similar policy can be adopted on other reservations to the decided benefit of the Indians. Under this policy the Indians of several of the reservations are now forming stock associations which have for their object the improvement of the grade of their live stock.

The dourine eradication work carried on in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry to rid the various reservations of diseased horses has been practically completed, with the exception of the reservations in Arizona and New Mexico, where proper handling of the work for one or two years longer would insure complete extermination of the disease.

Considerable attention has been given to the improvement of the dairy stock belonging to the Indians and the schools on the various reservations. Some of the schools now have the best dairy herds in their locality, from which the Indians desiring to engage in the dairy industry can be furnished first-class stock.

The Indians, in common with others engaged in the live-stock industry, are now facing the period of liquidation and adjustment in a manner indicating that their interests will be placed on a sound, permanent basis at an early date.

#### REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

The small appropriation of \$100,000 available for this purpose during the year has been of great benefit to the Indians. Under this plan Indians having no funds of their own have been provided with farming implements, seed, stock, and other articles, by the use of which they are assisted toward self-support.

In the Northwest, larger acreages have been placed in cultivation by the Indians this year than ever before. This is possible quite largely by the use of reimbursable funds. In the Southwest considerable like expenditure has been made for sheep and cattle. The following extracts from the reports of field officials will indicate the benefit which the Indians have already derived from the use of such funds and suggest the need of future expenditures of this nature.

SNOSHONE RESERVATION, WYO.—“On Tuesday I visited one Egan Bonatsle, of the Crow Heart district, who was once puttering around on 5 acres of ground but who now farms and farms well 75 acres. He has about \$800 worth of alfalfa this year and \$200 or \$300 worth of oats, in addition to potatoes and other vegetables for home use. He has been a liberal buyer under the reimbursable plan and is now fully self-supporting and is paying his agreements off by partial payments each fall when his crops are sold. I feel that reimbursable issues have gone a long way toward making this man self-supporting and comfortable when it could not well have been accomplished in the same length of time in any other manner.”

TONOTZ RIVER RESERVATION, MONT.—“These Indians have no individual Indian money except the comparatively small amount derived from sale of their cattle. Allotments have not been made and they must have some help in order to procure the farming equipment they need. Reimbursable funds expended here for farming equipment and for the mill have been of great benefit to them. Young men are maturing each year and the aid given in the past does not fill their needs. Many of those now able to farm are reasonably well equipped, but the need for reimbursable issues is not past.

There is much good land on the reservation not yet farmed and much can yet be accomplished toward making these people self-supporting if they have the implements and seed necessary. Without rentals, land-sale money, or other individual funds, I see no practical way of accomplishing this without reimbursable issues."

#### LEASING.

While it is the intention that each able-bodied Indian so disposed shall cultivate at least a portion of his allotment, on many of the reservations the acreage of agricultural land is greatly in excess of that which the Indians themselves will cultivate. In such cases it is the policy to lease the surplus land under the provision of existing law, sometimes for all cash, but more generally part of the consideration is in the shape of permanent improvements on the land, which become the property of the allottee upon the expiration of the lease. The maximum period for which allotted land can be leased is five years, except that irrigable land of this class may be leased for not to exceed 10 years. The recent law simplifies the execution of such leases by providing that the restricted allotments of any Indian may be leased for farm and grazing purposes by the allottee or his heirs, subject only to the approval of the superintendent.

#### INDIAN EMPLOYMENT.

The growing force of Indian activity is recognized in their persistent work throughout the year in whatever they could find to do, their readiness to turn from one gainful occupation to another exemplifying industry and resourcefulness. They worked in the expansion of the natural resources of the reservations, in oil wells, mining, road building, agriculture, etc. Fishing, also picking berries for personal use and for sale, occupied whole families in some localities. The wild-rice and maple-sugar industries added to the food supply and to the exchequer of Indians in the north-central regions. They gathered and sold roots having food and medicinal properties; they also contributed, as formerly, from their native arts articles of utilitarian and esthetic value, as canoes, makuks to hold maple sugar, and other articles of birch bark, baskets, beadwork, pottery, blankets, home-tanned pelts of animals, which find ready markets. The sheep industry engages the activities of many Indians, half of the population of one tribe being shepherds. One railway system found it profitable to continue to provide attractive workrooms for families of Indian artisans at stations along the line, where their handiwork sells readily. Forty Indians are digging a tunnel at one point.

In professional athletics the Indian continued to "make good" last year; a few found work in shops vending athletic goods. Several conducted summer camps for guests and acted as guides for tourists and in Boy Scout work. Thousands of dollars were earned by Indian students working in families as housekeepers, nurses, farm hands, in drying fruits and vegetables, and in the sugar-beet fields of many States. In the Arkansas Valley the vacation camp of Indian student beet-field workers was maintained, and as a vacation lesson in economics the boys paid their transportation and board and had spending money. A part of their earnings was deposited as a nucleus of a bank account. Purposeful recreation was provided. The Indian

schools, with their graduates, contributed last year teachers, carpenters, farmers, housekeepers, etc.; the automobile factories sent out skilled Indian mechanics, and each year a number of Indians have been placed in factories for such training. Indians are on the stage and in the professions doing well.

With productivity at a low ebb abroad and high prices at home, the problem of employment presses for solution, and it has been necessary in some localities to exert extraordinary effort to find work for Indians. Because the Indian is gradually becoming a literate race he is fitting in wherever work is available.

#### FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Substantial progress was made during the year in winding up tribal affairs. In the Creek Nation all allotments have been completed and members have been paid their pro rata shares of tribal funds, the unfinished business of that nation involving only the disposition of approximately \$244,000 worth of tribal property. In the Seminole Nation allotment work has been completed, members have been paid their pro rata shares of tribal moneys, and only \$25,100 worth of tribal property remains to be disposed of. The Cherokee tribal affairs have heretofore been entirely closed.

The largest and most valuable tribal property yet to be disposed of is the segregated coal and asphalt mineral deposits in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, of which 424 tracts remain unsold, which embrace an area of 379,281.46 acres. Owing to unsettled financial conditions, the unsold coal and asphalt minerals in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations were not offered for sale during the year. There also remains unsold 2,330 town lots.

There are 34,182 acres of land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations reserved by coal and asphalt lessees for mining purposes subject to lease by the Government for the benefit of said nations, except such portions thereof as are actually required by said lessees for mining purposes. During the year there has been collected as rental on this property a total of \$17,740.86.

The important remaining work relates to the individual affairs of some 18,500, known as the restricted class, or those having one-half or more Indian blood, from all of whose land restrictions have not been removed. In less than 10 years the restricted period as applied under existing law will expire. This should be a period of constructive effort as regards the education of children of school age, the determination of those actually competent to manage their affairs, the wise conservation of lands and funds of those remaining under restrictions, the sale or leasing of their lands and the careful disbursement of proceeds for improvement of homes and equipment to promote self-support, and the fullest encouragement toward self-reliance and industrial efficiency, if the extension of the trust period in a very large number of cases is to be avoided.

The cashier for the Five Civilized Tribes handled a total of \$19,853,181.54, including receipts and disbursements of all classes of funds.

Indian money belonging to individual Indians amounting to \$2,797,951.01 was expended for their maintenance, farms, buildings, live stock, and equipment. There was credited to individual Indian accounts the sum of \$6,990,738.25.

The restriction against alienation of the allotted lands of individual Indians was removed from 135,900.46 acres, involving 1,778 applications for removal of restrictions.

A Federal income tax of \$514,380.25 was paid by 340 restricted Indians, as compared with \$351,148.18 paid by 243 of this class in the preceding year.

At the local, county, and district fairs last year restricted Indians won the following prizes: One hundred and thirty-six first, 48 second, 6 third, and 1 fifth; at the Hughes County Free Indian Fair they won 61 first and 37 second, and at the Oklahoma Free State Fair, held at Muskogee, they won 4 first, 4 second, 4 third, 1 fourth, and 1 fifth prizes.

**OIL AND GAS IN THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.**—The abrogation during the fiscal year 1920 of the 4,800 acre limitation in the Five Civilized Tribes permitted all lessees holding the maximum acreage to obtain other leases and tended to increase oil and gas activities during the first half of the fiscal year 1921, resulting in an increase in revenue to the Indians during this period. However, the recent drops in the price of oil resulted in general depression of the oil industry. On January 1, 1921, the price of mid-continent crude oil was \$3.50 per barrel and reductions were made until it had reached \$1 per barrel. In February a number of pipe-line companies cut their runs 30 per cent, so that it was necessary to authorize the storage of oil taken from departmental oil and gas leases. The depression in the industry and consequent suspension of new operations has naturally had its effect upon the income of the Indians, derived from payments of bonus, rents, and royalties, the revenue from this source being considerably reduced. Most of the pipe-line companies are now taking 100 per cent of the oil from leases to which their pipe lines are connected and the prospects are brighter for the coming year.

On May 10, 1921, the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma, in the case of *Winona Oil Co. v. Barnes*, rendered an opinion which is to the effect that extensions of leases made by guardians of minors are invalid if made without competitive bidding.

On May 10, 1921, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, in the case of *Pearl Chisholm et al. v. Creek and Indians Development Co.*, rendered a decision holding that the spouse must join with the allottee in the execution of leases and modifications thereof in cases where such inherited tribal or allotted lands constitute the family homestead.

#### OIL AND GAS OUTSIDE THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES AND OSAGE NATION.

In February, 1921, oil was discovered by the Western States Oil & Land Co. in section 34, township 6 south, range 32 east, Crow Reservation, Mont., the well having a flow of approximately 200 barrels of heavy black oil. The new strike caused considerable excitement and interest and stimulated oil and gas activities on the reservation.

Under section 7 of the act of Congress approved June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. L., 751-753), mining leases on lands of the Crow Indians require the authorization of the tribal council, and on February 17, 1921, the business committee of the Crow Tribe of Indians revoked

the authority theretofore granted the superintendent to execute oil and gas mining leases on their lands, and the leasing of such lands has been suspended pending authorization by the Indians in council assembled.

Three oil and gas leases, covering 14,303.87 acres of land in the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., were approved. Oil has not been discovered on the reservation, but as the leases provide for immediate drilling operations the value of the lands for oil and gas purposes will be determined.

One hundred and sixty-six oil and gas leases, covering 13,803.43 acres of land in the Kiowa Reservation in Oklahoma, were sold. The amounts realized from bonus and advance royalties were \$135,216.12 and \$2,058.77, respectively. The average bonus per acre was \$9.80.

On November 13, 1920, the 4,800 acreage limitation as applied to the Indian reservations in the State of Oklahoma, exclusive of the Five Civilized Tribes, Osage Nation, and Kiowa Reservation, was modified so as to permit a lessee to thereafter acquire oil and gas leases on a total of 9,600 acres of restricted land. The modification of this rule enabled all those holding the maximum acreage to obtain additional leases, resulting in increased income to the Indians derived from payments of bonus and royalties. The depression in the oil industry, following the drop in price of crude oil, commencing about January 1, 1921, and the consequent curtailment of new operations, reduced the income from this source to an appreciable extent.

Oil development on the ceded portion of the Shoshone Indian Reservation in Wyoming has not heretofore progressed satisfactorily, due to lack of transportation facilities and pipe lines and litigation instituted by F. Chatterton and associates of Riverton, Wyo., against various lessees of departmental oil and gas leases. A compromise settlement was made whereby Mr. Chatterton and associates dismissed the suits and waived all rights in and to the lands embraced in said suits, in consideration of which a lease was executed in favor of Mr. Chatterton covering 2,400 acres of land within the ceded portion of the reservation, which lease, in addition to the usual rents and royalties, provided for the payment of \$72,000 bonus and extensive drilling operations. Due to the settlement of this troublesome litigation which has been holding back development in this field and the fact that large capital has become interested in the lands, conditions should materially improve during the coming year.

#### OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT, OSAGE RESERVATION.

Development of the oil and gas resources in the Osage Indian Reservation, Okla., during the fiscal year 1921 has been rapid, notwithstanding a scarcity of materials necessary to carry on drilling operations and other unfavorable conditions affecting the oil industry. It is estimated that during the calendar year 1920 Osage County produced more oil than any other county in the United States. In the early part of the calendar year 1921 the discovery was made of what is known as the Burbank pool on the west side of the reservation, where very little development work had heretofore been done. This new field already has more than 35 oil wells producing oil in large quantities.

Two sales of oil leases were held during the fiscal year—one on October 12, 1920, and the other on June 14, 1921. Approximately

36,000 acres were sold for lease at the sale in October for a bonus consideration aggregating \$3,993,750. At the sale held June 14, 1921, approximately 25,918 acres were sold for lease for a bonus consideration aggregating \$1,559,109. The tracts offered on the east side have always brought a much higher bonus than those offered on the west side until the June sale, when the average bonus for tracts on the west side was \$504.67 per acre and for those on the east side \$43.29 per acre. This difference in bonus offered for leases on the east and west sides of the reservation is probably due to the discovery of the Burbank pool mentioned above and the fact that all acreage limitations on the west side have been abolished.

Prior to November 18, 1920, the regulations governing the leasing of Osage land for oil and gas mining purposes provided that no person, firm, partnership, joint-stock association, or corporation would be permitted to acquire any interest in Osage land for oil purposes by lease, assignment, drilling contract, or otherwise in excess of 1,800 acres. On November 18, 1920, this provision was modified and the acreage which any one person, firm, partnership, etc., could acquire fixed at 20,000 acres on the east side. On the west side all acreage limitations were removed.

By the act of March 3, 1921 (Pub. No. 360, 66th Cong.), the act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539), which reserves to the Osage Indians in Oklahoma the oil, gas, coal, or other minerals in Osage County, Okla., until 1931, was amended to reserve to the Osage Tribe the minerals until 1946. This act authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior with the Osage council to offer for lease for oil and gas purposes all of the remaining portion of the unleased Osage land prior to April 8, 1931, of which there is approximately 1,000,000 acres unleased for oil, offering the same annually at the rate of not less than one-tenth of the unleased area. This act also gives the State of Oklahoma authority to levy and collect a gross production tax on all oil produced in Osage County. It also authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to pay an additional 1 per cent of the amount received by the Osage Tribe as royalties from production of oil and gas to Osage County, Okla., for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges therein. This extension of the mineral trust period has been urgently sought by the Osage Tribe for several years.

There was an oil production during the year of 20,625,127.40 barrels and an income of \$15,166,297.01 from royalties and bonuses on oil and gas.

#### PROBATE WORK IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA.

There is no more important functioning of the work of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs than that involved in the protection of the estates of minor Indians and in seeing that the property of decedents is conserved and descends to those who are justly entitled thereto.

A corps of legal representatives, known as probate attorneys, are maintained in that part of Oklahoma which was formerly the Indian Territory to look after the probate matters affecting restricted allottees or their heirs. The eastern part of Oklahoma, formerly the Indian Territory, consists of 40 counties, and in this area the work of the probate attorneys is performed, owing to the large Indian

population and the fact that these lands were allotted to the individual members of the Five Civilized Tribes. The territory was divided into 17 districts, with a certain designated town in each district as a headquarters for the probate attorney. The districts consist of from one to four or more counties, according to the amount of probate work in each county and the railroad facilities enabling the probate attorney to cover his district and attend the different county and district courts.

These attorneys have been the means of preventing much wasteful extravagance and incompetence by their supervision of probate cases, by checking reports of guardians, requiring new bonds, and in preventing losses to dependent Indian estates worth millions of dollars.

#### PROBATING ESTATES OF DECEASED INDIANS AND APPROVAL OF WILLS.

The probate work of the Indian Service is important because no inherited allotment can be sold or leased or a patent fee issued therefor until the heirs have been determined. Inasmuch as the law provides that departmental findings as to heirs shall be final, it is apparent that special care and consideration should be given to the evidence supporting each heirship case submitted and that so far as possible no heirs on either the lineal or collateral side should be omitted, since under existing legislation neither State nor Federal courts may review the heirship decisions of the Secretary of the Interior, except for mistake of law after the land has passed beyond the administration of the land department. In order properly to carry on this work, persons trained in the legal profession, especially in probate matters, are essential both in the field and in the office.

The annual appropriation of \$100,000 for probate work is reimbursable from a graduated scale of fees which range generally from \$15 to \$50, depending on the appraised valuation of a given allotment. No fee is charged where an estate is valued less than \$250. In case the Indian devises his lands, the same fee is charged for probating the will as if he had died intestate and his heirs formally determined. The combined effort of the field and office forces results in about 4,000 decisions annually, with a considerable amount of accompanying correspondence.

The year's work of determining heirs of deceased Indians and the consideration of wills of Indians or persons having interest in Indian trust property under provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), as amended by the act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678), progressed satisfactorily.

Final disposition was made of 3,889 heirship cases and 308 wills, 69 reopened cases, 10 cases in which former decisions were affirmed, and 82 modifications of former findings.

Eighteen claims against estates of deceased Indians were allowed. Cases of a miscellaneous character numbered 3,564. Sixteen examiners of inheritance were engaged in holding hearings on reservations and the public domain.

Number of letters written, 7,760.  
The aggregate of fees earned during the year, as authorized by the act of February 14, 1920 (41 Stat. L., 413), approximates the sum of \$98,070.

## IRRIGATION.

The ever-increasing population of the United States and its growing exports correspondingly augment the requirements for food production. These requirements demand that every acre of tillable land should be made to yield each year to the full extent of its possibilities.

Arid lands comprise much of the vast area of our West and Southwest, which in its original state was in most instances practically a barren waste, and included a considerable area of Indian reservations. Much of this territory, however, has been eliminated by the progressive development of Indian irrigation projects, which forcibly demonstrates the great advantage of artificial water to arid lands. Instances are recorded where such lands after reclamation have been enhanced in value \$400 to \$500 per acre.

The most notable of our products are those on the Yakima Reservation, in the State of Washington. The gross value of the crops raised during the year within the irrigation projects on this reservation is \$11,001,600, an increase over the previous year of \$1,001,600. While the general condition and surroundings of our other projects are not quite so favorable as those of the Yakima Reservation, reports show corresponding increases throughout in crop productions.

The irrigable area of the Wapato project on the Yakima Reservation is about 120,000 acres. We have a recognized prior right of 720 second-feet of water for this division, which is sufficient to irrigate approximately 70,000 acres. It has been the desire of the Indian Service to secure from the Reclamation Service the perpetual use of 250,000 acre-feet of water annually in addition to the said 720 second-feet of water now appropriated to the Wapato division. With this end in view, an agreement was had with that service providing for the diversion of flood or storage water in said amount during the irrigation season of each year, subject, of course, to prior existing rights. This agreement is of material benefit to this project.

An agreement having been previously reached with the white landowners in the Florence Casa Grande Valley as to a diversion of the available water for irrigation purposes from the Gila River, and the work of signing up white landowners desiring to come within this project having been completed, the arduous task of selecting the lands in white ownership, consisting of 27,000 acres, was taken up. The lands owned by those persons having subsisting water rights were given preference. The next in order were those persons owning lands who were members of the Casa Grande Water Users' Association in good standing. These two classes of persons completely exhausted the available area. There are 35,000 acres of land within the Gila Indian Reservation which comes within this project, making a total area of 62,000 acres which will be benefited by the project.

Advertisements were issued looking to the construction of the diversion dam under contract, but no satisfactory bids were received, those submitted being on a cost-plus or fixed-fee basis. Our appropriations for this work being limited and these bids carrying no assurance that the total cost would not greatly exceed the limit placed thereon by Congress, namely, \$250,000, it was not deemed advisable to accept any of the offers. Due to these conditions and the fact that the two-year period within which the construction should begin would expire on May 1, 1921, it was decided on January 3,

1921, that construction of the dam be undertaken by "force account," under the immediate supervision of Assistant Chief Engineer C. R. Olberg, of the Irrigation Service, this bureau.

Actual work on the construction of the dam was begun in February, and while many adverse conditions were encountered, nevertheless the work has progressed very rapidly; and on June 23 Engineer Olberg wired that the main slab under existing conditions would probably be completed by July 4. Upon its completion the bulk of the work is over and the danger of any damage resulting from unexpected floods passed. This dam will be of material benefit to both the Indians and whites in that part of the State of Arizona.

The appropriation act for the fiscal year 1922 provided \$150,000 for the construction of a diversion dam across the Big Horn River, Crow Indian Reservation, Mont. Due to the extreme drought, immediate work on the dam was imperative if the crops for this season were to be furnished water. To meet the exigency a joint resolution making the money for this purpose immediately available was approved by the Congress on May 6, 1921. Work was thereafter promptly begun on the dam, and the crops in the aggregate of three-fourths of a million of dollars have been saved.

Considerable concern has been manifested by several outside parties of the State of Idaho interested in effecting an arrangement for the enlargement of the Fort Hall irrigation project to include certain lands in white ownership.

The impression seems to prevail among many people that there is much more water available than is necessary for the Fort Hall project as now constituted. Information of the office indicates that the total acreage that can be served by the present project when it is repaired and partially reconstructed is about 54,000 acres. The present supply of water is sufficient to irrigate in addition thereto about 10,000 acres.

It is the desire to cooperate with these interests where cooperation is possible, to the end that every drop of available water be used upon the lands susceptible to economic irrigation. Supervising Engineer Dietz was therefore instructed to cooperate with the State engineer of Idaho in obtaining data to enable a thorough study of this matter for the purpose of determining some feasible plan which will work justice to all concerned.

There are several methods of securing water for irrigation purposes, such as damming rivers, pumping from underground reservoirs, or impounding flood waters. The first has been longest used and is the most general. Pumping water has been resorted to with satisfactory results and in some localities is the best if not the only means of supply. This is particularly true in the Navajo country where water is especially scarce. During the past year a great number of wells have been driven which have proven satisfactory and have been the means of adding considerable area to the grazing range.

## ALLOTMENTS.

The allotment work on the Gila River Reservation in Arizona was completed and schedules containing 4,869 selections of irrigable and nonirrigable land, embracing approximately 90,000 acres, were approved. These allotments consist of 10 acres of irrigable land and

10 acres of nonirrigable land. The allotment work on the Umatilla Reservation in Oregon was continued, and a total of 798 allotments were approved, embracing approximately 61,000 acres. On the Bad River Reservation in Wisconsin 545 allotments were made and approved, embracing approximately 12,000 acres. These allotments contain 20 acres each, and are supplemental to allotments previously made under the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 582-605). On the Lower Brule Reservation in South Dakota, 20 allotments were approved, embracing approximately 3,200 acres, and on the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota, 194 allotments were approved, embracing approximately 32,000 acres. In addition to the foregoing, allotments have been made and approved during the year on other reservations as follows:

Reservation.	Number of allotments.	Area.
		Acres.
Colorado River, Ariz.	92	920.00
Fallen, Nev.	17	170.00
Walker River, Nev.	1	30.00
Warm Springs, Oreg.	1	170.00
Klamath, Oreg.	3	479.17

The surplus lands of the Blackfeet Reservation in Montana have been allotted under the act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 3-16). These allotments consist of 828 original allotments of approximately 320 acres each, and 3,485 additional allotments of approximately 80 acres each. The schedules containing these allotments have been received but not yet approved.

Allotments have been made to the Camp McDowell Indians in Arizona, consisting of 221 allotments of grazing land of approximately 100 acres each, embracing lands on the camp McDowell Reservation, and 227 allotments of irrigable lands on the Salt River Reservation containing approximately 5 acres each. No action has yet been taken on the allotment schedule pending a thorough investigation of the entire Camp McDowell situation. This investigation has been ordered. It is the purpose of the office to see that the property rights of the Camp McDowell Indians are fully protected and that everything possible is done to promote their best interests.

A schedule of 358 allotments to the heirs of deceased persons on the Crow Reservation, Mont., was received on June 20. The allotments aggregate 160 acres each; no action has yet been taken on this schedule.

**PUBLIC-DOMAIN ALLOTMENTS.**—There were 417 allotments made and approved on land on the public domain in various States. These comprise an area of approximately 66,720 acres and were made in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), as amended. During the previous fiscal year the regulations governing public-domain allotments were amended so that an Indian woman married to an Indian man, who has himself received an allotment on the public domain or is entitled to one, is eligible to file an application in her own name, provided she is otherwise qualified. A considerable number of new applications have been filed by applicants having that status and a large number

of applications made by Indian wives, heretofore rejected, have been reinstated and approved.

**APPRAISEMENT AND REAPPRAISEMENT OF SURPLUS RESERVATION LANDS.**—During the year many applications for appraisement and reappraisement of surplus reservation areas, subject to homestead disposition, were made under authority of the act of June 6, 1912 (37 Stat., 125).

**EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIOD.**—The period of trust was extended by order of the President on allotments made to the Chippewa Indians of the Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn., to the Pala and Sycuan Mission Indians of California, to the Kickapoo Indians in Kansas, and to the Indians of various tribes residing on the public domain, wherein the period of trust would otherwise expire during the calendar year 1921. An order was also obtained extending the period of trust on land patented to the Agua Caliente Band of Indians in California, which would otherwise have expired during the year 1921.

**THE OMAHA CASES.**—By a decree of the United States Supreme Court April 11, 1921, in the Omaha allotment cases, the decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, was affirmed. The court held, in effect, that Hiram Chase, jr., Mary Gilpin, and other applicants, are not entitled to allotments of land on the Omaha Reservation under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 630). This decision opens the way for carrying into effect the provisions of the act of May 11, 1912 (37 Stat., 111).

From the foregoing it will be seen that work in progress and largely completed during the year covered more than 7,000 allotments and a landed area of nearly a million acres. This kind of development is of special importance and should be extended as rapidly as constituted facilities will permit, because there is nothing better for the average Indian, as there are few things better for most men, than to own enough land to provide a settled homestead that will yield, if need be, through the owner's labor the means of self-support.

#### REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS AND LAND SALES.

During the year there were issued to competent Indians 1,692 patents in fee, and sales were approved to purchasers of Indian lands covering 1,208 tracts containing 135,893 acres, in which patents were to be issued.

Certificates of competency were issued for 451 tracts containing 128,350 acres, and restrictions were removed from 42 tracts containing 1,850 acres.

In issuing patents in fee to Indians many were issued under the so-called "declaration of policy" to Indians of one-half or less Indian blood without any further proof of competency.

This practice, however, has been discontinued, and in all cases involving the issuance of patents to Indians, the practice is now to require a formal application and proof of competency.

A number of cases involving the prosecution of persons under section 5 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and the recovery of lands illegally conveyed, and also the abatement of taxes illegally levied and assessed against Indian trust lands, have been disposed of or settled.

During the year there has been a great falling off in the number of land sales and in the acreage sold, owing to the general depres-

sion in business conditions and the financial stringency. For these reasons also the prices obtained have in most cases been lower than those received in 1920; and in many instances it has been found necessary, with the consent of the Indians interested, to extend the time of payment on the notes of the purchasers.

A number of tracts of land have been purchased for Indians with their trust funds, and in these cases the abstracts of title have been examined in this office, and in case the Indian interested was regarded as not competent to handle his affairs, a restriction as to future alienation except with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior has been included in the deed.

#### FARMING AND GRAZING LEASES.

Under the act of Congress dated June 25, 1910 (36 Stats. L., 855), allotted Indians who are holding their lands under trust patents are authorized to lease the same for a period not to exceed five years under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Under these regulations allottees at various agencies have been classified as competent and noncompetent, the competent being permitted to transact the business incident to making their own leases and collecting their own rentals. In the case of incompetent Indians leases of lands are negotiated in the agency office and the rentals paid through the superintendent.

In order to eliminate as far as possible the extra handling of leasing work and the routine transmission of papers to the office, superintendents and others in charge of allotted Indian lands were early in the year authorized to grant certificates of competency to Indians who were properly qualified to negotiate leases. This has resulted in a considerable saving in clerical work and such applications for this privilege are not now sent to the bureau for action.

Under the act of February 14, 1920 (41 Stat. L., 408-415), the department was authorized and directed to charge a reasonable fee for the work incident to the sale, leasing or assigning of tribal or allotted Indian lands, the same to be collected from vendees, lessees, or grantees and covered into the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. Regulations were accordingly promulgated which fixed a fee of \$5 for each lease or sublease. This fee in some cases was found to work a hardship, and by order of May 27, 1921, the department directed that in all farming and grazing leases a fee of but \$1 be charged where the total rental is not more than \$100; a fee of \$2.50 where such rental is not over \$250; and \$5 where the total rental is more than \$250.

A further saving and reduction in the amount of official work was effected by an item in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. L., 1225-1232), which requires that all farming and grazing leases thereafter entered into shall be subject only to the approval of the superintendent or other officer in charge of the reservation where the land is located—this provision not to apply to the Five Civilized Tribes. Regulations were promulgated March 3, 1921, under the foregoing act, which required superintendents to approve and retain at the agency all leases of the character indicated, except that in cases where disputes or contests arise that he is unable to adjust satisfactorily, he shall submit all the facts and evidence with a copy of the lease to the office for settlement.

#### AS TO INDIAN COMPETENCY.

The general course of treaties, agreements, and legislation has been in line with the purpose of reserving definite areas of land as tribal estates and of allotting therefrom as rapidly as possible freeholds in severalty, with the aim of inducing by this transfer of tribal to individual holdings a departure from old communal traits and customs to self-dependent conditions and to a democratic conception of the civilization with which the Indian must be assimilated if he is to survive.

In the process of allotting lands to the Indians, and the sale of such surplus as they do not need, many reservations have acquired a mixed population of both Indians and whites which has hastened local self-government, public schools, and other social, civic, and industrial benefits to the backward race.

Various reservations indicate this evolution, and some are now practically merged with white settlements and show but little racial divergence in the prevailing customs and activities. There are, it is true, a few exceptions to this transforming process, as in some semiarid portions of the Southwest where tribal relations must largely continue until existing physical conditions have been changed. The Navajo country is the most conspicuous of these exceptions and for some time to come will call for exceptional consideration, particularly as regards education, health, and such industrial advancement as the physical character of the country will permit. But the general out-work of the reservation system, with certain curable defects, is in the right direction.

As is well known, the law provides for issuing to the Indian a trust patent upon the land allotted to him, which exempts it from taxation and restricts him from its sale or encumbrance until he is declared competent to manage his business affairs, when he may, upon application, receive a patent in fee and be free to handle or dispose of his land the same as any white citizen.

It is doubtful if a satisfactory method has been found for determining the competency upon which to base a termination of the trust title. Applications for patents in fee have too often been adroitly supported by influences which sought to hasten the taxable status of the property or to accomplish a purchase at much less than its fair value, or from some other motive foreign to the Indian's ability to protect his property rights.

Notwithstanding the sincere efforts of officials and competency commissions to reach a safe conclusion as to the ability of an Indian to manage prudently his business and landed interests, experience shows that more than two-thirds of the Indians who have received patents in fee have been unable or unwilling to cope with the business acumen coupled with the selfishness and greed of the more competent whites, and in many instances have lost every acre they had. It is also true that many of the applications received for patents in fee are from those least competent to manage their affairs, while the really competent Indians are in large numbers still holding their lands in trust. It is evident to the careful observer that degree of blood should not be a deciding factor to establish competency, as there are numerous instances of full-bloods who are clearly demonstrating their industrial ability by the actual use made of their land and who are shrewdly content with a restrictive title thereto that exempts them

from taxation. At the same time the instances are far too frequent where those of one-half or less Indian blood—often young men who have had excellent educational privileges—secure patents in fee, dispose of their land at a sacrifice, put most of the proceeds in an automobile or some other extravagant investment, and in a few months are "down and out," as far as any visible possessions are concerned.

The situation, therefore, suggests the need of some revision of practice as a check upon the machinations of white schemers who covertly aid the issuance of fee patents in order to cheat the holders out of their realty, and as a restraint upon those who are not so lacking in competency as in the disposition to make the right use of it, and also as a stimulant to the thrifty holder of a trust title to accept the entire management of his estate with the full privileges and obligations that follow.

The well-known purposes of the Government are to fit the Indian for self-support and to protect his interests while doing so, and then to expect him to do his best toward independent living. The Government should not be expected to shirk its trust. It should not be made easy for young men to squander their substance and drift into vagrancy, nor for successful landholders to remain under restrictions not justified by their qualifications for citizenship.

It is hoped to find a way through which the competency of an applicant for a patent in fee can be tested by actual accomplishments on his land or in the particular industry in which he may be engaged, such as the maintenance of himself and family, if married, in a fair degree of comfort for a definite period prior to his application, so that not only the ability but the inclination and ambition to exert it will be evidenced and constitute a determining element. The same principle also argues that this standard of competency should bar an extension of the trust period to every energetic Indian who is getting ahead year after year, proving himself a capable farmer, stock grower, or a thrifty provider for his family in some vocation, and because of this ability to manage well his affairs should gladly assume the full rights and obligations which the issuance of a patent in fee confers. In all such instances of unquestionable competency consideration might well be given to the matter of determining the individual interests in tribal property and turning over to these progressive Indians their full share of the tribal estate.

#### SEGREGATION OF TRIBAL FUNDS ON FINAL ROLL.

The act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 591), and June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 9), provide that the funds of any Indian tribe, if susceptible of segregation, may be distributed among the members thereof upon the preparation and approval of a final roll. Under authority of the acts mentioned, final rolls have been approved or are in process of preparation on the following reservations: Crow and Flathead, Mont.; Fort Hall, Idaho; Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Osage, Kiowa, Otoe, Ponca, and Pawnee, Okla.; Rosebud, Sisseton, and Yankton, S. Dak.; and Spokane, Wash.

The practice is to pay the shares of competent Indians to them for expenditure as they see fit, and to place the shares of noncompetents and minors to the credit of their respective accounts, subject to the individual Indian money regulations.

#### INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEY.

The year ended showed a decided increase in the disbursement of individual Indian money. This is partly accounted for by the policy of disbursing their funds to returned soldiers who ask for the same, and the fact that there were more competent Indians and therefore larger sums were turned over to them than heretofore. The continued high prices in some sections of the country, the numerous crop failures, and the tight money market in general made it necessary to expend larger amounts than usual for the benefit of the older Indians.

In many cases it necessitated the selling of Liberty bonds, which were held in trust for various Indians, in order to provide them with the funds needed to purchase food, clothing, and the proper farming equipment to enable them to work their allotments.

On the whole the Indians have made good use of their money. A great many of them have purchased comfortable houses or have made improvements to their old ones. They have also invested largely in cattle and modern farming implements.

In regard to minors, while the general policy of conserving their funds has not been changed, it has been found necessary and advisable in some cases to allow the disbursement of their money for the purchase of land and cattle and the payment of tuition at colleges or automobile schools. In the first-named purchases the deed to the realty is made in their names and the cattle are branded with their individual brands. In other cases their funds have been used to pay traveling and hospital expenses when medical treatment was deemed necessary by a reputable physician.

#### DEPOSITARIES FOR INDIAN FUNDS.

The demand for depositaries for Indian moneys continued through most of the year despite the fact that receipts from land sales at some agencies were much below what they would have been had the money market been easier. Deposits amounting to \$6,345,800 were authorized for 258 banks. At some agencies, owing to decreased receipts, it was necessary to reduce the deposits to meet current disbursements and in a number of instances to discontinue some banks as depositaries.

Due to the great demand for money by banks, better interest rates have been procured on Indian funds than during any previous period, the average rate in some localities being 5 per cent, and at one agency practically all the time deposits are earning 6 per cent.

The number of bonds or renewals of bonds approved during the year was 1,840, representing a total amount of \$38,560,306. As a margin of 5 per cent and in some cases 10 per cent must be allowed to cover interest as it accrues the deposit under these bonds is, of course, considerably less.

Considering the large number and wide distribution of banks which carry Indian deposits it was perhaps inevitable, in a period of such general financial strain as the country has been experiencing, that there should be a few of these depositaries among the banks which closed their doors during the year. It is gratifying to report, however, that in some instances the closing was only temporary, and that

the sureties on the bonds of the banks permanently closed paid in full both principal and interest.

#### PURCHASE AND TRANSPORTATION OF INDIAN SUPPLIES.

A pronounced change in market conditions occurred within the year. The early months showed a continued scarcity of supplies and material with consequent high prices, which condition, under the pressure of the so-called "buyer's strike," reversed itself very decidedly during the closing months, bringing about lower prices in many lines, much to the relief of this service. The change likewise was apparent in the increased competition secured through advertisements. Competition on Government purchases is a fairly accurate barometer of commercial conditions, for, if business is good on the outside, there is apparently little desire to supply the Government, unless the volume is large, but when, as for the past several months, business is at a standstill, then interest in Government orders is awakened. This service has benefited accordingly.

The opening of bids and awarding of annual supply contracts took place as usual in the spring of 1920, at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco, also at Washington, D. C., on coal, beef, pork, mutton, and oleomargarine, and in the fall at Chicago on dried fruit, canned goods, cereals, flour, and other products.

The regular list of supplies was purchased in the spring of 1920, except where the reaction in prices had not definitely taken place, as with sugar, shoes, linseed oil, and numerous other items. By a careful analysis of market conditions later purchases were made at a considerable saving. To illustrate, sugar at the usual time of buying was quoted in New York at approximately 23 cents per pound; by holding off it was purchased for December delivery at 7.74 cents and for February delivery at 7.5 cents per pound, a saving of approximately \$90,000. Linseed oil, offered in June, 1920, at \$1.35 per gallon, was purchased in March, 1921, at an average price of 85 cents, a saving of approximately \$9,760. Sole and harness leather were bought later in the season at a saving of approximately \$4,000. The larger part of the leather shoes were not bought until they were actually needed. In the fall, after a third advertisement, when prices had dropped approximately 25 per cent, they were contracted for at a net saving of about \$13,000.

Field officers ordered for the year only those items and in such quantities as they felt were absolutely vital to the successful operation of their plants. Reserve supplies since the outbreak of the war have gradually been depleted, until a surplus now exists at the end of the year at few, if any, places. Such surplus as exists and is not required at the point where located is transferred to other places where the supplies can be used. It seems, therefore, that the quantities called for by the field officers, generally speaking, have about reached the minimum status.

The surplus of other departments, particularly the War and Navy Departments and the United States Shipping Board, has been drawn on whenever reported on any items or class of items for which this service was in the market. Many thousands of dollars' worth of material and supplies have thus been obtained during the fiscal year 1921 and several prior years, and this cooperation will continue with

any other department for the purpose of disposing of surplus Government property.

The effort to deliver supplies to the schools and agencies at a certain time was in some instances made secondary to buying when the market was right. Field officers realizing this economic gain have cooperated splendidly. Little trouble was experienced in getting cars, and shipments once started reached their destinations in a reasonable time. The warehouses, particularly in Chicago, had difficulty in obtaining proper help, but toward the end of the year this condition was somewhat improved.

#### FORESTRY.

About July 1, 1920, the abnormal demand for timber products that had existed for many months began to weaken, and within three months from that date the sale of manufactured products became very difficult. During the remainder of the calendar year 1920 there was no marked decline of prices, but the sale and shipment of products steadily declined. Early in the year 1921 manufacturers began to offer the lower grades of stock at greatly reduced prices, and during the first six months of the year the market became continuously weaker.

The suspension of shipments during the last months of 1920 and the subsequent reduction of prices below the actual cost of production of a large portion of the lumber then in the hands of manufacturers resulted in the closing of many mills manufacturing logs cut on Indian reservations and a resultant abandonment of logging, or a great curtailment of operations, on nearly all contract areas.

Large sales of yellow pine at very satisfactory prices were made on the Jicarilla and Klamath Reservations, and a sale of white and Norway pine, cedar, and other products on allotments of the Nett Lake Reservation proved exceptionally advantageous to the Indians. However, the demand for stumpage has been very light during the greater part of the year and comparatively few offerings of timber have been made.

The improvement of telephonic communication on reservations, begun early in 1920, has been continued through the year, as has also the systematic valuation survey of the Klamath Reservation. It is expected that the Klamath forest survey will be completed during the working season of 1922, and the Service will then be in possession of reliable and complete data as to forest resources and land classification on this extensive reservation. Special attention has been given to a study of lumber production costs for the purpose of obtaining complete data for use in stumpage appraisals and price readjustments. Very satisfactory progress has been achieved in this direction. Several mill scale studies have been conducted and substantial advancement made in the collection of photographic illustrations of forestry operations on Indian reservations.

The forest-fire situation was particularly acute in Washington and Montana during July and August, 1920, and unusually heavy expenditures were incurred on the Colville and Flathead Reservations in efforts to control the fires. The damage to timber and grazing would have been much greater except for the effort and funds thus expended.

The steady expansion in timber sales on Indian reservations during the past decade has resulted in the receipt of an income that has enabled the service to establish the Indians in various enterprises on the Flathead, Fort Apache, Jicarilla, Klamath, Menominee, Mes-calero, Red Lake, Tulalip, and other reservations of incalculable value to the advancement of the Indians industrially, socially, and morally.

#### RAILROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

During the year no important railroad right of way has been applied for or granted. However, the local and State highway authorities have continued their activities in providing new and improved roads across Indian lands, and approximately 80 permits for the opening of such roads have been issued.

Several applications for water-power sites are pending before the Federal Water Power Commission under the act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. L., 1063), but no projects of importance affecting Indian lands have as yet been approved.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Good roads constitute one of the most important factors of progress among the Indians as well as the whites. Congress makes no general appropriation for work of this nature on the Indian reservations. It therefore becomes necessary to draw upon our regular appropriations for the support and civilization of the Indians, except in the comparatively few cases where specified appropriations have been made for particular reservations. Such appropriations were available during the year, as follows: For roads on the Hoopa Valley Reservation, Calif., \$10,500; the San Juan Reservation, N. Mex., \$11,000; and the Taholah Reservation, Wash., \$17,025; for bridges on the Leupp Reservation, Ariz., \$3,500; the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., \$10,000; and the Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak., \$25,000; and for roads and bridges on the Red Lake Reservation, Minn., \$10,000; the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak., \$25,000; and the Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., \$25,000; a total for all purposes of \$137,025.

The two bridges near the Leupp Agency, Ariz., for which appropriations were made two years ago (one across the Canyon Diablo, and the other across the Little Colorado River), were completed during the year. The appropriation of \$10,500 on the Hoopa Valley Reservation, Calif., was for continuing work on the road from Hoopa to Weitchpec which was begun several years ago. It is expected that this work will be completed during the present year. It will open up a hitherto almost inaccessible country and connect with the county road system off the reservation. The appropriation of \$11,000, at San Juan, N. Mex., was for the completion of the highway from Gallup to the Mesa Verde National Park across the Navajo and San Juan Reservations. This road has been completed. The appropriation of \$25,000, at Cheyenne River, S. Dak., was to cover our part of the cost of a bridge across the river of that name in conjunction with the Bureau of Public Roads and the State highway commission under the Federal aid road act, the total cost being approximately \$119,000.

The expense of road work on other reservations was met from the regular support appropriation, the largest amount being expended at Crow, Mont., and Uintah and Ouray, Utah. Indian labor is largely employed, which assists in their support to this extent.

#### THE FEDERAL WATER POWER ACT.

A number of applications have been filed under the Federal water power act of June 10, 1920, the provisions of which, it is believed, will give greater encouragement to water power development. Careful attention has been given to the subject with such preliminary work as has been practicable, and it is expected that definite progress will be made during the coming year.

#### METALLIFEROUS MINERALS.

Operations under section 26 of the act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 31), while still in their infancy, promise a good income to the Indians. A rich silver mine has been discovered on the San Juan Reservation in New Mexico. A number of good copper prospects have been discovered on some of the reservations. The most important and most promising claims are probably those located on asbestos deposits in the San Carlos and Fort Apache Indian Reservations in Arizona. Judging from the known field it is by no means improbable that the values will run very high, so as to bring many thousands of dollars in royalties to the Indians.

The Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1921, contained an amendment to section 26 of the act of June 30, 1919, supra, directing that wherever the term "metalliferous" occurs in said act of June 30, 1919, it shall be defined and construed to include magnesite, gypsum, limestone, and asbestos. The amendment is a legislative interpretation of the word "metalliferous," and inasmuch as it has been considered that magnesite, gypsum, limestone, and asbestos were nonmetalliferous minerals, the amendment so far as authorizing the mining of these minerals is concerned is retroactive to the date of the original act of June 30, 1919, and validates mining locations covering such minerals made prior to March 3, 1921.

#### PUEBLO INDIAN PROBLEM.

The condition of the Pueblos with respect to their land titles and the encroachment of squatters is one that has proved very troublesome in the past.

Last year a plan was formulated whereby the Department of Justice is to cooperate with the special attorney appointed for the Pueblos in removing trespassers and quieting the title of the Indians to their lands.

A number of suits had been filed, some quite recently, not only for the purpose indicated but to determine the right of the Indians who use water from irrigation ditches which the whites have appropriated.

The Attorney General of the United States has appointed an attorney to represent his office in the matter of Indian litigation, etc., who will have an office in Santa Fe, N. Mex. He has been instructed

to investigate thoroughly all Pueblo Indian titles, including the original grants, surveys, history of individual holdings, disputes concerning water rights, and in fact to make a comprehensive report upon which can be based a request for legislation, if the same is deemed necessary, which will give justice to the Indians or the settlers.

#### INDIAN CLAIMS.

Congress has enacted legislation providing for certain Indian tribes to take alleged valuable claims against the Government to the Court of Claims for adjudication.

Under the jurisdictional act of May 26, 1920 (41 Stat. L., 623), the Indians of the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., have had several councils, but the matter of selecting a suitable tribal attorney or firm of attorneys to present their claims to the court has not as yet been definitely settled.

Under the act of June 3, 1920 (41 Stat. L., 623), authorizing the Sioux tribes to have their claims heard by the Court of Claims, a council of delegates from each of the bands of the Sioux was held December 15-17, 1920, at Fort Thompson, S. Dak., on the Crow Creek Reservation, which submitted the names of several attorneys. The firm of Messrs. Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight, of New York City, was authorized to enter into contract with these Indians, which contract was approved February 25, 1921.

Subsequently Hon. Charles E. Hughes, who had become Secretary of State, withdrew from the firm, which was then reorganized under the name of Rounds, Schurman & Dwight.

At a conference held with the Sioux tribal delegates June 22, 1921, at Omaha, Nebr., the representatives of the law firm mentioned notified the Indians that they desired to withdraw from the case and have their contract canceled.

Considerable work has already been accomplished toward obtaining evidence on behalf of the Indians, and upon the selection of other attorneys and the completion of a new contract with these tribes the work of formally presenting their claims to the Court of Claims will be pushed.

#### SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The national prohibition act has made it more difficult for Indians to obtain intoxicating liquor, and the resulting benefit to them will no doubt be augmented as the enforcing machinery of the general prohibitory legislation becomes more effective. As yet, however, the protection of the Indians from intoxicants is largely a problem distinct from national prohibition and is in need of direct attention from this service. Such attention has been given to the fullest extent practicable under appropriations by Congress for that purpose, which for some time past have been materially reduced each year. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1919 was \$160,000, for the current year \$35,000. Such special officers and facilities as can be provided are distributed in localities where violations of law are most persistent, and prosecutions are found to be principally necessary against bootleggers and moonshine stills. This work is always more successful where full support is given to the Indian Service by the local and State officials.

#### INDIANS, AND STATE BONUSES FOR SOLDIERS.

The passage of an act by the New York State Legislature providing bonuses for soldiers of that State who served in the World War has given rise to a question that will probably be of interest to Indians in other States which have enacted similar legislation. For a time the State bonus commission of New York was doubtful of its right to include the reservation Indians who had served in the war as beneficiaries under the law referred to, because of decisions to the effect that such Indians were not citizens and not amenable to the State law. But in the opinion of the attorney general of that State, Indian soldiers of the State, otherwise qualified, are entitled to the bonus.

#### PENSIONS FOR INDIAN SCOUTS WHO SERVED IN INDIAN WARS.

Pensions are provided for Indian scouts by the pension act of March 4, 1917. Many scouts and their widows have made claim for pension under this act since its passage and a great many Indian scouts who served during the Indian wars have been awarded pensions by reason of their scout service. Indians who have claims under the pension act are given every assistance in the preparation and presentation of the claims. The Indian scouts now have many claims pending or in the course of preparation.

#### COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES.

Indian Service employees throughout the country are assisted in the preparation and presentation of their claims to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission on account of injuries sustained while in the performance of their official duties. The Federal compensation act has proved to be of great benefit to Indian Service employees who are not able to continue their regular work for the Government because of injury. The dependents, in case of the death of the employee, are likewise assisted in the submission of their claims.

#### CITIZENSHIP FOR INDIAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

A number of Indian soldiers have taken advantage of the opportunity for United States citizenship presented to them by the act of November 6, 1919, providing that Indian soldiers and sailors who served in the World War and have been honorably discharged may be granted citizenship by courts of competent jurisdiction.

#### CIVIL AND CRIMINAL SUITS INVOLVING INDIAN LANDS.

Information has been filed and indictments found against various persons for procuring the signatures of Indians to deeds affecting title to Indian lands held in trust by the United States for allottees, or their heirs, in violation of section 5 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stats. L., 855); also, information has been filed against groups of persons, involving transactions in Indian trust lands, and indict-

ments have been found in such cases under section 37 of the United States criminal code for conspiracy to defraud the United States. Action in these cases, which are awaiting trial, is the result of investigations by United States Indian inspectors of complaints made by Indians and others, the evidence adduced being placed in the hands of the Attorney General. In a few instances, where it appeared that the person procuring an Indian's signature to a deed or mortgage believed the land was unrestricted, and that there was no intention to violate the law, a reconveyance was accepted and no other action taken.

Civil suits have been filed and property recovered, of which Indians have been deprived through fraud or through illegal taxation, a recent case being the United States v. Yakima County, Washington, et al., involving land purchased for Indians with funds held in trust by the United States and land conveyed with restriction against alienation. A number of similar cases will soon be sent to the Attorney General for appropriate action unless efforts now being made by the office to settle out of court are successful. Some counties have already refunded amounts illegally assessed and paid, and in one case the office has been able to recover land from the holder of the tax deed.

#### DEFRAUDING OTTAWA AND CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MICHIGAN.

Early in the month of June the United States district attorney for Grand Rapids, Mich., brought to trial a full-blood Ottawa Indian of Michigan, Dr. William Jones Masqueskey, alias Petoskey, who had been arrested and indicted for illegally and fraudulently collecting moneys from the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan while claiming to be a Government official connected with the Indian Service. He was placed on trial June 13, charged with using the mails to defraud and with impersonating a Government official. The evidence showed that he had collected from \$1,000 to \$2,000 from these citizen Indians while posing as an agent or officer of the Indian Bureau, and that he was clearly guilty as indicted. It was also shown that he had served 20 years in the Michigan State penitentiary for forgery and other crimes; and as the evidence adduced was overwhelmingly against him, he pleaded guilty and ere this has probably been sentenced.

It is hoped that his arrest and conviction will put a stop to the practice of a number of Indians, especially in Wisconsin and Michigan, in collecting moneys from these citizen Chippewa and Ottawa Indians.

#### FISHING IN RED LAKE, MINN.

During the World War, under the special need of increased production of food, a cooperative arrangement was made with the Minnesota State game and fish commissioner, working in connection with the Minnesota Public Safety Commission, for the taking of fish from Red Lake within the Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minn. By this arrangement, opportunity for employment of Indians was provided, the food supply to the nation was increased, and a rev-

enue provided to the Red Lake Tribe on account of the fish taken. In addition to the benefits above mentioned, the State of Minnesota made a large profit from these fishing operations in Red Lake during the year 1918. Approximately 825,446 pounds of fish were taken from the lake from October 15, 1917, to January 1, 1919. Operations were also conducted in 1919 and 1920, the agreement for these years limiting the quantity to be taken at 500,000 pounds for the year.

During the current calendar year, 1921, fishing operations have been continued and recently authority was granted to increase the amount that may be taken during the year from 500,000 to 800,000, the increase being largely to allow many of the Indians to continue fishing to the close of the season and in view of representations that this fishing is the only means of support for a large number of old Indian men and women.

#### LIBRARY.

The Indian Office has a working and reference library of some 3,000 volumes which is being built up for the purpose of convenience not only to its employees but to the various historians and historical societies throughout the United States, and comprises publications concerning Indian history, customs, biography, etc. It contains a series of volumes relative to Indian laws and usage which have been compiled from time to time until there are 122 books of approximately 1,000 pages each. Law books pertaining to the supervision of Indian lands, moneys, and other property interests form a portion of the library for the special use of the law clerks of the office.

During the past year considerable time has been given to the compilation of a card catalogue of the publications relating to the American Indians and kindred subjects. Some of these publications are books contained in the office library, some have come to the notice of the office through other channels, and a large number are congressional documents. These have all been indexed in such a manner that they are of assistance to the correspondents, clerks desiring information upon any one subject, whether the individual Indian, the tribe, or special topics of interest relating to the work. As the files of the office increase, this index becomes more valuable as an aid in quickly locating important reports, investigations, precedents, and information of a technical character, and thus facilitates appreciably all administrative activities as well as inquiry from outside sources.

EXHIBITS.—A small but excellent collection of exhibits, containing pottery, basketry, and other samples of Indian craftsmanship, makes the library one of the attractive places of the office in which the visitor is very often interested. Some of the pottery and basketry are excellent specimens of their class.

#### THE BUREAU'S WORKERS.

The Indian Service has not fully recovered from disturbing war conditions that caused a definite shrinkage in what may be termed the "permanent working force." There are still too many temporary

employees, but it is becoming much easier to fill positions from applicants certified by the United States Civil Service Commission than at any time for several years past. The most difficult to obtain in this manner are physicians and trained nurses, particularly the latter. The continuing shortage of experienced teachers throughout the country also has its effect upon a most important branch of our service, although the necessity for temporary employment is considerably reduced.

Of the number of employees retired under the act approved May 22, 1920, 24 were eligible for annuities and five were not entitled to such benefit because they had served less than 15 years at the age of retirement. Of those who reached the age of retirement, 32 were retained on duty under the provisions of section 6 of the law. It may be added in this connection that, under a decision of the Civil Service Commission, any person employed in an excepted position or appointed under a noncompetitive examination by obtaining a classified status through a regular competitive examination may be given credit for time previously employed in computing the length of service rendered under the retirement act. This should work to the advantage of many intelligent and progressive Indians who are now filling excepted positions or are employed under a noncompetitive examination granted because of Indian blood, and should be an inducement to them and to others to secure a classified status through the necessary competitive tests.

The reclassification of the departmental civil service is receiving consideration in Congress that seems to foretell enacted legislation on this subject in the near future. Probably the most important object sought is uniform compensation for work of the same kind wherever performed, and if nothing further were accomplished this result would be of great stabilizing value to all activities affected, including those of the Indian Bureau, and should lead to more permanency in our field personnel, even if the law were not at once applicable to that body of workers. This bureau has at times felt embarrassment through withdrawals from its service because of more attractive remuneration for practically the same character of work performed in other branches of the Government.

There are now in the office and field of the Indian Service fewer employees than for some years past, and in view of postwar needs for the strictest economy of public funds, the number will not be allowed to exceed the imperative demands of all matters arising out of the relations of the Government's wards. This many-sided and largely human task deals with both individuals and groups and requires a wide range of knowledge and experience. To carry it forward we must have not only administrators but teachers, lawyers, physicians, nurses, mechanics, farmers, accountants, and a corps of inspectors for special and confidential duties, together with many others for chiefly nontechnical work, whose combined service touches every phase of the peculiar life we are endeavoring to prepare for successful assimilation with the white man's civilization. These men and women are with little exception faithful, capable, loyal, and often self-sacrificing workers, whose average annual salary of but little over \$800 strongly suggests an interest in their work not measured by money alone.

### THE HELPFUL MISSIONARIES.

No report of important and promising conditions among the Indians should fail to acknowledge the constant labors of the Christian missionaries. From the heroic days of John Eliot amid the Puritan settlements and the coming of the Franciscan friars to the far Southwest, there has been among the Indians a devoted and widening achievement by these faithful teachers of the spiritual conceptions that must hold a fundamental place in our civilization. It is impossible to see how the purposes of the Government, free as they have been and must remain from sectarian alliances, could have succeeded as well as the record shows without the cooperation given by the dauntless faith and works of the missionary.

Among the outstanding facts of Indian progress must be written to-day the more than 600 missionary workers, with an even larger number of churches, and over 100,000 church-going Indians.

Governmental administration must indeed count itself fortunate in having the assistance of men and women whose best powers, and often their lives, are freely given for the moral ideals of Christian citizenship.

### COURT DECISIONS.

*Annie Harris et al. v. Harry H. Bell et al. (decided by the United States Supreme Court November 16, 1920).*—By this suit certain conveyances of lands allotted in the name and right of a Creek Indian after his death were assailed. Held that the heirs received the lands as an inheritance from the deceased allottee and not as a direct allotment to them. Held further that the power of the Secretary of the Interior to examine and approve or disapprove a conveyance made prior to May 27, 1908, under the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137), was not taken away by the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stats., 312).

*George G. LaMotte et al. v. the United States (decided by the United States Supreme Court January 24, 1921).*—This was a suit by the United States to enjoin certain parties from asserting or exercising any right under certain leases obtained from individual Osage Indians without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Held that the action of the courts below was correct in enjoining the defendants (appellants here) from asserting or exercising any right under leases of restricted lands given by individual Osages without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and from negotiating or procuring other leases of the same class without conforming to the regulations prescribed. Held further that leases of restricted lands belonging to minor allottees or minor heirs given by guardians with the sanction of the local courts, in which guardianships were pending, required the approval of the Secretary. Held further that leases covering restricted lands given by parents on behalf of minor allottees or minor heirs where the parent has received a certificate of competency or where the parent is a white man, require the approval of the Secretary. Held further that restrictions are removed from property disposed of by will approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

*State of Oklahoma v. the State of Texas, defendants; the United States of America, intervenor (decided by the United States Supreme*

*court April 11, 1921*).—This was a suit in equity brought in the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court by the State of Oklahoma against the State of Texas to establish the true boundary line between those States where it follows the course of the Red River from the one hundredth degree of west longitude to the easterly boundary of Oklahoma. The court found that the matter was res judicata, as the result of a former decree of the Supreme Court in the case of the *United States v. The State of Texas* (162 U. S., 1), wherein it was decided that the treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain fixed the boundary along the southern bank of the Red River. This case has a bearing on the claims of Indians of the Kiowa and Comanche Tribes, now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, as to riparian rights extending to the center of the stream or to the southern bank of the said river.

*C. R. Privett et al. v the United States et al. (decided by the United States Supreme Court April 18, 1921)*.—This suit was brought by the United States in virtue of its interest in maintaining the restrictions and safeguarding the Indians in the possession and enjoyment of the lands allotted out of the tribal domain. Held that no stipulation, contract, or judgment rendered in suits to which the Government is a stranger can affect its interests. Held also that the reliance on a decision in a prior suit wherein the Government did not appear is ill-founded, and that the deeds running to Privett were void because one of the heirs, a minor, was born after March 4, 1906, and the Secretary of the Interior had not approved the deeds.

*Mike Blanset v. Oscar Cardin, as guardian of Jesse Daylight, minor, et al. (decided by the United States Supreme Court May 16, 1921)*.—Mike Blanset, a white man, brought suit to have himself declared to be owner of an undivided one-third interest in all lands and other property of which his wife (a deceased Quapaw allottee) died seized or possessed; also to declare void the will of his wife and its approval by the Secretary of the Interior. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States and presented as its ultimate question the accordance or discordance of the laws of Congress and the laws of the State of Oklahoma. It was held that it was the intention of Congress that this class of Indians should have the right to dispose of the property by will under act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stats., 378), free from restrictions on the part of the State as to the portions to be conveyed or as to the objects of the testator's bounty, provided such will was in accordance with the regulations and met with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

*Anchor Oil Company v. W. H. Gray, F. D. McDonnell, Chas. Egan et al. (decided by the United States Supreme Court June 1, 1921)*.—This was a suit in equity involving the ownership of a leasehold estate for oil and gas mining purposes in a Creek allotment, Oklahoma. Held that the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to approve and thereby confirm oil and gas mining leases made by full-blood Creek allottees upon their allotment derived from section 2 of the act of May 27, 1908, did not cease at the time of the death of the allottee by reason of the provisions of section 9 of the same act. (35 Stats., 315.) Held further that the validity of the lease being conditioned upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, such approval might be given at any time either before or after the death of the allottee so far as the rights of the heirs and those claiming

under them with notice were concerned. The approval when given related back and took effect as of the execution of the lease. Held further that the filing of a lease given by an allottee in the office of the superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes for transmission to the Secretary of the Interior constituted notice to all parties thereafter claiming under said allottee or his heirs.

*The United States v. Geo. E. Bowling et al. (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States June 1, 1921)*.—This was an action by the United States to recover the possession of a tract of land in Oklahoma with damages for its detention and use for several years. The point involved was whether the court below erred in excluding as evidence an exemplified copy of a decision by the Secretary of the Interior determining the heirship of those in whose interest the suit was brought. Held that the lower court erred in sustaining the objection of the introduction in evidence of the Secretary's determination of heirship, and that by reason of supplemental acts of Congress contained in the Indian appropriation bills the right of the Secretary of the Interior to determine Indian heirs extended to restricted as well as trust allotments, although the former was not specifically mentioned in the act of June 25, 1910. (36 Stats., 855.) Judgment reversed and case remanded for a new trial.

#### LEGISLATION.

On February 6, 1921, an act conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in the Osage civilization-fund claim of the Osage Indians against the United States was approved.

Congress also passed an act amending the act of Congress of June 28, 1906, entitled "An act for the division of the lands and funds of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma." This act extends the mineral trust period on Osage lands for a period of 15 years from April 7, 1931, or until April 8, 1946, and provides that the unleased portion of the Osage Reservation shall be leased prior to April 8, 1931, offering the same annually at the rate of not less than one-tenth of the unleased area. By this act all members of the Osage Tribe are declared to be citizens of the United States. Homestead allotments shall not be subject to taxation prior to April 8, 1931, if held by the original allottee. The act also provides for quarterly payments to competent Osage Indians. A portion of the funds of minors shall be deposited in bank or invested in Government or State bonds. The State of Oklahoma is authorized to levy and collect a gross production tax on oil and gas produced within the Osage Nation, and a further tax of 1 per cent of the amount received by the tribe as royalties from production of oil and gas is to be used for the construction and maintenance of roads in Osage County only.

An act providing for the allotment of lands within the Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont., was approved March 3, 1921. This act confers citizenship upon all Indians receiving trust patents under the provisions of the act, and the allottees shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State in which they reside. Mineral lands may be allotted, but the minerals remain tribal property. Lands are set aside for school, agency,

and mission purposes, as well as for parks and water-power sites. Provision is made for the construction of necessary irrigation projects. The sum of \$270,000 is appropriated for carrying out the provisions of the act.

The annual Indian appropriation act, approved March 3, 1921, appropriates from the Federal Treasury the sum of \$9,761,554.67, segregated as follows: Treaty appropriations, \$906,620; gratuity appropriations, \$7,257,440.67; and reimbursable appropriations, \$1,597,485. The amount of \$2,716,921.50 is authorized to be expended from various Indian funds, a portion of which is to be paid out per capita to certain tribes of Indians. For health work \$375,000 is appropriated; for new buildings at the Indian school, Phoenix, Ariz., \$50,000 is appropriated; \$25,000 is available for road construction on the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., between the Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks; and \$17,500 is made available for expenses in connection with certain Osage tax suits now pending in the Federal courts.

Legislation enacted in the Indian appropriation act amended the act authorizing the leasing of Indian lands for the mining of metalliferous minerals so as to include magnesite, gypsum, limestone, and asbestos. Authority is granted for the leasing of lands of Indian allottees for farming and grazing purposes, subject only to the approval of the superintendent or other officer in charge of the reservation where the land is located. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept reconveyances to the Government of privately owned and State school lands, and relinquishments of valid homestead entries or other filings, including Indian allotment selections, within any township of the public domain in San Juan, McKinley, and Valencia Counties, N. Mex., and to permit lieu selections by those surrendering their rights so that the holdings of any claimant within any township wherein such reconveyances or relinquishments are made may be consolidated and held in solid areas.

#### CONCLUSION.

As a closing word, it is a satisfaction to acknowledge among the employees of the bureau, both in the office and field, a spirit of loyalty and earnest endeavor that carries assurance of agreeable and successful working relations.

It is also a special pleasure to have received your cordial support and to feel that wise suggestions from your office are available at any time.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. BURKE, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

#### STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1921.

(Figures compiled from reports of Indian school superintendents, supplemented by information from the 1920 Census for localities in which no Indian Office representative is located.)

Grand total.....	340,838
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101,506
By blood.....	73,519
By intermarriage.....	2,822
Freedmen.....	25,165
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	239,332

#### INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES.

Alabama.....	405	Nebraska.....	2,520
Arizona.....	43,519	Nevada.....	10,940
Arkansas.....	106	New Hampshire.....	44
California.....	12,725	New Jersey.....	99
Colorado.....	785	New Mexico.....	23,287
Connecticut.....	150	New York.....	6,031
Delaware.....	2	North Carolina.....	11,524
District of Columbia.....	37	North Dakota.....	9,240
Florida.....	152	Ohio.....	152
Georgia.....	125	Oklahoma.....	119,431
Iaho.....	4,017	Oregon.....	6,938
Illinois.....	194	Pennsylvania.....	358
Indiana.....	125	Rhode Island.....	165
Iowa.....	312	South Carolina.....	314
Kansas.....	1,498	South Dakota.....	23,152
Kentucky.....	57	Tennessee.....	56
Louisiana.....	1,006	Texas.....	2,110
Maine.....	539	Utah.....	1,549
Maryland.....	32	Vermont.....	24
Massachusetts.....	550	Virginia.....	822
Michigan.....	7,540	Washington.....	3,151
Minnesota.....	12,958	West Virginia.....	7
Mississippi.....	1,412	Wisconsin.....	10,404
Missouri.....	171	Wyoming.....	1,764
Montana.....	12,557		

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Total population.....	340,838	1106,568	1,106,030	708,264	1,117,383	164,081	46,181	82,406
Alabama: Not under agent.....	406							
Arizona.....	43,519	21,541	21,998	71,019	22,806	65,184	181	184
Camp Verde—Mohave Apache.....	458	265	217	181	272	484		19
Colorado River Agency—Mohave Chemshuvert.....	1,124	638	501	447	677	1,043	19	62
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache.....	2,551	1,247	1,304	1,251	1,270	2,443	26	78
Havasupai School—Havasupai.....	159	108	51	53	100	138		
Kalbar Agency—Kalbar Paiute.....	110	58	52	50	80	110		
Leupp School—Navaho.....	1,291	665	626	801	490	1,291		
Moqui School.....	4,995	2,564	2,372	2,313	2,088	4,995		
Moqui (Hopai).....	2,280	1,189	1,047	1,088	1,200	2,280		
Navajo.....	2,790	1,375	1,395	1,355	1,415	2,790		
Navajo School—Navajo.....	11,200	5,365	5,915	6,803	4,664	11,100	90	1
Phon School.....	6,227	3,086	3,161	2,614	4,613	6,227		
Maricopa (Gila River).....	375	182	145	124	141	375		
Phon (Gila River).....	4,120	2,080	2,120	1,720	2,400	4,120		
Papago.....	1,758	874	879	750	1,000	1,758		

<sup>1</sup> Includes 25,405 freedmen and 2,822 intermarried whites.

<sup>2</sup> Correct as reported by superintendents.

<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes, and Indians not under agent.

<sup>4</sup> 1920 Census.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1921—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.	
						Full blood.	More than half.
Arizona—Continued.							
Salt River School.....	1,279	682	597	567	712	1,279	
Maricopa.....	97	52	45	30	41	97	
Mohave-Apache.....	214	118	96	79	135	214	
Pima.....	968	512	456	438	530	968	
San Carlos School.....	2,620	1,392	1,228	1,119	1,501	2,693	27
Apache.....	2,545	1,352	1,193	1,089	1,456	2,518	27
Mohave.....	75	40	35	30	45	75	
Bells School—Pajago.....	4,573	2,361	2,212	2,055	2,518	4,573	
Truxton Canon School—Walapi.....	420	214	215	174	255	420	9
Western Navajo School.....	6,463	2,986	3,477	2,739	3,724	6,463	
Moqui (Hopi).....	307	162	145	166	141	307	
Navajo.....	5,982	2,732	3,250	2,477	3,485	5,982	
Patute.....	174	72	102	76	98	174	
Arkansas: Not under agent.....	106						
California.....	12,725	6,472	6,253	4,633	7,792	7,660	2,721
Bishop School.....	1,389	670	719	535	851	1,284	6
Mocche.....	45	27	21	8	40	48	
Patute.....	1,205	679	626	469	735	1,162	6
Shoshoni.....	176	94	72	61	75	144	52
Digger Agency—Digger.....	274	142	132	94	180	40	224
Fort Bidwell School.....	571	282	289	219	352	552	9
Digger.....	5	2	3	2	3	2	3
Patute.....	210	118	92	95	114	210	
Pit River.....	356	162	194	121	255	340	9
Fort Yuma School.....	973	522	451	365	608	968	31
Cocopa.....	134	76	64	68	66	134	
Yuma.....	839	452	387	297	542	834	5
Greenville School.....	3,001	1,492	1,509	1,028	1,973	1,473	424
Concow, Digger, and Washo Residing district—various tribes.....	783	409	344	203	550	363	214
Hoopa Valley School.....	2,248	1,063	1,165	825	1,423	1,110	210
Hoopa Valley School.....	1,780	892	888	532	945	521	560
Bear River.....	25	17	8	14	11	7	9
Crescent City.....	50	22	28	10	40	14	21
Kel River.....	125	74	51	64	61	32	38
Hupa.....	525	271	254	258	267	163	170
Klamath River.....	562	287	306	298	337	185	190
Lower Klamath.....	363	167	196	168	195	95	110
Smith River.....	97	54	43	50	47	25	27
Mission.....	2,828	1,489	1,339	1,015	1,812	2,208	280
Mission Indians.....	1,374	731	643	467	907	1,113	167
Cuyapaipe.....	7	3	4	1	7	7	
Laguna.....	3	2	1	1	2	2	
La Posta.....	9	3	6	4	5	8	
Mazatlan.....	63	25	38	19	44	52	11
Captain Granio.....	146	79	67	60	86	125	21
Inala.....	36	18	18	13	23	30	
La Jolla.....	223	120	103	78	145	217	6
Los Coyotes.....	107	52	55	41	65	107	
Mesa Grande.....	207	113	94	60	117	75	58
Paiute.....	67	27	30	19	38	56	
Pechanga.....	217	110	107	68	159	172	28
Rincon.....	149	73	76	61	98	97	52
San Fancisco.....	3	2	1	1	1	1	
Syquan.....	47	20	21	24	28	41	6
Volcan.....	180	97	83	88	99	90	44

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1921—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.	
						Full blood.	More than half.
California—Continued.							
Round Valley School—Concow, Ukte, and others.....	1,009	983	926	842	1,067	1,680	11,069
Tule River School.....	437	226	211	190	247	423	14
Auberry Burrough.....	149	74	75				
Tule River.....	138	67	71	190	247	423	14
Tule River.....	150	85	65				
Colorado.....	785	401	384	382	403	767	18
Southern Ute School—Capote and Mocha Ute.....	329	167	162	143	186	311	
Ute Mountain School—Capote and Mocha Ute.....	456	234	222	239	217	456	
Connecticut: Not under agent.....	159						
Delaware: Not under agent.....	12						
District of Columbia: Not under agent.....	37						
Florida: Seminole.....	452	220	228	199	253	437	13
Georgia: Not under agent.....	125						
Iaho.....	4,017	2,079	1,968	1,661	2,456	2,951	500
Coeur d'Alene.....	615	304	311	241	374	420	94
Kalispel.....	80	42	38	29	51	87	101
Kootenai.....	133	66	67	46	87	133	
Fort Hall School.....	1,759	918	841	684	1,073	1,279	307
Bannock and Shoshoni Skull Valley.....	1,710	895	815	666	1,044	1,230	307
Fort Lapwai School—Nex Percé.....	1,430	699	731	561	869	1,039	180
Illinois: Not under agent.....	194						
Indiana: Not under agent.....	125						
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox.....	342	177	165	169	173	342	
Kansas.....	1,498	786	712	785	713	737	363
Potawatomi.....	1,498	786	712	785	713	737	363
Iowa.....	339	176	163				
Kickapoo.....	266	140	126				
Potawatomi.....	800	424	376	785	713	737	363
Sac and Fox.....	83	46	47				
Kentucky: Not under agent.....	67						
Louisiana: Not under agent.....	636						
Maine: Not under agent.....	330						
Maryland: Not under agent.....	32						
Massachusetts: Not under agent.....	530						
Michigan.....	7,593	609	567	474	702	134	538
Mackinac Agency—L'Anse, Vieux Desert and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa.....	1,176	609	567	474	702	134	538
Not under agent—Sisseton, Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others.....	6,417						
Minnesota.....	12,998	6,522	6,446	7,024	5,944	2,465	5,667
Leech Lake School.....	1,798	922	876	801	997	995	714
Chippewa at Leech Lake.....	800	398	402				
Cedar and White Birch.....	468	246	242	801	997	986	714
White Oak Point.....	510	278	268				
Pipestone School.....	408	211	197	192	216	197	152
Métowakston Sioux.....	208	117	146	140	163	192	80
Birch Cooley-Sioux.....	106	54	51	52	63	63	37

\* Estimated.

† 1920 Census.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1921—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Minnesota—Continued.								
Red Lake School.....	3,630	1,798	1,832	1,892	1,738	1,180	1,293	1,157
Red Lake Chippewa.....	1,540	773	767	811	729	749	387	404
Chippewa at Fond du Lac.....	1,150	600	550	610	534	74	676	500
Grand Portage.....	351	148	203	171	180	7	185	189
Nett Lake.....	889	277	312	294	295	350	175	61
White Earth School.....	7,132	3,591	3,541	4,139	2,993	83	3,508	3,541
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa.....	2,852	1,445	1,407					
Mille Lac (removal).....	1,347	649	693					
Otter Tail Pillager.....	885	431	451					
Gull Lake (Miss.).....	483	256	227					
Mille Lac (Miss. non-removal).....	296	145	141	4,139	2,993	83	3,508	3,541
Pembina Pillager.....	486	268	218					
White Oak Point.....	318	155	163					
Leech Lake Pillager.....	222	133	189					
Fond du Lac (removal).....	115	68	47					
Cass and Winnibigoshish.....	68	38	30					
Mississippi: Choctaw Indians.....	1,412	681	731	705	707	1,412		
Missouri: Not under agent.....	1,171							
Montana.....	12,587	6,422	6,165	6,030	6,557	6,312	2,561	3,714
Blackfeet School—Blackfeet.....	3,007	1,537	1,470	1,604	1,403	1,275	800	932
Crow Agency—Crow.....	1,714	873	841	761	983	1,114	289	341
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead.....	2,613	1,339	1,274	1,156	1,457	609	345	1,459
Fort Belknap School.....	1,229	659	570	573	650	710	170	349
Assiniboine.....	653	357	290	284	369	365	101	187
Grosventre.....	576	302	274	289	287	345	69	162
Fort Peck School.....	2,113	1,069	1,044	1,121	992	1,052	490	581
Assiniboine.....	777	385	392	1,121	992	1,052	490	581
Yankton.....	1,336	684	652					
Rocky Boy Agency—Rocky Boy Band.....	470	245	225	212	258	268	292	
Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne.....	1,411	700	711	603	808	1,284	75	52
Nebraska.....	2,530	1,330	1,190	1,199	1,321	1,638	173	359
Omaha School—Omaha.....	1,425	740	685	716	709	1,044	11	280
Winnnebago School—Winnnebago.....	1,065	590	505	483	512	594	307	100
Nevada.....	19,940	5,483	5,457	3,272	7,668	8,628	1,387	923
Fallon School.....	459	237	222	128	331	440	19	
Palute at Fallon.....	352	187	165	88	264	315	7	
Lovelocks.....	107	50	57	40	67	95	12	
Fort McDermitt School—Palute.....	297	162	145	99	198	261	10	6
Moapa River School—Palute.....	120	65	55	44	76	111		9
Nevada School—Palute.....	545	279	286	220	325	337	3	
Reno special agent.....	8,000	4,000	4,000	2,250	5,750	5,900	1,200	900
Scattered.....	15,000	2,500	2,500	1,500	3,500	3,500	750	750
Palute.....	1,400	700	700					
Shoshoni.....	1,000	500	500	750	2,250	2,400	450	150
Washo.....	600	300	300					
Walker River School.....	848	426	422	231	617	730	118	
Palute.....	484	240	244	231	617	730	118	
Palute (Masson Valley).....	362	184	178					
Washo.....	2	2						

Estimated scattered Indians in Nevada, Oregon, and California under Reno jurisdiction.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1921—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Nevada—Continued.								
Western Shoshone School.....	671	344	327	300	371	629	32	10
Hopi.....	1		1					
Palute.....	249	129	120					
Shoshoni.....	352	175	177	300	371	629	32	10
Shoshoni Palute.....	69	40	29					
New Hampshire: Not under agent.....	144							
New Jersey: Not under agent.....	199							
New Mexico.....	23,287	11,906	11,321	10,925	12,362	22,892	377	18
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache.....	694	317	277	261	333	594		
Mescalero School.....	628	309	319	275	333	584	26	18
Mescalero Apache.....	453	217	236	194	259	409	20	18
Fort Sill Apache (removal).....	175	92	83	81	94	175		
Northern Pueblos.....	1,801	917	884	872	929	1,650	151	
Nambe.....	113	59	54	37	76	98	15	
Picuris.....	104	52	52	41	63	90	14	
Pojuaque.....	5	5	3	4	4	3	1	
San Ildefonso.....	104	57	47	47	57	93	11	
San Juan.....	439	226	213	217	222	392	47	
Santa Clara.....	332	172	190	173	159	296	36	
Taos.....	595	290	305	293	300	575	20	
Tesque.....	106	50	58			48		
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho.....	2,500	1,300	1,440	1,361	1,436	2,800		
San Juan School—Navaho.....	7,000	3,500	3,500	3,400	3,600	7,000		
Southern Pueblos.....	6,800	3,606	3,194	3,081	4,719	6,751	49	
Navaho.....	361	174	157	182	179	361		
Pueblo.....	6,439	3,432	3,007	2,899	3,540	6,390	49	
Zuni School—Pueblo.....	1,863	1,040	823	800	1,063	1,863		
New York.....	6,053	3,077	2,976	2,546	3,507			6,053
New York Agency.....	6,053	3,077	2,976	2,546	3,507			6,053
Cayuga.....	183	85	98	64	119			183
Oneida.....	254	127	127	90	164			254
Montauk.....	30	15	15	15	15			30
Onondago.....	550	284	266	159	361			550
Pocahontas.....	29	10	10	10	10			29
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations).....	1,613	797	816	810	803			1,613
Saraca (Allegany).....	943	467	476	406	537			943
Seneca.....	1,375	708	670	542	633			1,375
Seneca (Tonawanda).....	522	282	240	200	322			522
Shinnecock.....	200	100	100	100	100			200
Tuscarora.....	363	205	158	120	243			363
North Carolina.....	11,824	1,318	1,138	1,255	1,201	933	774	699
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee.....	2,456	1,318	1,138	1,255	1,201	933	774	699
Not under agent.....	9,368							
North Dakota.....	9,240	4,640	4,600	4,621	4,619	4,685	951	4,204
Fort Berthold School.....	1,202	590	612	589	613	842	322	38
Arikara.....	418	202	216	204	214	259	153	6
Grosventre.....	521	255	265	260	261	374	125	22
Mandan.....	263	132	131	125	138	209	44	10
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux).....	959	502	457	432	527	558	265	136
Standing Rock School—Sioux.....	3,457	1,708	1,751	1,530	1,927	2,527	364	566
Turtle Mountain School—Chippewa.....	3,622	1,842	1,780	2,070	1,552	158		3,464

1920 census.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1921—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Ohio: Not under agent.	1,152							
Oklahoma.	119,481	59,007	58,968	18,770	19,206	33,880	15,450	46,736
Cantonment School.	730	395	335	324	406	645	42	43
Arapaho.	211	117	94	94	117	196	7	8
Cheyenne.	519	278	241	230	289	449	35	35
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.	1,214	623	591	512	702	829	159	226
Arapaho.	453	253	230	512	702	829	159	226
Cheyenne.	731	370	361					
Kiowa Agency.	4,707	2,326	2,381	2,446	2,261	1,834	1,990	893
Apache.	179	87	92					
Comanche.	1,661	835	826	2,446	2,261	1,834	1,990	893
Kiowa.	1,632	794	845					
Wichita and affiliated bands.	1,152	571	581					
Apache (Geronimo's Band).	83	49	34					
Osage School—Osage.	2,136	1,089	1,047	850	1,280	774	1,372	(1)
Pawnee School.	2,458	1,232	1,226	1,311	1,147	1,197	660	601
Pawnee.	749	369	380	362	387	531	84	134
Otoe and Missouri (Otoe).	260	253	267	225	235	324	97	139
Ponca (Ponca).	686	337	349	353	333	190	451	45
Kaw (Kansas) (Ponca).	379	194	185	227	152	79	28	27
Tonkawa (Ponca).	51	39	45	44	40	73		112
Seeger School.	761	377	384	332	429	709	50	2
Arapaho.	141	65	76	65	76	121	20	2
Cheyenne.	620	312	308	267	353	588	30	
Seneca School.	2,231	1,087	1,144	1,231	1,000	1,118	479	1,634
Eastern Shawnee.	100	72	88	87	73	2	31	121
Modoc.	40	18	22	26	14		40	
Ottawa.	273	147	126	177	96		11	261
Seneca.	515	244	271	323	192	13	283	214
Wyandot.	504	266	238	238	266		25	479
Pocahontas—Miami (citizen).	383	181	212	230	163	18	74	301
Quapaw.	346	159	187	180	196	84	7	235
Shawnee School.	3,738	1,878	1,860	1,764	1,974	1,020	315	2,403
Absentee Shawnee.	545	282	263	245	300	434	91	20
Citizen Potawatomi.	2,288	1,145	1,140	1,085	1,203		47	2,241
Mexican Kickapoo.	194	104	90	72	122	187	7	
Sac and Fox (Sac and Fox).	634	314	320	335	299	357	135	142
Iowa (Sac and Fox).	77	30	47	27	50	42	35	
Five Civilized Tribes.	101,500					26,774	10,393	40,634
Cherokee Nation.	41,824					8,705	4,778	23,424
By blood.	36,432							
By intermarriage.	286					8,705	4,778	23,424
Delawares.	187							
Freemen.	4,919							
Chickasaw Nation.	10,956					1,515	966	3,823
By blood.	5,659					1,515	966	3,823
By intermarriage.	545							
Freemen.	4,662							
Choctaw Nation.	26,828					8,444	2,473	9,882
By blood.	17,488					8,444	2,473	9,882
By intermarriage.	1,651							
Mississippi Choctaw.	1,600							
Freemen.	6,029							

1 1920 census.

2 Does not include Five Civilized Tribes.

3 Included with mixed, more than half.

4 1916 report.

5 Estimated.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1921—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed bloods.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Five Civilized Tribes—Contd.								
Creek Nation.	18,761					6,858	1,698	3,396
By blood.	11,952					6,858	1,698	3,396
Freemen.	6,809							
Seminole Nation.	3,127					1,254	478	409
By blood.	2,141					1,254	478	409
Freemen.	986							
Oregon.	6,608	3,258	3,350	2,857	4,061	3,239	2,377	992
Klamath School—Klamath, Modoc, Palute, and Pit River.	1,152	545	607	516	636	601	143	318
Siletz School.	1,155	608	547	478	677	318	383	454
Siletz—Confederated Siletz.	448	234	214	201	247	211	194	43
Grande Ronde.	322	172	150	161	161	95	180	38
Fourth section allottees—Various tribes on public domain in western Oregon.	385	202	183	116	269	12		373
Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.	1,124	621	600	436	688	442	662	
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, Palute and others.	977	481	496	377	600	688	280	
Scattered Indians formerly under Roseburg, on public domain.	2,200	1,100	1,100	750	1,450	1,100	880	220
Pennsylvania: Not under agent.	358							
Rhode Island: Not under agent.	106							
South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawba, Cherokee, Oneida, and others.	1,304							
South Dakota.	23,159	11,637	11,522	10,341	12,818	12,990	4,644	5,610
Cheyenne River School—Blackfoot, Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux.	2,785	1,441	1,344	1,331	1,454	1,610	465	710
Crow Creek School—Lower Yanktonal Sioux.	945	450	495	425	520	692	138	115
Flandreau School—Flandreau Sioux.	288	155	133	114	174	165	122	1
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux.	536	287	239	234	292	251	94	161
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux.	7,267	3,648	3,619	2,945	4,322	4,666	1,274	1,377
Rosebud School—Rosebud Sioux.	5,466	2,707	2,759	2,382	3,064	3,210	643	1,613
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.	2,392	1,250	1,142	1,191	1,201	800	796	796
Yankton School.	3,490	1,699	1,791	1,719	1,771	1,505	1,112	873
Yankton Sioux.	1,955	961	994	1,034	921	905	670	380
Santee Sioux.	1,163	564	599	480	653	498	320	355
Ponca.	372	174	198	205	167	102	142	128
Tennessee: Not under agent.	156							
Texas: Not under agent.	2,110							
Utah.	1,559	779	780	699	860	1,422	83	64
Goshute Agency.	328	169	160	131	197	321		7
Shivwits School—Palute.	104	47	57	38	66	104		
Uintah and Ouray Agency.	1,127	563	564	530	597	997	83	47
Uintah (Ute).	449	218	231					
Uncompahgre Ute.	421	212	209	530	597	997	83	47
White River Ute.	257	133	124					
Vermont: Not under agent.	124							
Virginia: Not under agent.	822							

1 1920 census.

2 Estimated.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1921—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed bloods.	
						Full blood.	Half or less.
Washington.....	8,151	4,072	4,079	3,438	4,713	4,971	1,622
Colville School—Confederated Colville.....	2,487	1,231	1,254	951	1,533	1,355	469
Neah Bay School.....	680	360	320	200	380	582	20
Hoh.....	48	27	21	18	30	48	
Makah.....	117	217	200	200	217	341	20
Ozette.....	7	3	3		7	7	
Quilteute.....	268	112	91	82	120	190	12
Spokane School.....	661	311	350	301	360	303	72
Chewelah.....	10	6	4		10	10	
Spokane.....	651	305	346	301	350	291	72
Taholah School.....	1,112	632	720	545	877	800	339
Queets River Reservation.....	43	21	22	8	35	11	2
Quilteute.....	15	6	9		15	11	2
Quinalt.....	28	15	13		28		
Quinalt Reservation: Quinalt.....	744	365	379	258	480	313	227
Chehalis.....	102	51	48	47	55	77	20
Muckleshoot.....	186	85	91	95	114	24	18
Nisqually.....	71	41	33	16	58	15	9
Skokomish.....	197	91	106	86	111	130	55
Squaxon Island.....	66	35	31	29	37	60	6
Unattached.....	1,175	752	723	700	775	900	100
Cowlitz.....	191	210	250				
Cushman.....	335	290	245				
Puyallup.....	152	75	77				
Other tribes.....	298	147	151				
Tulalip School.....	1,436	721	712	615	788	1,001	322
Lummi.....	472	245	247	214	229	287	175
Muckleshoot.....	180	81	99	87	94	138	27
Port Madison—Squamish-Swinomish.....	108	101	95	97	101	128	18
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands).....	213	122	91	70	113	187	11
Yakima School (confederated Yakima).....	2,891	1,375	1,516	1,084	1,507	1,913	508
West Virginia: Not under agent.....	7						
Wisconsin.....	10,404	5,295	5,109	4,565	5,839	2,707	5,321
Grand Rapids Agency—Winnebago.....	1,283	611	672	551	702	1,209	9
Hayward School—Chippewa.....	1,249	628	632	466	811	225	807
Kesheno School.....	5,051	2,613	2,408	2,358	2,694	380	3,557
Menominee.....	1,788	956	832	883	905	880	508
Ojibwa.....	2,707	1,372	1,285	1,201	1,450	2	405
Stockbridge and Muncie.....	1,604	815	821	274	959	532	666
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa.....	795	371	425	291	504	472	145
Leona Agency—Potawatomi.....	376	215	161	158	218	376	
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River.....	1,097	551	549	507	590	43	967
Red Cliff School—Chippewa.....	521	276	245	202	319	2	405
Wyoming.....	1,761	945	854	795	959	1,170	145
Shoshone Agency.....	1,761	900	861	795	959	1,170	145
Arapaho.....	574	419	431	361	481	717	79
Shoshoni.....	890	490	430	402	488	451	67

1 1920 report.

2 1920 census.

3 Noncitizens.

4 Estimated.

TABLE 2.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of children attending.	Number eligible for attendance.	Indian children enrolled in school.		Capacity in all schools.	
				Government.	Mission and private.	Government.	Mission and private.
Grand total.....	312,381	60,448	16,815	1,038	20,917	4,637	804
Arizona.....	53,519	13,137	1,038	2,467	1,385	5,085	1,725
California.....	15,162	3,654	413	582	324	311	1,417
Colorado.....	187	6	6	50	104	105	64
Campo Verde.....	153	2	2	70	104	105	64
Colorado River.....	2,561	17	17	169	228	62	62
Fort Apache.....	28	4	4	21	27	27	27
Fort Mohave.....	183	44	44	21	21	21	21
Kohsiquip.....	131	27	27	114	132	644	105
Leupp.....	1,231	10	10	311	353	1,086	105
Moqui.....	4,956	4,394	4,394	223	272	348	61
Navajo.....	11,280	4,000	4,000	223	272	348	61
Salt River.....	6,227	1,798	1,798	146	174	473	473
San Carlos.....	2,779	417	417	243	208	351	475
San Juan.....	1,723	628	628	98	174	394	351
Sells.....	4,753	1,624	1,624	282	39	400	400
Trauxton Canon.....	4,429	1,171	1,171	110	110	110	110
Western Navajo.....	6,465	1,224	1,224	282	39	400	400
California.....	13,162	3,654	413	582	324	311	1,417
Bishop.....	1,389	364	120	127	71	127	140
Diablo Valley.....	574	134	10	56	100	100	100
Fort Yuma.....	771	149	15	165	217	217	217
Greenville.....	2,001	1,555	1,055	183	130	161	161
Hopona Valley.....	1,780	1,555	1,055	183	130	161	161
Mission Agency.....	2,828	1,078	729	106	106	106	106
Tole Valley.....	1,969	515	510	106	106	106	106
Tule Valley.....	1,417	141	112	54	54	54	54
Scattered.....		106	106	4	4	4	4
Arizona.....	53,519	13,137	1,038	2,467	1,385	5,085	1,725
California.....	15,162	3,654	413	582	324	311	1,417
Colorado.....	187	6	6	50	104	105	64
Campo Verde.....	153	2	2	70	104	105	64
Colorado River.....	2,561	17	17	169	228	62	62
Fort Apache.....	28	4	4	21	27	27	27
Fort Mohave.....	183	44	44	21	21	21	21
Kohsiquip.....	131	27	27	114	132	644	105
Leupp.....	1,231	10	10	311	353	1,086	105
Moqui.....	4,956	4,394	4,394	223	272	348	61
Navajo.....	11,280	4,000	4,000	223	272	348	61
Salt River.....	6,227	1,798	1,798	146	174	473	473
San Carlos.....	2,779	417	417	243	208	351	475
San Juan.....	1,723	628	628	98	174	394	351
Sells.....	4,753	1,624	1,624	282	39	400	400
Trauxton Canon.....	4,429	1,171	1,171	110	110	110	110
Western Navajo.....	6,465	1,224	1,224	282	39	400	400
California.....	13,162	3,654	413	582	324	311	1,417
Bishop.....	1,389	364	120	127	71	127	140
Diablo Valley.....	574	134	10	56	100	100	100
Fort Yuma.....	771	149	15	165	217	217	217
Greenville.....	2,001	1,555	1,055	183	130	161	161
Hopona Valley.....	1,780	1,555	1,055	183	130	161	161
Mission Agency.....	2,828	1,078	729	106	106	106	106
Tole Valley.....	1,969	515	510	106	106	106	106
Tule Valley.....	1,417	141	112	54	54	54	54
Scattered.....		106	106	4	4	4	4

1 Reports incomplete in several cases.

2 Includes nonreservation schools.

3 1920 report.

TABLE 2.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1951.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school attendance.	Included for attendance.	Indian children enrolled in school.				Capacity in all schools.							
				Government.		Mission and private.		Government.		Mission and private.					
				Non-Reservation boarding.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
Colorado.....	788	317	71	246	27	41	32	100	19	146	100	150	30	46	220
Southern Ute.....	329	117	15	102	21	32	33	33	46	99	3	150	30	46	78
Ute Mountain.....	456	200	36	144	6	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Florida.....	452	141	275	784	141	182	41	281	272	644	151	200	60	272	742
Coeur d'Alene.....	288	209	30	199	4	182	41	45	48	284	85	60	30	40	188
Fort Hall.....	1,320	448	14	434	15	206	2	242	27	284	28	200	30	27	227
Fort Shaw.....	1,320	448	14	434	15	206	2	242	27	284	28	200	30	27	227
Scattered.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	342	109	4	105	24	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109
Kansas.....	1,486	563	113	450	129	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109
Kickapoo.....	1,486	563	113	450	129	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109
Scattered.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
Michigan.....	1,176	514	53	781	381	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
Macdonald.....	1,176	474	53	421	21	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
Scattered.....	2,313	340	340	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
Minnesota.....	12,988	4,161	337	3,824	284	346	180	730	254	1,180	1,360	288	133	200	1,180
Leech Lake.....	1,798	511	37	474	49	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134
Pipestone (Birch Coulee).....	408	38	1	35	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Rocky Mountain.....	2,033	1,213	18	1,195	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Scattered.....	1,152	2,113	481	1,570	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Nebraska.....	2,320	932	165	767	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152
Omaha.....	1,425	508	100	390	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152
Winnebago.....	1,065	422	56	366	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152
Scattered.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287
Nevada.....	10,940	2,345	131	2,214	376	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152
Fallon.....	459	128	4	124	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	723
Fort McDowell.....	297	70	2	66	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	417
Walker River.....	120	33	1	22	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
Nevada.....	846	17	1	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Walker River.....	671	212	28	183	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Western Shoshoni.....	8,000	1,500	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Scattered.....	1,134	134	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
New Mexico.....	21,485	7,062	488	6,574	1,013	839	1,170	3,022	165	35	41	3,261	720	405	50
Headwaters.....	264	174	66	108	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Northern Pueblos.....	626	187	16	171	60	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,800	400	10	390	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
San Juan.....	6,900	1,953	15	1,938	286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Southern Pueblos.....	1,965	570	27	543	64	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Scattered.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
New York: Scattered.....	6,053	260	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,458	898	44	844	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
North Dakota.....	9,240	3,266	360	2,886	327	70	1,048	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Fort Berthold.....	1,262	508	153	355	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Fort Totten.....	3,557	920	204	716	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Grand Forks.....	3,622	1,322	10	1,312	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Scattered.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41

Includes Fortwatacomi.

1 1950 report.

2 Estimated.

3 No record.

Mississippi: Choctaw.....	4,422	310	20	290	385	70	76	101	25	618	178	310	89	28	113
Montana.....	12,597	3,001	417	3,184	395	393	316	2,907	49	3,107	377	510	50	105	2,967
Blackfoot.....	1,744	47	47	827	82	102	77	343	132	150	304	144	66	145	150
Crow.....	2,613	677	77	600	8	64	24	57	17	628	102	100	47	125	600
Flathead.....	1,229	384	37	357	60	132	40	231	88	347	53	107	40	105	480
Fort Belknap.....	2,113	633	29	604	101	130	40	231	98	337	50	77	40	160	647
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	1,411	311	14	297	13	48	61	183	66	277	604	120	60	40	547
Tongue River.....	1,411	311	14	297	13	48	61	183	66	277	604	120	60	40	547
Scattered.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271
Nebraska.....	2,320	932	165	767	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Omaha.....	1,425	508	100	390	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Winnebago.....	1,065	422	56	366	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Scattered.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Nevada.....	10,940	2,345	131	2,214	376	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Fallon.....	459	128	4	124	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Fort McDowell.....	297	70	2	66	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Walker River.....	120	33	1	22	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Nevada.....	846	17	1	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Walker River.....	671	212	28	183	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Western Shoshoni.....	8,000	1,500	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Scattered.....	1,134	134	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
New Mexico.....	21,485	7,062	488	6,574	1,013	839	1,170	3,022	165	35	41	3,261	720	405	50
Headwaters.....	264	174	66	108	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Northern Pueblos.....	626	187	16	171	60	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,800	400	10	390	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
San Juan.....	6,900	1,953	15	1,938	286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Southern Pueblos.....	1,965	570	27	543	64	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Scattered.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
New York: Scattered.....	6,053	260	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,458	898	44	844	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
North Dakota.....	9,240	3,266	360	2,886	327	70	1,048	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Fort Berthold.....	1,262	508	153	355	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Fort Totten.....	3,557	920	204	716	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Grand Forks.....	3,622	1,322	10	1,312	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Scattered.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41

Includes Fortwatacomi.

1 1950 report.

2 Estimated.

3 No record.





TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.					
San Carlos superintendency	421	453	467	435	
Bylat	80	109	103	96	Day.
Rice Station	216	243	236	228	Reservation boarding.
San Carlos	100	99	91	87	Day.
Rice	23	31	34	30	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Sells superintendency	1,020	1,000	932	794	
Santa Rosa	30	23	13	10	Day.
San Xavier	155	103	57	87	Do.
Sells	30	16	13	10	Do.
Yanori	40	30	22	17	Do.
Angam	30	35	30	18	Mission day; Catholic.
Coyille	30	21	21	20	Do.
Louise	30	34	31	22	Do.
Pidnemo	25	23	25	21	Do.
Louise	30	36	36	23	Do.
St. Anthony's (Tojawa)	50	23	23	17	Do.
St. Anne's	70	66	66	50	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Clara's	100	126	120	120	Do.
St. John's	250	250	250	200	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Michael's	20	21	21	17	Mission day; Presbyterian.
San Miguel	20	28	20	12	Mission day; Catholic.
Do.	130	150	150	150	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Tucson	140	94	87	80	Reservation boarding.
Traxton Canon	373	321	297	267	
Western Navajo superintendency	308	218	198	180	Do.
Western Navajo	50	64	52	48	Do.
Marah Pass	35	39	39	39	Day.
Moencop					
California	1,844	2,005	1,684	1,494	
Bishop superintendency	140	71	66	60	
Bishop	60	21	19	17	Day.
Big Pine	30	16	15	14	Do.
Independence	20	19	11	11	Do.
Pine Creek	30	22	21	18	Do.
Fort Bidwell	98	93	91	88	Reservation boarding.
Fort Yuma	150	163	128	113	Do.
Greenville	90	180	101	91	Do.
Hoopa Valley	165	136	119	105	Do.
Mission superintendency	249	246	238	226	
Campo	20	18	16	10	Day.
La Jolla	30	17	15	14	Do.
Mesa Grande	30	26	22	21	Do.
Pala	30	22	21	19	Do.
Volcan	30	23	23	22	Do.
St. Boniface	100	110	140	140	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Round Valley superintendency	85	80	62	41	
Pindville	25	28	23	15	Day.
Upper Lake	30	27	20	14	Do.
Yokala	40	25	19	12	Do.
Sherman	750	1,030	836	732	Nonreservation boarding.
Tule River superintendency	86	54	45	38	
Aubery	32	32	28	22	Day.
Burrough	24	22	17	16	Do.
Tule River	30				Do.
Colorado	180	73	68	58	
Southern Ute superintendency					
Allen	30	32	31	25	Do.
Ute Mountain	150	41	37		Reservation boarding.

1 Not in operation.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Idaho	470	302	250	205	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency	140	41	33	25	
Kallspeil	30	19	11	10	Day.
Kootenai	30	22	19	15	Do.
Donnet	80				Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency	230	200	162	130	
Fort Hall	200	182	138	110	Reservation boarding.
Good Shepherd	30	21	24	20	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Fort Lapwai superintendency	100	55	53	50	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Joseph's					
Iowa	70	69	53	39	
Sac and Fox superintendency	70	56	53	39	
Fox	40	25	25	16	Day.
Meequikee	30	34	30	23	Do.
Kansas: Haskell Institute	750	865	693	506	Nonreservation boarding.
Michigan	702	534	510	482	
Mackinac superintendency	352	170	162	156	
Baraga (Holy Name)	152	38	26	23	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood)	200	138	136	133	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mount Pleasant	350	338	348	336	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota	843	1,628	982	728	
Leech Lake superintendency	130	162	132	113	
Cass Lake	40	70	57	50	Reservation boarding.
Leech Lake	90	90	75	63	Do.
Pipestone	212	248	215	165	Nonreservation boarding.
Red Lake superintendency	318	357	349	281	
Cross Lake	23	68	86	85	Reservation boarding.
Grand Portage	20	19	17	12	Day.
North Lake	60	58	50	38	Do.
Red Lake	75	96	85	76	Reservation boarding.
St. Mary's	70	126	111	70	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
White Earth superintendency	183	231	196	149	
Pine Point	53	103	76	38	Day.
St. Benedict's	130	128	120	111	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Mississippi	90	70	63	52	
Choctaw superintendency	90	70	63	52	
Fearl River	30	24	23	18	Day.
Standing Pine	30	21	18	15	Do.
Tucker	30	25	22	19	Do.
Montana	1,779	1,491	1,281	1,118	
Blackfeet superintendency	349	391	316	281	
Blackfeet	144	182	136	116	Reservation boarding.
Hearl Butte	30	47	42	33	Day.
Old Agency Day	30	30	20	17	Do.
Holy Family	145	132	118	118	Mission boarding; Catholic.

1 No report.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

Superintendentes and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Montana—Continued.					
Crow superintendency.....	377	224	206	188	
Crow.....	100	61	57	51	Reservation boarding.
Fryer Creek.....	47	24	24	22	Day.
Lodge Grass.....	50	31	28	23	Mission day; Baptist.
St. Ann's.....	25	15	18	13	Mission day; Catholic.
San Xavier.....	125	87	79	79	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wyola.....	90				Mission day; Baptist.
Flathead superintendency: St. Ignatius.....	300	116	116	110	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap superintendency.....	277	260	215	193	
Fort Belknap.....	77	132	103	91	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole.....	49	39	34	27	Day.
St. Paul's.....	100	89	73	75	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency.....	220	220	206	187	
Fort Peck.....	120	120	115	112	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	30	20	17	12	Day.
No. 2.....	30	20	18	14	Do.
Wolf Point.....	40	60	56	49	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	40	45	38	23	Day.
Tongue River superintendency.....	216	222	181	133	
Tongue River.....	69	85	63	54	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....	47	33	35	26	Day.
Lameter.....	40	45	30	20	Do.
St. Labre's.....	60	56	47	33	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Nebraska.....	607	611	583	530	
Glenca.....	400	441	413	380	Nonreservation boarding.
Winnebago superintendency.....	207	170	170	150	
All Saints.....	25	30	36	28	Mission day; Episcopal.
St. Augustine.....	122	48	48	40	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Winnebago Mission.....	60	96	96	82	Mission boarding; Dutch Reformed.
Nevada.....	792	683	587	511	
Carson.....	375	415	350	336	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency.....	65	50	42	31	
Fallon.....	40	31	27	19	Day.
Lovelocks.....	25	19	15	12	Do.
Fort M. Dermitt.....	80	24	10	15	Do.
Moapa River.....	20	19	18	17	Do.
Nevada superintendency.....	90	49	45	37	
Nevada.....	70	37	34	27	Do.
Wadsworth.....	20	12	11	10	Do.
Walker River.....	60	20	19	16	Do.
Western Eshoshoni superintendency.....	102	100	94	59	
No. 1.....	35	33	28	16	Do.
No. 2.....	34	45	41	25	Do.
No. 3.....	33	22	25	18	Do.
New Mexico.....	3,181	3,152	2,920	2,729	
Albuquerque.....	474	494	470	458	Nonreservation boarding.
Mesalero.....	100	100	102	93	Reservation boarding.

1 No report.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

Superintendentes and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
New Mexico—Continued.					
Jicarilla superintendency, Jicarilla Mission.....	30	30	27	23	Mission; day.
Pueblo Bonito superintendency.....	390	249	240	240	
Pueblo Bonito.....	340	249	249	240	Reservation boarding.
Pinedale.....	30				Day.
Lake Grove Mission.....	20				Mission day.
Pueblo day—Southern superintendency at Albuquerque.....	813	837	786	714	
Aconita.....	32	38	30	31	Day.
Cochiti.....	23	37	36	35	Do.
Encinal.....	30	21	20	19	Do.
Isleta.....	120	148	133	119	Do.
Jemez.....	120	60	62	72	Do.
Laguna.....	34	51	50	47	Do.
McCarthy's.....	38	30	32	30	Do.
Mesita.....	38	22	21	17	Do.
Paguate.....	60	77	74	68	Do.
Paria.....	20	36	27	24	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	51	54	47	Do.
Santa Domingo.....	50	97	93	86	Do.
Seama.....	28	28	25	22	Do.
Sis.....	30				Do.
Bernalillo.....	123	108	103	99	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Northern superintendency at Espanola.....	404	283	257	223	
Ficuris.....	21	20	20	19	Day.
San Idelfonso.....	40	17	15	13	Do.
San Juan.....	70	68	64	59	Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	57	52	42	Do.
Taos.....	70	89	74	58	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	250	32	32	32	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency.....	230	351	310	288	
San Juan.....	150	248	220	205	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena.....	80	108	90	83	Do.
Santa Fe.....	400	450	415	400	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency.....	250	353	310	285	
Zuni.....	80	133	120	113	Reservation boarding.
Zuni Christian Reformed.....	140	185	156	139	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	30	35	34	33	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
North Carolina.....	350	435	376	319	
Cherokee superintendency.....	350	435	376	319	
Cherokee.....	200	317	279	257	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	36	25	15	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	49	41	25	Do.
Little Snowbird.....	30	19	18	12	Do.
Snowbird Gap.....	40	14	13	10	Do.
North Dakota.....	1,039	1,169	1,000	887	
Bismarck.....	80	116	93	85	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency.....	154	117	102	86	
No. 2.....	35	20	20	14	Day.
No. 3.....	30	27	25	22	Do.
Congregational.....	13	35	22	20	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Fort Berthold.....	75	35	35	30	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Totten.....	323	416	353	323	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency.....	282	294	229	197	
Standing Rock.....	202	209	174	145	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	80	85	65	52	Mission boarding; Episcopal.

1 Not in operation.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

Superintendences and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Dakota—Continued.					
Turtle Mountain No. 5.....	30	24	18	15	Day.
Walpeton.....	200	233	211	191	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma.....	3,484	3,749	3,260	2,993	
Cantonment.....	60	111	101	86	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	150	197	189	180	Do.
Chillico.....	500	673	582	490	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency.....	458	296	458	431	
Anadarko.....	110	147	131	122	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill.....	160	172	160	147	Do.
Riverside.....	188	187	171	160	Do.
Ozage superintendency.....	190	112	88	72	
Ozage.....	115	92	60	55	Do.
St. Louis.....	75	20	19	17	Contract mission boarding.
Pawnee.....	100	138	112	100	Catholic.
Seger superintendency.....	144	108	90	79	Reservation boarding.
Seger.....	79	60	74	63	Do.
Red Moon.....	65	22	22	22	Day.
Seneca superintendency.....	150	211	201	191	
Seneca.....	100	169	161	154	Reservation boarding.
St. Mary's.....	50	42	40	37	Contract mission boarding.
Shawnee superintendency.....	230	81	67	57	Catholic.
Shawnee.....	30	13	10	5	Reservation boarding.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's).....	100	28	19	14	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's).....	109	40	38	28	Do.
Total (exclusive of Five Tribes).....	2,012	2,137	1,901	1,686	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,472	1,612	1,359	1,217	
Cherokee Nation; Cherokee Orphan School.....	190	187	162	104	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation.....	327	373	330	310	
Euche.....	103	130	115	104	Do.
Eufaula.....	112	124	113	110	Do.
Stuyaka.....	115	119	102	96	Do.
Chickasaw Nation.....	115	139	128	112	
Bloomfield.....	90	127	98	87	Do.
El Meta Bowl.....	45	32	27	25	Contract boarding; private.
Choctaw Nation.....	310	410	347	326	
Jones Male Academy.....	100	120	109	103	Tribal boarding.
Wheelock Academy.....	90	121	100	90	Do.
Old Goodland.....	80	98	85	76	Contract mission boarding.
St. Agnes Mission.....	40	71	53	51	Presbyterian.
Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations.....	460	349	286	277	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Murray State School of Agriculture.....	150	105	94	94	Contract boarding; State institution.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.....	50	36	31	31	Contract mission boarding.
St. Agnes Academy.....	160	127	90	81	Contract mission boarding.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	55	53	53	Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	30	26	18	18	Do.
Seminole Nation; Meksukey.....	100	134	109	88	Tribal boarding.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

Superintendences and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oregon.....	1,225	1,276	1,045	898	
Klamath superintendency.....	142	116	93	85	
Klamath No. 3.....	112	95	76	71	Reservation boarding.
Salem.....	50	21	17	14	Day.
Salem.....	650	912	735	617	Nonreservation boarding.
Umatilla superintendency.....	303	100	95	74	
Umatilla.....	95	17	14	11	Day.
Tutulla.....	40	17	15	10	Do.
St. Andrew's.....	150	53	58	45	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	20	8	8	8	Mission day.
Warm Springs superintendency.....	130	148	122	92	
Warm Springs.....	100	130	108	83	Reservation boarding.
Sinnasho.....	30	18	14	9	Day.
South Dakota.....	3,462	3,206	2,760	2,365	
Cheyenne River.....	180	178	147	128	Reservation boarding.
Crow Creek superintendency.....	99	65	75	67	
Crow Creek.....	24	26	24	16	Day.
Immaculate Conception.....	75	59	51	51	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Flandreau.....	360	390	357	282	Nonreservation boarding.
Pierre.....	250	216	191	177	Do.
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1,165	1,065	888	733	
Pine Ridge.....	210	282	235	201	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	25	27	24	22	Day.
No. 2.....	30	13	10	8	Do.
No. 3.....	30	39	32	23	Do.
No. 4.....	30	32	23	18	Do.
No. 5.....	35	21	15	9	Do.
No. 6.....	30	19	16	13	Do.
No. 7.....	33	15	12	9	Do.
No. 8.....	30	10	8	5	Do.
No. 9.....	24	22	18	14	Do.
No. 10.....	24	22	18	14	Do.
No. 11.....	38	46	37	21	Do.
No. 12.....	30	18	15	10	Do.
No. 13.....	32	18	13	11	Do.
No. 14.....	30	30	28	17	Do.
No. 15.....	24	15	15	12	Do.
No. 16.....	30	10	10	8	Do.
No. 17.....	27	21	21	17	Do.
No. 18.....	30	11	11	7	Do.
No. 19.....	33	25	19	13	Do.
No. 20.....	30	18	14	10	Do.
No. 21.....	30	19	14	11	Do.
No. 22.....	20	20	15	12	Do.
No. 23.....	23	20	16	13	Do.
No. 24.....	30	20	18	11	Do.
No. 25.....	20	14	10	4	Do.
No. 26.....	20	14	10	4	Do.
No. 27.....	20	14	10	4	Do.
No. 28.....	20	14	10	4	Do.
No. 29.....	20	14	10	4	Do.
No. 30.....	20	14	10	4	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	240	280	239	234	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City.....	300	313	274	220	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency.....	943	873	701	663	
Rosebud.....	250	231	194	174	Reservation boarding.
Blackape.....	20	18	16	14	Day.
Cut Meat.....	24	20	16	12	Do.
He-Dog's Camp.....	27	19	17	15	Do.
Ironwood.....	21	13	11	10	Do.
Little Crow's Camp.....	26	15	12	11	Do.
Miles Camp.....	29	27	21	15	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	18	17	14	Do.
Pine Creek.....	25	17	15	10	Do.
Rosebud.....	25	26	17	13	Do.
Spring Creek.....	20	11	11	10	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	21	14	12	11	Do.
Wood.....	25	15	12	10	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	53	50	49	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Francis's.....	325	376	340	293	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

1 No report.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

Superintendencias and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.					
Sisseton.....	40	17	15	11	Day.
Yankton superintendency.....	125	99	89	84	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Santee Normal Training.....	125	99	89	87	
Utah.....	157	166	139	113	Day.
Goshute.....	30	41	40	36	Do.
Shilwits.....	40	12	11	10	Do.
Uintah.....	87	113	88	87	Reservation boarding.
Washington.....	805	729	601	512	
Colville superintendency.....	275	131	97	70	Day; Do. Do. Do. Do. Mission boarding; Catholic; Do.
No. 3.....	30	34	24	17	
No. 4.....	30	19	13	11	
No. 9.....	25	15	14	12	
Sacred Heart.....	90	8	7	7	
St. Mary's.....	100	53	30	23	
Nash Bay superintendency.....	120	129	108	83	Day; Do.
Nash Bay.....	60	70	62	53	
Quilcote.....	60	59	46	30	
Spokane superintendency.....	65	46	39	29	Do. Do.
No. 1.....	33	20	17	16	
No. 2.....	32	26	19	13	
Tulalip superintendency.....	345	423	365	330	Reservation boarding; Day; Do. Do. Do. Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tulalip.....	180	262	230	212	
James town.....	30	18	16	13	
Lummi.....	40	25	21	18	
Port Gamble.....	25	20	20	18	
St. George.....	70	98	76	69	
Wisconsin.....	2,073	1,482	1,319	1,171	Nonreservation boarding.
Hayward.....	231	300	238	180	
Keshena superintendency.....	665	483	456	431	Reservation boarding; Day; Mission day; Episcopal; Mission day; Catholic; Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Keshena.....	140	150	142	135	
Neopit.....	60	15	10	8	
Hobart Mission.....	25	96	93	95	
St. Anthony's.....	120	222	209	193	
St. Joseph's.....	220	222	209	193	
Lac du Flambeau.....	160	193	170	166	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency.....	725	140	140	128	Mission day; Methodist; Mission day; Catholic; Mission boarding; Catholic.
Methodist Mission.....	35	35	35	30	
Odanah.....	490	75	75	68	
St. Mary's Mission.....	200	30	30	30	
Red Cliff superintendency.....	117	45	42	36	Day; Do.
Red Cliff.....	52	33	32	26	
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	65	10	10	10	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah.....	275	321	273	230	Nonreservation boarding.
Wyoming.....	375	268	258	233	
Shoshoni superintendency.....	375	268	258	233	Reservation boarding; Contract mission boarding; Catholic; Contract mission boarding; Episcopal; Contract mission boarding; Protestant Episcopal.
Shoshoni.....	135	82	75	65	
St. Stephen's.....	120	100	105	97	
Shoshoni Mission.....	20	17	16	14	
St. Michael's.....	100	63	62	57	

<sup>1</sup> No report.

TABLE 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1921.

INDIVIDUAL.

State and superintendence.	Total individual and tribal property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.
Total, 1921.....	\$716,706,501.57	\$308,108,346.00	\$415,557,328.74	\$8,889,748.28	\$28,088,271.52	\$24,069,875.00	\$4,286,354.00	\$41,553,661.05
Arizona.....	64,490,482.00	12,110,468.00	5,278,977.00	9,148,211.00	10,257,723.00	8,257,391.00	2,041,608.00	19,683,329.00
Camp Verde.....	3,770.00	3,770.00	3,770.00			3,770.00		3,770.00
Cochise River.....	6,842,785.00	6,842,785.00	6,842,785.00			6,842,785.00		6,842,785.00
Fort Apache.....	594,450.00	594,450.00	594,450.00			594,450.00		594,450.00
Kalbar.....	27,800.00	27,800.00	27,800.00			27,800.00		27,800.00
Leupp.....	137,750.00	137,750.00	137,750.00			137,750.00		137,750.00
Noqui.....	2,886,212.00	2,886,212.00	2,886,212.00			2,886,212.00		2,886,212.00
Planeta.....	25,490,145.00	25,490,145.00	25,490,145.00			25,490,145.00		25,490,145.00
Salt River.....	5,004,882.00	5,004,882.00	5,004,882.00			5,004,882.00		5,004,882.00
San Carlos.....	1,268,344.00	1,268,344.00	1,268,344.00			1,268,344.00		1,268,344.00
Sells.....	4,402,424.00	4,402,424.00	4,402,424.00			4,402,424.00		4,402,424.00
Western Geronimo.....	1,004,383.00	1,004,383.00	1,004,383.00			1,004,383.00		1,004,383.00
Western Navajo.....	2,908,722.00	2,908,722.00	2,908,722.00			2,908,722.00		2,908,722.00
California.....	11,270,954.00	7,167,896.00	3,751,300.00	2,158,000.00	45,657.00	333,145.00	188,400.00	774,408.00
Bishop.....	294,108.00	294,108.00	294,108.00			294,108.00		294,108.00
Digger.....	13,658.00	13,658.00	13,658.00			13,658.00		13,658.00
Fort Bidwell.....	44,100.00	44,100.00	44,100.00			44,100.00		44,100.00
Green Valley.....	1,819,400.00	1,819,400.00	1,819,400.00			1,819,400.00		1,819,400.00
Hoop Valley.....	1,345,468.00	1,345,468.00	1,345,468.00			1,345,468.00		1,345,468.00
Mission.....	2,394,423.00	2,394,423.00	2,394,423.00			2,394,423.00		2,394,423.00
Round Valley.....	3,404,122.00	3,404,122.00	3,404,122.00			3,404,122.00		3,404,122.00
Tule River.....	593,694.00	593,694.00	593,694.00			593,694.00		593,694.00

<sup>1</sup> Data incomplete; special deposits not included.

Table 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1921.—Continued.

INDIVIDUAL.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Total.	Leads, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and other investments.	Houses, furniture, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, property.
Colorado.....	82,450,505.00	8780,746.00	8400,800.00	31,800.00	3243,000.00	822,800.00	816,000.00	898,970.00
Southern Div.....	1,111,448.00	120,145.00	400,000.00	1,800.00	79,000.00	19,500.00	14,000.00	44,545.00
Ute Mountain.....	2,330,115.00	200,000.00	400,000.00	1,800.00	104,070.00	3,400.00	2,000.00	23,335.00
Florida: Seminole.....	121,800.00	19,100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,150.00
Idaho.....	21,457,571.00	19,038,877.00	17,450,820.00	184,146.00	621,254.00	431,000.00	270,250.00	475,446.00
Coeur d'Alene.....	6,468,102.00	5,688,100.00	5,688,100.00	140,144.00	143,927.00	200,000.00	80,000.00	46,313.00
Fort Hall.....	9,740,100.00	7,790,700.00	7,790,700.00	.....	42,927.00	98,000.00	170,200.00	46,250.00
Fort Lapwai.....	10,403,100.00	8,790,700.00	8,790,700.00	35,000.00	434,625.00	143,000.00	172,200.00	170,000.00
Iowa: See and For.....	701,854.00	41,400.00	.....	.....	.....	26,200.00	4,000.00	10,300.00
Kansas: Pawnee.....	3,081,100.00	3,728,300.00	2,582,610.45	.....	138,400.22	304,688.00	134,600.00	569,786.00
Louisiana: Choctaw.....	420,000.00	320,000.00	320,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan: Mackinac.....	13,128,823.11	9,147,472.90	6,147,671.30	138,500.00	281,571.20	1,504,750.00	305,000.00	706,550.00
Minnesota.....	302,224.20	302,224.20	302,224.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	1,307,000.00	1,307,000.00	1,307,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leech Lake.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opishie (Bismar County).....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Lake.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Earth.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	34,415.00	34,415.00	34,415.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	60,000,000.00	60,000,000.00	60,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blackfoot.....	14,204,253.73	14,204,253.73	14,204,253.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flathead.....	7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Belknap.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Park.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Union.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Yellowstone.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teague River.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	12,048,000.00	11,600,133.50	9,427,877.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha.....	7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	4,120,000.00	4,600,256.50	2,427,877.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	2,501,984.07	1,328,481.27	933,830.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fallon.....	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort McDowell.....	171,000.00	171,000.00	171,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moapa River.....	228,000.00	228,000.00	228,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	724,984.07	724,984.07	724,984.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walker River.....	901,000.00	901,000.00	901,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Shoshone.....	11,700,072.43	4,704,272.76	3,178,286.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	1,225,800.00	1,225,800.00	1,225,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jimella.....	5,027,074.90	5,027,074.90	5,027,074.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mescalero.....	1,100,000.00	1,100,000.00	1,100,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito.....	1,100,000.00	1,100,000.00	1,100,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern Pueblos.....	1,200,425.00	1,200,425.00	1,200,425.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Pueblos.....	1,810,000.00	1,810,000.00	1,810,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zuni.....	4,400,000.00	4,400,000.00	4,400,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York: New York Agency.....	302,472.00	302,472.00	302,472.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	21,844,204.45	20,398,622.45	20,021,100.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Berthold.....	1,215,000.00	1,215,000.00	1,215,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Totten.....	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standing Rock.....	3,055,071.25	3,055,071.25	3,055,071.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turtle Mountain.....	314,257,002.25	255,602,075.88	255,602,075.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	1,024,800.00	1,024,800.00	1,024,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castleton.....	246,001,908.01	246,001,908.01	246,001,908.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kowa.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pawnee.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sage.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawnee.....	40,724,130.45	3,901,925.49	3,901,925.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	20,827,200.10	3,051,947.16	1,678,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamath.....	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umpqua.....	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warm Springs.....	2,828,000.00	2,828,000.00	2,828,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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.....	2,501,984.07	1,328,481.27	933,830.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	171,000.00	171,000.00	171,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	724,984.07	724,984.07	724,984.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	901,000.00	901,000.00	901,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11,700,072.43	4,704,272.76	3,178,286.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,225,800.00	1,225,800.00	1,225,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,027,074.90	5,027,074.90	5,027,074.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,100,000.00	1,100,000.00	1,100,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,200,425.00	1,200,425.00	1,200,425.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,810,000.00	1,810,000.00	1,810,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,400,000.00	4,400,000.00	4,400,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	21,844,204.45	20,398,622.45	20,021,100.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,215,000.00	1,215,000.00	1,215,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,055,071.25	3,055,071.25	3,055,071.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	314,257,002.25	255,602,075.88	255,602,075.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,024,800.00	1,024,800.00	1,024,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	246,001,908.01	246,001,908.01	246,001,908.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	40,724,130.45	3,901,925.49	3,901,925.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20,827,200.10	3,051,947.16	1,678,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,828,000.00	2,828,000.00	2,828,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1,000 report.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1921.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendant.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.
South Dakota	865,780,420.51	860,152,141.93	\$50,579,147.46	\$91,500.00	\$2,007,000.00	\$725,450.00	\$3,002,120.30
Canton Agency	2,008.22	2,008.22		2,008.22			
Cheyenne River	8,317,926.45	7,250,527.00		374,492.45			452,910.00
Sioux Falls	3,207,438.30	2,500,877.34		122,544.05			335,026.00
Vermilion	1,145,196.91	1,145,196.91		267.01			9,140.00
Lower Brule	2,009,730.02	1,794,530.00		499,967.04			1,002,120.00
Flandreau	12,222,000.00	12,222,000.00		941,527.44			1,127,500.00
Rosebud	11,275,736.41	10,270,815.00		554,208.41			105,000.00
Yankton	5,200,183.33	3,799,046.20		134,818.90			314,468.00
Total	3,479,339.05	2,449,567.25		134,818.90			695,401.50
Utah	5,184,161.05	25,750.00		124.00			2,000.00
Goshute	103,750.00			124.00			2,000.00
Shoshone	27,300.00			134,818.90			7,750.00
Ute and Ouray	5,053,065.05	2,449,567.25		134,818.90			675,651.50
Washington	47,851,810.65	21,090,177.00	3,706,778.74	1,427,018.20	1,284,550.00	1,006,818.00	1,187,881.00
Coville	12,780,303.87	8,680,370.00	62,000.00	200,117.88	62,000.00	500,000.00	4,500,000.00
Kash Boy	2,800,000.00	2,800,000.00		20,000.00			20,000.00
Klamath	3,074,000.00	3,074,000.00		20,000.00			20,000.00
Knappton	4,300,000.00	4,300,000.00		20,000.00			20,000.00
Kootenai	4,300,000.00	4,300,000.00		20,000.00			20,000.00
Lac du Flambeau	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00		20,000.00			20,000.00
La Poudre	2,400,000.00	2,400,000.00		20,000.00			20,000.00
Red Cliff	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		20,000.00			20,000.00
Total	47,851,810.65	21,090,177.00	3,706,778.74	1,427,018.20	1,284,550.00	1,006,818.00	1,187,881.00
Wisconsin	15,422,664.34	5,733,696.25	128,863.00	1,324,170.00	946,500.00	274,000.00	809,531.00
Grand Rapids	800,000.00	800,000.00		20,000.00			20,000.00
Bayview	800,000.00	800,000.00		20,000.00			20,000.00
Koshong	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00		170,000.00			170,000.00
Lac du Flambeau	417,000.00	417,000.00		20,000.00			20,000.00
La Poudre	2,400,000.00	2,400,000.00		20,000.00			20,000.00
Red Cliff	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		20,000.00			20,000.00
Total	15,422,664.34	5,733,696.25	128,863.00	1,324,170.00	946,500.00	274,000.00	809,531.00
Wyoming	4,009,188.46	1,201,016.92		83,520.54			283,350.00

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1921.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	TRIBAL.			
	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
<b>Total, 1921</b>	<b>\$190,600,152.27</b>	<b>\$75,070,453.18</b>	<b>\$78,560,153.37</b>	<b>\$26,969,306.00</b>
1920	210,341,882.00	106,071,660.00	175,900,278.00	35,865,916.00
1919	219,059,031.00	107,302,234.00	174,563,605.00	37,172,968.00
1918	224,461,439.00	105,800,281.00	175,900,037.00	42,675,101.00
1917	225,296,748.00	102,724,836.00	176,428,522.00	41,135,390.00
1916	225,720,818.00	103,615,540.00	175,624,227.00	41,281,018.00
1915	220,145,595.00	101,390,579.00	176,558,536.00	42,190,680.00
1914	232,582,437.00	111,309,816.00	171,000,412.00	47,092,209.00
1913	240,194,497.00	120,701,799.00	173,123,997.00	46,968,701.00
1912	244,124,028.00	127,663,477.00	172,011,957.00	44,519,554.00
1911	242,300,144.00	124,912,410.00	175,413,904.00	41,843,530.00
<b>Arizona</b>	<b>52,349,996.00</b>	<b>32,821,415.00</b>	<b>19,163,797.00</b>	<b>364,784.00</b>
Colorado River	5,664,620.00	5,565,000.00		69,820.00
Fort Apache	9,378,232.00	6,166,791.00	3,064,466.00	146,975.00
Havasupai	14,470.00			
Kaibab	131,763.00	103,159.00	21,534.00	2,060.00
Leupp	496,700.00			1,922.00
Mogul	1,841,013.00			15.00
Navajo	21,413,130.00	8,412,600.00	15,000,000.00	539.00
Pima	1,473,273.00	1,712,970.00	700,000.00	303.00
Salt River	684,214.00	625,450.00	28,462.00	302.00
San Carlos	3,612,534.00	2,738,340.00	798,190.00	76,024.00
Sells	2,783,539.00	2,783,514.00		25.00
Tributary Canon	1,040,463.00	824,980.00	148,145.00	67,338.00
Western Navajo	1,823,722.00	1,823,611.00		81.00
<b>California</b>	<b>4,102,946.00</b>	<b>3,107,692.00</b>	<b>935,808.00</b>	<b>59,248.00</b>
Digger	203.00			203.00
Fort Bidwell	25,000.00		25,000.00	
Fort Yuma	163,087.00	160,000.00	1,450.00	1,637.00
Greenville	5,835.00			5,953.00
Hoopa Valley	564,000.00	150,000.00	424,000.00	
Huston	2,750,103.00	2,721,572.00	28,536.00	175.00
Round Valley	50,971.00	320.00		50,651.00
Tule River	523,629.00	67,000.00	456,000.00	629.00
<b>Colorado</b>	<b>2,066,814.00</b>	<b>1,634,135.00</b>	<b>10,400.00</b>	<b>1,122,279.00</b>
Southern Ute	533,303.00			533,303.00
Ute Mountain	2,133,511.00	1,534,135.00	10,400.00	598,976.00
<b>Florida: Seminole</b>	<b>111,746.00</b>	<b>111,746.00</b>		
<b>Idaho</b>	<b>2,018,064.00</b>	<b>673,079.00</b>	<b>908,911.00</b>	<b>376,704.00</b>
Coeur d'Alene	253,946.00	59,202.00	23,661.00	173,083.00
Fort Hall	95,274.00			95,274.00
Fort Lapwai	1,667,474.00	613,877.00	945,250.00	108,347.00
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox</b>	<b>663,564.00</b>	<b>343,788.00</b>	<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>264,766.00</b>
Kansas: Potawatomi	100,895.00			100,895.00
Leaustaja: Chetimatchi	253.00			253.00
Michigan: Mackinac	100,808.00			100,808.00
<b>Minnesota</b>	<b>8,081,350.25</b>	<b>1,676,560.08</b>	<b>452,693.17</b>	<b>6,552,097.00</b>
Fond du Lac				
Loch Lake				
Phaeton (Birch Cooley)	607.00			607.00
Grand Portage	55,000.00	48,000.00	7,000.00	
Red Lake	2,776,959.25	1,509,340.08	445,083.17	722,286.00
White Earth	6,148,774.00	20,250.00	600.00	6,118,924.00
<b>Mississippi: Choctaw</b>	<b>15,836,318.17</b>	<b>9,774,781.17</b>	<b>5,488,649.00</b>	<b>671,886.00</b>
<b>Montana</b>	<b>1,991,025.20</b>	<b>1,718,963.20</b>	<b>180,000.00</b>	<b>112,040.00</b>
Crow	6,949,405.47	6,471,725.17	393,486.00	82,214.00
Flathead	6,436,811.30	2,294,922.50	3,211,453.00	200,219.00
Fort Belknap	6,812,800.00	6,297,735.00	527,733.00	12,419.00
Fort Peck	257,648.00			257,648.00
Rocky Boy's Agency	596,880.00	597,940.00		940.00
Tongue River	3,129,809.00	2,403,400.00	728,000.00	6,409.00

Includes tribal stock.

TABLE 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1921—Continued.

TRIBAL—Continued.				
States and superintendencies.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
Nebraska	1,035,570.00	1,832,350.00		861,230.00
Omaha	502,678.00	300,000.00		2,678.00
Winnebago	53,892.00	32,350.00		61,512.00
Nevada	1,295,182.50	1,537,121.50	831,700.00	21,638.00
Fallon	21,700.00	21,500.00		1,011.00
Fort McDowell	9,251.00	8,200.00		
Mesa River				
Nevada	671,187.00	659,500.00	30,000.00	1,687.00
Heno	152,248.50	112,111.50		
Walker River	739,738.00	723,278.00	6,700.00	768.00
Western Shoshone				
New Mexico	7,005,091.67	1,211,731.25	5,331,753.12	278,609.00
Ajarilla	1,216,088.82	375,112.00	618,085.82	222,802.00
Mescalero	5,112,781.60	619,800.00	1,771,657.60	51,321.00
Pueblo Bonito	1,577,207.00	1,875,300.00		1,707.00
Northern Pueblos	385,638.25	331,748.25	20,000.00	612.00
San Juan	1,288,130.00	1,285,500.00	62,500.00	130.00
Southern Pueblos	2,318,371.00	2,318,356.00		15.00
Zuni	1,398,227.00	1,285,727.00	22,500.00	
New York: New York Agency	1,199,825.00	1,112,350.00		57,175.00
North Carolina: Cherokee	730,017.00	588,000.00	102,000.00	17.00
North Dakota	1,815,652.00	1,680,655.00	31,725.00	739,272.00
Fort Berthold	1,151,981.00	1,080,655.00	31,725.00	39,601.00
Fort Totten	1,272.00			1,272.00
Standing Rock	188,911.00			688,913.00
Turtle Mountain	153.00			153.00
Oklahoma	18,801,116.37	957,011.65		7,827,862.00
Clinton				
Cheyenne and Arapaho	28,561.00			228,561.00
Five Civilized Tribes	111,614,715.96	87,030.00		508,202.00
Kiowa	2,271,998.00			2,271,566.00
Osage	11,680,352.66	10,231.00		1,401,262.00
Pawnee	60,180.75	38,209.75		22,271.00
Segar				
Seneca	6,510.00	6,510.00		
Shawnee				
Oregon	31,801,186.05	3,298,111.65	27,956,338.40	528,735.00
Klamath	21,903,019.00	2,017,765.00	22,512,600.00	375,581.00
Siletz	228,782.00	13,800.00	195,000.00	19,982.00
Umatilla	111,731.90	12,000.00		132,028.00
Warm Springs	6,323,723.15	1,253,545.75	5,288,738.40	1,139.00
South Dakota	5,617,278.58	1,861,938.58	208,505.00	3,543,835.00
Canton Asylum				
Cheyenne River	3,900,231.00	1,285,900.00	8,505.00	1,771,849.00
Crow Creek	72,992.00			72,992.00
Flandreau	108,000.00	108,000.00		78,907.00
Lower Brule	121,507.00	35,600.00		563,187.00
Pine Ridge	1,188,625.38	425,418.38	300,000.00	920,172.00
Rosebud	222,172.00			8,401.00
Sisseton	8,401.00			116,327.00
Yankton	116,327.00			
Utah	1,681,786.00	652,711.00	12,750.00	986,323.00
Goshute	78,000.00	72,000.00	6,000.00	
Shivwits	29,186.00	37,196.00	3,000.00	
Utah and Ouray	1,581,600.00	563,525.00	33,750.00	986,323.00

\* Includes \$10,122,483.96 tribal property.

\* Includes \$236,753.56 tribal property.

TABLE 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1921—Continued.

TRIBAL—Continued.				
States and superintendencies.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
Washington	415,931,611.55	43,416,335.27	412,150,513.55	4361,493.00
Colville				
Nech Boy	2,077,299.58	454,310.28	1,400,000.00	172,982.00
Spokane	712,375.00	271,837.00	471,000.00	18.00
Taholah	1,260,340.00	171,763.80	1,081,430.20	4,181.00
Tulalip	7,261,705.83	812,631.45	6,319,998.38	99,203.00
Yakima	479.00			159.00
Wisconsin	4,639,312.01	1,673,217.01	2,878,175.00	87,620.00
Grand Rapids				
Hayward	10,669,678.29	3,962,463.29	4,520,004.00	2,191,211.00
Keshena	41,700.00		140.00	
Lac du Flambeau	11,822.00			41,550.00
Lac Seul	11,000.00	1,650.00	2,625.00	9,700.00
La Pointe	10,035,681.86	3,511,870.86	4,415,157.00	2,108,351.00
Red Cliff	158,450.21	102,089.21	31,782.00	21,588.00
Wyoming: Shoshone	263,608.00	263,608.00		
	183,215.22	83,215.22	70,000.00	
	2,828,171.54	1,610,210.71	827,307.80	300,615.00

TABLE 5.—Indian Service employees, June 30, 1921.

Designation.	Number.	Salaries.
Total	5,002	\$4,493,041
School	2,443	1,712,498
Agency	2,594	1,796,206
Field investigating and supervising force	101	176,070
Irrigation service	203	301,330
Allotment	6	10,160
Holrship work	48	53,740
Probate work	12	30,000
Warehouses	37	42,288
Indian Office employees, exclusive of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner	256	340,750

END OF SUBJECT