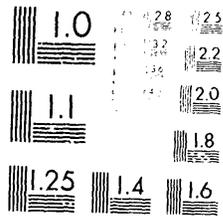
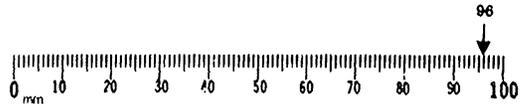


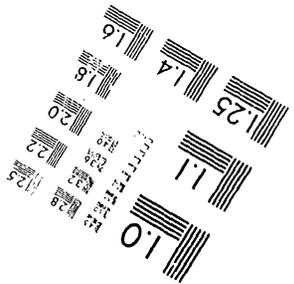


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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1922



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1922

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1922.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this the Ninety-first Annual Report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.

SCHOOLS.

Recognizing the importance of the Indian Bureau's educational work, the chief supervisor of education was authorized at the beginning of the year to call a conference at his headquarters in Lawrence, Kans., of all the school supervisors for the purpose of developing definite plans for the work of the school year.

The conference first completed the following organization of districts for purposes of school supervision:

Headquarters district: Kansas, Nebraska, and western Oklahoma.

Five Civilized Tribes district: That portion of eastern Oklahoma included in the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw, and Chickasaw countries.

Southwest district: New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado.

Pacific coast district: California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Rocky Mountain district: Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana.

Great Lakes district: Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, and, as an adjunct, North Carolina and Mississippi.

Dakota district: North Dakota and South Dakota.

A school supervisor was assigned to each of these districts, with instructions to visit and make a careful survey of every phase of the educational work during the year. Every jurisdiction in the United States and every school under each jurisdiction has been visited at least once, and many of them twice or more. The supervisors have carefully inspected all school plants for the purpose of determining their capacity, their physical condition, how equipped, their most urgent needs as to repairs, new construction, and new equipment. Very special efforts have been made to determine whether or not the schools are being utilized to the best possible advantage and to their greatest capacity.

ENROLLMENT.—Questions of enrollment and attendance in schools of all kinds—Government, mission, and public—have been considered matters of first importance by all supervisors, and they have urged cooperation on the part of not only Government field officials and employees, but also of public-school authorities in sections of the country where public schools are accessible to the Indians. For

various reasons, including insufficient support funds, the attendance had diminished during the war period and the years immediately following. Many schools had not been utilizing their entire capacity, and it seemed that Indians and those responsible for their education needed to be awakened to the prime value of education in the preparation of Indians to take their rightful places as productive citizens. With that end in view a school enrollment campaign week was planned and an urgent appeal issued on August 12, 1921, indicating in detail the course to be taken by all superintendents in fulfilling the slogan, "Every eligible pupil in school," and outlining the cooperation that should be sought from missionary workers, Indian traders, and all service employees, with the definite view of filling all available capacity in Government, mission, and public schools.

The response was prompt and whole-hearted, with the result that very early in the school year practically all schools were filled to almost capacity and many, particularly the large nonreservation boarding schools, were compelled to turn away hundreds of boys and girls who were eager for education. The school year 1921-22 has broken all previous records of enrollment and attendance. The total increase in average attendance in schools of all kinds was approximately 3,000, a very large proportion of which was in the Government boarding schools and in the public schools. In fact, the average attendance in these boarding schools was 16,453, which exceeds by 549 their capacity of 15,904. There was considerable unused day-school capacity, which may be attributed to several facts: First, economic conditions among Indians in many sections of the country made them desirous of placing as many as possible of their children in school where they could be clothed, fed, and cared for; second, many children who had previously gone to Government day schools enrolled in public schools; third, in a very large number of day-school districts there are not enough children to fill the schools to capacity. Especially is this true when the day-school course is limited to three grades, and therefore it is proposed to extend the grades in day schools where children are available and can be accommodated for higher work. In this way boarding-school capacity will be released for those who can not have day-school privileges.

A further study of statistics reveals some facts that demand the attention of those who are responsible for Indian education in this country. There are in round numbers 90,000 Indian children between 5 and 18 years of age. Approximately 65,000 of them have been enrolled in school during the school year 1921-22, leaving 25,000 out of school. Of that number, approximately 7,000 are ineligible to attend schools for normal children because of ill health, defective eyesight, early marriage, and other reasons. These unfortunate ones, however, should not be neglected. Eliminating the ineligible, there are still approximately 18,000 Indian children of school age to be provided for in some way. I desire to call special attention to the States that have large numbers of Indian children out of school, growing up without an English education and without industrial training of any kind to prepare them for independent living; in other words, following in the footsteps of their parents and soon to become another generation of non-English-speaking

people, a dependent group unfitted for American citizenship who, if given equal opportunities with all other nationalities in this country to go to school, will become an economic asset instead of a liability.

Not in school (approximate).

Arizona	7,500	California	2,500
Minnesota	1,000	Montana	1,100
Nebraska	800	New Mexico	4,000
North Dakota	1,500	Oklahoma	6,000
South Dakota	1,100	Utah	400
Washington	1,000		

At first glance these statistics are rather alarming, but an analysis of the school survey, made during the year by the school supervisors, shows that the problem of providing school facilities for these children may not be as difficult as it would seem. The explanation is in the fact that in many of these States, particularly in California, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Washington, public schools are available for large numbers of Indian children, and every year the enrollment of Indians in public schools in these States is increasing. Therefore, aside from utilizing to full capacity the Indian schools already in existence in those States, the problem will be largely one of cooperation with the public-school authorities in enrolling Indian children.

A splendid demonstration of what may be accomplished in placing Indian children in public schools when there is hearty cooperation between Federal, State, and local authorities is the work that has been done in the Crow (Montana) country. The Montana State Legislature voted to provide for the education of all Crow children in the public schools if certain Crow lands were given to the State for school purposes. There conditions were met, all Government schools there were closed or arrangements made for them to be conducted as public schools, the Indian children were enrolled in the public schools, and have made very satisfactory records of attendance and scholarship. Nearly all of the mission schools on this reservation have also been closed and many of the children who formerly attended them are attending the public schools. Many Indian children are also attending public schools at Fort Peck and at Browning, Mont.

Owing to several years of crop failure, with heavy reverses to many stock men in Montana, the school funds in that State are being greatly reduced and, therefore, Federal aid should be given where there are large tracts of Indian lands not subject to taxation, and where public schools are maintained in which Indian children enroll. Educational work among Indians in Montana has been greatly neglected, and regardless of the willingness of public-school authorities to do all they can, there is a demand for some extension of the educational work by the Government. One good nonreservation school where industrial training could be offered to Indian boys and girls of Montana is needed.

Practically all of the Government schools of Minnesota have been closed and the Indian children are rapidly being absorbed by the public schools, and although many children are now out of school the principal work in this State will be cooperation with public-school authorities. Liberal tuition should be paid for Indian chil-

dren enrolled in public schools in cases where districts are poor and Indians do not pay taxes.

It will not be necessary to build any more Government schools, except in the Southwest and possibly in Montana. Schools in other sections should be liberally supported and in a few instances somewhat enlarged, as at Chillico and Haskell Institute, which are situated to serve the large Indian population in Oklahoma and the Southwest.

Arizona and New Mexico, with their school population of between 11,500 and 12,000, without any kind of school facilities, constitute the big educational need among Indians. The United States Government more than 50 years ago made a treaty with the Navajo Indians pledging that for every 30 children a school would be provided. Generations of children have grown up in ignorance and superstition without having the promise fulfilled, and now, while many of their children are well provided for, large numbers are neglected the same as were their fathers and mothers. Having heard echoes of the Navajo prayer for more enlightenment since the beginning of my administration, and believing the problem of that section to be among the most worthy of attention, I left Washington late in April accompanied by the chief supervisor of Indian education, Mr. H. B. Peairs, and spent almost seven weeks traveling, mostly by automobile, throughout New Mexico, Arizona, southern California, and southern Colorado, visiting Indian reservations, agencies, and schools, meeting, talking with, and listening to individual Indians and representative groups, observing their home life, investigating their industries, and conferring about their desires and needs. Our party traveled nearly 3,000 miles overland, visited every reservation in New Mexico, all but three small ones in Arizona, spent three days in California, and one and one-half in Colorado. Almost all of the country visited is arid or semiarid, and New Mexico and Arizona particularly are best adapted to sheep and cattle raising, upon which the Indians chiefly depend, following their flocks of sheep and goats and their herds of cattle over large areas of country to find feed for them. These conditions make their home life miserable and retard progress. They also create a difficult and expensive school problem. Practically all education must be in boarding schools where the children can be cared for, because the home, such as it is, must move with the flocks according to the seasons. Another obstacle in the way is the prevailing custom of having the little boys and girls from 6 years of age up help their mothers herd the sheep, and little children not yet in their teens may be often seen trudging along after the flocks away out in the desert, miles from home or habitation of any kind. It is a pitiful picture, and when it is realized that hundreds, possibly thousands, of these little children spend days, weeks, and months at such labor instead of going to school as they should, it intensifies the feeling that the Government has not kept faith with these people.

When we visited the schools that have been provided and saw the groups of bright, clean, well-dressed children, heard them read and sing, saw their superior writing and drawing, their handiwork, and watched them in their drills and in their play, and then thought of the thousands out on the desert following the flocks and

herds, and living in the temporary summer wigwams or in the winter mud hogans without any of the conveniences and comforts of even the most primitive civilized life, we could understand why they should feel that Washington, the Great Father, had forgotten his red children. When asked what they wanted most, they invariably said, "Water and education," and these are the first great needs. Following the vision that education will give them will come the better home life.

Last year there was a very general drought throughout almost all of the Indian country in the Southwest. Following the war period the price of wool and of stock had gone down to less than cost of production. The Indians, as well as other people, must have some way to gain their livelihood. There was an unusually large crop of piñon nuts, and the Indians, facing necessity, took advantage of the opportunity and last year gathered and marketed \$550,000 worth of these nuts, which were sold at from 10 to 20 cents per pound. This is mentioned not only to commend their remarkable industry but to show that the only feasible education for the children is in boarding schools. Entire families went wherever the piñon nuts could be found.

In the Papago country, whole villages have been abandoned because of the drought and the people have gone, as they should, to places where work has been available.

Surely these people who are so resourceful and who demonstrate ability to meet economic emergencies such as would tax the most intelligent, thoroughly trained people, are worthy of assistance in educating their children.

Schools should be provided for all of the Indians of the Southwest within the next four or five years. The fulfillment of the promise of the Government, made half a century ago (treaty of 1868), must be accomplished. Knowing the conditions and needs, who will say "no"? As Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I am not willing to longer overlook the failure to provide schools for these native Americans.

REVISION OF COURSE OF STUDY.—While in conference during July and August the school supervisors, with the assistance of a few superintendents and instructors from representative schools, made a revision of the tentative course of study which was prepared for use in Indian schools and introduced in 1912. As now revised the course will parallel more closely the grades of the public schools in which there is a rapidly increasing enrollment of Indian children and the industrial courses are improved to harmonize with the academic revision, some additional work being provided relating to gas engines and auto mechanics to meet the ever increasing demand of the times. The course is now in effect and was published in loose-leaf form, making it convenient to revise any portion, if desired, without the expense of an entire reprint. In applying this course of study the steadfast purpose and practice will be to furnish the largest possible number of Indian children with a good academic and industrial education.

UNIFORM EXAMINATION.—In connection with the use of the uniform course of study, the requirement of uniform examinations at the middle and close of the year is deemed necessary to maintain work and supervision at a satisfactory standard in schools located in all

sections of the country, including 21 different States, and this plan is now followed.

SUPPLEMENTING THE COURSE OF STUDY.—As so many of the Indian children come from very primitive homes where many of the ordinary lessons of daily life are never taught, it seems advisable to select some subject for special study each year and thus definitely stamp certain valuable impressions on the memories of Indian young people. For the past year the subject, "Prevention of waste," was selected. This was done because the entire Nation had been asked by the President to practice economy in every possible way. The subject is one of great importance to Indians, and the time and effort given to its study were well spent. Not only have the young people been benefited, but results are seen also in the fact that it has been possible to support the largest number of Indian children in the schools that have ever been enrolled, with all schools in full-time operation, and to the best of my knowledge, with no resulting deficits. This cooperation of the schools in the study and consideration of a special subject of interest to all is worthy of record.

PERSONNEL.—As was said in my last annual report, during the war period and immediately following the call of patriotism and the lure of better salaries than could be paid to those employed in the Indian schools took hundreds of instructors away from our service and the same conditions made it very difficult to find people to fill positions. The result was that the general efficiency standards became greatly lowered. At the beginning of the year plans were formulated for the improvement of the personnel of the school service. A reading course was announced for all school employees, and throughout the year the supervisors have encouraged efforts for self-improvement on the part of all instructors. Arrangements were also made for summer school work for as many instructors as could possibly be spared from their respective schools. Certain State institutions were designated in each supervisor's district to which all instructors were encouraged to go for a few weeks. The summer schools opened in June with a fairly good representation of the teachers, but for financial and other reasons, fully as many chose to attend institutions other than those designated.

The advantage of selecting certain institutions was that large enough groups might be brought together for round-table conferences. It is believed that attendance at the State institutions, where hundreds of public-school teachers are gathered, will be mutually helpful. Those employed in the Indian schools will have opportunities to associate with the public-school workers and thus to become better acquainted with the trend of public-school work, and the teachers of public schools will have a similar opportunity to learn of the work of Indian schools. This is important because of the ever-increasing attendance of Indian children in public schools.

While at the beginning of the school year it was difficult to get applicants enough to fill all vacancies in the Indian schools, there was a very large increase in applications during the year, and just at its close the Civil Service Commission reported that there were nearly 500 names on the list of teachers. This will make it possible to make selections with great care as vacancies occur, and the prospect now is that the standards of efficiency can be raised rapidly.

The school year has been one of great activity. The school field force is well organized, the schools have been full to capacity, the personnel is being gradually but markedly improved, the demand for enrollment for another year is limited only by capacity, and the school spirit among students and teachers is fine in almost all of the schools, according to reports by supervisors. The attitude of public school authorities and patrons toward Indian children and their enrollment in the public schools was never so favorable, and as an essential to success the spirit of cooperation among the workers in Government, mission, and public schools is very generally harmonious.

In the education of the Indian youth lies the hope of the future generations of the American Indian. In this time, when it is so essential to practice economy in every possible way, it should be realized that the child who is allowed to grow up in this country without being taught English and manual skill in some useful occupation is always in danger of becoming a liability. It is false economy to neglect the education of any children.

HEALTH.

The medical work of the bureau progressed during the year with no unusual perplexities and in the main with satisfactory results. With approximate return to normal conditions, many vacancies occasioned by the war and other attractive inducements have been filled. However, our health service has been growing, as the Indians have become aware of its advantages over their own crude and superstitious methods of treatment, and the personnel for this important work is still incomplete, principally because of low salaries that do not attract competent medical men and graduate nurses.

There were but few epidemics on the reservations last year, and health conditions showed gradual improvement. Special educational efforts were carried forward and the usefulness of hospitals increased as far as possible within the funds provided. The health work now functions through a corps of 150 physicians—regular and contract—81 nurses, and 70 field matrons. The nurses as a rule give their time to the hospitals and assist the physicians in dispensary clinics, while the latter also visit Indian homes. Field matrons are to our service what the public-health nurses are to the State and county health organizations. A good field matron, or a field nurse, is almost indispensable in the practice of preventive medicine.

The bureau operated 12 tuberculosis hospitals, 31 school hospitals, 10 agency hospitals, 27 general hospitals, and 1 nervous and mental disease hospital, with a total bed capacity of 2,411. There is at present no legislative provision for their repair and improvement other than the funds appropriated for their support, which are insufficient for proper maintenance. It has been impossible with the current appropriations to consider opening new hospital units. There is a need for at least two, one for general purposes located in the Middle West, with adequate facilities and personnel for handling all classes of cases, except possibly nervous and mental diseases, and fully equipped as a training school for nurses, so that Indian girls may have facilities for completing the vocational or preparatory work

started in the schools. The other should be an institution located in the Southwest for the care of advanced cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis which, in addition to providing comfort to these cases in their last illness, would also be a medium of protecting other members of the family from constant contact with the contagion.

Aside from individual funds which may be applied in a limited number of cases, and tribal funds where available, there are practically no sanitary improvement funds. The appropriation, "Relieving distress and prevention of diseases among Indians," is not directly applicable for the betterment of living conditions. The older Indians, generally speaking, know little of the evils of poor ventilation, of the dangers of overcrowding, or of the way in which disease is transmitted; in other words, their health habits are bad. In white communities the customs of polite society require certain standards of personal cleanliness and freedom from the apparent signs of disease. On Indian reservations and in Indian communities the absence of such conventional standards makes it difficult to secure sanitary progress. The Indian Service has its problems of child welfare, of the care of aged, indigent poor and the physically and mentally incapacitated, and the obligations to aid and alleviate rest not only measurably upon every field employee but very heavily upon the medical service entrusted with the prevention and treatment of disease over a large territory, much of which is not provided with good roads. In view, therefore, of the great importance of Indian health work, the high qualifications necessary, the arduous duties, difficulties of travel, and frequently isolated living conditions, I can not too strongly urge the just and immediate necessity for increasing the salaries of the medical personnel to equal those of other Government departments.

RED CROSS COOPERATION.—I am deeply interested in making greater gains in all health progress by a general elevation of Indian home life and social standards and am glad to announce that a plan of cooperation has recently been effected with the executive committee of the Red Cross whereby they are furnishing, at the society's expense, the services of three full-time visiting nurses for Indian Service work. Under this fortunate arrangement important assignments were promptly selected where the service of these nurses could be rendered to meet urgent needs. Excellent results are anticipated through this commendable action of the American Red Cross, for which I desire to express sincere appreciation. It is the intention to have these trained workers of varied experience closely study living conditions in Indian homes with a view to applying methods that will be of practical value to our health activities, and by suggestion indicate wherein they may be more effectively organized or enlarged. Their survey will enter somewhat the realm of social service and domestic welfare for the purpose of cooperating with our body of field matrons, whose duties bring them in intimate relation to household conditions and whose work is worthy of every assistance that may flow from experience in other fields of like service. If the results are as contemplated I shall earnestly seek such provisions as are now lacking to accomplish a higher average of Indian health.

FARMING.

GENERAL.—The service industries show a substantial increase in the number of Indians farming and in the total cultivated acreage. There has also been consistent progress along the lines of better and more intensive farming and the use of modern agricultural machinery.

EXPERIMENTATION.—The most important station for this work is at Sacaton, on the Pima Reservation, in Arizona, operated under a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture. Many useful plants have been developed at this station, notably a long-staple Egyptian cotton, now grown extensively by both Indians and whites in that section, also promising results of tests made with Peruvian alfalfa, Mexican June corn, Bermuda onions, fruits, nuts (particularly the pecan), trees, and forage plants.

DATE GARDEN.—A small tract of land has been set aside on the Martinez Reservation, Calif., for use as a date garden; also in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry. This section is well adapted to the production of dates. Offshoots will be furnished Indians free, and it is expected that the industry will be developed to such an extent as to contribute materially to their self-support and progress.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK.—This service has continued to avail itself of the cooperative extension work of the Department of Agriculture and the various State colleges with good results. In many cases the county agents make no distinction between whites and Indians in their work. Boys' and girls' clubs have been organized on several reservations. Experts from the State college frequently visit the reservations and schools and give illustrated lectures on topics of interest.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—Agricultural fairs were held on many of the reservations, where the Indians displayed their products in competition with each other, suitable prizes being given for the best exhibits. The Indians also won many premiums in open competition at county and State fairs.

STOCK RAISING.

There was comparatively little change in live-stock conditions during the year, but there is every prospect of a general improvement. The value of the Indians' live stock is considerably less than several years ago, due to lower market prices, but their interests are more satisfactory than those of many other owners, and the improvement in the grade of their stock has more than offset any decrease in the number of animals owned.

Probably nothing has contributed so largely to the welfare and progress of the Indians of the Southwest as the development of the sheep industry. The Indians are furnished pure-bred rams at a nominal price from a herd maintained on the Jicarilla Reservation, N. Mex. About 500 of these rams were supplied the Indians of the Navajo Reservations during the past year. The Indians also procure first-class acclimated animals from the tribal herds on the easy-payment plan.

Indians owning stock are encouraged to form stock-growers' associations, which will largely supervise and handle their live-stock matters. Such associations, with constitutions and by-laws, have already been formed by the Indians of the Fort Hall and Western Shoshone Reservations. On the former the association has assumed responsibility for the repayment of reimbursable funds advanced for the purchase of bulls. The adoption of this plan on other reservations will undoubtedly result in greater interest and progress of the Indians along these lines.

The eradication of dourine has been so successful as to justify a reduction of the force employed for that purpose.

INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS.

GENERAL.—The original native industries of the Indians, with their beautiful and distinctive artistry, are being crowded out by the pressure of modern commercialism. The extinction of these industries would be most unfortunate, and I have thought for some time that we should give them special encouragement.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.—A favorable opportunity was presented by the request of the chairman of the committee on Indian welfare of the Federation of Women's Clubs to have an exhibit of Indian arts and crafts at their biennial convention at Chautauqua, N. Y., from June 20 to 30, with which I gladly complied. The exhibit consisted of Navajo rugs and silverware, beadwork, pottery, basketry, articles made by Indian pupils in Government schools, and various maps, charts, and photographs. The exhibit of this office was very successful and constituted one of the attractive features of the convention.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

A conservative expenditure of \$100,000 appropriated for encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians proved unequal to all the demands for help of this character. Consideration was given to the relative merits of the various requests. In some instances requests were denied because the repayment conditions could not be met, or it seemed best to encourage the Indians to obtain the articles with their own money, as the whites do. Requests from 12 reservations, amounting to approximately \$55,000, could not be granted. In addition to the appropriation, about \$100,000 were expended under the reimbursable regulations from money otherwise available—mostly tribal funds authorized by Congress. This plan has been a material factor in the industrial progress of the Indians during the past few years.

The first use of the reimbursable plan on an extensive scale was in 1911. A complete analysis of expenditures and repayments from 1911 to 1921 shows the following:

Repaid (collections).....	\$2,400,578.02
Outstanding.....	1,456,301.91
Losses charged off.....	22,711.68
Property on hand.....	140,816.46
	4,010,408.10

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY.

Last spring superintendents were directed to make an industrial survey of their entire reservations by visiting the homes of the Indians accompanied by the farmer, field matron, and physician, to ascertain their condition, needs, and resources, with the view to organizing the work of the reservation service so that each family will make the best use of its resources. This survey was the initial step in a campaign for improved homes and surroundings; more intensive farming of areas already in cultivation; increase in the acreage farmed where practicable, with resultant reduction of leasing; proper care of domestic live stock, and one or more milch cows for each family; the extension of the range stock industry, with pigs and poultry on every Indian farm.

Preliminary replies have been received from 100 superintendents outlining their plans for the work, and 30 have submitted final reports of the original survey. The reports consist of a separate sheet for each family, with photograph in many cases, and detailed information relative to each family's industrial and economic status and resources.

It is the intention of the office to make the industrial survey the basis of a more comprehensive survey of each reservation, which will embrace on one hand the needs along the lines of health, education, home building, sanitation, and social welfare, and on the other hand will take in all the resources of the Indians, both tribal and individual. The purpose of the survey is to formulate for each reservation a definite program or policy which may be followed for such term of years as will place the Indians on a self-supporting basis. It is believed that a program can be outlined in each case so reasonable and businesslike that succeeding administrations will follow it without material change, thus giving stability to the work and a clear hope of eventual success.

The personal visits of the superintendents and other employees to the homes of the Indians have brought about a closer understanding between them, which can not fail to be productive of good results. The plan has already developed large increases in the cultivated acreages, and in better crops, gardens, and homes.

INDIAN HOMES.

During the past year special efforts have been made with a view to improving the home and living conditions among the Indians. It is realized that substantial progress is being made along these important lines. However, the radical changes necessary in bringing a people's ancient mode of habitation, originally based on the simplest idea of construction without modern materials or tools, to our present standard of constructional advancement must of necessity be a slow process.

Progress along these lines is necessarily dependent upon a general change from the early tribal customs and language to a standard similar to our own. This particular phase of the work is to receive special emphasis during the coming year, and the importance of improving home and living conditions and how to attain them will be a feature of Indian school work.

In addition to the educational work it is planned that field officials shall frequently visit the homes of the Indians under their jurisdiction and give them such practical instruction and assistance as is possible.

BLACKFEET RESERVATION.

One of the outstanding accomplishments of the year was on the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. The Indians of this reservation had reached a very low industrial and economic status, which made it necessary during the winter of 1920-21 to issue free rations to over 2,000, or about two-thirds of the entire population. A systematic program was inaugurated, having in view the industrial rehabilitation of the Indians. Every Indian family in the Heart Butte district, where most of the full bloods reside, had a garden last spring, and 90 per cent of the Indians residing on their allotments over the reservation generally engaged in small farming activities. Last winter free rations were issued to only 1,250 Indians. Seed and machinery were provided; a sawmill and flour mill were erected; and the entire reservation organized into an industrial association, with community chapters in each district.

The Fourth of July celebration, which formerly lasted 10 days, to the detriment of the Indians' farm and industrial interests, was voluntarily abandoned by the Indians themselves this year, in place of which they had a one-day celebration on the Fourth of July similar to the whites. It is the intention to provide each Indian with sufficient wire to fence his allotment, and furnish poultry, milch cows, sheep, and pigs as rapidly as the Indians show willingness and ability to care for them.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT.

The self-support of many Indians working at home is a vital economic factor. They supply stores and tourists with useful and esthetic specimens of aboriginal art, such as pottery, rugs, and silverware, beadwork, basketry, etc.; they fish, hunt, and gather medicinal plants, fruits, and nuts which sell readily. The piñon nut, wild rice, and the maple sugar crops realized hundreds of thousands of dollars last year. Indians work in shops, families, schools, and hospitals, and as laborers on farms, public highways, in mines, irrigation ditches, and are in the air, land, and naval forces of their country. Railroads employ them for scenic advertising and as laborers. Film corporations engage them for picturization. Indian students earn thousands of dollars during vacation in beet fields, orchards, and other outing employment.

Indians of broader contact with life are acquiring vital relationship with the business interests of communities and are found in about every line of self-supporting activity followed by people of other races.

LEASING OF TRIBAL LANDS.

On many of the reservations where there is surplus land not utilized by the Indians it is rented to outside parties for farming or grazing, but chiefly for the latter purpose. A large revenue is thus derived to the credit of the tribe and used under congress-

sional authorization to support necessary reservation activities, or in some cases paid to the Indians on a per capita basis. Tribal leases or permits now in effect on 44 reservations number approximately 470. The rentals are charged either on a per acre or per head basis, at a rate which will be fair to the Indians and equitable to the stockman.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

MYTON, UTAH, BRIDGE.—Under authority of a provision in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1922 the bridge across the Duchesne River near the town of Myton, Utah, constructed from an appropriation made by the act of August 5, 1909, was turned over to the State, which agreed to maintain and repair it at all times in the future without expense to the United States.

COOPERATIVE ROAD WORK.—Section 3 of the act of November 11, 1921, known as the "Federal highway act," provides in part as follows:

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with the State highway departments, and with the Department of the Interior in the construction of public highways within Indian reservations, and to pay the amount assumed therefor from the funds allotted or apportioned under this act to the State wherein the reservation is located.

Interpreting this provision, the Comptroller General held, in effect, that, should the State agree, and comply with the other provisions of the act, the entire cost of that portion of any public highway across an Indian reservation may be paid from Government funds apportioned under the act to the State within which the reservation is located, no contribution being necessary by the State for the construction of that part of the road; however, the State must make provision for upkeep and repairs, as in other cases. It is expected that this will result in a great impetus to the construction of badly needed highways across Indian reservations.

SEGREGATION OF TRIBAL FUNDS.

Under the acts of May 25, 1918, and June 30, 1919, the funds of the following tribes were segregated and paid to the Indians on final rolls: Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma, \$406,611.86; Spokane, Wash., \$28,160; Yankton, S. Dak., \$103,611.87. In addition the rolls of the following tribes were closed during the year, but the funds have not yet been distributed: Fort Hall, Idaho; Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche, Oklahoma; Pawnee and Ponca, Oklahoma; Rosebud, South Dakota.

IRRIGATION.

Water is the most important factor in crop production anywhere. All vegetables contain more water than anything else, but very much less than is required to produce a good crop; consequently, in the arid sections engineering skill has supplied the lack of rainfall, making possible successful production in areas that were formerly barren waste.

The extent to which large areas of land have been reclaimed by irrigation methods on Indian reservations in the West and South-

west is not widely known. There are now fifty Indian reservations on which have been developed irrigation systems. The aggregate irrigable area on these reservations approximates 605,000 acres. Construction work on many of the projects which are yet incomplete is being carried on from year to year by appropriations from Congress so that greater areas may be reclaimed, thus enhancing the value of the Indian's lands and at the same time increasing the crops of the country.

A dam across the Gila River for the diversion of its natural flow was completed during the past year, and on May 10 was formally dedicated as the Ashurst-Hayden diversion dam. This entire project embraces 35,000 acres of land within the Gila River Indian Reservation and 27,000 acres in white ownership in the Florence-Casa Grande Valley. The cost of construction was \$250,000.

A diversion dam across the Big Horn River on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., was also completed at a cost of \$132,000.

There is now under construction a diversion dam with bridge superstructure across the Gila River on the Gila River Indian Reservation near Sacaton, Ariz., which will, no doubt, be completed this year.

On June 24, 1922, a draft of a proposed contract with the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association was approved which, if executed, will provide means of augmenting the present water supply of the Salt River Indians. The question of obtaining more water for these Indians has been under consideration for some time, and the present prospects of obtaining a much needed additional supply are very gratifying.

On June 27, 1922, an agreement was approved with the South Tule Independent Ditch Co., of Porterville, Calif., providing for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Tule River that adequately protects the Indian's rights, which brings to an amicable close a long-standing dispute.

An agreement was also reached with the Southern Sierras Ditch Co. wherein adequate provision was made for the protection of the water rights of certain Indians along Birch Creek, Inyo County, Calif.

A suit started several years ago for the purpose of determining the water rights of the Indians on the Uintah Reservation, Utah, will probably be satisfactorily settled out of court in the near future. Copies of proposed decree and court order protecting the Indians' rights have, in the main, been agreed upon and as soon as the State engineer's office has issued certificates of water rights on proof submitted, such certificates will be submitted to the court as a basis for the final decree.

ALLOTMENTS.

During the year, 5,774 allotments were made and approved to individual Indians embracing lands on various reservations covering approximately 694,000 acres, of which 4,301, comprising 554,613 acres were in the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., 920 with an area of 123,457 acres in the Flathead Reservation, Mont., 374 including 2,777 acres in the Hoopa Valley Reservation, Calif., and the re-

mainder in different reservations of Arizona, California, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wisconsin.

In addition to the foregoing, schedules are pending for 169 irrigable allotments aggregating 845 acres to Indians of the Salt River Reservation, Ariz., 214 allotments, from 10 to 40 acres each, to Indians of the Torres and Martinez Reservations in California, with like work in progress on other Mission reservations in California, and a tract of 285 acres on the Crow Reservation, Mont. Allotment work is also progressing in the Fort Peck Reservation, Mont., on land classified as coal, with coal deposits to be reserved to the United States, and on irrigable lands to children, thus entitled under the act of August 1, 1914, to the extent of approximately 1,000 acres. The work of classifying and allotting lands to about 1,150 Indians in the Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont., under the act of March 3, 1921, is also going forward.

PUBLIC DOMAIN ALLOTMENTS.—Under the act of February 8, 1887, as amended, 296 allotments were made and approved on land on the public domain in various States, comprising an area of approximately 45,100 acres. Two amendments were made to the regulations governing allotments on the public domain, both pertaining to allotment applications of deceased Indians.

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, 2 of which were disallowed, 10 approved, and the remainder await action and report from the field.

OMAHA RESERVATION TRIBAL LANDS.—During the year a considerable number of applications for the exchange of lands because of the erosion of allotments by the Missouri River were approved under the provisions of the act of May 11, 1912, pertaining to the reservation of tribal lands. Most of these applications for exchange had been pending since 1912, awaiting the final decision in the case of Hiram Chase, jr., and others, mentioned in my last annual report. A plan for future disposition of the remaining tribal lands is now under consideration by this office and the tribal council.

SALES AND REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

The regulations governing the sale of allotted and inherited Indian lands and the issuance of patents in fee and certificates of competency have been modified and revised in many particulars, and as approved bring the practice in these cases more in conformity with transactions between white citizens, particularly in enabling purchasers of Indian lands on the deferred payment plan to assign their interests.

A stricter policy has been followed in issuing patents to Indians on the ground of competency, as seemed to be required in order to more fully protect their interests.

Several prosecutions under section 5 of the act of June 25, 1910, for the recovery of lands illegally conveyed and the abatement of taxes illegally levied have been conducted to a successful issue.

In many instances it has been found necessary, on account of the general financial stringency, to extend the time of deferred payments

on Indian lands with the consent of the Indians interested. It is believed that improved conditions will obviate the necessity for this course during the coming year. Last year 1,000 original and inherited allotments embracing 104,814 acres were sold for \$2 232 833. There were received 1,306 applications for patents, of which 395 were denied and 911 approved, covering 98,406 acres. There were 180 certificates of competency issued on 48,423 acres, and 29 removals of restrictions on 1,661 acres.

FARMING AND GRAZING LEASE REGULATIONS.

Arrangements have recently been made with the Department of Justice whereby superintendents in charge of Indian reservations are authorized to submit directly to the proper United States district attorney with full report cases of failure of lessees to pay rentals, with recommendation that suit be instituted to collect same. This has eliminated a great amount of routine correspondence heretofore necessary under the practice requiring superintendents to report these cases to this office, after which they were referred to the office of the Secretary and then to the Department of Justice.

By recent decision of the United States District Court, District of Nebraska, Omaha Division, in the case of *United States v. The Bank of Winnebago*, it was held, in effect, that a lien on crops not planted would not take precedence over a subsequent mortgage given by the lessee on such crops and that the Government could not therefore enforce the lien clause contained in farming and grazing leases as against the mortgagee of such crops. This decision resulted in amending the leasing regulations so as to require all farming and grazing leases to be recorded in the local recorder's office and also in some States to require the lessees to give notes secured by mortgages given on their crops as soon as planted.

RIGHTS OF WAY.

Highways.—Permission under the act of March 3, 1901, has been granted for the opening of over 200 miles of public highways, not including roads opened in the States of Nebraska and Montana under the act of March 4, 1915, full authority to approve maps of location filed thereunder having been placed in the hands of the several superintendents as contemplated by the act.

Railroads.—On November 22, 1921, permission to proceed with the construction of a line of railroad from Hardin to the Soap Creek oil field, Crow Reservation, Mont., was granted to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. When this line is completed the Soap Creek oil field will be afforded the transportation facilities so necessary to its early development.

Power projects.—Under the Federal water power act of June 10, 1920, as amended by the act of March 3, 1921, a grant was made to the Wisconsin-Minnesota Power & Light Co. involving the flowage of approximately 300 acres of tribal land within the Lac Courte Oreille Indian Reservation, Wis. At a hearing and council held at Reserve, the tribe expressed opposition to the project upon any terms or conditions whatever. However, the benefits which would result to the public from the equalization of the stream flow of the Chip-

pewa River, as proposed by the company, were so evident and considerable as to outweigh the objections of the tribe and accordingly license was issued to the company on August 8, 1921. A yearly rental of \$1,200 in addition to the stocking of the reservoir with muskallonge, pike, and bass, and other beneficial conditions were secured for the Indians.

CLAIMS OF THE INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA.

A hearing was held last April at which a number of delegates representing Indians of the State of California asked a modification of the previous adverse report on jurisdictional bills S. 2226 and H. R. 4383 to permit these Indians to have their claims against the Government heard by the Court of Claims.

At this hearing it was made clear that the previous adverse report would not be modified, as the department was unwilling to approve any bill that had for its purpose compensating Indians for the value of lands (about \$10,000,000) involved in the 18 treaties which were rejected by the Senate in 1852 by a unanimous vote.

It was also stated at this hearing that where Indians are without any tribal property and are indigent the Government should extend to them liberal aid in providing for their care and comfort and in securing to them the advantages of education and civilization, to the end that they may have homes and become self-supporting, useful citizens of the country; that a definite roll of these Indians should be made through the department showing their blood status, condition, and needs, with a view to legislation that would provide necessary relief; and that more liberal appropriations should be made for them than heretofore.

EMPLOYMENT OF TRIBAL ATTORNEYS.

Under existing law, attorney's contracts were last year approved for the following tribes: Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, in Oklahoma; Bannock and Shoshone, in Idaho; Blackfeet and Gros Ventre, in Montana; Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux, in North Dakota; Clallam, in Washington; and Santee and Flandreau Band, in South Dakota.

Several contracts not in accordance with law, and without proper sanction, were disapproved.

CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MINNESOTA.

The affairs of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota received much attention during the year, and I personally visited the different agencies and met in council many of the members of the tribe for the purpose of gathering, as far as practicable, first-hand information upon the general situation.

In order to cover thoroughly the various interests involved it was decided to make a careful survey and an inquiry into all the different matters about which the Indians complain, and particularly with reference to the contention that they have never been compensated for the lands appropriated and now incorporated in what is known as the Minnesota National Forest, or for the timber left standing

thereon to promote reforestation, as authorized by the act of May 23, 1908.

The commission designated for this investigation will aim to secure accurate and full information, to be submitted for your consideration with a view to having any legislation to which the Indians may be entitled brought to the attention of Congress at its regular session in December of this year.

This bureau has for many years held that the State of Minnesota has no valid claim to the swamp lands on Indian reservations within the State as they existed on January 14, 1889, and has sought in various ways to prevent the patenting of such lands to the State, which prior to 1913 had covered approximately 152,361 acres. On June 22, 1922, the Department of Justice was requested to institute an original action in the Supreme Court of the United States to determine the respective rights of the Chippewa Indians and the State to these lands and to about 37,000 acres that remain unpatented.

LAND FOR HOMELESS INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

By the act of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. L., 1231) an appropriation was made for the purchase of land for various small bands of Indians scattered throughout the State of California who are without means of obtaining a home or of earning adequate subsistence, and options recommended by this office on June 24, 1922, were approved for the purchase of six tracts of land totaling 289.61 acres in different sections of that State at a total cost of \$8,846.50, which exhausted the available balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year. These tracts were carefully selected by field officials of the Indian Service, and are deemed especially suitable for the object in view. The title to the land is retained by the Government.

FINAL ROLLS OF INDIAN TRIBES.

During the year final rolls of the following tribes were made and approved under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 9), for the purpose of prorating the tribal trust funds:

Pawnee, Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Ponca, in Oklahoma; Rosebud Sioux, in South Dakota; Bannock and Shoshone, in Idaho.

TRIBAL CLAIMS.

Bills were introduced in the Sixty-seventh Congress proposing to authorize various tribes and bands of Indians to submit alleged claims against the Government to the Court of Claims for adjudication. Reports were made to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives on such bills relating to about 20 claims of this character.

FORESTRY.

Because of continued depression in the lumber market no large offering of timber was made during the first half of the year and the

logging operations on areas previously contracted were much below normal. To meet the urgent requests of allottees of the Quinaielt Reservation in Washington that they be permitted to realize funds from the timber on their allotments, a tract, designated on the Point Grenville logging unit, was offered and sealed bids received on March 30, 1922. This unit, comprising approximately 305,000,000 feet, was sold to the M. R. Smith Lumber & Shingle Co. Immediately after this sale another unit of 305,000,000 feet, designated as the Cook Creek logging unit, was offered. The market showed great improvement in the Grays Harbor region soon after the offering and a bid of \$1.35 per thousand for cedar, spruce, and Douglas fir was received.

In September, 1921, the logging operations of the J. S. Stearns Lumber Co. on the Bad River Reservation in Wisconsin were completed. From the commencement of logging operations in 1894 this company had cut from this one reservation 1,267,579,303 feet of timber, from which the Indians had received approximately \$7,000,000. A small amount of timber on this reservation sold to the Bell Lumber Co. has not yet been cut. During the year logging operations were conducted by contractors on the Lac Courte Oreille, Red Lake, Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Flathead, Spokane, Tulalip, Klamath, and Jicarilla Reservations and the Indian Service manufactured at the Menominee Indian mills in Wisconsin about 15,000,000 feet of lumber.

The losses from forest fires during the year ending June 30, 1922, were very small. Recent months have witnessed a renewal of logging activities on several reservations. An early recovery of the lumber market seems now assured and preparations are being made for the consummation of timber sales on reservations occupied by Indians needing funds for industrial development.

SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Since the coming of national prohibition the Indians do not obtain intoxicating liquors as easily as heretofore and the results have been very beneficial to them. The Indians are doing better work, crime has decreased, and progress is evidenced by increased industrial activities. The liquor problem among the Indians now involves the illegal manufacture of dangerous and poisonous concoctions which are demoralizing and injurious to health. The protection of the Indians from intoxicants is now largely a problem distinct from national prohibition and is in need of special and direct attention from the Indian Service. The appropriations by Congress for suppressing the liquor traffic among Indians have been materially reduced each year, diminishing from \$150,000 in 1919 to \$35,000 for the past year. Such special officers and facilities as can be provided from the appropriation are distributed in localities where most needed. The prosecutions are principally against bootleggers and persons operating moonshine stills. Wherever possible the enforcement officers work and cooperate with the local and State officials, which has proven to be very successful. Many preparations ordinarily intended for medicinal purposes but containing a large percentage of alcohol are offered to Indians at enormous profits. Many illicit stills have been raided and the operators vigorously prosecuted in an effort to protect the Indians from the evils of the illicit traffic in intoxicants.

PEYOTE.

In my judgment legislation is urgently needed to control the growing and harmful habit among the Indians of using peyote. Scientific investigation of the nature of this narcotic drug shows conclusively its dangerous effects. Some of the Indians profess to use peyote as a medicine for nearly all diseases, while others claim it is an ancient Indian sacrament in their worship. But medical scientists say that peyote has no medicinal value and if habitually used results in the derangement of both mental and physical structure. Its defense as a religious rite is largely fictitious, the promoters of its use having seized upon this idea in an attempt to prevent or delay prohibiting legislation. On a number of Indian reservations the use of peyote is not known; on others its introduction has been very recent, and on some it is becoming an insidious and alarming curse.

Since the matter of prohibitory or regulating legislation has been before Congress a number of times without enactment, the Indian Bureau has not sought strict regulations in restraint of this evil under the general powers vested in the department, but has recently issued a pamphlet on peyote containing much information compiled from the office files and other scientific sources for the purpose of aiding a fair and unprejudiced understanding of the subject, and a limited number of copies will be available to those interested in the improvement of social welfare generally, and especially among the Indians.

INDIAN CUSTOM MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

I think it not untimely to suggest the need of legislation subjecting all Indians to the laws of civilization respecting their marital relations. Indian Service officers and employees, missionaries, and others have been teaching for many years the enlightened moral standards for this phase of social well-being and, as compared with 10 years ago, gratifying progress has been made. But there is still too much disregard of the sacred principle upon which conjugal happiness and the dignity of family life depend to be passed by without the correction for which there is lacking adequate court jurisdiction.

The vicious practice of Indian custom marriage and separation is deplorable enough when followed by those of no education above the teachings of tribal tradition, but it is intolerable on the part of Indians who know better and have benefited by the uplift of conditions that rest upon a higher social order. The tribal courts, or court of Indian offenses, are not sufficient to deal successfully with the loose marital relations of barbaric origin and there should be some means provided for invoking State law more effectively than now exists, or otherwise requiring the decency which must be at the heart of all family life before we can have the right beginning of progress toward civilization.

PENSIONS FOR INDIAN SCOUTS.

Under the act of March 4, 1917, provisions are made for pensioning Indians who were enlisted in the military service of the United States as scouts, etc., and rendered service in Indian wars specified in that act. Indians who have claims for pensions thereunder are given assistance in the preparation of their claims by the superintendents of the different agencies and the Indian Office, and in the past year nearly 100 Indian scouts were awarded pensions on account of their services, while many others have claims pending or in the course of preparation.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The only unfinished business of the Creek and Seminole Nations involves the disposition of tribal property for the former, worth approximately \$197,475, and like property for the latter valued at \$30,100, all allotment work having been heretofore completed and the citizens of both nations paid their prorata shares of tribal funds. The Cherokee tribal affairs were entirely closed some years ago, and there remain to be disposed of only the extensive tribal holdings of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, estimated at about \$13,500,000, and involving the sale of land and mineral deposits, the collection of deferred payments on previous sales, and the payment of accumulating tribal funds to individual members.

There are now approximately 17,900 persons of one-half or more Indian blood from all of whose land restrictions have not been removed, and the individual affairs of this restricted class, covering large and varied interests, educational, agricultural, mineral, and home building, must be carefully administered with a view to hastening the competency of the Indians to manage for themselves, since under existing law the restricted period, as applicable to members of the Five Civilized Tribes, will expire in less than nine years.

Last year restriction against alienation of allotments was removed from 509 Indians, and restrictions were conditionally removed from 231 tracts of land sold under supervision by the Government, which covered also use of the proceeds thereof. Individual Indian money in the sum of \$2,334,220.06 was expended for maintenance, farms, buildings, live stock, and equipments; 142 houses and 28 barns were built; 88 wells constructed; 233 wagons, 16 horses and mules, 178 cattle, and 323 hogs were purchased.

Splendid records were made by Indian farmers who exhibited their products at county, district, and State fairs with the most progressive white farmers.

A large enrollment of Indian children was reported in the public schools, but this was mainly outside the restricted class, for whom the continuation of tribal boarding schools will be necessary for some time to come.

OIL AND GAS IN THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.—During the year 130,415.41 acres were leased for oil and gas mining purposes. The

total revenue derived from oil and gas leases by restricted Indians is classified as follows:

Bonuses	8089, 120. 41
Casinghead gas collections	109, 423. 13
Royalties on production	2, 247, 738. 78
Advance royalties and	852, 331. 00
Total	3, 807, 610. 32

A total of 333 wells were drilled on departmental leases, 210 of which produced oil, 38 produced gas, and 85 were dry holes. The initial production of the oil wells ran from 20 to 4,000 barrels daily and the approximate initial production of the gas wells was from 1,000,000 to 20,000,000 cubic feet per day. The gross oil production for the year was 8,181,971.56 barrels.

On June 12, 1922, the Solicitor for the Interior Department rendered an opinion to the effect that extensions of oil and gas leases on lands of minor and incompetent members of the Five Civilized Tribes, which extensions were made in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, are valid, although not advertised in conformity with rules laid down by the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma, his opinion being based on the provisions of the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312).

On July 30, 1921, the regulations governing the utilization of casinghead gas produced from oil wells were amended so as to adopt the actual selling price of gasoline as the basis on which to compute the royalty due the Indians.

OIL AND GAS OUTSIDE THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

At the close of the fiscal year 1921 the market price of oil had fallen to \$1 a barrel, the lowest quotation since August 26, 1916. Improved conditions are indicated by the later advance to \$2 a barrel and the fancy prices paid by large oil companies for good acreage when available.

The question of what constitutes the highest posted market price of crude oil in the mid-continent field has been the subject of controversy for a number of years and on February 16, 1922, the department reached the following conclusions:

1. The term "mid-continent oil field" shall be construed to mean the territory embraced in that field at the time the lease form and regulations were adopted, namely, the States of Oklahoma and Kansas, and not the present mid-continent oil field which takes in producing territory in Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

2. The term "highest posted market price in the mid-continent oil field" shall be construed as the highest price posted by a purchasing company taking a substantial portion of the oil in the territory it is serving in Oklahoma or Kansas as distinguished from the company taking its oil mainly from companies with which it is affiliated and from leases producing a certain grade of oil or which purchases only a small portion of the oil in the territory it is serving.

The abrogation on July 20, 1921, of the 9,600-acre rule as applied to Indian reservations in Oklahoma, exclusive of the Five Civilized Tribes, Osage Nation, and Kiowa Reservation, enabled all lessees

holding maximum acreage to obtain additional leases in undeveloped territory, resulting not only in the development of land in unproven fields but an increase in the revenue of the Indians as well.

On June 19, 1922, a well was completed in the Otoe field in Oklahoma which produced about 300 barrels of oil a day and from four to five million cubic feet of gas. This is the first oil from the Otoe field, although gas in commercial quantities has been produced since 1915.

Oil development on the ceded portion of the Shoshone Indian Reservation, Wyo., is satisfactory, considering the lack of transportation and pipe-line facilities. Five new wells were completed in township 6 north, range 2 west. The production in this field has now reached proportions that will probably justify pipe-line construction this summer, which means a market for oil and immediate expansion of the field.

Two oil and gas wells are being drilled on restricted Indian land on the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., under leases approved last year. The result will probably determine whether any more leases will be negotiated on that reservation.

There are now five producing oil wells on restricted Indian land in the Soap Creek field, Crow Reservation, Mont., with an estimated production of from 2,000 to 3,000 barrels a day for some years. Enough leases have been approved in several sections of the reservation to insure the testing of the various structures, but drilling operations on many of the leases have been delayed by lack of transportation and pipe-line facilities. Considerable trouble in the Soap Creek structure has come from infiltration of water, and a competent petroleum engineer has been detailed to investigate this condition in the field and take whatever steps are necessary to provide for protection against damage by water.

On the treaty part of the Navajo Reservation four leases of tribal land, each covering approximately 4,800 acres have been executed and approved, three of them being on the southern part of the reservation under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Navajo Agency, Fort Defiance, Ariz., and one in the north under the superintendent of the San Juan Agency, Shiprock, N. Mex. Test wells are now being drilled.

Two gas wells were brought in on tribal land of the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation in New Mexico adjacent to the Navajo Reservation, one producing approximately 2,000,000 cubic feet and the other producing approximately 36,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day.

On June 9, 1922, the Secretary of the Interior held that Executive-order reservations are subject to lease under the provisions of the oil-leasing act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. L., 437). Leases on such lands will be handled by the General Land Office.

OSAGE RESERVATION.—The outstanding feature on the Osage Reservation, Okla., has been the development of the Burbank field on the west side of the reservation. The limits of this field have not yet been determined and a number of large producing wells have been brought in yielding a high grade of oil. As a result, very large amounts of bonus have been offered for leases of tracts adjoining producing leases in this field, one tract containing 160 acres being

sold for a bonus of \$1,585,000, and several other tracts for more than \$1,000,000 each.

Three sales of Osage oil leases were held during the fiscal year and the number of acres sold and bonus received therefor are shown by the following tabulation:

Date of sale.	Acres sold.	Bonus per acre.	Total bonus.
Dec. 12, 1921.....	35,823	\$202.80	\$7,267,609
Mar. 2, 1922.....	33,407	118.02	3,949,959
June 28, 1922.....	31,900	339.91	10,887,929
Total.....	102,132		22,105,500

Regulations to govern the settlement of damages to surface owners of their leases caused by mineral lessees in the Osage Reservation, as provided by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1921 (41 Stat., 1249), were approved October 20, 1921.

METALLIFEROUS MINERALS.

Ten leases covering mining claims located on various Indian reservations under the provisions of section 26 of the act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat., 31), as amended by the Indian appropriations act of March 3, 1921, authorizing mining for metalliferous minerals, including magnesite, gypsum, limestone, and asbestos, on unallotted lands of Indian reservations were approved during the year. A number of applications for lease covering principally asbestos deposits in the Fort Apache and San Carlos Reservations were also approved, although leases thereon have not been consummated.

PROBATING ESTATES AND APPROVING WILLS OF DECEASED INDIANS.

Probating the trust estates of deceased Indians as well as passing upon their wills is important work requiring service trained in probate matters, both in the field and the office.

A graduated fee is charged for probating estates and approving wills, and these fees range from \$15 to \$50, depending on the appraised valuation of the estates of decedents.

During the year 3,164 heirship cases and 341 wills were disposed of.

Miscellaneous cases involving minor matters numbered 3,806.

Fifteen examiners of inheritance were employed in holding hearings on reservations and the public domain.

Fees aggregating \$80,840 were earned under authority of the act of February 14, 1920, which are covered into the Treasury of the United States and to that extent offset the \$100,000 annually appropriated for this work.

PROBATE WORK IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA.

A very important probate business is conducted in that part of Oklahoma which was formerly the Indian Territory, where it is necessary to see that the property of deceased restricted and de-

pendent Indians is conserved and descends to those who are justly entitled thereto. With a view to the fullest economy consistent with imperative needs, the probate districts in this part of the State, embracing 40 counties, were reduced at the beginning of the year from 17 to 8, with a probate attorney assigned to each district. These attorneys are legal representatives empowered to appear in the probate courts of the State, and they have been the means of preventing much wasteful extravagance by their supervision of probate cases, and by checking reports of guardians, requiring new bonds, and other investigation have saved thousands of dollars to dependent Indian estates.

PUEBLO INDIANS OF NEW MEXICO.

In the last annual report it was stated that an attorney had been appointed by the Department of Justice to represent the Attorney General in matters of litigation, etc., relating to the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, and who was also to investigate thoroughly all Pueblo Indian titles, land grants, surveys, history of individual holdings, and disputes concerning water rights, and to submit a report upon which could be based a request for legislation, if such were deemed necessary, through which the interests of the Indians and all others concerned could be justly determined. The report of the attorney has been received, and after careful consideration thereof it was concluded that additional legislation was needed to work out a fair settlement of matters relating to jurisdiction, land titles, etc., which for many years have been in an unsatisfactory state among these Indians.

Senate bill No. 3855 was believed to be a practical and fair measure under which to adjust matters, and has been recommended for enactment.

PURCHASE AND TRANSPORTATION OF INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Annual contracts for the year's supplies were awarded in the spring of 1921, when prices generally were at the lowest point reached since the pre-war period, some commodities being purchased at less than 50 per cent of the previous year's contract prices. Firmer prices prevailed thereafter until the next spring, when supply contracts for the fiscal year 1923 were entered into at a lower total cost than for the period covered by this report, although some individual lines of goods were higher. Annual contracts involved approximately \$2,500,000, while miscellaneous individual purchases made during the year cost about \$2,000,000, a total of \$4,500,000. Some purchases were delayed until lower prices prevailed. Dealers generally showed keener interest and competition, 895 proposals being received resulting in 456 annual supply contracts. The annual opening of bids at San Francisco during the last months of the year was omitted at a saving of \$4,000, without affecting the usual bidding privileges to Pacific coast dealers. Field officers are paying their supply bills promptly, 90 per cent in 30 days, others in 10 days where discounts are involved, though many discounts are lost through no fault of the disbursing officers. Legislation

is needed to enable the service to handle its funds so as to accept all discounts. Surplus property of other departments has been utilized, and Indian Service surplus has been transferred from one jurisdiction to another when practicable and economical. Close co-operation has been had with the various supply activities of the Bureau of the Budget. The repeal or modification of section 3704 et seq. of the Revised Statutes of the United States is desired in order that the service may contract for its supplies in simpler form.

QUAPAW LEAD AND ZINC MINING LANDS.

The allotments of land to the Quapaw Indians under the act of 1895 were with restrictions as to alienation. Congress, however, in 1897 provided that these Indians could lease their lands without supervision for agricultural and grazing purposes for three years and for mining and business purposes for 10 years, except those found to be incompetent by the Secretary of the Interior, who was authorized to prescribe rules and regulations to govern the leasing of their lands.

Practically all of the allotted Quapaw lands having a mineral value were leased by the allottees some time ago without supervision, and a great mining industry has grown up in that district, involving in the aggregate investments of millions of dollars and resulting in large incomes to the Indians. A number of the leases made by the Indians expire this present year. Because of the incompetence of many Indian lessors to protect their own interests Congress, in section 26 of the act of March 3, 1921, extended for an additional period of 25 years from the date of the act the restrictions upon the lands allotted to or inherited by 62 Quapaw Indians, and provided that said land, subject to restrictions against alienation, could be leased for mining purposes only under the provisions of said act and under such rules, regulations, terms, and conditions as might be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Such leasing regulations for lead and zinc mining purposes were approved December 29, 1921.

Applications for renewal of leases have been received from persons holding certain valuable Quapaw lands under previous leases, sub-leases, assignments, or mining contracts, and in view of conflicting claims arising thereby the regulations were modified, and provision was made for leasing these lands under sealed bids upon specifications especially prepared as to the tracts involved. A number of leases were awarded upon terms and conditions which, it is believed, will fully protect the interests of the Indian owners of the restricted land and at the same time will help to stabilize and stimulate the mining industry in the Miami-Picher district and will bring beneficial results not only to the Indian owners of the land but to the persons engaged in the mining industry.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report I should not fail to express sincere appreciation of the increasing interest and missionary activity of many religious denominations whose purposes seek the highest moral welfare of the Indian, and of sympathetic offers of coopera-

tion from various sources, both individual and collective, animated, I am sure, by a desire to enlighten and elevate the spiritual elements of Indian life and character.

The federated endeavors of American women, now recognized as an admirable and effective instrumentality for the refinement of human aspirations and the strengthening of all worthy organization for social betterment, are full of kindly interest in our work.

The office has during the past year received friendly encouragement and helpful support from many organizations working for the welfare and advancement of the Indians, and an expression of appreciation is due for their valuable assistance.

I feel a peculiar obligation to the great body of Indian Service workers in the office and field, whose loyalty, industry, and, whenever necessary, a cheerful acceptance of hardship in the discharge of duty, indicate a high average of efficiency that is not adequately commended in a few words.

I wish in closing to acknowledge my appreciation of your helpful advice, your deep interest in the welfare of the Indians, and your hearty cooperation and support at all times.

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, 1922.

[Figure 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.....	340,917
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101,566
By blood.....	75,519
By intermarriage.....	2,582
Freedmen.....	23,465
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	239,351

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES.

Alabama.....	405	Nebraska.....	2,520
Arizona.....	43,327	Nevada.....	10,352
Arkansas.....	106	New Hampshire.....	41
California.....	11,091	New Jersey.....	69
Colorado.....	759	New Mexico.....	21,549
Connecticut.....	459	New York.....	6,078
Delaware.....	2	North Carolina.....	11,883
District of Columbia.....	37	North Dakota.....	9,416
Florida.....	402	Ohio.....	152
Georgia.....	125	Oklahoma.....	119,155
Idaho.....	4,053	Oregon.....	6,677
Illinois.....	191	Pennsylvania.....	368
Indiana.....	125	Rhode Island.....	106
Iowa.....	352	South Carolina.....	304
Kansas.....	1,496	South Dakota.....	23,448
Kentucky.....	57	Tennessee.....	56
Louisiana.....	1,063	Texas.....	2,110
Maine.....	839	Utah.....	1,580
Maryland.....	32	Vermont.....	21
Massachusetts.....	50	Virginia.....	822
Michigan.....	7,123	Washington.....	10,620
Minnesota.....	13,325	West Virginia.....	7
Mississippi.....	1,27	Wisconsin.....	10,498
Missouri.....	171	Wyoming.....	1,783
Montana.....	12,638		

States, superintendents, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Total population.....	340,917	108,646	107,030	104,001	111,722	165,107	15,018	83,032
Alabama: Not under agent.....	1,405	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	181
Arizona.....	43,327	21,591	21,795	20,403	24,924	12,992	.....	.....
Camp Verde School—Mohave	495	292	233	183	312	170	.....	19
Apache.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado River Agency—Mohave	1,166	618	518	469	697	1,085	19	62
Chenlechev.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache.....	2,652	1,219	1,333	1,303	1,219	2,411	36	72
Havasupai School—Havasupai.....	181	102	82	84	100	181	.....	.....
Kalbub Agency—Kalbub Pante.....	105	50	46	50	55	105	.....	.....
Leupp School—Navaho.....	1,291	604	627	501	490	1,291	.....	.....
Moqui School.....	1,982	2,522	2,390	2,331	2,631	1,982	.....	.....
Moqui (Hopli).....	2,282	1,217	1,015	.....	.....	2,282	.....	.....
Navajo.....	2,700	1,375	1,325	.....	.....	2,700	.....	.....
Navajo School—Navajo.....	11,280	5,334	5,016	6,595	4,685	11,180	90	1
Pima School.....	6,000	3,035	2,935	2,016	3,924	6,000	.....	.....
Maricopa (Gila River).....	390	165	135
Pima (Gila River).....	1,700	2,330	2,510
Papago.....	1,000	510	490

1920 census.

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TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1922—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.		
						Full blood.	More than half.	Half or less.
Arizona—Continued.								
Salt River School.....	1,301	691	610	589	712	1,301		
Maricopa.....	97	52	45					
Mohave—Apache.....	218	119	99					
Pluma.....	950	520	430					
San Carlos School.....	2,501	1,303	1,200	1,022	1,112	2,177		27
Apache.....	2,129	1,263	1,106					
Mohave.....	75	40	35					
Sells School—Papago.....	4,561	2,352	2,212	1,910	2,621	4,561		
Truston Canon School—Wabapal.....	110	223	217	172	218	131		
Western Navajo School.....	6,413	2,987	3,426	2,778	3,685	6,413		
Mogul (Hopd).....	200	155	145					
Navajo.....	5,972	2,712	3,260					
Palute.....	191	90	101					
Arkansas: Not under agent.....	1,100							
California.....	11,091	5,676	5,415	1,293	6,888	7,852	1,597	1,302
Bishop School.....	1,431	691	737	53	878	1,329	6	29
Moache.....	61	11	23			61		
Palute.....	1,222	573	649			1,019	6	47
Shoshoni.....	115	70	75			93		62
Fort Bidwell School.....	587	287	300	201	386	575	3	9
Digger.....	5	2	3					5
Palute.....	208	113	95			208		4
Pit River.....	371	172	202			367		4
Fort Yuma School.....	987	518	469	388	599	913	30	44
Cocopal.....	131	70	61	68	66	131		
Yuma.....	833	418	405	320	538	770	30	44
Greenville Agency.....	729	367	362	112	617	318	206	175
Digger.....	660	331	329	99	531	399	191	160
Redding district—various tribes.....	69	39	33	13	24	39	15	15
Redding district—nonreservation.....	2,242	1,091	1,151	713	1,529	1,105	210	927
Hoopa Valley School.....	1,194	613	651	751	1,110	500	603	701
Bear River.....	24	10	8	9	15	6	9	9
Crescent City.....	56	24	32	15	41	14	18	24
Fel River.....	123	64	59	49	74	30	38	35
Hupa.....	551	286	268	217	307	180	180	182
Klamath River.....	601	300	301	218	383	191	160	220
Lower Klamath.....	373	169	204	149	224	100	115	158
Smith River.....	97	53	44	13	51	23	27	45
Blue Lake.....	66	31	35	24	42	38	20	8
Mission Agency—Mission Indians and remnants of others in all bands in southern California.....	2,801	1,433	1,318	1,010	1,761	2,200	399	202
Reno (Nevada) Agency, scattered tribes.....	274	112	132	91	160	40	224	10
Round Valley School—Coeceow, Ute, and others.....	1,954	1,000	951	858	1,006	1,440	452	62
Tule River.....	434	222	212	203	231	420	14	
Colorado.....	779	424	355	376	403	757	4	18
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	337	167	170	153	184	315	4	18
Ute Mountain School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	442	257	185	223	219	442		

1 1920 census.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1922—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.		
						Full blood.	More than half.	Half or less.
Connecticut: Not under agent.....	159							
Delaware: Not under agent.....	12							
District of Columbia: Not under agent.....	462	228	234	159	303	147	13	2
Florida: Seminole.....	1,125							
Georgia: Not under agent.....	4,033	2,015	2,008	1,567	2,466	2,885	481	731
Idaho.....								
Coeur d'Alene.....	829	421	408	319	510	631	90	102
Coeur d'Alene.....	611	306	305			416	96	102
Kalispell.....	79	41	38					
Kootenai.....	135	71	62					
Fort Hall School—Bannock and Shoshoni and Skull Valley.....	1,763	924	839	660	1,103	1,299	168	329
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Percé.....	1,461	761	588			911	187	303
Illinois: Not under agent.....	1,101							
Indiana: Not under agent.....	1,125							
Iowa: Sac and Fox School.....	352	186	166	159	193	352		
Kansas: Potawatomi Agency.....	1,496	789	707	773	723	716	365	385
Iowa.....	349	176	161	160	189	9	81	210
Kickapoo.....	266	139	127	154	112	201	61	4
Potawatomi.....	792	431	368	421	378	523	115	131
Sac and Fox.....	91	43	48	38	53	13	78	
Kentucky: Not under agent.....	157							
Louisiana: Not under agent.....	1,166							
Maine: Not under agent.....	1,839							
Maryland: Not under agent.....	132							
Massachusetts: Not under agent.....	1,530							
Michigan.....	7,628	613	608	521	690	131	538	539
MacInnac Agency—L'Anse, Veux Desert and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa.....	1,211	613	593	521	690	134	538	539
Not under agent—scattered Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others.....	6,417							
Minnesota.....	13,329	6,707	6,707	7,127	6,199	2,451	5,700	5,112
Fond du Lac School.....	2,175	1,078	1,097	1,104	1,072	431	964	780
Fond du Lac.....	1,227	639	588	643	582	74	620	524
Grand Portage.....	356	153	203	166	190	7	157	192
Nett Lake.....	592	285	306	292	300	330	178	64
Leech Lake School.....	1,800	896	884	804	996	990	713	91
Leech Lake.....	810	409	401					
Cass and Winnibigoshish.....	479	217	232					
White Oak Point.....	511	280	231					
Pipestone.....	408	211	197	192	216	197	153	59
Mdewakanton Sioux.....	303	157	146	140	163	192	80	22
Birch Cooley-Sioux.....	105	51	51	52	53	5	63	37
Red Lake School—Red Lake Chippewa.....	1,587	793	791	843	744	749	411	427
White Earth School.....	7,356	3,689	3,667	4,185	3,171	81	3,520	3,755
White Earth Chippewa.....	2,980	1,492	1,488					
Mille Lacs (removal).....	1,353	669	680					
Otter Tail Village.....	897	447	450					
Quill Lake.....	512	260	252					
Mille Lacs (nonremoval).....	283	152	141					
Pembina (Pillager).....	519	271	248					
White Oak Point Chippewa.....	317	160	157					
Leech Lake Pillager.....	288	131	157					
Fond du Lac (removal).....	119	69	60					
Cass and Winnibigoshish.....	60	35	31					

1 1920 census.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1922—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.	
						Full blood.	More than half.
Mississippi: Chectaw Indians	1,297	628	669	616	651	1,297	
Missouri: Not under agent	1,471						
Montana	12,648	6,142	6,216	6,059	6,349	6,298	3,958
Blackfoot School, Blackfoot	3,666	1,555	1,511	1,634	1,142	1,229	811
Crow Agency, Crow	1,767	935	831	789	977	1,100	298
Flathead School, Flathead	2,628	1,370	1,278	1,178	1,179	1,288	518
Fort Belknap School	1,116	588	558	535	501	656	160
Asiniboine	512	284	277				
Grosventre	604	305	299				
Fort Peck School	2,418	1,082	1,169	1,159	999	1,075	460
Asiniboine	799	395	404				
Yankton	1,253	691	665				
Rossby Boy Agency, Rossby Boy							
Paid	477	240	228	218	239	268	260
Tongue River School, Northern							
Cheyenne	1,497	696	711	566	811	1,282	68
Nebraska	2,286	1,341	1,192	1,213	1,313	1,261	150
Omaha School, Omaha	1,431	749	685	789	711	1,165	86
Winnebago School, Winnebago	1,662	855	807	693	599	566	384
Nevada	10,952	5,169	5,183	3,691	7,918	9,121	1,403
Fallon School	471	238	236	131	311	418	26
Painte at Fallon							
Lovelocks	360	186	171	89	271	351	9
Fort McDowell, Painte	114	52	62	11	70	97	17
Moapa River, Painte	297	146	151	60	188	281	10
Nevada, Painte	126	69	57	19	77	117	0
Reno, special agent, Painte, Shoshone Washo, and other scattered bands	514	249	291	179	361	538	5
Walker River School	8,000	4,093	4,160	2,000	6,000	6,400	1,200
Painte	813	429	423	233	399	716	127
Painte (Mason Valley)	188	210	218				
Washo	351	178	175	233	590	716	127
Western Shoshone School	660	317	322	241	318	621	35
Hopi	1						
Painte	231	139	101				
Shoshoni	331	177	151				
Shoshoni Painte	109	49	61				
New Hampshire: Not under agent	141						
New Jersey: Not under agent	199						
New Mexico	21,569	11,079	10,190	11,314	10,226	21,320	211
Hearilla—Hearilla Apache	596	314	282	274	323	406	
Mescalero School	627	308	319	271	353	563	26
Mescalero Apache	152	216	236	193	259	408	20
Fort Hill Apache (removal)	175	92	83	81	94	175	
Northern Pueblos	1,831	913	900	921	912	1,684	149
Sambé	117	60	57			102	15
Huerfano	198	51	51			91	14
Pajarito	8	5	3			6	8
San Ildefonso	100	53	45			60	8
San Juan	445	226	219			398	47
Santa Clara	331	171	160			298	36
Taos	617	299	308			559	18
Testique	114	60	61			111	

* 1920 census.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1922—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.	
						Full blood.	More than half.
New Mexico—Continued.							
Pueblo Bonito—Navaho	2,800	1,399	1,410	1,470	1,370	2,800	
San Juan—Navaho	7,060	3,500	3,560	3,600	3,600	7,000	
Southern Pueblos	6,811	3,613	3,198	3,511	3,287	6,755	56
Navaho	300	150	150	150	150	300	
Pueblo	6,511	3,463	3,048	3,361	3,137	6,455	56
Zuni School—Pueblo	1,992	1,051	881	881	1,021	1,992	
New York: New York Agency	6,078	3,113	2,965	2,495	3,582		6,078
Cayuga	190	89	101	65	125		190
Oneida	244	122	121	87	156		243
Onondaga	560	290	270	193	364		550
Seneca (Allegany)	951	476	485	390	665		961
Seneca (Cattaraugus)	1,291	716	670	501	865		1,596
Seneca (Tonawanda)	1,321	689	636	501	821		1,325
St. Regis (not part of six nations)	1,613	797	816	510	863		1,613
Tuscarora	370	209	161	113	235		370
Montauk and Poopatuck	59	27	25	25	25		59
Shinnecock	200	100	100	100	100		200
North Carolina	11,833	1,212	1,213	1,312	1,173	991	781
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee	2,485	1,212	1,213	1,312	1,173	991	781
Not under agent	9,268						
North Dakota	9,466	4,778	4,688	4,800	4,576	4,610	921
Fort Berthold School	1,226	601	622	592	631	779	312
Arakara	323	202	221			299	149
Grosvenor	541	284	273			399	134
Mandan	262	131	128			183	52
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Catholic Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux)	659	302	457	432	527	558	265
Standing Rock School—Sioux	3,512	1,757	1,755	1,618	1,921	2,512	391
Turtle Mountain School—Chippewa	3,739	1,915	1,824	2,218	1,191	161	3,578
Ohio: Not under agent	432						
Oklahoma	119,188	8,777	8,775	8,543	9,109	33,799	14,089
Cantonment School	728	399	332	320	408	612	43
Arapaho	215	121	94	92	123	199	8
Cheyenne	513	275	238	225	285	413	35
Cheyenne and Arapaho School	1,214	625	591	512	732	820	179
Arapaho	483	253	230				
Cheyenne	731	370	361	512	702	829	159
Kiowa Agency	4,728	2,386	2,412	2,500	2,298	1,828	2,010
Apache	191	91	97				
Comanche	1,021	833	888				
Kiowa	1,635	842	813				
Wichita and affiliated bands	1,178	584	595				
Apache (Geronimo's Band)	81	31	49				
Osage Agency—Osage	2,118	1,091	1,027	776	1,342	755	50
Pawnee School	1,748	881	857	960	778	915	200
Pawnee	760	374	386	385	375	637	69
Otoe and Missouri (Otoe)	881	299	282	311	240	342	103
Kaw (Kansa) (Ponca)	397	208	189	234	164	79	29
Ponca School	709	317	362	364	315	193	401
Seger School	769	375	385	333	427	708	50
Arapaho	138	60	78	64	74	118	20
Cheyenne	622	315	307	299	333	690	30

* 1920 census.

* Includes 21,055 freedmen and 2,882 intermarried whites.

TABLE 1.--Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1922--Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.		
						Full blood.	More than half.	Half or less.
Oklahoma--Continued.								
Quapaw Agency.....	1,819	900	919	1,011	835	102	405	1,312
Eastern Shawnee.....	165	69	95	92	73	2	31	129
Moscow.....	13	18	22	28	14		40	31
Ottawa.....	273	147	125	177	91		11	11
Quapaw.....	346	159	187	150	195	81	7	235
Seneca.....	315	241	271	321	192	13	288	211
Wyandot.....	310	263	317	245	261	2	25	483
Shawnee School.....	3,738	1,878	1,860	1,761	1,971	1,020	315	2,469
Absentee Shawnee.....	1,545	782	763	715	800	431	91	20
Citizen Potawatomi.....	2,288	1,148	1,140	1,085	1,203	47	47	2,201
Mexican Kickapoo.....	191	101	90	72	122	187	7	
Sac and Fox (Sac and Fox).....	631	311	320	335	299	357	135	142
Waco (Sac and Fox).....	77	39	47	27	50	42	135	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,566				26,774	10,301	40,901	
Cherokee Nation.....	41,821				8,703	4,778	23,421	
By blood.....	36,432							
By intermarriage.....	286				8,703	4,778	23,421	
Deceased.....	187							
Freedmen.....	4,919							
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,960				1,515	966	3,823	
By blood.....	5,629				1,515	966	3,823	
By intermarriage.....	635							
Freedmen.....	4,692							
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828				8,411	2,473	9,882	
By blood.....	17,188				8,411	2,473	9,882	
By intermarriage.....	1,651							
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,990							
Freedmen.....	6,029							
Creek Nation.....	18,761				6,888	1,628	3,391	
By blood.....	11,952				6,888	1,628	3,391	
Freedmen.....	6,809							
Seminole Nation.....	3,127				1,251	478	49	
By blood.....	2,141				1,251	478	49	
Freedmen.....	986							
Oregon.....	6,677	3,461	3,215	2,560	1,408	3,293	2,158	96
Klamath School--Klamath, Mosier, Palouse, and Pit River.....	1,178	736	442	550	678	679	173	336
Siletz School.....	1,126	590	536	158	968	338	378	410
Siletz--Confederated Siletz.....	412	230	212	193	219	208	100	41
Grande Ronde--Grande Ronde.....	315	166	149	163	182	90	188	37
Fourth section allottees.....	399	191	175	102	267	40		3.9
Umatilla School--Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.....	1,132	577	605	451	681	449	686	
Warm Springs School--Wasco, Tenino, Palouse, and others.....	1,011	508	533	360	651	700	311	
Scattered Indians formerly under Roseberg, on public domain.....	2,200	1,100	1,100	770	1,430	1,100	889	320
Pennsylvania: Not under agent.....	1,358							
Rhode Island: Not under agent.....	1,196							
South Carolina: Not under agent--Catawba, Cherokee, Ochee, and others.....	1,301							

¹ 1920 census.

² Estimated.

TABLE 1.--Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1922--Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.		
						Full blood.	More than half.	Half or less.
South Dakota.....	23,418	11,735	11,683	12,789	10,668	12,385	5,121	5,712
Cheyenne River School--Ara-Mest, Minnekaon, Sans Arc, and Tso Kettle Sioux Crow Creek School--Lower Yankton Sioux.....	2,870	1,469	1,410	1,451	1,519	1,627	183	790
Timpan's School--Haudenosaunee, Lower Brule School--Lower Brule Sioux.....	937	416	491	416	521	688	126	113
Upper Yankton School--Upper Yankton Sioux.....	291	157	134	120	171	155	116	59
Lower Brule School--Lower Brule Sioux.....	539	282	257	28	276	244	116	180
Timpan's School--Ojibwa Sioux.....	7,562	3,697	3,655	3,117	4,215	4,792	1,297	1,264
Resident School--Resident Sioux.....	5,316	2,728	2,788	2,469	3,056	3,211	676	1,626
Sisseton School--Sisseton and Walpatoe Flats.....	2,332	1,220	1,212	1,191	1,301	809	786	796
Yankton School.....	3,311	1,735	1,806	1,739	1,811	1,436	1,521	881
Yankton Sioux.....	1,958	962	995	1,067	921	992	675	481
Santee Sioux.....	1,211	590	619	488	517	319	375	
Poncha.....	372	171	198	203	167	102	112	128
Tennessee: Not under agent.....	156							
Texas: Not under agent.....	12,110				817	1,428	59	51
Utah.....	1,589	781	799	750	817	1,428	59	51
Goshute Agency.....	311	171	171	137	297	301	13	
Goshute.....	161	80	81					
Coconino.....	31	19	20					
In San Peak.....	25	13	12					
Knappa.....	11	15	137	267	311	13		
Koosaupee.....	39	19	29					
Warm Creek.....	6	4	2					
Wasatch.....	13	21	21					
Shawnee School--Palouse.....	102	45	57	40	62	102		
Utah and Ouray Agency.....	1,131	564	571	578	595	56	53	
Utah Ute.....	419	218	218					
Pi-ompa Ute.....	112	212	259					
White River Ute.....	257	131	124					
Vermont: Not under agent.....	121							
Virginia: Not under agent.....	1,822							
Washington.....	10,928	5,326	5,561	4,178	6,412	6,295	2,237	1,887
Colville School--Confederated Colville.....	2,478	1,231	1,215	951	1,521	1,385	169	631
Neah Bay School.....	657	311	311	287	379	562	29	75
Hoh.....	41	24	17	16	24	10		
Makah.....	111	217	197	201	214	39	21	61
Ojibwa.....	7	4	3	7	7			
Q'Route.....	106	100	96	79	126	181		12
Spokane School.....	671	318	355	309	361	298	86	289
Clewah.....	6	5	1	39	351	298	86	289
Spokane.....	667	313	354	309	361	298	86	289
Taholah.....	615	295	310	267	318	458	111	16
Chelalis.....	97	48	47	42	51	93	5	
Muckleshoot.....	182	93	89	89	91	110	27	15
Nisqually.....	71	49	34	45	58	41	19	10
Skokomish.....	192	89	110	92	107	121	51	21
Squamish Island.....	69	31	29	37	69	6		
Queets River Reservation.....	11	21	22	8	35	11	2	
Quillate.....	15	9	9	8	35	11	2	
Quinalt.....	28	15	13	8	35	11	2	

¹ 1920 census.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1922.—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.	
						More than half.	Half or less.
Washington—Continued.							
Quinalt Reservation—Quinalt.	736	363	373	255	181	288	211
United States	4,475	752	721	700	775	600	475
Cowlitz	390	210	220				
Clallam	335	200	215				
Dayalup	152	73	77	700	775	900	100
Ollah	298	147	151				
Total	1,288	611	611	695	681	867	105
Luna	476	241	255	251	225	285	185
Fort Mission—Squamish	201	105	95	96	101	128	19
Swinomish	219	110	109	89	139	103	11
Total	504	255	235	169	221	261	31
Yahima School—Confederated Yaquina	2,955	1,376	1,579	1,093	1,862	1,997	618
West Virginia—Not under agency	17						370
Wisconsin	13,498	5,318	5,162	1,659	3,859	3,771	2,368
Grand Rapids Agency—Winnebago	1,283	611	672	481	702	1,269	9
Hayward School—Chippewa	4,337	2,006	2,331	821	1,585	1,521	258
Keshena School	5,082	2,650	2,432	3,310	2,712	3,557	1,115
Menominee	1,819	912	917	555	911	900	539
Ondaga Reservation—Ondaga	2,657	1,312	1,285	1,201	1,176	2,657	666
St. Charles and Marquette	666	315	351	274	332		
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa	819	384	435	321	486	471	150
Lac Seul Agency—Pewabawong	36	20	16	20	177	396	
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Red River	1,111	509	551	331	583	38	375
Red Cliff School—Chippewa	316	158	148	191	323	2	103
Wyomine	1,781	912	871	821	962	1,119	161
Shoshone Agency	1,781	912	871	821	962	1,119	161
Amphip	881	461	418	453	601	91	83
Shoshone	899	451	423	368	501	71	380

1 1920 census.

2 Estimated.

TABLE No. 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, 1922.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children enrolled in school.				Capacity in all schools.										
					Government.		Mission and private.		Government.		Mission and private.								
					Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.							
Grand total	318,299	91,958	6,279	85,689	9,240	9,434	3,548	24,222	5,722	1,098	34,201	61,943	20,746	9,718	6,107	1,470	34,201	64,419	
Arizona	43,227	14,480	943	12,537	1,246	2,288	1,478	5,312	1,096	395	121	7,033	6,565	2,608	1,725	783	650	121	5,899
Camp Verde	465	129	8	121	30	30	36	115				153	50	60				85	
Fort Apache	1,104	477	16	199	5	2	19	19				106	10	40				19	
Fort Mohave	2,522	225	36	225	45	28	117	271	69			264	253	132	40			40	
Havasupai	184	100	14	31	30	30	20	20				33	1	23				33	
Kalabaw	100	45	2	25	24	97	20	20				121	375	30				375	
Moqui	1,291	425	6	425	24	24	121	121	367			164	354	174				354	
Navajo	1,282	1,282	10	1,272	161	161	237	237	450	61		1,042	2,022	766	286	257	35	286	
Pima	6,000	1,882	182	1,400	223	223	305	305	457			1,178	415	148	148	15	15	415	
Salt River	1,201	360	37	323	123	123	195	195	214	24		393	272	216	180	25	25	272	
Salt Carries	2,294	779	29	750	141	141	222	222	203			1,145	365	255	200	465	21	465	
Tucson Canon	9,440	1,124	1	1,123	1	1	1	1	28	254	21	1,145	365	255	200	465	21	1,401	
Western Navajo	6,462	1,207	271	1,036	42	297	28	367				674	674	35	35			674	
California	11,091	4,688	224	4,464	481	506	371	1,418	120	16	120	3,758	581	383	201	100	35	2,199	
Bishop	1,431	572	69	503	107	71	126	126				184	265	140				140	
Fort Bidwell	587	151	15	136	23	23	138	138				106	15	40				40	
Fort Yuma	687	252	23	229	158	158	191	191				271	115	180	40			180	
Hoopa Valley	1,584	1,004	53	951	183	183	247	247				1,231	188	90				1,045	
Mission Agency	2,801	744	12	732	103	110	133	133				183	162	110				162	
Round Valley	1,154	540	15	525	81	81	133	133				200	200	100				200	
Sac River	1,454	540	1	539	15	15	20	20				108	108	100				108	
Scattered	454	227	1	226	90	90	101	101	16	16	16	226	226	86				86	

REF0078977

TABLE No. 2.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, (17., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number eligible for school attendance among age group.	Indian children enrolled in school.				Capacity in all schools.				
			Government.		Mission and private.		Government.		Mission and private.		
			None present from boarding-schooling.	Reserve boarding-schooling.	Total.	Day.	Reserve boarding-schooling.	Total.	Day.	Boarding-schooling.	
C Colorado	779	269	22	247	28	120	152	150	30	53	205
Southern Ute	327	115	7	108	28	46	134	130	4	49	184
Ute Mountain	452	154	15	139	0	115	115	130	0	6	156
Florida	462	189	133	156	2	205	116	116	0	137	243
Seminole	4,053	1,022	114	908	2	205	344	755	197	200	949
Georgia	829	124	18	106	8	32	10	10	14	60	70
Fort Hall	1,753	441	80	361	15	233	30	207	25	200	399
Fort Lawton	1,361	324	46	278	25	25	210	289	179	100	388
Scattered	3	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Iowa: Sac and Fox	352	108	7	101	8	69	37	37	0	70	107
Kansas	1,486	301	107	194	48	102	212	374	110	60	434
Pawnee	1,486	301	107	194	48	102	212	374	110	60	434
Scattered	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	7,028	704	53	651	360	390	184	102	167	532	1,008
Mackinac	1,271	319	35	284	360	360	184	102	167	532	1,008
Scattered	5,757	385	18	367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	13,325	4,462	643	3,819	181	108	277	206	77	290	1,710
Leech Lake	1,800	530	197	333	40	40	308	348	15	15	368
Mille Lacs	1,800	530	197	333	40	40	308	348	15	15	368
Red Lake	3,725	1,201	35	1,166	70	170	74	326	257	168	557

White Earth	7,330	2,997	740	1,857	58	94	132	134	810	1,125	711	191	840	1,025
Scattered	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi: Choctaw	1,297	310	30	280	4	92	95	95	15	111	108	90	15	105
Montana	12,618	3,573	237	3,336	198	593	250	1,082	81	49	1,199	2,935	382	410
Blackfoot	1,075	175	17	158	97	68	128	128	412	823	382	144	60	145
Crow	1,295	325	31	294	37	37	102	102	198	301	162	135	75	198
Flathead	2,628	701	31	670	104	104	102	102	242	368	102	102	102	302
Fort Belknap	1,134	314	7	307	20	20	77	77	40	100	40	40	40	6
Fort Peck	2,128	527	22	505	91	134	128	128	228	329	120	120	120	228
Fort Union	1,167	311	11	300	15	15	15	15	258	272	15	15	15	40
Toole River	1,467	343	32	311	4	4	35	35	14	271	14	14	14	250
Scattered	4	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	2,526	931	91	840	27	27	141	141	301	636	144	182	301	482
Omaha	1,031	301	63	238	135	135	135	135	157	312	144	182	107	167
Winnebago	1,032	429	28	401	114	114	114	114	134	392	144	182	134	316
Scattered	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	10,933	2,375	32	2,343	367	243	81	243	892	1,623	629	397	802	1,229
Fallon	471	82	5	77	58	58	58	58	1	62	15	65	4	69
Mcopra River	125	35	9	26	2	2	20	20	4	24	20	20	4	24
Reno Agency	8,810	1,711	17	1,694	65	370	104	104	811	1,212	194	120	841	984
Walker River	843	167	1	166	31	31	31	31	5	36	18	18	5	25
Walker Submont.	660	113	1	112	436	190	142	142	3	136	46	102	3	105
Scattered	4	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	21,599	7,255	115	7,140	1,029	895	1,439	3,273	87	3,852	2,998	650	1,072	455
Hidalgo	352	125	7	118	47	47	47	47	1	170	15	30	1	100
Mescalero	1,825	677	4	673	183	218	431	431	21	673	15	100	21	315
Northern Pueblo	2,996	850	60	790	75	216	18	20	21	309	421	240	20	310
Pueblo Bonito	2,099	299	29	270	74	583	467	467	2	1,057	2,053	120	2	1,173
San Juan	1,092	1,051	32	1,019	80	113	192	192	26	455	715	90	30	582
Zuni	1,862	622	22	600	22	22	22	22	0	22	0	0	0	22
Scattered	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	2,485	913	41	872	22	210	111	453	237	720	160	200	150	628
Scattered	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	9,466	3,188	182	3,006	373	637	50	1,067	771	1,995	1,000	620	66	1,800
Fort Berthold	1,225	373	61	312	113	107	48	107	71	286	56	58	58	71
Fort Totten	5,070	482	6	476	10	379	30	30	429	429	30	30	30	323
Standing Rock	3,542	929	101	828	105	258	39	39	381	803	98	202	381	563
Fort Union	3,752	1,159	11	1,148	114	31	14	14	317	694	98	30	30	570
Scattered	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

REF0078978

TABLE No. 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, 1922.—(Continued.)

States and superintendencies.	Indian children enrolled in school.										Capacity in all schools.							
	Government.					Mission and private.					Government.		Mission and private.		Total capacity in all schools.			
	Non-reservation boarding.	Pay.	Total.	Month.	Pay.	Public.	Total in school.	Flight children in school.	Reserv. boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.						
Oklahoma.....	116,846	32,206	627	31,569	2,126	1,206	30	3,472	682	22,394	26,740	5,020	1,649	65	940	22,394	24,348	
Cattaraugus.....	728	210	46	164	42	91	182	182	.....	31	164	.....	80	.....	.....	31	121
Cherokee and Crows.....	1,942	512	107	405	21	107	231	231	.....	69	299	115	120	.....	.....	69	69
Kiowa.....	4,728	1,091	216	1,220	167	433	500	500	.....	557	1,643	317	111	.....	.....	557	1,122
Osage.....	2,118	833	77	780	12	80	92	14	.....	236	353	57	100	.....	.....	236	353
Pawnee.....	1,758	428	16	412	45	74	119	14	.....	195	268	128	100	.....	.....	195	322
Ponca.....	1,820	428	16	412	45	74	119	14	.....	195	268	128	100	.....	.....	195	322
Quapaw.....	1,820	428	16	412	45	74	119	14	.....	195	268	128	100	.....	.....	195	322
Secret.....	760	218	2	218	15	889	30	.....	.....	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	52
Shawnee.....	3,758	1,122	16	1,106	190	30	30	.....	.....	128	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	226
Scattered.....	.....	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	338
Total (exclusive of Five Tribes).....	18,340	6,633	627	5,966	482	1,155	30	1,668	113	2,409	4,200	1,086	1,092	65	325	2,409	3,481	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506	25,573	.....	25,573	1,633	1,151	1,891	550	.....	19,895	22,248	3,324	857	.....	615	19,895	21,367
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824	12,725	.....	12,725	337	151	.....	368	.....	9,289	9,794	2,331	160	.....	.....	9,289	9,446
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,066	3,139	.....	3,139	163	163	.....	34	.....	1,544	3,105	34	80	.....	.....	1,544	3,126
Choctaw Nation.....	26,228	4,911	.....	4,911	433	433	.....	109	.....	4,296	4,818	56	190	.....	.....	4,296	4,509
Delaware Nation.....	3,121	4,488	.....	4,488	519	519	.....	719	.....	3,535	4,114	296	327	.....	.....	3,535	3,862
Seminole Nation.....	3,122	.....	.....	.....	101	101	.....	161	.....	257	418	.....	100	.....	.....	257	357
Oregon.....	6,677	1,015	155	920	98	344	50	392	74	382	848	72	212	100	150	382	844
Klamath.....	1,128	368	29	324	42	112	21	178	.....	142	318	6	112	30	.....	142	284
Siletz.....	1,128	368	29	324	42	112	21	178	.....	142	318	6	112	30	.....	142	284
Umatilla.....	1,121	363	22	271	14	14	.....	35	.....	152	261	10	.....	.....	152	312	

Warm Springs Scattered.....	1,641	229	19	210	11	122	15	158	.....	7	195	45	100	39	.....	7	137
South Dakota.....	23,448	6,877	1,270	5,608	1,049	292	735	2,634	868	1,431	4,960	648	640	1,069	825	1,431	3,913
Cheyenne River.....	2,870	829	227	585	120	204	.....	324	.....	245	294	14	180	.....	.....	245	465
Flandreau.....	237	257	7	260	124	.....	.....	124	.....	65	247	22	.....	.....	.....	65	140
Lower Brule.....	539	133	21	114	14	.....	.....	18	.....	46	44	46	.....	.....	.....	46	31
Pine Ridge.....	1,362	1,128	129	1,997	152	315	642	1,029	290	237	1,265	87	210	669	.....	2,561	3,121
Rosebud.....	5,316	1,222	678	1,252	164	273	214	222	.....	97	1,156	98	250	339	.....	97	1,322
Sisseton.....	1,222	199	.....	362	385	.....	.....	.....	.....	379	702	40	.....	.....	.....	379	410
Yankton.....	3,541	1,023	652	795	218	.....	.....	218	99	.....	418	.....	100	.....	.....	418	514
Scattered.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	1,380	444	177	267	2	116	57	175	.....	85	290	7	87	70	.....	85	282
Goshute.....	344	70	20	29	.....	.....	45	45	.....	11	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	44
Shirwis.....	102	23	.....	23	.....	.....	12	115	.....	2	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	42
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,134	342	137	185	2	111	.....	115	.....	69	182	3	87	40	.....	69	156
Washington.....	10,920	2,890	283	2,645	162	271	265	698	158	1,200	2,146	609	180	310	170	1,200	1,900
Colville.....	2,475	677	30	626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	481	602	31	.....	.....	.....	481	511
Kalama Bay.....	677	169	.....	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane.....	675	181	27	154	11	.....	48	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip.....	615	318	26	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wahkiakum.....	1,688	388	19	478	29	246	80	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakima.....	2,452	1,098	188	1,265	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scattered.....	2,254	36	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	10,408	2,708	170	2,538	334	615	58	1,007	302	425	481	320	231	112	485	485	2,226
Grand Rapids.....	1,281	370	51	326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoyward.....	1,307	429	7	432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keshena.....	5,082	735	7	726	213	155	17	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac du Flambeau.....	810	310	23	287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Poudre.....	1,116	119	.....	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff.....	516	168	2	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scattered.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshoni.....	1,783	416	14	402	10	94	.....	104	202	.....	330	72	135	.....	.....	330	399
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Does not include 124 pupils from Cherokee, Okla.

² A trend Senece boarding school.

³ Private schools.

⁴ Includes Choctaw pupils.

⁵ 1921 report.

TABLE No. 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, 1922.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian children enrolled in school.				Capacity in all schools.				
	Indian population.	Number in school age.	Eligible for attendance.		Mission and private.	Government.	Eligible children in school.		Total capacity of all schools.
			None.	Reservation boarding.			Public.	Total in school.	
Missouri.....	1	1	1	1					
Pennsylvania.....	2	2	2	2					
Total.....	296	296	296	296					7,086
Capacity of nonreservation schools.....									
Indian children of school age.....									91,968
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.....									6,279
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance.....									85,689
Government schools:									
Nonreservation boarding.....									9,240
Day.....									3,438
Mission schools:									
Contract boarding.....									5,648
Boarding.....									1,887
Day.....									3,333
Private schools: Contract boarding.....									1,098
Public schools.....									4,481
Total all classes.....									6,288
Number eligible children not in school.....									94,201
									64,943
									29,258

RECAPITULATION.

INDIAN CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SCHOOL.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Grand total.....	39,113	39,293	27,488	23,168	
Arizona.....	6,458	6,592	5,831	5,486	
Camp Verde superintendency.....	60	39	32	28	
Camp Verde.....	30	16	14	12	Day.
Clarksdale.....	30	23	18	16	Do.
Colorado River.....	80	82	79	76	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency.....	472	470	444	423	
Fort Apache.....	390	244	263	261	Do.
Canon.....	42	37	36	33	Day.
Gilescu.....	60	42	36	33	Do.
East Fork.....	40	38	37	34	Do.
Gibecue.....	20	23	23	20	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
East Fork.....	59	46	42	40	Do.
Fort Mohave.....	200	208	208	187	Reservation boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	20	20	18	Day.
Kalbab.....	22	20	20	18	Do.
Leupp.....	350	97	95	89	Reservation boarding.
Moqui superintendency.....	37	386	343	317	
Chimopovy.....	50	39	38	37	Day.
Hoteville-Bacabi.....	72	93	79	71	Do.
Orabi.....	80	70	67	63	Do.
Palacet.....	100	113	96	83	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	71	65	61	Do.
Navajo superintendency.....	1,133	1,439	1,355	1,251	
Navajo.....	350	450	420	392	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	166	216	207	197	Do.
Tohatchi.....	250	296	290	259	Do.
Cornfields.....	23	25	20	16	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	60	31	16	8	Do.
Hanado.....	35	80	88	81	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	100	112	101	98	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's.....	150	250	250	210	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	700	774	738	722	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency.....	837	1,652	877	823	
Pima.....	218	237	230	214	Reservation boarding.
Ak Chin.....	39	17	17	16	Day.
Blackwater.....	39	39	33	25	Do.
Casa Blanca.....	40	44	39	31	Do.
Chiu Chiuschu.....	40	18	18	18	Do.
Cocklebur.....	40	18	17	15	Do.
Co-op Village.....	23	26	25	22	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	29	26	22	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	38	38	35	Do.
Pima day.....	28	32	31	28	Do.
Quajote.....	40	18	18	15	Do.
Santan.....	40	26	25	21	Do.
St. Ann's (Huatalupe).....	35	20	20	20	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's.....	235	450	300	300	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's.....	20	20	20	20	Mission day; Catholic.
Stotote Mission.....	30	20	20	20	Mission day.
San Carlos superintendency.....	421	461	412	413	
San Carlos.....	100	95	92	83	Day.
Bylas.....	80	100	96	91	Do.
Rice Station.....	215	232	220	209	Reservation boarding.
Rice.....	25	31	31	30	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.

1 Not in session.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1922—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.					
Schools superintendency.....	1,020	740	697	663	
Santa Rosa.....	30	47	21	6	Day.
San Xavier.....	155	100	100	63	Do.
Sells.....	30	20	11	13	Do.
Yamori.....	40	27	22	18	Do.
Anezam.....	30	31	31	31	Mission day; Catholic.
Cowley.....	30	20	20	20	Do.
Lourdes.....	30	31	31	31	Do.
Pisnemo.....	25	24	24	21	Do.
St. Anthony.....	30	31	31	31	Do.
St. Anne's.....	30	25	25	25	Do.
St. Clara's.....	30	31	31	31	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. John's.....	100	159	159	159	Do.
St. Michael's.....	250	42	42	42	Mission day; Catholic.
San Miguel.....	30	22	22	22	Do.
San Miguel.....	29	25	25	25	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Tucson.....	150	60	60	56	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Travton Canon.....	140	85	79	78	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency.....	373	320	288	272	
Western Navajo.....	308	230	268	191	Reservation boarding.
Marsh Pass.....	30	62	51	33	Do.
Moencop.....	35	28	26	25	Day.
California.....	1,919	2,069	1,833	1,462	
Bishop superintendency.....	140	74	67	57	
Bishop.....	60	23	19	17	Do.
Big Pine.....	30	16	14	12	Do.
Independence.....	20	13	13	11	Do.
Pine Creek.....	30	22	21	17	Do.
Fort Bidwell.....	98	107	93	80	Reservation boarding.
Fort Yuma superintendency.....	220	270	223	207	
Fort Yuma.....	180	263	216	201	Do.
Cocopah.....	40	7	7	6	Day.
Greenville.....	99	128	114	91	Reservation boarding.
Hopca Valley.....	165	168	133	116	Do.
Mission superintendency.....	240	290	222	208	
Campo.....	30	20	17	14	Day.
La Jolla.....	30	16	14	11	Do.
Mesa Grande.....	30	28	26	25	Do.
Pala.....	30	27	26	21	Do.
Vedau.....	30	19	19	17	Do.
St. Boniface.....	100	120	120	120	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Round Valley superintendency.....	95	83	62	38	
Pinolville.....	25	30	26	17	Day.
Upper Lake.....	30	26	18	10	Do.
Yokah.....	40	27	18	11	Do.
Sherman.....	750	919	839	791	Nonreservation boarding.
Tule River superintendency.....	121	90	80	61	
Auberry.....	32	26	21	16	Day.
Burrough.....	24	22	21	18	Do.
Tule River.....	30	26	22	15	Do.
North Fork.....	35	16	16	12	Mission day.
Colorado.....	180	136	116	105	
Southern Ute superintendency.....					
Allen.....	30	28	24	17	Day.
Ute Mountain.....	150	108	92	88	Reservation boarding.

* Burned Dec. 17, 1921.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1922—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Idaho.....	470	361	339	308	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency.....	140	64	63	58	
Kallispel.....	30	15	15	12	Day.
Kootenai.....	30	17	16	14	Do.
Desmet.....	80	32	32	32	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency.....	230	239	218	193	
Fort Hall.....	200	213	192	169	Reservation boarding.
Good Shepherd.....	30	26	26	26	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Fort Lapwai superintendency.....					
St. Joseph's.....	190	58	58	55	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa.....	70	69	63	42	
Sac and Fox superintendency.....	70	69	68	42	
Fox.....	40	29	25	16	Day.
Mesquakle.....	30	40	38	26	Do.
Kansas.....	810	960	864	814	
Haskell.....	750	912	822	779	Nonreservation boarding.
Potawatomi superintendency.....	60	48	42	35	
Kickapoo No. One.....	30	28	28	25	Day.
Kickapoo No. Two.....	30	20	14	10	Do.
Michigan.....	702	550	511	498	
Mackinac superintendency.....	352	184	172	168	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	70	63	59	Mission boarding and day;
Harbor Springs (Holy Child- hood).....	200	111	109	109	Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	350	366	339	330	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Minnesota.....	713	861	780	633	Nonreservation boarding.
Pipstone.....	212	231	220	218	
Red Lake superintendency.....	318	376	346	280	
Red Lake.....	75	89	85	76	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	93	87	88	85	Do.
Grand Portage.....	20	26	22	18	Day.
Nott Lake.....	60	48	49	32	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	126	113	69	Contract mission boarding;
White Earth superintendency.....	183	228	204	155	Catholic.
Pine Point.....	53	91	80	41	Day.
St. Benedict's.....	130	131	124	114	Contract mission boarding;
Mississippi.....	90	92	72	57	Catholic.
Choctaw superintendency.....	90	92	72	57	
Pearl River.....	30	41	31	24	Day.
Standing Pine.....	30	20	17	13	Do.
Tucker.....	30	28	24	20	Do.
Montana.....	1,602	1,387	1,237	1,115	
Blackfoot superintendency.....	349	361	309	283	
Blackfoot.....	141	168	140	125	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	13	30	22	Day.
Old Agency Day.....	30	25	22	19	Do.
Holy Family.....	145	128	117	117	Mission boarding; Catholic.

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TABLE NO. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1922—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Montana—Continued.					
Crow superintendency.....	200	136	125	115	
Lodge Grass.....	50	31	28	23	Mission day; Baptist.
St. Ann's.....	25	18	18	13	Mission day; Catholic.
San Xavier.....	125	87	79	79	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Flathead superintendency, St. Ignace.....	300	162	151	150	Do.
Fort Belknap superintendency.....	277	231	221	212	
Fort Belknap.....	77	120	113	107	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole.....	40	30	29	27	Day.
St. Paul's.....	160	81	79	78	Do.
Fort Peck superintendency.....	190	207	191	182	
Fort Peck.....	120	131	127	123	Reservation boarding.
No. Two.....	30				Day.
Wolf Point.....	40	73	61	50	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	40	48	42	21	Day.
Tongue River superintendency.....	216	212	195	152	
Tongue River.....	60	85	71	57	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....	47	50	41	33	Day.
Landsber.....	49	51	46	32	Do.
St. Labre's.....	60	51	57	39	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Nebraska.....					
Genoa.....	582	595	570	522	Nonreservation boarding.
Winnepago superintendency.....	400	451	426	398	
St. Augustine.....	182	141	141	121	
Winnepago Mission.....	122	50	50	46	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Winnepago Mission.....	60	91	91	78	Mission boarding; Dutch Reformed.
Nevada.....					
Carson.....	772	759	653	579	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency.....	375	497	433	403	
Fallon.....	85	52	41	32	Day.
Lovelocks.....	40	31	26	18	Do.
	25	19	15	11	
Moapa River.....	20	17	17	15	Do.
Reno superintendency.....	151	65	56	45	
Fort McDermitt.....	30	39	33	27	Do.
Nevada.....	70	26	23	18	Do.
Walker River.....	60	12	18	17	Do.
Western Shoshoni superintendency.....	102	109	88	67	
No. One.....	35	45	33	25	Do.
No. Two.....	31	41	31	26	Do.
No. Three.....	31	23	21	16	Do.
New Mexico.....					
Albuquerque.....	3,151	3,513	3,288	3,100	
Mescalero.....	474	535	508	487	Nonreservation boarding.
	100	123	101	100	Reservation boarding.
Jicarilla superintendency, Jicarilla Mission.....	30	27	26	23	Mission day; Reformed Church in America.

TABLE NO. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1922—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
New Mexico—Continued.					
Pueblo Bonito superintendency.....	310	291	271	265	
Pueblo Bonito.....	210	246	228	220	Reservation boarding.
Pinedale.....	50	18	10	15	Day.
Farmington.....	20	20	20	20	Mission boarding.
Lake Grove.....	20	10	10	10	Mission day.
Pueblo day schools—Southern superintendency at Albuquerque.....	833	800	837	766	
Aconito.....	32	41	39	31	Day.
Cochiti.....	28	35	31	31	Do.
Enchil.....	50	22	21	21	Do.
Isleta.....	120	148	135	127	Do.
Jemez.....	120	71	71	68	Do.
Laguna.....	31	53	51	47	Do.
McCarthy's.....	38	33	32	29	Do.
Mesilla.....	28	27	24	22	Do.
Pagan.....	60	68	68	66	Do.
Paraji.....	20	41	31	32	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	65	63	52	Do.
Santa Domingo.....	50	91	92	88	Do.
Yemassee.....	28	30	30	21	Do.
Jemez.....	50	52	49	36	Mission day; Catholic.
Bernalillo.....	123	99	91	89	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Northern superintendency at Espanola.....	494	469	458	436	
Pleuris.....	21	20	20	20	Day.
San Bdeon.....	40	18	17	17	Do.
San Juan.....	70	69	68	67	Do.
Santa Clara.....	49	53	51	41	Do.
Taos.....	70	88	80	67	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	240	221	221	221	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency.....	290	413	365	315	
San Juan.....	150	211	212	207	Reservation boarding.
Treadwell.....	80	169	123	107	Do.
North Fork.....	30	30	30	30	Mission boarding; Methodist.
Santa Fe.....	400	417	399	388	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency.....	270	375	317	266	
Zuni.....	50	111	122	115	Reservation boarding.
Zuni.....	30	19	35	33	Day.
North Carolina.....					
Cherokee superintendency.....	370	421	387	327	
Cherokee.....	350	421	387	327	
Cherokee.....	200	310	289	261	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	31	27	17	Day.
Birdhouse.....	40	49	43	25	Do.
Little Snowbird.....	20	20	18	11	Do.
Snowbird Gap.....	40	11	10	9	Do.
North Dakota.....					
Bismarck.....	1,000	1,144	1,302	1,091	
Bismarck.....	80	111	113	112	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency.....	121	72	72	60	
No. 2.....	36	21	21	21	Day.
Congregational.....	13	21	21	21	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Fort Berthold.....	75	21	21	22	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Totten.....	123	370	311	329	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency.....	232	317	288	261	
Standing Rock.....	202	258	231	210	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	50	51	51	Mission boarding; Episcopal.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1922—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Dakota—Continued.					
Turtle Mountain No. 3.	30	31	21	17	Day.
Walperton.	20	21	22	23	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma.	3,419	3,550	3,188	2,965	
Cantonment.	80	91	70	61	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	150	196	181	171	Do.
Chiloco.	500	703	651	500	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency.	158	433	428	409	
Andarko.	110	151	149	129	Reservation boarding.
Fort Hill.	103	109	137	117	Do.
Riverside.	188	142	129	121	Do.
Osage superintendency.	199	91	81	90	
Osage.	115	80	67	57	Do.
St. Louis's.	75	14	11	12	Contract mission boarding. Catholic.
Pawnee.	100	71	69	69	Reservation boarding.
Feger superintendency.	111	119	111	99	
Feger.	79	80	83	78	Do.
Red Moon.	65	39	28	21	Day.
Seneca superintendency.	150	217	394	193	
Seneca.	100	171	161	151	Reservation boarding.
St. Mary's.	50	49	43	39	Contract mission boarding. Catholic.
Shawnee superintendency.	240	73	61	61	
Sacred Heart— (St. Benedict).	100	20	15	12	Mission boarding; Catholic.
(St. Mary's).	100	53	49	49	Do.
Total (exclusive of Five Tribes).	1,982	2,029	1,862	1,721	
Five Civilized Tribes.	1,437	1,590	1,326	1,211	
Cherokee Nation: Cherokee Orphan Training.	160	184	161	157	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation.	327	389	311	319	
Enchee.	100	140	117	105	Do.
Eufaula.	112	135	122	117	Do.
Nuyaka.	115	114	102	97	Do.
Chickasaw Nation: Bloomfield.	80	151	133	121	Do.
Choctaw Nation.	310	426	331	339	
Jones Male Academy.	90	127	109	101	Tribal boarding.
Whelock Academy.	90	105	95	91	Do.
Old Good Land.	80	129	91	83	Contract mission boarding. Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission.	49	67	53	52	Contract mission boarding. Catholic.
Chickasaw and Choctaw Nation.	490	251	215	214	
Murray State School of Agriculture.	150	92	86	86	Contract boarding; State institution.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.	50	19	18	18	Contract mission boarding. Methodist.
St. Agnes Academy.	160	52	41	40	Contract mission boarding. Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.	70	61	59	59	Do.
St. Joseph's.	30	27	20	20	Do.
Seminole Nation: Meksukey.	100	159	122	100	Tribal boarding.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1922—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oregon.	1,112	1,161	1,026	923	
Tlamath superintendency.	142	128	115	104	
Tlamath.	112	107	95	86	Reservation boarding.
No. 3.	30	21	20	18	Day.
Salem.		78	60	629	Nonreservation boarding.
Umatilla superintendency.	190	88	87	78	
Tutulla.	40	14	13	10	Day.
St. Andrew's.	150	71	71	68	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Warm Springs superintendency.	130	147	131	112	
Warm Springs.	100	132	118	101	Reservation boarding.
Simnab.	30	15	15	11	Day.
South Dakota.	3,454	3,359	3,065	2,709	
Cheyenne River.	180	204	174	160	Reservation boarding.
Crow Creek superintendency: Immaculate Conception.	75	58	53	38	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Flandreau.	360	380	355	346	Nonreservation boarding.
Hope.	60	84	71	67	Do.
Pierre.	250	265	242	230	Do.
Pine Ridge superintendency.	1,145	1,176	983	818	
Pine Ridge.	210	315	298	233	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.	25	27	23	21	Day.
No. 4.	30	11	9	8	Do.
No. 5.	30	49	37	33	Do.
No. 6.	30	33	25	18	Do.
No. 7.	30	38	22	16	Do.
No. 9.	30	29	22	16	Do.
No. 10.	33	23	17	12	Do.
No. 12.	30	19	15	12	Do.
No. 13.	24	21	20	17	Do.
No. 15.	24	21	20	17	Do.
No. 16.	39	40	35	19	Do.
No. 18.	30	20	16	9	Do.
No. 18.	33	19	16	14	Do.
No. 19.	30	33	27	14	Do.
No. 20.	24	14	12	9	Do.
No. 21.	30	13	11	9	Do.
No. 22.	27	25	22	15	Do.
No. 23.	30	23	16	12	Do.
No. 24.	33	30	24	19	Do.
No. 24.	30	23	18	12	Do.
No. 25.	30	17	16	13	Day.
No. 26.	20	20	15	13	Do.
No. 27.	23	18	14	11	Do.
No. 28.	30	17	16	10	Do.
No. 29.	240	299	267	250	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Holy Rosary.					
Rapid City.	300	372	271	238	Nonreservation boarding.
Roosebud superintendency.	919	920	1,388	697	
Roosebud.	250	273	216	236	Reservation boarding.
Blackpipe.	20	21	16	14	Day.
Cut meat.	24	17	16	15	Do.
Little Crow's Camp.	27	19	16	14	Do.
He Dog's Camp.	26	17	15	14	Do.
Little Crow's Camp.	29	20	18	13	Do.
Milk's Camp.	26	25	22	18	Do.
Oak Creek.	23	18	16	11	Do.
Pine Creek.	25	27	23	18	Do.
Roosebud.	26	13	11	9	Do.
Spring Creek.	21	13	12	11	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.	25	24	17	14	Do.
Wood.	70	59	53	47	Mission boarding; Episopal.
St. Mary's.	25	24	17	14	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Francis.	325	340	357	265	

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.					
Sisseton	40	15	13	11	Day.
Yankton superintendency: Santee Normal Training.	125	99	93	81	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Utah	157	168	111	127	
Goshute	30	45	45	40	Day.
Shivwits	10	12	10	10	Do.
Utah	7	111	91	77	Reservation boarding.
Washington	669	669	575	507	
Colville superintendency	130	101	94	51	
No. 1.	39	31	21	18	Day.
St. Mary's	100	70	70	18	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay superintendency	120	106	50	66	
Neah Bay	69	71	53	44	Day.
Quilcote	69	32	27	22	Do.
Spokane superintendency	65	48	40	31	
No. 1.	31	21	19	18	Do.
No. 2.	32	27	21	15	Do.
Tulalip superintendency	315	411	362	323	
Tulalip	180	216	219	240	Reservation boarding.
Jain stown	40	20	20	18	Day.
Lummi	19	39	29	22	Do.
Port Gamble	25	21	17	19	Do.
St. George	70	88	77	74	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wisconsin	2,018	1,670	1,573	1,121	
Hayward	211	212	235	192	Reservation boarding.
Keshena superintendency	510	496	471	418	
Keshena	110	131	139	127	Day.
Neepil	69	17	11	12	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Anthony's	129	93	99	89	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Joseph's	230	231	217	220	Do.
La du Flambeau	169	176	163	161	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency	725	358	358	293	
Methodist Mission	35	38	38	39	Mission day; Methodist.
Ojibwa	499	240	240	191	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's Mission	200	35	21	21	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Red Cliff superintendency	117	67	62	66	
Red Cliff	52	41	36	39	Day.
Bayfield (Holy Family)	65	26	26	25	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah	275	311	312	391	Nonreservation boarding.
Wyoming	373	296	281	211	
Shoshoni superintendency	373	296	281	211	
Shoshoni	135	91	87	80	Reservation boarding.
St. Stephen's	120	109	105	76	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshoni Mission	20	21	20	18	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Michael's	109	72	69	67	Contract mission boarding; Protestant Episcopal.

TABLE 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property June 30, 1922.

States and superintendencies.	Individual.				Tribal.			
	Total individual and tribal property.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Lands on exclusive of timber.	Funds in hands of superintendents.	Horses, furs, skins, harness, etc.	Wares, poultry, and other property.	Stock.	Total.
Total, 1922	\$27,746,397	\$411,070,685	\$1,415,307,269	\$24,790,344	\$1,715,900	\$18,662,548	\$18,068,171	\$18,068,171
Arizona	716,716,501	415,537,269	9,529,748	38,668,471	253,500	37,143	37,143	37,143
California	1,062,859	410,000	1,312	1,312	2,500	6,000	6,000	6,000
Colorado River	12,894,465	580,886	13,630	13,630	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Fort Apache	15,780	5,300	5,300	5,300	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Harrah	6,622,190	3,241,000	1,335	1,335	47,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Leupp	2,022,488	3,667,841	865,045	328	38,000	34,000	34,000	34,000
Moqui	3,485,894	767,440	557,266	1,045	10,500	34,000	34,000	34,000
Navajo	4,698,655	1,825,154	1,825,154	1,045	10,500	34,000	34,000	34,000
San Carlos	1,113,720	575,000	575,000	1,045	10,500	34,000	34,000	34,000
Pellona, Canon	12,894,465	580,886	13,630	13,630	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Western	17,243,156	13,282,156	13,282,156	13,282,156	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
California	1,062,859	410,000	1,312	1,312	2,500	6,000	6,000	6,000
Bishop	413,842	301,000	301,000	301,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Fort Bidwell	1,789,617	1,084,000	1,084,000	1,084,000	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500
Greenville	2,322,375	1,341,000	1,341,000	1,341,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Hoopa Valley	3,094,439	2,084,000	2,084,000	2,084,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
Mission	8,911,642	661,800	661,800	661,800	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500
Round Valley	992,168	68,500	68,500	68,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Tule River	4,698,655	1,825,154	1,825,154	1,825,154	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500
Idaho	1,062,859	410,000	1,312	1,312	2,500	6,000	6,000	6,000
Montana	1,062,859	410,000	1,312	1,312	2,500	6,000	6,000	6,000
Nebraska	1,062,859	410,000	1,312	1,312	2,500	6,000	6,000	6,000
North Dakota	1,062,859	410,000	1,312	1,312	2,500	6,000	6,000	6,000
South Dakota	1,062,859	410,000	1,312	1,312	2,500	6,000	6,000	6,000
Utah	1,062,859	410,000	1,312	1,312	2,500	6,000	6,000	6,000
Washington	1,062,859	410,000	1,312	1,312	2,500	6,000	6,000	6,000
Wisconsin	1,062,859	410,000	1,312	1,312	2,500	6,000	6,000	6,000
Wyoming	1,062,859	410,000	1,312	1,312	2,500	6,000	6,000	6,000

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Table 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property June 30, 1922—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Individual.				Tribal.							
	Total Indian and tribal property.	Total.	Land exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in hands of agents and tenders.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry and other property.	Total.	Land exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds on Treasury.
Colorado.	\$1,481,900	\$904,079	\$112,708	\$1,300	\$28,358	\$22,300	\$10,300	\$180,611	\$2,357,227	\$1,340,264	\$19,126	\$1,027,622
Idaho.	1,154,486	685,623	412,700	1,300	173,308	2,300	1,000	11,446	468,073	1,340,264	19,126	458,947
Florida.	2,327,498	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,317,498	10,000	10,000	2,307,498
Illinois.	26,330,270	8,235,884	5,896,223	183,721	2,671,949	2,300	273,250	444,200	8,110,726	1,340,264	19,126	6,751,336
Montana.	8,117,390	8,719,735	7,356,961	183,721	348,601	1,000	60,000	189,720	10,000,000	1,340,264	19,126	8,650,614
Nebraska.	2,872,823	81,328	1,362,745	1,300	23,668	1,000	10,572	23,243	3,162,023	1,340,264	19,126	1,802,633
North Dakota.	1,068,054	1,307,238	1,378,588	31,000	171,973	49,464	98,619	167,768	2,803,064	1,678,588	52,643	1,090,833
South Dakota.	16,288,914	9,119,622	6,137,475	184,306	290,211	84,000	301,300	68,470	7,803,064	1,678,588	52,643	6,072,833
Utah.	1,301,854	1,301,944	770,838	15,000	37,611	381,696	21,500	102,940	2,803,064	1,678,588	52,643	1,090,833
Washington.	4,237,313	1,825,468	627,667	12,000	78,623	948,000	188,800	272,524	2,943,043	1,647,346	52,043	1,043,653
Wyoming.	4,616,622	3,868,623	1,573,188	368,000	20,282	15,325	14,650	272,524	4,588,069	25,250	600	4,587,469
Arizona.	2,238,600	22,404,012	15,731,881	368,000	20,282	15,325	14,650	272,524	21,981,181	17,670,301	5,410,880	72,299
California.	11,683,333	3,922,076	1,637,596	2,000	342,882	123,000	79,000	90,000	6,054,623	1,718,945	160,000	4,335,678
Texas.	10,628,500	6,922,076	4,382,500	304,000	1,233,000	123,000	123,000	65,000	6,054,623	4,371,973	24,800	159,823
Arkansas.	14,391,301	7,683,319	6,708,181	208,238	13,071	43,000	91,000	10,171	6,054,623	3,867,161	353,331	179,911
Louisiana.	10,628,500	40,212	6,708,181	40,212	208,238	43,000	91,000	10,171	6,054,623	3,867,161	353,331	179,911
Mississippi.	10,628,500	682,900	8,148,971	1,300	115,155	2,000	27,000	2,000	3,294,812	2,403,400	797,735	3,077,547
Alabama.	10,628,500	10,216,029	8,148,971	1,300	115,155	2,000	27,000	2,000	3,294,812	2,403,400	797,735	3,077,547
Georgia.	10,628,500	3,147,444	2,865,720	280,724	186,547	990,000	250,000	185,000	1,718,760	189,500	68,226	1,529,234
Florida.	10,628,500	2,301,500	985,720	3,000	186,547	182,500	200,000	170,612	81,298	32,523	19,283	62,015
South Carolina.	10,628,500	2,301,500	985,720	3,000	186,547	182,500	200,000	170,612	81,298	32,523	19,283	62,015
North Carolina.	10,628,500	2,301,500	985,720	3,000	186,547	182,500	200,000	170,612	81,298	32,523	19,283	62,015
Virginia.	10,628,500	2,301,500	985,720	3,000	186,547	182,500	200,000	170,612	81,298	32,523	19,283	62,015
West Virginia.	10,628,500	2,301,500	985,720	3,000	186,547	182,500	200,000	170,612	81,298	32,523	19,283	62,015
Delaware.	10,628,500	2,301,500	985,720	3,000	186,547	182,500	200,000	170,612	81,298	32,523	19,283	62,015
Maryland.	10,628,500	2,301,500	985,720	3,000	186,547	182,500	200,000	170,612	81,298	32,523	19,283	62,015
District of Columbia.	10,628,500	2,301,500	985,720	3,000	186,547	182,500	200,000	170,612	81,298	32,523	19,283	62,015
Alabama.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
Georgia.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
Florida.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
South Carolina.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
North Carolina.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
Virginia.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
West Virginia.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
Delaware.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
Maryland.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
District of Columbia.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
Alabama.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
Georgia.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
Florida.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
South Carolina.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
North Carolina.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
Virginia.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
West Virginia.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
Delaware.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
Maryland.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
District of Columbia.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
Alabama.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
Georgia.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
Florida.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
South Carolina.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
North Carolina.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
Virginia.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
West Virginia.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
Delaware.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
Maryland.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886
District of Columbia.	1,539,816	947,247	135,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,126	6,250	30,000	886

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Texas.	351,279	427,576	215,975	8,000	14,074	39,490	12,000	22,215	11,730,709	11,229,111	284	11,730,709
Arkansas.	19,791,866	4,837,223	3,033,775	8,000	14,074	39,490	12,000	22,215	11,730,709	11,229,111	284	11,730,709
Florida.	1,068,054	1,158,225	918,287	478,182	28,650	265,125	22,000	444,200	11,730,709	11,229,111	284	11,730,709
Georgia.	2,872,823	750,000	600,000	150,000	35,250	25,000	41,000	127,500	11,730,709	11,229,111	284	11,730,709
Alabama.	1,068,054	1,158,225	918,287	478,182	28,650	265,125	22,000	444,200	11,730,709	11,229,111	284	11,730,709
South Carolina.	1,068,054	1,158,225	918,287	478,182	28,650	265,125	22,000	444,200	11,730,709	11,229,111	284	11,730,709
North Carolina.	1,068,054	1,158,225	918,287	478,182	28,650	265,125	22,000	444,200	11,730,709	11,229,111	284	11,730,709
Virginia.	1,068,054	1,158,225	918,287	478,182	28,650	265,125	22,000	444,200	11,730,709	11,229,111	284	11,730,709
West Virginia.	1,068,054	1,158,225	918,287	478,182	28,650	265,125	22,000	444,200	11,730,709	11,229,111	284	11,730,709
Delaware.	1,068,054	1,158,225	918,287	478,182	28,650	265,125	22,000	444,200	11,730,709	11,229,111	284	11,730,709
Maryland.	1,068,054	1,158,225	918,287	478,182	28,650	265,125	22,000	444,200	11,730,709	11,229,111	284	11,730,709
District of Columbia.	1,068,054	1,158,225	918,287	478,182	28,650	265,125	22,000	444,200	11,730,709	11,229,111	284	11,730,709
Alabama.	1,068,054	1,158,225	918,287	478,182	28,650	265,125	22,000	444,200	11,730,709	11,229,111	284	11,730,709
Georgia.	1,068,054	1,158,225	918,287	478,182	28,650	265,125	22,000	444,200	11,730,709	11,229,111	284	11,730,709
Florida.	1,068,054	1,158,225	918,287	478,182	28,650							

TABLE 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property June 30, 1922. Continued.

	Individual.				Tribal.						
	Total individual and tribal property.	Lands and timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and accounts of students.	Homes, furniture, hardware, etc.	Wagon, traps, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
States and superintendences.											
Washington—Continued.											
Stockton.	\$2,746,679	\$1,475,663	\$162,710	\$29,136	\$21,000	\$20,155	\$26,492	\$1,750,224	\$187,431	\$1,088,517	\$15,000
Taholah.	3,175,531	1,896,608	1,230,985	49,801	55,000	50,520	59,526	1,750,224	1,750,224	681,968	122,628
Tulalip.	2,090,227	1,050,114	520,229	630,323	137,200	60,550	111,122	821,664	821,664	651,968	122,628
Yakima.	18,322,468	12,048,621	545,130	313,917	520,000	100,000	485,030	4,044,401	1,673,217	2,857,475	95,673
Washington.	12,508,621	7,410,228	176,800	296,622	983,000	210,000	801,020	7,410,228	927,408	4,167,883	2,022,000
Grand Rapids.	508,022	899,300	21,900	71,650	46,000	8,500	18,150	2,750	1,000	180	28,117
Keshon.	7,686,727	888,087	38,983	133,361	150,000	41,000	52,129	6,768,050	345,374	4,128,917	2,250,719
Lac du Flambeau.	2,090,227	622,522	38,983	19,320	214,000	22,000	138,571	102,080	102,080	31,782	1,724
La Pointe.	2,090,227	622,522	38,983	19,320	214,000	22,000	138,571	102,080	102,080	31,782	1,724
Red Cliff.	328,844	388,844	40,000	262,244	88,000	13,600	30,210	301,210	80,210	7,000	
Wyoming: Shoshone.	4,116,780	1,282,716	40,000	57,128	22,000	43,000	302,021	2,881,686	1,610,248	824,910	389,172

TABLE 5.—Indian Service employees, June 30, 1922.

Designation.	Number.	Salaries.
Total.....	5,617	\$1,588,065
Schools.....	2,415	1,731,456
Agency.....	2,300	1,732,872
Five Civilized Schools.....	145	101,902
Irrigation.....	291	383,765
Warehouses.....	51	33,970
Field inspection and supervision.....	88	188,110
Allotment.....	12	29,710
Helath work.....	45	51,600
Probate work.....	8	20,000
Indian Office employees, exclusive of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner.....	226	310,750

END OF SUBJECT