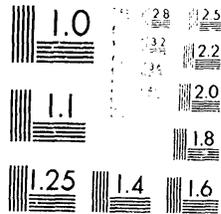
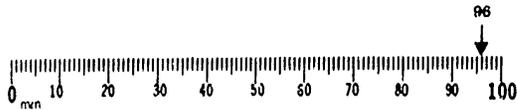
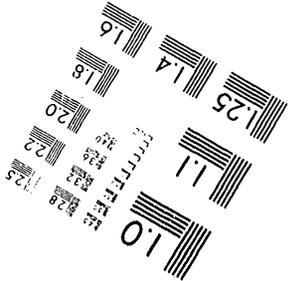


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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

O. K.  
REPORT AND COMMENTS  
OF THE Chief Land Division

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN  
AFFAIRS

TO THE  
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE  
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1924



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1924

Order

## THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

When the War Department was created by Congress under the act of August 7, 1789, the duties assigned to it included those "relative to Indian affairs."

A Bureau of Indian Affairs was organized in the War Department on March 11, 1824, with Thomas L. McKenney as its chief, and among the duties to which he was assigned were: The administration of the fund for the civilization of the Indians, under regulations established by the department, the examination of the claims arising out of the laws regulating the intercourse with Indian tribes, and the ordinary correspondence with superintendents, agents, and subagents. He was succeeded September 30, 1830, by Samuel S. Hamilton, whose successor about one year later was Elbert Herring.

By the act of July 9, 1832, there was created in the War Department the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who, subject to the Secretary of War and the President, should have "the direction and management of all Indian affairs and all matters arising out of Indian relations."

On June 30, 1834, an act was passed "to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs." Under this enactment certain agencies were established and others abolished, and provision was made for subagents, interpreters, and other employees, the payment of annuities, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc. This may be regarded as the organic law of the Indian Department.

When the Department of the Interior was created by act of March 3, 1849, the Bureau of Indian Affairs was transferred thereto, and hence passed from military to civil control.

Section 441 of the Revised Statutes provides that "the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to \* \* \* the Indians."

Section 463 of the Revised Statutes reads: "The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and agreeable to such regulations as the President may prescribe, have the management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations."

## Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Herring, Elbert	New York	July 10, 1832	Cass
Harris, Cary A.	Tennessee	July 2, 1836	Cass and Polkett
Crawford, T. Hartley	Pennsylvania	Oct. 22, 1836	Polkett to Marcy
Medill, William	Ohio	Oct. 28, 1815	Marcy and Ewing
Brown, Orlando	Kentucky	May 31, 1849	Ewing
Lee, Luke	Mississippi	July 1, 1840	Ewing to Stuart
Mannypenny, George W.	Ohio	Mar. 24, 1853	McClelland and Thompson
Dwyer, James W.	California	Apr. 17, 1831	Thompson
Mix, Charles E.	District of Columbia	June 14, 1859	Do.
Denver, James W.	California	Nov. 8, 1868	Do.
Greenwood, Alfred B.	Arkansas	May 4, 1859	Do.
Dole, William P.	Illinois	Mar. 15, 1861	Smith's Heald
Coleby, Dennis N.	Iowa	July 10, 1863	Heald and Browning
Boyer, Lewis V.	Missouri	Nov. 1, 1866	Browning
Taylor, Nathaniel G.	Tennessee	Mar. 29, 1867	Browning and Cox
Parker, Ely S.	District of Columbia	Apr. 21, 1869	Cox and Delano
Walker, Francis A.	Massachusetts	Nov. 21, 1871	Delano
Smith, Edward P.	New York	Mar. 20, 1873	Delano and Chandler
Smith, John Q.	Ohio	Dec. 11, 1875	Chandler and Schurz
Hayt, Ezra A.	New York	Sept. 27, 1877	Schurz
Crowbridge, Roland F.	Michigan	Mar. 16, 1880	Do.
Price, Hiram	Iowa	May 4, 1881	Kirkwood and Teller
Atkins, John D. O.	Tennessee	Mar. 21, 1886	Leamer
Oberly, John H.	Illinois	Oct. 16, 1888	Vilas
Morgan, Thomas F.	Rhode Island	June 10, 1894	Noble
Browning, Daniel M.	Illinois	Apr. 17, 1893	Smith and Francis
Jones, William A.	Wisconsin	May 3, 1893	Bliss and Hitchcock
Leupp, Francis B.	District of Columbia	Dec. 7, 1904	Hitchcock, Garfield, and Ballinger
Vaehltin, Robert D.	Massachusetts	June 16, 1909	Ballinger and Fisher
Sells, Cato	Texas	June 2, 1913	Lane and Payne
Burke, Chas. H.	South Dakota	Apr. 1, 1921	Pell and Work

<sup>1</sup> Secretaries of War.

<sup>2</sup> Ewing and all following Secretaries of the Interior.

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## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1924.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this the Ninety-third Annual Report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924. Its contents pertain largely to the cardinal functions of administration established in recent years along the lines of improving the health of the Indians as the vital basis of their value to themselves and to our general population; of providing the educational guidance that will fit them for contact and competition with the progressive, English-speaking elements of the American people, and of protecting and developing their varied property interests in such manner as will train them in practical industry and self-support.

### HEALTH

**POPULATION.**—The Indian population is wholly dependent upon the difference between its birth rate and death rate for its accessions and losses. During the fiscal year to which this report pertains, there was a normal gain, as measured by reservation standards. The net increase, while not large, is a favorable indication of what may be expected under better industrial conditions and better health service, both of which are foreshadowed in the scheme of blending all constructive efforts in a five-year program, the main objectives of which are the reduction of infant mortality, the prevention of diseases, the rehabilitation, so far as practicable, of those who are incapacitated through illness, and the improvement of living conditions.

**DISEASES.**—Indians are subject to the same diseases which afflict other people. They have more trachoma and tuberculosis, but less diphtheria, scarlet fever, toxic goiter, cancer, typhoid fever, and cardiovascular diseases. Under similar conditions of living, it is doubtful whether the Indians would have any more tuberculosis and trachoma than other people, and it is believed that as the industrial conditions improve and when the appropriations for sanitation and medical aid become sufficient to throw around them the same safeguards and give them the same protective attention as given to people in organized communities, preventable diseases will be no more prevalent among Indians than among the white people; for up to a certain limit, public health is purchasable. Under adequately financed health efforts, a decrease in illness and in the death rate can be attained.

Indian mothers know too little of hygiene and sanitation, and under existing conditions so favorable to infection by the germs of tuberculosis—a disease to which many Indian children succumb—it

is exceedingly difficult to induce the parents to abandon their erroneous beliefs and customs fostered by the native medicine men, and turn to a hygienic way of living. Public hygiene in organized communities may be enforced, but personal hygiene must be taught, and the teaching process among Indians is slow; for general sanitary improvement and the observance of the laws of hygiene are dependent upon the intelligence of the community, as expressed through cooperative effort for the common good, and upon the state of advancement of the people.

**TUBERCULOSIS.**—There is more infection of tuberculosis among all children than is generally known, Indian children being no exception to the rule, but there are definite indications that tuberculosis is not so prevalent nor so fatal among Indians as formerly. The Indians are developing greater resistance and a higher degree of relative immunity, besides, better provisions obtain for the hospitalization and isolation of patients.

**TRACHOMA.**—Early in the year all Indian Service physicians were urged to take more aggressive measures against trachoma, and not wait for the coming of the special physician. Directions were issued to place all trachomatous pupils in school in order that they might receive treatment. Trachoma surveys were made during the year in Minnesota, Wisconsin, California, Arizona, and New Mexico, and thousands of cases received operative or other treatment. As a result of the surveys in Arizona and New Mexico, the southwestern trachoma campaign was organized to begin operation July 1, 1924. This campaign will cover the States of Arizona and New Mexico, and a portion of Utah, and, in its organization, scope, and purpose, it is probably the most extensive health effort ever undertaken by the Indian medical service.

The Indian appropriation act carried an extra allowance of \$180,000 for health work during the fiscal year 1925. Of this amount \$40,000 was allocated for the establishment of a hospital at Shawnee, Okla., utilizing the abandoned plant of the former boarding school, and the remainder was set apart for the improvement of health conditions among Indians, particularly with respect to trachoma and tuberculosis.

The Navajo Reservation, which has the largest population of any reservation of the United States, has been selected as the first battle ground in an aggressive campaign against trachoma; the selection having been decided upon not only because of its large population of Navajos but because it is believed that the superintendent, who has been with these Indians for more than 20 years, will be able to give a special impetus to the work. The trachoma campaign will rely altogether upon persuasion and demonstration to attain its purposes. The Navajos are a primitive people, and if success can be attained by these methods with them it will show that the policy is applicable among all Indians. There is no law under which Indians can be compelled to submit to treatment for trachoma, nor is it deemed advisable to resort to drastic measures in this particular. When a few are cured, the news will be broadcasted in their own way throughout all the Navajo country, and when a Hopi, Zuni, or a Pueblo is cured, he will pass the glad tidings along to his tribesmen as effectively as could be done by any radio broadcasting station in the world.

Dr. John McMullen, surgeon, United States Public Health Service, a nationally known trachoma expert stationed at Louisville, visited the Navajo country with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and gave them the benefit of his advice and experience in formulating a general plan for the trachoma campaign, and he is still in advisory relationship with the work.

In addition to the cooperation of the United States Public Health Service, the Indian Office is fortunate in having the active support of the health bureaus of Arizona and New Mexico, the cooperation of the local organizations of the Red Cross, and of the county and city health officials, and the friendly support of the organized medical profession of the States named.

**EPIDEMICS.**—The year has been characterized by a number of epidemic invasions, the most serious of which were diphtheria on the northern Pueblo jurisdiction, scarlet fever at Jicarilla and Lac du Flambeau, and smallpox at Fort Belknap, Neah Bay, and Camp Verde. Measles invaded 15 jurisdictions, and mumps as many more, influenza was common in many parts of the country, whooping cough raged throughout the Southwest, and chicken pox was reported from several jurisdictions but caused very little interruption in school work. No direct fatalities were attributed to any of the epidemics reported.

**HOSPITALS.**—In addition to the White Earth, Fond du Lac, and Leech Lake Hospitals in Minnesota, the Soboba Hospital at San Jacinto, Calif., the Theodor Roosevelt School Hospital at Fort Apache, Ariz., and the agency hospital at Lame Deer, Mont., all of which were mentioned in last year's report, arrangements are in progress or have been completed for a new agency sanatorium at Onigum, Minn., under the consolidated Chippewa jurisdiction, a new hospital at the Chilocco School, Oklahoma, and the one at Shawnee, Okla., previously mentioned. Other like needs which, it is hoped, may be supplied in the near future are for the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak., the Choctaws of Mississippi, the Fort Peck Reservation, Mont., the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev., and the Klamath Reservation, Oreg.

**ASYLUM.**—The Indian Service maintains one modern asylum at Canton, S. Dak., with a capacity of about 100, for the care of the Indian insane. This institution should be enlarged and a pavilion erected for epileptics.

Several insane patients are hospitalized in State and other county institutions at the expense of the Government or of the State in which they reside.

**EXTENDED FIELD WELFARE WORK.**—The surveys and home visits made last year by three trained nurses detailed from the American Red Cross, who will continue their work this year, were of special value to our service and their reports have encouraged further organization of health facilities, as has been in contemplation for some time. Accordingly, plans were completed for a division of field welfare under the supervision of a trained nurse of varied experience chosen from the Red Cross detail above mentioned. This supervisor will have charge of field matrons and field nurses throughout the Indian Service. She will spend most of her time actively in the reservations and develop a more systematic health

service by this class of employees, who number about 100. She will promote efficiency and unity in their efforts, coordinating their activities with the general health policy of the bureau, and maintain a continuous campaign for better home conditions among the Indians. It is hoped that her endeavors will have earnest cooperation by white communities everywhere in the Indian country.

**UNFULFILLED NEEDS.**—In last year's report there was presented the need for sanatoria schools of greater number, for hospitals for incurable patients suffering from tuberculosis, and for an institution for crippled children. These needs are still partially unsatisfied. With the increase in hospital facilities already planned for, the situation with reference to general hospital and sanatorium treatment will to a considerable extent be improved; but the plea of the underprivileged children with their longing for sympathy, encouragement, and the opportunity for self-expression and happiness is still unheeded. The crippled child is not asking for charity, but for simple justice, which is his birthright. The community owes these unfortunate children a right to all that science can do to give them a fair chance in the competitive race of life.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.**—The Office of Indian Affairs desires to express its appreciation of all the efforts that have been made by various agencies and individuals to cooperate with it in its purpose to improve the health and sanitary condition for the Indian people. Among the organizations that should be mentioned particularly are the American Red Cross, the National Health Council, the United States Public Health Service, and the various State and county boards of health. There are also a large number of public-spirited organizations and citizens who have shown their friendliness to the cause. Grateful acknowledgment is made to all, including the Congress of the United States for increasing the appropriations for the current year's health work.

### SCHOOLS

**ATTENDANCE.**—Enrollment and attendance in most of the Government schools have been equal to capacity, the exceptions resulting mainly from frequent epidemics of contagious diseases, particularly in the Southwest. In a few instances lack of funds to employ teachers or to purchase equipment and supplies has prevented capacity attendance. The higher cost of nearly all classes of supplies last year seriously handicapped school work. Not infrequently funds were insufficient to provide actual necessities and too often day-school children were not properly clothed and nourished. Until more liberal appropriations for maintenance can be procured attendance should not be further increased. Congress has been fairly liberal in appropriating funds for increasing school capacity and rapid progress is being made toward providing facilities for all Indian children of school age, but funds for equipment and maintenance have not been increased according to needs. This has made it necessary to shorten the school term somewhat, limiting it to nine months. On account of home conditions quite generally among Indians, it would be desirable to lengthen the term, rather than to shorten it. It is believed, however, that we have almost reached the peak of

financial requirements, because, although there are many children in the Southwest yet to be enrolled in the Government schools, the number in other sections entering public schools is increasing very rapidly. The amount appropriated and paid out for tuition last year was much larger than ever before, which is an encouraging feature in Indian education. Once in the public schools, Indian children become neighbors and competitors of children of other nationalities and thus learn the lessons of American civilization as they can not learn them when segregated.

**SUMMER SCHOOLS FOR RETARDED PUPILS.**—Immediately following the regular school term in June, 1923, summer sessions were organized in boarding schools for which funds were available and approximately 700 children were enrolled in 20 boarding schools. Of this number, 691 remained during the entire period of from four to six weeks, and at the end of the term 80 per cent of them, although having failed in the regular examination at the end of the year, passed the examinations given at the end of the summer session and were promoted to the next higher grade. If they had not attended the summer session, they would have been required to repeat their 1923 grade work at an expense of not less than \$200 per pupil, or at a total cost to the Government of approximately \$100,000. The actual cost of conducting the summer session was very light because the regular teachers did the teaching without additional compensation. Practically the only expense was for subsistence, which was comparatively little; as during the summer season many of the schools raise all vegetables needed and thus limit this expense to a minimum. But of greater importance than the saving of \$100,000 was the year gained in the education of these pupils whose places will be filled that much sooner by other deserving children. These summer sessions were so generally successful that it is hoped to make them permanent in our school program, as funds become available, for there must always be a considerable number who fall behind from lack of the individual attention they need, a condition existing more or less in all schools however well organized.

**IMPROVEMENT OF TEACHERS IN SERVICE.**—All instructors are encouraged to attend a summer session of not less than 30 days at least every other year. The law allows not to exceed 30 days' educational leave per year, but on account of the necessity of having teachers each year to conduct the summer sessions for Indian children it becomes necessary to divide the teaching force into two groups, which groups alternate, one going to school for teachers and the other teaching during the summer session operated for Indian children. The number of teachers attending summer schools for self-improvement has increased from 29 in 1921 to 335 in 1923.

**READING CIRCLE WORK FOR INSTRUCTORS.**—The policy of maintaining reading courses for those in the service has been continued. The books used during the year 1923-24 were: Human Conduct, Peters; The Principal and His School, Cubberly; Types of Elementary Teaching and Learning, Parker; Home Economics in Schools, Hamm; Teaching of Agriculture, Nolan; How to Teach a Trade, Selvidge. Human Conduct was read and thoughtfully studied by all employees and was made the subject for discussion at faculty meetings. Other books were quite generally read by those who were

directly interested in the respective subjects. The summer school work for teachers and the winter reading and studying of suggested courses are important means of increasing efficiency and are beginning to show definite results.

**PECULIAR SCHOOL NEEDS OF THE NAVAJOS.**—Although it has never been possible to get an actual and reliable census of the Navajos, it is estimated that there are several thousand Navajo children of school age out of school because of lack of school facilities. The capacity of schools is being increased quite rapidly, but it is very expensive to build boarding schools which are the only type practicable for the Navajos because of the economic conditions among them. Therefore it will be several years until school facilities will be available for all of the Navajo children; moreover, the sheep industry being the principal source of income of the Navajos, they must have some of their children to help with the sheep during all seasons of the year. Because of these conditions it would be a means of getting all of their children into school at an early date and also of great economy in connection with the building program if the Navajo school plants were kept in operation during the entire year instead of for nine months as at present. Those children who are at home helping with the sheep during the regular school year while the others are in school could attend summer sessions and thus at least get a start in learning English and in elementary education instead of growing up in ignorance. Such a plan would undoubtedly appeal to the Indian parents as they feel, and are justified in the opinion, that they must have the help of some of their children, at all seasons of the year in the care of their flocks. If such a policy were adopted practically all of the Navajo children would be given at least a short term in school without further delay. To make it possible to inaugurate this policy it would be necessary to appropriate more money for support of schools, as it would be impossible to conduct the schools continuously with the present force of employees and without more supplies.

**SUPERVISORS' CONFERENCE.**—Last year's educational work began auspiciously with a conference of several days in Washington by all supervisors of Indian schools for the discussion of policies and procedure under our school system. A comprehensive program in which a number of the office personnel took part covered fully the range of educational activities and established in many ways a more effective cooperation between the office and field service. Among the various subjects discussed, special interest was shown in the welfare of returned students and the committee investigating this matter found ample evidence that the Indian Bureau has been placing students at work outside of the schools ever since Indian schools were established, hundreds annually as wage workers, as household and farm assistants, and in local industries in different sections; that students are placed on railroads, highways, in factories, mines, cotton and beet fields, and other agricultural activities, and that some of the larger schools have patrons (householders, hotels, business houses, etc.) eagerly awaiting each term closing to give clerical, domestic, and other employment to the graduates. It was, however, recommended that the supervisor of Indian employment be given a woman assistant; that visits be made to the reservations and Indian

settlements to offer work to able-bodied, idle Indians; that cooperation be given by superintendents, day school teachers and others who should keep a list of Indians in need of work, and that superintendents and supervisors be expected to confer with local organizations and public-spirited individuals, including the churches, women's clubs, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and other civic welfare activities, and interest them in giving employment to Indians, showing them that the Indians are in the community permanently and may be a menace or an asset; that they are teachable; that it is their right to have a chance to become self-respecting, constructive workers; that they should have recreations and courtesy, and that it will be of economic advantage to offer help and direction to this end. It was also urged that very special interest in the career of girls be made a definite feature and that officials generally should endeavor to interview members of civic and religious organizations and women's clubs, with a view to awakening and guiding active interest in behalf of the Indian youth, particularly the girls, by assisting them to find self-supporting employment in exemplary surroundings and by offering such encouragement and sympathetic counsel as will win their attention and choice to the higher forms of culture, pleasure, and usefulness approved by our white civilization.

Another fortunate movement at this conference was that which has led to the organization of Junior Red Cross societies in nearly all of the Indian schools within the past year. Among the uplifting lessons taught by the World War is that of inspiring the lives of young people with the spirit of unselfish service. The Junior Red Cross under the motto, "I serve," is rapidly extending its membership and activities to the elementary and secondary schools of the world and in harmony with this crusade Indian children are now enlisted for an educational and pleasurable service to their homes, schools, and communities; for the reception of service from other American children, and for the cultivation of a superracial understanding and friendship and a finer cooperation in the common interests of all children. A simple but complete program has been worked out for all schools, and a special field worker has been assigned by the American Red Cross to Arizona and New Mexico to assist in organization and development through the Junior Red Cross of projects designed to meet some of the characteristic social problems of the Indian people. It is felt that these junior societies have an opportunity to serve with practical effect the returned student, the community center, certain lines of Indian art, and the domestic life of the parental home. It is already known that by correspondence with other than Indian schools and through class letters with classes of children all over the world there has begun a practical method of teaching English and a delightful acquaintance with children of other nationalities that brings broadening vision to Indian youth. But crowning all lesser benefits is the chaplet of unselfish service that should never wither amid the rivalries and complexities of an expanding civilization. We feel that large spiritual gains and strength of both individual and social character can be reaped from this cultivation of generous human sympathies, and that official appreciation is due the promoters of the Junior Red Cross and our service workers for their hearty cooperation.

## PERSONNEL

**RECLASSIFICATION.**—The success or failure of any institution or organization is determined more largely by the character of the personnel employed thereby than by any other factor. Modern, well equipped buildings contribute to the efficiency of any school, or institution, but they are unimportant as compared with the personnel. In any undertaking in which the human element is the important one to be considered and to be developed and improved, as is the case in the work of the Indian Service, the personnel must have not only human sympathy and vision but thorough, practical education and training and also experience. To make it possible to attract workers of this character to the Indian Service and to hold them with anything like permanency has been one of the greatest of difficulties to overcome because of the very low salaries offered and paid by the Government to Indian Service employees. Being one of the old bureaus of the Government, salaries were extremely low when compared with bureaus organized more recently, or as compared with salaries paid in the business or educational world, therefore the recent enactment of legislation providing for the reclassification of salaries of employees of the Federal Government, which will mean equalization and reasonable increases, is cause for great encouragement among all employees of this bureau, whether employed in the Washington office or in the field service.

With better salaries provided it is expected that increased efficiency will follow, and that a consequent reduction in the number of employees will be practicable. Steps have already been taken to effect this reduction which is an economic necessity in view of the Government's plan for lower taxation.

## INDIAN LAND INTERESTS

**ALLOTMENTS.**—Last year allotments were made and approved to individual Indians embracing lands on various reservations as shown in the following table:

Reservation	Allotments	Acres	Reservation	Allotments	Acres
Fort Independence, Calif.	40	119.22	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	1	80.00
Fond du Lac, Minn.	3	126.15	Lower Brule, S. Dak.	17	2,254.78
Leach Lake, Minn.	1	84.00	Rosebud, S. Dak.	1	180.00
Fallon, Nev.	4	40.00	Standing Rock, S. Dak.	1	80.00
Walker River, Nev.	2	40.00	Quilley, Wash.	1	80.00
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.	439	163,823.20	Oneda, Wis.	1	45.00
Klamath, Oreg.	7	870.00	Total	642	109,942.53
Umatilla, Oreg.	23	1,868.00			
Warm Springs, Oreg.	1	160.00			

In addition to the foregoing, 1,171 allotments were made, on schedules not yet approved, to the Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont., covering approximately 550,000 acres or nearly 500 acres for each Indian; also allotments to 91 Indians of the Kalispell Reservation, Wash., each Indian to receive approximately 40 acres of agricultural land. Allotments are being made to the non-removal Mille Lac Indians in Pine, Mille Lacs, and Aitken Coun-

ties, Minn., which will probably be completed during the current calendar year. The allotment work among the Indians of the Mission Reservations in southern California is also in progress. On the public domain, 103 allotments were made in various States, embracing 14,440.88 acres.

**EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIOD.**—The period of trust was extended by order of the President on allotments made to Indians on the reservations at Hoopa Valley, and Round Valley, Calif.; Umatilla, Oreg.; Lake Traverse, S. Dak.; and Kickapoo, Okla. These extensions cover more than 3,000 allotments, 3 of them for 10-year periods and the others 15 years.

**CALIFORNIA INDIANS.**—Three tracts of land containing 100 acres were purchased for homeless Indians in California, at a total cost of \$7,650, from funds appropriated by Congress for this purpose. It is estimated that about 250 Indians may obtain home sites on these tracts.

**FORT SILL APACHES.**—Pursuant to the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. L. 534), and acts supplemental thereto, 800 acres of inherited Indian lands were purchased for 11 Indians for the sum of \$25,450. These lands are located on the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation in Oklahoma, and will provide home sites for the Indian beneficiaries and their families.

**PAPAGO INDIANS.**—An important decision was handed down by the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia in favor of the Government in the case of the Pueblo of Santa Rosa v. The Secretary of the Interior et al., involving a total of about 2,000,000 acres of land in southern Arizona occupied by the Papago Indians. This case has been pending in the courts since 1915, and although brought nominally in the name of the Indians, the suit was actually filed and sponsored by certain white men who claimed an interest in the land through an alleged purchase from the Indians more than thirty years ago.

**INDIANS IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH.**—Field work in connection with individual allotments for two small bands of Utes and Paiutes in southeastern Utah has been completed. These Indians were under the leadership of Old Posey and Polk, and had no fixed habitation. Old Posey is now deceased. Applications have been filed through the usual channels and a 25-year trust patent will be issued to each applicant in the absence of any valid objection under applicable laws and regulations. About 180 Indians will be benefited.

**LAND SALES AND LEASES.**—Sales were made of 1,286 tracts of allotted land, aggregating about 125,099 acres. Many of the sales were for cash, but the majority were on time payments of 25 per cent down the remainder being payable in installments of 1, 2, and 3 years. Many of the allotments were inherited land, as every possible encouragement is given the Indians to cultivate and otherwise improve their individual holdings for homemaking purposes. In many cases where allottees could not use their lands to advantage, either for agricultural or grazing purposes, leases were made for cash, or both cash and improvements, and some on share of crop.

**FEES, PATENTS AND COMPETENCY CERTIFICATES.**—Each application for a fee patent or competency certificate was carefully scrutinized. Many applications were denied and approvals given only where it

seemed to be clearly shown by what the applicants were doing for themselves, and had accomplished for a year or two, that they were as competent as our average citizens to look after their own business affairs. The number of approvals was 918, covering 106,199 acres.

**SWAMP LANDS IN WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA.**—It was reported last year that request had been made upon the Governor of Wisconsin for appropriate action by the legislative branch of the State government for a redempcion to the United States of the swamp and overflowed lands on the Menominee and Lac Courte Oreille Reservations in Wisconsin. No satisfactory arrangement for such action could be entered into, and later the matter was taken up with the Department of Justice with a view to instituting action against the State for the recovery of the lands. With the consent of the court, an action for the recovery of the lands was filed in the Supreme Court against the State on April 21, 1924.

With reference to the previously reported suit in the Supreme Court against the State of Minnesota for the recovery of the swamp and overflowed lands within the reservations of the State, the reply of the State to the Government's bill of complaint has been filed and marked progress toward a settlement of the issue has been made.

#### IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

**EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE INDIANS.**—The act of June 4, 1924, authorizes the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians to convey all its lands, moneys, and other properties to the United States, in trust, for an equitable distribution thereof among the individual members, and further authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make a new tribal roll whose action in the matter shall be conclusive as to the final membership of the band.

These Indians are the descendants of those who under article 12 of the New Echota treaty of 1835 elected to remain in southwestern North Carolina instead of removing west of the Mississippi River, as others of their number did in 1838, and under this treaty and acts of Congress to carry out its provisions the remaining band became owners in common of several thousand acres of land in the counties of Jackson, Swain, Cherokee, and Graham. Congress by the act of July 27, 1868, directed that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs should have the same supervision of the eastern North Carolina Cherokees as of other Indian tribes. In 1889 these Indians were incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ostensibly to facilitate their transaction of business. With the aid of the Federal Government title to their lands was perfected and by departmental consent they sold several thousand acres, but still own about 60,000 acres, none of which can be sold without consent of the Secretary of the Interior, and under the act of June 4, 1924, these lands, as above stated, are to be conveyed to the United States for the purpose of allotting them to the Indians.

**OTHER LEGISLATION.**—No Congress in recent years has equaled the Sixty-eighth in the passage of important bills relating to Indian affairs. Among the more notable acts not mentioned elsewhere are the following: Extending restrictions against alienation of homestead allotments to Kaw Indians in Oklahoma; reserving additional

lands for the Indians of the Zia Pueblo in Arizona; reserving additional lands for the Paiute-Goshute Indians in Utah; authorizing allotments to Indians on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wisconsin; authorizing an appropriation of \$25,000 to purchase land for the Temoak Band of Indians in Nevada.

**INDIAN CLAIMS.**—Jurisdictional bills authorizing the adjudication of the following Indian claims were enacted during the year, and the Indians are preparing to enter suit:

Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians of Oklahoma. Act approved June 4, 1924. *H 3-366*

Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan, Gros Ventre, Flathead, Kootenais, Upper Pend d'Oreilles, Nez Perce, and Colville Nations or tribes of Indians in Montana, Idaho, and Washington. Act of March 13, 1924. *H 3-271*

Stockbridge Tribe of Indians in Wisconsin. Act of June 7, 1924. *H 3-644*

Amendatory legislation for the relief of the Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River bands of Chippewa Indians in Michigan was approved May 24, 1924, which will, no doubt, make possible the adjudication of their claim. *H 3-137*

By the act of April 28, 1924, \$85,000 was authorized to be appropriated for the relief of dispossessed allotted Indians of the Nisqually Reservation, Wash. *H 3-111*

The act of Congress approved April 14, 1924, authorizes the payment of just annuity claims of persons of Chippewa blood whose names have been erroneously omitted or stricken from the Chippewa annuity rolls; or who have been or may hereafter be found entitled to enrollment for payments authorized by section 7 of the act of Congress approved January 14, 1889.

The claims of the Sioux Indians mentioned in the last annual report amount to many millions of dollars. Considerable progress has been made toward collecting, classifying, and arranging the evidence in the case, which will be very voluminous.

#### INDIAN FARMING AND STOCK RAISING

**OBSTRUCTIVE ATTRACTIONS.**—The most promising opportunity of the adult Indians is in the productive use of their land. Of course, many of the younger generation who have had the advantages of vocational training and have become interested in educational, commercial, and mechanical pursuits follow their ambitions away from reservation life and are becoming successful workers in the miscellaneous activities of white communities, which is a creditable and encouraging sign. But for those who continue on the reservations the soil is their capital and they should learn how to use it in providing comfortable and healthful homes and establishing themselves as thrifty, progressive citizens of the State that holds their future. Indian lands are not always the best. Considerable areas are inferior, but where not well suited to cultivation they are often valuable for grazing; so that in much of the Indian country farming or stock raising offers a fruitful occupation.

In the special effort given to this industrial side of our work, in which the value of settled habits of living and home attachments is prominent, we meet with opposition, more serious than is generally

realized, through the "show" projects that offer constant inducements to the Indians to leave their homes and local means of support for pleasurable attractions of various kinds that usually bring them little or nothing above subsistence and the managers of which often go "broke" and leave the Indians stranded hundreds of miles from home. If departmental sanction were given to all the requests received for Indians, from a few dozen to several hundred, to add savage scenery to wild-west performances or give so-called pageantry a pagan coloring, thousands of the Indians would be on the road much of their time with nothing at home of any value when they returned.

This phase of the Indian situation is mentioned to suggest how helpful to our work would be the sentiment of white folks everywhere in support of a policy that would save the Indian from vagabondage and encourage him in self-help, thrift, and the art of individual industry that he must learn and practice in order to be fit to survive in the midst of modern competition from which eventually no power can save him.

**INDUSTRIAL SURVEY AND FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM.**—In the face of various obstacles, however, there was a substantial forward movement last year. The industrial surveys started two years ago have accomplished much in awakening Indians to a self-supporting use of their resources. The personal visits of superintendents to their homes have created a bond of common interest, which makes a solid foundation on which to work. The superintendents are unanimous in saying that this experience has been the greatest single factor in obtaining the cooperation of the Indians.

These surveys are made as a part of the program by which a certain objective is set for five years with plans for its attainment. All assistance is being given the Indians to make use of their possessions and improve their living conditions. Letters received from superintendents throughout the service report more industrial activity last year and larger acreage under cultivation than ever before.

**STOCK RAISING.**—The livestock industry of the Indians, notwithstanding adverse conditions in the country at large, show advances during the year, especially noticeable in the Navajo country where the effort of the Government to have Indians improve their sheep is beginning to be appreciated, as shown by their request for a sufficient number of high-grade rams to improve the grade of their sheep, to be paid for in cash or on the reimbursable plan from individual funds.

A general survey of the dairy industry on the various reservations was made during the year. This has resulted in the elimination of many unprofitable animals and the increased efficiency of those retained in the herds, or the addition of first-class animals to replace those disposed of.

The campaign to have Indians remove their worthless horses from the range and dispose of them, so that the grazing might be available for more valuable stock, has been carried on for several years with better results the past year, during which the Indians of the Spokane Reservation forwarded a petition requesting approval of a plan to dispose of their worthless horses and replace them on the

range with first-class cattle. Indians of other reservations are also beginning to appreciate the necessity of action along this line.

**REIMBURSABLE FUND.**—The reimbursable fund has probably been the main factor in the industrial progress of the Indians. Its use is widespread, ranging from the purchase of seed, farming implements, and sawmills to breeding stock, etc. In all cases the beneficiaries are carefully selected. This appropriation is teaching the Indians to pay for what they get and enables them to obtain the necessary equipment to become self-supporting and improve their economic condition generally.

**BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS.**—Club work for boys and girls has been inaugurated on 17 reservations, with a total enrollment of over 400 children from 9 to 14 years of age. The projects embrace sheep, pig, poultry, calf, corn, potato, garden, bread, canning, and sewing clubs. With the exception of two reservations each club member has financed his or her own project. The public school, because now attended by a great many Indian pupils, is used as the point of contact for club work. The proposition is placed before the Indian children the same as the white children, by the county agent. The club leaders include Indian Service farmers, public-school teachers, neighboring white farmers, and Indian men and women who have met with success in such work. The county and State fairs are used to stimulate interest in the club work. An Indian girl won sufficient prizes on canned goods to pay her tuition in high school for the coming year. Interest in club work is further aroused by permitting the boys and girls to attend encampments under the auspices of the extension division of the Department of Agriculture cooperating with the State college, where lectures, demonstrations, and other activities are held. On one reservation the club members were sent to the State university to attend a short course on club projects. The plans for the coming year may be summarized as follows: (1) improved leadership and better organization of local units; (2) increased enrollment; (3) periodic demonstrations by county agents in central locations; (4) greater variety of projects; (5) institutes and short courses.

The parents learn almost as much as the children through these club projects; and in this way will frequently take up some branch of farming work without realizing what prompted them to do so.

#### FAIRS AND EXHIBITS

The strictly Indian fair on the reservation was inaugurated as a means of stimulating the interest of the Indians in agriculture and related industries at a time when no county fairs were held by the whites in the vicinity of the reservation because of the then sparsely settled condition of the country. However, with the coming of the whites, the organization of counties, and the opening of the reservation to settlement and entry, county fairs began to be held by the whites.

The policy now is to discontinue the strictly Indian fair on the reservation and to have the Indians exhibit their farm products, livestock, etc., at conveniently located county fairs on the same basis as other exhibitors. Quite a number of the strictly Indian fairs have

been discontinued within the past few years, and eventually it is hoped that they will all be abolished, the Indians taking part in the county fairs just like their white neighbors. The Indians have won many prizes at such fairs in open competition with other exhibitors.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

Special appropriations in the sum of \$109,500 were available for the construction and repair of roads and bridges during the year on the following reservations: Fort Apache, Ariz., \$15,000, Hoopa Valley, Calif., \$8,000, Red Lake, Minn., \$9,000, Mescalero, N. Mex., \$15,000, Osage, Okla., \$35,000, Taholah, Wash., \$7,500, Shoshone, Wyo., \$20,000.

The use of 100 per cent Federal aid, as mentioned in my last annual report, has given a remarkable impetus to road work on the Indian reservations, and projects for such work have been approved for an aggregate length of 249.87 miles and total Federal aid of \$2,786,449.31.

#### OIL AND GAS

The high prices of crude oil and the tremendous demand for the products of petroleum in past years have resulted in the search for oil being extended to all sections of the country, in consequence of which leases on restricted Indian lands for oil and gas mining purposes are being made in practically every State where such lands are located, and oil fields are in operation on Indian lands in Oklahoma, Montana, Wyoming, and New Mexico.

Theoretically the basic conditions of the oil industry during the year improved somewhat over the previous year, which was characterized by overproduction and unstable market conditions. The industry is still far from normal, however, and at the close of the year the larger purchasing companies were again prorating their runs and storing approximately 50 per cent of the oil from leases to which their lines are connected. Notwithstanding these adverse conditions oil and gas operations on restricted Indian lands were fairly successful, as shown by the fact that nearly 226,910 acres were leased for oil and gas mining purposes. The gross oil production for the year was approximately 49,640,458 barrels, and the revenue received by the Indians from existing leases approximated \$29,145,517.

In the Osage Reservation alone 120,000 acres were offered for oil mining lease, 62,448 acres selling for a grand total of \$16,457,600. The outstanding feature in these sales was the record-breaking prices received for tracts in the famous Burbank pool, one 100-acre tract bringing \$1,600,000, another \$1,995,000 and each of several others selling for more than \$1,000,000. The total revenue to the Osage Indians from oil and gas leases was \$21,670,458.

A sale of leases on unallotted lands of the Navajo Treaty Reservation, N. Mex., on which oil was discovered last year netted to the Indians \$30,500. The sale included exploratory leases on the Tonto, Table Mesa, Rattlesnake, and Beautiful Mountain structures in well developed portions of the reservation, requiring extensive drilling operations. On the Rattlesnake structure, which is located about 25

miles west of the discovery well on the Hogback structure, three producing wells and one dry hole have been drilled. The oil produced from both these structures is from the same formation and is encountered at a depth of about 800 feet. No oil has yet been found on the other three structures. At the end of the year 16 wells had been drilled on the reservation, 8 of which are producers, with an estimated capacity of from 20 to 1,200 barrels per day each. Plans are under way for the construction of a pipe-line to the field, which will mean a market for the oil, expansion of the field, and more revenue to the Indians.

On the Southern Ute Reservation in New Mexico, on which three wells producing large quantities of gas have been drilled under leases heretofore approved, five exploratory leases were sold on June 10, 1924, for a total bonus of \$43,600. One lease brought \$36,000, an exceptionally high price for a "wildcat lease." No oil has been discovered on the reservation, but as the leases provide for immediate drilling operations, the question of oil in paying quantities will, no doubt, be determined during the current year.

Following the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Oklahoma v. Texas (256 U. S. 70; 258 U. S. 574; 261 U. S. 345; 262 U. S. 505, 734), holding, among other things, that allotments made to the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians on the north side of the Red River in Oklahoma include and cover the right and title to the river bed between such tracts and the medial line of the river, a number of persons, who had entered upon the river bed land of these Indian allottees under attempted placer locations initiated in accordance with the mining laws of the United States, applied for preferential rights to oil and gas leases based on the expenditures of money in the effort to discover and produce oil. After careful consideration the conclusion was reached that, in the absence of any wells having been completed producing oil or gas in paying quantities, leases on the areas riparian to the Indian allotments should, in the interest of the Indians, be offered at public auction to the highest responsible bidder, with the understanding, however, that any property, either machinery or casing, placed by placer claimants on the lands to be sold, may be removed by them in event they are not the successful bidder.

#### INDIAN EMPLOYMENT

The year marked a steady gain in the number of Indians finding remunerative employment. The demand for Indian labor is greater than the supply, and no shortage of good wages and food prevails for Indians willing to work. Their wage service is increasing in agriculture, stock raising, land reclamation, in telephone, telegraph, and power construction, and wherever earnings are available in beet fields or by picking fruit, gathering nuts, herbs, wild rice, and other products. Automobile factories continue to employ ambitious young men and show no sign of their skill and experience warrant. Hundreds of Indian school graduates are giving excellent service in Government and commercial positions, and approximately 2,000 Indians are employed in our service.

The cotton fields of the Southwest are attracting an increasing number of Indian laborers, and a fleet of trucks transports them to

their work at less expense than could be otherwise provided. The bureau's employment supervisor centered his efforts during the year largely in the Salt River Valley of Arizona, which many Indians also reach by their own conveyance, and where irrigated lands call for from 8,000 to 11,000 laborers in cotton production. Indians in some respects are the best cotton pickers and are likely to displace much of the Mexican labor of this region. There are even indications that many of them will purchase small tracts of the cotton land, although at a high figure, and establish permanent homes in the valley where a white welcome awaits them and public schools will be open to their children.

A number of the larger Government boarding schools procure vacation employment for students, usually termed outing service. One of these reported \$10,000 as vacation earnings last year by some of its boys and girls. From another in the Northwest many of the larger boys get vacation work in the canneries of southeastern Alaska at \$100 a month. A school in the Southwest reports over \$30,000 as the outing wages of its students last year with about \$7,000 as savings in a local bank. From another school 48 girls earned in summer vacation an average of \$70 each in families where good domestic influence was helpful to them. One of the schools best situated for outing service found vacation employment last year for 536 of its students whose individual wages averaged about \$90. Another school which does special work among its graduates and ex-students, found on investigation that 200 of this class were earning salaries and incomes, apart from the Indian Service, ranging from \$1,000 to \$6,500 a year. Wherever funds are available for outing supervision, both male and female, this work can be better conducted and is always of much educational value to the student. It is a field which amply justifies the best organized effort maintained by reasonable appropriations.

#### PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION ACTIVITIES

In adding another chapter to the reclamation record of our service it is most gratifying to refer at the outset to the act of Congress approved June 7, 1924, authorizing the construction of a dam across the canyon of the Gila River near San Carlos, Ariz., for the purpose of providing the irrigation of lands allotted to the Pima Indians, now without an adequate supply of water. While this legislation carries no appropriation, it is the initial step toward the correction of a long-standing mistreatment of these peaceful Indians whose water supply, available for their farms from time immemorial, has been gradually reduced by later irrigation activities along the upper reaches of the Gila River. This act begins an undertaking which, upon the completion of the San Carlos Reservoir project, will augment from stored waters the natural flow of the Gila River and permit sufficient irrigation of the Indian allotments. The project is estimated to cost \$5,500,000, which is not exorbitant in view of the character of the lands to be served, aside from the equitable feature of adjusting the rights to which these Indians are clearly entitled.

Work on the construction of the diversion dam at Sacaton, Ariz., is progressing as rapidly as conditions permit. This project consists

of a floating or Indian-type weir, the fore apron of which is used to protect the piers supporting the bridge. The placing of concrete forming the dam and bridge and the construction of the necessary dikes will complete the structure which, in the absence of unusual river turbulence, should be accomplished about April, 1925. This diversion dam and a dam heretofore constructed by our service across the Gila River near Florence, Ariz., together with the controlling works and lateral systems, will be joined with the San Carlos storage unit so as to utilize these structures in diverting both natural flow and stored waters to the benefit of Indian lands.

Work of providing drainage systems for the several pueblos in New Mexico was commenced at Isleta and was prosecuted, even beyond expectation, to the limit of available funds. It will be resumed under the next appropriation. Great benefit has resulted from the drainage canal as far as constructed, making it possible to cultivate lands that previously could not be farmed, due to seeped conditions. It is the intention to complete the system at this pueblo early in the ensuing fiscal year and to begin the drainage at Sandia.

At Tesuque a submerged dam was constructed for the purpose of raising the underground water and thus augmenting the supply for the Indians of this pueblo. By the construction of a dam of this type it was believed that waters, otherwise being lost, could be brought to the surface for beneficial use, and all indications up to the present are that this purpose has been accomplished.

The drilling of wells to increase the water supply for domestic, irrigation, and stock purposes on the Navajo and Hopi Reservations in Arizona and New Mexico was continued with marked success. The sum of \$45,000 was available for this purpose and an equal amount has been appropriated for like use in the succeeding fiscal year. The first effort by this method to secure water for this arid region of over 14,000,000 acres was begun in 1910, and the results have fully justified its continuance ever since. From an expenditure of approximately \$271,000 for drilling 269 wells, 124 are producing. This process of securing water requires great skill in selecting productive locations and in the operation of drilling outfits. No doubt is entertained, however, as to the economy of these expenditures in view of the great benefits obtained for the Indians.

Owing to recent activities by white water users and others looking to more extensive development and use of waters in the Coachella Valley, Calif., it was felt that some action should be taken toward protecting the water rights of the Indians on the several reservations in this valley. The situation was, therefore, brought to the attention of the Department of Justice and an investigation by an official of that department in cooperation with the engineers of the Indian irrigation service resulted in the preparation and submission of a "suggestion" which specially set forth the water claims for these Indians to the division of water rights of the State of California for its information in dealing with the adjudication of these waters without submitting such rights to the jurisdiction of State tribunals. It is the hope that this procedure, which has been followed in other cases, will result in amply protecting these rights without court action. Should court action become necessary the procedure followed preserves in status quo the rights in question.

Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining adequate water supply for the Indians on the Walker River Reservation in Nevada. Due to a shortage of supply, the white water users along the stream above the Indian reservation are utilizing practically all of the available water, so that very little other than seeped and return flow reaches Indian lands. The situation became so serious last spring that aid from the Department of Justice was sought. It is apparent from existing conditions that court action will be necessary in this case before the Indians will be granted their full rights, owing to the location of their lands with relation to lands of the whites subject to irrigation.

Work has progressed very satisfactorily on the rehabilitation, enlargement, and relocation of the canals of the Fort Hall project in Idaho, for the purpose of adequately caring for the irrigable lands on this project which have heretofore been estimated at 52,000 acres, but under a recent survey shown to reach approximately 55,000 acres. By an act of Congress approved May 9, 1924, authority was granted for the disposal of lands on this reservation, commonly referred to as the Fort Hall Bottoms, for reservoir purposes for use in connection with the Minidoka irrigation project under the Reclamation Bureau. The price agreed upon, after several conferences between the bureaus interested was \$700,000, which met with the approval of a delegation of Indians duly elected by the tribal council and sent to Washington for this purpose. The area of land to be flooded is within the limits of what would be a 1,700,000-acre-foot contour line plus a 5-foot freeboard. The determination of a reservoir of this capacity saves to the Indians for their tribal use the better class of lands in the Fort Hall Bottoms, which is of considerable importance to them. The act provides for not to exceed \$100,000 of the money stipulated to be paid to the Indians for use in relocating, enlarging, and reconstructing the main canal of the Fort Hall irrigation project so as to provide irrigation facilities for the Indian lands situated in the southern portion of the reservation commonly known as the Michaud Flats, and thus to secure irrigable lands for those Indians who were allotted on the Fort Hall Bottoms and are required by the act to relinquish their allotments. The soil tests show that the land referred to as the Michaud Flats is of the highest character and quality in that section of the State, after water has been applied. Much benefit to the Indians is, therefore, secured by this legislation.

Following your transfer last spring of the administration of the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Flathead Indian project, Montana, from the Bureau of Reclamation to the Irrigation Service of this bureau, investigations were made which indicate favorable possibilities of making success of this project, that has an ultimate irrigable area of 195,000 acres. It appears that in the past considerable speculation in lands existed, due to lack of a uniform water rental or assessment for operation and maintenance against all the lands on this project to which water can actually be served but requiring only payment for water from landowners who applied therefor, and that such speculation resulted in the placing of an added burden upon the actual farmers of the project. In order to alleviate this situation and to effect justice throughout the

project, a minimum uniform charge was assessed against all lands on this project that can actually be served with water. This minimum charge, fixed at 25 cents per acre, will be credited on the amounts due from those landowners actually using the water and, it is hoped, will have a tendency to eliminate the speculative feature and induce more owners to farm their lands or dispose of them to others desiring to actually place the lands in a state of cultivation.

With reference to the Blackfoot and Fort Peck Indian irrigation projects, the administration of which you also transferred from the Bureau of Reclamation to this bureau, their prospects are not very encouraging, and at this time there are comparatively few acres of either of them under cultivation, but every effort is being made to induce the Indians to cultivate their lands. Operations on all three projects transferred will receive close attention with a view to reaping practical returns from the investments involved, and it is hoped that definite progress can be reported a year hence.

An act approved September 21, 1923, authorized the construction of a spillway and drainage ditch to lower the level of Lake Andes in the Yankton Reservation, S. Dak. This act did not authorize the acquiring of rights of way for use in connection with the project and performance of the work was held in abeyance until such authority was obtained. On May 20, 1924, Congress authorized the use of part of the money appropriated for this purpose to acquire necessary rights of way across private lands by purchase or condemnation under judicial process. This work will be completed in the near future.

An appropriation was made for payment of part of the expense assessable against the Indian lands to be included in a drainage district organized in pursuance to the State laws of Wyoming for the drainage of Indian lands on the ceded portion of the Wind River Reservation and lands in private ownership adjacent thereto. The work will be pushed as rapidly as possible and when the system is completed a considerable area of Indian lands now waterlogged and unfit for cultivation will be made available for farming. Irrigable surveys of the lands within both the Wind River project in Wyoming and the Crow project in Montana are being made for the purpose of eliminating any areas that can not actually be economically irrigated.

Work has been continued on the construction of the Wapato unit in the Yakima Reservation, Wash., and this project, with the exception of four generating units and pumping plant is about completed. It is estimated that these units for the generation of electricity to operate the pumping plant, will cost \$310,000, the pumping plant alone about \$200,000, and it is hoped to have this part of the work completed during the fiscal year 1925. When these units and pumping plant have been constructed and placed in operation the Wapato unit of the Yakima project thus completed will serve 120,000 acres of land. This undoubtedly is one of the finest irrigation projects in any of the Indian reservations and compares favorably with any other irrigation project in the West. The Indians on this reservation have been allotted 80 acres of irrigable land, 40 acres of which have a free water right, and 40 acres supplied from storage reser-

voirs are assessable for the water right in addition to the construction, operation, and maintenance.

By an act approved May 9, 1924, authorizing the deferring of payments of irrigation charges, regulations were approved by the department under which water users are granted two classes of relief on charges that accrued prior to March 2, 1924. The first class deals with the operation and maintenance or water rental accruals prior to that date, and in all proper cases relief will be given granting extension up to March 1, 1927, in which to pay these charges. Interest will be charged on the deferred payments at the rate of 5 per cent per annum in lieu of any penalty or interest then in existence. In the event water users show that it is impossible for them to pay these charges by that date relief under section 2 of the act may be granted extending the accrued assessments over the remaining period yet to run on the construction charges. Under this legislation considerable relief and benefit are extended to the water users.

### CITIZENSHIP

A very important enactment of legislation during the last session of Congress was that approved June 2, 1924, granting citizenship to Indians, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That all noncitizen Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States be, and they are hereby, declared to be citizens of the United States: *Provided,* That the granting of such citizenship shall not in any manner impair or otherwise affect the right of any Indian to tribal or other property.

Under this act, all Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States, who had not theretofore been made citizens, became citizens on that date, without the necessity of any formality of application, judicial hearing, issuance of certificate, or otherwise.

Since the act specifically provides that the granting of such citizenship shall not impair or otherwise affect the right of any Indian to tribal or other property, their property rights continue to be protected, and they are not thrown en masse upon the mercies, or subject to the prey, of unscrupulous persons. The release of the trust or restrictions upon Indian property will continue to be determined upon the merits of the individual cases.

As native-born Indians are now citizens of the United States, they are entitled to suffrage under the same conditions as other residents of the States. They should, therefore, investigate the election laws of their States to enable them to register or otherwise comply with the requirements necessary to entitle them to vote.

### THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Special recognition should be given in this report to the careful and constructive work done by the advisory council on Indian affairs assembled by you on December 12, 1923. This committee of public-spirited and representative citizens from all sections of the country, including members of the Indian race, entered upon its duties with helpful purpose and thorough inquiry. Its discussions upon many phases of Indian conditions and administration were candid, sympa-

thetic, and searching, and its concluding resolutions are a valued contribution to the Indian Service. I am greatly encouraged thereby and wish to share in grateful acknowledgment of the council's closing expression, as follows:

We, the members of the advisory council on Indian affairs, highly appreciate the privilege of this conference, made possible by the invitation of the Secretary of the Interior, and desire to assure him we are deeply conscious of the fact that he, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and their associates are rendering great service in protecting and promoting the interests of the Indians within the limitations of their authority and have at heart their largest welfare.

### LAW AND ORDER

**THE SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.**—Much attention is given to protecting the Indians from the use of intoxicating liquors. The isolation, seclusion, and remoteness of some of the reservations, and the location of the largest reservations near the Canadian and Mexican borders make the manufacture, sale and introduction of illegal liquors easy. The bootlegger is a cunning, resourceful, and treacherous offender, and finds the Indian an easy prey.

Following national prohibition, the continued reduction of the special appropriation for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians has made it impossible to maintain an adequate force, but the small number of special enforcement officers employed, who know the habits and characteristics of the Indians, with the cooperation of the reservation superintendents and employees under the jurisdiction of the superintendents, have obtained gratifying results. The number of convictions secured and the quantities of illegal liquors seized are convincing evidence that the work of the liquor suppression service of this bureau is valuable and effective.

**PEYOTE.**—Legislation has not yet been enacted to enable effectual action in stopping the spread of the peyote evil among Indians. The national antinarootic conference held in Washington last year adopted the following resolution:

*In view of the medical and other evidence showing that peyote is an article which is detrimental to the health and moral welfare of the American Indians, and in view of the insidious and alarming rapidity with which its use is spreading; be it*

*Resolved,* That we recommend and urge that Congress pass appropriate legislation to stop the spread of the evil influence thereof by prohibiting its use, sale, and possession.

A bill was introduced in the present Congress, but it has not yet been enacted into law.

### FORESTRY

The first half of the fiscal year fell within a period of unusually heavy production of lumber in the Northwest. This resulted in a large surplus of lumber at the mills and a consequent decline in production on Indian lands during the first six months of the calendar year 1924. The income from timber cut on the Flathead Reservation in Montana in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, was approximately \$250,000; on the Colville, Spokane, Quinalt, and Tulalip jurisdictions in the State of Washington nearly \$500,000, and the actual cash return for timber removed from lands within the Kla-

math Indian Reservation in Oregon was over \$750,000. Prior to 1917 no timber sales of consequence had been made on any one of these reservations, except dead and windthrown timber on the Flathead. Thus in eight years the logging enterprises on reservations in these three States have been developed so as to produce an annual income of \$1,500,000. Less important operations were conducted on the Coeur d'Alene and Nez Percé Indian lands. On the Metolius unit of the Warm Springs Reservation, sold in 1922, the cutting of timber has not yet been started. In May, 1923, logging operations were begun on the Elk and Silver Creek unit of the Mescalero Reservation, and during the fiscal year \$77,283.61 was derived from 20,352,720 feet of timber cut within the Jicarilla Reservation in New Mexico. The only logging operation in Arizona was on the Fort Apache Reservation, where 55,774,100 feet were cut at the rate of \$3 per thousand feet. Aside from the cutting of about 20,000,000 feet at the Mehomines Indian Mills in Wisconsin, only limited operations were conducted on Indian lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin during the year.

On a unit of 65,000,000 feet offered for sale on the Flathead Reservation, Mont., \$4.87 per thousand feet was received for yellow pine. In Washington a small quantity of yellow pine within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation sold for \$6 per thousand, and about 18,000,000 feet of yellow pine on the Spokane Reservation brought \$8, while a large and scattered area of yellow pine in the northeastern part of the Colville Reservation was sold for \$3.10 per thousand feet. On four large units offered on the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., late in the fiscal year 1924 yellow and sugar pine brought the following prices: Trout Creek unit, \$4.78; North Marsh unit, \$5.53; Squaw Flat unit, \$5.72; and Long Prairie unit, \$6.67. The prices of \$5.72 and \$6.67 are the highest that have been received for Klamath timber and are believed to be the highest prices at which large tracts of yellow pine timber have ever been sold in Oregon, California, or Washington. Each of these contracts provides for two definite periodic increases in stumpage prices and for further increases within definite limits after the first 10-year period. A large but inaccessible unit of rather inferior quality of spruce, fir, cedar, and hemlock was sold on the Makah Reservation in western Washington.

The steady improvement in telephonic communication and in the lookout and patrol organization is reflected in the comparatively small expenditures for fire suppression and the relatively insignificant losses from forest fires during the year. Experience in the Indian Service, as in other branches of the Federal administration, in State work, and in private forest protection, has shown the value of thorough organization of the protective agencies.

During the past year special attention has again been given to the standardization of the records as to forestry work at the various agencies. Previous efforts along this line have been only partially successful because of lack of adequate supervision. It is the purpose of the forestry branch to devote attention to the accounting features at agencies hereafter, as may be necessary to insure that there is an accurate and complete record as to all expenditures and income connected with the administration of the forests. Nearly all of the field employees have recognized the advantages that would accrue from

complete and accurate records and have responded generously to suggestions as to the perfecting of old records and the maintenance of a higher standard in the future.

### PUEBLO LANDS

Final adjudication and settlement of conflicting titles affecting lands claimed by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico will become accomplished facts as a result of the enactment of the Pueblo Indian law by Congress, approved June 7, 1924. There are about 20 pueblos, involving a total Indian population of between 6,500 and 8,000, each pueblo consisting of about 17,000 acres of land, making a grand total of 340,000 acres. These Indians were found by Coronado and the first Spanish explorers in 1541, many of them residing in villages and occupying the same lands that the Pueblo Indians now occupy. The rights of these Indians to the land they occupied was recognized by the Spanish conquerors from early days. During the Spanish occupation of New Mexico, some grants were also made to non-Indians by the Spanish Government. Upon the termination of Spanish sovereignty in this territory, these Pueblo Indians came under the jurisdiction of the Mexican Government, which gave them many political and civil rights. All of the land grants made to and held by the Indians have been and are now held in a type of communal occupancy and ownership. The relationship of the inhabitants of this territory and the Government of the United States was established by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848, and in 1850 Congress confirmed the Spanish grants to the Indians. The legal status of these Indians was not finally determined until 1913, when the Supreme Court of the United States passed upon the subject. Up to that time it had been assumed by both the Territorial and State courts of New Mexico that the Pueblos had the right to alienate their property. From earliest times also the Pueblos had invited the Spaniards and other non-Indians to dwell with them, and in many cases Pueblos and individual Indians attempted to convey lands to non-Indians, which, under the decision of the Supreme Court, they were not competent to do. As a result of this situation, conflicts as to title and right of possession arose and exist in many instances.

There are now approximately 3,000 claimants to lands within the Pueblo grants, the non-Indian claimants with their families comprising about 12,000 persons. With few exceptions, the non-Indian claims range from a town lot of 25-foot front to a few acres in extent. To settle the complicated questions of title and to secure for the Indians all of the lands to which they are entitled is the purpose of the legislation. The law provides for a Pueblo Lands Board to consist of the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney General, and a third member to be appointed by the President of the United States. The Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General may act through assistants in investigations and deliberations conducted in New Mexico, with headquarters in Santa Fe. The duty of

<sup>1</sup> The President has since appointed Mr. Roberts Walker, an attorney of New York City, as his representative on the board.

the board is to investigate, determine, report, and describe the lands within the boundaries of any lands granted or confirmed to the Pueblo Indians by the United States or any prior sovereignty, title to which the board shall find not to have been extinguished in accordance with the provisions of this act. It is required that the board shall be unanimous in all decisions by which it is determined that the Indian title has been extinguished. The board is also required to report upon each pueblo as a separate unit and to file one copy of the report with the Attorney General, one with the Secretary of the Interior, and one with the Board of Indian Commissioners. Upon the completion of each report the Attorney General is required to institute a suit to quiet the title to the lands described therein as Indian lands, the Indian title to which is determined by the report not to have been extinguished. Since 1848 titles to these Pueblo lands have been in dispute. A way is now provided through the legislation recently enacted to provide for an early and definite settlement of all Indian and non-Indian claims to these lands. The law is eminently fair to the Indians and also to the settlers. If the board finds that the United States Government was negligent in not bringing proper suits to recover lands for Indians, by reason of which nonaction such lands have definitely been lost to the Indians, compensation is to be made to the Pueblos for the value of such lands; the same may be said where any water rights have been lost to the Indians by reason of nonaction of the Federal Government. The Pueblo Lands Board now has under consideration the preparation of rules and regulations under which the act will be administered and will no doubt at an early date begin its activities in the field and make the preliminary investigations necessary to a final determination of land titles between the Indians and non-Indian claimants.

#### FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

Progress has been made toward the closing out of the tribal affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations the remaining tribal property is valued at \$12,986,292.51; in the Creek Nation at \$130,142.48 and in the Seminole Nation at \$30,000. No tribal property remains to be disposed of in the Cherokee Nation. In view of the near approach of the winding up of the tribal affairs and the desire of the tribes for an accounting, and that they should be allowed to prosecute such tribal claims as they might have against the United States, legislation was obtained conferring upon the United States Court of Claims jurisdiction to hear, consider, and determine any and all legal and equitable claims which the Five Civilized Tribes might have against the United States under any treaty or agreement, or under any act of Congress relating to Indian affairs, provided such claims had not theretofore been adjudicated or determined.

There are now approximately 17,500 persons of these tribes of one-half or more Indian blood whose allotments are restricted against alienation. Their individual affairs must be carefully administered to prepare them to make their way unassisted by the Government, since, under existing law, the restricted period of this class will expire in 1931.

The condition of the restricted Indians is being improved by the construction of better buildings, and the purchase of livestock and farming equipment. For this purpose \$3,162,040.84 in individual Indian money was expended last year. There were 119 houses and 52 barns built, 82 wells constructed, and 244 horses, 410 mules, 288 head of cattle, and 617 hogs purchased. Restrictions were unconditionally removed from the allotments of 474 Indians, and conditionally removed from 441 tracts of land. There was a decided gain in agricultural products and improved livestock which, aside from reported data, was evidenced by premiums awarded Indians at county, district, and State fairs in competition with all entrants.

School attendance was well maintained during the year. Eight tribal boarding schools enrolled 1,210 pupils, the public schools 14,063, and 1,813 were enrolled at nonreservation, contract, and denominational schools. An enrollment of 1,600 was estimated for children inside the corporate limits of towns, making in all 19,586, which is 77 per cent of the total enumeration eligible for attendance.

Health conditions do not show the improvement desired. Typhoid fever prevails to an extent that needs further facilities for treatment, and the tuberculosis sanatorium at Tahliana is insufficient to meet demands. The great difficulty lies in the fact that Indians, as a rule, do not seek medical advice soon enough, which furnishes a field for effective visiting of homes by nurses and field matrons and an increase of this service is needed.

During the year 11,582 acres were leased for oil and gas mining; the gross oil production was 10,665,492.73 barrels and the total income from oil and gas was as follows:

Bonuses received for leases	\$242,689.06
Royalty on oil and gas production	2,430,805.00
Advance royalty	264,880.00
Annual rental	641,233.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,580,007.76</b>

The probate work of the Five Civilized Tribes, including the Quapaw Agency, covers 40 counties of Oklahoma (old Indian Territory), and is handled by eight probate attorneys, one of whom acts in a supervisory capacity. During the past fiscal year these attorneys appeared in 1,528 cases, brought 44 civil actions, involving \$40,146.60, removed 184 delinquent guardians, conserved funds amounting to \$207,487.99, and saved to minors \$115,485.47, held 15,781 conferences with Indians, and wrote 26,631 official letters. Many of these Indians have been overreached by the practice of having guardians appointed for adult restricted Indians declared incompetent in the local courts. Section 8 of the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 312), conferring jurisdiction on the probate courts of Oklahoma over the persons and property of restricted minor allottees should be repealed and the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior restored.

Based on numerous statements as to the manner in which the estates of Indians were being handled by guardians and administrators under State jurisdiction, officials of the Indian Service and those connected with outside organizations made an investigation taking up a large number of cases, and on the strength of these reports legislation was sought with a view of restoring to the Federal Government

the complete administration of the estates of these Indians. Hearings were held by committees of Congress, and it was determined that a joint congressional committee would make an investigation in Oklahoma to ascertain first hand the facts before considering the proposed legislation.

#### QUAPAW LEAD AND ZINC MINING LANDS

Under the provisions of section 26 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1921, and departmental regulations thereunder, there were approved last year 11 leases for lead and zinc mining purposes covering in the aggregate approximately 1,900 acres. The leasing of 41 additional tracts embracing approximately 4,600 acres is under consideration. The leases approved provide higher royalty rates for the Indian owners of the land. Through arrangement with the Bureau of Mines one of its representatives was detailed to Miami, Okla., to make investigations and examinations in relation to the land covered by lease applications, and the technical data and other information furnished in his reports relating to the mineral development, mining operations and mining improvements on the land aided the Indian Office in determining the terms and conditions upon which the leases should be made and the requirements for the proper mining development. The leases awarded were upon such terms and conditions as it is believed will fully protect the interests of the Indian owners of the restricted land.

#### PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES

Under contracts for the year, made in the spring of 1923, some of our supplies were purchased at better prices than formerly, but for the most part the service continues to suffer from causes incident to the World War. However, there is a noticeable revival of interest among bidders this year, with some prospect of better conditions. There has been close adherence to the fixed policy of purchasing only standard grades of goods and supplies. These have been subjected to rigid inspection both before awards and after actual delivery under contract, with the result that the supplies so purchased have almost without exception been entirely satisfactory.

The coal situation, both anthracite and bituminous, has been satisfactory for the year. All fuel requirements were met promptly, either before the season arrived or very soon thereafter. The quality of the coal as determined by scientific analysis has been kept at high grade. So far as possible and practicable, cost of transportation considered, surplus property obtained from other departments of the Government has been utilized in lieu of new materials.

#### HEIRSHIP MATTERS

During the fiscal year 2,125 heirship cases and 207 wills were disposed of, and the fees collected and covered into the Treasury amounted to \$71,000. The heirship hearings in the field are conducted by a corps of examiners, especially equipped by legal training and experience, whose salaries and expenses are paid from a reimbursable appropriation.

A graduated fee ranging from \$20 to \$75 is charged for probating trust estates of deceased Indians and approving their wills, the amount of the fee depending on the appraised valuation of the estates.

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I wish to renew the appreciation expressed in former reports of the faithful, loyal, and generally efficient service of my associates in the Washington office and throughout the field. I can not but feel that it is unusual to find in so large a body of workers such a uniformly high standard of devotion to duty.

It has also been a great encouragement to receive frequent assurances of confidence in our administrative purpose and endeavors from individuals and associations of long experience and deep sympathy with Indian welfare and progress, and who have an intelligent and unselfish understanding of the Indian's needs and the various conditions that confront all efforts in his behalf. The moral support and cooperation from such sources are of incalculable value in a cause so essentially human as the affairs of the Indians.

Your counsel and cooperation have been sincerely appreciated.  
Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. BURKE,  
*Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

11054-24-3

## LEGISLATION RELATING TO INDIAN AFFAIRS

**CITIZENSHIP:** H. R. 6855. Approved June 2, 1924. Declares every non-citizen Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States a citizen with provision that granting of citizenship does not remove restrictions on Indian lands now under Government guardianship.

**EDUCATION:** H. R. 5078. Approved June 5, 1924. Appropriates \$5,571,864 to provide education and schools for the Indians for the fiscal year of 1925 as compared with \$5,244,175 in 1924, an increase of \$327,689. Of this appropriation \$350,000 is to be used in sending Indian children to public schools.

**HEALTH:** H. R. 5078. Approved June 5, 1924. Appropriates \$500,000 to preserve health and provide medical treatment for Indians during the fiscal year of 1925 as compared with \$370,000 in 1924. A specific appropriation of \$50,000 for maintenance of a tuberculosis sanatorium for the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota is included in the first deficiency bill.

**PROTECTION OF PUEBLO LANDS:** S. 2932. Approved June 7, 1924. Provides for the appointment of a board composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney General, and a third member selected by the President to determine whether Pueblo Indians or non-Indian occupants hold title to disputed tracts of lands in New Mexico with necessary legal processes for adjudication and settlement of all conflicting claims.

**SAN CARLOS DAM:** S. 906. Approved June 7, 1924. Authorized construction of dam at a cost of \$5,500,000 across the canyon of the Gila River near San Carlos, Ariz., for irrigation of lands occupied by the Pima Indians on the Gila Indian Reservation.

**FORT HALL LANDS:** S. 2902. Approved May 9, 1924. Provides for sale of Indian lands of the Fort Hall Reservation to the Minidoka reclamation project, the Indians to receive not less than \$700,000, to be deposited to the credit of their tribe in the Federal Treasury drawing 4 per cent interest.

**DEFERRING OF IRRIGATION CHARGES:** S. 1631. Approved May 9, 1924. Authorizes Secretary of the Interior to defer charges against Indians covering construction costs, rentals, and penalties due on reclamation projects on various Indian reservations.

**LEASING OF UNALLOTTED LANDS:** H. R. 6298. Approved May 20, 1924. Authorizes leasing for mining purposes of unallotted lands on Indian reservations at public auction for a period of 10 years with consent of the Indians.

**INVESTIGATIONS:** H. J. Res. 348. Approved June 4, 1924. Appropriates \$5,000 to cover expenses of investigation by House Committee on Indian Affairs into administration of Indian affairs in the State of Oklahoma.

**S. Res. 241.** Approved June 7, 1924. Authorizes expenditures from contingent fund of the Senate for investigation into any subject connected with the Indians by Senate Committee on Indian Affairs during recess of Congress.

**ADJUDICATION OF INDIAN CLAIMS:** S. 321. Approved March 13, 1924. Authorizes Blackfeet, Blood, Piegans, and other Montana tribes of Indians to present claims against the United States in the Court of Claims for adjudication.

**CHEROKEES:** H. R. 4457. Approved March 19, 1924. Gives Cherokee Indians the right to present claims against the United States in the Court of Claims for adjudication.

**SEMINOLES:** H. R. 5790. Approved May 20, 1924. Confers jurisdiction on Court of Claims to hear, examine, and adjudicate any claims which the Seminole Indians have against the United States.

**CREEKS:** H. R. 7913. Approved May 24, 1924. Allows Creek Indians to present claims against the United States in the Court of Claims for final adjudication and judgment.

**WICHITAS:** H. R. 731. Approved June 4, 1924. Permits Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians to present claims against the United States to the Court of Claims for adjudication and judgment.

**STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS:** S. 3111. Approved June 4, 1924. Confers jurisdiction on Court of Claims to hear, examine, and adjudicate any claims which the Stockbridge Indians have against the United States.

**CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS:** H. R. 6327. Approved June 7, 1924. Allows the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians to present claims against the United States to the Court of Claims for adjudication and settlement.

**CHIPPEWA INDIANS PER CAPITA PAYMENTS:** H. R. 185. Approved January 25, 1924. Provides for per capita payment of \$100 to the enrolled members of the Chippewa Tribe of Indians of Minnesota to be withdrawn from their tribal fund deposited in the Federal Treasury.

**BACK ANNUITIES:** H. R. 2876. Approved April 14, 1924. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to pay back annuities to persons of Chippewa Indian blood found to have been omitted from the regular roll of the tribe.

**LAC DU FLAMBEAU CHIPPEWAS:** H. R. 3684. Approved May 10, 1924. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to add the names of Indians legally entitled to the tribal roll of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewas in Minnesota.

**MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION:** S. 1704. Approved April 28, 1924. Authorizes appropriation of \$85,000 to be paid to the Indians of the Nisqually Reservation in Washington in settlement of their claims for lands taken from them for military purposes.

**FLATHEAD INDIANS:** H. R. 2875. Approved May 31, 1924. Authorizes the adding of the names of certain Indians to the final roll of the Flathead Indian Tribe.

**BLACKFEET INDIANS:** H. R. 2870. Approved June 2, 1924. Provides for the disposal of homestead allotments of deceased Blackfeet Indians.

**LAC COURTE OREILLE:** H. R. 2883. Approved April 12, 1924. Validates certain allotments made to the Indians of the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation in Wisconsin.

**INDIAN LAND SALES:** H. R. 4803. Approved April 12, 1924. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell lands and plants on Indian reservations no longer needed for administrative purposes.

**KANSAS AND KAWS:** H. R. 2887. Approved May 27, 1924. Extends restriction against alienation on homestead lands of the Kansas and Kaw Indians for a period of 20 years.

**CHOCTAW-CHICKASAWS:** H. R. 4462. Approved May 24, 1924. Provides for the disposition of town-site funds to members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian Tribes of Oklahoma.

**CHEROKEES OF NORTH CAROLINA:** H. R. 3852. Approved June 4, 1924. Provides for final settlement and disposition of the affairs of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina.

**STOUC CLAIMS:** S. 1174. Approved June 7, 1924. Authorizes Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to Congress the facts regarding claims of Sioux Indians for horses destroyed by the Government.

**PAYMENT OF TAXES:** H. R. 1414. Approved June 7, 1924. Authorizes the payment of taxes to Stevens and Ferry Counties, in the State of Washington, on allotted lands of Colville Indian Reservation.

**ROAD FOR APACHES:** H. R. 4117. Approved April 12, 1924. Authorizes \$100,000 for the construction of a road within the Apache Indian Reservation in Arizona.

**ZIA PUEBLOS:** H. R. 2877. Approved April 12, 1924. Reserves and sets aside lands in New Mexico as a reservation for the Zia Pueblos.

**RED LAKE INDIANS:** H. R. 4460. Approved June 3, 1924. Authorizes Secretary of the Interior to reimburse certain Red Lake Indians of Minnesota for garden plots surrendered for school-farm use.

**QUINAILET INDIANS:** H. R. 6416. Approved May 31, 1924. Sets aside for lighthouse purposes certain tribal lands of Quinallet Indians of Washington, for which they are to be paid.

**PIUTE INDIANS:** H. R. 2884. Approved May 31, 1924. Provides for reservation of lands in Utah for occupancy by certain bands of Piute Indians.

**UTE INDIANS:** H. R. 2882. Approved May 31, 1924. Authorizes the setting aside of a tract of land in San Juan County, Utah, as a school site for Ute Indians.

**LEASING FOR KAWS:** S. 2798. Approved April 28, 1924. Empowers Secretary of the Interior to lease for mining purposes unallotted lands on the Kaw Indian Reservation in Oklahoma.

**OSAGE TRANSFERS:** H. R. 6488. Approved April 12, 1924. Permits transfer and assignment of rights in lands, money, and mineral interests on Osage Indian Reservation.

**YUMA LANDS:** H. R. 4904. Approved April 12, 1924. Authorizes allotment of certain lands on Fort Yuma Indian Reservation in California within Powell township.

**GIRLS' DORMITORY:** H. R. 102. Approved June 7, 1924. Authorizes \$50,000 for a girls' dormitory at the Lapwai Indian Reservation in Idaho.

**DRAINAGE SYSTEM FOR PLUTES:** S. 1208. Approved June 7, 1924. Amends the act authorizing construction of a drainage system for Plute Indian lands in Nevada.

**HOMELESS INDIANS:** S. 1308. Approved June 7, 1924. Authorizes appropriation of \$25,000 to purchase tract of land for the use and occupancy of Temoak Band of homeless Indians of Ruby Valley, Nev.

**SALE OF LANDS:** S. 1300. Approved June 7, 1924. Empowers Secretary of the Interior to sell certain lands on Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in Nevada to settlers, the funds to be deposited to the credit of Plute Indians.

**NAVAJO HIGHWAY:** S. 2150. Approved June 7, 1924. Makes annual appropriation for the maintenance of highway across the Navajo Indian Reservation.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1924

[Figures compiled from reports of Indian agency superintendents, supplemented by information from the 1920 census for localities where no Indian Office representative is located]

Grand total.....	346,902
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506
By blood.....	75,519
By intermarriage.....	2,982
Freedmen.....	23,405
Exclusive of the Five Civilized Tribes.....	245,396

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES	
Alabama.....	465
Arizona.....	42,841
Arkansas.....	105
California.....	18,792
Colorado.....	159
Connecticut.....	2
Delaware.....	37
District of Columbia.....	167
Florida.....	125
Georgia.....	3,064
Idaho.....	194
Illinois.....	125
Indiana.....	370
Iowa.....	1,523
Kansas.....	57
Kentucky.....	1,066
Louisiana.....	839
Maine.....	32
Maryland.....	550
Massachusetts.....	7,531
Michigan.....	13,920
Minnesota.....	1,200
Mississippi.....	171
Missouri.....	12,033
Montana.....	405
Nebraska.....	12,841
Nevada.....	105
New Hampshire.....	18,792
New Jersey.....	159
New Mexico.....	2
New York.....	37
North Carolina.....	167
North Dakota.....	125
Ohio.....	3,064
Oklahoma.....	194
Oregon.....	125
Pennsylvania.....	370
Rhode Island.....	1,523
South Carolina.....	57
South Dakota.....	1,066
Tennessee.....	839
Texas.....	32
Utah.....	550
Vermont.....	7,531
Virginia.....	13,920
Washington.....	1,200
West Virginia.....	171
Wisconsin.....	12,033
Wyoming.....	405

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total population	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Half or less
Total population.....	346,902	112,161	109,500	101,687	119,974	162,692	90,127	86,973
Alabama: Not under agent.....	465							
Arizona.....	42,841	21,436	21,405	22,824	20,017	42,508	185	158
Camp Verde—Mohave Apache.....	490	240	250	190	300	490		
Colorado River Reservation—Mohave, Colorado River Reservation.....	1,148	640	508	401	747	1,036	38	79
Mohave, Fort Mohave Reservation.....	397	211	186	154	243	397		
Chemehuevi.....	517	304	213	164	353	517		
Fort Apache—White Mountain Apache.....	274	125	106	83	151	120	38	79
Havasupai.....	2,600	1,301	1,299	1,186	1,414	2,580	20	20
Hopi Agency.....	184	97	87	79	105	184		
Hopi.....	4,911	2,376	2,535	2,261	2,680	4,911		
Hopi.....	2,071	1,121	950	933	1,138	2,071		
Tewa.....	285	140	126	122	132	285		
Navajo.....	2,575	1,315	1,260	1,185	1,390	2,575		
Kaibab.....	511	254	257	304	207	511		
Leupp.....	1,194	598	596	637	557	1,184		
Navajo.....	11,280	5,365	5,915	7,013	4,267	11,280	68	3
Pima Agency.....	4,094	2,378	2,401	1,853	3,031	4,094		
Salt River.....	1,289	691	601	577	715	1,289		
Mohave-Apache.....	289	116	98	79	140	209		
Pima.....	951	500	451	446	505	951		
Maricopa.....	132	75	67	62	70	132		
San Carlos.....	2,515	1,311	1,204	1,157	1,058	2,430	49	36
Sole.....	4,375	2,343	2,222	2,009	2,366	4,375		
Trinidad Canyon—Walapai.....	447	223	226	185	262	443		3
Western Navajo.....	6,000	2,850	3,145	4,023	2,126	6,000		
Navajo.....	6,000	2,850	3,145	4,023	2,126	6,000		
Hopi.....	300	155	145	108	126	300		

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TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1924—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total population	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	More than half	Half or less
California	18,702	9,510	9,192	4,771	13,928	9,962	4,862	4,178	
Bishop	1,602	733	709	616	884	1,360	119	28	
Paiute	1,276	622	654	310	766	1,164	89	23	
Mocche	111	57	54	50	61	67	24		
Shoshoni	115	54	61	56	59	100	6		
Fort Bidwell	613	303	310	229	384	266	9	5	
Paiute	217	118	99	85	123	217			
Pit River	391	183	208	133	258	217			
Digger	5	2	3	1	1	3			
Fort Yuma	856	442	414	327	529	780	31	43	
Yuma	627	426	401	260	521	752	30	45	
Cocopah	28	14	12	21	5	28			
Mohave	2	1			2	2			
Paiute	1				1				
Hoopa Valley	1,894	965	1059	761	1,133	641	832	621	
Mission	2,764	1,493	1,271	852	1,812	2,117	799	238	
Sacramento	11,073	5,604	5,469	1,889	9,184	4,425	3,372	3,276	
Colorado									
Consolidated Ute	792	417	375	373	419	768	10	14	
Southern Ute	355	181	171	150	205	331	10	14	
Ute Mountain Utes	437	233	204	223	211	437			
Connecticut									
Delaware	159								
District of Columbia	2								
Florida: Seminole	37								
Georgia	497	230	237	172	295	458	6	3	
Idaho	125								
Idaho	3,984	2,023	1,961	1,490	2,394	3,015	630	336	
Coeur d'Alene	805	398	407	303	402	701	61	38	
Coeur d'Alenes	597	294	303	231	266	510	64	21	
Kulapala	83	46	37	36	47	83			
Kootenai	125	58	67	36	86	108			
Fort Hall	1,775	950	830	710	1,063	1,211	239	189	
Fort Lapwai	1,494	689	716	577	827	1,070	225	109	
Illinois	194								
Indiana	125								
Iowa: Sac and Fox	370	177	168	183	187	370			
Kansas: Potawatomi	1,528	800	728	811	717	730	82	483	
Iowa	346	180	168	171	175	86	86	261	
Kickapoo	275	144	131	162	113	197	78	122	
Potawatomi	810	420	387	433	377	523	145	17	
Sac and Fox	97	47	50	45	52			30	
Kentucky	57								
Louisiana	1,006								
Maine	839								
Maryland	32								
Massachusetts	50								
Michigan	7,631								
Mesquim	1,214	611	608	479	735	100	614	609	
Not under agent	6,417								
Minnesota	15,890	7,018	6,900	4,006	7,006	1,840	6,071	4,009	
Consolidated Chippewa	11,949	6,016	5,933	4,016	5,932	743	4,921	4,736	
Fond du Lac	1,317	688	694	613	704	66	640	680	
Grand Portage	389	190	200	176	198	6	183	179	
Leach Lake	1,828	964	954	582	1,023	266	758	636	
West Lake	390	200	214	204	211	20	91	209	
White Earth	7,996	3,924	3,893	4,108	3,695	62	3,738	3,977	
Pigeon	816	439	431	30	267	188	89	28	
Red Lake	1,061	648	618	522	541	916	689	291	

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1924—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total population	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	More than half	Half or less
Mississippi: Choctaw	1,200	600	600	700	500	1,200			
Missouri	171								
Montana	12,953	6,627	6,326	6,280	6,673	6,191	3,018	3,744	
Blackfeet	3,167	1,637	1,520	1,686	1,496	1,069	1,077	1,041	
Crow	1,783	907	876	863	920	1,264	215	204	
Flathead	2,667	1,370	1,297	1,195	1,471	665	584	1,516	
Fort Belknap	1,179	628	551	535	644	705	182	292	
Assiniboine	567	319	278	234	243	355	109	124	
Gros Ventre	562	309	273	291	301	350	74	156	
Fort Peck	2,218	1,110	1,108	1,195	1,082	1,069	656	493	
Assiniboine	803	396	407	422	381	340	284	179	
Yankton	1,415	714	701	764	651	729	372	314	
Rocky Boy's	606	298	237	210	295	270	235	74	
Tongue River	1,414	707	707	602	812	1,249	67	98	
Nebraska	2,574	1,337	1,237	1,290	1,284	1,695	472	436	
Omaha	1,478	757	721	750	728	1,063	95	300	
Winnebago	1,096	580	516	540	556	583	377	136	
Nevada	6,157	3,111	3,046	2,200	3,957	5,252	740	165	
Fallon	496	257	241	157	331	462	16	3	
Moapa River	125	68	57	37	88	114	3	8	
Heno	4,000	2,000	2,000	1,400	2,600	3,300	550	150	
Walker River	842	427	415	237	585	786	90	5	
Western Shoshone	962	559	352	359	553	610	81	1	
New Hampshire: Not under agent	44								
New Jersey: Not under agent	99								
New Mexico	20,834	10,871	9,963	9,786	11,048	20,681	150	17	
Jicarilla	616	314	292	283	323	616			
Mescalero	653	323	330	289	337	681	55	17	
Northern Pueblos	3,181	1,695	1,496	1,517	1,664	3,181	20		
Pueblo Bonito	3,000	1,500	1,500	2,000	1,000	3,000			
San Juan	6,000	3,058	2,942	2,520	2,480	6,000			
Southern Pueblos	5,432	2,860	2,586	2,303	3,043	5,374	61		
Zuni	1,949	1,072	977	767	1,182	1,949			
New York	6,155	3,291	2,864	2,626	3,012			6,126	
New York Agency									
Cayuga	211	103	108	62	149			211	
Onondaga	294	133	131	94	170			294	
Seneca	2,521	1,291	1,049	989	1,292			2,521	
Tuscarora	536	298	288	212	326			536	
Tuscarora	379	254	115	198	263			379	
Montauk	26	15	15	15	15			26	
Onondaga	450	278	271	265	294			450	
Pawnee	20	10	10	10	10			20	
Shinnecock	203	100	100	100	100			203	
St. Regis	1,613	797	816	810	808			1,613	
North Carolina	11,949	1,372	1,369	1,255	1,264	1,069	810	741	
Cherokee	2,681	1,379	1,308	1,256	1,236	1,080	810	741	
Not under agent	9,268								
North Dakota	9,818	4,721	4,697	4,468	4,808	4,065	1,045	6,766	
Fort Berthold	1,286	636	603	643	647	777	379	136	
Arikara	440	209	211	234	229	167	64	44	
Ojibwa	370	270	284	282	278	261	180	38	
Mandan	379	141	128	124	145	187	59	38	
Fort Totten	908	468	469	444	504	569	262	127	
Standing Rock	3,612	1,859	1,798	1,798	1,828	2,367	430	608	
Turkey Mountain	3,698	1,778	1,720	2,128	1,949	169		3,774	
Ohio: Not under agent	183								

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1924—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total population	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood More than half	Half or less
Oklahoma	110,969	9,226	9,237	8,821	9,642	34,175	14,756	47,813
Contonment	725	391	334	314	411	581	72	72
Arapaho	215	122	93	93	122	144	35	36
Cheyenne	510	269	241	221	290	437	37	36
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1,195	615	580	488	707	581	267	127
Arapaho	477	248	229	212	273	323	84	70
Cheyenne	718	367	351	276	432	478	183	57
Kiowa	1,922	2,414	2,478	2,252	2,640	1,895	2,181	816
Kiowa	1,609	834	803	839	890	737	822	129
Comanche	1,718	860	838	790	928	567	741	410
Caddo, Wichita, etc.	1,228	622	621	522	704	398	532	396
Apache	194	97	97	95	99	141	46	7
Fort Sill Apache	85	51	34	36	49	62	20	3
Osage	2,680	1,361	1,322	1,416	1,273	579	112	1,688
Pawnee	1,201	605	599	633	569	627	97	190
Pawnee	784	355	399	399	385	550	96	198
Kaw	420	250	200	234	184	77	31	312
Potomac	1,391	698	683	758	633	522	560	219
Ponca	131	359	315	370	355	212	473	49
Tonkawa	18	26	22	29	19	48	17	10
Oto	600	313	290	350	259	332	107	170
Seeger	738	399	389	353	405	733	23	23
Arapaho	130	63	77	70	70	133	3	3
Cheyenne	618	396	312	283	335	600	18	18
Quapaw	1,839	900	949	822	1,017	103	505	1,281
Quapaw	347	161	186	139	208	90	36	221
Wyandot	498	254	244	204	294	1	20	477
Eastern Shawnee	186	74	92	92	74	2	72	92
Ottawa	308	154	149	128	173	1	38	261
Seneca	528	247	278	299	286	9	339	177
Shawnee	3,780	1,847	1,918	1,731	2,059	996	626	2,236
Aberdeen Shawnee	580	270	220	258	294	877	167	6
Citizen Potawatomi	2,287	1,086	1,128	1,024	1,208	1	17	2,180
Mexican Kickapoo	214	107	107	85	128	211	3	40
Sec and Fox	685	341	345	360	328	343	303	6
Iowa	83	34	19	25	36	67	6	10
Five Civilized Tribes	101,506					26,774	16,389	68,343
Cherokee Nation	41,824					8,708	4,778	28,334
By blood	26,432					5,708	4,778	23,424
By intermarriage	286							
Dollars	157							
Freedmen	1,919							
Chickasaw Nation	16,995					1,815	996	3,323
By blood	8,659					1,518	996	3,323
By intermarriage	645							
Freedmen	4,692							
Choctaw Nation	25,328					5,444	2,473	6,882
By blood	17,686					5,444	2,473	6,882
By intermarriage	1,851							
Mississippi Choctaw	1,000							
Freedmen	6,029							
Creek Nation	18,781					3,888	1,680	3,266
By blood	11,922					3,888	1,680	3,266
Freedmen	6,859							
Seminole Nation	3,127					1,264	478	409
By blood	2,141					1,264	478	409
Freedmen	986							

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1924—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total population	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood More than half	Half or less
Oregon	6,692	3,292	3,400	2,735	3,447	3,446	2,551	693
Klamath	1,227	64	643	601	623	642	252	328
Siletz	1,140	595	545	469	671	461	543	150
Umatilla	1,121	519	603	518	603	515	576	220
Warm Springs	1,004	497	507	396	606	700	304	220
Scattered Indians	2,200	1,100	1,100	750	1,450	1,100	880	220
Pennsylvania: Not under agent	358							
Rhode Island: Not under agent	104							
South Carolina: Not under agent	304							
South Dakota	23,962	12,270	11,692	11,073	12,869	12,740	5,786	5,436
Cheyenne River	2,913	1,490	1,423	1,312	1,511	1,550	202	1,161
Crow Creek	929	446	481	214	715	615	172	142
Flamingo	300	167	140	173	156	102	47	47
Plainhead	572	267	275	281	291	284	216	102
Lower Brule	7,490	3,832	3,658	3,465	4,024	4,690	1,310	1,490
Pine Ridge	5,051	2,510	2,541	2,093	2,070	3,032	1,932	700
Rosebud	2,478	1,283	1,190	1,222	1,253	990	783	732
Sisseton	3,619	1,850	1,769	1,697	1,922	1,483	1,069	1,087
Yankton	1,948	978	970	979	969	674	487	487
Yankton Blount	390	175	164	163	184	184	94	91
Ponca	1,302	697	643	533	709	323	488	489
Santee	56							
Tennessee: Not under agent	2,110							
Texas: Not under agent	1,146							
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	21	618	631	509	637	997	67	62
Vermont: Not under agent	822							
Virginia: Not under agent	12,284	5,075	6,260	5,336	6,928	7,299	2,798	2,202
Washington	2,799	1,377	1,392	1,323	1,446	1,354	583	632
Colville	672	346	326	264	388	572	37	63
Neah Bay	414	215	199	181	233	381	20	63
Makah	212	106	106	88	124	186	17	17
Quillaitse	40	22	18	15	21	40		
Noh	6	3	3	3	6	6		
Ozette	694	320	395	335	351	292	118	276
Spokane	681	316	365	335	346	287	118	276
Spokane	3	4	1		5	5		
Chewelah	1,148	587	588	365	790	587	323	235
Taholah	741	353	388	215	526	265	236	210
Quinalt	88	49	39	35	73	73	15	10
Chehalis	70	40	30	33	56	41	19	16
Nasqually	191	84	108	81	104	126	59	3
Shokomah	66	31	25	14	41	62	3	
Squawon Island	1,475	752	723	706	778	963	400	175
Unattached	2,335	1,261	1,274	1,165	1,370	1,545	783	267
Tulalip, remnants of different tribes	2,982	1,362	1,620	1,164	1,818	2,010	609	384
Yakima: Consolidated Yakima	7							
West Virginia: Not under agent	11,256	5,669	5,547	5,156	6,090	3,265	3,371	2,371
Wisconsin	1,847	682	718	684	728	1,282	2	202
Grand Rapids	1,388	686	708	686	817	813	838	202
Rayward	459	261	242	247	261	368	3,557	1,211
Keshena	1,870	994	870	997	873	365	900	603
Menominee	2,657	1,373	1,285	1,201	1,456	2,457	695	695
Ojibwa	906	316	291	274	329			
Stookbridge and Munsee	528	265	242	320	368	478	192	164
Lac du Flambeau	860	451	423	426	463	367	849	718
Lacota	1,138	571	577	471	667	35	385	175
La Poudre	577	268	279	240	337	2	400	175
Red Cliff	1,808	921	864	755	1,033	1,038	313	486
Wyoming—Shoshone Agency	381	471	450	380	511	710	158	38
Arapaho	917	473	444	375	542	320	185	433
Shoshone								

1 1923 figures.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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, 1924.

States and superintendencies	Indian population	Number of school age	Eligible for attendance	Government				Mission and private		Capacity in all schools				
				Non-reservation boarding	In other reservation schools	Total	Boarding	Day	Boarding	Day	Government reservation	Mission and private		Total capacity in all schools
												Boarding	Day	
Grand total.....	312,702	87,027	80,996	0,103	7,983	23,980	5,809	1,192	34,684	15,212	6,468	1,605	24,884	73,065
Arizona.....	43,840	12,026	10,685	1,006	2,222	4,228	1,048	512	7,475	3,210	2,633	1,720	825	5,126
Camp Verde.....	140	192	158	41	13	55	28	121	46	167	80	60	48	106
Colorado River.....	1,148	267	227	40	28	68	60	20	25	186	263	92	20	464
Fort Apache.....	2,600	727	662	65	44	109	32	32	7	425	308	171	7	464
Havasupai.....	384	61	56	5	4	9	4	4	1	23	17	17	1	351
Kaliha.....	4,011	1,226	1,191	35	35	70	32	32	19	783	368	271	19	1,141
Leopold.....	1,184	317	316	1	1	2	1	1	0	303	150	150	0	449
Navajo.....	12,200	3,000	2,880	20	14	34	13	6	5	1,868	1,024	85	35	5,115
Pima.....	4,004	1,517	1,254	263	263	526	252	91	18	1,806	1,024	766	265	5,115
Salt River.....	1,292	381	355	26	26	52	41	33	13	324	168	168	0	1,161
Salt Lake.....	2,215	670	672	72	192	264	57	57	17	1,234	540	216	19	1,213
Sells.....	4,447	1,112	1,103	9	9	18	9	9	22	924	771	200	273	2,000
Truxton Canon.....	6,800	1,900	1,000	47	265	312	14	7	88	2,000	1,115	200	35	2,000
Western Navajo.....	18,702	3,800	3,465	336	346	682	76	1	2,090	3,245	490	431	139	2,069
California.....	1,902	359	374	15	15	30	1	1	212	331	140	140	0	332
Bishop.....	813	139	124	15	8	23	1	1	212	331	140	140	0	332
Fort Bidwell.....	856	271	196	75	144	219	2	2	374	546	225	225	0	521
Fort Yuma.....	1,894	576	563	13	146	159	18	102	310	357	165	165	0	244
Joseph Valley.....	1,102	303	308	5	100	105	95	310	357	51	140	140	0	374
Sacramento.....	1,102	303	308	5	100	105	95	310	357	51	140	140	0	374
Colorado: Consolidated	792	296	271	25	183	208	14	14	1,102	1,444	336	336	0	1,102
Utah.....	3,984	1,010	632	31	194	225	188	76	1	2,090	490	431	139	2,069
Idaho.....	806	175	159	16	4	20	36	76	47	180	150	150	0	212
Coeur d'Alene.....	1,172	420	446	19	194	213	76	76	105	334	200	200	0	439
Fort Lapwai.....	1,865	407	345	62	194	257	35	35	287	339	60	60	0	477
Inter. See and Fox.....	370	132	82	50	24	74	53	53	287	339	60	60	0	477
Kansas: Pottawatomie.....	1,028	540	491	133	28	161	7	7	220	291	70	70	0	326

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Michigan.....	1,214	740	680	306	3	390	22	47	221	689	352	352	0	221	573
Machine.....	37	37	37	37	3	37	22	47	221	37	352	352	0	221	573
Bozward.....	362	362	362	362	3	362	22	47	221	362	362	362	0	221	573
Minnesota.....	13,970	4,020	3,865	294	169	743	285	73	2,530	3,461	168	163	200	2,350	2,881
Consolidated Chippewa.....	11,940	3,504	3,393	263	113	553	138	73	2,175	2,690	163	163	100	2,175	2,468
Pipstone.....	1,710	522	522	4	4	526	15	15	97	526	168	168	0	97	78
Red Lake.....	1,681	443	426	27	169	196	127	14	70	196	168	168	0	70	210
Mississippi: Choctaw	1,200	450	384	371	462	1,066	106	106	14	70	160	160	0	70	210
Montana.....	12,953	4,133	3,811	371	462	2,170	1,035	441	85	1,313	410	177	115	1,313	2,807
Blackfoot.....	3,185	1,145	1,119	151	151	1,266	107	85	267	626	144	144	0	267	626
Crow.....	1,783	610	578	63	63	641	7	7	267	433	30	30	85	267	626
Flathead.....	2,467	816	690	106	106	1,000	103	103	367	590	144	144	0	367	626
Fort Belknap.....	1,179	324	315	70	70	384	19	19	21	315	77	77	40	21	428
Fort Shaw.....	2,438	647	647	12	12	659	15	15	28	647	120	120	0	28	647
Rocky Mountain.....	2,438	647	647	12	12	659	15	15	28	647	120	120	0	28	647
Tongue River.....	1,414	313	300	22	103	303	24	44	42	300	66	66	60	42	258
Nebraska.....	2,574	680	650	226	226	706	114	114	215	537	134	134	0	215	569
Omaha.....	1,473	527	509	104	104	631	10	10	113	397	89	89	0	113	313
Winnebago.....	1,101	362	341	122	122	500	104	104	102	270	45	45	0	102	196
Nevada.....	6,137	1,460	1,333	322	322	1,655	362	362	583	1,067	134	134	0	583	962
Palo Verde.....	498	102	78	24	24	126	2	2	10	92	65	65	0	10	71
Rampart River.....	25	25	25	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	25
Walker River.....	4,020	1,000	900	177	177	1,123	496	496	496	700	130	130	0	496	569
Walker River.....	4,020	1,000	900	177	177	1,123	496	496	496	700	130	130	0	496	569
Western Shoshoni.....	692	167	158	9	9	167	86	86	10	158	102	102	0	10	112
Scattered.....	2,854	5,676	4,913	863	1,030	5,943	530	279	94	4,367	790	1,332	340	94	3,506
New Mexico.....	616	171	89	3	3	144	16	16	45	41	100	100	0	45	30
Mescalero.....	653	197	160	12	12	179	164	164	8	160	62	62	0	8	65
Northern Pueblo.....	3,181	883	830	217	217	1,047	30	30	8	830	250	250	0	8	300
San Geronimo.....	4,000	1,000	900	100	100	1,000	100	100	8	900	300	300	0	8	300
Southern Pueblo.....	6,435	1,737	1,705	377	377	2,082	40	40	78	1,371	310	310	0	78	348
Zuni.....	1,940	570	534	36	36	600	111	111	446	446	80	80	110	446	833
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,561	956	796	31	323	1,019	513	513	261	774	24	24	300	261	711
North Dakota.....	9,818	3,101	2,655	516	411	1,246	120	120	1,190	2,962	164	164	0	1,190	2,601
Fort Berthold.....	1,286	388	368	100	100	468	71	71	30	368	64	64	0	30	39
Fort Totten.....	3,015	831	685	88	290	975	43	43	15	685	350	350	0	15	178
Standing Rock.....	3,015	831	685	88	290	975	43	43	15	685	350	350	0	15	178
Turtle Mountain.....	3,966	1,031	1,018	201	220	1,238	49	49	927	1,238	50	50	0	927	857

1 Includes capacity of nonreservation schools.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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, 1924.—Continued

States and superintendents	Indian children enrolled in school										Capacity in all schools				Total capacity in all schools
	Government			Mission and private			Government reservation				Mission and private				
	Non-reservation boarding	In other reservation schools	Total	Boarding	Day	Total	Boarding	Day	Total	Boarding	Day	Total			
Oklahoma.....	117,364	31,407	13,243	722	417	3,409	1,202	19,254	23,665	7,472	1,984	65	905	19,254	22,184
Cantonment.....	725	216	132	56	16	82	15	17	152	157	90	120	120	17	157
Chayague and Arapaho.....	1,195	350	211	87	29	117	41	181	315	315	42	42	42	181	351
Kiowa.....	4,922	1,745	774	362	104	466	104	983	687	687	120	120	120	946	1,450
Osage.....	2,711	928	487	138	15	153	15	52	211	211	40	40	40	762	762
Ponca.....	784	253	153	53	6	59	6	125	231	231	100	100	100	118	118
Quapaw.....	1,820	570	337	116	6	122	6	125	231	231	100	100	100	118	118
Sage.....	1,523	221	116	48	17	65	17	95	182	182	31	31	31	175	325
Shawnee.....	15,958	4,830	2,402	722	261	2,985	317	2,701	4,330	4,330	862	65	326	2,701	4,656
Total Western Oklahoma.....	101,509	28,179	13,941	2,067	136	7,472	1,202	16,565	18,035	7,472	652	65	967	16,565	18,065
Five Civilized Tribes.....	41,824	12,304	5,947	127	127	674	153	117	284	284	117	117	117	1,975	2,375
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,996	3,271	1,476	362	104	466	104	2,825	3,192	3,192	290	290	290	2,825	3,375
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828	8,033	4,471	300	17	317	17	1,780	2,699	2,699	400	400	400	1,780	2,200
Creek Nation.....	18,701	4,138	430	141	25	166	30	2,280	2,876	1,232	212	212	212	2,280	2,462
Sawnee Nation.....	3,127	306	171	171	171	171	171	95	284	14	100	100	100	95	146
Estimated making report.....	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Oregon.....	4,462	1,411	1,261	50	228	11	51	492	974	267	212	100	150	492	954
Klamath.....	1,277	405	388	34	96	117	284	117	284	104	112	30	30	117	229
Siletz.....	1,170	374	371	8	8	118	9	174	352	139	224	224	224	174	229
Umatilla.....	1,015	332	502	12	22	144	7	173	44	40	150	150	150	144	234
Warm Springs.....	3,004	267	217	128	10	110	103	2,258	3,480	380	640	386	765	2,258	3,377
South Dakota.....	53,704	15,320	8,260	764	765	2,340	869	2,258	3,480	380	640	386	765	2,258	3,377
Cheyenne River.....	2,132	628	327	95	211	304	304	221	334	363	190	75	75	221	301
Crow Creek.....	2,023	577	316	78	16	94	38	147	270	10	47	47	47	147	194
Flandreau.....	2,377	57	49	8	8	26	26	10	40	9	9	9	9	47	47
Lower Brule.....	7,443	172	138	37	4	41	2	82	132	6	82	82	82	82	82
Rosebud.....	1,454	2,075	1,865	159	324	471	2	497	1,945	6	210	153	240	497	1,382
Rosebud Agency.....	1,464	1,464	1,464	100	100	100	100	481	1,409	14	210	153	240	481	1,382
Total.....	6,462	1,411	1,261	50	228	11	51	492	974	267	212	100	150	492	954

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Sisseton.....	2,473	966	801	198	3	11	18	462	656	145	40	125	462	502	
Tunkton.....	3,019	896	583	131	2	10	15	315	583	100	87	125	315	452	
Utah, Uintah and Ouray.....	1,146	225	263	12	83	2	97	16	162	100	87	125	162	183	
Washington.....	10,769	3,064	2,467	125	245	66	119	1,714	2,366	192	180	220	1,714	2,364	
Columbia.....	2,672	845	705	38	10	18	28	521	624	79	150	150	521	671	
Neah Bay.....	686	210	174	13	5	16	16	28	126	20	20	20	28	20	
Spokane.....	1,145	308	240	6	9	15	15	175	223	17	140	140	175	214	
Taholah.....	2,282	777	554	9	245	29	24	251	554	23	23	23	251	313	
Yakima.....	7,092	1,929	1,629	220	330	68	11	655	762	25	30	70	655	655	
Wyandain.....	1,347	401	366	80	211	629	634	614	1,366	55	500	30	614	1,366	
Grand Rapids.....	1,201	342	350	12	79	30	165	80	306	41	7	200	80	250	
Kathlamet.....	829	213	138	29	115	11	11	225	323	7	200	120	225	453	
Lac du Flambeau.....	1,775	526	408	25	8	15	15	6	198	26	140	30	6	516	
Laona.....	1,866	531	446	18	80	3	3	5	146	41	201	39	5	201	
La Pointe.....	1,866	531	446	18	80	3	3	5	146	41	201	39	5	201	
Wyoming Shoshone.....	1,866	531	446	18	80	3	3	5	146	41	201	39	5	201	
Alaska.....	4,467	1,245	1,245	124	124	107	216	66	36	50	100	100	66	402	
New York.....	4,467	1,245	1,245	124	124	107	216	66	36	50	100	100	66	402	
Florida.....	4,467	1,245	1,245	124	124	107	216	66	36	50	100	100	66	402	
Total.....	4,739	1,271	1,271	244	244	344	50	1,195	1,569	1,195	1,195	1,195	1,195	1,195	
Capacity of nonreservation schools.....															

1 Report of 1923.

Indian children of school age.  
 Indian children eligible for school attendance.

Government schools:  
 Nonreservation boarding.  
 Day.  
 Reservation boarding.  
 Day.

Mission schools:  
 Contract boarding.  
 Noncontract boarding.  
 Day.

Private schools:  
 Contract boarding.  
 Public schools.  
 Total, all classes.

Number of eligible children not in school.

RECAPITULATION

INDIAN CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SCHOOL

..... 57,627  
 ..... 86,966  
 ..... 9,163  
 ..... 9,422  
 ..... 5,004  
 ..... 23,589  
 ..... 2,042  
 ..... 3,796  
 ..... 1,122  
 ..... 4,928  
 ..... 6,970  
 ..... 91  
 ..... 34,584  
 ..... 15,445  
 ..... 15,372

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1924

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
Grand total.....	31,704	30,600	23,497	26,495	
Arizona.....	7,190	6,494	6,187	5,872	
Camp Verde superintendency.....	60	26	24	20	
Camp Verde.....	30	14	13	12	Day.
Clarksdale.....	30	12	11	8	Do.
Colorado River.....	80	33	33	33	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency.....	457	444	435	425	
Fort Apache.....	285	289	286	279	Do.
Canon.....	42	40	37	35	Day.
Cibecua.....	50	35	33	30	Do.
East Fork.....	80	60	60	60	Mission boarding and day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Cibecua.....	20	20	20	20	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Fort Mohave.....	250	228	209	201	Reservation boarding.
Hopi superintendency.....	374	300	300	294	
Chimopovy.....	50	46	39	38	Day.
Holeville-Bicabi.....	72	78	76	78	Do.
Oralbi.....	80	48	47	45	Do.
Polacca.....	100	81	80	77	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	66	66	60	Do.
Kalbab superintendency.....	92	78	68	60	
Goshute.....	30	27	33	29	Day.
Kalbab.....	22	22	21	18	Do.
Shilwita.....	40	18	14	18	Do.
Leupp.....	450	291	277	277	Reservation boarding.
Navajo superintendency.....	1,136	1,515	1,379	1,292	
Navajo.....	350	514	408	389	Do.
Chin Lee.....	166	197	195	190	Do.
Tobatchi.....	250	228	228	227	Do.
Cornfields.....	25	23	17	12	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	60	19	16	11	Do.
Qanado.....	35	138	133	94	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	100	114	112	99	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's.....	150	280	270	* 270	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	800	800	820	806	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency.....	957	876	864	782	
Pima.....	218	265	277	264	Reservation boarding.
Ak Chin.....	30	16	15	12	Day.
Blackwater.....	36	48	47	38	Do.
Casa Blanca.....	40	43	40	32	Do.
Chin Chulschu.....	40	25	25	24	Do.
Cocklebur.....	40	12	10	9	Do.
Co-op Village.....	25	30	30	29	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	35	33	30	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	37	34	32	Do.
Pima.....	28	25	23	18	Do.
Quajole.....	40	40	40	38	Do.
Santan.....	40	44	42	33	Do.
Sacato.....	20	19	19	19	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	35	29	29	29	Do.
St. John's.....	235	185	185	180	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's.....	20	20	20	20	Mission day; Catholic.
Stoniac-Mission.....	30	23	23	23	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Salt River superintendency.....	142	130	129	114	
Camp McDowell.....	30	21	21	20	Day.
Lehi.....	30	30	30	28	Do.
Salt River.....	88	79	78	68	Do.

\* Abolished May 9, 1924.

\* Not in session.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1924—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
Arizona—Continued.					
San Carlos superintendency.....	439	393	381	347	
Bylas.....	80	90	77	70	Day.
Rice Station.....	216	193	188	173	Reservation boarding.
San Carlos.....	100	87	84	79	Day.
Peridot.....	43	33	32	25	Mission day.
Sells superintendency.....	860	644	634	601	
Santa Rosa.....	30	39	30	18	Day.
San Xavier.....	155	106	103	92	Do.
Sells.....	30	21	18	12	Do.
Vamort.....	40	25	22	18	Do.
Asagan.....	30	47	47	47	Mission day; Catholic.
Ajo.....	30	30	30	50	Do.
Cowlic.....	30	47	47	47	Do.
Lourdes.....	30	43	43	43	Do.
Pisnemo.....	25	29	29	20	Do.
San Miguel.....	20	34	34	34	Mission day; Catholic.
Do.....	20	20	20	20	Mission day; Presbyterian.
St. Anthony's.....	30	63	63	63	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	30	38	38	38	Do.
St. John's.....	100	29	29	29	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's.....	100	21	21	21	Do.
Topewa.....	30	11	11	11	Mission day.
Tucson Training.....	130	11	41	41	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Theodore Roosevelt.....	350	268	273	251	Nonreservation boarding.
Truston Canon.....	200	91	89	88	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency.....	143	290	290	286	
Western Navajo.....	308	265	265	262	Do.
Marsh Pass.....	150	25	25	24	Do.
Moensop.....	35	25	25	24	Day.
California.....	1,906	1,775	1,641	1,537	
Bishop superintendency.....	140	63	47	42	
Bishop.....	60	18	14	13	Do.
Big Pine.....	30	15	13	13	Do.
Independence.....	20	10	8	7	Do.
Pine Creek.....	30	10	10	9	Do.
Fort Bidwell.....	100	98	93	90	Reservation boarding.
Fort Yuma.....	225	254	227	216	Do.
Hoop Valley.....	165	173	140	120	Do.
Mission superintendency.....	240	170	157	138	
Campo.....	20	24	19	16	Day.
Mesa Grande.....	30	20	17	14	Do.
Pala.....	30	27	27	22	Do.
Rincon.....	30	17	12	10	Do.
Volcan.....	30	21	21	17	Do.
St. Boniface.....	100	41	61	69	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacramento superintendency.....	186	131	115	93	
Auberry.....	32	22	17	14	Day.
Burrough.....	24	19	17	15	Do.
Pinolville.....	25	22	15	12	Do.
Tule River.....	30	35	33	27	Do.
Yokala.....	46	19	16	11	Do.
North Fork.....	35	14	14	11	Mission day.
Sherman.....	850	896	899	838	Nonreservation boarding.
Colorado: Consolidated Ute superintendency.....	180	189	180	171	
Allen.....	30	24	22	18	Day.
Ute Mountain.....	150	165	158	153	Reservation boarding.

\* Not in session.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1924.—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
Idaho.....	470	370	349	317	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency.....	140	108	107	96	
Kallspjel.....	30	15	14	13	Day.
Kootenai.....	30	17	17	16	Do.
Desmet.....	80	70	76	67	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency.....	230	229	200	188	
Fort Hall.....	200	200	180	163	Reservation boarding.
Good shepherd.....	30	29	29	25	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Fort Lapwal superintendency: St. Joseph's.....	100	33	33	33	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa: Sac and Fox superintendency.....	70	62	47	30	
Fox.....	40	21	18	11	Day.
Mesquakie.....	30	31	29	19	Do.
Kansas.....	910	932	882	843	
Haskell.....	840	904	856	821	Nonreservation boarding
Potawatomi superintendency.....	60	26	26	22	
Kickapoo No. 1.....	30	19	17	15	Day.
Kickapoo No. 2.....	30	9	9	7	Do.
Michigan.....	702	567	506	482	
Mackinac superintendency.....	352	174	166	100	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	132	69	64	58	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).....	200	105	102	102	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	360	293	240	322	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota.....	781	859	799	725	
Consolidated Chippewa superintendency.....	293	368	370	222	
Grand Portage.....	20	24	21	16	Day.
Mills Lac.....	30	35	30	17	Do.
Net Lake.....	60	40	39	39	Do.
Pine Point.....	53	77	60	38	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	130	120	120	113	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Pipestone.....	250	223	220	210	Nonreservation boarding.
Red Lake superintendency.....	238	333	300	286	
Red Lake.....	75	114	109	100	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	93	92	91	91	Day.
St. Mary's.....	70	127	100	99	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Mississippi: Choctaw superintendency.....	150	106	89		
Bogue Homo.....	50	17	15	14	Day.
Pearl River.....	30	39	32	26	Do.
Standing Pine.....	30	25	23	17	Do.
Tucker.....	30	24	19	17	Do.
Montana.....	1,492	1,207	1,121	1,005	
Blackfoot superintendency.....	319	275	263	250	
Blackfoot.....	144	151	139	133	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	17	17	15	Day.
Holy Family.....	145	107	107	102	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow superintendency.....	115	83	81	68	
Big Horn.....	30	22	22	15	Mission day; Baptist.
St. Ann's.....	25	25	25	18	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	30	26	26	22	Do.
San Xavier.....	30	10	8		Mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1924.—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
Montana—Continued.					
Flathead superintendency: St. Ignatius.....	300	103	103	96	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap superintendency.....	277	224	221	208	
Fort Belknap.....	77	118	116	112	Reservation boarding.
Lodgepole.....	40	19	16	15	Day.
St. Paul's.....	160	87	86	78	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency.....	225	285	219	192	
Fort Peck.....	150	142	130	119	Reservation boarding.
Letter Day Saints.....	30	28	24	21	Mission boarding; Mormon.
Wolf Point.....	75	65	69	52	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Rocky Boy's.....	40	40	30	21	Day.
Tongue River superintendency.....	244	249	204	175	
Tongue River.....	60	105	94	88	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....	47	38	35	30	Day.
Lamedeer.....	40	34	30	28	Contract mission boarding.
St. Labre's.....	40	34	30	28	Catholic.
Nebraska.....	444	379	360	341	
Genoa.....	450	428	444	440	Nonreservation boarding.
Winnemac superintendency.....	134	101	101	101	
St. Augustine.....	40	22	22	22	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Winnemac Mission.....	94	79	79	79	Mission boarding; Dutch Reformed.
Nevada.....	682	688	680	600	
Carson.....	428	444	427	424	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency.....	65	41	36	30	
Fallon.....	40	30	25	20	Day.
Lovelocks.....	25	15	13	10	Do.
Moapa River.....	20	18	15	13	Do.
Reno superintendency.....	150	63	60	50	
Fort McDermitt.....	80	30	27	30	Do.
Nevada.....	70	34	33	20	Do.
Walker River.....	60	26	23	21	Do.
Western Shoshoni superintendency.....	102	86	76	71	
No. 1.....	35	26	22	21	Do.
No. 2.....	34	42	40	38	Do.
No. 3.....	33	18	14	12	Do.
New Mexico.....	3,677	3,977	3,703	3,481	
Albuquerque.....	700	654	621	602	Nonreservation boarding.
Manuelito.....	100	132	132	118	Reservation boarding.
Jicarilla superintendency: Jicarilla Mission.....	30	44	44	44	Mission day; Reformed Church in America.
Pueblo Bonito superintendency.....	310	331	325	311	
Pueblo Bonito.....	240	267	265	261	Reservation boarding.
Pinedale.....	30	22	21	19	Day.
Farmington.....	20	20	20	18	Mission boarding.
Lake Grove.....	20	22	18	13	Mission day.

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TABLE NO. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1924—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
<b>New Mexico—Continued.</b>					
<b>Pueblo day schools</b> .....	1,357	1,365	1,314	1,213	
<b>Northern at Santa Fe.</b>	602	601	592	541	
Cochiti.....	25	20	20	25	Day.
Florida.....	24	24	23	23	Do.
San Idelfonso.....	40	13	13	19	Do.
San Juan.....	70	65	61	68	Do.
Santa Clara.....	49	46	44	49	Do.
Santo Domingo.....	25	25	25	25	Do.
Tucuman.....	73	173	174	144	Do.
Tuzigoot.....	27	27	27	26	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	200	174	164	161	Mission boarding.
<b>Southern at Albuquerque.</b>	735	734	728	673	
Acoma.....	25	25	25	24	Day.
Analado.....	25	25	25	21	Do.
Isleta.....	120	120	120	119	Do.
James.....	120	99	98	92	Do.
Leguna.....	34	31	30	29	Do.
McCarthy's.....	25	21	20	20	Do.
Mesa.....	25	23	22	22	Do.
Papago.....	20	14	13	19	Do.
Paria.....	20	20	20	20	Do.
San Felipe.....	20	27	26	22	Do.
Serna.....	20	20	20	20	Do.
James.....	20	20	20	20	Do.
Bernalillo.....	120	120	120	109	Mission day; Catholic.
<b>San Juan superintendency.</b>	340	345	339	309	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan.....	120	204	200	207	Reservation boarding.
Tandiens.....	120	120	120	120	Do.
North Fork.....	20	20	20	20	Mission boarding; Methodist.
<b>Santa Fe.</b>	450	474	440	430	Nonreservation boarding.
<b>Zuni superintendency.</b>	230	202	200	245	
Zuni.....	20	119	118	116	Reservation boarding.
Do.....	120	102	101	122	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	30	25	25	33	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
Mission.....	80	75	75	63	Mission day; Catholic.
<b>North Carolina: Cherokee superintendency.</b>	410	402	406	347	
Cherokee.....	200	228	205	200	Reservation boarding.
Day pupils.....	40	28	28	32	Do.
Big Cove.....	40	28	28	20	Do.
Birdtown.....	40	28	28	20	Do.
Little Snowbird.....	30	29	18	11	Do.
<b>North Dakota.</b>	1,241	1,209	1,178	1,127	
<b>Bismarck.</b>	100	118	114	112	Nonreservation boarding.
<b>Fort Berthold superintendency.</b>	210	114	111	107	
No. 2.....	20	21	21	20	Day.
Shell Creek.....	20	22	21	20	Do.
Sacred Heart Mission.....	80	37	37	35	Mission boarding and day.
<b>Fort Berthold.</b>	75	34	32	32	Catholic.
<b>Fort Totten.</b>	350	357	343	335	Mission boarding; Catholic.
<b>Standing Rock superintendency.</b>	222	309	347	338	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock.....	202	280	258	252	Do.
Cannon Ball.....	40	21	21	18	Day.
Little Oak.....	20	26	26	22	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	60	41	42	41	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
<b>Turtle Mountain No. 5.</b>	30	29	27	27	Day.
Wahpeton.....	220	220	226	228	Nonreservation boarding.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS 45

TABLE NO. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1924—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
<b>Oklahoma.</b> .....	3,700	4,064	3,747	3,365	
Cantonment.....	95	108	108	95	Reservation boarding.
Chayms and Arapaho.....	150	204	204	190	Do.
Cherokee.....	780	828	828	678	Nonreservation boarding.
<b>Kiowa superintendency.</b>	488	477	487	418	
Anadarko.....	110	127	122	125	Reservation boarding.
Fort Hill.....	120	173	160	144	Do.
Riverside.....	120	127	127	120	Do.
<b>Osage superintendency: St. Louis's.</b>	75	15	11	10	Contract mission boarding.
<b>Pawnee.</b>	100	207	180	115	Catholic.
<b>Quapaw superintendency.</b>	180	226	204	194	Reservation boarding.
Seneca.....	100	100	100	100	Do.
St. Mary's.....	80	67	62	65	Contract mission boarding.
<b>Seger superintendency.</b>	180	120	118	110	Catholic.
Seger.....	85	93	91	81	Reservation boarding.
Red Moon.....	65	27	27	22	Day.
<b>Shawnee superintendency.</b>	200	92	75	78	
Sacred Heart— St. Benedict's.....	100	20	17	15	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	100	72	58	58	Do.
<b>Total (exclusive Five Tribes).</b>	2,123	2,275	2,128	1,979	
<b>Five Civilized Tribes.</b>	1,577	1,770	1,590	1,478	
Cherokee Nation: Sequoyah Orphan Training.....	250	250	243	238	Tribal boarding.
<b>Creek Nation.</b>	212	205	250	241	
Euche.....	100	133	118	111	Do.
Euhaula.....	112	150	141	130	Do.
<b>Chickasaw Nation: Bloor field.</b>	80	144	122	115	Do.
Choctaw Nation.....	465	659	672	620	
Jones Male Academy.....	100	133	116	103	Do.
Tuskahoma.....	110	114	98	80	Do.
Wheeler Academy.....	135	162	133	126	Do.
Old Goodland.....	80	178	168	156	Contract mission boarding;
St. Agnes Mission.....	40	72	64	55	undenominational.
<b>Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.</b>	400	300	270	252	Contract mission boarding;
Murray State School of Agriculture.....	150	91	91	81	Contract boarding; State insti-
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.....	50	36	34	31	tution.
St. Agnes's Academy.....	160	55	79	67	Contract mission boarding;
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	53	52	50	Presbyterian.
St. Joseph's.....	30	25	23	23	Contract mission boarding;
<b>Seminole Nation: Mekuaukey.</b>	100	141	114	101	Catholic.
<b>Oregon.</b>	1,262	1,340	1,217	1,180	Tribal boarding.
<b>Klamath superintendency.</b>	162	124	104	96	
Klamath.....	112	99	83	78	Reservation boarding.
No. 3.....	30	25	21	18	Day.
<b>Salem.</b>	800	964	670	830	Nonreservation boarding.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1924—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
Oregon—Continued.					
Umatilla superintendency	190	114	115	106	
Tutwilla	40	11	8	5	Day.
St. Andrew's	150	103	100	100	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Warm Springs superintendency	190	144	126	117	
Warm Springs	100	120	115	109	Reservation boarding.
Simsboro	90	15	11	8	Day.
South Dakota					
Obeyesse River	180	211	185	187	Reservation boarding.
Crave Camp superintendency	75	30	32	27	Contract mission boarding.
Immaculate Conception					Catholic.
Flambeau	180	406	380	379	Nonreservation boarding.
Pierre	200	280	281	276	Do.
Pine Ridge superintendency	1,144	1,218	1,007	988	
Pine Ridge	210	330	307	270	Reservation boarding.
No. 1	25	22	22	20	Day.
No. 2	20	17	13	10	Do.
No. 3	20	31	26	21	Do.
No. 4	20	31	27	21	Do.
No. 5	20	19	13	10	Do.
No. 6	20	16	14	10	Do.
No. 7	20	20	20	18	Do.
No. 8	20	14	12	8	Do.
No. 9	20	14	13	10	Do.
No. 10	20	20	19	15	Do.
No. 11	20	20	19	15	Do.
No. 12	20	20	20	18	Do.
No. 13	20	20	17	12	Do.
No. 14	20	20	18	10	Do.
No. 15	20	20	18	10	Do.
No. 16	20	20	18	10	Do.
No. 17	20	20	18	10	Do.
No. 18	20	20	17	14	Do.
No. 19	20	20	18	10	Do.
No. 20	20	20	18	10	Do.
No. 21	20	20	18	10	Do.
No. 22	20	20	18	10	Do.
No. 23	20	20	18	10	Do.
No. 24	20	20	18	10	Do.
No. 25	20	20	18	10	Do.
No. 26	20	20	18	10	Do.
No. 27	20	20	17	13	Do.
No. 28	20	20	18	10	Do.
No. 29	20	20	18	10	Do.
No. 30	20	20	17	13	Do.
Holy Rosary	200	360	334	305	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City	300	340	328	317	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosbud superintendency	334	338	767	682	
Rosbud	200	275	260	261	Reservation boarding.
Black Pipe	20	16	13	12	Day.
Cut Meat	24	19	15	14	Do.
He Dog's Camp	27	20	20	18	Do.
Little Crow's Camp	26	17	15	14	Do.
Milk's Camp	29	22	20	16	Do.
Oak Creek	26	20	21	22	Do.
Rosbud	26	27	21	21	Do.
Spring Creek	26	17	17	16	Do.
Upper Cut Meat	21	15	15	13	Do.
Wood	25	18	16	16	Do.
St. Francis	325	354	328	281	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Simeton	40	22	18	14	Day.
Yankton superintendency: Santee	125	46	46	46	Mission boarding and day; Congressional.
Utah: Uintah	87	88	80	72	Reservation boarding.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1924—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
Washington	800	546	467	423	
Colville superintendency: St. Mary's	100	66	65	65	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay superintendency	120	95	80	67	
Neah Bay	60	61	54	47	Day.
Quilicura	60	79	24	20	Do.
Tulalip superintendency	200	306	272	261	
Tulalip	100	270	240	190	Reservation boarding.
Jamnetwa	20	25	25	20	Day.
St. George	70	80	80	70	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wenatchee	1,000	1,261	1,230	1,160	
Hayward	200	226	208	190	Reservation boarding.
Kathlamet superintendency	350	500	480	424	
Kathlamet	140	120	130	124	Do.
Noopah	20	11	11	9	Day.
St. Anthony's	120	120	101	94	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Joseph's	200	264	260	267	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Lee du Flambeau	100	104	103	100	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency	750	1111	1111	1111	
Raymond (Holy Family)	65	25	25	26	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Deer	400	67	67	67	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's Mission	200	16	16	14	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah	200	313	273	272	Nonreservation boarding.
Wyoming: Rhomboid superintendency	340	307	268	256	
Rhomboid	100	80	83	78	Reservation boarding.
Rhomboid Mission	20	20	20	17	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Michael's	100	87	86	83	Contract mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Stephen's	120	111	109	80	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

RECAPITULATION

Class	Number	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average enrollment	Average attendance
Government:					
Nonreservation boarding	18	8,445	9,112	8,681	8,277
Tribal boarding	8	807	1,220	1,023	1,013
Reservation boarding	50	8,635	9,508	8,737	8,283
Day	148	5,972	5,027	4,585	3,911
Total	224	24,259	24,871	23,066	21,484
Mission and private:					
Contract boarding	13	1,895	2,042	1,686	1,663
Noncontract boarding	36	4,021	2,470	2,418	2,324
Noncontract day	27	1,388	1,122	1,080	983
Contract boarding	1	150	91	91	81
Total	87	7,454	5,725	5,461	5,061
Final total	308	31,704	30,606	28,497	26,496

Note.—In addition to those given in this table there are 94,878 Indian children enrolled in public, mission, or other schools as shown in Table No. 2.

TABLE No. 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1924

State and superintendencies	Total Indian and tribal property	Individual						Total	Lands exclusive of timber	Timber and stock	Balance of funds in Treasury
		Total	Lands exclusive of timber	Timber	Funds in hands of agents	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Weapons, tools, etc.				
Total, 1924	\$47,482,109.88	113,896,273.41	113,896,273.41	13,411,517.46	20,188,943.43	22,794,101.94	2,794,101.94	2,794,101.94	2,794,101.94	2,794,101.94	2,794,101.94
Total, 1923	53,856,771.43	113,896,273.41	113,896,273.41	13,411,517.46	20,188,943.43	22,794,101.94	2,794,101.94	2,794,101.94	2,794,101.94	2,794,101.94	2,794,101.94
Arizona	51,774,920	12,315,500	5,438,743								
Camp Verde	3,635	2,000									
Colorado River	3,038,004	701,000	804,000								
Fort Apache	3,038,004	701,000	804,000								
Fort Apache	21,787	9,737									
Hopi	23,078	914,000									
Kabab	800,200	453,700	2,400								
Leupp	25,748,854	2,324,200	3,313,950								
Navajo	5,111,900	3,728,900	1,600,000								
Salt River	1,524,450	1,284,174	783,000								
San Carlos	4,283,751	1,402,200	367,500								
Tucson Canon	933,877	530,000									
Western Navajo	550,000										
California	14,991,286	11,864,978	3,108,822	4,014,000							
Bishop	221,107	208,353	132,029	494,210	951,620	352,098	1,094,131				
Fort Yuma	603,000	1,034,000	90,000	10,000	27,000	18,000	21,000				
Fort Yuma	2,204,787	1,684,300	1,094,000	15,300	26,000	14,000	22,000				
Hoopa Valley	1,482,838	1,800,000	1,100,000	13,800	122,115	117,000	117,000				
Mission	7,056,866	6,040,800	2,044,000	271,878	710,000	208,000	671,000				
Sacramento	3,104,000	898,271	411,400	200,351	45,000	28,500	100,000				
Florida; Seminole	1,500	1,500									
Idaho	15,865,877	11,545,427	9,845,400	467,467	214,136	131,000	338,485				
Conair d'Alone	6,194,749	6,282,213	5,888,100	134,653	90,000	15,000	75,000				
Fort Hall	4,774,245	3,792,884	3,000,000	206,927	50,331	42,720	68,000				
Fort Lapwai	3,286,881	784,074	35,000								
Idaho	4,691,446	6,754,711	4,088,800	10,000	281,446	974,300	348,400				
Omaha	3,818,177	3,778,084	2,088,700	100,200	200,000	200,000	200,000				
Winnebago	3,044,200	3,011,000	2,000,000	287,200	145,200	14,000	70,000				
Nevada	2,800,400	1,287,200	800,400	8,000	68,000	27,000	71,000				
Fallon	294,200	294,200	245,000								
Walker, E. T.	1,505,941	800,000	560,000	6,800	22,000	10,000	10,000				
Western Shoshone	700,000	487,200	194,000								
Moapa River	15,000	15,000									
New Mexico	28,387,604	7,874,808	2,135,817	181,220	1,338,500	1,204,640	3,608,330				
Alamogordo	2,704,970	1,800,000	600,000	12,000	18,000	10,000	10,000				
Mescalero	9,625,920	1,168,644	600,000								
Northern Pueblo	1,256,186	468,740									
Sancho Benito	2,150,316	2,160,316	1,500,000	5,316	200,000	30,000	700,000				
Southern Pueblo	4,007,700	270,000									
Zuni	2,412,200	1,400,000									
New York; New York Agency	4,604,000	144,400									
North Carolina; Cherokee											

Items for and for fee for

Michigan; Mackinac	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000								
Minnesota	12,000,000	9,000,000	8,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000				
Consolidated Chippewa	10,000,000	9,000,000	8,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000				
Pewabic	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000								
Red Lake	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000								
Mississippi; Choctaw	67,000	67,000	67,000								
Montana	46,813,207	24,803,000	13,847,000	1,300,700	2,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000				
Blackfoot	4,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000				
Flathead	11,200,000	11,200,000	11,200,000								
Fort Belknap	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000								
Fort Peck	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000								
Rocky Boy	400,000	400,000	400,000								
Tongue River	9,417,000	9,417,000	9,417,000								
Nebraska	6,981,446	6,754,711	4,088,800	10,000	281,446	974,300	348,400				
Omaha	3,818,177	3,778,084	2,088,700	100,200	200,000	200,000	200,000				
Winnebago	3,044,200	3,011,000	2,000,000	287,200	145,200	14,000	70,000				
Nevada	2,800,400	1,287,200	800,400	8,000	68,000	27,000	71,000				
Fallon	294,200	294,200	245,000								
Walker, E. T.	1,505,941	800,000	560,000	6,800	22,000	10,000	10,000				
Western Shoshone	700,000	487,200	194,000								
Moapa River	15,000	15,000									
New Mexico	28,387,604	7,874,808	2,135,817	181,220	1,338,500	1,204,640	3,608,330				
Alamogordo	2,704,970	1,800,000	600,000	12,000	18,000	10,000	10,000				
Mescalero	9,625,920	1,168,644	600,000								
Northern Pueblo	1,256,186	468,740									
Sancho Benito	2,150,316	2,160,316	1,500,000	5,316	200,000	30,000	700,000				
Southern Pueblo	4,007,700	270,000									
Zuni	2,412,200	1,400,000									
New York; New York Agency	4,604,000	144,400									
North Carolina; Cherokee											

1 Includes \$30,000,000 estimated value of oil and gas and other mineral resources.

TABLE No. 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1924.—Continued

States and superintendencies	Total individual and tribal property	Individual						Total	Lands exclusive of timber	Timber	Funds in banks and in hands of agents, superintendents, etc.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagon, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and miscellaneous	Total	Lands exclusive of timber	Timber and stock	Balance of funds in treasury
		Total	Lands exclusive of timber	Timber	Funds in banks and in hands of agents, superintendents, etc.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagon, implements, etc.											
<b>North Dakota</b>	\$29,300,822	\$27,738,549	\$25,867,417	\$22,822	\$24,430	\$344,838	\$73,015	\$1,022,290	\$1,000,000	\$99,472	\$9,491,100							
Fort Berthold.....	4,264,122	3,322,285	2,771,240		57,330	368,340	368,340	1,191,852	1,000,000	60,472	80,707							
Fort Totten.....	1,825,013	1,925,013	1,454,400		40,000	33,000	33,000	428,300	428,300									
Fort Union.....	19,718,445	18,260,080	18,241,707		26,291	184,100	184,100	1,060	1,060									
Turtle Mountain.....	3,468,654	3,464,861	3,184,000		26,882,398	10,447,275	3,795,086	16,032,426	21,170,877	13,026,738								
<b>Oklahoma</b>	316,263,366	285,088,238	227,014,461		103,545	98,300	60,000	40,000	52,504	13,854	152,534							
Castleton.....	1,479,131	1,479,131	1,127,008		234,038	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000							
Cherokee and Apache.....	3,174,256	2,988,086	2,668,473		11,596,798	6,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000							
Five Civilized Tribes.....	2,174,256	2,174,256	2,174,256		2,322,084	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000							
Kiowa.....	15,728,894	15,728,894	15,728,894		10,178,823	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000							
Osage.....	39,718,437	39,718,437	39,718,437		1,376,145	186,000	47,180	47,180	47,180	47,180	47,180							
Pawnee.....	1,025,468	1,025,468	1,025,468		238,764	178,200	47,180	47,180	47,180	47,180	47,180							
Ponca.....	2,465,487	2,465,487	2,465,487		238,764	178,200	47,180	47,180	47,180	47,180	47,180							
Quapaw.....	2,465,487	2,465,487	2,465,487		238,764	178,200	47,180	47,180	47,180	47,180	47,180							
Sage.....	1,827,081	1,827,081	1,827,081		513,864	318,300	118,800	118,800	118,800	118,800	118,800							
Shawnee.....	2,865,517	2,865,517	2,865,517		350,418	178,200	47,180	47,180	47,180	47,180	47,180							
<b>Oregon</b>	37,082,338	8,782,315	5,960,746	\$2,213,000	513,864	318,300	118,800	118,800	118,800	118,800	118,800							
Klamath.....	24,707,074	4,081,262	1,101,627	\$2,100,000	350,418	178,200	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000							
Shasta.....	723,472	315,023	182,294	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000							
Warm Springs.....	3,976,304	3,877,252	3,877,252	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000							
<b>South Dakota</b>	54,082,246	48,848,647	45,908,338	300,000	2,038,442	1,418,948	327,900	1,492,086	1,390,688	1,798,475	294,200	2,516,028						
Canton Agency.....	2,465	2,465	2,465		2,465													
Chayam Agency.....	2,206,707	4,438,028	3,912,986		328,261	28,400	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000							
Crow Creek.....	2,183,272	2,183,272	2,183,272		44,000	130,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000							
Fazhlan.....	34,108	34,108	34,108		1,308	22,440	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000							
Lower Brule.....	11,215,000	11,215,000	11,215,000		1,038,262	700,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000							
Pine Ridge.....	18,808,478	18,808,478	18,808,478		44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000							
Sisseton.....	1,712,124	1,712,124	1,712,124		44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000							
Yankton.....	1,728,461	1,728,461	1,728,461		44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000							
<b>Utah: Uintah and Ouray</b>	4,465,776	3,341,857	2,449,857	214,900	135,000	135,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000							
Washington	47,869,706	30,921,170	15,423,066	4,704,924	1,061,850	2,333,195	1,234,500	1,677,745	21,357,536	5,450,023	15,484,808	34,729	414,146					
Colville.....	5,314,802	3,400,246	600,000	600,000	237,041	232,043	332,000	332,000	686,200	690,000	1,400,000	29,888						
Neah Bay.....	729,229	729,229	729,229		38,857	62,700	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000							
Spokane.....	2,809,145	1,461,960	429,730	429,730	38,857	62,700	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000							
Tribal.....	13,831,604	3,637,435	299,221	3,088,505	186,165	1,010,500	248,000	248,000	248,000	248,000	248,000							
Yakima.....	4,294,949	4,294,949	4,294,949		615,468	1,010,500	248,000	248,000	248,000	248,000	248,000							
<b>Wisconsin</b>	14,322,045	5,005,367	1,714,019	13,200	1,134,067	1,083,262	235,154	235,154	824,062	3,783,884	4,075,419	1,317,945						
Grand Rapids.....	596,176	555,124	460,000	3,200	40,224	40,000	31,000	31,000	40,000	14,032	14,032							
St. Croix.....	38,000	38,000	38,000		42,228	88,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	11,759	11,759							
Koshong.....	1,204,653	1,204,653	1,204,653		49,252	104,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	3,453,515	4,043,137	1,370,788						
Lac du Flambeau.....	612,339	612,339	612,339		71,520	331,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	102,609	102,609							
Lac Seul.....	2,275,202	2,191,967	969,067		487,000	470,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	183,215	183,215							
La Pointe.....	4,669,789	1,707,736	628,086		87,250	4,000	43,900	43,900	307,802	3,122,323	150,000	416,777						
Wyoming: Shoshone																		

Washington	47,869,706	30,921,170	15,423,066	4,704,924	1,061,850	2,333,195	1,234,500	1,677,745	21,357,536	5,450,023	15,484,808	34,729	414,146				
Colville.....	5,314,802	3,400,246	600,000	600,000	237,041	232,043	332,000	332,000	686,200	690,000	1,400,000	29,888					
Neah Bay.....	729,229	729,229	729,229		38,857	62,700	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000						
Spokane.....	2,809,145	1,461,960	429,730	429,730	38,857	62,700	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000						
Tribal.....	13,831,604	3,637,435	299,221	3,088,505	186,165	1,010,500	248,000	248,000	248,000	248,000	248,000						
Yakima.....	4,294,949	4,294,949	4,294,949		615,468	1,010,500	248,000	248,000	248,000	248,000	248,000						
<b>Wisconsin</b>	14,322,045	5,005,367	1,714,019	13,200	1,134,067	1,083,262	235,154	235,154	824,062	3,783,884	4,075,419	1,317,945					
Grand Rapids.....	596,176	555,124	460,000	3,200	40,224	40,000	31,000	31,000	40,000	14,032	14,032						
St. Croix.....	38,000	38,000	38,000		42,228	88,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	11,759	11,759						
Koshong.....	1,204,653	1,204,653	1,204,653		49,252	104,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	3,453,515	4,043,137	1,370,788					
Lac du Flambeau.....	612,339	612,339	612,339		71,520	331,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	102,609	102,609						
Lac Seul.....	2,275,202	2,191,967	969,067		487,000	470,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	183,215	183,215						
La Pointe.....	4,669,789	1,707,736	628,086		87,250	4,000	43,900	43,900	307,802	3,122,323	150,000	416,777					
Wyoming: Shoshone																	

TABLE 5.—*Indian Service employees, June 30, 1924*

Designation	Number	Salaries
Total.....	5,562	\$4,807,400
Schools.....	2,458	2,401,700
Agency.....	2,424	2,358,000
Miscellaneous field employees.....	474	704,000
Indian Office employees, including commissioner and assistant commissioner..	201	261,700

**END OF SUBJECT**