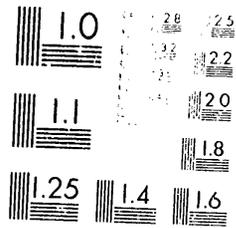
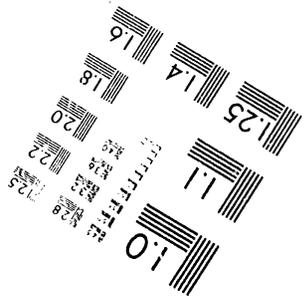




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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN  
AFFAIRS

TO THE  
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1925



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1925

#### 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 Office.

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."

IV REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Herring, Elbert	New York	July 10, 1832	Cass. <sup>1</sup>
Harris, Corey A.	Tennessee	July 4, 1839	Cass and Poinsett. <sup>1</sup>
Crawford, T. Hatley	Pennsylvania	Oct. 22, 1838	Poinsett <sup>1</sup> to Marey. <sup>1</sup>
Medill, William	Ohio	Oct. 28, 1845	Marcy <sup>1</sup> and Ewing. <sup>1</sup>
Brown, Orlando	Kentucky	May 31, 1849	Ewing
Lee, Luke	Mississippi	July 1, 1850	Ewing to Stuart.
Manypenny, George W.	Ohio	Apr. 17, 1857	McClelland and Thompson.
Denver, James W.	California	Mar. 24, 1853	Thompson.
Mix, Charles F.	District of Columbia	June 14, 1858	Do.
Denver, James W.	California	Nov. 8, 1858	Do.
Greenwood, Alfred B.	Arkansas	May 4, 1859	Do.
Dole, William P.	Illinois	Mar. 15, 1861	Smith to Harlan.
Cooley, Dennis N.	Iowa	July 19, 1863	Harlan and Browning.
Boyer, Lewis V.	Missouri	Nov. 1, 1866	Browning.
Parker, Ely S.	Tennessee	Mar. 23, 1867	Browning and Cox.
Walker, Francis A.	District of Columbia	Apr. 21, 1869	Cox and Delano.
Smith, Edward P.	Massachusetts	Nov. 21, 1871	Delano.
Erith, John Q.	New York	Mar. 20, 1873	Delano and Chandler.
Hayt, Ezra A.	Ohio	Dec. 11, 1875	Chandler and Schurz.
Trowbridge, Roland E.	Michigan	Sept. 27, 1877	Schurz.
Price, Hiram	Iowa	Do.	Do.
Atkins, John D. O.	Iowa	May 4, 1881	Kirkwood and Teller.
Oberly, John H.	Tennessee	Mar. 21, 1885	Lamar.
Morgan, Thomas J.	Illinois	Oct. 16, 1888	Vilas.
Browning, Daniel M.	Rhode Island	June 10, 1889	Noble.
Jones, William A.	Illinois	Apr. 17, 1893	Smith and Francis.
Loupp, Francis E.	Wisconsin	May 5, 1897	Bliss and Hitchcock.
Valentine, Robert G.	District of Columbia	Dec. 7, 1904	Hitchcock, Garfield, and Bsh. Hager.
Sells, Cato	Massachusetts	June 16, 1909	Ballinger and Fisher.
Burke, Chas. H.	Texas	June 2, 1913	Lano and Payne.
	South Dakota	Apr. 1, 1921	Fall 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 12, 1925.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, the Ninety-fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925. Its contents comprise a resumé of the principal activities of the year with such associated comments as relate to those features of the Indian work upon which special emphasis has been placed during recent years of administrative direction, namely, health, education, and the training and influence which tend toward the development of useful and self-dependent Indian citizens.

## HEALTH

It is indeed gratifying to be able to report that our health campaign for the conquest of diseases among Indians has achieved a fair degree of success, notwithstanding the difficulties under which it has been carried on. Statistics will show that the Indian race is not a dying race, but a race which is gradually gaining in number and responding to the impulse imparted by education and changing environment.

**HEALTH ACTIVITIES.**—The Bureau of Indian Affairs has activities in 24 of the 48 States of the Union, namely: Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In its health work the Indian Service is not aiming merely to care for and cure the sick. This is one object, but not the only one. The main issue is to build up the vitality of the Indian people and to establish for them a new standard of living. Such an undertaking presents a formidable problem, involving a school-health program, an industrial program, and a great amount of preventive work and systematic attention to the physical welfare of children, in order that a stronger race may be developed.

**HEALTH EDUCATION.**—A program of health education for Indian schools was inaugurated and this is outlined more fully under the heading "Education" in this report.

It is realized that if the Indians of future generations are to live more rationally than those of this generation the schools must exemplify the training and habits which are to make them different. What we wish to appear in the lives of a people must be taught in their schools. The Indian children will respond to health education. The hope of any race is the children of that race. We have begun

with the Indian children with a definite health program. In the course given the value of health habits to be acquired in early life is emphasized, and stress is placed upon average habits—such habits as can be adopted by the average pupil and carried over into the realm of character.

**CHILD HEALTH DAY.**—The 1st day of May has been set aside as Child Health Day for the whole country. The Indian Service will observe it in all of its schools. Secretary Herbert Hoover, of the Department of Commerce, has written into the literature of this day a preamble to the child's bill of health, as follows:

"The purpose of the May Day celebration is to force attention upon our most precious material asset—our children. The tie between the child and all adult life is at once the strongest and the gentlest in human nature. Greater sacrifices are made for children than for ourselves; greater happiness is derived from these sacrifices than from all the triumphs that personal success can bring. Our daily labors, whether in the home or in the outside world of competition for material things, or even in the search for culture and for spiritual advancement, derive largely from the conscious or unconscious impulse to cherish the child and to hold the child's affection and respect.

"Lest in the hurry and strain of life we should ever forget these obligations, it is well for us to recall the child's bill of rights, which may be expressed as follows:

"The ideal to which we should strive is that there should be no child in America that has not been born under proper conditions, that does not live in hygienic surroundings, that ever suffers from undernutrition, that does not have prompt and efficient medical attention and inspection, that does not receive primary instruction in the elements of hygiene and good health."

**EPIDEMICS.**—The year to which this report pertains could be designated as a year of epidemics. Not since the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1919, have there been so many cases of influenza. Besides influenza there have been epidemics of smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, mumps, and chicken pox. The population of many reservations and schools have been invaded, some of them being attacked by several of the epidemics in rapid succession or simultaneously. One case of typhus was reported from a school in Arizona. Although the year has not been a normal one, there has been an excess of births over deaths and consequently an increase in population.

**GENERAL DISEASES.**—Indians have the same diseases as other people and possess no racial immunity from any class of diseases; however, there are fewer cases of cancer, typhoid fever, diabetes, Bright's disease, and cardiovascular disease, according to population, than among the white races. This is also true of pneumonia, except perhaps in years characterized by measles and influenza epidemics, when there is always an increase in the number of cases and deaths from this disease. Although the Indian Medical Service has to contend with all diseases that are common to the country, its most formidable problems continue to be tuberculosis and trachoma.

**TUBERCULOSIS.**—The conditions in the Indian Service with respect to tuberculosis are gradually improving. Improvement among the Rosebud Sioux in consequence of the program for the prevention and

cure of disease has been most gratifying, and from all over the Indian country come reports that there is evidence of decline in the morbidity and mortality from tuberculosis, particularly in those sections in which sanatoria have been established.

**TRACHOMA.**—The word "trachoma" began to appear in the reports of the physicians in the United States Indian Service during the last part of the last decade of the nineteenth century and has been employed with increasing frequency during the years of the present century, until now the word is used more than the name of any other disease except perhaps tuberculosis; much attention has been given to preventing and curing this disease in all the Indian country, particularly in the Southwest, where it is the most prevalent. During the fiscal year to which this report pertains the scope of special trachoma work of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, apart from that done by stationed physicians, covered the States of New Mexico, Oklahoma, California, Arizona, Montana, and Wyoming. Surveys were made in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and South Dakota.

**SPECIAL PHYSICIANS.**—The Indian country is divided into six districts for the purpose of giving special attention to the diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and in addition there is one specialist at large who devotes his time to giving instructions to agency and school physicians concerning such diseases.

**SOUTHWESTERN TRACHOMA CAMPAIGN.**—The southwestern trachoma campaign was organized and began work on the 1st day of July, 1924. The organization was made up of three units, each unit being composed of a special physician, two nurses, an interpreter, and an orderly. Later another special physician and his nurse were detailed to work with the campaign. Dr. J. S. Perkins, special physician for the district of Arizona and New Mexico, was placed in general supervisory charge of all the units; Dr. Polk Richards was designated consulting ophthalmologist; and Mr. Chester L. Walker, traveling auditor, was appointed purchasing agent. The work began within the Navajo jurisdiction, which has an Indian population of about 13,000. The population of this reservation was surveyed for trachoma just before the trachoma work began, and the incidence of the disease was found to be about 33 per cent. Later in the year another unit was added for work among the Hopi, and another unit was added and is working among the Walapai and Apaches.

The record of work done for the fiscal year is as follows:

Number of Indians examined for trachoma.....	38,111
Number of cases of trachoma found.....	7,236
Percentage of positive cases to number examined.....	19
Number of cases of trachoma operated upon.....	4,235
Number of cases of trachoma treated without operation.....	2,951
Number of eye operations for conditions other than trachoma.....	2,963

The average percentage of trachoma among the Indians of the territory of the Southwestern Trachoma Campaign, which includes all of Arizona, New Mexico, and California south of Porterville, and that strip of Utah which forms a part of San Juan Reservation, is about 19.

During the fiscal year five demonstration clinics were held for the instruction of physicians and nurses at Blackfoot, Mont.; Fort

Defiance, Ariz.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Phoenix, Ariz.; and Riverside, Calif.

The clinics at Blackfoot, Mont., and Albuquerque, N. Mex., were conducted by Dr. L. Webster Fox, of the post graduate medical school of the University of Pennsylvania.

#### HEALTH FACILITIES

**HOSPITALS.**—During the fiscal year 1925 the Chippewa Sanatorium at Onigum, Minn., the Shawnee Sanatorium at Shawnee, Okla.; and the Albuquerque Trachoma Hospital were established, and arrangements were made for opening Indian hospitals at Klamath Agency, Oreg., Nixon, Nev., Poplar, Mont., and Tuba City, Ariz. The capacity of Fort Spokane Hospital was increased from 20 beds to 80 beds, and that of the Laguna Sanatorium more than doubled. The new hospital at Chilocco School was built during the year and improvements were made in many of the hospitals throughout the service.

**ASYLUMS.**—The Indian Service operates an asylum for the insane at Canton, S. Dak.; with a capacity of nearly 100, and makes contracts with State institutions for the care and custody of patients who can not be hospitalized in the Canton Asylum. Facilities are lacking for the care of the feeble-minded and the senile demented. An institution to relieve the Canton Asylum of patients of this class ought to be provided, for when a bed in an asylum is given over to a patient for life it reduces the number to whom the institution can render service.

**FIELD NURSING SERVICE.**—The Bureau of Indian Affairs has continued its cooperation with the American Red Cross, and several nurses from this organization are employed. It is the purpose to increase the number of public-health nurses in the Indian Service and to improve the field-matron service. Several graduate nurses were added to the field personnel during the year and arrangements made for the establishment of a public-health nursing service for reservation Indians. The field matrons in 1924 made 54,103 domiciliary visits, thus reaching 813,589 Indians. Of this enumeration individuals may be counted several times, but the figures in the aggregate show that on an average each field-matron saw in her official capacity about 5,500 Indians during the fiscal year.

Miss Elinor D. Gregg, whose overseas service and public-health nursing experience, as well as her former connection with the Red Cross, particularly fit her for the position, has been appointed to supervise the field nursing and field-matron activities, with a view of increasing the scope and usefulness of both, and coordinating them with the health and uplift aims of the other branches of the Indian work.

**UNFULFILLED NEEDS.**—The Indian Service still needs more sanatorium schools, one or more hospitals for incurable cases of tuberculosis, an institution for the care of the feeble-minded, including the senile demented, and a hospital for crippled children. The plea of the crippled child is growing stronger as the years go by.

**COOPERATION.**—Acknowledgment is made of the helpful cooperation of the United States Public Health Service, the American Medical Association, the American Child Health Association, the Na-

tional Tuberculosis Association, the American Red Cross, State boards of health, and State and county health officers; also of cooperation from numerous philanthropic organizations and individuals interested in the welfare of the Indians. Without such cooperation from these various sources our burdens would have been heavier and our achievements less. Special acknowledgment is made of the help received from Dr. L. Webster Fox, of the postgraduate medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, for valuable assistance and advice given in our trachoma work, and to Doctors White and White, of Tulsa, for their voluntary work among Oklahoma Indians.

#### EDUCATION

**ATTENDANCE.**—So far as data is available at this time, it appears that both enrollment and attendance of Indian children in all schools has shown improvement over the figures for the preceding year. Attendance has, however, been diminished in a number of schools by rather serious epidemics of communicable diseases, such as influenza, measles, and mumps. It is increasingly difficult to secure an enrollment or maintain an attendance equal to capacity during the first and second years following the establishment of a new school. In any case, securing attendance of Indian children in the schools at the time of opening in September has always and will continue to offer one of the greatest difficulties with which the service has to contend. With few exceptions it is believed that further increases in capacity or establishment of new schools are inadvisable at the present time. Efficient administration of the school service has suffered considerably in the endeavor to keep pace with increases of this kind, and the undivided efforts of the service should be directed toward increased efficiency, better attendance, and more rapid educational progress in the operation of the schools which it now has. Moreover, facilities and equipment are not yet sufficient in many schools. The yearly increase of attendance of Indian children in the State public schools is an added factor which is of material significance in its bearing upon the future of the Government schools. Also it can readily be understood that it is difficult to adjust financial requirements to changing capacities and varying conditions.

**EDUCATION AND ENROLLMENT WEEK.**—The week beginning August 31 was designated as Education and Enrollment Week and all school and agency employees were instructed to utilize every possible opportunity to interest Indian parents in the education of their children. Missionaries, traders, and in fact every one in touch with Indian communities, were invited to espouse the cause of "Education" during the week prior to the opening of the school year. This same policy has been followed for several years and has become recognized as an important feature of the educational program. Each year interest in the activities of the week seems to increase. As a result enrollment, which only a few years ago was an enormous task, is now becoming a more pleasant one, except in a few isolated sections of the country where the Indians do not yet appreciate the value of education. During Education Week, last fall, the slogan adopted was: "Indian citizenship demands increased educational activity." Involved in this thought are four essentials:

1. Every eligible child in school.
2. As nearly perfect attendance as possible.
3. All available school capacity utilized; no overcrowding.
4. More pupils and better schools.

Nearly all superintendents caught the spirit of the idea, and the results were better than expected. The school year opened formally on September 2, 1924, and closed June 10, 1925. The general attendance in Government schools was good, though not all that is to be desired, and in public schools the enrollment of Indian children was larger than ever before, the average attendance varying according to local conditions of health, interest, and supervision of attendance. The trend of attendance toward public schools is quite marked, as it should be. Each year the sentiment of public-school officials is becoming more friendly.

**EXTENSION OF GRADES OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.**—A definite policy has been adopted in regard to the grading of the Government Indian schools and this program will in general tend to uniformity between schools of the same class. The day schools and smaller reservation schools will maintain 6 grades, a few of the larger reservation schools and the smaller nonreservation schools 9 grades, and several large nonreservation schools 12 grades. This program has been, and will be, put into operation wherever economic conditions are such as to make possible the maintenance of additional grades, the supplying of essential equipment, and employment of necessary teachers. The program embraces 6 elementary grades, 3 junior vocational grades, and 3 senior vocational grades, thus conforming to the general trend for elementary and secondary schools. Adoption of this policy constitutes a recognition of the fact that if Indian young people are to compete with those of other nationalities they must have equal educational opportunities. It may take several years to fully perfect this policy, but its adoption is believed to embody the correct principle with regard to Indian schools, especially, and should offer encouragement to Indians and their friends. With rapidly increasing enrollment of Indian children in public schools, including many in public high schools, the development of vocational, junior, and senior courses in the Government boarding schools should meet all legitimate needs for Indian youth.

**SUMMER SCHOOLS FOR RETARDED PUPILS.**—Immediately following the close of the regular school term of the fiscal year 1924, summer sessions for retarded children were organized in Indian schools throughout the country. The majority of the summer sessions lasted four weeks and approximately 80 per cent of the students who were in attendance made passing grades and thus became eligible to continue in their regular classes instead of having to lose a year in repeating work as was often the case before the policy of holding summer sessions was inaugurated. As 546 students made up work during the summer session, the saving to the Government was approximately \$109,200. This should be recognized as a definite and essential policy fully justified by the economy in education thereby effected.

**SUMMER SCHOOLS FOR INSTRUCTORS IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.**—Because of the very great importance of health education in its relation to the future of Indians it was deemed advisable, in planning for

summer school attendance this year, to designate certain educational institutions with which arrangements could be made for special instruction in those subjects closely related to health education and to require, as far as possible, the instructors employed in the Indian schools to attend these institutions. The following institutions were designated: The State Teachers' College, Aberdeen, S. Dak.; The Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Okla.; The State Teachers' College, Greeley, Colo.; The Northern Arizona State Normal, Flagstaff, Ariz.; Southern Branch of the University of California, Los Angeles, Calif.; The Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oreg.; Stout Institute, Menominee, Wis.; Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City.

Approximately 400 teachers and other instructors of Indian schools were enrolled in these institutions, not only giving special attention to health education, but also taking many other courses closely related to that subject and yet other courses of general value to teachers. This larger attendance at summer schools shows an increasing interest on the part of the teachers in qualifying themselves for more efficient teaching.

**JUNIOR RED CROSS.**—The cooperation of the Junior Red Cross was of such value during the fiscal year 1924 that it was believed desirable to invite a continuation of the activities of that organization and to suggest that the main emphasis for the school year be placed on health education. To that end the following letter was circulated:

"OCTOBER 6, 1924.

*"To all Superintendents and Employees:*

"During the present year the Junior Red Cross will continue to cooperate with the Indian schools as they did during the past year, but with the main emphasis on health. Those schools which have these organizations should perfect them.

"In connection with this special emphasis, the American Child Health Association has cooperated in planning a program for all Indian schools. The prevalence of disease among Indians is startling. One large reservation reported that 20 per cent of the children examined for entrance into school were tubercular. If disease is as prevalent as this, ill health must be still more so. These conditions can be combated best, perhaps, through the schools. For this reason the work outlined in the program of health education which is attached must be made a special topic this year. During the succeeding years it will become a regular topic with special emphasis on it.

"The American Child Health Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, with its splendid organization and its wealth of material stands ready to cooperate with us in putting over this program. Any teacher or employee who faces a problem that is troublesome can get assistance by writing to this organization. They will be glad to hear from you and will welcome an opportunity to assist you.

"The splendid example of cooperation which this association gives should not be lost on the workers in our service. The program as outlined offers many opportunities for agency and school employees to join forces in this work. The conferences outlined in the day

school program are vital elements in the conduct of the program. Every employee in the service participating in these conferences ought to feel a personal interest and responsibility in the matters discussed and should be willing, yes, solicitous, to do the part assigned him or her. Our united efforts over a term of years ought to materially improve the conditions that have been found to exist among the Indian people. The effects of a thoughtful, wisely planned, constructive program of health education will, in part, be immediately apparent, but they should be felt even more strongly in the second, the third, and the fourth generations.

"The commissioner has an intense interest in this program, as does everyone who has the welfare of the Indian at heart. Let us attack this program with the spirit of crusaders, to the end that the American Indian may take his place in the ranks of American citizens as a clean, upstanding, vigorous, healthy individual, physically and mentally able to make the biggest contribution of which he is capable."

Prior to the issuance of this letter conferences had been held at Santa Fe, N. Mex., and at Rosebud, S. Dak. for the purpose of outlining a program of health education for Indian schools. The adoption of this program, to be given a permanent and prominent place in the general course of study for Indian schools, is believed to be the most important educational event of the year. To combat diseases already contracted is necessary and of importance, but to give instruction to the healthy children which will result in the formation of health habits is of much greater importance. It is better to expend thousands of dollars in prevention than to expend hundreds of thousands in attempting to cure.

The health-education program was introduced in all Indian schools and other schools in which Indian children are enrolled were invited to cooperate in extending the course to Indians everywhere in the United States. Much emphasis has been given to the subject by the schools throughout the year. The National Red Cross and the American Child Health Association have rendered all possible help with the program. A number of special bulletins prepared under the direction of the American Child Health Association have been printed and circulated in the schools. Arrangements have been made for the American Child Health Association to prepare one bulletin for each month of the school year 1926, those bulletins defining special phases of health education and being used to supplement the regular health program.

**IMPROVEMENT OF INDIAN HOMES, AND THE RED CROSS.**—Probably the greatest need in connection with the education of the Indian youth of this generation is the improvement of the homes to which, in a majority of cases, they must return. With the aid of modern school facilities for about 80 per cent of the Indian children, they are making wonderful progress; in fact, such rapid progress that the parents, particularly under the economic hardships of the war period and the greater handicaps of the reconstruction period, have not been able to keep pace with the needs of the awakened children. This fact being recognized, special efforts are being made to find ways and means of encouraging the Indians to greater effort toward preparing homes suitable for their children when they return from school with cognizance of better living standards and a desire to

help their home folks to establish and maintain such standards. The task is a large one and will require cooperation by every available organization. The Junior Red Cross and the American Child Health Association are already at work with the school force. The Red Cross has been at work among reservation communities, particularly along health lines, and just now its representatives are making plans to give demonstrations during the next few years in the interest of home improvement. They have decided to place trained home-economics teachers and trained nurses in certain districts and to develop there a program of home improvement which it is hoped will extend its influence among neighboring Indians. Their efforts, contributed in harmony with the plans and best thought of the office, should be successful in bringing about a distinct advance in the matter of better home conditions, to which Indian students may return with the hope of maintaining to some extent the ideals and standards which have been taught them in the schools.

**EFFECT OF ADJUSTED COMPENSATION FOR EMPLOYEES.**—Unquestionably the increase of salaries under reclassification has had much to do with a marked improvement in the personnel of the service. Many who were inclined to drift along, taking roads of least resistance, discouraged because of low salaries, insufficient to enable them to live decently and respectably, have taken new courage and are now rendering good service. The standard of efficiency has been raised materially because of increased compensation, and this has made it possible to make a material reduction in the number of employees. During the year 534 positions throughout the service were dropped, but the increased school facilities provided in the Southwest made necessary the establishment of 190 new positions, making a net reduction of 344 positions, representing an annual expenditure for salaries of \$284,651. In addition, positions in the Washington office were discontinued carrying a total expenditure for salaries of \$19,810.

**READING CIRCLE WEEK.**—In accordance with past practice, all school employees were required to read certain books which were selected because adapted to aid teachers in their study of subjects chosen for special consideration during the year. The Personality of the Teacher, by Charles McKenny, was selected for the purpose of promoting greater individual efficiency. Health Education in Rural Schools, by J. Mace Andress, was used in connection with the health program for the year. Instructors were encouraged to read other books of special value in relation to their individual needs.

**THE SOUTHWEST.**—Through the generosity of Congress in providing funds for construction purposes in the Southwest, increased capacity has been provided for as many children as it has been possible to enroll, and with the completion of projects now under way, including the conversion of Fort Wingate Military Post into a school to be known as the Charles H. Burke School, with a capacity, when completed, for 750 children, the building period is rapidly nearing an end. It will be necessary to enlarge more of the Pueblo and Hopi day schools and possibly to construct a few new day schools among those tribes as well as to provide funds to construct some buildings at schools already in operation to balance them, but certainly the end of new construction and enlargement is in sight.

More liberal upkeep and maintenance funds are and will be needed for schools to make it possible to operate them in a really efficient manner.

#### PERSONNEL

**RECLASSIFICATION.**—This has been the first year of the operation of adjusted compensation in the field service, as permissible under the classification act, and the results, both as to better feeling among the employees and increased efficiency, have been noticeable. There are still some inequalities in salaries which it is hoped will be eventually adjusted, but generally speaking our field personnel has been materially strengthened by the present classification in that we have been able during the past year to accomplish our work with a considerably reduced force. The number of positions has been reduced by 344, so that we enter the fiscal year 1926 with a field force of 4,932 positions, which is the lowest number authorized in the history of the Indian field service since it has assumed its present magnitude. This has been accomplished by means of consolidations and abolishment of positions, notwithstanding the fact that during the year 1925 it was necessary to establish positions for four new boarding schools and to provide additional employees for increased capacity at several others. It was also necessary to provide employees for increased medical activities and for the new Coolidge Dam, upon which the preliminary work has been commenced. The positions authorized on July 1, 1925, include several for the new Charles H. Burke School necessary in connection with preliminary organization at that place.

#### INDIAN LAND INTERESTS

**ALLOTMENTS.**—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, a total of 1,909 allotments were made and approved to individual Indians embracing lands on various reservations aggregating approximately 595,000 acres as shown in the following table:

Reservation	Number of allotments	Acres
Colorado River, Ariz.	3	30,000
Round Valley, Calif.	1	10,000
Leach Lake, Minn.	1	10,210
Little Lac, Minn.	262	1,875,140
White Earth, Minn.	2	102,050
Fort Belknap, Mont.	1,171	639,065,394
Fallon, Nev.	10	100,000
Walker River, Nev.	2	60,000
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.	3	170,860
Klamath, Oreg.	41	180,000
Umatilla, Oreg.	4	2,571,290
Warm Springs, Oreg.	1	160,000
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	265	41,333,370
Lower Brule, S. Dak.	20	2,210,360
Colville, Wash.	1	120,000
Katlapel, Wash.	91	3,808,170
Quinalt, Wash.	11	380,000
Total	1,909	594,697,474

In addition to the foregoing, 104 allotments were made on the public domain in various States embracing 14,684.67 acres.

**QUINALT ALLOTMENTS.**—In accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court on April 7, 1924 (224 U. S. 406), in the case of *Tommy Payne v. United States of America*, which was a suit brought by an Indian of the Quinalt Reservation to compel this department to allot to him lands containing valuable merchantable timber, preparation has been made for the allotting of all the Indians who are found to be eligible for allotment on the Quinalt Reservation without regard to the value of the timber on their allotment selections. A special appropriation of funds was provided for the work by Congress in the second special deficiency appropriation for the fiscal year 1925, approved on March 4, 1925 (Public 631). On April 15, 1925, Special Allotting Agent Charles E. Roblin was detailed to the Quinalt Reservation to take charge of the surveying and allotting, and Superintendent William B. Sams, of the Taholah Agency, has charge of all cases wherein there is a question as to the eligibility of the applicant, his finding being, of course, subject to review by this office and the department in the event of an appeal therefrom. The special allotting agent has organized a surveying crew, and the work is now progressing in a very satisfactory manner. He reports that to date of June 24, 1924, there have been certified to him the names of 422 Indians who are eligible, and it is estimated that there will be several hundred others who will be found eligible for allotment.

**INDIAN ENROLLMENTS.**—Work on the final roll of the Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wis., was taken up under the provisions of the act of May 10, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 132), and instructions were issued to prepare a roll of the Indians of the Quinalt Reservation, Wash. Neither roll was completed during the year, but the field work on each is far advanced.

The act of June 4, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 376), provides for the making of a final roll of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina upon the approval of the conveyance of their property to the United States. Because of the fact that the conveyance has not been consummated, the preparation of the roll has not been started.

**EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIOD.**—The period of trust was extended by order of the President on allotments made to Indians on the reservations at Bois Fort and Deer Creek, Minn.; Colville and Yakima, Wash.; and Omaha, Nebr. The period of trust was also extended for 10 years on patents issued to the Twenty-Nine Palms and Cabsion Bands of Mission Indians in California.

**LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.**—The policy of the Government has been to give each Indian a tract of land and encourage him to make his living thereon, and at the same time to acquire the arts of civilization. The Indians have accordingly been urged to make homes and to farm their allotments. The surplus lands—those not used—are leased for agricultural purposes not only for the immediate revenue, but for the benefits of cultivation and permanent improvements finally accruing to the Indian owner. During the past year there were over 40,000 farming and grazing leases made for such purposes on about 4,000,000 acres of allotted land. The Indians received therefor, in addition to other benefits, a cash rental of approximately \$5,000,000.

**CALIFORNIA INDIANS.**—Two tracts of land, one containing 1 acre and the other containing 2 acres, together with water rights, were purchased at a total cost of \$3,150 for the relief of homeless Indians in the vicinity of Big Pine, Calif. These purchases are under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Bishop Indian School, and it is estimated that they will supply home sites for nine Indian families convenient to the labor opportunities and school advantages of the town of Big Pine.

**LANDS RESERVED FOR INDIANS.**—Under the act of March 3, 1925, (Public No. 550), 40 acres on the public domain in New Mexico were permanently withdrawn for the use and benefit of certain Navajo Indians. By Executive order of March 18, 1925, approximately three townships on the public domain in Nevada were temporarily withdrawn for the use and benefit of the Indians of the Walker River Reservation. By Executive order of February 27, 1925, 320 acres on the public domain in Arizona were temporarily withdrawn and reserved for use as a camping ground for the pupils of the Indian school at Phoenix.

**TOWNSITES.**—Regulations were approved for the appraisal and sale by public auction of lots within the townsites of Hayes and Lodge Pole on the Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont., as authorized by the act of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. L. 1355). The proceeds of these sales will be credited to the tribal fund of the Fort Belknap Indians.

**RIGHTS OF WAY FOR HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, RAILROADS, ETC.**—New regulations concerning rights of way and easements for various purposes are in course of preparation, in order to conform to recent laws. These rules will include all effective provisions and exclude all obsolete ones.

The policy of cooperation with the local and State highway authorities in connection with the opening of public highways has been continued with the result that many additional miles of road have been authorized. When constructed these roads will be of great benefit to the Indians and to the general public by affording them increased transportation facilities and enhancing the value of their lands.

A notable accomplishment was the settlement of the claims of the Fond du Lac Indians against the United States Railroad Administration for damages resulting from fire alleged to have been caused by the engines of the Great Northern Railway Co. during the period of Government operation. These claims, numbering 245, were for an aggregate amount of \$222,968.77.

#### IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

A number of important items of legislation affecting Indian matters were enacted by the second session of the Sixty-eighth Congress, including the following:

The act of March 3, 1925 (Public, No. 549), authorizing cancellation of restricted fee patents issued to Indians of the Winnebago Reservation, Nebr., and the issuance of trust patents in lieu thereof containing a restriction against alienation for 10 years;

The act of March 3, 1925 (Public, No. 551), authorizing exchanges of Government and privately owned lands on the additions to the

Navajo Reservation in Arizona, established by Executive orders of January 8, 1900, and November 14, 1901;

The act of February 20, 1925 (Public, No. 429), authorizing exchanges of Government and privately owned lands on the Walpai Reservation, Ariz.;

The act of March 3, 1925 (Public, No. 532), authorizing the sale to the city of Los Angeles of certain land purchased for the homeless Indians in California;

The act of February 28, 1925 (Public, No. 503), authorizing an appropriation of \$422,939.01 to compensate Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for timber in connection with the settlement for the Minnesota National Forest;

The act of March 4, 1925 (Public, No. 608), to extend the time of payment for land sold on the ceded part of the Fort Peck Reservation, Mont., and for forfeiture of purchase money and cancellation of entries in certain cases.

**INDIAN CLAIMS.**—Jurisdictional bills authorizing the adjudication of the following Indian claims were enacted during the year, and petitions are being filed by the Indians in the United States Court of Claims:

Ponca Indians in Oklahoma and Nebraska. Act approved January 9, 1925 (Public, No. 312).

Yankton Band of Sioux Indians, South Dakota, for claim to Red Pipestone Quarries. Act approved January 9, 1925 (Public, No. 313).

Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma. Act approved February 7, 1925 (Public, No. 367).

Indians in the State of Washington, west of the Cascade Mountains, except the S'Klallam or Clallam Tribe. Act approved February 12, 1925 (Public, No. 402).

Kansas or Kaw Tribe of Indians. Act approved March 3, 1925 (Public, No. 577).

The act of March 3, 1925 (Public, No. 533), authorized the appropriation of \$400,000 in settlement of the claims against the Government of the S'Klallam or Clallam Tribe of Indians. When this amount shall have been appropriated by Congress prompt steps will be taken to pay out the money per capita to the Indians entitled thereto as provided by the act cited.

#### SUITS FILED IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

Suits were filed during the year in the United States Court of Claims for the adjudication of Indian claims as follows:

Assiniboin Tribe, Oklahoma. Suit filed June 2, 1925.

Delaware Tribe, Oklahoma. Suit filed May 28, 1925.

Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak. Amended petition filed July 31, 1924, reinstating these claims before the Court of Claims.

Indians of the Klamath Reservation, Oreg. Suits filed May 21, 23, and 25, 1925.

Stockbridge Tribe, Wisconsin. Petition filed August 6, 1925.

Yankton Sioux, South Dakota. Suit filed September 30, 1924, for claim to Red Pipestone Quarries.

## INDIAN FARMING AND STOCK RAISING

**FARMING.**—With respect to the adult Indians, the primary object of this service is to assist them in achieving self-support through the use of their land for farming purposes and for livestock. It is, of course, not the intention to make farmers or stockmen out of all the Indians; but where Indians not otherwise gainfully employed have available land suited to these industries, every effort is made to encourage them in the effective use thereof. While detailed figures are not yet available, preliminary reports indicate that there has been a substantial increase during the year in the number of Indians farming and in the acreage cultivated; and also that the Indians are constantly improving their methods and becoming more proficient in the use of modern agricultural equipment and machinery. The following extracts from the reports typify the progress that has been made throughout the service:

"There will be a much larger amount of wheat threshed than for several years. The price will also be good, being higher than last season."

"We have fully 100 per cent gain in farm activity this spring beyond that of prior years. Should there be a seasonable year, our yield will be large."

"Never before in the history of these people have they done so much work. Their crops show it. \* \* \* All crops are in fine condition and the harvest will be immense."

**STOCK RAISING.**—There is comparatively little change in livestock conditions during the year, due principally to the generally unsatisfactory status of the livestock market. Despite this, however, the Indians within the several reservations are taking an active interest in improvement of the grade of their stock and in betterment of conditions generally. This is particularly true in the Southwest, where the Indians have been induced to engage extensively in the sheep-raising industry. On the Mescalero Reservation, where sheep were issued to a large part of the tribe, the Indians who objected to engaging in that industry are now asking that sheep be issued to them. On several of the reservations the incomes of the Indians from that source are contributing largely to their self-support.

There appears to be a prospect of solving the problem of disposing of the worthless horses on the ranges through an arrangement which contemplates using the animals for the manufacture of fertilizer, packing-house products, and other commercial purposes.

The control of contagious diseases among the livestock of the Indians has progressed to such an extent that their stock is comparatively free from such diseases and it has been possible to reduce the force of employees engaged in this activity.

**INDUSTRIAL SURVEY.**—The system of industrial surveys inaugurated several years ago, as mentioned in my last report, has been continued with splendid results. Complete reports are on file from about 60 reservations, and surveys are in progress on 30 additional reservations which will be completed as rapidly as possible. A separate survey is made of each home by the superintendent, accompanied by the farmer, field matron, and physician, complete information being secured relative to the industrial and economic

status of the family, its means, and resources. A picture is also taken of the home, occupants, and surroundings, which is sent to the office with the report showing allotment number, degree of blood, number in family, education, and land holdings of each member, location and description of home, crops raised, available equipment, and a tentative industrial program for the family. The superintendents report that these visits have been the means of developing a closer bond of sympathy and understanding between the Indians and the superintendent and employees.

**FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM.**—Systematic programs have been adopted on many of the reservations setting forth definite objectives to be accomplished each year for a period of five years. This method has brought about material progress among the Indians; and it is expected that programs will be approved for a considerable number of additional reservations during the next year. The program is first made for the reservation as a whole, and then, on the basis of the industrial survey reports, a program is worked out for each separate family. To systematize the work and make it more effective, farm chapters have been organized on many of the reservations, with representative Indians as officers thereof. Competition between the chapters stimulates the work and furnishes an incentive for increased effort along industrial lines. The State agricultural colleges cooperate in every practical way and have placed their facilities at our disposal for the benefit of the Indians.

**HOME BUILDING.**—One of the important objectives of the five-year program is an improved home for each family according to the circumstances of the owner. Where funds are available and the Indian has reached the stage where he is ready for a permanent home, in most localities, he brings in the logs from the mountains to the agency sawmill where the logs are manufactured into lumber for his use. This leaves only the doors, windows, hardware, and roofing to be purchased by the superintendent from available funds, and sold to the Indians on easy terms. Where the Indians have been superstitious about living in a house after a death has occurred therein, the superintendents are gradually obviating this difficulty by having the sick Indian removed from the house to a tent. As time goes on this superstition will be gradually overcome. To encourage the Indians in providing themselves with better homes, the superintendents keep plans and pictures of the completed buildings on exhibit at the agency office and other places. These act as an incentive by showing the Indians just what their homes will look like when completed, and implant in them the desire therefor. Where the Indians have individual funds on deposit under supervision derived from oil and gas royalties, lease rentals, land sales, etc., it is the practice to encourage them to use such funds for the construction of improved homes.

**REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.**—One of the most important factors in the progress made by the Indians within recent years has been the use of reimbursable funds, which comprise two classes, viz, appropriations made by Congress for this specific purpose, and tribal funds authorized by Congress for general support and civilization purposes. The policy is to use tribal funds for this purpose wherever available, and thus leave the reimbursable appropriation for expenditure on the reservations which have no tribal funds, as this ap-

propriation is always insufficient to meet the demands made upon it. The use of this fund is intimately correlated with the five-year program. On this point one superintendent reports:

"As the office is aware, these Indians have had no personal funds for years to speak of and therefore have not been in a position to make payments on these individual accounts, and the fact that they have been able to do so at this time is due to the benefits derived from the first year of the five-year program."

The appropriations from 1914 to 1920 specified June 30, 1925, as the date for the return to the Treasury of expenditures therefrom. The following table shows the status of repayments:

	Repayments	Balance unpaid
Funds due in Treasury June 30, 1925.....	\$1,609,137.31	\$587,610.78
Other funds.....	1,501,377.47	796,921.75
	3,310,514.78	1,387,532.53

These figures obtained from reports for June 30, 1925.  
Five reports not received at date of compilation.

As the use of this fund becomes more generally established among the Indians the percentage of loss, already small, will be gradually reduced from year to year.

**BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS.**—Boys' and girls' club work among the Indians has made excellent progress during the year, and is now established as one of the most important and helpful features of the industrial program. This work was inaugurated in a systematic way about a year ago and at the time of my last annual report there were approximately 400 Indian children enrolled in the clubs. The work has now been introduced in 40 reservations with a total membership of over 1,800 Indian boys and girls, who finance their own projects, which include pig, calf, poultry, sheep, goat, corn, potato, garden, onion, bread, cooking, sewing, nursing, and rope clubs. The club enrollment of 1,800 is exclusive of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, which reports over 2,500 members. Club leaders are now selected from employees of the service, and include teachers, farmers, field matrons, and day-school principals and inspectors, with a few returned Indian students who have developed the necessary qualities of leadership therefor.

A feature of the club work consists of educational trips on a competitive basis to the State short course, encampments, and fairs, and it is hoped to send an Indian demonstration team to the National Club Congress to be held in connection with the Chicago Livestock Show next fall.

To stimulate interest in the club work, a bulletin is issued called the "Indian Boys' and Girls' Club News," containing news and personal items about the work, which is distributed to all club members and other interested persons. The following is a typical extract therefrom:

"Allen Ware, a Kiowa boy who entered a pig at the county fair, took the sweepstakes over all entries and sold his prize pig for \$95. This attracted the attention of the president of the Polard Chitna Association and all Kiowa pig club members were invited to join."

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

Appropriations for road and bridge work on the reservations were available as follows:

ROADS	
Hoopa Valley (reimbursable).....	\$8,000
Red Lake (tribal funds).....	9,000
Mescalero (reimbursable).....	12,000
Wind River (reimbursable).....	10,000

BRIDGES	
Cochiti and San Juan Pueblos (reimbursable).....	\$32,000

Contracts have been let for the Cochiti and San Juan Bridges, after readvertising on the basis of bidders' own designs, with a resultant saving of \$22,500 as compared with the original bids based on designs prepared by the State highway department.

Under decisions of the Comptroller General interpreting a provision of the Federal highway act, the entire cost of that portion of any public highway across tribal and trust-patent allotted Indian land may be paid from the State's apportionment of funds appropriated by the act if the State will agree thereto and if the road is part of the State's approved 7 per cent system. This has given a great impetus to the construction of public roads on Indian reservations, a total of 433.94 miles having been built, at an aggregate expenditure of \$3,592,245.

## OIL AND GAS

Due to the depressed condition of the oil industry generally, caused by overproduction, the low price of crude oil, and unsettled market conditions, leasing activities on Indian reservations were below normal during the greater part of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925. However, the present outlook indicates that the oil industry will be more active during the coming year, due primarily to the unparalleled consumption of gasoline and the greatly increased demand for other petroleum products, which will naturally increase the price of crude oil and thus create a greater incentive for its production.

While the production from Indian leases was almost as great as last year, the number of acres leased and the amount of revenue received were considerably less. The falling off in the amount of revenue received was largely due to a decrease in the amount of bonus received from the sale of Osage leases. Notwithstanding these adverse conditions, a very favorable showing was made, as is evidenced by the fact that 146,147 acres were leased for oil and gas mining purposes. The gross oil production for the year was approximately 48,138,278 barrels, and the revenue received by Indians from existing leases approximated \$16,939,697.

In the Osage Reservation alone there were at the end of the year 475,769 acres under lease for oil-mining purposes, of which there were 9,357 producing wells, with a total oil production of 33,662,179 barrels for the year, from which the Osage Indians received a revenue of \$12,141,620. Under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes there were 806,173 acres under lease, upon which there were 7,047 producing wells, with a total oil production

of 13,532,857 barrels for the year, from which the Indians received a revenue of \$4,214,100.

During the year six wells were completed on leases located on the Navajo treaty reservation, four of which are producing. There are now 14 producing wells on the reservation, the oil from which is of a very high grade and contains a large gasoline content. A deep test well is being drilled on the Rattlesnake structure for the purpose of testing out the sands in the lower horizons. The Midwest Refining Co. has laid a 3-inch pipe line from its lease on the Hogback structure to Farmington, N. Mex., a distance of 20.1 miles. The Santa Fe Co. has laid a 2-inch pipe line from its lease on the Rattlesnake structure to connect with the west end of the Midwest Refining Co.'s Hogback line, a distance of about 14 miles. The United Oil Co. has built a small refinery at Farmington, N. Mex., which will take care of at least part of the production from the Rattlesnake structure. Based on the report and recommendation of the Bureau of Mines the department on April 25, 1925, approved, as a price basis for computing royalties, a differential of 60 cents per barrel above the mid-continent price for 36-38.9 gravity oil produced on the Hogback structure and a differential of 45 cents for oil produced on the Rattlesnake structure.

On May 18, 1925, a hearing was held with representatives of Osage operators with regard to revoking the order of May 9, 1923, which permitted lessees to hold their leases without drilling upon payment of an annual rental of \$1 per acre, and the superintendent was advised by letter approved June 4, 1924, that the order would not be changed so far as existing leases were concerned, but that advertisements of lands offered thereafter should indicate that at least one well be drilled within 12 months from date of approval, as provided in the lease.

During the period of overproduction and low prices several oil companies operating in the Osage Reservation were granted permission to remove from the reservation oil produced from their leases and to store the same. When the oil which had been run to storage was sold a question arose whether the royalty settlements should be made on the basis of the price prevailing on the day of removal of the oil from the reservation for storage or the price received on the day of sale. The matter was presented to the department for consideration and the solicitor on January 31, 1925, held that settlement should be made on the basis of the price prevailing on the date of removal, provided it be removed before the sale thereof, unless a different basis of settlement be stipulated in an agreement executed by the parties to the lease with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

On July 23, 1924, the department prescribed new regulations under section 3 of the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L. 795), as amended by the act of May 20, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 244), to govern the leasing of tribal Indian lands for mining purposes. These regulations provide that oil and gas leases on tribal lands shall be sold at public auction to the highest responsible bidder in tracts not exceeding 640 acres: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion may offer at public auction an exploratory lease for any number of acres not exceeding 4,800 on structures where there is no lease; also that the 10-year term of existing tribal oil and gas

leases may, with the consent of the tribal council speaking for and on behalf of the Indians, be extended for as long a time as oil or gas is found in paying quantities. A new lease form for use in leasing restricted allotted Indian lands for oil and gas mining purposes was promulgated May 1, 1925. New regulations have been prescribed to govern the leasing of restricted Indian lands for mining purposes, but have not as yet been printed. These regulations, in accordance with the present policy of the department, provide that all oil and gas leases on such lands shall be offered at public auction. The requirement contained in the old regulations to the effect that a filing fee of \$6 shall be collected in connection with each lease or assignment is omitted from the new regulations.

#### INDIAN EMPLOYMENT

It has not been an easy task to lead the Indian rapidly toward individual enterprise, but he has learned that his undivided initiative is indispensable to the highest service that he can render to himself or to his race. Evidences of this lesson appear not only in his growing tendency toward settled family life, with the convenience and comforts of a permanent home, but in the ambition of the younger element to find employment in the miscellaneous activities of modern affairs.

The encouragement of adult heads of families in the essentials of individual prosperity is having promising results through our five-year program on many reservations, and the Government schools are chiefly instrumental in the vocational guidance of Indian students. Through industrial training the boys and girls are acquiring interest and skill in the occupations of white people and are becoming eager to participate in them. The curricula of the schools offers a many-sided experience in gardening, poultry, dairying, crop production, farm mechanics, and other trades. The training in domestic science under the direction of the school mothers and teachers of home economics gives the girls proficiency in a wide range of household duties. Instruction in many of the larger schools is supplemented by vacation employment of the older pupils, termed "outing service," where they gain experience in the varied activities of white communities, make friends, and are encouraged by a new environment to become efficient in the opportunities presented for remunerative work. These students are adequately paid and many of the more ambitious remain in their outing homes throughout the year attending high school with their patron's children. Their earnings reach approximately \$125,000 a year.

During the past year the employment of student labor was unusually large. The lighter work of thinning and hoeing sugar beets affords vacation service for many of the small boys, and combines with good wages invigorating health benefits attending a climatic change. The following excerpt from a letter addressed by the vice president of the Garden City Co., Kansas, to the supervisor of Indian employment is suggestive of the results:

"The last of the 230 Indians who were furnished by you for work in the Garden City beet fields have been returned to their various schools and reservations. We are writing you this letter—a word of praise for the boys, and your department as a whole—because of

the splendid work they performed during the two months they were here. For your information not one word of complaint was received against their work from over 200 growers for whom they performed labor."

Indians are an increasing factor in the constructive development of the West, where they are employed not only as day laborers in cotton fields, mines, and on railroad, irrigation, and other construction, but are filling responsible posts in business and professional lines. The fleet of trucks started in 1924 has recently been doubled and passenger facilities, with information concerning available employment, are placed on various reservations for transporting workers to different points at a minimum charge. Headquarters for the trucks in charge of the employment official have been established at a central point, with reconditioning shops which will constitute an automobile school for Indians, where they may learn practical repair work, driving, and handling of motor-driven vehicles.

#### PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION ACTIVITIES

Perplexing economic problems confronting the farmers, particularly the irrigationists, are resulting in concentrated thought and effort being given to the complete scope of the irrigation subject to permit of a more successful program to include not only those problems dealing with the construction features of irrigation systems but to provide comfortable homes and make successful farmers of our Indians.

Congress in the enabling act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 475), authorizing the construction of the Coolidge Dam across the canyon of the Gila River near San Carlos, Ariz., for the purpose of providing irrigation for lands allotted to the Pima Indians and for irrigation of such other lands in public and private ownership as may be feasibly irrigated from the waters impounded by the dam, imposed obligations not previously contained in legislation applying to the reclamation of Indian lands with a view of taking advantage of past experience along these lines.

On deferred payments an interest charge of 4 per cent per annum is made and no money can be expended on account of any lands in private ownership coming within the project until appropriate repayment contracts covering such lands shall have been executed with a district organized under State law, confirmed by decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, the form of such contract to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Individual holdings within the project are restricted to 160 acres with a view to making the project economically sound.

The interior appropriation act for the fiscal year 1926 made immediately available \$450,000 for beginning work provided for in the act of June 7, 1924. The provisions of the basic act, as above indicated, are numerous, and in addition to the foregoing it is necessary to perfect and negotiate a basic contract with the board of governors of the Florence-Casa Grande project, after which the individual landowners' signatures thereto must be secured. This is due to the fact that the department now has contracts covering the distribution of the natural flow of the Gila River to 27,000 acres of private lands,

and it is essential and desirable that such lands be designated as coming within the San Carlos project. It is necessary to ascertain the lands in public and private ownership best entitled to be brought within the project and to perfect the plans for the definition of the project so that it may be approved by the Secretary of the Interior to enable the carrying out of the mandate of Congress.

Arrangement, if possible, also must be made for the relocation of approximately 12 miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co.'s tracks by agreement; or if this be not possible, by starting condemnation proceedings therefor. The engineering features of the project preliminary to construction have been carried on, and under date of June 17, 1925, a board of consulting engineers was appointed to supervise plans and specifications for this structure. Prior thereto on May 10, 1925, there was appointed a board to appraise the various rights of the Apache Indians on the San Carlos Reservation that will be affected by construction of the reservoir. The preliminary work of this project is progressing as rapidly as can be expected in view of the various requirements imposed by the act authorizing the project. The legal work has been placed in the hands of Mr. John F. Truesdell, who is familiar with conditions on the ground and with the Indians' problems. The Department of Justice is handling the suit for the adjudication of the water rights of the natural flow of the Gila River. A tentative form of bill has been drafted and no doubt suit will be instituted in the near future for the settlement of the water rights of the Indians and the white water users along this stream. The outlook, in view of these conditions, is indeed promising for these Indians. They are of a peaceful nature, agriculturists for generations and, with an adequate supply of water to enable the proper cultivation of their lands, will undoubtedly be a self-sustaining people.

The diversion dam with bridge superstructure across the Gila River at Sacaton, Ariz., was reported on June 16 of this year to be approximately complete. This dam was constructed for the benefit of the Indians at a cost approximating \$700,000. In addition to the construction of this dam, work on the construction of the Florence-Casa Grande Canal has been continued.

The drainage system at the Pueblo Isleta, commenced in 1923, has been completed at an approximate cost of \$45,000. Approximately 3,500 acres of agricultural land have been reclaimed by this work at an average cost of about \$14.40 an acre. The drainage project is functioning even better than was expected, and it is believed that the results show greater success than anticipated in teaching these Indians and those of the other pueblos along the Rio Grande the value of reclaiming their water-logged lands by this method.

Work was continued on water development by drilling of wells to increase the supply for irrigation, domestic, and stock purposes on the Navajo and Hopi Reservations in Arizona and New Mexico. The sum of \$45,000 was available for this purpose. The benefits of this work were particularly felt during the past year which was an exceptionally dry one in that section of the country. A similar appropriation is available for continuation of this work during next year.

The difficulties experienced in the past in obtaining adequate water supply for the Indians on the Walker River Reservation in Nevada

have not yet been obviated. The Department of Justice has in contemplation the filing of a suit for the adjudication of the waters of the Walker River, from which the Indians obtain their water supply for irrigation. These Indians' crops suffered severely owing to insufficient water flowing down the river to their canals during the past season, and the Indians were more or less discouraged from this loss. The success of their agriculture depends largely upon the outcome of the proposed litigation.

Contracts were let for carrying on part of the rehabilitation program on the Fort Hall project in Idaho. In addition to the work being accomplished by contractors, very satisfactory progress has been made by our regular force in continuing such construction as could be accomplished with our available equipment. The Bureau of Reclamation made payment in the sum of \$700,000, as provided in the act approved May 9, 1924, for that area of the Fort Hall Bottoms which will be inundated by the construction of the American Falls Reservoir as part of the Minidoka project. Of this sum, \$600,000 was deposited in the Treasury for the benefit of the Indians, and draws 4 per cent interest. The other \$100,000 was expended for enlarging the main Fort Hall Canal to sufficient additional capacity to provide carrying facilities for the irrigation of the Michaud Flats, a unit of the Fort Hall project which has not yet been developed. It is contemplated to complete during the next fiscal year the rehabilitation program on the project, thereby making adequate irrigation facilities for the irrigation of some 52,000 acres of land which is considered to be as fine agricultural land as any in the State of Idaho.

Construction work was continued on the Flathead project, in addition to the operation and maintenance work. Considerable dissatisfaction has been evidenced by the farmers of this project, because it has not been completed earlier. The ultimate irrigable area of the project approximates 125,000 acres.

The Camas Unit of the project, at least in part, has a doubtful soil quality. The Bureau of Soils of the Department of Agriculture has assigned one of its men to make a soil survey of this unit, and a report on this survey, when received, will be of material benefit in coping with the difficulties arising.

Slight increases in the cultivated areas on the Blackfeet and Fort Peck projects have been made since the placing of the administration of these projects under this bureau. The indications are even more encouraging for the future.

Final report by the commissioners of the LeClair-Riverton Irrigation District was filed in the district court of Fremont County, Wyo., on February 9, 1924, thus completing the final organization of the district. This district, in pursuance of tripartite agreement between the United States Government, the Riverton Ditch Co., and the district approved by the department August 2, 1924, is operating, in addition to the Riverton Ditch Co.'s works, the Government's irrigation works constructed for the benefit of the Indians on the ceded part of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming. Under this agreement the Government is to pay its proportionate share of the cost of operating the system. Construction work on the diminished part of this reservation has been continued to enable the proper irrigation of the lands within the project. Considerable work of re-

placing old wooden structures, no longer serviceable, with permanent concrete structures has been done. In addition to this the regular work of operating and maintaining the system has been prosecuted.

Construction work of that part of the Satus Unit of the Wapato project, Yakima Reservation, Wash., to be irrigated by gravity from the drainage water from the Wapato project, was carried on, thus assuring the conservation of this drainage water for the lands of the unit. Prior to progress of this work considerable concern had been evidenced that possibly this drainage water would be lost as it flows down to lands in private ownership and might thus be appropriated by others unless steps were taken to enable its being placed to beneficial use on the reservation lands. The possibility of the loss of this water has accordingly been avoided and the lands susceptible of irrigation from this gravity flow can now be irrigated at very small cost.

There has been considerable agitation for the completion of the Wapato Unit of the project on this reservation by the installation of pumping and power machinery. It is estimated that the cost of installing the unit will be \$520,000. When the installation shall have been accomplished the unit will be complete and will then serve 120,000 acres of excellent farm land.

On the Uintah irrigation project, Utah, there are 18 separate headings complicating its operation. Some of the canals and laterals of the project are jointly used by canal and irrigation companies. With a view to facilitating operation, forms of agreements with the Dry Gulch Irrigation Co. were approved February 10, 1925. It is to be hoped that the carrying out of the provisions of these agreements will result in more successful operation of the irrigation works.

On the Crow project in Montana curtailment of construction work, consisting primarily of replacing wooden structures with permanent ones, was effected with an approximate saving in the appropriation of \$87,000 without impairing the operation thereof.

It is also gratifying to note that a saving of \$1,860 per annum has been made in irrigation district No. 1 by the removal of the district office from rented quarters to the Federal building at Yakima.

In addition to the various activities herein enumerated some 150 projects, many of which are small in character, have been operated and maintained during the past year. The total area of irrigable lands under constructed works on Indian projects approximates 636,000 acres, with an ultimate area approximating 1,870,000 acres. The estimated value of the crops raised on these projects for the past year is \$23,000,000. In construction work on these projects to June 30, 1924, there had been expended approximately \$24,000,000, with an additional expenditure approximating \$6,660,000 for operation of constructed works on these projects.

Originally the costs of these Indian projects were considered gratuitous or were payable out of tribal funds. By this latter method of payment the Government advanced funds for the construction of the irrigation works on the diminished parts of the reservations and was to receive its reimbursement from the sale of the lands of the ceded portion of the reservations. By the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L. 583), however, a change was made in

this method of payment by converting these gratuities into reimbursable expenditures. This law is applicable to Indian irrigation projects except in a few cases where specific law applies.

By the act of February 14, 1920 (41 Stat L. 408), the Secretary of the Interior was directed to begin collection of irrigation charges under authority provided for in the act of August 1, 1914, and in pursuance thereto regulations were promulgated for the levying of assessments of irrigation charges on a per acre basis. In most instances the Indians are not financially able to pay the charges, with the result that the amount collected has been comparatively small.

On the larger projects, the principal ones of which are those on the Yakima and Colville Reservations in Washington, the Klamath Reservation in Oregon, the Blackfeet, Fort Peck, Flathead, Fort Belknap, and Crow Reservations in Montana, the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, the Southern Ute Reservation in Colorado, the Pima Reservation in Arizona, the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, and the Uintah Reservation in Utah, white interests have purchased through Government sale allotments of deceased Indians and are now cultivating their holdings under the respective projects. Assessments are made against the white interests on a per acre basis and every effort is made for collection of the amounts owing. These interests also have suffered financial losses and in many instances have not been able to pay the charges when due. Advantage was accordingly taken by many of them of the relief legislation of May 9, 1924, authorizing the granting of extension of time in which to pay irrigation assessments. The collections on these projects June 30, 1924, on behalf of operation and maintenance charges total \$1,787,718.67; with an additional collection on behalf of construction of \$369,758.51, with other miscellaneous collections, bringing the grand total to \$2,264,859.15.

The beginning of the irrigation season during the calendar year of 1925 indicates that better financial conditions exist among the white water users, as practically no requests have been forwarded to the office asking for additional time in which to pay the obligations to the Government, and it has also been noted that few complaints relative to the management of the projects have been filed; these conditions are indeed gratifying. Much confusion exists due to lack of uniformity of laws applying to Indians' irrigation projects. This is particularly true with reference to collections. On 11 of the projects unpaid charges are a lien against the land, which protects the Government's interests. In order to afford proper protection, it is desirable that a lien be created against lands under all Indian projects to assure repayment of the expenditures.

#### LAW AND ORDER

**INDIAN OFFENSES AND CUSTOMS.**—Indians within reservations are punishable in the Federal courts for the seven major crimes specifically mentioned in section 828 of the United States Criminal Code of 1910. For many other offenses made punishable in general by State laws, Indians are, as a rule, exempt from punishment by reason of the provisions of sections 2145 and 2146, United States Revised Statutes. Existing regulations, or means of enforcing same are in-

adequate to deal with the situation satisfactorily. In a great many cases there is little reason for recognizing "Indian custom" to defeat the maintenance of well-recognized law and order. The majority of the worst offenders are not the real old or ignorant Indians, but the younger classes, who know better, but who also know that the laws are inadequate to punish them.

By the act of June 2, 1924, all Indians who were not already citizens are made such, and it is believed that with few exceptions they should be made subject to the penal laws applicable to all other citizens. Sections 328 and 329 of the Federal penal code should be enlarged to provide for most cases of crime or offenses committed by Indians within Indian reservations.

**SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.**—While the appropriation has been decreased again for the current fiscal year, and operations will therefore necessarily be curtailed, good results have been secured. In addition to the law violators actually caught and prosecuted, the activities of the officers have prevented many Indians from being made the victims of those who are criminal enough to debauch them. Much assistance and cooperation is secured from the officers of the Federal Prohibition Director's force, United States marshals and deputies, etc., and from many State officers, such as sheriffs and their deputies, city police, etc. The problem of keeping intoxicating liquors from Indians is still acute, however, and the work is exceedingly hard and hazardous, two of our comparatively small force having been shot to death during the year by criminals engaged in violation of the liquor laws.

**PEYOTE.**—Reports continue to come in relative to the evil influences of peyote and the crafty schemes of those promoting its sale and use. A Federal law is needed to prohibit or curb its use and sale. Bills heretofore introduced have failed of passage.

**MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.**—Indians are more and more adopting the general practice of civilization in marrying in accordance with the laws of the State in which they reside. The old form of "Indian-custom marriage" is not so frequently utilized by Indians who desire to assume the relationship of husband and wife, and where such relationship was entered into by Indian custom they are usually willing to conform to the State law upon request of the superintendent. There are some who, not desiring to take up the marriage relationship in good faith, fall back on the "Indian-custom marriage" and "Indian-custom divorce" to protect them in their licentiousness. On most of the Indian reservations at least it is believed that the Indians are sufficiently well advanced to justify an act of Congress requiring Indians to comply with the State laws in the matter of marriage and divorce. Such law, of course, would not be retroactive, but would provide for legal procedure after the date fixed by the act.

**PENSION OF INDIAN SCOUTS.**—Many old Indian warriors who rendered faithful service to Uncle Sam in the years gone by have been rewarded by the granting of pensions to assist them in meeting their needs in their old age. At the same time it is to be regretted that others who have lost their discharges and are unable to give the name by which they were enrolled in the Army have been unable, therefore, to secure their pension. A technical construction of law pre-

vents the United States Indian Superintendent in charge of these old scouts from securing a copy of the roster for the purpose of identification through a study of the names and the questioning of the Indians through an interpreter.

**FISH WITHIN RESERVATIONS.**—During the year this bureau has cooperated with the United States Fish Commission in the restocking of many of the Indian-reservation streams and lakes with fish for the benefit of the Indians and the general public. On a number of Indian reservations fish forms an important part of the subsistence of the Indians. On a few commercial fishing reaches considerable proportions and brings large receipts to the individual fishermen and to the tribe.

#### FORESTRY

Extensive sales having been made on a number of reservations during recent years, it has been the policy during the past year to restrict offerings of timber except where the economic interests of a particular tribe of Indians clearly demanded its sale, or conditions were peculiarly favorable for a sale at advantageous prices. Thus, on the Klamath Reservation in Oregon only three small tracts were offered, namely, the Big Spring, the Cherry Creek, and the Kawutukan Bend Units. The prices received for yellow pine on these respective units were \$8.38, \$6.11, and \$5.07 per thousand feet. For small units of medium quality these were considered exceptionally high prices. About 20,000,000 feet of yellow pine lying south of the Navajo River within the Jicarilla Reservation in New Mexico, was sold at \$3.60. Sales from individual allotments were made on various reservations at satisfactory prices.

The total amount of timber cut under contract from Indian lands during the fiscal year 1925 was 400,000,000 feet and the total stumpage value of such timber was \$1,858,000. The net proceeds of such sales are placed to the credit of the various tribes or of the individual owning allotments from which the timber is cut, and are then available for purposes beneficial to the Indians. The funds thus derived have done much to improve living conditions among the Indians and to afford them capital as a foundation for economic success.

The winter of 1923-24 and the spring and summer of 1924 marked a period of exceptionally light precipitation throughout the Cascade and Rocky regions. For instance, at the Warm Springs Agency in Oregon the precipitation between January 1, 1924, and September 20, 1924, was only 1½ inches. Anticipating an exceptionally dangerous fire season special preparations were made in April, 1924, and through constant vigilance and effective organization the damage from forest fires on Indian lands was held at a low figure. The funds expended in the establishment of lookout stations and strategic telephonic connections will not be fully effective without a force of men trained and properly stationed for the prompt suppression of incipient conflagrations.

On October 5, 1924, the large sawmill that had been operated on the Menominee Indian Reservation since 1908 was burned. This resulted in a substantial loss, especially on account of the almost com-

plete cessation of logging and milling operations during the remainder of the fiscal year 1925. However, \$186,460.24 was collected as insurance on the property burned and an act approved March 4, 1925 (43 Stat. L. 1330), appropriated \$275,000 for the rebuilding of the mill. The construction of a modern reinforced concrete mill is now in progress and it is expected that milling operations will be resumed in the spring of 1926.

Under authority of an appropriation contained in the Interior appropriation act for the fiscal year 1925 a single-band sawmill has been constructed at Redby, Minn., on the Red Lake Indian Reservation, and during the sawing season of 1925 over 4,000,000 feet of pine timber will be manufactured at this mill. It is hoped that an enterprise may be developed at Redby that will not only afford employment for a large number of Red Lake Indians but will return a substantial profit on a commercial basis.

The Interior appropriation act for 1925 also contains an item of \$25,000 for the construction of telephone lines from the nearest railroad points to the agencies at Seljs and Keams Canon in Arizona. The construction of these two telephone lines, each about 75 miles in length, was completed early in June, 1925. Standard equipment was used and the long-desired means of communication with the outside world will assist materially in the carrying on of the work at these two agencies. Steps have also been taken for establishment of telephonic communication with the Havasupai Agency and for rebuilding, on a standard basis, of lines to the Navajo and the Western Navajo Agencies in Arizona.

#### PUEBLO LANDS BOARD

The act of Congress, approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stats. L. 696), provides for the creation of a board, to be known as the "Pueblo Lands Board," to be composed of three persons—one as the representative of the President, the other two as representatives of the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General. The duties of this board consist in adjusting and quieting title to Pueblo lands in New Mexico between settlers and the Pueblo Indians. Mr. Roberts Walker was appointed as the President's representative, Mr. H. J. Hagerman and Mr. Charles H. Jennings to represent the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General, respectively. The board has effected an organization and is now actively employed in its field duties at Santa Fe, N. Mex. The expenses of the board are provided for in two special appropriations (43 Stats. L. 756 and 1028), amounting in the aggregate to \$58,500.

**NEW YORK INDIAN CLAIMS.**—Some of the tribes of the Six Nations Indians of New York, claiming that the sale of certain of their lands to the State of New York was illegal, are seeking to recover large sums of money from the State. It has been reported that attorneys or other representatives of the claimants have assessed members of these tribes in New York and individual Indians in Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Canada, and elsewhere, in sums as much as \$25 per capita for the purpose of obtaining funds with which to institute suit; and that unless the assessments were paid the names of the Indians

approached would be stricken from the tribal rolls. The Indians so assessed have been advised against contributing money for such purposes, and through information received from the Attorney General of New York, that the State would not recognize any such claims as valid and has offered no sum of money in settlement. There is now pending in the United States Supreme Court the case of United States of America ex rel. Walter S. Kennedy and Sylvester J. Pierce v. William F. Waldo et al., No. 509. This case was the result of action taken by the New York tribal Indian authorities to dispossess certain Indian heirs of certain reservation lands, which action was held illegal by decision of the State court, and the matter was then appealed to the United States Supreme Court. It is believed that the decision when rendered will settle the question of the jurisdiction of the so-called Indians' Peacemakers' Court and of the State courts, as well as the larger question of State and Federal jurisdiction over these Indians and their internal affairs.

#### PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES

Under contracts for the year entered into in the spring of 1924, and later for subsequent purchases, prices generally remained firm, some staple commodities weakening in the last few months of the year, others maintaining a higher level. Interest in our requirements continued unabated and competition was keen. Supplies of standard quality were purchased and careful inspection by competent employees and others was made before deliveries were accepted, with the result that with but few exceptions favorable comment from field officers has been received. Of especial importance is the fact that all units of the service were kept amply supplied with fuel. Surplus supplies of other governmental branches have been utilized when obtainable on an economical basis. The need is urgent for a simplification of the statutory requirements regarding the procurement, execution, and disposition of supply contracts. Under existing law concerning this matter long delays in the procurement of all essential supplies for the field units are unavoidable and obviously detrimental to sound economic business administration.

#### HEIRSHIP AND PROBATE

Under the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L. 855, 856), as amended by the act of February 14, 1918 (37 Stat. L. 678), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to determine the heirs of deceased Indians and to consider their wills, and either approve or disapprove the same as justified. This work has progressed satisfactorily. At the present time there are 12 examiners of inheritance employed in the field, with necessary clerical assistants, whose duty it is to prepare the cases for departmental action, in accordance with formal regulations approved by the department June 19, 1923.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, 1,695 heirship cases were settled and 206 wills disposed of, and final disposition was made of 2,250 miscellaneous probate cases for the Indians. Fees in the amount of \$81,994.00 for determination of heirship cases were earned,

and there was earned \$10,500 as fees for the approval of wills, making a total of \$72,494.00. In addition, 378 probate cases were determined in which no fees could be charged, the appraised value being less than \$250. There was collected the sum of \$68,111.59 as fees, a graduated fee ranging from \$20 to \$75 being charged for probating the estates; the money collected is turned into the Federal Treasury.

#### QUAPAW LEAD AND ZINC MINING LANDS

The leasing of Quapaw Indian restricted allotted lands in Oklahoma for lead and zinc mining purposes is governed by the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1921, and departmental regulations thereunder. At the present time there are 58 lead and zinc mining leases in force covering approximately 7,050 acres of land, and on this acreage there are 49 subleases covering 2,460 acres. There are 106 mines and mills on the restricted lands, 95 of which are producing. During the past year the mines on the restricted Quapaw Indian lands produced 259,432.28 tons of lead and zinc concentrates, which sold for \$15,135,569.23.

The royalties received at the Quapaw Indian Agency during the year for the benefit of the Indian owners of the land aggregated \$1,257,119.16, an amount equal to approximately 8½ per cent of the gross sales of the concentrates. The mines on the restricted Indian lands of the Quapaw Agency supplied approximately 20 per cent of the zinc and 8 per cent of the lead produced in the United States.

In the new leases made during the year increased royalty rates for the Indian owners of the land were obtained and the proper mining development of the land was provided for. The leasing of additional acreage is under consideration. Through the cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of Mines technical data and valuable information has been obtained relating to mineral development, mining operations, and mining improvements on the Quapaw lands, which has materially aided the Indian Office in determining the terms and conditions upon which leases should be made, and the requirements for the proper mining developments.

#### THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES IN OKLAHOMA

Further progress has been made during the year 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 \$11,143,241.28, in the Creek Nation at \$128,134.48, and in the Seminole Nation at \$30,000. A few tracts of Cherokee tribal land have not yet been disposed of. There remains to be collected on tribal property heretofore sold a total of \$1,151,502.61.

There are approximately 17,000 Indians of the restricted class, and careful consideration is being given to the proper administration of their affairs, and especially in regard to the education of the children of school age, the removal of restrictions from the Indians who are competent to manage their own affairs, the conservation of the lands and funds of those remaining in the restricted class, the sale of land under Government supervision, and the disbursement of

the proceeds in improving Indian homes, the leasing of the restricted lands for oil and gas and agricultural purposes, and the collection and disbursement of the rentals and royalties.

The reports from the field are to the effect that there is a decided improvement manifested on the Indian farms in the way of increasing production and raising more and better livestock.

Effective cooperation between the field officers of the Indian Service and county representatives in agricultural matters was had during the year, which resulted in benefit to the Indian farmers.

Under the supervision of the field force there was expended during this fiscal year the sum of \$3,774,691.59 of individual Indian money for maintenance, farms, buildings, livestock, and equipment. During the year restrictions were unconditionally removed from the lands of 273 Indians and 80,001.36 acres of restricted individual Indian lands were leased for oil and gas mining purposes, the gross oil production for the year being 13,532,856.81 barrels. The total income from oil and gas was as follows:

Bonus received for leases.....	\$247, 239. 50
Royalty on oil and gas production.....	3, 116, 870. 21
Advance royalty and rental.....	849, 970. 30
Total.....	4, 214, 100. 81

During the year the cashier for the Five Civilized Tribes has handled a total of \$32,242,673.81, including receipts and disbursements of all classes of funds. There was credited to the individual Indian accounts the sum of \$7,379,551.06.

On June 30, 1925, the balance of individual Indian moneys on hand amounted to \$13,182,949.08.

The very important work of our probate attorneys conducted in that part of Oklahoma formerly the Indian Territory has continued with beneficial results to the restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes and Quapaw Agency. These attorneys have been the means of preventing much wasteful extravagance by their careful supervision of probate cases, checking reports of guardians and investigations of abuses complained of. They have carefully guarded the interests, especially of those Indians who, for want of education, lack of business experience, or because of age or other conditions, are unable to properly protect themselves in matters affecting their property.

The Indians freely consult these attorneys in matters relating to guardianship administration of estates, transactions of various kinds concerning inherited and restricted property, and in regard to the conservation and use of their restricted lands and funds.

In view of the investigation made and information obtained as to the manner in which the estates of Indians were being handled by guardians and administrators under State jurisdiction, an effort was made to obtain legislation with a view of restoring to the Secretary of the Interior the exclusive jurisdiction and control of the funds, lands, and other property of the restricted Indians. The matter is still under consideration with a view of recommending to Congress legislation for the better protection of the property and interests of the restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes.

## CONCLUSION

In concluding this report I wish to express sincere appreciation of the loyalty and faithfulness of the employees of the Indian Service and the helpful assistance rendered by individuals, missionaries, churches, and organizations working for the benefit of Indians generally, and to acknowledge with gratitude your unfailing cooperation and support.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. BURKE,  
*Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1925

(Figures compiled from reports of Indian agency superintendents, supplemented by 1920 census where no Indian representative is located)

Grand total.....	349,595
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,508
By blood.....	75,519
By intermarriage.....	2,482
Freedmen.....	23,495
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	248,086

INDIAN POPULATION, BY STATES

Alabama.....	405	Nebraska.....	2,620
Arizona.....	43,950	Nevada.....	6,130
Arkansas.....	106	New Hampshire.....	44
California.....	18,512	New Jersey.....	99
Colorado.....	722	New Mexico.....	27,451
Connecticut.....	159	New York.....	6,135
Delaware.....	37	North Carolina.....	11,929
District of Columbia.....	2	North Dakota.....	9,911
Florida.....	476	Ohio.....	152
Georgia.....	125	Oklahoma.....	120,153
Idaho.....	3,063	Oregon.....	5,593
Illinois.....	191	Pennsylvania.....	358
Indiana.....	123	Rhode Island.....	304
Iowa.....	363	South Carolina.....	105
Kansas.....	1,522	South Dakota.....	21,241
Kentucky.....	57	Tennessee.....	66
Louisiana.....	1,666	Texas.....	2,110
Maine.....	859	Utah.....	1,172
Maryland.....	32	Vermont.....	24
Massachusetts.....	650	Virginia.....	622
Michigan.....	7,599	Washington.....	11,693
Minnesota.....	14,300	West Virginia.....	7
Mississippi.....	1,159	Wisconsin.....	11,268
Missouri.....	13,171	Wyoming.....	1,858
Montana.....	13,142		

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Mixed Blood	
						More than half	Less than half
Total population.....	349,595	175,639	174,055	116,842	232,753	175,100	111,063
Alabama (not under agent).....	405						
Arizona.....	43,950	22,491	21,458	21,098	21,952	43,641	141
Camp Verde (Tonto-Apache).....	450	247	219	250	246	486	8
Colorado River.....	1,134	629	505	429	708	1,000	73
Mohave (Colorado River Reservation).....	368	217	181	159	239	368	
Mohave (Fort Mohave Reservation).....	494	284	210	187	337	473	8
Chemehuevi.....	242	128	114	113	129	149	65
Fort Apache (White Mountain Apache).....	2,602	1,322	1,280	1,293	1,369	2,662	20
Havasupai.....	184	97	87	79	105	184	20
Hopi Agency.....	5,006	2,667	2,319	2,401	2,605	5,006	
Hopi.....	2,100	1,115	985	995	1,105	2,100	
Tewa.....	276	160	116	137	139	276	
Navajo.....	2,630	1,412	1,218	1,269	1,301	2,630	
Kalbab.....	511	258	253	230	281	511	
Kalbab (Palute).....	94	54	40	43	51	94	
Shilwits (Palute).....	83	41	42	40	43	83	
Goshute (Goshute).....	166	84	82	81	85	166	
Warm Creek (W. C.).....	5	3	2	3	2	5	
Skull Valley (S. K.).....	46	22	24	24	22	46	
Cedar City Palute.....	33	14	19	12	21	33	
Indian Peaks.....	21	9	12	14	17	21	
Koesharem (Pahvant).....	36	18	18	15	31	36	
Kanosh (Pahvant).....	27	13	14	8	19	27	

(Explanatory notes at end of table)

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1925—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Mixed blood	
						Full blood	More than half
Arizona—Continued.....							
Leupp-Navajo.....	1,153	616	567	1,680	1,593	1,183	
Navajo.....	11,280	5,365	5,915	7,013	4,267	11,240	40
Pima-Olla River Reservation.....	3,691	2,922	2,769	2,354	3,337	5,691	
Pima.....	4,310	2,221	2,068	1,731	2,588	4,319	
Papago.....	238	148	120	71	167	268	
Nomsalle.....	1,104	553	551	552	552	1,103	
Salt River.....	1,300	698	602	582	718	1,300	
Pima-Maricopa.....	1,094	584	510	510	578	1,094	
Mohave-Apache.....	206	114	92	72	140	206	
San Carlos (Apache).....	2,533	1,328	1,205	1,051	1,482	2,463	70
Sells (Papagoes).....	4,731	2,111	2,317	1,719	2,982	4,731	
Truston Canon.....	156	22	22	203	253	446	10
Western Navajo.....	6,843	3,676	3,167	3,684	3,159	6,838	5
Navajo.....	6,600	3,400	3,000	3,500	3,000	6,496	2
Hopi.....	343	176	167	184	159	342	3
Arkansas, not under agent.....	109						
California.....	18,812	9,555	9,257	5,030	13,782	10,395	4,530
Hishop.....	1,489	721	765	585	904	1,341	133
Palute.....	1,293	612	653	485	780	1,151	99
Eshonone.....	113	63	60	49	64	107	6
Monache.....	101	56	50	48	58	91	23
Washoe.....	5	3	2	3	2	2	3
Fort Bidwell.....	508	308	290	228	370	571	27
Palute.....	215	122	93	90	119	205	10
Plt River.....	383	186	197	132	251	366	17
Fort Yuma.....	803	443	420	356	507	633	19
Yuma.....	836	429	407	335	501	607	18
Palute.....	1						1
Cocopah.....	26	11	12	21	5	26	
Hoopa Valley.....	1,924	951	973	689	1,235	1,098	607
Bear River Indians.....	24	10	8	7	17	12	8
Blue Lake Indians.....	73	36	37	22	51	30	13
Crescent City Indians.....	51	22	29	10	41	20	15
Eel River Indians.....	157	77	80	72	85	60	47
Hoopa Valley Indians.....	247	281	266	220	327	273	191
Klamath River Indians.....	589	287	301	189	399	366	133
Lower Klamath Indians.....	375	171	204	127	248	261	50
Smith River Indians.....	109	61	48	42	67	66	30
Mission.....	2,737	1,473	1,264	902	1,835	1,217	1,400
Augustine Band.....	17	9	8	2	15		
Cabezon Band.....	35	21	14	5	27		
Cahuilla Band.....	113	60	53	26	85		
Campo Band.....	140	82	58	49	91		
Capitan Grande Band.....	142	77	65	59	83		
Cuyamaca Band.....	5	2	3	2	5		
Inaja Band.....	95	19	17	10	26		
Laguna Band.....	1				1		
La Jolla Band.....	221	119	102	61	160		
La Pasa Band.....	1	2			3		
Los Coyotes Band.....	104	64	40	31	73		
Massanilla Band.....	48	20	28	8	40		
Mesa Grande Band.....	204	120	84	79	125		
Mission Creek Band.....	5	2	3	1	4		
Morongo Band.....	263	143	140	112	171		
Pala Band.....	208	106	100	77	129		
Palm Springs Band.....	47	24	28	11	36		
Pomona Band.....	65	31	34	16	47		
Puchanga Band.....	205	107	98	64	151		
Rimona Band.....	189	79	67	48	101		
San Manuel Band.....	41	21	20	10	31		

(Explanatory notes at end of table)

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1925—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
<b>California—Continued.</b>								
Mission—Continued.								
San Pascual Band	3		3		3			
Santa Rosa Band	51	31	20	12	39			
Santa Ynez Band	77	39	38	25	52			
Volcan (Santa Ysabel) Band	193	104	89	85	106			
Sochea Band	115	62	53	31	84			
Sycuan Band	40	19	21	12	28			
Torres-Martinez Band	191	108	83	67	124			
Sacramento	11,201	5,656	5,545	2,270	8,931	4,415	3,444	3,342
Mewuk (Digger)	680	300	320	125	555	320	165	196
Little Lake	130	70	60	22	108	50	30	50
Conoco	290	140	140	60	220	210	40	30
Ylli River	338	170	165	72	290	215	70	53
Washee	296	159	137	80	216	220	65	11
Fall River	154	84	80	56	108	100	12	2
Mixed Tribes	9,191	4,606	4,573	1,825	7,366	3,190	3,027	2,964
Ute	132	65	67	30	102	60	35	37
Colorado: Consolidated Ute	792	417	375	373	410	762	14	16
Use Mountain Utes	437	233	204	223	214	237	200	
Southern Utes	355	184	171	150	205	250	105	
Connecticut	159							
Delaware	2							
District of Columbia	37							
Florida, Seminole	486	280	226	173	293	457	6	3
Georgia	125							
Idaho	3,963	1,997	1,966	1,560	2,403	2,534	627	466
Coeur d'Alene	803	404	399	301	602	620	112	87
Coeur d'Alene	585	300	295	227	368	612	70	13
Kalispel	84	45	39	34	50	70	20	14
Kootenai	194	99	68	40	84	68	42	24
Fort Hall	1,790	926	894	682	1,078	1,213	343	204
Fort Lapwai—Nez Perce	1,400	667	733	577	823	1,001	172	227
Illinois	194							
Indiana	125							
Iowa, Sac and Fox	303	185	178	156	177	263		
Kansas, Potawatomi	1,522	796	726	734	788	831	425	566
Iowa	345	178	169	149	198	6	81	268
Kickapoo	277	145	132	122	115	11	178	86
Potawatomi	888	439	374	389	413	514	183	136
Sac and Fox	97	46	51	34	68		13	84
Kentucky	87							
Louisiana	1,086							
Maine	829							
Maryland	83							
Massachusetts	550							
Michigan	7,599	3,799	3,800	3,507	4,032	5,508	2,001	2,089
Mackinac (L'Ance Vieux Desert Band Chippewas)	1,182	591	591	442	740	98	494	599
*Not under agent (Chippewas, Altonas, Potawatomi et al.)	6,417	3,208	3,209	3,065	3,352	3,410	1,507	1,899
Minnesota	14,200	7,196	7,102	6,947	7,453	1,858	6,133	6,339
Consolidated Chippewas	12,212	6,140	6,072	5,922	6,290	765	5,516	5,941
Fond du Lac	1,349	713	693	648	701	86	666	699
Grand Portage	377	184	213	179	198	6	196	178
Leech Lake Reservation	1,894	999	915	865	1,019	374	745	866
Leech Lake Pillager	860	437	428	378	473	171	336	354
Leech White Oak Point								
Miss Chippewas	543	268	266	261	281	58	289	289
Leech, Ojibwa and Winnebagoish Chippewas	482	246	249	238	266	59	269	267

(Explanatory notes at end of table)

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1925—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>								
Grand Portage—Continued.								
Bois Forte Reservation (Nett Lake Chippewas)	602	291	311	261	338	300	102	200
White Earth Reservation	8,050	4,033	3,997	3,966	4,034	87	3,718	4,065
White Earth, Missisipi Chippewas	3,300	1,645	1,655	1,651	1,649	6	1,562	1,732
Remnant Mille Lac Chippewas	1,470	723	747	710	760	27	696	747
Older Tall Pillager Chippewas	922	479	413	465	457	22	447	453
Gull Lake, Missisipi Chippewas	511	265	246	294	277	5	271	265
Nonremnant Mille Lac Missisipi Chippewas	292	143	149	174	118	15	135	142
Remnant Leech Lake Pillager Chippewas	641	328	313	323	318	1	301	339
Remnant White Oak Point Missisipi Chippewas	297	158	151	143	154	7	139	152
Remnant Fond Du Lac Missisipi Chippewas	339	170	169	158	181	3	171	165
Remnant Ojibwa and Winnebagoish	125	72	53	47	78	0	62	63
Pipestone (Mdewakanton Sioux)	390	198	192	54	336	97	96	196
Red Lake Chippewas	1,698	800	833	871	827	966	629	190
Missisipi, Choctaw	1,150	570	580	675	475	1,150		
Missouri, Not under agent	111							
Montana	13,142	6,747	6,395	6,303	6,839	6,061	2,156	3,661
Blackfoot	3,244	1,668	1,576	1,646	1,596	1,018	1,065	1,041
Crow	1,751	899	852	899	812	1,000	1,401	1,380
Flathead	2,719	1,394	1,325	1,298	1,493	662	578	1,592
Fort Belknap	1,196	626	578	563	645	769	196	261
Assinibolines	604	314	300	294	340	304	87	123
Gros Ventres	594	311	282	299	306	365	161	128
Fort Peck	2,272	1,180	1,098	1,172	1,101	1,115	632	536
Yankton Sioux	1,437	742	696	748	689	693	376	368
Assiniboin	896	436	394	434	412	422	246	166
Rocky Boy's Agency	619	271	248	230	299	299	256	
Tongue River (Northern Cheyennes)	1,406	710	696	606	803	1,258	59	61
Nebraska	2,620	1,367	1,263	1,320	1,300	1,606	592	632
Winnebago	1,067	587	510	532	596	668	394	138
Omaha	1,628	780	743	786	758	1,096	199	317
Nevada	6,180	3,058	3,108	3,072	3,025	4,927	896	337
Carson (Palute)	1,943	951	932	1,011	822	1,660	380	113
(Shoshone and Washoe)	1,000	500	500	1,000	600	1,100	300	200
Koepe River	133	76	58	54	89	124	2	7
Walker River Agency	1,455	728	727	512	943	1,338	111	6
Walker River Indians	618	264	252	160	356	441	69	0
Mason-Smith Valleys	441	210	221	173	268	411	30	0
Fallon Indians	374	194	180	125	249	397	7	
Lovelock Indians	124	60	64	54	70	110	6	
Western Shoshone (Shoshone Palute)	679	354	325	326	353	565	118	1
New Hampshire (not under agent)	44							
New Jersey (not under agent)	99							

(Explanatory notes at end of table)

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1925—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
New Mexico.....	22,481	11,678	10,803	11,384	11,097	22,240	230	0
Jicarilla.....	635	340	295	322	313	635		
Mescalero, Apache.....	656	328	328	283	373	637	14	5
Northern Pueblos.....	3,332	1,793	1,540	1,520	1,813	3,289	44	0
Santo Domingo Pueblo.....	1,148	638	512	499	649	1,148	0	0
Taos.....	640	328	312	286	344	640	0	0
Picuris.....	106	56	50	36	70	102	4	0
San Juan.....	483	263	220	231	252	461	22	0
Cobilli.....	271	140	131	132	139	264	7	0
Santa Clara.....	345	195	152	183	165	342	3	0
San Ildefonso.....	98	53	45	39	59	98	0	0
Nembe.....	119	69	60	47	72	114	5	0
Pojuaque.....	8	5	3	2	6	8	0	0
Tesuque.....	112	57	55	55	57	112	0	0
Pueblo Bonito (Navajo).....	3,600	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	2,880	120	0
San Juan, Navajo.....	7,000	3,600	3,600	4,200	2,800	7,000	0	0
Southern Pueblos.....	6,925	3,153	2,772	2,825	3,100	5,873	52	0
Acoma.....	973	511	462	464	509	973	0	0
Isleta.....	1,022	550	462	515	474	1,011	11	0
Laguna.....	1,927	971	856	902	1,025	1,990	37	0
Jetme.....	609	308	271	288	315	599	4	0
Sandia.....	98	48	50	56	42	98	0	0
San Felipe.....	529	299	230	208	321	529	0	0
Santa Ana.....	221	110	84	98	126	224	0	0
Sia.....	157	88	69	82	75	157	0	0
Navajo (Canoncito and Puertecita).....	392	210	182	179	213	392	0	0
Zuni.....	1,692	1,064	868	784	1,108	1,692	0	0
New York.....	6,135	3,140	2,965	2,850	3,749	.....	.....	6,135
St. Regis.....	1,809	892	900	800	1,000	.....	.....	1,809
Senecas.....	2,390	1,200	1,190	900	1,490	.....	.....	2,390
Tonawanda.....	551	300	251	200	351	.....	.....	551
Tuscarora.....	377	200	177	127	210	.....	.....	377
Cayuga.....	187	98	89	70	117	.....	.....	187
Oneida.....	233	133	120	90	163	.....	.....	233
Onondaga.....	688	300	268	100	378	.....	.....	688
North Carolina.....	11,969	6,149	5,820	4,358	7,611	2,665	1,899	7,845
Eastern Cherokees.....	2,611	1,411	1,200	1,358	1,253	1,565	201	845
Not under agent.....	9,358	4,738	4,620	3,000	6,358	1,000	1,338	7,000
North Dakota.....	9,911	5,005	4,906	4,860	5,051	3,889	5,207	815
Fort Berthold.....	1,310	645	665	674	639	807	363	140
Arikara.....	443	213	230	225	218	239	160	44
Grosvenor.....	584	289	295	302	282	378	144	62
Mandan.....	283	143	140	147	136	190	59	34
Fort Totten (Devils Lake Sioux).....	948	498	450	445	503	675	373	675
Standing Rock Sioux.....	3,610	1,826	1,802	1,554	2,036	2,337	293	675
Turtle Mountain, Chippewa.....	4,043	2,054	1,989	2,187	1,856	170	3,873	.....
Ohio, not under agent.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152
Oklahoma.....	120,163	79,320	79,337	78,628	10,029	35,380	13,514	47,864
Cantonment.....	726	389	337	301	425	639	60	27
Arapaho.....	221	128	95	96	125	200	20	1
Cheyenne.....	505	263	242	265	300	439	40	26
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,200	622	578	468	732	812	160	23
Arapaho.....	719	372	347	308	411	516	110	53
Cheyenne.....	481	250	231	100	321	296	60	135

(Explanatory notes at end of table)

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1925—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
Oklahoma—Continued.	5,022	2,487	2,535	2,371	2,651	3,129	1,162	740
Kiowa Agency.....	1,235	543	882	635	890	862	518	315
Kiowa.....	1,754	880	874	874	880	1,052	439	263
Comanche.....	199	98	101	95	104	179	15	5
Apache.....	88	52	36	40	48	85	2	1
Fort Sill Apache.....	1,256	614	642	527	729	1,942	1,188	1,126
Wichitas, Caddos and affiliated bands.....	2,726	1,377	1,349	1,277	1,449	856	.....	1,840
Osage.....	1,229	625	604	643	643	536	258	349
Pawnee.....	809	405	404	407	492	545	227	37
Kaw.....	420	220	200	230	184	77	31	312
Ponca.....	1,411	708	703	720	691	687	592	232
Ponca.....	739	361	378	332	407	208	472	59
Tonkawa.....	50	21	21	39	20	44	6	.....
Otoe and Missouria.....	622	318	304	358	261	335	114	173
Quapaw.....	1,796	865	931	773	1,023	99	478	1,221
Wyandots.....	511	259	252	206	305	2	22	487
Senecas.....	524	246	278	245	276	11	265	218
Eastern Shawnees.....	171	76	95	91	80	1	69	101
Ottawas.....	254	128	126	67	157	1	45	208
Quapaws.....	339	160	180	131	205	84	45	207
Seger.....	701	375	326	329	432	749	.....	12
Cheyenne.....	621	313	308	264	357	609	.....	12
Arapahoe.....	140	62	78	63	75	140	.....	.....
Shawnee.....	3,786	1,872	1,914	1,746	2,010	1,022	413	2,281
Absentee Shawnee.....	567	290	277	239	308	441	100	26
Citizen Potawatomi.....	2,227	1,035	1,132	1,024	1,203	.....	17	2,150
Mexican Kickapoo.....	214	108	106	80	134	193	19	0
Sao and Fox.....	693	345	350	338	317	410	210	75
Iowa.....	83	31	49	23	55	46	37	0
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,774	10,893	40,934
Cherokee Nation.....	41,524	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,703	4,778	23,544
By blood.....	56,432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,424
By intermarriage.....	296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296
Delawares.....	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
Freedmen.....	4,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,919
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,515	966
By blood.....	5,659	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,515	966
By intermarriage.....	615	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	615
Freedmen.....	4,662	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,662
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,411	2,473
By blood.....	17,483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,411	2,473
By intermarriage.....	1,651	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,651
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600
Freedmen.....	6,679	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,679
Creek Nation.....	18,761	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,858	1,698
By blood.....	11,052	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,858	1,698
Freedmen.....	6,809	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,809
Seminole Nation.....	3,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,254	478
By blood.....	2,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,254	478
Freedmen.....	986	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	986

(Explanatory notes at end of table)

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1925—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full-blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
Oregon.....	5,993	2,940	3,053	2,336	3,657	2,907	2,168	928
Klamath Agency.....	1,241	591	650	637	604	631	377	338
Klamath Indians.....	473	223	250	194	279	199	92	182
Modoc Indians.....	214	104	110	74	140	108	27	79
Palute Indians.....	85	43	42	35	50	85	—	—
Pitt River Indians.....	31	12	19	9	22	16	6	10
Shasta Indians.....	8	4	4	4	4	4	—	—
Mixed tribes.....	430	205	225	321	109	227	151	52
Siletz (confederated).....	450	223	213	197	239	178	296	32
Unalla.....	1,128	520	608	410	718	400	400	328
Warm Springs.....	988	506	482	342	646	383	285	15
Scattered Indians.....	2,200	1,100	1,100	750	1,450	1,100	850	220
Pennsylvania, not under agent.....	358	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island, not under agent.....	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina, not under agent.....	304	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota.....	24,241	12,324	11,917	11,628	12,613	12,790	6,240	5,221
Cheyenne River Sioux.....	2,944	1,522	1,422	1,409	1,555	1,624	322	1,018
Crow Creek.....	922	455	477	386	549	524	203	135
Lower Brule.....	587	299	288	309	278	247	131	209
Flandreau, Sioux.....	311	166	145	130	181	135	137	28
Pine Ridge, Oglala Sioux.....	7,628	3,916	3,712	3,767	3,861	4,770	1,620	1,338
Rosebud.....	6,700	2,926	2,774	2,820	2,910	3,021	1,370	733
Sisseton.....	2,474	1,226	1,248	1,060	1,394	996	771	737
Yankton.....	3,645	1,832	1,813	1,637	1,983	1,490	1,076	1,073
Yankton, Sioux.....	1,978	991	987	1,027	951	969	495	494
Santee.....	1,305	653	643	466	840	327	489	490
Ponca.....	362	178	183	164	197	180	92	89
Tennessee, not under agent.....	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas, not under agent.....	2,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	1,172	624	548	558	614	1,007	92	73
White River.....	281	148	103	94	137	249	2	—
Uintah.....	488	235	233	265	223	327	88	73
Uncompahgre.....	403	221	212	199	234	431	2	—
Vermont.....	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia.....	322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington.....	11,645	5,759	5,886	5,079	6,610	6,697	2,876	2,122
Colville.....	2,620	1,732	1,794	1,676	1,850	1,665	751	1,110
Colville.....	2,821	1,408	1,416	1,339	1,482	1,379	697	845
Spokane.....	700	323	377	337	363	281	154	285
Chewelah.....	5	4	1	—	5	5	—	—
Neah Bay (Makah).....	420	222	207	188	241	374	37	18
Taholah Agency.....	1,134	563	569	427	707	568	318	248
Chehalis.....	88	51	37	40	48	70	18	—
Nisqually.....	71	41	30	13	58	42	19	10
Quinalt.....	734	357	377	277	457	281	230	223
Squaxon Island.....	30	15	15	12	13	12	3	—
Skokomish.....	186	86	101	82	101	123	18	15
Unattached.....	1,415	752	723	700	775	600	406	178
Tulalip.....	2,130	1,092	1,038	1,027	1,103	1,159	757	214
Tulalip Indians.....	479	235	244	224	255	286	180	13
Lummi.....	515	264	251	253	252	34	337	94
Nooksack.....	203	115	88	101	102	56	106	39
Swinomish.....	239	125	114	102	137	202	33	2
Port Madison.....	183	99	84	76	107	66	66	49
Muckleshoot.....	183	83	100	93	90	137	29	17
Clatsop.....	128	68	60	67	61	128	—	—
Skagit and Sullatle.....	200	103	97	101	99	200	—	—
Yakima confederated.....	3,001	1,506	1,605	1,061	1,940	2,031	613	387

(Explanatory notes at end of table)

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1925—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
West Virginia.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin.....	8,005	4,074	3,931	3,594	4,411	5,189	2,741	2,075
Grand Rapids (Winnebago).....	1,290	628	668	607	629	1,290	0	6
Hayward (La Courte Oreilles).....	1,369	680	689	488	881	217	850	302
Keshena (Menominee).....	1,890	1,008	884	927	863	300	600	680
Les du Flambeau.....	837	413	424	312	623	473	195	167
Lacota.....	665	458	407	486	379	865	—	—
Wisconsin Potawatomes.....	393	201	192	210	174	393	—	—
Rice Lake Chippewas.....	172	92	80	60	82	172	—	—
Kansas Potawatomes.....	300	165	135	177	123	300	—	—
La Pointe.....	1,748	889	859	714	1,034	42	796	910
Bad River Chippewas.....	1,162	586	576	483	679	40	390	722
Red Cliff Chippewas.....	596	303	283	231	355	2	406	178
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,808	944	864	753	1,055	1,221	224	363
Arapahoes.....	891	471	420	380	311	762	36	83
Shoshones.....	917	473	444	373	644	459	188	270

<sup>1</sup> This total includes the actual number reported plus the estimated number in the States where total population figures were furnished but no division made as to sex, minority, or blood.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated as to sex, minority, degree of blood.

<sup>4</sup> Based on final roll of 1907; includes intermarried.

<sup>5</sup> 1924 figures.

<sup>6</sup> Estimated as to sex, minority, degree of blood.

<sup>7</sup> Does not include Five Civilized Tribes.

<sup>8</sup> Based on 1907 roll.

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, 1925

States and superintendencies	Indian population	Eligible for attendance	Indian children enrolled in schools						Capacity in all schools										
			Government			Mission and boarding			Total in school	Eligible not in school	Government reservation			Mission and private					
			Non-reservation boarding	In other reservation schools	Day	Total	Boarding	Day			Boarding	Day	Boarding	Day	Public	Total			
Grand total	333,674	83,785	77,597	3,542	9,668	987	4,004	22,701	5,873	1,307	34,432	65,493	12,191	9,549	5,310	4,976	1,648	34,432	64,900
Arizona	42,840	11,303	10,179	2,107	2,923	316	1,118	6,466	800	682	220	8,141	2,487	2,325	1,095	548	220	5,914	10,529
Camp Verde	484	140	140	52	131	05	125	15	15	30	15	140	52	80	30	30	15	140	140
Colorado River	1,124	759	673	40	331	4	77	181	27	208	12	208	155	265	92	80	20	12	460
Fort Apache	7,186	3,555	3,555	1	31	1	30	43	10	82	12	323	155	265	92	80	20	12	460
Havasupai	5,006	1,189	1,141	483	133	152	308	1,026	6	11	19	1,035	90	120	30	35	19	19	486
Hopi	3,111	1,333	1,172	33	62	33	103	435	31	113	32	435	213	400	85	368	125	32	424
Leano	11,280	3,000	2,550	735	265	25	243	1,269	100	309	4	2,219	731	766	248	86	10	850	1,348
Nevada	5,601	1,329	1,273	335	265	25	243	342	41	85	70	1,283	322	310	216	175	275	15	1,348
Pima	1,300	445	377	38	183	7	117	345	48	33	70	965	225	255	130	275	18	1,348	1,348
Salt River	2,353	779	532	411	30	30	152	523	306	116	18	88	15	210	35	35	15	210	210
San Carlos	4,441	1,113	1,008	88	317	33	36	84	504	698	260	35	504	698	260	35	504	698	698
Truxton Canon	6,843	1,740	1,200	443	342	23	210	1,018	77	2,833	3,478	570	480	341	160	2,388	3,374	3,374	3,374
Western Navaho	18,812	4,279	4,033	443	342	23	210	1,018	77	2,833	3,478	570	480	341	160	2,388	3,374	3,374	3,374
California	1,489	414	347	45	10	65	31	76	76	271	347	347	100	90	90	271	347	347	347
Fort Bidwell	1,598	126	119	10	39	10	171	3	3	100	126	126	9	26	26	100	126	126	126
Fort Yuma	863	200	180	39	131	1	221	270	270	541	760	760	136	144	144	541	760	760	760
Moapa Valley	1,924	784	762	72	146	4	98	192	72	118	14	136	144	122	122	136	144	144	144
Moapa Agency	17,201	2,139	2,033	187	89	18	102	285	2	1,135	1,472	561	111	35	118	1,135	1,472	1,472	1,472
Sacramento	792	238	220	39	82	21	142	142	2	37	170	41	230	30	60	37	170	170	170
Colorado: Consolidated	3,989	922	787	20	164	30	31	343	119	396	706	27	200	60	30	396	706	706	706
Utah																			
Idaho																			

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Consolidated Chippewa	12,212	3,629	3,331	422	18	187	627	185	87	2,139	3,068	443	143	143	143	2,186	2,332	2,332	2,332
Fort Belknap	380	106	106	11	38	11	11	11	11	38	106	106	11	11	11	38	106	106	106
Red Lake	1,082	622	415	34	192	11	216	99	99	98	413	170	170	170	98	170	170	170	170
Mississippi Choctaw	1,200	450	384																
Montana	13,083	3,397	3,337	385	433	12	135	1,035	452	14	70	190	184	140	140	70	210	210	210
Blackfeet	3,244	990	946	76	103														
Crow	1,781	488	455	60	60														
Flathead	2,719	738	685	104	66														
Fort Peck	2,208	341	300	67	67	6	216	160	160	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182
Fort Union	2,519	101	89	17	69														
Rocky Boy	1,414	328	329	25	100														
Tongue River																			
Nebraska: Winnebago	2,574	897	650	228															
Nevada	5,823	1,123	993	192	7	33	175	407	2	542	931	42	83	134	134	215	349	349	349
Carson River	3,543	683	593	54															
Walker River	1,443	330	300	7	7														
Western Shoshone	1,037	167	115	32															
New Mexico	22,462	5,694	4,867	960															
Jicarilla	616	138	144	3															
Mescalero	656	128	144	3															
Northern Pueblo	3,333	872	859	202	128														
Sancho Bonito	3,000	900	850	155	310														
Southern Pueblo	5,000	1,547	1,127	165	395														
Zuni	1,332	1,496	1,473	48	133														
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,612	916	859	39	340														

1 Report of 1924. 2 Estimated, 1924.

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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, 1926—Continued

States and territories included	Indian population	Number of school age	Eligible for attendance	Government				Mission and boarding		Capacity in all schools								
				Non-reservation boarding	Reservation boarding	In other reservation schools	Total	Boarding	Day	Total school	Eligible in school	Government reservation		Mission and private				
												Boarding	Day	Boarding	Day			
North Dakota.....	9,890	3,114	2,722	455	372	286	1,422	114	21	1,409	2,760	10	552	164	125	21	1,409	2,271
Fort Berthold.....	1,298	496	385	228	133	1	30	288	7	2	37	378	9	350	64	75	37	176
Fort Sisseton.....	1,948	567	192	119	77	234	62	393	41	21	338	732	10	202	70	50	21	338
Standing Rock.....	4,045	1,421	1,342	111	.....	.....	285	41	407	.....	1,001	1,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,001	1,001
Turtle Mountain.....	117,516	30,768	30,409	1,191	2,048	218	16	3,463	1,303	43	19,966	24,775	5,562	2,077	32	598	19,966	23,622
Oklahoma.....	728	194	182	9	121	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	59	189	.....	90	.....	.....	59	140
Cantonment.....	1,200	327	294	17	114	.....	.....	151	.....	.....	107	238	56	170	.....	.....	107	277
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	5,022	1,614	1,470	86	416	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	822	1,481	.....	458	.....	.....	822	1,477
Kowa.....	2,726	996	846	12	147	.....	.....	172	.....	.....	68	307	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	387
Pawnee.....	1,411	424	298	33	97	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	246	422	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	422
Ponca.....	1,706	154	151	18	19	.....	.....	166	.....	.....	52	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	151
Quapaw.....	1,761	267	196	12	31	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	10	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100
Sage.....	1,559	691	611	75	110	.....	.....	185	.....	.....	39	387	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	387
Shawnee.....	16,010	4,753	4,399	342	812	278	16	1,388	229	43	2,698	4,355	66	1,073	32	18	2,698	3,880
Total, Western Oklahoma.....	101,806	26,010	26,010	839	1,226	.....	.....	2,073	1,074	.....	17,271	20,420	5,496	822	.....	.....	17,271	18,893
Five Civilized Tribes.....	41,823	12,718	12,718	477	925	.....	.....	782	164	.....	8,741	9,837	3,081	200	.....	.....	8,741	9,837
Cherokee Nation.....	10,966	5,338	5,338	34	119	.....	.....	3,562	4,256	.....	3,562	4,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,562	4,256
Chickasaw Nation.....	28,958	3,372	3,372	149	302	.....	.....	1,722	1,881	.....	2,792	2,902	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,792	2,902
Choctaw Nation.....	12,127	4,948	4,948	146	200	.....	.....	436	216	.....	2,792	2,902	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,792	2,902
Creek Nation.....	1,827	1,021	1,021	32	140	.....	.....	173	10	.....	101	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	101
Seminole Nation.....	2,162	1,281	1,281	33	140	.....	.....	173	10	.....	101	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	101

Oregon.....	3,716	1,021	938	56	233	1	37	327	128	.....	347	860	165	212	55	189	.....	347	764
Klamath.....	1,241	319	306	17	90	.....	.....	128	12	.....	113	293	53	112	26	.....	.....	113	293
Silet.....	456	116	102	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	67	74	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	74
Umatilla.....	1,128	316	283	15	.....	.....	.....	16	114	.....	153	283	190	77	100	30	.....	153	283
Warm Springs.....	988	270	267	17	143	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14
South Dakota.....	24,726	6,863	5,794	838	836	11	668	2,383	1,013	2	1,756	5,154	610	712	815	940	.....	1,756	4,286
Cheyenne River.....	2,964	855	743	94	203	.....	.....	7	304	37	402	743	.....	173	.....	.....	.....	402	377
Crow Creek.....	932	232	200	59	.....	.....	.....	89	50	.....	85	224	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	160
Fort Bufala.....	377	172	138	37	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	82	132	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	82
Fort Totten.....	1,628	417	377	11	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	22	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	42
Pine Ridge.....	7,628	2,103	1,826	194	361	.....	.....	670	386	.....	223	1,534	242	.....	.....	.....	.....	223	42
Roosebud.....	5,790	1,615	1,342	106	272	.....	.....	277	417	.....	273	1,335	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	273	1,148
Siouxon.....	2,474	819	556	140	.....	.....	.....	158	.....	.....	279	439	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	279	319
Yankton.....	3,645	999	823	155	.....	.....	.....	155	119	.....	370	644	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	495
Utah; Uintah and Ouray.....	1,172	307	265	16	131	4	.....	151	.....	.....	65	216	49	125	.....	.....	.....	65	180
Washington.....	8,569	2,263	1,875	157	93	.....	.....	81	331	125	1,193	1,647	373	200	60	150	.....	1,193	1,603
Colville (Spokane).....	3,526	1,028	896	75	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	518	689	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	518	689
Neah Bay.....	1,429	122	105	18	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	47	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	105
Taholah.....	1,134	256	205	6	.....	.....	.....	32	12	.....	55	139	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	95
Wahkiakum.....	3,071	765	625	65	32	.....	.....	21	59	5	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	220
Walla Walla.....	8,005	2,088	1,715	211	348	3	12	574	480	220	385	1,689	51	300	60	400	622	385	1,867
Wisconsin.....	1,296	404	379	90	.....	.....	.....	90	180	.....	109	379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	109
Grand Rapids.....	1,800	241	220	18	.....	.....	.....	108	2	.....	125	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	135
Keweenaw.....	1,837	216	174	12	.....	.....	.....	70	231	95	140	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	150
Lac du Flambeau.....	865	116	109	13	73	.....	.....	89	4	.....	10	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	70
La Pointe.....	1,746	500	276	19	.....	.....	.....	19	40	125	65	249	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	87
Wyoming; Shoshone.....	1,968	494	427	46	.....	.....	.....	140	218	.....	.....	338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338
Alaska.....	.....	290	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290
New York.....	4,238	800	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	800	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	800
Florida.....	466	150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4,732	1,240	1,240	299	.....	.....	.....	299	.....	.....	800	1,099	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	800
Capacity of nonreservation schools.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,890

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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, 1926.—Continued

RECAPITULATION	
Indian children of school age.....	25,765
Indian children eligible for school attendance.....	24,377
Government schools.....	8,542
Nonreservation boarding.....	4,693
Reservation boarding.....	4,693
Day.....	2,047
Mission schools:	
Contract boarding.....	3,635
Noncontract.....	1,307
Boarding.....	4,942
Day.....	4,942
Private or State schools, contract boarding.....	6,989
Public schools.....	34,422
Total, all classes.....	65,483
Number of eligible children not in school.....	12,191

This table is prepared from reports covering Indian children from 6 to 18 years of age, inclusive. Table No. 3 shows slightly increased totals due to inclusion in many schools of students under 6 or over 18 years of age.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1926

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
Grand total.....	32,078	32,066	28,268.5	
Arizona.....	7,514	7,639	6,426	
Camp Verde.....	30	10	8.00	Day (closed).
Colorado River.....	80	59	57.40	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency.....	457	472	424.60	
Fort Apache.....	265	304	291.60	Do.
Canon.....	42	41	34.50	Day.
Cibecue.....	50	35	29.60	Do.
East Fork.....	80	89	63.00	Mission boarding and day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Cibecue.....	20	12	9.00	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Fort Mojave.....	250	271	213.00	Reservation boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	21	10.20	Day.
Hopi superintendency.....	494	515	434.10	
Hopi.....	120	141	125.00	Reservation boarding.
Chimopovy.....	50	45	32.00	Day.
Hoteville-Bicabi.....	72	95	71.80	Do.
Orabi.....	80	60	58.20	Do.
Polacca.....	100	107	88.60	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	67	58.50	Do.
Kalbab superintendency.....	92	73	53.70	
Coshute.....	30	31	26.00	Do.
Kalbab.....	22	25	14.30	Do.
Shilwits.....	40	17	13.40	Do.
Leupp.....	400	471	353.00	Reservation boarding.
Navajo superintendency.....	1,334	1,614	1,393.40	
Navajo.....	350	481	435.40	Do.
Chin Lee.....	166	217	180.60	Do.
Tohatchi.....	230	263	229.60	Do.
Cornfields.....	25	56	18.50	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	60	63	23.30	Do.
Ganalo.....	123	151	137.00	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	100	125	91.60	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's.....	268	268	268.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	530	539	533.00	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency.....	1,010	790	678.50	
Pima.....	218	265	231.20	Reservation boarding.
Ak Chin.....	30	39	27.50	Closed.
Blackwater.....	40	21	16.00	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	21	16.00	Do.
Cblu Chuischu.....	40	29	27.00	Do.
Co-op Village.....	25	27	17.80	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	31	27.50	Do.
Mariopa.....	40	33	32.60	Do.
Pima.....	28	24	17.60	Do.
Santan.....	40	42	26.40	Do.
Sacate.....	24	18	15.00	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	400	225	210.60	No school.
St. John's.....	24	17	11.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's.....	24	17	11.00	Mission day; Catholic.
Stonle Mission.....	20	17	15.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Salt River superintendency.....	148	127	95.50	
(Port) Camp McDowell.....	30	21	16.60	Day.
Lehi.....	30	77	58.20	Do.
Salt River.....	88	29	20.70	Do.
San Carlos superintendency.....	434	403	318.60	
Jyias.....	75	55	35.40	Do.
Rice Station.....	216	219	198.50	Reservation boarding.
San Carlos.....	100	95	64.20	Day.
Peridot.....	43	34	28.40	Mission day.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
<b>Arizona—Continued.</b>				
Bells superintendency.....	1,115	831	644.00	
Santa Rosa.....	30	37	9.00	Day.
San Xavier.....	155	104	91.10	Do.
Bells.....	30	22	12.50	Do.
Vamos.....	30	14	6.10	Do.
Angam.....	69	34	15.00	Mission day; Catholic.
Ajo.....	36	25	19.00	Do.
Cowles.....	36	42	32.00	Do.
Louder.....	36	33	21.00	Do.
Pisnam.....	30	23	18.00	Do.
San Miguel.....	45	41	31.00	Do.
Do.....	25	18	14.00	Mission day; Presbyterian.
St. Anthony's.....	120	74	100.00	Mission day; Catholic.
San Jose.....	40	35	24.00	Do.
St. John's.....	100	81	75.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's.....	100	15	15.00	Do.
Tojawa.....	25	14	10.00	Mission day.
Tucson Training.....	160	167	152.00	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Theodore Roosevelt.....	450	468	345.70	Nonreservation boarding.
Truxton Canon.....	230	218	201.00	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency.....	295	300	277.00	
Western Navajo.....	200	321	251.00	Do.
Moencop.....	35	36	24.00	Day.
<b>California.....</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>1,604.20</b>	
Bishop superintendency.....	60	29	16.50	
Bishop.....	60	19	7.60	Do.
Big Pine.....				Closed.
Independence.....				Do.
Pine Creek.....	50	13	8.60	Day.
Fort Bidwell.....	100	108	98.00	Reservation boarding.
Fort Yuma.....	225	243	218.60	Do.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	162	131.60	Do.
Mission superintendency.....	265	202	173.00	
Campo.....	30	17	13.70	Day.
Mesa Grande.....	30	21	19.50	Do.
Pala.....	30	23	11.60	Do.
Rincon.....	30	29	19.90	Do.
Volcan.....	30	18	12.70	Do.
St. Bonifaz.....	125	103	101.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
<b>Sacramento superintendency.....</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>63.80</b>	
Auberry.....	32	15	14.30	Day.
Burrough.....	24	17	11.90	Do.
Pinohville.....	25	20	12.80	Do.
Tule River.....	30	29	21.50	Do.
North Fork.....				Mission day (closed).
Sherman.....	800	685	662.00	Nonreservation boarding.
<b>Colorado.....</b>				
Consolidated Ute superintendency.....	280	259	211.90	
Allen.....	30	22	15.50	Day.
Ete Mountain.....	150	164	154.40	Reservation boarding.
Ignacio.....	100	73	65.30	Do.
<b>Idaho.....</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>349.70</b>	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency.....	210	135	121.00	
Kalispel.....	30	16	12.80	Day.
Kootenai.....	30	16	11.20	Do.
Desmet.....	150	104	96.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency.....	225	232	196.70	
Fort Hall.....	200	201	174.70	Reservation boarding.
Good Shepherd.....	25	31	22.00	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Fort Lapwai superintendency: St. Joseph's.....	95	97	68.60	Mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
<b>Iowa.....</b>				
Sac and Fox superintendency.....	60	59	37.60	
Fox.....	40	24	16.20	Day.
Mesquokie.....	20	35	21.40	Do.
<b>Kansas.....</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>908.00</b>	
Haskell.....	850	1,040	884.30	Nonreservation boarding.
Potawatomi superintendency: Kickapoo.....	30	25	23.70	Day.
<b>Michigan.....</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>372.00</b>	
Macatawa superintendency.....	352	210	186.00	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	66	54.00	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).....	200	142	132.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	350	418	360.00	Nonreservation boarding.
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>794.40</b>	
Consolidated Chippewa superintendency.....	273	326	235.70	
Grand Portage.....	20	21	15.50	Day.
Millie Lac.....	30	40	25.10	Do.
Nett Lake.....	40	44	38.60	Do.
Pine Point.....	55	56	42.50	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	170	133	115.20	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
<b>Pipestone.....</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>307.70</b>	
Red Lake superintendency.....	238	278	251.00	Nonreservation boarding.
Red Lake.....	75	102	86.60	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	95	64	85.10	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	147	129.00	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
<b>Mississippi.....</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>70.60</b>	
Choctaw superintendency.....				
Hogue Horn.....	50	19	18.20	Day.
Pearl River.....	30	36	24.70	Do.
Standing Pine.....	30	25	13.00	Do.
Tucker.....	30	23	17.20	Do.
<b>Montana.....</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>1,132.90</b>	
Blackfeet superintendency.....	284	277	231.20	
Blackfeet.....	144	162	146.20	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	22	15.00	Day.
Holy Family.....	110	93	90.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
<b>Crow superintendency.....</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>57.80</b>	
Big Horn.....	30	21	12.80	Mission day; Baptist.
St. Ann's.....	25	26	19.10	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	35	12	5.90	Do.
San Xavier.....	30	28	20.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
<b>Flathead superintendency: St. Ignatius.....</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>125.00</b>	
Fort Belknap superintendency.....	500	264	236.10	
Fort Belknap.....	90	121	115.00	Reservation boarding.
Lodgepole.....	40	22	14.50	Day.
St. Paul's.....	160	121	103.60	Mission boarding; Catholic.
<b>Fort Peck superintendency.....</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>190.20</b>	
Fort Peck.....	120	180	110.01	Reservation boarding.
Latter-day Saints.....	30	20	36.00	Mission boarding; Mormon.
Wolf Point.....	75	56	40.70	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
<b>Rocky Boy's.....</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>44.50</b>	
Tongue River superintendency.....	209	274	228.10	Day.
Tongue River.....	62	112	97.80	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....	47	50	38.00	Day.
Lamedon.....	40	55	40.80	Do.
St. Lawrence.....	60	67	52.00	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
Nebraska.	575	599	560.80	
Genoa	450	477	449.80	Nonreservation boarding.
Winnebago superintendency.	125	122	111.00	
St. Augustine	30	30	28.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Winnebago Mission	95	92	85.00	
	822	705	604.80	
Nevada.	575	536	479.00	
Carson superintendency	425	460	435.00	Nonreservation boarding.
Carson	80	35	25.30	
Fort McDermitt	70	21	18.70	Day.
Nevada	20	14	11.10	Do.
Moapa River	125	73	49.30	Do.
Walker River superintendency	60	29	22.50	Do.
Walker River	40	29	20.80	
Yallon	25	15	6.00	Do.
Western Shoshoni superintendency	102	52	65.40	
No. 1	35	29	21.00	Do.
No. 2	34	40	35.40	Do.
No. 3	33	13	9.00	Do.
	4,467	4,397	3,913.40	
New Mexico.	750	513	717.90	Nonreservation boarding.
Mescalero	100	128	117.40	
Jicarilla superintendency	60	49	47.10	Reservation boarding.
Jicarilla Mission	452	417	350.50	
Pueblo Bonito superintendency	350	319	285.00	Reservation boarding.
Pueblo Bonito	30	25	21.00	
Pinedale	52	52	52.00	Mission boarding.
Farmington	20	21	12.70	
Lake Grove				Mission day.
Pueblo day schools	1,665	1,327	1,179.60	
Northern at Santa Fe.	532	606	745.60	
Cochiti	28	30	27.50	Day.
Pleuris	24	18	17.40	
San Hilefonso	40	15	15.20	Do.
San Juan	70	71	68.50	Do.
Santa Clara	40	62	53.00	Do.
Santo Domingo	160	101	83.00	Do.
Tuse	240	179	150.30	Do.
Testarue	30	33	31.00	Do.
St. Catherine's	360	296	208.60	Mission boarding; Catholic.
	913	735	641.70	
Southern at Albuquerque.	32	40	30.00	Day.
Acomita	30	22	21.60	
Euclinal	120	120	108.30	Do.
Isleta	129	65	58.30	Do.
Jemez	62	52	47.20	Do.
Logan	38	34	32.00	Do.
McCarthy's	38	19	17.60	Do.
Meseta	60	60	54.90	Do.
Paguate	29	27	22.60	Do.
Parali	60	62	67.00	Do.
San Felipe	30	24	23.90	Do.
Seama	28	29	22.20	Do.
Sita	30	24	23.90	Day.
Jemez	75	88	84.90	Mission day; Catholic.
Bernalillo	200	108	100.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency	390	445	378.30	
San Juan	200	231	216.10	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena	190	184	157.20	
Navajo Industrial	30	50	55.00	Mission boarding; Methodist.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
New Mexico—Continued.				
Santa Fe	450	615	448.00	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency	520	489	396.60	
Zuni	80	138	116.00	Reservation boarding.
Do.	210	200	134.00	
Christian Reformed	70	70	65.00	Day.
St. Anthony's Mission	160	85	76.60	Mission day; Catholic.
North Carolina: Cherokee superintendency.	380	428	369.60	
Cherokee	300	324	301.40	Reservation boarding.
Day pupils	40	13	12.90	
Big Cove	40	33	25.20	Do.
Birdtown	40	63	29.10	Do.
Little Snowbird				Temporarily abolished.
North Dakota	1,160	1,225	1,071.60	
Bismarck	100	113	110.40	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency.	138	90	78.80	
No. 2	36	21	18.80	Day.
Shell Creek	28	20	17.00	
Sacred Heart Mission	40	21	17.00	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Fort Berthold	34	26	26.00	
Fort Totten	350	351	325.00	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency.	322	380	296.90	
Standing Rock	202	276	236.00	Reservation boarding.
Cannon Ball	40	25	20.20	
Little Oak	30	33	20.70	Day.
St. Elizabeth's	60	41	20.00	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Turtle Mountain No. 5	30	41	20.40	
Wahpeton	220	250	230.00	Day.
Oklahoma	3,894	4,200	3,498.10	
Cantonment	90	122	106.00	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho	150	203	193.10	
Chilocco	780	596	737.90	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency	435	614	452.30	
Anadarko	110	145	130.00	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill	160	185	164.70	
Riverside	165	184	167.60	Do.
Osage superintendency: St. Louis's	75	47	15.90	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Pawnee	100	158	100.20	
Quapaw superintendency	220	220	200.10	Reservation boarding.
Seneca	160	174	157.10	
St. Mary's	60	52	43.00	Do.
Boger superintendency	117	125	100.00	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Seger	85	108	87.50	
Red Moon	32	19	12.60	Day.
Sitawnee superintendency: Sacred Heart's	200	110	82.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Benedict's	100	20	13.00	
St. Mary's	100	90	69.00	Do.
Total (exclusive Five Tribes)	2,137	2,401	2,016.48	
Five Civilized Tribes	1,737	1,799	1,476.62	
Cherokee Nation: Sequoyah Orphan Training	300	265	240.00	Tribal boarding]
Creek Nation	212	290	243.70	
Esche	100	145	114.30	Do.
Eufaula	112	145	129.40	

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
<b>Oklahoma—Continued.</b>				
<b>Five Civilized Tribes—Con.</b>				
Chickasaw Nation: Bloomfield	130	144	122.00	Tribal boarding.
Choctaw Nation	585	669	511.07	
Jones Male Academy, Muskogee	110	124	102.40	Do.
Tuskahoma	110	121	92.20	Do.
Wheeler Academy	135	147	123.00	Do.
Old Goodland	300	308	139.77	Contract boarding; undenominational.
St. Agnes	40	60	53.70	Contract boarding; Catholic.
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations	450	301	231.45	
Murray State School of Agriculture	160	83	74.45	Contract boarding; State institution.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College	50	29	25.30	Contract mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy	160	109	75.70	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's	70	55	51.00	Do.
St. Joseph's	30	25	25.00	Do.
Seminole Nation: McKoskey	100	140	108.40	Tribal boarding.
<b>Oregon</b>				
Klamath superintendency	1,217	1,359	1,153.00	
Klamath superintendency	137	128	97.10	
Klamath No. 3	112	107	50.40	Reservation boarding.
Salem	25	21	16.70	Day.
Umatilla superintendency: St. Andrews	800	980	847.80	Nonreservation boarding.
Warm Springs superintendency	150	103	87.70	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Warm Springs	130	148	120.40	
Warm Springs Simnasho	100	132	109.60	Reservation boarding.
Simnasho	30	16	10.60	Day.
<b>South Dakota</b>				
Cheyenne River	2,492	3,455	2,592.10	
Crow Creek superintendency: Immaculate Conception	175	197	165.00	Reservation boarding.
Flandreau	75	75	40.80	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Pierre	375	438	391.70	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency	275	291	274.60	Do.
Pine Ridge	1,228	1,204	966.90	
Pine Ridge No. 1	340	353	350.00	Reservation boarding.
No. 2	25	21	16.40	Day.
No. 3	30	47	30.40	Do.
No. 4	30	24	17.00	Do.
No. 5	30	24	17.00	Do.
No. 6	33	25	14.10	Do.
No. 7	30	18	8.00	Do.
No. 8	30	18	11.90	Do.
No. 9	30	12	9.60	Do.
No. 10	15	17	13.30	Do.
No. 11	36	33	18.70	Do.
No. 12	30	22	15.30	Do.
No. 13	33	22	14.80	Do.
No. 14	24	26	16.00	Do.
No. 15	30	21	15.50	Do.
No. 16	27	25	16.50	Do.
No. 17	30	20	19.20	Do.
No. 18	33	29	22.80	Do.
No. 19	30	18	14.00	Do.
No. 20	30	12	8.40	Do.
No. 21	20	18	12.90	Do.
No. 22	23	21	12.90	Do.
No. 23	30	18	14.00	Do.
No. 24	240	357	280.00	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Holy Rosary				
Rapid City	300	341	318.50	Nonreservation boarding.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Class of school
<b>South Dakota—Continued.</b>				
Rosbud superintendency	890	968	778.30	
Rosbud	230	272	229.00	Reservation boarding.
Blackpipe	20	34	18.50	Day.
Cut Meat	24	26	14.40	Do.
He Dog's Camp	27	27	19.40	Do.
Little Crow Camp	28	22	16.70	Do.
Milk's Camp	29	22	17.50	Do.
Oak Creek	28	28	22.60	Do.
Rosbud	25	31	19.00	Do.
Spring Creek	28	19	12.10	Do.
Upper Cut Meat	21	20	9.90	Do.
Wood	25	19	14.20	Do.
St. Francis	400	448	385.00	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Sisseton superintendency	40	18	10.40	Day.
Yankton superintendency: Santee	125	120	105.00	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Utah: Uintah	125	131	99.10	Reservation boarding.
Washington	450	533	467.20	
Celville superintendency: St. Marys	65	44	32.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay superintendency	120	87	68.90	
Neah Bay	60	56	51.30	Day.
Quileute	60	26	17.60	Do.
Tulalip superintendency	274	407	300.30	
Tulalip	180	275	195.00	Reservation boarding.
Jacobsown	24	23	13.70	Day.
St. George	70	109	91.70	Mission boarding; Catholic.
<b>Wisconsin</b>				
Hayward	1,972	1,373	1,223.60	
Keshena superintendency	170	150	163.00	Reservation boarding.
Keshena	570	517	444.50	
Keshena	140	128	110.20	Do.
Neopile	60	13	12.00	Day.
St. Anthony	120	130	84.70	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Joseph's	250	246	228.00	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
La C du Flambeau	160	164	159.70	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency	742	165	147.00	
Bayfield (Holy Family)	50	18	15.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Odianah	490	74	67.00	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's Mission	150	35	35.00	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Red Cliff	52	38	30.00	Mission Day.
Tomah	300	347	319.90	Nonreservation boarding.
<b>Wyoming: Shoshoni superintendency</b>				
Shoshoni	330	203	111.60	
Shoshoni	100	94	80.00	Reservation boarding.
Shoshoni Mission	20	21	18.50	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Michael's	90	78	75.00	Contract mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Stephen's	120	120	96.00	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

1 Abolished June 30, 1925.

2 Discontinued after Nov. 21, 1924.

## GENERAL SUMMARY

Class	Number	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance
<b>Government:</b>				
Nonreservation boarding	18	8,800	10,052	8,931.8
Tribal boarding	8	1,057	1,221	1,031.7
Reservation boarding	51	9,263	10,224	8,944.9
Day	140	5,912	4,909	3,700.2
Total	217	25,032	26,416	22,608.6
<b>Mission, private, or State:</b>				
Contract boarding	18	2,256	2,338	1,912.4
Noncontract boarding	37	4,642	3,123	2,794.6
Noncontract day	26	1,648	1,109	877.9
Total	81	7,546	5,570	5,584.9
Total in all schools	298	32,578	31,986	28,193.5

TABLE No. 4.—Value of Indian individual and tribal property June 30, 1925

States and superintendencies	Individual						Tribal					
	Total individual and tribal property	Total	Lands exclusive of timber	Timber	Funds in hands of superintendents	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and miscellaneous	Total	Lands exclusive of timber	Timber and stock	Balance carried in Treasury
Total, 1925 <sup>1</sup>	\$1,654,046,550	\$228,776,450	\$323,021,324	\$12,043,813	\$54,808,419	\$23,323,197	\$81,919,539	\$30,151,571	\$103,229,847	\$73,025,036	\$27,629,254	\$72,544,972
Arizona	49,029,135	12,224,874	6,388,830	0	69,565	351,744	217,447	5,194,290	36,884,278	13,120,739	20,883,330	643,098
Camp Verde	4,902	4,902	0	0	2,983	1,919	1,919	2,983	0	0	0	0
Colorado River	900,000	900,000	900,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Apache	7,003,603	865,344	865,344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Mojave	1,552	1,053	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Havasupai	21,127	9,127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaibab	234,307	38,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leupp	860,200	452,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navajo	34,048,466	2,289,721	4,800,000	0	2,021,000	24,000,000	8,000,000	2,219,700	21,776,700	20,529,597	13,045,000	0
Navaho	3,824,052	5,083,128	4,800,000	0	4,832,000	24,000,000	8,000,000	42,230	346,230	276,753	15,050,000	0
San Carlos	3,139,725	149,405	781,000	0	4,750,000	14,000,000	7,000,000	97,670	3,204,322	2,940,568	1,348,330	92,200
San Manuel	2,899,060	267,070	17,070	0	0	142,000	112,000	35,091	334,091	271,000	138,800	80,522
Truston Canon	677,827	43,191	0	0	1,200	5,000	5,000	455,000	5,000	0	0	0
Western Navajo	472,537	472,537	0	0	1,200	5,000	5,000	455,000	5,000	0	0	0
California	17,315,877	12,058,108	6,109,064	3,413,000	432,464	399,228	397,280	810,000	3,250,468	4,297,132	912,156	59,178
Bishop	303,336	290,007	228,243	0	10,478	18,773	18,773	18,988	18,784	15,754	15,000	0
Fort Bidwell	422,018	317,018	132,358	18,000	62,250	20,000	28,910	28,910	133,000	120,000	15,000	0
Fort Mohave	1,774,887	1,528,816	1,170,000	0	14,000	32,000	18,000	74,323	203,830	194,113	0	
Hoopa Valley	2,133,887	1,808,816	1,410,000	1,800,000	0	0	0	12,365	113,017	7,000	401,000	9,777
Mission	4,668,791	1,200,682	941,970	0	0	84,844	5,000	12,365	3,000	3,000	401,000	5,077
Sacramento	7,784,896	6,740,124	3,307,354	1,600,000	349,210	714,000	273,000	501,530	1,035,772	3,823,000	10,156	2,780
Colorado: Consolidated U.S.	3,254,921	912,215	493,000	3,000	242,915	46,200	16,300	100,000	2,441,767	1,846,565	0	901,222
Florida: Seminole	835,261	1,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	333,765	333,765	0	0

Idaho	18,784,828	13,973,637	12,285,301	172,684	419,778	603,754	239,459	437,438	4,897,886	3,133,284	875,000	861,530
Coeur d'Alene	6,256,684	6,188,717	5,683,721	137,684	132,302	160,000	40,000	75,000	72,977	0	0	0
Fort Hall	7,231,724	4,276,976	3,622,000	0	32,315	130,750	173,450	26,803	2,200,000	2,200,000	0	0
Fort Lapwai	3,283,074	3,154,944	2,662,380	35,000	22,113	130,000	173,450	1,864,133	1,992,310	875,000	834,314	
Iowa, Sac and Fox	623,941	62,326	0	0	17,291	30,000	4,000	11,033	11,033	394,450	10,000	187,165
Kansas, Potawatomie	2,823,527	2,707,067	1,700,500	7,000	154,598	323,000	112,500	317,625	1,410,470	3,000	0	198,000
Michigan, Mackinac	313,714	306,089	140,500	0	35,489	55,000	15,000	4,879	4,879	0	0	1,463
Minnesota	10,452,931	2,803,282	1,109,455	100,000	398,112	728,000	250,200	161,215	1,637,648	1,750,000	1,000,000	4,887
Consolidated Chippewa	6,893,351	2,432,579	1,154,455	100,000	378,115	500,000	200,000	100,000	4,160,961	1,750,000	1,000,000	14,100,961
Pipestone	18,632	23,053	3,000	0	10,585	20,000	50,000	60,715	3,475,657	1,750,000	1,000,000	728,667
Rice Lake	3,800,346	384,629	10,000	0	10,585	20,000	50,000	60,715	3,475,657	1,750,000	1,000,000	728,667
Mississippi: Choctaw	67,484	67,634	22,000	2,000	14,434	6,000	5,500	18,000	6,550,222	1,218,686	4,507,463	394,287
Montana	33,155,757	23,735,029	13,000,000	1,039,547	702,000	1,152,210	478,210	1,016,058	6,550,222	1,218,686	4,507,463	394,287
Blackfoot	4,639,628	3,928,365	3,000,000	380,000	21,885	120,000	101,176	21,000	371,380	300,000	24,000	346,380
Crow	10,465,225	10,384,868	4,000,000	433,831	248,527	300,000	150,000	390,000	4,207,314	550,000	5,488,217	106,097
Fort Belknap	6,440,653	6,121,715	5,847,257	468,831	224,745	25,500	10,640	113,070	310,223	0	228,948	60,273
Fort Peck	2,010,675	1,797,707	741,182	180,716	135,909	385,000	98,000	565,000	212,968	0	0	212,968
Rocky Boy	574,876	49,015	0	0	16,408	75,000	28,000	22,432	33,540	468,680	56,320	3,540
Tongue River	381,910	378,271	0	0	16,408	75,000	28,000	22,432	33,540	468,680	56,320	3,540
Nebraska	1,101,235	6,902,123	4,400,550	810,430	448,988	955,000	229,000	133,244	169,123	131,003	10,000	27,530
Winnebago	3,423,166	3,356,515	2,058,993	816,429	336,345	125,000	22,000	48,764	66,291	31,668	10,000	25,042
Omaha	3,798,070	3,663,967	2,400,550	0	112,533	83,000	200,000	83,949	102,470	100,000	0	0
Nebraska	2,109,174	761,539	529,250	0	2,746	37,250	18,130	177,155	1,317,044	1,329,906	3,355	17,675
Carson	694,669	18,500	0	0	0	6,000	2,500	10,000	670,188	690,000	0	0
Moapa River	105,790	165,700	155,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walker River	177,449	177,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Shoshone	77,449	177,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	26,943,827	6,715,019	2,207,267	0	54,806	1,182,110	250,433	3,018,261	13,610,348	13,610,348	3,071,423	447,022
Navaho	1,554,943	147,700	318,267	0	12,000	20,000	8,000	235,000	908,921	360,142	290,812	237,967
Navajo	1,253,596	465,240	0	0	12,000	20,000	8,000	173,000	5,272,217	5,000,000	4,500,000	72,217
Pueblo Pueblo	2,150,316	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	5,318	30,000	15,000	600,000	4,130,222	1,542,325	288,121	313
Santa Juan	5,810,342	1,300,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,825,300	4,130,222	1,542,325	288,121	313
Southern Pueblo	3,284,213	1,300,000	380,000	0	25,000	0	0	1,825,300	4,130,222	1,542,325	288,121	313
Zuni	1,868,097	624,000	0	0	0	0	0	252,800	1,312,200	1,280,700	22,500	0
New York Agency	4,491,206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,491,206	4,422,500	502,500	48,592
North Carolina (Cherokee)	1,114,823	184,636	0	0	24,228	92,363	17,200	51,043	457,500	457,500	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$633,947,224 estimated value of land, gas, coal, lead, zinc, sphalerite, and other minerals. <sup>2</sup> Estimated. <sup>3</sup> Red Lake Indians share in part of this fund.

TABLE No. 4.—Value of Indian individual and tribal property June 30, 1925.—Continued

States and superintendencies	Individual				Tribal						
	Total individual and tribal property	Lands exclusive of timber	Timber	Funds in hands of superintendents	Homes, barns, etc.	Weapons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, etc.	Total	Lands exclusive of timber	Timber and stock	Rebates of funds in Treasury
North Dakota	\$31,101,974	\$30,454,514	\$7,001,464	\$1,014,752	\$1,044,000	\$441,300	\$932,878	\$647,660	\$167,536	\$38,475	\$29,440
Fort Berthold	5,904,760	5,311,812	3,731,353	624,820	315,000	215,000	423,840	284,044	167,536	50,475	64,983
Fort Totten	1,684,165	1,449,000	40,675	75,000	16,320	42,284	40,000	360,984	0	0	390,984
Standing Rock	20,508,125	20,076,141	18,698,504	308,637	500,000	200,000	400,000	360,984	0	0	1,522
Turtle Mountain	3,444,924	3,433,392	3,154,000	40,317	134,000	20,000	73,073	1,533	0	0	14,233,328
Oklahoma	344,082,016	317,873,653	279,351,668	67,480,827	73,983,000	3,938,277	12,994,302	26,218,183	11,468,900	0	0
Cantonment	1,627,229	1,627,223	1,331,644	63,317	68,000	78,000	32,202	0	0	0	171,446
Cheyenne and Ampaboo	2,863,365	2,860,917	2,439,139	295,808	112,150	41,500	46,230	121,668	11,301,376	0	6,529,444
Five Civilized Tribes	28,524,123	28,116,841	27,013,022	15,117,629	3,000,000	1,400,000	400,000	12,623,574	0	0	7,594,276
Osage	51,478,129	50,349,565	4,813,023	28,492,970	700,000	40,000	373,555	13,258,573	124,884	0	13,133,688
Pawnee	2,661,102	1,946,800	870,800	410,000	700,000	40,000	25,000	51,997	40,001	0	11,747
Ponca	3,687,602	3,588,854	3,260,541	71,416	130,200	72,000	10,850	51,747	11,000	0	180
Quapaw	2,348,946	2,337,796	1,200,000	1,954,769	18,000	8,000	10,000	11,850	11,150	0	6,671
Sagaw	2,383,269	2,374,119	1,697,234	330,700	188,500	43,028	158,370	78,271	11,600	0	0
Oregon	44,033,574	8,739,638	4,694,386	594,114	312,700	133,800	523,944	35,892,898	2,835,000	22,440,870	598,468
Klamath	32,448,827	4,310,420	1,294,400	148,746	49,000	98,000	102,760	28,245,424	2,484,500	25,253,370	507,494
Umatilla	7,584,623	3,744,747	3,279,873	51,205	8,700	5,800	16,455	20,126	20,126	157,500	98,973
Warm Springs	7,005,596	255,566	27,428	16,626	17,000	30,000	200,114	89,876	30,000	7,000,000	0
South Dakota	54,704,681	43,024,142	43,223,178	3,073,367	1,532,146	321,820	1,023,598	5,136,589	2,173,841	73,000	2,883,675
Canton Asylum	2,306	0	0	2,306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheyenne River	7,746,310	3,973,862	3,220,731	306,384	141,384	58,701	246,582	3,750,334	1,971,396	0	1,784,098
Crow Creek	4,275,736	4,166,862	3,756,096	31,322	181,000	61,000	124,965	109,330	0	0	106,330
Hanksville	13,211,700	13,001,700	12,440,000	400,000	140,000	50,000	40,000	801,704	0	0	519,140
Head	20,771,407	20,270,453	17,331,843	181,700	728,375	291,850	451,675	485,355	207,453	75,000	488,355
Reserve	20,771,407	20,270,453	17,331,843	181,700	728,375	291,850	451,675	485,355	207,453	75,000	488,355
Siouxon	2,043,490	2,030,196	4,590,029	240,100	201,000	33,700	44,343	4,284	0	0	4,284
Yankton	3,965,670	2,893,147	2,116,445	416,264	201,000	33,000	32,433	18,538	0	0	0
Washington	4,464,545	3,331,737	2,446,567	103,170	165,000	100,000	675,980	1,112,826	2,261,625	23,750	238,443
Colville	2,132,524	2,000,280	1,938,324	1,374,964	1,172,605	210,625	1,042,898	10,167,050	0	13,432,444	0
Neah Bay	2,785,155	124,001	18,833	191,385	245,000	310,000	900,000	1,094,788	454,224	1,400,000	130,323
Tulalip	12,571,213	3,470,442	3,470,442	3,108	42,000	21,500	11,600	1,275,091	150,200	1,025,000	6,347
Yakima	3,712,623	3,702,464	2,244,025	412,815	500,000	400,000	330,700	6,004,357	1,468,152	4,498,070	51,333
Wisconsin	15,966,074	4,224,947	1,738,233	68,906	765,200	250,522	284,321	11,745,692	4,033,034	4,073,410	3,531,570
Grand Rapids	500,308	527,528	284,000	1,002,682	35,000	6,000	10,860	11,520	0	0	11,890
Hayward	11,731,351	627,282	74,000	46,640	85,000	10,000	12,000	9,147	5,000	4,043,590	3,647
Leavenworth	507,900	523,424	393,056	417,280	150,000	40,000	80,000	10,288,367	3,433,860	3,433,860	3,433,860
La Poudre	2,216,565	1,153,340	909,067	422,562	43,000	18,425	11,600	301,140	201,140	31,782	124,342
Wyoming: Sheehon	3,993,008	1,222,410	628,510	21,860	55,722	44,000	301,884	2,770,596	1,608,263	753,033	407,310

\* This item 1924 figures.

\* Includes lower Bank.

\* Includes Santee.

Utah: Uintah and Ouray	4,464,545	3,331,737	2,446,567	103,170	165,000	100,000	675,980	1,112,826	2,261,625	23,750	238,443
Washington	44,203,967	35,000,280	14,938,324	1,374,964	1,172,605	210,625	1,042,898	10,167,050	0	13,432,444	0
Colville	2,132,524	2,000,280	1,938,324	191,385	245,000	310,000	900,000	1,094,788	454,224	1,400,000	130,323
Neah Bay	2,785,155	124,001	18,833	3,108	42,000	21,500	11,600	1,275,091	150,200	1,025,000	6,347
Tulalip	12,571,213	3,470,442	3,470,442	3,108	42,000	21,500	11,600	1,275,091	150,200	1,025,000	6,347
Yakima	3,712,623	3,702,464	2,244,025	412,815	500,000	400,000	330,700	6,004,357	1,468,152	4,498,070	51,333
Wisconsin	15,966,074	4,224,947	1,738,233	68,906	765,200	250,522	284,321	11,745,692	4,033,034	4,073,410	3,531,570
Grand Rapids	500,308	527,528	284,000	1,002,682	35,000	6,000	10,860	11,520	0	0	11,890
Hayward	11,731,351	627,282	74,000	46,640	85,000	10,000	12,000	9,147	5,000	4,043,590	3,647
Leavenworth	507,900	523,424	393,056	417,280	150,000	40,000	80,000	10,288,367	3,433,860	3,433,860	3,433,860
La Poudre	2,216,565	1,153,340	909,067	422,562	43,000	18,425	11,600	301,140	201,140	31,782	124,342
Wyoming: Sheehon	3,993,008	1,222,410	628,510	21,860	55,722	44,000	301,884	2,770,596	1,608,263	753,033	407,310

\* This item 1924 figures.

\* Includes lower Bank.

\* Includes Santee.

66 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TABLE No. 5.—Indian Service employees June 30, 1926

Designation	Number	Salaries
Total.....	5,436	\$6,347,811
Schools.....	2,650	2,035,200
Agency.....	2,078	2,207,000
Miscellaneous field employees.....	498	1,750,000
Indian Office employees, including commissioner and assistant commissioner.....	210	355,611

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END OF SUBJECT |