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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30

1914



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CONTENTS.

	Page.
General statement.....	1
Indian viewpoint.....	4
Indian education.....	5
Public schools.....	5
Cooperation with State authorities.....	6
Payment of tuition.....	6
Benefits of public-school training.....	6
Navajo and Papago schools.....	7
Improvements in methods of instruction.....	7
Vocational training.....	8
Pueblo schools.....	8
Oklahoma schools.....	8
New school rules.....	9
Essay contest.....	9
Physical training.....	9
Moral training.....	9
Institutes.....	10
Indian school farms.....	10
Health.....	12
Tuberculosis.....	13
Trachoma.....	14
Other contagious diseases.....	14
Field matrons.....	14
Dentists.....	15
Physicians.....	15
Stock raising.....	15
Use of reimbursable fund.....	18
Farming.....	20
Indian fairs.....	23
Farming and grazing leases.....	26
Leasing of tribal lands for grazing purposes.....	27
Testing and demonstration work.....	28
Mining on Indian lands.....	30
Prevention of waste.....	31
Leases of Osage oil and gas lands.....	33
Developments outside of Oklahoma.....	34
Native industries.....	34
Navajo blankets.....	34
Lace making.....	35
Marketing native products.....	36
Irrigation.....	36
Forestry.....	39
Suppression of the liquor traffic.....	41

	Page.
Allotments.....	45
Five Civilized Tribes.....	47
Disposition of tribal affairs.....	48
Supervision of individual Indians.....	49
Probate work in Oklahoma.....	50
New York Indians.....	55
Fort Sill Apache prisoners of war.....	56
Purchase division.....	57
Sales of Indian lands.....	59
Patents in fee.....	59
Individual Indian moneys.....	59
Depositaries for Indian moneys.....	60
Inheritance cases.....	60
Rights of way.....	61
Railroads.....	61
Pipe lines.....	61
Highways.....	62
White Earth land suits.....	62
White Earth roll.....	62
Spo-Pe.....	63
Indians for exhibition.....	63
Statistics.....	64
Indian Service employees.....	64
Inspection.....	66
Cooperation.....	67
Indian Office regulations.....	68
Enrollment with Indian tribes.....	68
Office correspondence and records.....	68
Court decisions.....	69
Legislation.....	71
Statistical tables (for fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, unless otherwise noted):	
Table 1. Work and force of Indian Office since 1899, compared.....	75
2. Indian population of the United States, 1914.....	75
3. Indians under Federal supervision, allotted and unallotted.....	85
4. Marriages, missionaries, churches, language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors.....	88
5. Areas of Indian lands, allotted and unallotted.....	94
6. Incomes of Indians.....	98
7. Use of agricultural lands; farming, leasing.....	104
8. Use of grazing lands; stock raising, leasing.....	109
9. Employment of Indians.....	114
10. Vital statistics, housing and disease.....	118
11. Hospitals and sanatoria.....	123
12. Indians, self-supporting, and those receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies issued.....	126
13. School population, number in school, capacity.....	130
14. Schools, location, enrollment, attendance.....	137
15. School libraries.....	147
16. Schools, average attendance and appropriations since 1876.....	151
17. Demonstration farms.....	152
18. Experimentation farms.....	152

Statistical tables—Continued.

	Page.
Table 19. Suppression of liquor traffic.....	153
• 20. Timber on reservations, sawmills, timber cut.....	154
21. Cost of care and protection of timber.....	158
22. Areas irrigable and under projects, expenditures.....	160
23. Miles of ditches, use of irrigated areas.....	163
• 24. Allotments approved and made.....	166
• 25. Sales of allotted lands.....	167
• 26. Patents in fee issued.....	169
27. Removal of restrictions on alienation of land.....	171
28. Certificates of competency issued under act of June 25, 1910.....	171
29. Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage In- dians.....	171
30. Lands leased for mining, production of minerals, and royalty.....	172
31. Buildings erected.....	173
32. Buildings under construction.....	174
33. Live stock belonging to Indians, purchased, sold, and slaughtered.....	175
34. Government property valuations classified.....	180
35. Property of Indians, tribal and individual, value.....	184
36. Employees, miscellaneous, field.....	189
37. Employees in Indian Service, recapitulation.....	190
38. Appropriations and disbursements for Indian Service.....	191
• 39. Account of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	194
• 40. Receipts and disbursements of Indian Service.....	195
• 41. Sales of Indian lands, receipts and disbursements.....	196
42. Treaty liabilities of the United States to Indians.....	198
43. Pro rata shares of tribal trust funds settled.....	200
44. Funds of Five Civilized Tribes in banks.....	200
45. Volume of business in Indian warehouses.....	201
46. Expense at warehouses.....	201



REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 21, 1914.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the eighty-third annual report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, covering the period from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

In the beginning of my report of last year, written within a few months after assuming the duties of my office, I set out some of the more important problems confronting the Indian Service. In view of the magnitude of these problems and the fact that many of them yet remain at least partially unsolved, I deem it of sufficient interest to quote from last year's report the following:

1. It is estimated that under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855) there are now pending at the various agencies throughout the Indian country, awaiting the determination of the heirs, about 40,000 heirship cases, which represent inherited lands valued at approximately \$60,000,000. There are pending in this office about 1,500 heirship cases on which final action has not been taken.

A large appropriation is needed in order to enable the office to bring this work up to date. When the heirs are determined the inherited lands will be available for sale and the proceeds can be used to improve the allotments of the heirs. Expediting the work of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees is one of the urgent necessities of the Indian Service.

2. The allotting of lands to individual Indians has been continued ever since the enactment of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388). It is estimated that there have been allotted to 180,000 Indians about 34,000,000 acres and there remain to be allotted about 39,000,000 acres. There are nearly 120,000 unallotted Indians. There has been expended for allotment work heretofore completed about \$4,500,000, and it is believed that it will require at least \$3,000,000 to complete the allotment work.

* * * * *

3. The timber holdings of the Indians have stumpage value of more than \$80,000,000. Approximately one-seventh of this value is in timber upon allotted lands. The greater part of the unallotted timber is upon nonagricultural lands in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States. The timber cover on these tribal lands bears a very direct relation to the regulation of a water supply for lands both within and outside of Indian reservations. Even where it is

not essential that the forest cover be maintained on tribal lands for water conservation purposes, it is frequently advisable that the forest be perpetuated as a source of fuel and lumber supply.

One of the difficult problems which confront the Indian Service is the administration of these timber lands so as to derive a sustained revenue adequate to provide for the needs of the Indians as agricultural development takes place within the Indian reservations and yet not affect unfavorably the future needs both as regard the timber and water supply. The solution of this problem will require sound business foresight, enlightened by the scientific principles which form the basis of the practice of both forestry and irrigation.

* * * * *

4. Notwithstanding the fact that the Government has provided since 1876 approximately \$80,000,000 for schools among the Indians, there are to-day about 10,000 Indian children without any school facilities whatever, principally in the Southwest and more particularly among the Navajo and Papago Indians. There are also about 7,500 defective Indian children, either physically or mentally, for whom no adequate facilities are available for their care and training.

The present available appropriations for Indian schools provide for 223 Indian day schools situated on Indian reservations near the Indian homes, 76 boarding schools located on the reservations, and 35 boarding schools located off the reservations and known as nonreservation schools. Of the 65,000 Indian children of school age, these schools care for approximately 25,000. There are enrolled in mission and public schools 22,500 Indian children, leaving 17,500 normal and defective Indian children unprovided for. Efforts will be made to procure increased appropriations for Indian school work so that all Indian children may be provided with school facilities. All Government schools for Indians are largely industrial.

5. I find that the health conditions among the Indians are deplorable. Under the jurisdiction of this bureau there are approximately 25,000 Indians suffering from tuberculosis. Available Indian hospital facilities for all these patients, adults and children, will not exceed 300 beds. During the last fiscal year 1,905 Indians were reported as having died from tuberculosis. This is probably not more than 75 per cent of the total number of Indians who have died from this disease during the fiscal year. Of the whole number of deaths reported from the various Indian reservations, 32 per cent were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, as against 11.2 per cent due to the same disease occurring in the registration area of the United States. The death rate among Indians is 32.24 per thousand, while the Census Bureau gives 16 per thousand in the registration area of the United States.

It is also estimated that there are more than 60,000 Indians in the United States who are suffering from trachoma. This eye disease is considered so serious as to cause the exclusion from this country of all immigrants who are thus afflicted. It will be remembered that the Indians are living among a very large white population, which is an added reason for taking every precaution to check and control this disease. Additional appropriations are needed to construct and equip hospitals to be located on Indian reservations and to check and control disease among Indians and to improve their health conditions generally.

6. The housing conditions of the Indians throughout the country is one of the important subjects which demand immediate consideration. It is estimated that there are approximately 8,000 Indian families without homes, who live in mud lodges, tepees, or wickiups—a large number of them on dirt floors and under the most revolting, insanitary conditions. There are thousands of other Indian families who live in one and two room shacks or cabins, under

sanitary conditions that must of necessity cause the propagation and transmission of the most dangerous diseases, such as tuberculosis and trachoma.

* * * *

7. The Indian water-right situation on a large number of reservations is such as to demand most serious consideration. Unfortunately, legislation has been enacted by Congress which makes beneficial use of water on Indian lands within certain reservations necessary, if the water rights are to be held by the Indians. Congress has provided appropriations for constructing expensive irrigation projects on several reservations, reimbursable out of Indian funds, and the Indians are required to make beneficial use of the water on said reservations within a limited time. If this is not done they will be in danger of losing their water rights and forfeiting the same to subsequent appropriators of the water. On a large number of the reservations agricultural lands are practically valueless without water. The Government holds the allotted lands in trust for the benefit of Indians for a period of 25 years, because of the fact that they are deemed incompetent to protect their property rights. It seems equally important to conserve the water rights of the Indians, at the same time encouraging them to make beneficial use of the water by farming their allotments. In this connection it should be remembered that the Indians, in a large number of cases, live far removed from railroad facilities, that they are handicapped by lack of adequate live stock and farming implements, and that they are living and working under conditions which would discourage even the most progressive white farmers who are well trained and accustomed to hard work on their farms. Legislation will probably be necessary in a number of cases to protect fully the water rights of the Indians.

I find also that Indian tribal funds have been used in construction and maintenance of irrigation projects, and that only a certain portion of the Indians have received any benefit from the irrigation systems. This is a question that will necessarily have to be worked out with great care, in order that the Indians who receive the benefits from irrigation projects shall be required to pay the cost of the same.

It is proposed to give the question of water rights of Indians very thorough and careful consideration, with the hope of fully protecting the rights of the wards of the Government.

* * * *

9. The conditions existing in eastern Oklahoma among the Five Civilized Tribes in connection with the probating and handling of the estates of minor Indians in the local State courts are such as to require prompt consideration. I consider it very important that an appropriation of at least \$75,000 be procured in the next Indian appropriation act, so as to enable this office to employ probate attorneys to look after the interests of minor Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes and to meet properly the probate situation now existing in eastern Oklahoma.

If proper action is not promptly taken, it is only a question of time until a very large number of the Indians in eastern Oklahoma will be deprived of their property, with the result that they will become charges on the local community.

10. There is undoubtedly a larger field for the improvement of existing industrial conditions of the Indians than any other activity of the Indian Service.

* * * *

Many able-bodied Indians who have valuable lands are wholly or partially without seeds, teams, implements, and other equipment to utilize properly such

lands. This is particularly true in several reservations where large sums of public or tribal funds have been used in constructing irrigation systems, and is in part the reason why such large areas of irrigable and other agricultural lands are not under cultivation.

The valuable grazing lands of the Indians offer unusual opportunities for increasing the meat supply of the country, at the same time furnishing a profitable employment for the Indians as well as utilizing their valuable grazing lands. During the last year the Indians cultivated less than 600,000 acres of their vast area of agricultural lands.

During the fiscal year covered by this report there has been the greatest activity in pushing farming and other industrial activities on Indian reservations, in purchasing tribal herds for Indians in order to stock their reservations with cattle, in upbreeding the low grade of horses, sheep, and cattle belonging to the Indians, in suppressing the liquor traffic among Indians, in protecting the Indians in their property rights—and particularly the Indian minors of Oklahoma—in bringing about cooperation among the employees of the Indian Service and coordinating and unifying their efforts in promoting the best interests of the Indians, in raising the standard of Indian schools and providing school facilities for Indian children heretofore without school advantages, in improving the deplorable health conditions of the Indians and providing hospitals for thousands of Indians suffering with trachoma and tuberculosis, in improving the purchasing system of the Indian Service, in procuring needed legislation for promoting the industrial advancement of the Indians, and in general endeavoring to place the Indian Service, which I found disorganized and discouraged, on a sound, economical, efficient business basis, working in harmony and with enthusiasm with a view of promoting the best interests of the Indians, who are the wards of the Government. The following pages cover in narrative and statistical form these various activities.

INDIAN VIEWPOINT.

No real understanding can be had in any work involving social service unless there is a clear comprehension of the viewpoint of those served. With that thought in mind I have endeavored in every way practicable, by personal interviews and by personal examination of correspondence with Indians when possible, to ascertain clearly their thoughts and ideas in connection with efforts being carried on for their benefit. I find this of extreme value, because oftentimes the Indian's objection to various plans made in his behalf may be based on minor consideration which can be eliminated easily to the satisfaction of the Indian and without seriously interfering with the successful outcome of the plans devised for his interests.

As the individualization of the tribal property takes place the Indians' interests in their personal belongings develop. In order

that I might definitely know the number of Indians visiting the city, a register has been established, and since February 7, 1914, over 94 Indians have called at the office. Probably a larger number of delegations than ever before have also visited Washington, and I have made it a practice in the case of every delegation and every individual Indian to understand reservation matters from the Indian's point of view and to give them the personal attention which is their right and their due.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The year has been especially marked by the large increase in the number of Indian pupils enrolled in the public schools throughout the United States. There are now more Indian pupils in these schools than there are in all the Indian schools under the control of the Government.

Except for the necessity of increasing school facilities for the Navajoes and Papagoes, the Indian school system is very close to the turning point as regards an increased enrollment of pupils. On the Cheyenne River Reservation the number of Indians in public schools during the last year increased 100 per cent over that of the year previous. From such reservations as Kiowa, White Earth, Omaha, and Santee, and among the Five Civilized Tribes, increases in attendance in the public schools are reported.

Several factors have contributed to this trend of affairs. I have encouraged the entrance into the public schools of Indian children, because it affords training of the greatest value, and furnishes an excellent opportunity to begin the cooperation of the Government with the State in the education of the Indian that must surely come and which will hasten the solution of the Indian problem. State authorities are more and more coming to a full realization of the necessity of an early assumption of their obligation with reference to Indian education. They appreciate the fact that the Indian is assuming his part in local affairs, and that an intelligent citizenship is essential to the welfare of the community. Indian parents themselves show a marked preference for this form of education. It permits their children to remain with them in their homes, the separation from which has been heretofore their chief objection to enrollment of their children in Government boarding schools. With his children in the public school, the advanced Indian who wishes to remain on his allotment is able to do so, and the backward Indian who is tempted to follow his children to the boarding school, living in camp near by, can be encouraged to remain on his allotment.

COOPERATION WITH STATE AUTHORITIES.

For the intermediate types, various forms of cooperation with the public schools have been employed in order to provide educational facilities for Indian children, the office having in mind not only the affording of educational opportunities, but also lending of aid only to the extent that it seemed necessary and in such manner that it could be withdrawn easily as soon as the Indian finds himself able to do without this assistance. In some cases the buildings and grounds of Government Indian schools have been turned over to the public-school authorities for use on condition that they enroll on equal terms with white children all Indian children of the district; in others the buildings are owned by the public-school authorities and a part of the teaching force employed by the Indian Office; in others, the schools are consolidated public-school districts, the Indian Office furnishing transportation for Indian children to and from school daily; at others, where a few white pupils attend a school largely made up of Indian pupils, the State authorities are allowed to supplement the salary of the teacher employed by the Indian Office. In order to effect enrollment in public schools of Indian children who reside outside the public-school district, tuition has been paid in accordance with the requirements governing the enrollment of all non-resident pupils.

PAYMENT OF TUITION.

Until recently the office paid tuition in order to procure the enrollment of Indian children in public schools where their parents were not taxpayers. It became necessary to modify this plan, however, for the Comptroller of the Treasury, in a decision of October 22, 1913, ruled that the Federal Government was not authorized to pay tuition of Indian children legally entitled to attend the State public schools. For example, in the State of California all children born therein are citizens of the State, and entitled to public-school facilities. A contract in which the Federal Government agreed to pay for their enrollment in the public schools would be illegal, lacking consideration, the State doing only what it was legally under obligation to do. In a Montana case it was held that if Indian parents paid taxes their children were entitled to public-school facilities and a contract for the payment of tuition would be void.

BENEFITS OF PUBLIC-SCHOOL TRAINING.

The typical Indian reservation represents the most satisfactory condition in which to bring about the assimilation of the Indian race. After allotments have been made the Indians are encouraged to improve them; allotments soon become available for purchase, and white settlers begin building homes among those of the Indians.

Their numbers increase until they feel the necessity of organizing public-school districts. When this is done it is a very easy step for them to permit the attendance of the children of their Indian neighbors with whom they have been associated. The Indian is thus immediately led into the most vital social organization of a community, and the next step, which is easily taken, is for the Indian parent to participate in its management, and from this to participate in the affairs of the township and county.

This process of disintegration of the Indian reservations is a splendid example of the elimination of the Indian as a distinct problem, either for the Federal or the State governments. The most distinctive element aiding in this growth is the public school. In the acquiring of a practical knowledge of conversational English and in the opportunities that are there afforded the Indian to learn and appreciate the "better ways" of the white man the public schools are the trying place in the winning of the race.

NAVAJO AND PAPAGO SCHOOLS.

The Indian Service is extending its schools in the Navajo and Papago countries particularly. For these Indians additional school facilities must be provided. During the past year, for the Navajos, a day school has been constructed at Lukai Chukai, an additional dormitory at the Chin Lee boarding school, additions to two dormitories at the Western Navajo School, three cottage dormitories at the Pueblo Bonito, and the Marsh Pass School has been completed. To further increase school facilities at Pueblo Bonito and at the Tohatchi boarding school one group of pupils will be enrolled at each of these schools for six months and another almost entirely new group will be enrolled for the other six months. These school plants will be in continuous use during the 12 months of the year. With these additions to school plants and change in the method of enrolling pupils educational facilities for the Navajos will be increased nearly 500.

IMPROVEMENT IN METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

The work of the schools during the past year has been of high order. One condition which has contributed to this result has been the increased amount of attention that has been given by the office to the professional work of our teachers. They have been impressed with the necessity of employing the very best means known to modern educators with reference to the materials and the methods used in the instruction of their pupils. Reading circles have been maintained at all the schools by the direction of the Indian Office, which has also included other instructors than the classroom teachers. Increased attention has been given to the purchase of libraries for

pupils; educational leave has been available for teachers, which permits them to attend summer institutes or other educational institutions on full pay for a period of two weeks in order to further acquaint themselves with the best methods of instruction and receive the enthusiasm and inspiration that comes from mingling with other teachers, particularly those from the public schools. Theses on some professional subject which requires considerable reading have been required from them, and to make their accomplishments along these lines of vital importance automatic promotions of certain grades of teachers have been made of not less than \$2.50 per month where their record during the year has been excellent.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

The necessity for the vocational training of Indian pupils is being appreciated now by our instructors, and as a result the work along these lines has been much better. Superintendents in their annual report are referring to the closer correlation they have been able to effect between the academic and industrial work. Chilocco has had an unusually successful year in the results that have been obtained along the line of agricultural and allied subjects. During the past year it has presented a very strong course, which has been popular with Indian pupils. Flandreau has extended the work for two years, so that pupils when they leave school will be able to take charge of their own farm, if they have land, or take a place in a shop or with some business concern and earn a fair livelihood. Without the addition of these two years to the course it has been found not only at Flandreau, but at other schools as well, that the pupil leaves just at a time when he is able to profit by taking vocation instructions.

PUEBLO SCHOOLS.

Last year it was necessary to report that in some of the pueblos there was marked opposition to Indian education. It is pleasing to note that this is gradually disappearing. On the Moqui Reservation, where the feeling was very bitter against the Government and also as between the Hopis and the Navajos, the superintendent now reports that it is practicable to construct a day school where both factions will attend, showing clearly that the animosities that have hindered the advancement of these people for some time are gradually disappearing.

OKLAHOMA SCHOOLS.

The \$300,000 appropriation in aid of the common schools among the Five Tribes of eastern Oklahoma has been distributed on practically the same terms as was done year before last. Marked improvement has been noted, however, in the ease with which this has

been accomplished; the office force, as well as the recipients of this money, the school districts, being more familiar with the principles of distribution. Results have been good and a larger number of Indian children have been enrolled in the public schools from those tribes than heretofore.

NEW SCHOOL RULES.

One accomplishment of considerable note has been the revision of the Indian school rules, which were approved by the department July 14, 1913. The last revision was made in 1904. The Indian problem has advanced so far beyond conditions prevalent at that time that the rules were in many respects inapplicable to present conditions. They now fit the service, and not only serve as directory to the field officials with reference to school matters, but set a standard of accomplishment which comports with the advancement of Indian education.

ESSAY CONTEST.


The contest in essay work open to all Indian pupils was continued last year as the year before, the subject being "Citizenship." While it was difficult in many respects, the elementary conception which the pupils were able to develop, not only with reference to civic problems, but with respect to their obligations to their fellows and their Government, was highly satisfactory. Something like 9 gold medals, 52 silver medals, and 548 bronze medals were distributed to Indian pupils. So satisfactory have been the results that it is planned to continue this contest from year to year.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The physical welfare of the pupils has been given careful consideration, only a very few schools now reporting that they have no up-to-date playground equipment. All dormitories have ample air space, school buildings are light and airy, and pupils are not permitted to work in damp or ill-ventilated laundries or industrial buildings.

MORAL TRAINING.

The moral interest of pupils has been met by the increased attention placed upon this phase of instruction, superintendents and instructors having been told that this subject must receive their constant attention. Not only must provision be made for each pupil to receive religious instruction at the hands of the denomination which the pupil or his parent may select, but also special days must be set apart for the consideration of such questions as the effect of alcoholic liquors upon the human body and prevention of cruelty to animals.



INSTITUTES.

As a further and entirely new means, so far as Indian schools are concerned, of increasing the efficiency of service workers, arrangements were made to hold six institutes, or summer schools, of two weeks' duration each for employees of all departments of Indian schools at the following places during July and August:

Chilocco, Okla., July 6 to 18.

Flandreau, S. Dak., July 20 to August 1.

Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal., July 20 to August 1.

Tomah, Wis., August 3 to 15.

Chemawa, Oreg., August 3 to 15.

Santa Fe, N. Mex., August 17 to 29.

The courses of instruction outlined for the institutes include and especially emphasize industrial subjects such as cooking, sewing, and lace making for the women, and gardening, dairying, horticulture, carpentering, and cement masonry for the men. A special feature is also to be made of teaching group games and group athletics as a means of encouraging physical training in the schools throughout the service, for the purpose of building up the young people physically, and thus preventing disease, rather than having to cure it. Daily conferences on subjects of general interest to the entire service will be held, and lectures will be given daily on hygiene and sanitation, the liquor problem, and many other subjects of vital importance.

The plans for the institutes are thoroughly complete, and it is confidently believed that they will result in heartier cooperation, greater unity of effort, and a much more efficient service. The actual results of this innovation can not, of course, be reported at this time, but it is believed that the plans are of such importance to the future of Indian schools that they should be recorded as a feature of the year's activities.

INDIAN SCHOOL FARMS.

The following letter concerning activities on Indian school farms was issued:

To all superintendents:

I am not satisfied that we are making the greatest use of our school farms. They usually consist of large tracts of fertile land capable of raising every crop that the climate in which the school is located will permit. In some cases these farms are well irrigated.

In every case the schools have been or can be furnished with all the equipment necessary to till their farms to the fullest extent, and they can be furnished with stock with which to make a substantial showing in stock raising.

The agricultural training of the boy pupils in our schools furnishes ample opportunity for intensive farming. If this training is to be of real value and be effective in accomplishing its purpose, the farming operations should be financially successful and at the same time conducted in accordance with modern methods.

I am convinced that there is a large field for improvement in the handling of these farms, and I want every field officer who has charge of such a farm to see

that its management is of such a nature as will insure its development to the highest degree of productiveness, practical usefulness, and object lesson.

The constantly increasing demands on the various appropriations for the Indian Service make it necessary not only to exercise the most careful economy consistent with the end sought, and at the same time to see that every resource in connection with Indian education and industry is developed to the highest obtainable degree.

See that employees in charge of your farms are men capable of rendering proper and efficient service, carefully determine the suitable crops for the particular soil of the tillable land of your farm, giving the best attention to the raising and use of these crops.

Our farms should grow corn, oats, wheat, and raise alfalfa, clover, timothy, etc. You should raise all the potatoes and other vegetables consumed. We should not be satisfied with raising feed for the school live stock, but we should raise everything the farm, garden, and orchard will produce.

I want you to raise live stock to the fullest of your capacity; raise colts from the school mares; let your calves grow into beef for your school. Grow a good herd of hogs to follow the cattle that you feed, and use the waste from the table at the school. Make your dairy amply large and of such kind that there will be plenty of milk, cream, and butter. Feed the skim milk to the hogs, and grow your pork meat. Where practicable, cure your own bacon and ham, make your own sausage, and dry and corn your own beef.

Give careful consideration to chicken raising. You should establish chicken houses, and place girls in charge of the chickens. This would furnish poultry and eggs for your needs and at the same time train your girls in an industry which will be of value to them in their future homes.

Under some conditions it may be practicable to have a few swarms of bees. Start an apiary and teach bee culture, while at the same time obtaining a supply of honey for table use.

We should have orchards and vines to grow fruit at our schools which are best adapted to the locations and climates. The care of these orchards and the raising of small fruits will give important training to the boys and girls.

Each school should have a truck garden to produce the green stuff necessary for its own table. Under proper climatic conditions enough corn, onions, cabbage, tomatoes, beans, etc., should be grown not only to supply the school with fresh vegetables but to furnish a good supply for winter use. The canning of vegetables and fruits is highly important.

I fully appreciate the fact that at some of our schools, because of climatic conditions, diversified farming is impracticable, but there are very few Indian schools which do not have farms peculiarly adapted to certain lines of agriculture and horticultural development. Where diversified farming is impracticable the natural resources of the farm should be fully developed. If you can raise nothing but wheat, see to it that every acre of available land is used for wheat. Grow the best wheat and produce the maximum yield per acre for your locality. If your school is located in a stock-raising section of the country and you have a large acreage of grazing land, you should raise beef, not only for your own use but to supply other schools.

A school in a locality where vegetables and fruits are easily raised should can or preserve a surplus of these products for sale to schools not so fortunately located.

I believe there is a splendid chance for increased efficiency of our school service by special efforts and cooperation along the lines indicated. I must insist that you give the development of the school farm your most careful attention to the end that the highest degree of efficiency and results be accomplished. There is

absolutely no excuse for a waste acre or overlooked opportunity on a school farm. We need all they will produce, and can not justify the purchase of anything we can raise. It is inconsistent and indefensible for us to expect Indian boys and girls to return home from their schools and do more than they have witnessed their teachers doing for them when they are supposed to be qualifying themselves for industrial equipment and self-support.

Superintendents, inspectors, supervisors, and special agents are directed to give this matter their prompt and most careful attention and fully advise me of the steps taken by field officers to make effective these suggestions.

HEALTH.

With the impetus given to the health work by the increased appropriations for the fiscal year 1914 comes the realization that the much neglected sanitary conditions of the past among the Indian tribes can be tremendously improved, and sanitary homes and good health replace the squalor of the past, on most of the reservations.

The opening of many Indian reservations for settlement by white men has made the health problems more pronounced in the districts where the white settlers have come in contact with the Indians. The Indian must not only receive treatment, and, if possible, be cured of trachoma, tuberculosis, etc., but he must be trained to live in sanitary homes and care for his personal hygiene, so that he will not become a menace to his neighbors, either Indian or white.

The work of eradicating tuberculosis and trachoma from among the Indians will be continued in a most aggressive manner. The children must be protected in the schools as well as in the home. Disease is easily transmitted to the homes of the healthy from the homes of those afflicted with tuberculosis, trachoma, etc., and it becomes an imperative duty of the Indian Service to see that the schools maintained by the Government for the education of Indian children do not become a focus for the transmission of disease between tribes rather than an instrument for the eradication of disease.

In the Indian schools there has been a determined effort to detect the tubercular cases in their incipency and place them in a sanitarium for treatment, where there is one available, or return the child to the home, more for the protection of the well children than in the hope of helping the afflicted one. The trachomatous patients are segregated in the schools and kept under treatment.

There is a vital necessity for more hospitals to care for these children returned to their homes. Often they represent families which have a number of cases of tuberculosis needing sanitarium treatment, or the removal of a case of active tuberculosis to a healthy home may introduce the disease there and form another source of infection to the surrounding Indians.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 51 hospitals with a combined capacity of 1,432 patients, and 6 under construction, to care for a population of 331,250 persons with a high percentage of tuberculosis and trachoma. Out of 199,438 Indians on reservations 67,895 were examined last year. Tuberculosis was present in 8,245 cases and trachoma in 13,841, and it is estimated that there are 21,980 suffering with tuberculosis and 35,769 afflicted with trachoma. The death rate per thousand last year was 30.76 per cent, and the percentage of deaths due to tuberculosis was 31.83, while the birth rate per thousand was 38.79.

In the appropriation act for the next fiscal year Congress has given the health work \$300,000. There will be \$100,000 available for hospital purposes besides the direct items for a sanitarium in the Choctaw Nation and one at Red Lake or Leech Lake and one on the Fond du Lac Reservation. With this additional money it is proposed to build seven small hospitals, at a cost of from \$12,000 to \$15,000 each, on the reservations where the need of medical attention has been most keenly felt rather than place this amount in one or two big hospitals more remotely placed. The smaller hospitals, it is believed, will provide more effective and prompt attention for the sick and at the same time keep the patients near their families.

TUBERCULOSIS.

This is the scourge of the Indian race, and with a full appreciation of the seriousness of the conditions presented an earnest effort is being made to successfully combat the disease. The progress of the work has been hampered heretofore mainly by insufficient funds. I am fully aware of the fact that to perpetuate the Indian race the inroads of tuberculosis must be stayed. To do this it is essential that better sanitary conditions be instituted in the Indian homes, and cleanliness, better ventilation, and sufficient and nourishing food not only be insisted upon, but provided, if necessary.

Realizing the importance of these matters, a study has been made of the physical conditions of the schools with a view to giving the children sufficient dormitory space, playground equipment, and, where necessary, nourishing food suited to their physical condition in addition to the rations now furnished. Every effort is being made to meet conditions of this type as soon as they are discovered.

Regular talks are given to the children on sanitary matters; many of the schools are provided with stereoptican outfits; and where practicable the talks are illustrated.

Constant watching, monthly weighing, the use of the Pullman towel system, daily physical training, use of the playground equipment, and sufficient space and ventilation of the dormitories and

school buildings, together with the training being given at home by the field matrons, should result in a stronger race physically in the next generation, as well as the reduction of the death rate to one not in excess of the white race.

TRACHOMA.

The trachoma work has been pushed vigorously during the past year. The field has been divided into five districts, and an ophthalmologist has been assigned to each. He goes to each reservation in his district instructing the reservation physician in the appropriate treatment and methods of operation, and also cares for any of the more serious eye complications needing treatment or operation. On account of the failure to recognize trachoma, the lack of facilities for handling the disease, and the small amounts of money formerly appropriated, the disease has wrought great havoc among the Indians of every tribe except those in New York.

Trachoma is only second to the tuberculosis scourge and spreads rapidly when it is once introduced. The increase of trachoma is alarming. The service is fully aware of the conditions presented by this disease and is fighting, in accordance with the best precepts of modern medicine, to relieve those afflicted and to prevent the further spread of the disease.

OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

There have been epidemics of smallpox, typhus and typhoid fever, diphtheria, measles, and mumps, but through the efforts of the physicians, by quarantine, administration of sera, and careful medical attention very few deaths have occurred from these causes. Co-operation with the State boards of health in the instance of an epidemic has resulted in the disease being held within the reservation of its source, and usually at the primary focus.

During the year an order was issued to vaccinate every individual on the reservations, including Government employees as well as the Indians. This order is being faithfully executed, although in some sections considerable tact and ingenuity is required to enforce vaccination. On reservations where epidemics have occurred in the past the Indians appreciate the protection and readily submit to vaccination.

FIELD MATRONS.

Due to the lack of knowledge in the care of infants, there is a large infant mortality among the full-blood Indians. To meet this condition the field matrons go into the homes of the Indians and teach them the care of children, cooking, and sewing. They aid the physicians in carrying out sanitary measures and assist in sickness. They give particular attention to seeing that Indian mothers have

proper care and nourishment both before and after confinement. An earnest effort is made to do everything practicable to give the Indian baby a fair start and to build up a constitution which will resist disease. Competent field matrons with personalities that command the confidence of the Indian women are a most important factor in raising the Indian race to a higher civilization, and should be placed on the plane of her sister who undergoes the hardships of missionary fields.

DENTISTS.

During the year seven dentists have devoted their entire time to the care of the teeth of the children in the boarding schools. After the close of the school they work among the adult Indians. The teeth of the Indians are in bad condition as a rule. The care of the teeth and the elimination of the constant source of infection from decayed teeth improve the general health condition of the student.

PHYSICIANS.

It is safe to say that fully 60 per cent of the Indians under the supervision of the Indian Service are still entirely dependent upon the Government for medical service. The service now has 128 regular physicians who devote their entire time, and 59 contract physicians who, according to their contracts, are required to devote only part of their time to the Indians. The service has difficulty in procuring efficient men at the salaries permitted by present appropriations to carry out the important medical task before it, and often has still greater difficulty in retaining the services of those capable of meeting the responsibilities placed upon them.

STOCK RAISING.

Since assuming charge of Indian matters I have been impressed with the idea that too many of the natural resources of Indian reservations which are exploited to the profit of the white man might better be developed for the financial benefit of the Indians. Particularly is this true of the grazing lands of the Indians. Probably there are located within the borders of the Indian reservations the most desirable grazing lands in unbroken bodies in the United States to-day. The grass on these lands is in its natural state, usually not heavily grazed. Stock water is available and in all ways an ideal range is presented for the raising of cattle on a large scale. These lands for years have been leased to white cattle owners at a stated rental per head. Vast herds of cattle have been developed by white men on Indian lands and marketed to the increased wealth of the cattlemen and but small return to the Indian landowner. The constant diminution of grazing land throughout the United States has caused

a natural increase in the price of meat, and unquestionably under modern conditions this price will not diminish. It would seem, therefore, that there is no more lucrative or important industrial opportunity open to the Indians having grazing lands than to do away with the old grazing-leasing and grazing-permit system, and in its place go into the business of stock raising themselves. The Indian is by nature a herdsman, and, with but small teaching, should develop into an ideal stock raiser. With this end in view, I have instituted a plan of creating tribal herds upon those reservations having large areas of tribal grazing lands. The original herds purchased are comparatively small, but in a short time, by careful management, should so increase as to properly graze every acre of Indian grazing land.

During the year nearly one and one-half million dollars were expended in the purchase of live stock for individuals and as tribal herds and also for male animals for improving the grade of cattle, horses, and sheep already belonging to the Indians. The principal purchases were: For Blackfeet Reservation, 44 stallions, at \$23,131, and 102 bulls, at \$12,640. For Colville, 50 bulls, at \$4,860, and 12 stallions, at \$5,000. For Crow, 20 stallions, at \$9,780; 7,021 heifers, at \$306,338; 2,000 steers, at \$79,470; and 251 bulls, at \$20,075. For Cheyenne, 80 bulls, at \$9,680; 682 heifers, at \$33,418; 46 cows with calves, at \$3,197; and 46 mares, at \$5,248. For Crow Creek, 64 cows with calves, at \$3,776; 74 mares, at \$7,410; and 10 bulls, at \$1,350. For Fort Apache, 56 bulls, at \$7,000. For Lower Brule, 12 stallions, at \$6,687; 55 bulls, at \$6,187; and 601 heifers, at \$29,968. For Navajo, 175 rams, at \$2,187, and 4 stallions, at \$940. For Navajo Springs, 20 stallions, at \$4,910; 25 bulls, at \$2,325; and 12 mares, at \$2,020. For Pine Ridge, 1,486 heifers, at \$75,000; 150 cows, at \$6,000; and 25 stallions, at \$12,500. For Rosebud, 248 heifers, at \$12,098; 2,016 cows, at \$133,205; 1,216 mares, at \$166,339; 19 stallions, at \$9,503; and 90 bulls, at \$10,930. For San Carlos, 40 stallions, at \$8,000; 80 bulls, at \$7,440; and 1,000 heifers, at \$37,000. For Shoshone, 101 bulls, at \$9,512. For Standing Rock, 128 heifers, at \$5,117, and 2 stallions, at \$1,180. For Tongue River, 1,046 heifers, at \$49,622; 36 bulls, at \$3,100; and 4 stallions, at \$575; and for Truxton Canyon, 510 cows at \$21,300, and 20 bulls, at \$2,300.

The total purchases for these and other reservations amounted to 267 stallions, 1,048 bulls, 12,272 heifers, 2,510 steers, 3,738 cows, 2,110 mares, 670 horses, 67 mules, 513 sheep, and 469 rams.

This stock has been placed in the care of experienced stockmen, and will not only give the Indians an insight into the practical management of the live-stock industry and enable them to learn proper methods in stock raising, but will furnish a nucleus from which the individual herds can be created by issue or purchase. It will be noticed

that the largest herd, comprising 9,021 head of cattle and 251 bulls, was purchased for the Indians of the Crow Reservation under the provisions of the act of April 27, 1904. (33 Stat. L., 352-353.) This herd has been placed in a separate pasture set aside for its exclusive use. They are in splendid condition, and the Indians have cut and stacked 5,000 tons of hay to be fed these cattle next winter.

Many of the Indians have heretofore opposed the plans for the improvement of the grade of animals belonging to them and for replacing the worthless male stock with animals of improved breed. They are, however, gradually beginning to appreciate the benefits to be derived from this policy as the results of such breeding become apparent. This is aptly illustrated by the fact that, although the Indians of the Cheyenne River Reservation were opposed to the establishment of a breeding station on their reservation, the superintendent reports that they have bred over 600 mares at that station during the present season.

While the development of the horse-breeding industry as a means of livelihood for the Indians is largely confined to those reservations located in North and South Dakota and Montana, high-grade stallions have been provided for many of the other reservations in order that high-grade work horses may be provided to enable the Indians to cultivate their allotments, engage in freighting, and for market.

Some idea may be had of the benefits that will be derived by improving the grade of the 1,500,000 sheep belonging to the Navajo Indians living in the Southwest by the fact that experiments during the past year have demonstrated that the result of the first cross between native sheep and high-grade rams is the production of an animal 20 to 25 per cent greater in weight and yielding 50 to 60 per cent more wool of a considerably better grade than that produced by the native Navajo sheep. Owing to the limited amount of funds available for expenditure for the benefit of the Indians living in that locality it is impracticable to introduce a sufficient number of rams to improve the entire number of sheep belonging to these Indians at one time, but the plans outlined contemplate the yearly purchase of such number of rams as available funds will permit to be issued to Indians in payment of labor, which, with those purchased by the more prosperous Indians with their personal funds and under the supervision of the superintendents in charge of their reservations, will aid materially in the development of this industry.

The cooperation of representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry has aided materially in the inspection of animals purchased and the eradication of infectious diseases among the animals on the various Indian reservations, particularly the disease of dourine, which had spread to an alarming extent among the horses belonging to the Indians living on the reservations located in Montana and

North and South Dakota. In order that individual Indians might not suffer the entire loss resulting from the killing of his animals for the benefit and protection of the tribe as a whole on account of being infected with such disease, where animals are destroyed on account of being infected with glanders, dourine, or other infectious diseases, the Indians to whom they belong are reimbursed their value in an amount not exceeding \$100, in order that those depending on such animals for a livelihood will not be deprived of their means of securing a living, or that persons having a better grade of animals may not feel that they were suffering the entire loss, but that such loss is shared by the tribe as a whole.

The foregoing brief résumé of the year's work in advancing the live-stock industry of the Indians, if compared with past efforts along the same line, will show conclusively that there has been more activity in this branch of work than ever before in the history of Indian administration, and that more has been accomplished than ever before toward making the Indian the beneficiary of all instead of a small part, as heretofore, of the profits to be derived from the exploitation of his own grazing resources.

USE OF REIMBURSABLE FUND.

The money appropriated by Congress for use in the purchase of live stock for work and breeding purposes and agricultural equipment for sale to Indians, under a plan whereby the Indians must reimburse the Government for the cost of the stock and for equipment they receive, has been utilized to advantage during the year.

The act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70-83), appropriated \$25,000 for use at the Fort Belknap Reservation, and the act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-795), authorized the expenditure of the repayments made by the Indians until June 1, 1915. There are approximately 164 accounts with Indians at this jurisdiction, and the total purchases made from the fund aggregated \$29,768.26. Although there is apparently \$9,430.43 still due from Indians, in nearly every instance partial payments have been made on the various accounts. During the last two or three years these Indians have been reluctant to make further use of this reimbursable fund, giving as an excuse their desire to avoid going further into debt. This money was appropriated for the purchase of a class of articles which will aid the Indians to add to their incomes, and not for subsistence supplies to be eaten up with nothing left to show for the expenditure but a debt. This has been explained to the Indians, and they are now beginning to see the advantages of the fund, and have asked that the time for returning the money to the Treasury be extended for five years, as they desire to make further use of it.

The act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 269-277), appropriated \$15,000 for encouraging industry among Indians at the Tongue River Reservation. Nearly 300 Indians have participated in the use of this money, for whom live stock, wagons, harness, and agricultural equipments, aggregating in value approximately \$22,872.21, were purchased, and repayments amounting to \$15,944.76 have been already made, leaving a balance of \$6,927.45 still due. This money has been used very largely for breeding stock, wagons, harness, and seed, and it is therefore quite apparent that the Indians will derive great benefit therefrom and add materially to their incomes.

As stated in last year's report, the sum of \$30,000, appropriated by the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1061), for use as a reimbursable fund, was apportioned among 14 different superintendencies. The amount of money made available at many places was found inadequate to meet the demands of the Indians, and although in some instances further apportionments were made from the appropriation of \$100,000 made in the act of June 30, 1913 (Public, No. 4, p. 4), still further requests for more money are being made by the Indians and the superintendents in charge. The money appropriated in the act of June 30, 1913, *supra*, has been apportioned among 24 superintendencies in various amounts, ranging from \$1,000 to \$25,000, namely, Colorado River, Fort Mojave, Pima, Havasupai, San Juan, Leupp, Pueblo Bonito, Navajo, Round Valley, Hoopa Valley, Fort Yuma, Fort McDermitt, Western Shoshone, Walker River, Fallon, Moapa River, Nevada, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Zuni, Cherokee, Shawnee, Shivwitz, and Jicarilla.

While it is not known at this time the precise number of Indians who have participated in the use of these two appropriations, the incomplete reports indicate that the number will exceed 400. Property, consisting of seeds, breeding and work stock, harness, wagons, agricultural implements of all kinds, was purchased, and the reports from the field indicate that the benefits which the Indians will derive from the use of the stock and implements thus furnished will be far-reaching and very materially aid them in attaining self-support. At many places Indians were furnished with cows and horses to start in the cattle business; some were furnished poultry to go into the poultry business. Others were furnished agricultural equipments and stock to farm their lands, and still others were furnished stock, wagons, and harness to engage in freighting supplies. Although the title to the property remains in the Government until full payment is made by the Indians, and the property can be retaken upon default, it is gratifying to recite that out of all the reimbursing agreements entered into it was necessary to retake the property in only six or eight cases. A few of the Indians for whom stock was purchased were so unfortunate as to lose their stock by various diseases, but

those Indians have manifested an inclination to pay off their indebtedness, notwithstanding their loss. By reason of short crops or some other inability, it has been necessary to extend the time in which partial payments must be made in perhaps 40 or 50 cases, but in all cases the Indians desire to keep the property and make payments when they harvest and sell their hay and other crops. The Indians are rapidly becoming accustomed to the real purpose and advantage of funds of this character and the benefits to be derived therefrom, and are honestly cooperating with the view of getting the very maximum results from the limited amount of money available.

In addition to the congressional appropriations referred to, tribal funds are being used at 12 different reservations, under the reimbursable regulations, in the purchase of work and breeding stock, agricultural equipment, lumber for homes, fence material, and digging of wells. Much good is being accomplished through the use of tribal funds in this manner. More than 300 Indians have already been benefited, through expenditures aggregating more than \$57,886.42, and approximately \$14,000 have been already repaid by the Indians. Where tribal funds were used, only two Indians were delinquent in payments on their accounts, and in not a single instance has it been necessary to retake the property from the Indians to whom it was sold. In one case the property was returned to the Government because of the death of the Indian to whom it was sold and the inability of the heirs to meet the payments. This property was promptly sold to another worthy Indian.

The estimates submitted to Congress in December, 1913, for funds to pay the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Service for the fiscal year 1915 contained a number of reimbursable items designed to provide funds to be used in the purchase of seeds, live stock, and agricultural equipment of all kinds required to enable the Indians at various jurisdictions to engage in some industrial pursuit from which they might obtain self-support. Well-balanced industrial programs were formulated and brought to the attention of Congress in support of the estimates submitted, and it has generously appropriated the sum of \$725,000 for encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians. This is the largest appropriation ever obtained for the advancement of industry and self-support, and aggressive steps have already been taken to work out the details incident to the use of the money in such a way as to obtain for the Indians the very maximum benefits.

FARMING.

Special effort was made during the past year to increase the Indians' interest in farming wherever their lands are adapted to this industry. For this purpose approximately 450 farmers were em-

ployed at salaries ranging from \$600 to \$1,200 per annum, there being only a few at the latter salary. Their task is to instruct the Indians how to prepare the soil, the kind of seed to select, and how to plant, cultivate, and harvest, and the best disposition to make of their crops.

The plan generally followed is to district the reservations, station a farmer in each, who keeps in close touch with the Indians, furnishing individual instruction and advice.

It was found in some cases that farmers were being used around the agencies as laborers or clerks and that superintendents devoted too much attention to office work, neglecting the more important field work. In order to remedy this undesirable condition of affairs on April 5, 1914, the following circular letter was issued:

To all reservation superintendents:

I greatly desire it to be understood throughout the service that the present administration of Indian affairs is determined that every Indian shall have opportunity and encouragement to accomplish industrial betterments.

I want you to know that the magnitude of this undertaking is fully realized, and that, while I do not think it can be accomplished in one summer, nor that it can be done without hard work and some sacrifice on the part of all of us, I am firmly of the opinion that it can be, should be, and must be done.

I am not at all satisfied with the agricultural, stock, and industrial conditions generally existing throughout the Indian country, and I am determined that unceasing efforts shall be put forth to bring about a radical and speedy change.

Primarily the opportunity for advancement among Indians is largely agricultural and stock raising. The Indians own the land, and with proper encouragement can so develop their possessions as to insure ultimate self-support.

The farming season is at hand. Every farmer should at once become actively engaged in advising and teaching the Indians how to prepare the soil, the kind of seed to select, when and how to plant, grow, and harvest, and the best use to be made of his crop when produced.

The Indian should be made to realize that the grazing lands of the United States are now almost entirely his own, and that he has readily within his reach the possibility of becoming the cattle, horse, and sheep king of America.

All these things involve earnestness of purpose and close cooperation between the Indian Service employes and the Indians. To insure the best results every man charged with such a responsibility as farmer or stockman must devote his time—every day of his time—in heart-to-heart association and hand-to-hand working in his particular sphere. It must be “a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether,” as they say at sea.

I can not refrain from calling attention to a situation that is very unsatisfactory. I have information from dependable sources, and from all sections of the country, that farmers in the Indian Service devote most of their time to work associated with the business end of the agencies; that our farmers, with a few notable exceptions, are not in fact practical and helpful as farmers; that they do not go out among the Indians on their farms as they should and as hereafter I earnestly desire them to do. It is almost discouraging to contemplate that after years of employment of men who have been especially charged with the work of advancing the farming interests of the Indians not more has been accomplished.

Commencing immediately, I wish word to go down the line from the Indian Office in Washington to the agencies, and from the agency throughout every reservation and on to each allotment, that every Indian Service farmer shall give his time to actual farming, and that under no circumstances shall he continue, as so generally has been done, making the office work the first consideration and the promoting of the farm work of the Indians secondary. These things must be reversed.

Congress, the taxpaying public, and the Indians have a right to expect full return for every dollar appropriated and such permanent industrial advancement of the Indians each year as will justify the maintenance of the force of farmers and stockmen now employed and give promise that eventually they may no longer be required.

Nor am I satisfied with the fact as I am now convinced that the superintendents, generally speaking, spend altogether too much time in the office attending to duties which properly belong to clerks, when the superintendent, to accomplish the best results, should be out in the field among the Indians looking into their home comforts, after health conditions, and in close contact with them, giving personal attention to their farming, stock raising, and other relationships that they may be encouraged to do for themselves the things that they can not have done for them for an indefinite period of time.

Hereafter the superintendent, in place of devoting three-fourths or more of his time to office duties, shall devote a very large part of his time among the Indians on the reservation.

I do not anticipate that the carrying out of these directions will bring about any appreciable congestion of the so-called "paper work" of the office. I believe the greater portion of the office work will be found to fit in with the field work so that it will be done in connection therewith and without hindrance to it.

Reservation employees should know the Indians and know them well; understand their condition and substantially aid them in their forward march toward self-support and equipment for citizenship.

It is extremely difficult to obtain the services of properly qualified men for farmers at the comparatively small salaries paid, and limited funds available will not permit of the employment of a sufficient number to get the best results. In fact, I believe that one of the greatest needs of the Indian Service is an adequate force of properly qualified farmers, to instruct the Indians in agricultural operations. We need men not only with a technical and practical knowledge of farming, in all its varied phases, but with certain personal qualities even more essential to success, such as a real interest in the Indians' welfare and a desire to help them all they can; in other words, men imbued with the real "missionary spirit," who can inspire the Indians with the ambition to make the most of their opportunities in order to become self-supporting, independent citizens.

In this connection the following extract from report of Supt. Thackery, of the Pima School, dated March 31, 1914, will no doubt be of special interest:

I have recently been able to stir up a splendid interest on the part of our more progressive Indians in the settlement of a new district on the reservation, recently supplied with an irrigation system by the irrigation branch of our service. The interest of this progressive element of the tribe has been such

that they have already cleared, ready for cultivation, several thousand acres of new land, and this settlement will within a year swell to approximately 1,000 Indians, covering in the neighborhood of 10,000 acres of irrigated lands. This progressive colony is made up largely of returned students, who are particularly anxious to demonstrate what they can do on their own initiative as farmers by irrigation in this locality. Their fences and ditches, with the exception of the main ditches, will be placed upon sectional lines, and their homes and other improvements will be built as nearly as possible out of the material at hand, but in a sanitary, up-to-date manner. Some of the men taking great interest in this new plan are of the older type of Indians, and are unable to speak English, but all are experienced farmers by irrigation. They have recently suggested to me the propriety of giving them an Indian farmer, promising to stir up what should be a splendid competition between this entirely Indian district and other districts which are under the supervision of a white farmer.

Special attention has been devoted during the year to efforts looking toward improvement in the personnel of the farming service by the elimination of inefficient employees of this class with very good results.

Actual figures are not yet available in regard to the number of Indians engaged in farming or the crop production on the various reservations during the fiscal year 1914, but it can safely be stated that both the number of Indians farming and the cultivated acreage were increased on practically all of the reservations.

INDIAN FAIRS.

Indian fairs were held during the year on the following reservations:

Blackfeet.	Red Lake.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Rosebud.
Colorado River.	San Carlos.
Crow Creek.	San Juan.
Fort Bidwell.	Santee.
Fort Totten.	Shiwits.
Keshena.	Sisseton.
La Pointe.	Standing Rock.
Malki.	Tongue River.
Pima.	Tule River.
Pine Ridge.	Yankton.

It is deemed desirable to bring the Indians into direct competition with their white neighbors, when they are sufficiently advanced to do this with profit to themselves, and with this end in view exhibits of Indian agricultural products were shown during the year at conveniently located State and county fairs by the following reservations:

Fallon.	Sac and Fox (Iowa).
Fort Lapwai.	Salt River.
Leech Lake.	San Xavier.
Nevada.	Union.

For several years a joint fair has been held by the Cantonment, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Red Moon, and Seger Indians. This fair has now been abolished, and a comprehensive plan is being worked out for large exhibits of Indian products at the Oklahoma State Fair next fall, which has donated a building 50 by 100 feet for this purpose, and will offer special prizes or trophies for Indian exhibits.

Exhibits of Indian products were also shown at the Arizona and Nevada State Fairs, and at the International Soil Products Exhibition at Tulsa, Okla., last fall, at each of which a number of prizes were won by the Indians in direct competition with products shown by their white neighbors. Plans are also being arranged for the Sisseton Indians to participate in the Tri-State Fair at Browns Valley, Minn., on the same basis as the whites, and it is expected that next year their own fair can be abolished.

Instructions have been issued limiting Indian fairs to three days' duration, prohibiting old-time Indian dancing, and restricting horse racing, believing that the attention of the Indians should be directed primarily to the agricultural and industrial exhibits rather than to the amusement features of the fair.

The Indian fairs on the various Sioux reservations were formerly held on different dates, thus encouraging the Indians to be constantly visiting from one fair to the other during the fall of each year. In order to overcome this practice the plan was adopted last year of holding all the fairs during the same week, with such satisfactory results that the practice will be continued.

The following circular letter concerning Indian fairs was issued:

To superintendents:

You should now be arranging for your Indian fair, and I desire to impress upon you my idea of the purpose and possibilities of these exhibitions.

I want these fairs so conducted as to open to the Indians the vision of the industrial achievements to which they should aspire. I want them to be an inspiration in arousing in the Indian a clear appreciation of the great opportunity before him for real industrial advancement.

The ownership of land always has been and always must be the principal basis of man's wealth. A wise development of the vast natural resources of the Indian reservations has tremendous possibilities. The Indian's rich agricultural lands, his vast areas of grass land, his great forests, and his practically untouched mineral resources should be so utilized as to become a powerful instrument for his civilization.

I hold it to be an economic and social crime in this age and under modern conditions to permit thousands of acres of fertile lands belonging to the Indians and capable of great industrial development to lie in unproductive idleness.

With keen appreciation of these conditions Congress, in the current appropriation bill, has made available for the Indians over \$600,000 as a reimbursable fund and \$250,000 additional for general and specific industrial use, all for the purchase of stock and farm equipment, as well as about \$800,000 of the funds of the Confederate Bands of Utes for the civilization and support of those Indians.

I feel that a serious obligation rests upon me and upon every employee of the Indian Service to see that no effort is spared to make the most of the great opportunity which the Indian's property and the action of Congress now presents to the Indian. It is my duty to require that every supervising officer, every superintendent, every farmer, every stockman, and in fact every employee of the Indian Service meets this obligation in full measure.

The political conditions of the world will make the next few years a period of great prosperity for the American farmer. Let us see that the Indian with his broad acres is in truth an American farmer and that he properly participates in this unusual opportunity.

I desire that our Indian fairs this year be made the opening of an intelligent and determined campaign for the industrial advancement of the Indian. Let this year's fair mark the start of the Indian along the road the purpose of which is self-support and independence. Hereafter let your fair each year be a milestone fixing the stages of the Indian's progress toward that goal.

It is a primary duty of all superintendents to understand the Indians under their charge, to study the resources of the reservation for which they are responsible, its climate, the character of its land, the type of cattle owned by the Indians, their horses, their sheep, and their other stock.

With this information you should map out a comprehensive plan of campaign based on the conditions presented by your Indians. This plan should cover not only one year but a period of years, having in view an ever-increasing number of able-bodied Indians farming better and more acres of land, the continual improvement of the live stock of the individual Indian and of the tribe, and the use of grazing, timber, and mineral lands with the greatest economical benefit.

This campaign should be understood by the farmers, the stockmen, the industrial teachers, and in fact all employees connected with industrial work on your reservation, and you should endeavor not only to procure their efficient aid in carrying out your plan, but also their personal interest and sympathetic cooperation. Let your fair this year be the place and time at which you will join in launching this live campaign for industrial betterment.

Former widespread negligence and mismanagement in the cultivation of the soil, the breeding of stock, and the handling of grazing land is no excuse for the continuance of such conditions, and they will not be permitted to exist on an Indian reservation during my administration.

Be continually at the fair yourself with your farmers and all of your industrial employees.

Let the exhibits emphasize in an impressive manner the difference between inferior and high-grade agricultural products, and let them demonstrate in no uncertain way that greater profit results from raising the best and the most of everything produced on the farm or ranch. Encourage the Indian to take the progressive view. This should not be difficult where he has before him a clear object lesson such as is emphasized by placing his horses, cattle, and sheep, his corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa, and forage on exhibition in legitimate rivalry with those of his neighbor at the Indian fair.

The improvement of stock should be aggressively advocated and impressed upon the mind of every Indian farmer and stock raiser. He should be brought to understand that the thousands of well-bred bulls, stallions, and rams were purchased during the last few months to do away with the evils of lack of sufficient and well-bred male stock and the inbreeding almost universal in the past. He should understand that in order to secure the best results the male stock must not only be improved, but that the old and worse than useless male

animals which have heretofore been so destructive to the Indian's success as a stock raiser must be disposed of.

Every advantage must be taken of the opportunity to teach the Indian the importance of careful preparation of the soil, the necessity for the best quality of seed, and the advantage of proper cultivation. The Indian should be made to clearly understand the waste which comes from the use of bad seed and poor cultivation.

Arouse enthusiasm and rivalry between the men, women, and children by showing at the fair their native products, such as blankets, baskets, pottery, beadwork, silversmith work, and lace; their vegetables and fruits of every kind and description; and between the women by showing the products of the home and the farmyard, including chickens, butter, eggs, and canned fruits.

Conduct your fair so as to arouse interest in every form of agriculture and stock raising. Hold daily demonstrations of modern farming activities. Open a series of industrial meetings which will extend throughout the winter. See that the enthusiasm aroused grows, and do not permit it to wane before the farming season next spring. Take the opportunity of the fair to ascertain what the Indians require in the way of farm equipment and stock-raising needs, and make your recommendations to the office during the winter in order that steps may be taken for their delivery to them in ample time for the next season; and in this connection, after you have started your campaign, advise me fully of what you have done and what you propose to do.

Indian fairs should be as nearly as practicable a counterpart of the white man's fair. Eliminate the wild west features and the horse racing as much as possible. Remember that the campaign for the Indian's industrial development anticipates the passing of the Indian fairs in favor of the county and State fairs where the Indian farmers on equal terms will compete with the white man.

In conclusion, I fully understand that the task presented is not an easy one. It is worthy of the steel of all capable and energetic employees in the service who are ambitious to accomplish real things for the Indian, and I feel that I have and will have their active cooperation. It is necessary that I require the highest efficiency and the greatest interest in these matters. I can not and will not tolerate the failure of employees, through negligence or lack of interest, to furnish Indians, by example or precept, with proper incentive to industry and progress. If employees responsible for industrial betterments are not efficient and can not produce results, they must be replaced by men who can and will. Inspectors, supervisors, and special agents are directed and required to make the most careful study of industrial conditions on every reservation visited by them and fully report to me what is being accomplished by each employee.

I have received a number of invitations to attend Indian fairs this year, and I am arranging to accept as many of these invitations as my other engagements will permit. I will be glad by this coming together and the privilege of contact with the individual Indians and their families and the employees of the service to give encouragement and aid in aggressively starting an effective and continuous campaign for the industrial training of the Indian and the development of his property.

FARMING AND GRAZING LEASES.

The act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), authorizes Indian allottees who hold their lands under trust patents to lease their allotments for not exceeding five years under regulations prescribed by the department.

The practice of Indians leasing their lands is a poor one at best, as the purpose of allotment was to give each Indian a tract of land which he could call his own and on which he could make an effort to become a self-supporting member of the community in which he might live. There are many cases, however, in which an Indian can not make beneficial use of his allotment, and in such cases it has been the endeavor of the office to so regulate the leasing as to be of the greatest benefit to the allottee. Old Indians, women, minors, and those engaged in some gainful occupation are, as a rule, permitted to lease their lands. In other cases, where an Indian has more land than he can conveniently care for, he is encouraged to lease part and use the proceeds in improving his retained land.

It has been the aim of the office in cases where Indians have demonstrated their competency to permit them to negotiate their own leases and collect the rentals.

LEASING OF TRIBAL LANDS FOR GRAZING PURPOSES.

On the Sioux reservations the greater part of the land is allotted and the remaining tribal lands are for the most part scattered in small tracts among the allotments. The practice of leasing large districts as tribal pastures has been discontinued, and the various white cattlemen who have been running stock on the open range on these reservations have been notified that their leases will not be renewed and that they must remove all stock this summer and fall.

One of the large grazing districts of the Crow Reservation has been greatly reduced in size, owing to the purchase of cattle for the Indians and the necessity of using part of the district for such cattle.

This plan is in furtherance of the policy of the office to aid the Indians in increasing their cattle holdings and to foster stock industry among them.

It is believed that this plan will enable the Indians on reservations suitable mainly for grazing purposes to acquire a better knowledge of stock raising and to increase their holdings of cattle, and thereby to become self-supporting.

The only Indian reservations remaining where large tracts may be used for grazing purposes are those on which the Apache Indians are located in Arizona and the Crow Reservation in Montana. On the San Carlos Reservation approximately 42,700 head of cattle belonging to cattlemen are being cared for; on the Fort Apache Reservation about 21,375 cattle and 52,000 sheep, and on the Crow Reservation approximately 45,411 cattle and 85,000 sheep.

Steps have been taken on several reservations to determine the number of stock that may be safely carried on the ranges the entire

year, taking into consideration the amount of feed during the grazing season, the water available for the stock, and whether there are winter ranges or whether it is necessary to put up hay for the stock. As tribal herds are put on the various reservations and the number of cattle belonging to outsiders reduced or removed entirely reports will be called for showing the conditions on each reservation in order that proper action may be taken to stock the ranges to capacity and to care for the Indian cattle during all seasons of the year. On reservations where there are tribal herds, the superintendents have been instructed to see that the Indians put up sufficient hay to care for the stock during the winter season.

TESTING AND DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Experimental work designed to test the possibilities of the soil and climate in various sections of the country in the cultivation of trees, grains, fruits, and vegetables was carried on at a number of Indian schools, principally at Colville, Blackfeet, Pala, Shoshone, Shivwits, Havasupai, Leupp, San Juan, Pima, Lower Brule, San Xavier, Malki, and Tomah. The most important work of this character, however, was done at the San Juan and Pima Reservations.

At San Juan several years ago the superintendent obtained from the superintendents in charge of the various reservations samples of seed corn grown by the Indians. Corn from over 40 different places was received and planted. Some of this seed matured nicely and did well; where the seed was a failure it was discarded.

The most promising seed was saved from year to year until now the experiments are confined to three distinct varieties of the new corn, consisting of a soft Calico corn received from the Rosebud Reservation, a soft white corn from the Eastern Cherokee Reservation, and the other soft corn from the Havasupai Reservation, which varieties are doing exceptionally well.

Shallu produced a fair crop and succeeded better than kaffir corn. This belongs to a group of grain sorghums, and stands more wet or dry weather than other maize or cane tried in this section. *Vicia Villosa* grew well.

Dry land alfalfa, planted for the first time, is showing evidence of improvement over other varieties.

Pencilaria made enormous yields and is perhaps the greatest and best yielder of any grain forage plant tried. Drought-resisting red clover was planted and apparently will be a success and second to alfalfa as a general hay crop.

Tobacco was raised with good success. The plants were strong and vigorous, grew rapidly, and matured early in the fall.

Beans were planted quite extensively, because this vegetable forms a large part of the bill of fare of the Indians of this jurisdiction.

Various kinds of melons, of which the Indians are very fond, were successfully grown. Among them were a number of new melons, including a winter-pie melon, which is suitable for cooking, and Soboba cantaloupe, which can be kept all winter. New varieties of pumpkins, squash, radishes, lettuce, tomatoes, onions, and other vegetables were tried out with varied success.

With a view of getting the Indians interested in growing timber for shade and other purposes in this barren country where there is no timber except a few cottonwoods along the river and cedar pinions and pines on the mountains, many varieties of tree seeds were planted. The elm, yellow locust, white ash, sugar maple, soft maple, boxwood, osage orange, Carolina poplar, willow poplar, several varieties of willow, box elder, tamarack, cypress, arbor vitae, and a few varieties of pines and fir are making good growth and proving successful.

One of the most important branches of experimental work and one from which large results are expected is the testing and demonstration work in connection with the production of Egyptian cotton at Sacaton, Ariz., under the Pima jurisdiction. This work is conducted under a cooperative agreement between the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior. During the planting season of 1913 15 acres of Egyptian cotton were grown, from which 8,730 pounds of lint were produced at a value of \$1,875. The seed cotton was sold at an average price of 21½ cents per pound. The Indians in this section of the country, by reason of the success obtained with this crop at the farm, are planting cotton seed obtained from the demonstration farm on their own lands. About 200 acres were planted by them during the year, and they were so well pleased with the result of the crop that an increased area was planted this spring.

Egyptian cotton is being largely raised by the settlers in the Gila Valley and to a certain extent in the Salt River Valley. The raising of Egyptian cotton by the whites is of great importance to the Indians, because it creates for the Papagoes and Pimas a market for their labor during the cotton-picking season. This is of especial importance to the Papago Indians, who are usually poor, and for whom the wages received from this industry will be of great importance in raising them to a higher plane of living. The use of Indian labor in connection with Egyptian cotton is supervised by representatives of the Interior Department and the Department of Agriculture, and care is taken to see that the Indians are protected from liquor and improper influences during the cotton-picking season.

Experiments were also made with what is known as Mexican June corn, which produced very good yields.

Large quantities of Bermuda onion sets were furnished to the Indians. A very good grade of this type of onion can be produced by the Indians, and there is a ready sale therefor.

The policy of utilizing Indian school farms at the various reservations not only for the benefit of the schools and the pupils in attendance, but also to demonstrate to the older Indians the possibilities of the soil, was continued during the year.

The demonstration farm at Fort Berthold provided for in the act of June 1, 1910 (36 Stats. L., 455-456), established in 1911 and 1912, is being operated with good results.

MINING ON INDIAN LANDS.

Oil and gas mining operations in Oklahoma have been very active during the past fiscal year. An extensive pool was discovered a little more than a year ago about 14 miles east of Cushing, which has been productive beyond expectations. Another large pool has been discovered near Healdton, about 14 miles west of Ardmore, and wells of large volume have been brought in.

The Cushing oil is a high-grade refining oil, while that obtained from the Healdton field is said to have an asphalt base, to be somewhat inferior to the Cushing oil, but of great value as a fuel oil. Operations have been conducted in other directions, proven fields have been developed, and some "wild-catting" done with probably the usual average of success.

During the year there has been quite a fluctuation in the price paid for crude oil in Oklahoma, which is of concern to the Indians who own oil-producing lands, as their royalties are based on the price of crude oil.

On July 1, 1913, the market price of crude oil in the Oklahoma field was 88 cents per barrel of 42 gallons, which price had been effective for five months prior thereto. On July 7, 1913, the price was increased to 93 cents, and rose comparatively rapidly, reaching \$1.03 on August 19, 1913, and was finally advanced to \$1.05 per barrel on February 2, 1914.

During the time the price of crude oil was advancing development work was extremely active, with the result that production reached such a stage that the pipe-line companies could not transport all the oil being mined, and on April 8 the market price was reduced to \$1 per barrel, and thereafter reductions were made rather rapidly until it reached 75 cents per barrel, on April 30, since which time no further change has been made. This price of 75 cents per barrel, however, is paid only for the high-grade refining oil. The operators in the Healdton field receive but 50 cents per barrel for their oil.

The oil men in Oklahoma are much concerned regarding the condition of the oil business, and recently a general meeting was held, at which steps were taken to curtail and control the production, with the hope that the price of crude oil would advance. It has been agreed between many of the producers to do no drilling for four

months except that positively necessary to protect the lines or to prevent forfeiture of a lease.

There are prospects that oil and gas in paying quantities will yet be discovered on the Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming and the Quinaielt Reservation in Washington. Several leases have been approved covering Quinaielt lands aggregating about 16,000 acres, and the lessees are active in their preparations to begin work. On account of the very rough character of country and its inaccessibility, development work in this section will be extremely expensive.

PREVENTION OF WASTE.

Special efforts have been made to reduce to a minimum the waste incident to drilling for and producing oil and gas on Indian lands in Oklahoma, and this office has had the valuable and hearty cooperation of the Bureau of Mines in this important work. The task has not been an easy one. We have had to combat ignorance and prejudice, and although the results have not been all that could be desired, we are encouraged to believe that there has been some improvement and that oil men are being awakened to the seriousness of conditions.

Waste of oil and natural gas has been particularly noticeable when a new field has been discovered with a production far in excess of expectations, such as the Cushing and the Healdton fields, in Oklahoma, and has been caused by a lack of facilities to care for the production and to the eagerness of each lease owner to get his share. When an oil well of good capacity is discovered in a hitherto unproven field, great activity in drilling immediately follows, and many wells are drilled and a large quantity of oil brought to the surface before pipe-line companies have extended their lines into the territory or tanks can be constructed in which to store the production. The result has been that hurriedly constructed open earthen tanks must be utilized with the consequent waste due to evaporation and seepage. It has happened in some cases that the oil has gotten away entirely and been permitted to flow down the streams. It is said that probably 50,000 barrels of oil were lost in the Healdton field in this manner.

Another source of waste, particularly of natural gas, is that found in connection with drilling operations. As a general rule, operators are not interested in finding gas. They want oil, for which there is a ready market and from which they can derive a greater and quicker income. Thus, when the seeker for oil—particularly when there is a probability of finding oil by drilling to a sufficient depth—has encountered a stratum of gas in his drilling, the practice of some has been to permit this gas to “blow off” or escape into the air and continue drilling for oil. Many million cubic feet of natural gas have been wantonly wasted in this manner in the Cushing field.

Yet another waste, impossible of estimate, has been caused by the failure of operators effectively to confine water encountered in drilling to its own stratum, with the result that it has been permitted to flow into and flood lower oil and gas bearing strata. Not all of this waste has been on restricted lands, which comprise but about 30 per cent of the area on which oil and gas operations are conducted. Probably the greater amount of waste has occurred on lands not under the control of the Government. Some waste is probably unavoidable, but there is no doubt in my mind that the greater part thereof could be avoided if the operators would take proper precautions in advance. Aside from the loss to the landowners of the royalty, there is a greater loss to the State of Oklahoma in general on account of the dissipation of its natural resources.

The lack of a market for natural gas has been due in a great measure to the waste of the gas. A gas-selling corporation will not care to construct its pipe lines into a field producing both oil and gas, while this wanton waste of the gas is permitted, for there would be no assurance that there would be any return on the investment. If proper methods were used to conserve this gas, there seems to be no doubt that it would eventually find a market, and thus prove a source of great revenue.

The Bureau of Mines has made a careful study of drilling methods, and has introduced the so-called mud-fluid system, by which the production from any stratum, whether water, gas, or oil, may be effectively sealed in its own stratum and not permitted to flow into and mingle with the production of other strata.

Contrary opinions are held as to the effectiveness of the mud-fluid method of drilling. It has been highly praised, and it has been adversely criticized. From a careful study of the matter, however, I am convinced that where the method has been given a fair chance and has been employed conscientiously it has done all that is claimed for it. The difficulty is due to failure of operators to prepare to use the method until trouble has overcome them, then there has necessarily been some delay in applying the method, because the apparatus was not at hand. Oil men are conservative. They think their own old methods are sufficient, and hesitate to institute new systems, particularly if there is any additional first cost, overlooking the vast advantages to be gained in the end. They must be educated to the use of proven scientific methods. The efforts of the Bureau of Mines in this direction are encouraging. The Oklahoma State authorities are fully alive to the conditions, and are endeavoring to control operations so as to benefit the greatest number. The indications are that operators themselves are becoming impressed with the necessity of using better methods, so as to conserve oil and gas.

To bring about a proper regard for the regulations of the department, to show the earnestness of the office and its intention to compel operators to put forth every effort to prevent waste, I found it necessary to fine several lessees, one of them as high as \$1,000, for failure to comply with the regulations. I believe this action has had a salutary effect.

The force heretofore employed by the office and the Bureau of Mines to inspect oil and gas mining operations has not been sufficient. Development has been so active that it has been impossible for oil men to give proper attention to detail. For instance, where efforts have been made to introduce the use of the mud-fluid system a Bureau of Mines representative would give instructions to the driller as to the procedure and then be called away to look after some important case and not be in a position to see that his instructions were carefully followed. It has happened in cases that his instructions were not followed, and failure to obtain proper results has been charged to the system rather than to the lack of compliance with directions.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915 contains an appropriation of \$25,000, to be expended in the employment of not more than six additional inspectors to supervise oil and gas mining operations on allotted lands leased by members of the Five Civilized Tribes from which the restrictions have not been removed and to conduct investigations with a view to the prevention of waste. We have hopes that with this additional force to supplement the efforts heretofore put forth we may see great improvements in drilling methods during the present fiscal year.

LEASES OF OSAGE OIL AND GAS LANDS.

During the summer of 1913 several very productive wells were brought in on Osage leased lands in the so-called Boston Pool. Adjoining these wells were unleased lands, which, it was concluded, should be offered for lease, both because of prospective active bidding and for the reason that the lands were being drained, and consequently decreasing in value as oil and gas properties.

Accordingly, about 11,000 acres were offered for lease by advertisement and bids opened on September 29, 1913. The bids accepted covered 10,542 acres, with total bonuses of \$505,315.40. This was an average bonus of \$49 per acre. This is the largest bonus ever received for a tract of land of that size in the history of the department's dealings in oil lands.

Outside of the Five Tribes and the Osage Reservation but little has been done on Indian lands in Oklahoma in the oil-mining industry. A few leases have been made, but developments have not been sufficient to indicate whether drilling will be profitable.

DEVELOPMENTS OUTSIDE OF OKLAHOMA.

Hopes are entertained that oil and gas in paying quantities will yet be discovered on the Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming and the Quinaielt Reservation in Washington. Several leases have been approved covering Quinaielt lands, aggregating about 16,000 acres, and the leasees are active in their preparations to begin work. On account of the very rough character of country and its inaccessibility development work in this section will be extremely expensive.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

The Indians on the various reservations derive a considerable income from products of native industries, such as blanket weaving, basketry, pottery, lace making, and beadwork.

NAVAJO BLANKETS.

Undoubtedly the Navajo blanket industry continues to be the most important and remunerative of the native industries in which the Indians are engaged. The Navajo Indians derive from this source about \$700,000 a year. The work is done by the women usually during their spare times. With a view to avoiding the production of large quantities of low-grade blankets, known to the trade as saddle blankets, and to guard against imitations and to satisfy the public of the genuineness of the blankets offered for sale as Indian-made goods and at the same time increase the profits to the Indian workers, a plan has been devised whereby a linen tag and lead seal is being attached to blankets purchased direct from the Navajo Indians as a guaranty of their genuineness. The Indians receive for these blankets \$8 or more in cash or its equivalent. The tagging system is being tried out at Moqui, Western Navajo, and San Juan Reservations, and if it proves successful at those places, the system will be extended to the other Navajo reservations.

In order to assist and encourage these Indians to weave high-grade blankets and to obtain suitable blanks for exhibition at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, authority was granted for the expenditure of \$375 in the purchase of the five best blankets shown at a contest held in conjunction with the San Juan Indian Fair.

This contest was duly held as contemplated. About 700 blankets were displayed from the various Navajo reservations, a number from points 125 miles distant. The first prize (\$100) was won by Mrs. Yabbinny Begay Camp, an Indian without education but noted for the extra-fine quality of her blankets. The second prize (\$90) was won by Miss Susie Bainbridge, a former schoolgirl, of Two Gray Hills, N. Mex. The three remaining prizes were limited to Indians under the jurisdiction of the Fort Defiance agency.

The exhibit was considered by competent judges to be the best display of Navajo blankets ever seen in that section of the country, and the keenest interest was shown by the Indians, traders, and visitors. About \$10,000 worth of blankets were sold. Another contest along similar lines will be held in the near future. The Navajo Indians, usually the men, also make large quantities of silverware from Mexican coin.

A large number of Indians on various reservations are more or less extensively engaged in the making of baskets, beadwork, and pottery, from which they derive \$100,000 or more annually.

LACE MAKING.

Lace making is becoming a very important industry in some localities, especially among the Mission Indians in Southern California. This industry not only enables the women and children to utilize their spare time in the home and derive from their labors an income to aid in their support, but the very nature of the work has an elevating and refining influence upon them.

The following circular concerning native industries was issued:

To superintendents and supervisors of Indian schools.

GENTLEMEN: As you are doubtless aware, the Indians on the various reservations derive a considerable income from the products of native industries, such as blanket weaving, basket, pottery, and lace making, and beadwork, their earnings during the fiscal year 1913 amounting to approximately \$700,000.

I desire very much to do and to have done in the field everything possible to encourage the Indians to improve the products of native industries, so as to make the articles produced very largely of a useful and practical sort, and then to find the best market for disposing of the products to the best advantage for the Indians. To obtain the maximum and best results every employee at the schools or on the reservations must, and is here directed, to take advantage of every opportunity to encourage Indians engaged in native industries to make better articles and aid them to dispose of what they make to the best advantage. Superintendents and field matrons in particular are in excellent positions to accomplish much good along this line.

In order to enable me to determine just what further action is necessary on the part of the office in the improvement and marketing of the products of the Indians, please submit at your earliest convenience answers to the following inquiries, supplemented by such further information as may be available, and your recommendation as to the course you feel it would be proper to pursue:

1. What native industries are the Indians at your jurisdiction now engaged in?
2. Is the work done by the old or the young; by the women or men?
3. Are the Indians engaged in native industries throughout the year or only during spare times or when in special need of funds or supplies?
4. What means are now employed to encourage improvement in the articles made, and are the young Indians to any extent engaging in the native industries?
5. In some localities lace making is becoming an important and profitable industry among Indians, especially the women and children. What, if anything, is being done among your Indians in this respect, and do you think lace making can be satisfactorily developed?

6. If possible, give number of baskets, blankets, pieces of beadwork, amount of lace, etc., made by the Indians at your jurisdiction annually; the number of Indians engaged in the work; the average length of time it takes to make the various articles and their minimum and maximum values.

7. Where do the Indians obtain the material entering into the articles made?

8. Are the local markets ample to handle the products of the Indians, and do the Indians receive the full value thereof? To whom do the Indians sell, and do they receive cash, merchandise, or store credits for their supplies?

9. Do you recommend that the office attempt to find markets in the East for the products of native industries; if so, why; for what class of articles, and what length of time would it take to fill orders for the various articles?

10. Could you furnish samples of the various articles for exhibition to merchants and others interested with fixed prices in quantities as well as for one?

11. Would the Indians consent to send their wares to merchants in the East, through your office, C. O. D. or cash 30 days after delivery?

Please acquaint the employees with my wishes in this matter, answer the questions as fully as possible, and give any further information available which you believe would be useful to the office in arriving at definite conclusions. Your reply should be mailed in time to reach this office not later than August —.

MARKETING NATIVE PRODUCTS.

The conditions under which the Indians must now sell the products of their native industries are very unsatisfactory. In some places the fineness and real art depicted in the work of the Indians, especially in basketry, is not appreciated, and the result is inferior articles are being produced. Investigations are now being made with the view to ultimately formulating plans to induce the Indians to make the better grade of articles and find for them better markets from which they might realize the true value of their work. These native industries from which the Indians derive so large a sum are recognized to be of great importance, but the problem of bringing about improved conditions is a difficult one, primarily because the Indians usually want their money as soon as they bring in their articles, and this is virtually impossible where the products are disposed of in markets distant from the homes of the Indians.

IRRIGATION.

Under the direct exclusive supervision of this bureau, 62 principal irrigation projects or systems on 56 different reservations or tracts of allotted lands will afford irrigation when completed for the farms of about 30,000 Indians. These projects in their present completed and partially completed state are capable of delivering water to over 368,000 acres of land without additional construction, and will require for completion and providing an adequate supply of water an estimated expenditure of over \$13,000,000. These do not include 40 or 50 minor projects, the large Indian projects in Montana under construction by the United States Reclamation Service under

contract with this bureau, nor several other large projects known to exist but for which plans and estimates have not been made.

In my last annual report particular attention was invited to the Indian water-rights situation on a large number of reservations, and the necessity for some provision of law whereby individuals benefiting by construction and maintenance of irrigation systems on Indian reservations, allotments, and lands, should be chargeable with the cost of the work done in their behalf, especially in cases where the cost of the work was reimbursable from tribal funds or where the work in the first instance was done with the expenditure of tribal funds.

This matter was brought to the attention of Congress by this office and provision was made in the appropriation act for 1915, whereby it is hoped that these conditions can be adjusted in a proper manner.

It is also provided in the Indian appropriation act that one of the seven superintendents of irrigation heretofore authorized shall be competent to pass upon water rights, and the general irrigation appropriation was made available for protection of irrigable lands from damage by loss of water rights, under which provision this branch of the irrigation work will receive special attention.

Specific authority of law is also given for the apportionment of the cost of any irrigation project chargeable against tribal funds, in accordance with the benefits received by each individual Indian, as far as practicable, from such project.

These legislative provisions are considered as a marked advance in the policy of the office toward protecting Indians in their water rights and apportioning to individuals the cost of benefits to be derived from expenditures of tribal funds.

The attention of Congress was also invited by the office to the conditions existing on the larger reservations, where water rights seem to be more or less in jeopardy, and provision is made for the submission to Congress of special reports showing the status of the water rights of the Indians and the method of financing the projects and other general information as to the Uintah, Shoshone, Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck irrigation projects. Active field work in carrying out this provision will be completed in the early part of the fiscal year 1915.

Particular attention is invited to the progress during this fiscal year in respect to relieving somewhat the condition of the Pima Indians and in preparation for an adjudication of the waters of the Gila River. Extended and exhaustive researches are being conducted to have the data necessary to protect the water rights of the Pimas. A great many of the older Indian ditches have been cleaned out and extended to their original length and capacity, new diversion and distributing structures have been installed, and a gratifying increase in the irrigated area is reported.

The work for the benefit of the Mission Indians and others in California has been prosecuted with diligence, and it is believed that, except for some minor projects, the main part of this work will have been completed by the end of the fiscal year 1915.

Among the most important undertakings coming under the irrigation branch of the office is the development of water for domestic and stock purposes on the Navajo Reservation and in the Papago country. On the Navajo Reservation several well-drilling outfits have been employed as the funds available would permit in developing water by drilling and erection of windmills and tanks, with very satisfactory results. This work has materially extended the effective range of the grazing lands, and the number of stock of these Indians has shown a gratifying increase as well.

Similar work is being done in the Papago country, and also surveys have been made to determine the feasibility of small storage projects and to assist the Indians in the construction of dams for stock water and the development of springs, where the necessity appears. Estimates were prepared and included in the Indian appropriation act for 1915 for continuing the work and for the construction of permanent systems at several of the villages, so that the Indians might reside there the year round. About 25,000 Indians will benefit by this underground water development.

The long-standing contention for water rights for the Yakima Indians for irrigation on their reservation in the State of Washington has been settled by legislation as a result of the work of the Joint Congressional Indian Commission. Congress has passed a law by which the Indians are to receive water from the storage reservoir free of charge for 40 acres of each allotment. This settlement, while not fully satisfying all the claims made to water for the Indians, will afford each Indian a water right free of storage charges for the irrigation of a tract of land which will furnish a very good income when properly cultivated. Provision is also made for a report to Congress upon the most feasible and economical plan for a distribution system in connection with the present system, and for reimbursing the Government for any sum it may have expended or may expend for a complete irrigation system on the Yakima Reservation.

During the year the report of the Board of Engineer Officers upon the proposed San Carlos Dam and irrigation project was received, and upon the suggestion of this office an item was included in the Indian appropriation act for sufficient funds for completing the investigation shown in the report as necessary before proceeding with actual construction of the project.

The situation affecting irrigation projects and the interests of the Indians thereunder appears to be greatly improved over the condi-

tions existing a year ago, and with the authority of Congress above referred to for certain changes continued progress is expected.

FORESTRY.

In January of the present year the office began a campaign for the improvement of housing conditions among the Indians. It is the purpose to speedily remedy the deplorable conditions which exist on many reservations and to afford every encouragement to the construction of sanitary homes. The mills at the Klamath and Jicarilla Agencies, which were burned near the close of the fiscal year 1913, have been rebuilt. Several new mills have been purchased and installed, namely, two on Klamath, one on Nett Lake, one on Pine Ridge, one on Flathead, one on Spokane, and one on Mescalero. Extensive repairs have been made to agency mills on Red Lake, Menominee, and Fort Apache. There are now over 40 agency mills in operation and about the same number of private mills located upon Indian lands. On many reservations a new interest in house building has been aroused among the Indians.

The superintendents reported 222 forest fires during the calendar year ending December 31, 1913. The amount of timber damaged was estimated at 3,934,450 feet board measure. The total area burned over was 161,556 acres and the damage to both timber and forage was estimated to be \$34,795.75. Exclusive of the salaries of regular forestry officers, who assist in fighting forest fires in connection with their other duties, the cost of extinguishing fires was \$3,463.92.

Early in September, 1913, about 1,275,000 acres of timberland in the Choctaw Nation, Oklahoma, were offered for sale at public auction. Very general interest was manifested in this sale and 1,535 separate tracts, comprising 306,286 acres, were sold in January, 1914, for \$1,460,244.85. This total was \$162,557.37 in excess of the minimum price which had been placed upon the tracts which were sold. The lands which were not sold consisting of approximately 968,000 acres will be again offered at public auction in November, 1914. At the former sale, agricultural lands were offered in tracts not exceeding 160 acres and no one person or corporation was permitted to purchase more than one quarter section of such lands; all other lands were offered in tracts not exceeding 640 acres. In the sale of November, 1914, all lands will be offered in 160-acre tracts and the limit of 160 acres of agricultural land will be maintained, but no limit will be placed upon the amount of grazing or timber lands which may be acquired by one person, firm, or corporation.

One small sale of timber has been made on the Tulalip Reservation, and about 290,000,000 feet board measure have been offered for sale under sealed bids to be opened August 15, 1914. Minimum prices have been set as follows: Cedar, \$3.50; Douglas fir, white pine,

and spruce, \$3; hemlock and white fir, \$0.75 per thousand feet board measure, Scribner rule, with provisions for an advance of stumpage rates at the end of each three years of the contract period of 12 years. This offering includes the major part of the timber remaining on allotments on the Tulalip Reservation.

The 300,000,000 feet board measure on the Fort Apache Reservation which was offered for sale in January, 1912, was reoffered in the autumn of 1913. One bid was received, but no sale was effected.

On December 1, 1913, prices were readjusted under the contracts of the J. S. Stearns Lumber Co. for timber on allotments of the Bad River Reservation. This readjustment will result in a gain of over \$100,000 for the Bad River allottees over what they would have received at the old rates.

Contracts have been approved for the sale of the timber on 154 allotments of minors and full bloods within the White Earth Indian Reservation, Minn. The timber on these allotments was exposed to great fire danger because of being intermingled with lands formerly owned by mixed bloods on which the timber had been or was being cut by private operators through titles acquired under the acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 353), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1034).

Logging operations on the Bad River, Lac Courte Oreilles, Fond du Lac, and Leech Lake Reservations have been continued by the regular contractors. The amount of timber cut on each may be ascertained from the statistical appendix accompanying this report.

The most important single industrial enterprise in the Indian Service is the Menominee Indian mill at Neopit, Wis. On the Menominee Indian Reservation the stumpage is not sold, but the Government manages all phases of lumber manufacture from the time the tree is severed from the stump until it is placed on the car in the form of a finished product ready for the wholesale or retail market. Within the fiscal year 1914 32,520,330 feet of logs were delivered at the mill by the railroad owned by the Indians, 37,270,494 feet of lumber were produced, and 23,179,511 feet were sold. The inventory of June 30, 1914, showed 40,443,793 feet of lumber on hand in the yard, with an appraised value of \$581,581.74.

During the fiscal year 1915 especial attention will be given to the completion of an inventory of the timber resources of the Indians. The knowledge now possessed as to the amount of timber on many large reservations is indefinite and unsatisfactory. The office is confident that a great improvement may be effected in the condition of the Indians through a wise administration of the forests embraced within the reservations occupied by them. The keynote of Indian timber administration from now on will be the industrial development of the Indians and providing the Indians with better home conditions.

SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Below is an extract from my address at the conference of field supervisors held at Washington February 16, 1914:

I believe that the greatest present menace to the American Indian is whisky. It does more to destroy his constitution and invite the ravages of disease than anything else. It does more to demoralize him as a man, and frequently as a woman. It does more to make him an easy prey to the unscrupulous than everything else combined. Let us save the American Indian from the curse of whisky.

We have a force of men engaged in the suppression of the liquor traffic. That is their special business. But it is my business and it is your business to do everything we can without injecting ourselves offensively into the work of others or assuming a duty that is not properly ours to create an atmosphere and suggest conditions that will be helpful in this respect, and, above all, to be a personal object lesson inviting the Indian to banish liquor rather than to be guilty of anything that may cause him to look upon one of us as a justification for doing that which leads him to the destruction caused by the use of whisky.

There is nothing that could induce me, since I have taken the oath of office as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to touch a single drop of any sort of intoxicating liquor, and this regardless of my attitude on the prohibition question.

As a matter of good faith to our treaty relationships, to legislative enactments, to the Congress which appropriates \$100,000 a year for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians, we should do everything reasonably within our power to justify this appropriation and insure the best results obtainable. This accomplished, we have laid a substantial foundation for all of our work in solving the Indian problem and made a long step forward looking toward their equipment for the responsibilities of citizenship.

That these ideas should receive the careful consideration of all the employees of the service and imbue them with a realization of the tremendous importance of this work, I addressed a personal letter to every employee of the Indian Service, containing the above quotation from my address to the field supervisors.

The same letter was also sent to many persons whom I knew or thought to be interested in the uplift and advancement of the Indians. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the nation-wide expressions of strong approval and offers of cooperation. This letter was also sent to many leading Indians of the various reservations and has brought numerous promises of hearty cooperation and active assistance. The 6th day of April was set aside on which this letter was directed to be read to the student body of every Indian school, including those under Government, mission, or private supervision, when many of the schools adopted resolutions of earnest commendation.

In many instances we have found where the Indian leased his lands that the lessees introduced liquor thereon in the belief that there was no law prohibiting same. In order to give such parties proper notice and warning and to afford the Indian greater protection, a formal notice was printed, calling attention to the law and

instructions issued to the superintendents requiring that it should be attached to all printed leases covering Indian lands.

It was found that the Indians were purchasing lemon and vanilla extracts and Jamaica ginger in lieu of whisky. In some localities these liquids have been the principal source of the Indians' supply of intoxicants. Several cases are now pending in the Federal court on the charge of selling these extracts to Indians.

Along the same line we have found that the Indian has been tempted through advertisements to purchase "concentrated extracts" whereby they can make their own liquors, and prompt action was taken to procure an indictment, which is now pending. Not only have the Indians been tempted by liquor and extracts, but it has been brought to our attention that he has sometimes been furnished with cocaine, yenshee, and opium, and that in certain sections of the country he purchases proprietary medicines which are said to contain a large per cent of alcohol.

Our efforts to suppress the use of peyote or mescal among the Indians have been carried on under difficulties, but we universally endeavor to show the Indian that this article contains properties which are detrimental to his welfare and should not be used.

There are a few localities in which we have no trouble on account of the Indians procuring liquor, but generally speaking we have the greatest difficulty in satisfactorily handling this situation.

It is very gratifying that we have been successful in convicting some of the most prominent bootleggers who have engaged in the liquor business on a large scale.

To successfully cope with the shrewdness, trickery, and persistence of the bootlegger requires character, judgment, tact, and ability, and I have accordingly in every way endeavored to raise the standard and efficiency of our liquor suppression officers, including the increasing of the salaries of those regularly employed in this work. Furthermore, all new men are now employed temporarily, that they may first demonstrate their fitness for this difficult and important work, which practice is proving very satisfactory.

The use of decoys has developed the usual comment, but considering all the conditions, the decoy judiciously used seems fully justified.

On December 31 I attended a conference of the special officers held at Denver. It was the first time in the history of the liquor service that a Commissioner of Indian Affairs had attended such a gathering. The opportunity of meeting with the men engaged in this work and of earnestly presenting my views has well repaid me for the time and effort involved. The officers have since entered into their labors with renewed energy, and taking into consideration the various ramifications and legal questions involved are securing splendid results.

I am glad to say that during the past year conditions have greatly improved in Oklahoma. In my last annual report I stated that every step was being contested in the courts, and this fact is further borne out by the work during the past year. Actions were brought to compel the railroads endeavoring to cooperate with us to accept liquor for shipment into certain portions of the State; a restraining order was asked for and a suit for damages filed against the United States marshal, the chief special officer, and deputies. Many cases were filed and appealed involving other phases of the traffic, hoping to bring about unfavorable decisions.

Probably the most important case involving the liquor suppression work in Oklahoma is now pending in the Federal court. An indictment was returned involving 30 defendants on a charge of conspiracy to violate the laws of the United States with reference to the shipment of liquor into the eastern district of Oklahoma. Should the Government be successful in this case it is believed that the backbone of the "bootlegging trust" will have been broken.

I can not refrain from making special mention of the aggressive and efficient prosecution of violators of the liquor laws by the United States attorneys and marshals of Oklahoma.

Most of our work in Minnesota has been under the provisions of the laws of the State, because of the decision of the Supreme Court in matter of Heff (197 U. S., 488), and the fact that the majority of the Indians are citizens. The famous Bemidji liquor case was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on June 8 favorable to the contention of the Government, but on June 22 the appellees were granted 60 days to file a petition for a rehearing which has effected a temporary stay of the enforcement of the judgment of the court. This is an important decision, and if finally sustained will certainly result in great improvement of conditions.

We have been actively engaged in suppressing the traffic in intoxicants in South Dakota to protect the Sioux Indians and good results have followed. Our work was materially aided by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *United States v. Sam Perrin*, the court upholding the validity of the liquor provision in the act of August 15, 1894, which ratified the agreement with the Yankton Indians.

Operations among the Pueblos in New Mexico assumed an active state by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on October 20, 1913 (231 U. S., 28), reversing the judgment of the United States District Court in the case of *United States v. Sandoval* (198 Fed., 539), with directions to overrule the demurrer to the indictment and to proceed with the disposition of the case in regular course. The court outlined the powers of Congress in dealing with a dependent people, confirming prior decisions on this subject, and holding that although these Indians have a fee-simple title

to their lands, it is a communal title, no individual owning any separate tract, and that, considering the reasons which underlie the authority of Congress to prohibit the introduction of liquor into the Indian country, it seems plain that this authority is sufficiently comprehensive to enable Congress to apply the prohibition to the lands of the Pueblos.

The question of citizenship was left open, the court saying that citizenship is not in itself an obstacle to the exercise by Congress of its powers to enact laws for the benefit and protection of tribal Indians as a dependent people.

Our work in Montana has developed some resentment and numerous obstacles, but we are accomplishing much good and shall increase our activities there.

Considerable work was undertaken during the year to protect the Indians residing in the State of New York from intoxicants. An officer has been thereabouts for several months. Whether these Indians come within the classes enumerated within the general liquor law is an important question and is now pending in a case before the Attorney General.

Conditions in other States inhabited by Indians have considerably improved in some instances and have remained about the same in others. The cooperation of State and Federal authorities in the trial and punishment of offenders is as essential in this work as special officers are to detect them. Likewise it is essential that we have both the moral and active support of the citizens residing in Indian communities, and I am pleased to say that as a result of the manner of our activities and the sentiment which has recently been aroused the evil results of the liquor traffic among the Indian is fast becoming a matter of grave concern to white citizens of the country, both for the reason that they are properly interested in the uplift of the red man and for the further reason that impoverishment of the Indian means that he will ultimately become a charge upon the taxpayers of the several States.

The results of our labors show that during the past fiscal year we were successful in bringing about 1,823 arrests and 941 convictions; 247,592 pints of liquor were seized and destroyed under the provisions of section 2140 of the Revised Statutes.

Our operations to protect the Indians from intoxicants extends from Florida to New York in the East, from Washington to California in the West, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. In this work we endeavor to look after the welfare of over 300,000 Indians scattered through more than 20 States of the Union. Many complaints are received during the course of the year, which, by reason of the inadequacy of the liquor suppression force, due to the limited appropriation, can not be reached at all.

The appropriation for this work, which is now \$100,000, should be materially increased that we may be better enabled to protect the Indians from irreparable injury by taking prompt action on dependable information constantly presented showing widespread, gross, and continuous violations of the Federal and State laws on this subject.

ALLOTMENTS.

During the past two years the quantity of allotment work handled in the field has decreased materially. A few years ago the office had as many as 18 allotting agents in the field at one time, while today we have but three. This is due partly to the fact that practically all Indians on reservations containing land susceptible of agricultural development without irrigation have been allotted. Some large reservations still exist, particularly in the Southwest, but without water for irrigation purposes the advisability of allotting the lands in severalty is not apparent, as the reservations as they now stand are best adapted for stock raising.

During the past fiscal year allotments to 4,066 Indians, covering an area of 452,921 acres, were approved, and 8,521 allotments, aggregating 1,474,044 acres, were made in the field, but have not yet been approved. The more important work is mentioned below:

Blackfeet, Mont.—Under authority of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1035), 2,624 Indians were allotted 888,650 acres of land, in areas of 40 acres of irrigable and 280 acres of grazing land each. Approximately 600,000 acres of surplus land remains unallotted on this reservation.

Colorado River, Ariz.—Under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1063), allotments of 10 acres of irrigable land have been made to each Indian having rights on the reservation. There is no authority of law to dispose of any of the surplus lands, but bills have been pending under which the surplus irrigable lands would be turned over to the State for disposal under the Carey Act.

Colville, Wash.—Allotments in severalty on this reservation are practically completed and a commission is now classifying and appraising the surplus lands, approximating 1,000,000 acres, for disposal under the provisions of the act of March 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80). It is expected that this work can be completed during the following year, when the surplus lands will be opened to settlement and entry.

Flathead, Mont.—Allotments on this reservation were practically completed some years ago, but owing to conflicts of allotments with power and reservoir sites some adjustments were necessary. Three allotments were made during the year covering an area of 480 acres.

Fort Hall, Idaho.—Under the provisions of the acts of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 275), and March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1063),

allotments in severalty to the Indians having rights on this reservation have been completed. Allotments were made to 1,832 Indians, covering an area of 300,970.80 acres of grazing lands and 37,939.15 acres of irrigable lands, a total of 338,909.95 acres. The acts cited also authorize timber, grazing, stone quarry, agency, school, farming, cemetery, and church reserves, which have been made, aggregating an area of 83,356.87 acres. No law exists to dispose of the surplus lands.

Gila River, Ariz.—Under authority contained in the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended by section 17 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), 1,661 Indians on this reservation were allotted 10 acres each of irrigable land.

Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Allotment work on this reservation under authority contained in the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), and supplemental acts, is being rapidly brought to a close. There is no authority of law to dispose of any part of the diminished reservation other than by allotments, and the land suitable for this purpose is now very scarce. During the past year allotments have been made to 1,303 Indians, aggregating an area of 313,475.59 acres.

Quinaielt Reservation, Wash.—Practically all of the agricultural and grazing lands on this reservation have been allotted. The heavily timbered land of the reservation is a very valuable tribal asset, and the sale of the timber should be administered for the common benefit of the Indians having rights on this reservation.

Salt River, Ariz.—On this reservation 804 Indians were allotted 24,404 acres of land under authority of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended. These allotments each contain 10 acres of irrigable and 20 acres of grazing land.

Shoshone, Wyo.—During the past year 255 allotments were made, covering an area of 24,312 acres, approximately to each allottee 20 acres of irrigable and 120 acres of grazing. Work on this reservation has been stopped, as practically all land suitable for cultivation or grazing has been allotted.

Standing Rock, North and South Dakota.—On this reservation 13,240 acres of land were allotted to 83 Indians. The surplus will be disposed of under authority of the act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675). Allotments are now being made to unallotted children.

Turtle Mountain Indians.—Under authority contained in the agreement with the Turtle Mountain Indians, ratified by the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 194), 571 Indians of this band were allotted approximately 82,000 acres. These allotments were made from public lands in Montana and North Dakota.

Yakima, Wash.—Under authority contained in the act of May 6, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 348), 1,119 allotments were made, covering an area of 120,966 acres. This practically completes allotments on this reservation.

Allotments on railroad land.—Under authority of the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 1007), which act authorizes the present owners of lands under a railway-land grant to relinquish to the Government any tracts that may have been occupied for five years by an Indian who would be entitled to the allotment on said land but for the grant, there have been perhaps 25 or 30 Indians provided with homes or steps initiated to carry this into effect. These Indians undoubtedly would finally have been ejected from the lands they had occupied and improved, as, except for the act mentioned, there was no authority of law to allot the lands.

Scattered bands in California.—A number of Indians living near El Tejon Ranch in Kern County, Cal., were in danger of being evicted from lands claimed by them, but their interests were protected by withdrawing temporarily vacant unappropriated public lands in the vicinity pending a careful investigation into their condition and needs.

Mission Indians.—During the past fiscal year, under authority contained in the acts of January 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1022), the office has endeavored to clear up the tangled threads of title to lands in California claimed by the Mission Indians in that State by reason of various Executive orders issued during the period from 1875 to 1889. Substantially all of the area recommended by the Mission Indian Commission, better known as the Smiley Commission, appointed under the act of January 12, 1891 (*supra*), as reservations for the Mission Indians, has been patented to the various bands entitled under authority of the acts mentioned, leaving only one reservation, the Santa Rosa, unpatented.

Stockbridge and Munsee in Wisconsin.—Under authority of the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 382), the department on January 21, 1914, approved a roll containing the names of 369 Indians of the Stockbridge and Munsee Tribe entitled to money in lieu of allotments. The superintendent of the Keshena School is now making payments to the beneficiaries thereunder.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The Five Civilized Tribes comprise the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma. Their original domain was formerly known as Indian Territory, and before the allotment of their lands included an area of 19,525,966 acres. Their total number of enrolled members and freedmen is 101,209.

The enrollment and original area of these tribes are shown by the following table:

Tribe.	Number enrolled.	Area.
		<i>Acres.</i>
Cherokee.....	41,693	4,420,068.00
Choctaw.....	26,730	6,953,048.07
Chickasaw.....	10,955	4,707,904.28
Creek.....	18,712	3,079,094.00
Seminole.....	3,119	365,852.00

Of the foregoing the freedmen in the several tribes number as follows:

Cherokee.....	4,916
Choctaw.....	5,994
Chickasaw.....	2,473
Creek.....	6,807
Seminole.....	986

DISPOSITION OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS.

Of the total area embraced within the Five Civilized Tribes there were allotted to members 15,794,400 acres. Of the surplus there was sold at public auction under the act of Congress of April 28, 1906, 2,178,174 acres for a consideration of \$12,189,193. There has been offered for sale 1,274,024 acres of Choctaw and Chickasaw timberlands, of which 306,286 acres were sold for \$1,460,244.85. There remains to be sold in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations about one and one-half million acres, of which one-half million is segregated coal and asphalt lands, the surface of which only will be sold, and 968,640 acres of timberlands. There have been collected royalties on coal productions since 1899 \$3,615,594.16.

Under the act of March 3, 1911, authorizing the deposit of receipts upon the sales of surplus and unallotted lands in national or State banks in the State of Oklahoma there have been deposited in 249 banks located in 69 counties in Oklahoma the sum of \$5,083,988.82. These deposits draw interest bearing from 4 to 6 per cent. The deposits are secured by surety company bonds. There have been derived from the sale of town lots \$4,535,243.57. The total revenue collected and deposited to the credit of the Five Tribes from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1914, was \$17,099,826, and there is yet due and unpaid, for lands which have been sold, \$5,623,950, which sum is drawing 6 per cent interest.

The tribal form of government of the Cherokee Tribe was practically abolished at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1914, all tribal officers having tendered their resignations to be effective as of that date. The resignations of all were accepted except that of the gov-

ernor, whose temporary continuance in office will be required to assist in the disposal of the few remaining details incident to the complete dissolution of the tribal government.

Pursuant to previous acts of Congress applicable to all of the tribes, the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Tribes have been deprived of their legislative and judicial functions, retaining only a corps of executive officers for the transaction of business matters.

In the Creek Nation the only work of importance looking to the ultimate disposition of tribal affairs is the equalization of Creek allotments. Preparations have already been made for this work in anticipation of congressional authority for the equalization of such allotments on basis of \$800.

Preparations have also been made in the Cherokee Nation, in anticipation of congressional legislation, for the distribution of the remaining funds still held in common to the credit of the tribe. It is expected that after deducting all necessary charges this payment will amount to about \$12 per capita. It is also probable that a per capita payment of \$100 to the Chickasaws will be authorized.

In the Seminole Nation there remain about \$1,800,000 of tribal moneys to be individualized before the tribal affairs can be entirely finished.

After the sale in the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of the timber lands and the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands, which will be accomplished in the main within the next six months if present plans are carried out, the chief property of a tribal nature in which these tribes will be interested will be the mineral deposits and the common funds held in trust by the United States, estimated to be in value and amount between twenty and thirty millions of dollars.

SUPERVISION OF INDIVIDUAL INDIANS.

Out of a total enrolled population of 101,209 members and freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes, those of the restricted class number 36,967. They are apportioned as follows:

Nation.	Full bloods.	Restricted class.		
		Mixed three-fourths or more.	One-half to three-fourths.	Total.
Chickasaws.....	1,515	252	706	2,473
Choctaws.....	7,074	706	1,644	9,424
Mississippi Choctaws.....	1,344	85	27	1,456
Cherokees.....	8,621	1,783	2,966	13,370
Creeks.....	6,830	538	1,150	8,518
Seminoles.....	1,250	132	344	1,726
Total.....	26,634	3,496	6,837	36,967

From the foregoing it will be seen that while the work of the Indian Department among the Five Civilized Tribes is approaching completion in tribal matters there necessarily remains a great work to be done among the individual Indians.

Since the passage of the act of May 27, 1908, removing the restriction as to alienation from the lands of allottees of certain classes there have been approved 11,056 applications for the removal of restrictions embracing 412,153.64 acres of allotted lands.

The leasing and sale of allotted lands require much attention by the field force of the Indian Department. The following statement will show the sales of individual Indian lands consummated under supervision during the year as compared with previous years:

Comparative statement of sales consummated.

Fiscal year ended—	Tracts sold.	Acres sold.	Consideration received.
June 30, 1909.....	150	10,924.21	\$149,423.20
June 30, 1910.....	629	53,192.75	566,666.57
June 30, 1911.....	871	67,790.47	674,730.71
June 30, 1912.....	504	38,277.39	315,032.66
June 30, 1913.....	735	51,817.89	502,406.36
June 30, 1914.....	934	66,104.33	636,042.30
Total.....	3,823	288,107.04	2,844,302.30

The funds accruing from such sales are being paid directly to the allottees, or invested in improvements or other desirable property, or held for their future use.

There were received and filed at the Union Agency during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, 3,338 leases, 1,322 assignments, and a large number of stipulations for the renewal of leases, bringing the total number of leases received, principally oil and gas, beyond the 30,000 mark. During the same year the receipts on account of royalties from Indian leases were \$2,059,826.14, and the disbursements for the same period were \$1,520,198.38.

Great difficulty has been experienced during the year to secure for Indian lessors the true rental value of their agricultural lands. This is due to the fact that they are authorized under present law to lease their allotments for short terms without supervision. Such leases also operate to prevent advantageous and successful sales.

PROBATE WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

The minor children of the Five Civilized Tribes are perhaps the richest average children in the United States, which condition results from the fact that in allotting the Oklahoma Indians the children were given the same number of acres of land as their parents and share equally in tribal funds. Consequently when Congress, in

the act of May 27, 1908, conferred upon the county courts probate jurisdiction there was involved a greater amount of probate work than existed anywhere else. This, together with the fact that Oklahoma was admitted into the Union in 1907 and that the county judges then elected did not all possess the highest standards necessarily brought about a demoralized, inefficient, and in some instances corrupt condition.

It is apparent that many guardians were appointed without regard to their fitness and insolvent bondsmen accepted. It was not uncommon for lands of minor Indian children to be sold on appraisements influenced by prospective purchasers and for inadequate prices. Excessive compensation was many times allowed guardians and unreasonably large fees paid to attorneys. Under these conditions the property of Indian children was frequently so ravished that when final reports were called for they were not forthcoming, and estates were often found to have been dissipated and their bondsmen financially irresponsible. Altogether it developed a condition demanding speedy and radical reforms.

I found this startling situation soon after my induction into office in June, 1913, and immediately proceeded to effect an organization whereby there might be assurance that this indefensible procedure might no longer maintain. Thereupon I arranged for conferences to be held at Muskogee with the county judges, prosecuting attorneys, district judges, and others interested in betterments for the territory covered by the Creek, Cherokee, and Seminole Nations, at McAlester covering the Choctaw Nation and likewise at Ardmore covering the Chickasaw Nation. These conferences were attended by practically all of the county judges, and after some 10 days' conference, during which all matters and things in detail concerning Indian minor probate conditions were exhaustively discussed, rules of probate procedure were adopted which are said to be more complete protection than exists in any other State. These rules, formulated under my direction after being adopted by the county judges, were approved by the president of the State County Judges' Association, and soon thereafter officially adopted and promulgated by the justices of the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma, and have since been in full force and effect, a copy of which rules are herein below set out.

To insure the prosecution of the probate work in a systematic and effective manner a force was organized consisting of the best obtainable attorneys, each of whom was chosen on his merits after careful and exhaustive investigation, to assist and cooperate with the county judges. This force was made up in part of attorneys employed at the expense of the several tribes and partly at the expense of the United States under authority of section 18 of the act of Congress of June 30, 1913.

Widespread and gratifying results have already been accomplished. Wrongdoers have been prosecuted; estates have been recovered; dishonest and incompetent guardians have been removed; worthless bonds have been replaced with responsible bondsmen; and many thousands of dollars have been saved to Indian minors and invested for their benefit. These direct results are also increased to an extent which can only be approximated by the moral influence which has resulted, operating powerfully to prevent a repetition of wrongdoing and to insure better conditions in the future.

As a result of this gratifying progress, together with the public approval now almost universal in Oklahoma, it is confidently believed that the next legislature will enact laws in harmony with these probate rules and that permanent protection of the property of Indian minors will be assured.

The following are the rules of probate procedure now being enforced in the courts of Oklahoma, and it is my firm purpose to make unrelenting effort in behalf of these Indian children:

RULES OF PROCEDURE IN PROBATE MATTERS ADOPTED BY THE JUSTICES
OF THE SUPREME COURT OF OKLAHOMA.

Now, on this 11th day of June, 1914, the justices of the supreme court, pursuant to section 5347, Revised Laws of Oklahoma, 1910, meet at the capital of the State of Oklahoma for the purpose of revising their general rules and making such amendments in addition thereto as may be required for the proper and expeditious conduct of the business of said court and other courts of record of said State. After due consideration, the justices of said supreme court promulgated and adopted the following rules:

RULE 1.

The _____ of each _____ are hereby set apart and designated as the dates on which the court will hear guardians' reports; provided that such reports have been on file and notice given, as provided in rule 3.

RULE 2.

All guardians are required to make annual, or semiannual reports, unless otherwise directed, under oath, showing fully and completely the description, character, kind, and value of all property held for their wards. All items of receipts and disbursements must be in detail and receipts produced and filed for sums paid out. All securities and assets should be listed in each report, and copies of deeds, mortgages, etc., evidencing same recorded and attached thereto as exhibits. Upon an approval of any order of court to invest the funds of a ward, guardians shall attach to their reports copies of evidence of title or other investment. The date and amount of guardian's bond, premium paid, if any, as well as the names, addresses, and solvency of sureties thereon, must be given. The name, age, sex, of the ward and relationship, if any, to the guardian should be stated, and the school advantages disclosed. All reports must be self-explanatory. A failure or refusal to file reports as due will be grounds for removal.

RULE 3.

Upon the filing of the reports and fixing of the date for hearing thereof, the judge shall cause notice to be given of the date of such hearing to the persons

having custody of the ward, the representative of the Interior Department or probate attorney, at least 10 days before the date of the hearing. Any person or persons interested may appear and make objections, if so desired, to the approval of such reports, and offer evidence to support such objections.

RULE 4.

No receipts from the ward upon the final accounting of a guardian will be accepted or considered unless the ward be brought into open court, and upon the hearing of said final receipt, the stenographic notes shall be transcribed and a copy thereof filed with the papers in the case. In the consideration of any reports, annual or final, any item included in any previous reports may be reviewed.

RULE 5.

Petitions for the sale of land of minors and incompetents will be heard ——— of each ———. On the hearing on petitions for sale, the guardian, person in custody, and the ward himself, when over 14 years of age, must be present and must be examined as to the necessity for said sale and the truth of the allegations of the petition, and furnish such additional evidence as the court may require. The evidence offered must be taken down and transcribed and a copy thereof filed with the papers in the case. No bid will be considered by the court unless a certified check in the amount of 10 per cent of the amount of the bid be deposited either in court or with the guardian offering the land for sale.

RULE 6.

In the sale of minors' lands or minors' interest in land, the guardians shall be required to render to the court for his approval before confirmation of sale, an account of sale showing each item of expense incurred in such sale, and in no case shall abstract fees be charged against the minor's estate, except by a special agreement with the court at or prior to the time of filing bid. Confirmation will not be had except on the ———.

RULE 7.

Under the sale of real estate by guardian, no fees in excess of the the following schedule of fees will be allowed attorneys:

	Per cent.
On the first \$500 or less.....	10
From \$500 to \$1,500, inclusive.....	5
From \$1,500 to \$3,000, inclusive.....	2
For all above \$3,000.....	1

But in no case shall the fee exceed the sum of \$300. The minimum fee will be \$25, unless the court in granting the petition for the sale shall stipulate that the fee and costs incident thereto shall be borne by the purchaser.

RULE 8.

No petition for the sale of ward's property or voucher for the payment by the Interior Department of money to the guardian will be considered if said guardian is delinquent in making reports or filing inventory as required by law.

RULE 9.

No oil and gas or other mineral lease covering lands belonging to minors or incompetents will be approved except after sale in open court to the highest and best responsible bidder. All petitions for the approval of oil and gas leases shall be filed at least five days before the same are sold, as provided herein, and notice of such sale must be given by posting and by publication, where publication is practicable, and shall be on ——— of each ———.

RULE 10.

Deeds conveying inherited lands of full-blood Indian heirs shall be approved only on the verified petitions of grantors, which shall set forth the names of the parties, description of the land, roll number of the decedent and grantors and quantum of blood, the permanent residence of the deceased allottee at the time of death, and the character and extent of the interest sold. Said petitions shall be set down for hearing not less than 10 days from the date of filing, and on one of the two days hereinbefore provided for the confirmation of sale by guardian, advertised in the county where the land is located for one week, and probate attorney or local counsel for the tribe of which the grantor is a member shall be notified upon the filing of the petition. Said land shall be appraised, and testimony of disinterested parties may be required as to the value of the land conveyed when deemed necessary by the court. The grantors shall be present and be examined in open court, and before such deeds shall be approved, and the court must be satisfied that the consideration has been paid in full in the presence of the court. No petition will be considered when any deed has been previously placed of record upon the land or taken within 30 days after the death of the allottee. The evidence shall be transcribed by the stenographer and filed of record in the case, the expense of which, including attorneys' fees, must be borne by the grantee. When it shall appear for the best interests of the Indian, approval will be withheld unless the grantor agrees in writing for the deposit of the proceeds derived from the sale of the land, to be expended subject to the approval of the county court.

RULE 11.

Guardians shall not expend for or on account of their wards any sum unless first authorized by the court, except in case of sickness of the ward, or other emergency, in which event notice must be given immediately to the court.

RULE 12.

The national attorney or any of the probate attorneys for the Five Civilized Tribes or the representative of the Department of the Interior (or Department of Justice in the Seminole Nation) will be recognized in any matter involving the person or property of a citizen of such nation.

RULE 13.

Trust funds must be deposited by the guardian as trustee, and not to his personal account; and where an individual is guardian for several persons or estates, the accounts shall be deposited and kept separate and apart.

RULE 14.

In the settlement of a guardian's account, where the guardian is the parent of the ward, no allowance will be made from the ward's estate for board and keep, except it is made to appear a positive injustice would result from the enforcement of such rule and unless said parent is unable to support said ward.

RULE 15.

All guardians shall be required to secure loans for funds in their hands belonging to their wards with real-estate first-mortgage security, not to exceed 50 per cent valuation of the land, approved by the county court, for such length of time as will insure the collection of the principal and interest before the arriving at majority of the wards.

RULE 16.

No will or other instrument purporting to be a will covering the lands of a restricted Indian of the Five Civilized Tribes, whether such land be his individual allotment or inherited land, when submitted by the allottee or other person to the proper probate court, as required under existing law, shall receive the acknowledgment of nor be admitted to probate by such probate court until after notice shall have been given to the local probate or tribal attorneys for the tribes or for the Department of the Interior, or a representative thereof.

RULE 17.

These rules shall also apply to executorships and administrations in so far as they are applicable, especially inasmuch as sales of property and accountings are concerned.

RULE 18.

All advertisements not required by law may be waived with the consent of the county court upon the approval of the probate attorney or tribal attorney.

It is ordered and directed by the supreme court that the judge of any court wherein said rules may be applicable shall, immediately after conference with the probate attorney assigned to his county or district by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, fill in all blank spaces in said rules left vacant by the justices of the supreme court to suit the conveniences of said judges and facilitate the efficient and orderly transaction of business in their respective courts.

And it is further ordered and directed that the rules so promulgated and adopted shall apply to the supreme court, district courts, superior courts, county courts, and all other courts of record throughout the State in which they may be applicable, and that they shall be of full force on and after the 15th day of July, 1914.

CERTIFICATE.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, *County of Oklahoma*, ss:

I, W. H. L. Campbell, clerk of the Supreme Court for and in the State of Oklahoma, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, correct, and complete copy of certain rules promulgated and adopted by the justices of said supreme court for the proper and expeditious conduct of the business of said court and other courts of record of said State as the same appear of record in my office.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said court this 24th day of June, 1914.

[SEAL.]

W. H. L. CAMPBELL,
Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma.

NEW YORK INDIANS.

The Indian situation in New York is one of the most peculiar problems with which this office has to deal. Shortly after assuming duties as Commissioner of Indian Affairs instructions were given that a thorough and exhaustive study of the entire situation be made, with a view ultimately of working out some feasible solution of the present anomolous condition.

In the seventeenth century jurisdiction over certain territory now in the western part of the State of New York was claimed both by the Plymouth Colony and the Duke of York under conflicting grants

made by the Crown of England. Antedating the Federal Constitution the two colonies (Massachusetts and New York) by convention settled the points in dispute. By this agreement New York ceded to Massachusetts the right of preemption of the soil from the native Indians, and all other right, title, and property in and to these lands, the right of government, sovereignty, and jurisdiction being excepted.

In March, 1791, Massachusetts sold its right and title to these lands to Robert Morris, and by several mesne conveyances the Ogden Land Co. acquired a claim of title to all the lands embraced in the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations and a part of those in the Tuscarora Reserve. The locus of the fee in and to these lands is an interesting question. The Ogden Land Co. claims a fee through the sale to Robert Morris by the Massachusetts Colony. The Indians claim the fee, advancing the argument that the only thing Massachusetts had the power to sell was the preemption right of first purchase whenever the Indians get ready to part with it. New York has always claimed jurisdiction on the ground that this was retained in the convention with Massachusetts in the eighteenth century. The Seneca Nation or Tribe was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1845 (sec. 1, chap. 150), and individual members of the tribe hold deeds to certain tracts within their reservation, which deeds have been placed of record in the proper county. Sales of individual tracts to white persons, however, is prohibited. These facts have tended to further complicate the situation.

In 1904 a bill was pending (H. R. 7262, 58th Cong.) designed to allot in severalty the lands claimed by these Indians, and the question was quite extensively agitated at that time. The legislation failed of enactment, however, and I am now giving the question careful consideration with a view of submitting an appropriate draft of legislation to the Congress at an early date providing for a division of the tribal lands and the placing of these Indians on a basis of citizenship equal to other residents of the State—a place which they should have occupied long ago.

FORT SILL APACHE PRISONERS OF WAR.

The remnant of Geronimo's band of Apaches, with the children born to the members since their capture 20 years ago, were held in a nominal status as prisoners of war, and of late years have been located at Fort Sill, Okla.

The last of this band was released from the jurisdiction of the War Department in March, 1914. All adult Indians among those who elected to remain in Oklahoma, instead of going to the Mescalero Reservation in New Mexico, as 187 members of the band elected to do during the fiscal year 1913, have been allotted suitable tracts of land which were purchased for them.

All reports concerning the part of the band remaining in Oklahoma are to the effect that they are now reasonably comfortably situated and bid fair to become industrious, self-supporting Indians.

The part of the band who removed to the Mescalero Reservation in New Mexico have possibly not made so much advancement, but these Indians have been placed in a position to commence farming, and have been reported as fairly comfortable and satisfied during the year.

The further work of reestablishment of these Indians is being made the subject of special attention.

PURCHASE DIVISION.

Goods and supplies to the amount, approximately, of \$3,500,000 were purchased for the service during the fiscal year just closed and delivered at a cost for transportation of about \$264,021.66, exclusive of wagon transportation from the terminals of railroads and boat landings, which service amounted to \$168,139.70. The cost of inspection was \$6,862.47. These amounts indicate service actually paid for to date. They will be increased by liabilities incurred during the last three months of the fiscal year which have not been placed on our liability ledgers. The high cost of supplies has had its effect on the prices paid in numerous lines during the year, particularly in the purchase of beef, both net and gross.

In addition to such supplies as the superintendents bought direct other purchases were made for them through the several Indian warehouses, all of which, except emergency purchases from Indians or patented articles, were made after proper advertisement, as required by law. These purchases were authorized only after the bids secured by the officer had been presented to this office and checked, freight figured when necessary, and the most advantageous quotation accepted, price and quality considered.

The service has not received quite all the benefit hoped for from its policy of economy in purchasing, as oftentimes what was saved in original cost was offset by delay in delivery. The necessity for more expeditious execution of field officers' requests is realized and steps have been taken to modify the existing plan so as to effect quicker deliveries. As the idea is developed during the coming year greater efficiency in purchasing will result.

Short cuts to quick results have been adopted, both in the office and field, and believing that concentrated effort will materially improve our system a new division, designated "purchase," has been created, which will handle exclusively the purchase and transportation of supplies.

The Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year will provide for three permanent warehouses instead of five, as heretofore,

which will effect a material saving. During the active shipping season temporary receiving and shipping depots will be established at points found to be necessary.

In effecting these economies we have not lost sight of quality. The old idea that anything was good enough for the Indians has been driven to the rear, as those having dealings with the office now realize, and the Indian Service to-day is no longer the depository for such supplies as dealers otherwise could not dispose of. High-grade stock cattle, standard agricultural implements, good substantial foodstuffs, and good grades in other lines are bought for the Indians. Under the reimbursable plan, where an individual Indian must pay ultimately in cash for such articles as may be bought for him, he has been permitted largely to make his own selection, provided, of course, it was reasonable and the articles of standard quality.

Where it has been considered advisable to do so the commercial standing of successful bidders has been investigated before contracts were awarded, and in order that those with whom we have business dealings might be brought into a clearer relationship with the service, each contractor personally has had his attention called to the fact that his contractual obligations must be fulfilled to the very letter and that no deviation therefrom will be tolerated. Inspectors of goods and supplies will be required to exercise the utmost care in passing on deliveries to see that inferior articles are not accepted. In the inspection of such supplies as would come within their scope of work, we have been materially assisted by the Bureau of Standards, the Bureau of Mines, and the Bureau of Animal Industry.

In the latter part of the fiscal year bids were opened and contracts awarded at San Francisco for the Pacific coast schools and agencies, this being the first opening there since the spring of 1910.

For the purpose of increasing competition in connection with our woolen piece goods and clothing contracts, the Bureau of Standards, at our suggestion, drew up new specifications therefor, under which, during the latter part of the fiscal year just closed, clothing was purchased for the fiscal year 1915.

Realizing daily the serious handicap imposed by certain statutes governing the purchase of supplies, remedial legislation has been prepared to afford relief in that direction and place our purchasing on a more business-like plane. This legislation we hope to have considered during the next session of Congress, and, should it pass, our purchasing will be done with less circumlocution and greater efficiency.

It is my purpose to continue to inaugurate improvements in the purchasing system of the Indian Service until it is placed on a sound, economical, efficient, and business-like basis.

SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.

The sale of allotted and inherited Indian land is provided for by the acts of Congress approved May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245), March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678). The last-mentioned act extended the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910, to Oklahoma, with the exception of lands belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osages; so that since the passage of this act patents in fee simple can be issued to the purchasers of Indian land in Oklahoma, with the above exceptions.

During the fiscal year 947 sales have been made involving 90,768.30 acres, consideration \$1,652,815.50. The average price for which the land was sold is a little over \$17 per acre. The year previous this office sold 317 tracts of land, involving 31,576.74 acres, for a consideration of \$692,413.28.

The sale of land in 1912 and 1913 was seriously affected by reason of the drought that prevailed in the Indian country, but during the past fiscal year there has been more demand for Indian land.

New rules now in effect in this office enable the prompt handling of all sale cases, and soon after the papers reach the office the purchaser is placed in possession of the land and the money made available for the use of the Indian owner.

PATENTS IN FEE.

The issuance of patents in fee to Indian allottees and the heirs of deceased Indians is authorized under the acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678).

During the fiscal year 1,382 applications for fee patents were received in this office, 234 of which were denied and 1,148 approved. The area patented embraced 152,405.44 acres. Since May 8, 1906, 8,020 applications for fee patents have been received, involving an area of 859,781.96 acres. During the past year 90 per cent of the fee patents which have issued cover lands allotted to Indians of one-half Indian blood or less, and about 50 per cent of the cases involving the issuance of patents in fee covered inherited land.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

During the year new regulations concerning the handling of individual Indian money were promulgated, and, although they were felt to be very liberal, amendments conferring further authority on superintendents were found to be advisable and have been adopted.

The funds are derived principally from (1) sale of allotted and inherited lands, (2) lease accruals, (3) sale of timber, (4) oil and gas royalties, and (5) earnings of outing pupils. The amount of deposits of this character in bonded depositaries on June 30, 1914, was approximately \$13,000,000.

Realizing the vital importance of the Indian procuring his money when he needs it, and that plans made by the superintendent for him should not be allowed to become impracticable through delay in obtaining the funds with which to carry them out, the method of handling the requests for these expenditures has been changed completely, and all such requests now receive prompt consideration, with the result that requests which formerly required a month or longer to receive administrative action are now returned to the field the day following their receipt in the office.

Special attention has been given to the conservation of minors' funds, and authorities have been largely restricted to expenditures which were in the nature of investments.

DEPOSITARIES FOR INDIAN MONEYS.

On June 30, 1914, the amount of tribal and individual moneys on deposit in banks was \$18,269,420.12. The rate of interest paid on these moneys for the year averaged higher than for any previous year.

By a regulation, effective July 1, 1913, Indian moneys held to the official credit of superintendents or disbursing officers are deposited at the same rate of interest as that paid on open accounts of individual Indians. The amount realized from this source during the year amounted to approximately \$34,000. More money has been placed on time deposit than heretofore, and this no doubt has been a contributing factor in the better interest earnings. The number of holding banks increased from 450 to 564.

During the year two banks carrying bonded Indian deposits were closed by order of the Comptroller of the Currency. Since the placing of Indian moneys in banks there have been five failures among the holding banks, but no loss to the Indians has resulted, either of principal or of interest, as the funds were fully protected by bonds with responsible sureties.

INHERITANCE CASES.

The act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), devolves on the Secretary of the Interior the duty of determining the heirs of deceased Indians. The work in the past has been greatly handicapped by the lack of appropriations, and consequently by the lack of sufficient employees to handle it. The Indian appropriation act for the

fiscal year 1914 partially removed this impediment, by an appropriation of \$50,000, \$40,000 of which was available for use during the past year in the payment of salaries of examiners of inheritance, and necessary clerical help, at some of the larger Indian reservations, namely: Uintah and Ouray, Utah; Shoshone, Wyo.; Crow and Flathead, Mont.; Jicarilla, N. Mex.; Cantonment, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa, Pawnee, Seger, and Shawnee, in Oklahoma; Klamath, Umatilla, and Warm Springs, in Oregon; Cheyenne River and Sisseton, in South Dakota; and Cushman and Yakima, in Washington. Through this expenditure, the work has been brought current at Uintah and Ouray, Jicarilla, Seger, Umatilla, Flathead, and Cushman. The remaining \$10,000 was used for an increased office force of clerks with the necessary legal training to prepare the cases for final action.

During the year over 11,000 cases were received in the office, and 11,389 letters were written by this force.

Five thousand four hundred and ninety-two estates of deceased Indians, who held their allotments under trust patents, 388 estates of deceased Indians holding their allotments under restricted fee patents, and 251 estates of deceased nonallottees leaving trust property were finally acted upon during the year by the Secretary of the Interior, and approximately \$80,000 was collected or is due under the provision of law requiring that \$15 shall be collected to cover the cost of determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees in each case.

The Indian appropriation act of August 1, 1914 (Public, 160), for the fiscal year 1915, appropriated \$100,000 for this work, \$20,000 of which is authorized for payment of clerical assistance in the office. It is the intention to assign an increased force of examiners to the field, and it is hoped that by the end of the year a substantial gain will be made in the work of determining the heirs of the, approximately, 40,000 cases pending at the various agencies, representing inherited property valued at more than \$60,000,000.

RIGHTS OF WAY.

RAILROADS.

The construction of railroads across Indian lands has not been active during the past fiscal year. No extensive lines have been projected. Rights of way for several short lines have been approved, and some of the lines already in operation have acquired amended rights of way for the purpose of eliminating curves or otherwise improving their roadbeds.

PIPE LINES.

The urgent need for additional facilities for the transportation and storage of oil produced from the Oklahoma oil fields still

continues, and rights of way for pipe lines and tank sites have been granted to the following:

Prairie Oil & Gas Co.	Gulf Pipe Line Co.
National Refining Co.	David Gunsberg.
Wichita Natural Gas Co.	Oklahoma Pipe Line Co.
Magnolia Pipe Line Co.	Quaker Oil & Gas Co.
Cosden & Co.	Indianahoma Refining Co.
Yale Natural Gas Co.	Kathleen Oil Co.
Creek County Gas Co.	Oil Production Co.
Only Oil Co.	Toxaway Oil Co.
Charles B. Shaffer.	

HIGHWAYS.

The local authorities throughout those States in which there are reservations have shown increased activity during the past year in making applications for permission to open and establish public highways across Indian lands. About 25 applications have received approval and as many more are now pending.

WHITE EARTH LAND SUITS.

The prosecution of the White Earth land-fraud cases has been carried on with such dispatch as has been possible under the conditions.

The Government has lost one very important point: Judge Morris, of the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota, had rendered an opinion holding, in effect, that an allottee having less than one-eighth mixture of white blood should be considered as a full-blood Indian, and that, therefore, such allottees' restrictions were not removed by the acts of June 2, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 353), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1034). The cases were appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, where the decision of Judge Morris was overruled, the court holding that every Chippewa Indian who had an identifiable mixture of other than Indian blood derived from ancestors who have other than Indian blood is a mixed-blood Indian. The Government thereupon appealed the case to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal, on June 8, 1914, handed down an opinion upholding the decision of the circuit court of appeals.

WHITE EARTH ROLL.

The Indian appropriation act approved June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 88), contains a provision for the preparation of a roll of Chippewa Indians allotted within the White Earth Reservation, Minn., by a commission consisting of two persons appointed by the senior judge of the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota. The court appointed as such commission Mr. R. J. Powell, an attor-

ney of Minneapolis, Minn., and Mr. Gordon Cain, an attorney of the Department of Justice. The work of preparing the roll is going forward.

SPO-PE.

Early in March of the present year I learned that a Blackfeet Indian by the name of Spo-pe was incarcerated in the Government Hospital for the Insane in this city. Facts in connection with this case were presented to me which aroused my immediate interest.

It appeared that this Indian was tried and found guilty of murder in Montana Territory on the 14th of October, 1879, and was sentenced to be hanged. This sentence was later commuted by the President to life imprisonment in the Detroit House of Correction. After a year in that institution it was determined that Spo-pe was insane, and he was transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane, in this city, where he had remained for 32 years.

I made a personal investigation of the case and spent some hours with Spo-pe at the Government Hospital. It seemed to me that without regard to the nature of his crime or the justice of the punishment to which he was sentenced, this Indian had long since paid the penalty for his offense. The fact that Spo-pe, if insane at all, was but mildly so, and the great length of his confinement under most unusual circumstances, appealed to my sympathy. It seemed wholly out of harmony with the genius of American institutions that anyone could be permitted to pay such a terrible penalty for the commission of an offense against our laws, particularly that the punishment should be imposed under the very shadow of the Capitol of this great Democracy.

Upon my request formal application was made for the pardon of Spo-pe, and on July 6, 1914, the President pardoned the Indian from his sentence of life imprisonment. The authorities at the hospital, feeling that Spo-pe's mental condition was not of a nature which would warrant them in retaining him at the institution, he was immediately freed, and I took steps to have him returned to the Blackfeet Reservation.

On July 18, 1914, the Blackfeet Indians held a council, at which the formal enrollment of Spo-pe as a member, made necessary by his long absence and to avoid legal complications, was unanimously approved. The action of the tribe in adopting Spo-pe was approved on August 13, and on the next day the superintendent was directed to assist Spo-pe in selecting suitable lands for allotment.

INDIANS FOR EXHIBITION.

The office is frequently in receipt of requests to grant permission for the use of Indians from various reservations for exhibition purposes.

I am opposed to this kind of employment and feel that every means should be utilized to urge Indians against such methods of livelihood. It is the policy of the office to persuade Indians to erect permanent and substantial homes on their allotments for themselves and their families, to cultivate their lands, to surround themselves with live stock, and to become thrifty farmers. I can conceive of no line of employment for a people by nature of a roving tendency more inconsistent with the Government's general policy of training Indians to become self-supporting citizens than to permit them to travel around the country with so-called wild-west shows, exhibiting themselves and their families in the costumes of savagery, presenting barbaric episodes of the past which might better be forgotten.

The wages earned in such employment are small and can not be used to justify the risk, even with the best of supervision, which comes to the ordinary Indian in the traveling life under the conditions surrounding the average show, from contact with liquor and with an element having no interest whatsoever in his moral or industrial advancement.

At the present time a few Indians are employed with shows under supervision. I feel, however, that I should endeavor to do away with the white man's commercialization of the Indian for exhibition purposes as rapidly as is consistent with the fact that Indians have been permitted to engage in such employment for many years and can not easily be brought back to an appreciation of the benefits of a different mode of life.

STATISTICS.

During the year special attention has been given to simplifying the statistical portion of the annual report. Heretofore statistical information has been spread over considerable space, but now by arranging the tables in the most concise manner possible current data is still able to be shown, while the cost has been reduced to the minimum.

INDIAN SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

I believe that the preparation of the Indian for full citizenship will be accomplished not only through education and training, but must also come from the example set by the employees of the Indian Service. For this reason, if for no other, I have devoted a great deal of my time to a careful study of the personnel of the field service.

There are approximately 2,500 Indians regularly employed in the field service and a large number are employed by the day at various schools and agencies. The number of Indians employed is steadily increasing, there being about 600 more employed now than were so employed in regular positions during the fiscal year ending June 30,

1909. While the greater number of these Indians are employed in minor positions excepted from examination, there are over 300 employed in the more important places.

The automatic promotion of teachers has been continued and is proving a success.

The system of granting educational leave to school employees in order that they may be given an opportunity to attend summer courses in educational institutions has resulted in a marked improvement in their teaching methods.

Until recently a practice prevailed in the field service of employees resigning when unable to procure a requested transfer and soon thereafter requesting reinstatement, which resulted in a large number of needless resignations and reinstatements. All employees have been notified that they will not be considered for reinstatement until six months shall have elapsed after the date of their resignation, unless the resignation contained definite information as to their intention to request reinstatement and giving a satisfactory reason therefor. This has resulted in a marked decrease in the number of resignations and reinstatements.

A very careful study is now being made of the capabilities of each employee with a view to ascertaining the proper branch of the service in which the qualifications and abilities of the employee may best be utilized.

In the early part of May, 1914, a letter was directed to each superintendent requiring that each position recommended for continuation during the ensuing fiscal year be fully justified. This resulted in the abolishment of 45 unnecessary positions, carrying salaries aggregating \$23,229.

In the exercise of further justifiable economy and to prevent what often was a mere abuse, Sunday work is discouraged as much as possible. No employee receiving a per diem rate of compensation is permitted to receive pay for work performed on Sunday unless the services are actually necessary.

The urgent deficiency act, approved April 6, 1914, prohibits the payment of a per diem in lieu of subsistence unless expressly provided by law, and limits the amount that may be paid for actual expenses to \$5 per day. This provision of law made necessary the modification of the commissions of a great number of persons in this service then receiving a per diem in lieu of subsistence, and while the act referred to permits subsistence charges not exceeding \$5 per day, I have set the maximum at \$3 for most of the employees. This will, it is believed, effect further economics.

An innovation recently inaugurated requires that all employees in the Indian Service submit to the office a photograph taken within the last two years, which is filed with the status record of the employee.

This plan is carried further, and persons seeking transfers are required to submit photographs of themselves to be used in connection with the consideration of their requests. A large number of the employees of the service are not personally known to the office, and a photograph is of immeasurable service in the consideration of any change involving the employee in question.

INSPECTION.

The Indian field service is one of the largest and most complex under any department of the Government. It comprehends the personal and material interests of more than three hundred thousand Indians, involving a billion dollars' worth of property. The vital and human interests of these Indians are in immediate charge of 6,000 employees. Property and human rights are intimately correlated in the governmental uplift of a dependent people, and that this work should be thoroughly accomplished is the task of this bureau.

It is highly essential that the closest possible touch should be maintained between the office and the field service, which can only be done through confidential and dependable reports from men especially selected and equipped for the work. Conditions are constantly arising which strike deep into the vitality of the service, and unless they are promptly and intelligently brought to the attention of the office, dire results may follow.

This situation was early recognized in my administration, and I have sought to meet it. This could best be done through confidential inspectors with whom I could sustain intimate relations, and from whom I could obtain reliable information, placing me in full possession of all facts affecting the integrity of this vast body of men and women.

The Congress, in the Indian appropriation act, 1915, recognized that evils had grown up in the Indian Service, and to afford a means to remedy them provided—

For the employment of six Indian Service inspectors, exclusive of one chief inspector, at salaries not to exceed \$2,500 per annum each and actual traveling expenses, and \$3 per diem in lieu of subsistence when actually employed on duty in the field.

Appreciating the wisdom and desirability of procuring the members of this corps of confidential men in such a way as would not violate the true principles of the civil-service laws, yet afford such a latitude of selection as would procure a strong body of inspectors disassociated from personal interests, the Civil Service Commission, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior and myself, recommended to the President that schedule B of the civil-service rules be amended by adding to the list of exemptions from the competitive class in the Interior Department the following:

Six inspectors to act as the immediate and confidential representatives of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to such evidences of qualifications as the Civil Service Commission may prescribe after consultation with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The organization of this branch of Indian work will have a material and far-reaching effect on the service, and through it there will be developed the keenest spirit of hearty cooperation between those in charge of field activities and the office. Its work will be to weed out the incompetents, discover the malfeasance of individuals, remedy the defects of the functional operations of all those charged with supervision and direction of the Indians, and to formulate a correct basis of estimating the true value of the Government's agents.

In the selection of the men composing this corps I shall be guided solely by the work to be accomplished and the adaptation of the man to do what is required. Strong men of integrity and practical ideas, with constructive tendencies, can and will develop the best service from our employees, and they will furnish the information on which the administrative part of the office can predicate intelligent action.

During the brief period of my incumbency I have often felt the need of these men. With accurate knowledge of the situation at any given point in the Indian country, the application of an adequate remedy becomes simple. Without this clear understanding, action taken here is largely experimental.

As supplementary to this inspection force, the special agents and supervisors form a secondary aid to bringing the field and its activities into closer relationship with all branches.

COOPERATION.

I have felt that no one thing is of greater importance in the administration of matters concerning the Indians than to bring about the closest relationship and understanding between all departments of the Indian Service. I have felt especially the necessity for the closest understanding and cooperation between the office and the field.

With this end in view I have concentrated the headquarters of as many of the field officers in Washington as could profitably be established here, so that for a part of the year they would be available for conference, thus bringing about a closer understanding on their part of my policies and furnishing me with valuable information concerning conditions throughout the field.

In addition to this, where practicable, I have called together representatives of the supervisory force and those field men employed in the several distinctive branches of work for consultation. A general conference of men engaged in liquor work was held in Denver, Colo., the first of the year. This conference is referred to elsewhere.

In February a supervisors' conference was held in Washington, which lasted for one week and was attended by all of the supervisors.

Following the same policy a series of summer institutes for the employees of the service will be held during the year at some six schools.

I have felt that the best administration requires the utmost harmony and cooperation throughout the various branches of the office, and I have endeavored to foster harmonious relationship between all engaged in the work in Washington. I have reason to feel that these efforts have been successful and that the entire Indian Service, the office as well as the field, are striving together as a harmonious unit for the benefit of the Indian.

INDIAN OFFICE REGULATIONS.

The Regulations of the Indian Bureau were promulgated in editions of 1884, 1894, and 1904. Owing to changes in laws, policies, and methods of administration a new edition is now required in order that practice may accurately conform to present procedure and legal changes. This has demanded a complete revision of the volume by the addition of new matter and a revision of the old.

After careful revision and rewriting a new edition has been prepared and will soon be issued. It has been brought down to date and will adequately inform those concerned in the present rules and policies prevailing in Indian affairs.

ENROLLMENT WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

During the past fiscal year 497 persons have been enrolled at agencies or reservations throughout the United States, exclusive of the Five Civilized Tribes, and 859 persons have been denied such rights.

The rights of a number of enrolled persons among the North Carolina Cherokees and the Chippewa in Minnesota have been challenged, and these contested cases are awaiting final adjudication by the department.

OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORDS.

The number of communications sent out from the office during the year was 331,641, an increase of 66,541 over the preceding year.

During the year ending June 30, 1914, there were received 280,744 communications, an increase of 5,292 over the number received the previous year. In the year 1899 there were but 59,707 communications received, which shows the great increase in the work of the Indian Office during the last 15 years.

There was performed during the year 1,957 days' voluntary overtime service by clerks of the Indian Bureau in order to keep the work of the office practically current. This does not include the many days of overtime work by the officials of the bureau.

The archives of the Indian Office are very valuable, embracing as they do the history of the difficult question of the management of the Indian race as discussed by our greatest statesmen. They consist of records, reports of important councils leading to treaties, litigation, legislation, decisions, and correspondence of great importance pertaining to Indian matters from the congressional legislation of 1785.

COURT DECISIONS.

There have been a large number of decisions by the courts on Indian matters during the past year. A short synopsis of the principal points decided in the leading cases follows:

United States v. Felipe Sandoval (231 U. S., 28): This was a criminal prosecution for introducing intoxicating liquor into the Indian country, to wit, the Santa Clara pueblo in the State of New Mexico. The Supreme Court of the United States reversed the district court, and held:

1. The status of the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico on their lands is such that Congress can prohibit the introduction of intoxicating liquors into such lands notwithstanding the admission of New Mexico to statehood.

2. It was a legitimate exercise of power on the part of Congress to provide in the New Mexico enabling act against the introduction of liquor into the Indian country and the prohibition to lands of the Pueblo Indians.

Perrin v. United States (232 U. S., 478): This case came before the Supreme Court on a writ of error to the district court of the United States for the district of South Dakota, to review a conviction for unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors upon lands ceded by the Yankton Indians by the act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 286). In the seventeenth section of the agreement with the Yankton Indians, ratified and confirmed by Congress on the above mentioned date, it was stipulated that no intoxicating liquors nor other intoxicants should ever be sold or given away upon any of the lands ceded, nor upon the lands comprising the Yankton Reservation as described in the treaty between said Indians and the United States, dated April 19, 1858, and as afterwards surveyed and set off to said Indians. The court held:

1. That the Government has the power to protect the Indian wards against the evils of intemperance, and Congress can prohibit the sale of intoxicants upon ceded lands if it is reasonably essential to the protection of the Indians residing on the unceded lands.

2. That the failure expressly to limit the duration of the prohibition against the sale of intoxicating liquors will not invalidate such prohibition so long as the period during which the United States holds the allotted lands in trust has not expired, the tribal relations not dissolved, and the wardship not terminated.

United States v. Sam Pelican and Tony Ponterre (232 U. S., 442): The defendants were indicted for the murder of a full-blood Indian, a member of the Colville Tribe, on lands allotted and held in trust by the United States on the Colville Reservation. The Supreme Court held that an Indian allotment during the trust period is Indian country within the meaning of United States Revised Statutes 2145, extending to the Indian country certain general laws of the United States as to the punishment of crime, and that the killing of an Indian allottee during the trust period by a person not of Indian blood, when committed on such lands, is cognizable in the Federal courts.

United States v. Willis N. Birdsall; *United States v. Thomas E. Brents*; *United States v. Everett E. Van Wert* (233 U. S.): These cases were taken to the Supreme Court to review judgment of the district court sustaining a demurrer to indictments charging respectively the giving and accepting of bribes. The court held that the official action which it was thought to have been influenced by a bribe need not have been prescribed by a lawful requirement of the executive department under whose authority the officer was acting, and that the requirement need not have been prescribed by a written regulation but might be found in an established usage which constituted the common law of the department. In this case the court used the following language with regard to the powers of the Indian Office, which is noteworthy:

In executing the powers of the Indian Office there is necessarily a wide range for administrative discretion and in determining the scope of official action regard must be had to the authority conferred; and this, as we have seen, embraces every action which may properly constitute an aid in the enforcement of the law.

Apapas v. United States (233 U. S.): Ten persons described as Indians were indicted for the murder of William H. Stanley, superintendent of the Coahuila Indian Reservation. The Supreme Court held that murder committed by Indians on an Indian reservation is a crime against the authority of the United States, expressly punishable by the Penal Code, section 328 (35 Stat. L., 1151), and within the cognizance of the Federal courts, irrespective of the citizenship of the accused.

United States v. First National Bank of Detroit, Minn.; *United States v. Nichols-Chisholm Lumber Co.* (233 U. S.): These suits were instituted by the United States to set aside certain conveyances under and through which title was claimed to lands in the White Earth Indian Reservation. It was held that within the meaning of the Clapp amendment of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325), and the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015), removing of restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation of allotments within the White Earth

Reservation held by mixed-blood Indians, that every Chippewa Indian with an identifiable admixture of white blood, however small, was a mixed-blood Indian.

Johnson v. Gearlds (233 U. S.): This case was decided by the Supreme Court on June 8, 1914, on appeal from the district court of the United States for the district of Minnesota, to review a decree enjoining Federal officers from closing the saloons in certain territory ceded to the United States by Indian tribes. The case was reversed and remanded, with directions to dismiss the bill. The Supreme Court held:

1. That the entire ceded territory was subject to Federal laws prohibiting introduction of intoxicating liquors in the Indian country, by the Chippewa treaty of February 22, 1855 (10 Stat. L., 1169), until otherwise provided by Congress.

2. The acts under which Minnesota was admitted to the Union did not by implication repeal the prohibition as to the introduction of intoxicants into the territory ceded by the Chippewa treaty of 1855, *supra*.

3. Recession to the United States by the Chippewa treaties of May 7, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 693), and March 19, 1867 (16 Stat. L., 719), of portions of the original cession set apart as reservations by the treaty of February 22, 1855, *supra*, did not operate to remove from the territory thus receded the prohibition against the introduction, manufacture, or sale of intoxicating liquors within the ceded territory until otherwise provided by Congress. A motion for rehearing is now pending in this case,

LEGISLATION.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915 was not approved until August 1, 1914. Therefore it became necessary for the appropriation act of the previous year to be extended, which was done by joint resolutions of June 30 and July 16, 1914.

For the fiscal year 1910 the Indian appropriation act carried about \$11,800,000; the act of 1911 appropriated about \$9,200,000; act of 1912, \$8,800,000; act of 1913, \$8,900,000; and for 1914, \$9,600,000; and for the fiscal year 1915 there was appropriated \$9,771,902.76.

The Indian Committees of Congress, with the cooperation of this bureau, have in the Indian appropriation act for 1915 worked out constructive legislation for the Indians of the country along progressive lines.

There has been appropriated a large amount of money for improving the health conditions of the Indians and providing hospital facilities for them. Three hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose, \$100,000 of which will be used for constructing hospitals, to cost not to exceed \$15,000 each. In addition to this the Indian Bureau is now constructing three hospitals for the Sioux Indians, to cost approximately \$25,000 each, on the Rosebud, Pine Ridge, and Cheyenne Reservations. An appropriation was also

made in the Indian bill for hospitals in the Chippewa country in Minnesota, and \$50,000 appropriated therefor out of the Chippewa Indian funds. The health conditions of the Indians have been found to be deplorable, and little effective work has heretofore been done to correct this condition. The appropriation in question will be a long step forward in solving this important problem.

The appropriation for educational purposes for the Indians is considerably increased, and special provision is made for the education of deaf, dumb, and blind Indian children who have not been heretofore provided for. There is also a specific appropriation for educational purposes among the Papago and Navajo Indians. These Indians have heretofore been neglected and several thousand Papago and Navajo Indian children are without school facilities.

Upon the recommendation of this office large reimbursable appropriations have been provided in the Indian appropriation act for industrial work among Indians. These reimbursable appropriations amount to \$725,000. The Indians have heretofore been allotted land, but they have not been provided with tools and general farming equipment. This appropriation will enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to improve stock conditions and place herds of cattle on a number of Indian reservations. It is expected that this appropriation will aid very materially in promoting the industrial activities of the Indians of the country and go far toward developing them into self-supporting and progressive citizens.

The current Indian appropriation act carries a proviso which requires that detailed information regarding each Indian irrigation project be furnished Congress at its next session. There is also a provision of law in the Indian appropriation act which will authorize the office to equalize the irrigation construction charges and apportion said charges according to the benefits received. This is new legislation, which was obtained on the recommendation of this office. The Indian irrigation projects have heretofore been appropriated for and constructed largely without adequate detailed information, and it is expected at the next session of Congress that the Indian Office will furnish a complete statement regarding each of these projects, so that Congress may have a thorough understanding of conditions on each of the reservations where irrigation projects are being constructed. It is also expected that the information obtained from these reports will result in procuring administrative and legislative action which will protect more securely the water rights of the Indians of the country.

There is included in the Indian bill an appropriation to cover salaries and expenses of probate attorneys who are engaged in working out probate reforms for the more certain protection of the property of Indian children in Oklahoma, which work is being done

in harmony with rules of probate procedure adopted at a conference of the county judges of eastern Oklahoma, and recently adopted and promulgated by the justices of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

The Indian bill also carries \$100,000 to support a widespread and aggressive campaign for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians.

The bill also provides for six confidential inspectors. It is expected that this appropriation will result in thorough investigations being made on Indian reservations, and throughout the Indian country generally, so that the office may be advised of the actual conditions, to be used as a basis for effective reforms.

The bill provides for the consolidation of the offices of the Five Civilized Tribes and Union Agency, effective September 1, 1914.

The controversy regarding the enrollment of the Mississippi Choctaws was compromised by omitting the Choctaws of Oklahoma from the per capita payment made to Chickasaw and Cherokee Indians of \$100 and \$15, respectively.

The long contest regarding the water rights of the Yakima Indians was finally settled by giving these Indians a free water right to 40 acres of their allotments in perpetuity.

Another question which has been in dispute for a number of years was settled by the provision in the Indian bill providing for allotting the remaining unallotted Indians on the Bad River Reservation and the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the remaining tribal timber to the Indians in question.

There is appropriated out of the funds of the Confederate Bands of Utes, in Utah and Colorado, about \$800,000; \$100,000 for the purchase of stock for the Navajo Springs Band of Indians in Colorado; \$200,000 for the Uintah, White River, and Uncompahgre Bands in Utah; and the balance to be expended among all of said Indians for the promotion of civilization and self-support among them, one of the chief purposes of which is to protect the water rights of the Ute Indians from being forfeited within the period fixed by law, and all of which is to give them much needed help in industrial progress.

There was appropriated \$100,000 for determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees, so that the title to inherited Indian lands may be definitely determined.

The foregoing refer to the more important problems handled by this bureau during the past fiscal year. I have necessarily omitted from this report a reference to many minor activities of the Indian Service.

Very truly, yours,

CATO SELLS, *Commissioner.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—Comparative statement of work and force in Office of Indian Affairs since 1899.

Year.	Work.		Employees.	
	Communica- tions received.	Increase over pre- ceding year.	Total number em- ployed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.
		Per cent.		Per cent.
1899.....	59,707	.....	101	.....
1900.....	62,601	4.84	115	+13.86
1901.....	67,376	7.62	119	+3.48
1902.....	79,237	17.60	132	+10.92
1903.....	79,415	.22	131	-.75
1904.....	86,588	9.03	142	+8.39
1905.....	98,322	13.55	149	+4.93
1906.....	106,533	8.35	145	-2.68
1907.....	117,556	10.34	160	+10.34
1908.....	152,995	30.14	179	+11.87
1909.....	176,765	15.53	189	+5.58
1910.....	194,241	9.88	203	+7.40
1911.....	197,637	1.74	227	+11.82
1912.....	222,187	12.37	224	-1.32
1913.....	275,452	23.97	237	+5.80
1914.....	280,744	1.92	245	+3.37

	Per cent.
Increase in work, 1914 over 1899.....	770.20
Increase in force, 1914 over 1899.....	142.57

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914.

[Figures compiled from reports of Indian School superintendents, supplemented by information from 1910 census for localities in which no Indian Office representative is located.]

Grand total.....	331,250
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101,209
By blood.....	75,263
By intermarriage.....	2,582
Freedmen.....	23,364
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	230,041

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.....	909	Montana.....	11,394
Arizona.....	41,916	Nebraska.....	3,932
Arkansas.....	460	Nevada.....	7,891
California.....	15,226	New Hampshire.....	34
Colorado.....	864	New Jersey.....	168
Connecticut.....	152	New Mexico.....	21,995
Delaware.....	5	New York.....	6,029
District of Columbia.....	68	North Carolina.....	8,024
Florida.....	562	North Dakota.....	8,623
Georgia.....	95	Ohio.....	127
Idaho.....	4,106	Oklahoma.....	117,607
Illinois.....	188	Oregon.....	6,399
Indiana.....	279	Rhode Island.....	284
Iowa.....	368	South Carolina.....	331
Kansas.....	1,366	South Dakota.....	20,813
Kentucky.....	234	Tennessee.....	216
Louisiana.....	780	Texas.....	702
Maine.....	892	Utah.....	3,221
Maryland.....	55	Vermont.....	26
Massachusetts.....	688	Virginia.....	539
Michigan.....	7,516	Washington.....	11,274
Minnesota.....	11,532	West Virginia.....	36
Mississippi.....	1,253	Wisconsin.....	10,053
Missouri.....	313	Wyoming.....	1,705

¹ Includes 23,364 freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Alabama: Not under agent.....	1,909							
Arizona:								
Camp Verde School—								
Mohave—Apache.....	266	133	133	121	145	258	8	
Tonto—Apache.....	156	81	75	63	93	151	5	
Total.....	422	214	208	184	238	409	13	
Colorado River—								
Chemehuevi.....	63	30	33	223	239	403	17	42
Mohave.....	399	221	178					
Total.....	462	251	211	223	239	403	17	42
Fort Apache School—								
White Mountain Apache.....	2,485	1,219	1,266	1,281	1,204	2,401	11	73
Fort Mojave School—								
Chemehuevi.....	149	78	71	73	76	149		
Mohave.....	636	351	285	207	429	636		
Total.....	785	429	356	280	505	785		
Havasupai School—Havasupai.....	174	95	79	73	101	174		
Kaibab School—Kaibab-Paiute.....	96	56	40	22	74	96		
Leupp School—Navaho.....	1,432	755	677	299	1,133	1,432		
Moqui School—								
Moqui (Hopi).....	2,133	1,124	1,009	993	1,140	2,133		
Navaho.....	2,000	1,047	953	1,141	859	2,000		
Total.....	4,133	2,171	1,962	2,134	1,999	4,133		
Navajo School—Navaho.....	10,000	5,400	4,600	3,800	6,200	9,990	10	
Pima School—								
Maricopa.....	300	146	154	163	137	300		
Pima.....	3,796	1,923	1,873	1,477	2,319	3,786	8	2
Gila Bend Reservation, Papago.....	700	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Not on reservation, Papago.....	1,300	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total.....	6,096	2,069	2,027	1,640	2,456	4,086	8	2
Salt River School—								
Maricopa.....	83	44	39	35	48	83		
Mohave—Apache.....	258	138	120	92	166	256	2	
Pima.....	893	466	427	423	470	893		
Total.....	1,234	648	586	550	684	1,232	2	
San Carlos School—								
Cayotero—Apache.....	604	320	284	282	322	602	2	
Mohave—Apache.....	69	33	36	35	34	69		
San Carlos—Apache.....	1,223	613	610	538	685	1,216	7	
Tonto—Apache.....	712	365	347	315	397	710	2	
Total.....	2,608	1,331	1,277	1,170	1,438	2,597	11	
San Xavier School—Papago.....	4,965	2,385	2,580	1,790	3,175	4,929	24	12
Truxton Canon School—Walapai.....	474	254	220	194	280	464	10	
Western Navajo School—								
Moqui (Hopi).....	210	101	109	99	111	210		
Navaho.....	6,150	2,819	3,331	2,621	3,529	6,150		
Paiute.....	190	80	110	80	110	190		
Total.....	6,550	3,000	3,550	2,800	3,750	6,550		
Total Arizona.....	41,916	20,277	19,639	16,440	23,476	39,681	106	129
Arkansas: Not under agent.....	1,460							
California:								
Bishop School—								
Paiute, Shoshoni, Digger, and Moache.....	1,350	680	670	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

* 1910 census.

* Includes Indians in New Mexico under this school.

* Unknown.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California—Continued.								
Campo School—								
Mission Indians at Campo.....	119	64	55	40	79	116	3	.....
Cuyapaipe.....	8	4	4	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Laguna.....	7	3	4	2	5	7	.....	.....
La Pasta.....	6	2	4	2	4	6	.....	.....
Manzanita.....	78	34	44	36	42	66	12	.....
Total.....	218	107	111	80	138	203	15	.....
Digger agency—Digger.....	51	24	27	22	29	25	21	5
Fort Bidwell School—								
Digger.....	16	8	8	8	8	16	.....	.....
Paiute.....	196	108	88	89	107	190	6	.....
Pit River.....	521	230	291	183	338	508	13	.....
Total.....	733	346	387	280	453	714	19	.....
Fort Yuma School—Yuma.....	786	417	369	296	490	758	21	7
Greenville School—								
Digger and Washo.....	1,000	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Hoopa Valley School—								
Hupa.....	552	282	270	205	347	158	344	50
Klamath.....	552	282	270	152	400	280	172	100
Lower Klamath.....	261	110	151	104	157	120	89	52
Total.....	1,365	674	691	461	904	558	605	202
Roseburg (Oreg.) School—								
Scattered Wichumni, Kawia, Pit River, and others in northern California.....	* 5,000	2,500	2,500	(¹)	(¹)	5,000	.....	.....
Malki School—								
Mission Indians at—								
Augustine.....	18	10	8	8	10	18	.....	.....
Cabazon.....	38	22	16	15	23	38	.....	.....
Martinez.....	116	68	48	37	79	102	14	.....
Mission Creek.....	16	9	7	6	10	16	.....	.....
Morongo.....	238	128	110	90	148	190	30	18
Palm Springs.....	47	24	23	12	35	47	.....	.....
San Manuel.....	59	31	28	15	44	59	.....	.....
Torres.....	81	43	38	36	45	74	7	.....
Total.....	613	335	278	219	394	544	51	18
Pala school—								
Mission Indians at—								
Capitan Grande.....	131	68	63	51	80	117	14	.....
La Jolla.....	247	123	124	90	157	244	3	.....
Pala.....	198	94	104	71	127	154	42	2
Fauma.....	54	25	29	24	30	53	1	.....
Pechanga.....	211	110	101	53	158	203	8	.....
Rincon.....	142	82	60	55	87	123	19	.....
Total.....	983	502	481	344	639	894	87	2
Round Valley school—								
Concow.....	625	305	320	246	379	120	244	261
Pomo and Kipomo.....	904	459	445	346	558	435	339	130
Total.....	1,529	764	765	592	937	555	583	391
Soboba School—								
Mission Indians at—								
Cahuilla.....	137	73	64	44	93	135	2	.....
Inaja.....	35	18	17	13	22	34	1	.....
Los Coyotes.....	128	76	52	46	82	128	.....	.....
Mesa Grande.....	191	110	81	83	108	99	76	16
Santa Rosa.....	66	38	28	12	54	57	9	.....
Santa Ynez.....	70	37	33	31	39	1	16	53
Syquan.....	38	21	17	16	22	38	.....	.....
Soboba.....	137	72	65	43	94	122	15	.....
Volcan.....	172	94	78	93	79	140	32	.....
Total.....	974	539	435	381	593	754	151	69

¹ Unknown.² Estimated; see Roseburg, Oreg.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Fe- male.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California—Continued.								
Tule River School—								
Tule River.....	150	91	59	72	78	150		
Outlying districts.....	474	234	240	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total.....	624	325	299	72	78	150		
Total California.....	^a 15,226	7,213	7,013	2,747	4,655	10,155	1,553	694
Colorado:								
Navajo Springs School—Wimi- nuche Ute.....	504	262	242	280	224	504		
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	360	174	186	164	196	343	9	8
Total Colorado.....	864	436	428	444	420	847	9	8
Connecticut: Not under agent.....	^a 152							
Delaware: Not under agent.....	^a 5							
District of Columbia: Not under agent.....	^a 68							
Florida: Seminole.....	562	417	145	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Georgia: Not under agent.....	^a 95							
Idaho:								
Cœur d'Alene School—								
Cœur d'Alene.....	607	307	300	258	349	437	91	79
Kalispel.....	114	54	60	50	64	114		
Kootenai.....	133	60	73	51	82	112	1	20
Total.....	854	421	433	359	495	663	92	99
Fort Hall School—Bannock and Shoshoni.....	1,797	900	897	696	1,101	1,506	231	60
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Perce....	1,455	686	769	465	990	1,128	182	145
Total Idaho.....	4,106	2,099	2,007	1,520	2,586	3,297	505	304
Illinois: Not under agent.....	^a 188							
Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others.....	^a 279							
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox.....	368	193	175	181	187	368		
Kansas:								
Kickapoo School—								
Iowa.....	296	148	148	161	135	18	67	211
Kickapoo.....	209	119	90	122	87	184	25	
Sac and Fox.....	96	47	49	47	49	14	82	
Total.....	601	314	287	330	271	216	174	211
Potawatomi School—Prairie Band of Potawatomi.....	765	417	348	426	339	539	140	86
Total Kansas.....	1,366	731	635	756	610	755	314	297
Kentucky: Not under agent.....	^a 234							
Louisiana: Not under agent.....	^a 780							
Maine: Not under agent.....	^a 892							
Maryland: Not under agent.....	^a 55							
Massachusetts: Not under agent.....	^a 688							
Michigan:								
Bay Mills School—Chippewa.....	252	126	126	103	149	64	115	73
Chippewa, Lake Superior—L'Anse, Vieux Desert, and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa.....	1,097	565	532	516	581	200	400	497
Not under agent—Scattered Chip- pewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others.....	^a 6,167							
Total Michigan.....	7,516	691	658	619	730	264	515	570
Minnesota:								
Fond du Lac School—Chippewa....	998	510	488	534	464	87	526	385
Grand Portage School—Chippewa..	312	138	174	140	172		140	172

¹ Unknown.² Decrease due to 1,486 less Indians reported this year in outlying districts under Tule River.³ 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—
Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Minnesota—Continued.								
Leech Lake School—								
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	452	219	233	220	232	135	210	107
Leech Lake Pillager.....	810	396	414	365	445	500	301	9
White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewa.....	481	261	220	221	260	254	171	56
Total.....	1,743	876	867	806	937	889	682	172
Nett Lake School—								
Chippewa (Bois Fort).....	528	242	286	243	285	458	52	18
Deer Creek.....	1		1		1	1		
Vermillion Lake Indians (Bois Fort).....	95	51	44	54	41	78	14	3
Total.....	624	293	331	297	327	537	66	21
Red Lake School—Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.....	1,482	746	736	721	761	(1)	(1)	(1)
White Earth School—								
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa.....	2,280	1,152	1,128	3,098	2,972	1,670	2,299	2,101
Mille Lac (removal).....	1,152	568	584					
Otter Tail Pillager.....	797	400	397					
Gull Lake.....	430	218	212					
Mille Lac (nonremoval).....	276	128	148					
Pembina—Pillager.....	408	220	188					
Leech Lake (removal).....	279	126	153					
White Oak Point (removal).....	280	136	144					
Fond du Lac (removal).....	107	61	46					
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	61	35	26					
Total.....	6,070	3,044	3,026	3,098	2,972	1,670	2,299	2,101
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) Mdewakanton and Wapaputa, Sioux and Sisseton, and Wahpeton.....	303	157	146	93	210	190	87	26
Total Minnesota.....	11,532	5,764	5,768	5,689	5,843	3,373	3,800	2,877
Mississippi: Not under agent.....	² 1,253							
Missouri: Not under agent.....	² 313							
Montana:								
Blackfeet School—								
Chippewa.....	³ 203	105	98	95	108	(1)	(1)	(1)
Piegán.....	2,641	1,315	1,326	1,382	1,259	1,189	1,117	335
Total.....	2,844	1,420	1,424	1,477	1,367	1,189	1,117	335
Crow School—Crow.....	1,696	849	847	681	1,015	1,280	227	189
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead.....	2,305	1,159	1,146	997	1,308	741	734	830
Fort Belknap School—								
Assiniboin.....	639	335	304	237	402	510	112	17
Grosventre.....	585	292	293	263	322	473	99	13
Total.....	1,224	627	597	500	724	983	211	30
Fort Peck School—Fort Peck Sioux.....	1,904	944	960	847	1,057	1,125	436	343
Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne.....	1,421	698	723	534	887	1,341	28	52
Total Montana.....	11,394	5,697	5,697	5,036	6,358	6,659	2,753	1,779
Nebraska:								
Omaha School—Omaha.....	1,332	683	649	674	658	1,048	110	174
Santee School—								
Ponca.....	312	149	163	166	146	81	126	105
Santee.....	1,177	590	587	546	631	510	308	359
Total.....	1,489	739	750	712	777	591	434	464
Winnebago School—Winnebago.....	1,111	600	511	479	632	811	252	48
Total Nebraska.....	3,932	2,022	1,910	1,855	2,067	2,450	796	686

¹ Unknown.² 1910 census.³ 1913 report.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Nevada:								
Fallon School—Paiute.....	325	159	166	90	235	318	7	.....
Lovelocks—Paiute.....	89	40	49	27	62	74	15	.....
Fort McDermitt School—Paiute.....	342	173	169	142	200	323	14	.....
Moapa River School—Paiute.....	115	56	59	40	75	114	1	.....
Nevada School—Paiute.....	601	265	336	200	401	591	9	1
Walker River School—Paiute.....	559	285	274	173	386	538	21	.....
Under agent, but off reservation..	¹ 200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Shoshone School—								
Paiute.....	264	139	125	128	136	261	3	.....
Shoshoni.....	326	163	163	131	195	318	8	.....
Total.....	590	302	288	259	331	579	11	.....
Reno, special agent—								
Digger.....	1,000	2,620	2,450	1,220	3,850	4,670	400	.....
Paiute.....	1,500							
Shoshoni.....	1,200							
Washo.....	600							
Scattering California tribes.....	770							
Total.....	5,070	2,620	2,450	1,220	3,850	4,670	400	.....
Total Nevada.....	7,891	3,900	3,791	2,151	5,540	7,212	478	1
New Hampshire: Not under agent...	² 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey: Not under agent.....	² 168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque—Pueblo Day Schools—								
Navaho.....	358	174	184	(³)	(³)	358	.....	.....
Pueblo.....	4,536	2,327	2,209	1,990	2,546	4,488	48	.....
Total.....	4,894	2,501	2,393	1,990	2,546	4,846	48	.....
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache..	659	349	310	287	372	659	.....	.....
Mescalero School—Mescalero Apache.....	⁴ 630	303	327	271	359	590	35	5
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho.....	2,685	1,310	1,375	1,341	1,344	2,645	.....	.....
San Juan School—Navaho.....	8,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	3,000	8,000	.....	.....
Santa Fe—Pueblo Day Schools—								
Pueblo.....	3,525	1,871	1,654	1,662	1,863	3,173	282	70
Zuni School—Pueblo.....	1,602	846	756	676	926	1,602	.....	.....
Total New Mexico.....	21,995	11,180	10,815	11,227	10,410	21,555	365	75
New York:								
New York Agency ⁵ —								
Cayuga.....	179	81	98	85	94	179	.....	.....
Oneida.....	265	143	122	91	174	265	.....	.....
Onondaga.....	541	271	270	211	330	541	.....	.....
Seneca (Allegheny).....	923	474	449	422	501	923	.....	.....
Seneca (Cattaraugus).....	1,291	669	622	518	773	1,291	.....	.....
Seneca (Tonawanda).....	489	265	224	207	282	489	.....	.....
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations).....	¹ 1,368	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	.....	.....
Tuscarora.....	363	203	160	125	238	363	.....	.....
Total.....	5,419	2,106	1,945	1,659	2,392	4,051	.....	.....
Not under agent.....	² 610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total New York.....	6,029	2,106	1,945	1,659	2,392	4,051	.....	.....
North Carolina:								
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee.	2,188	1,178	1,010	1,263	925	905	517	766
Not under agent.....	² 5,836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Estimated; no census taken.² 1910 census.³ Not reported.⁴ Includes 183 Apache; Fort Sill removal, 1913.⁵ 1913 report.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
North Dakota:								
Fort Berthold School—								
Arikara.....	400	209	191	192	208	277	101	22
Grosventre.....	477	241	236	225	252	369	81	27
Mandan.....	264	143	121	117	147	220	41	3
Total.....	1,141	593	548	534	607	866	223	52
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux)....	988	508	480	422	566	988	.....	.....
Standing Rock School—Sioux.....	3,431	1,716	1,715	1,473	1,958	2,407	665	359
Turtle Mountain School—Turtle Mountain Chippewa.....	3,063	1,563	1,500	1,662	1,401	168	2,895	.....
Total North Dakota.....	8,623	4,380	4,243	4,091	4,532	4,429	3,783	411
Ohio: Not under agent.....	1 127							
Oklahoma:								
Cantonment School—								
Arapaho.....	247	131	116	108	139	237	10	.....
Cheyenne.....	538	286	252	214	324	495	27	16
Total.....	785	417	368	322	463	732	37	16
Cheyenne and Arapaho School—								
Arapaho.....	521	239	262	249	272	389	72	60
Cheyenne.....	735	367	368	292	443	558	145	32
Total.....	1,256	626	630	541	715	947	217	92
Kiowa School—								
Apache.....	168	77	91	77	91	166	1	1
Comanche.....	1,529	769	760	743	786	841	509	179
Kiowa.....	1,493	694	799	816	677	1,087	263	143
Wichita and Caddo.....	1,094	548	546	546	548	1,010	38	46
Total.....	4,284	2,088	2,196	2,182	2,102	3,104	811	369
Osage School—Osage.....	2,187	1,125	1,062	1,103	1,084	828	1,359	.....
Otoe School—Oto and Missouri.....	432	247	185	214	218	377	50	5
Pawnee School—Pawnee.....	679	323	356	335	344	544	123	12
Ponca School—								
Kaw.....	138	71	67	61	77	48	26	64
Ponca.....	613	297	316	298	315	251	362	.....
Tonkawa.....	49	25	24	20	29	43	6	.....
Total.....	800	393	407	379	421	342	394	64
Red Moon School—Cheyenne.....	152	80	72	50	102	152	.....	.....
Sac and Fox school—								
Iowa.....	85	37	48	40	45	47	38	.....
Sac and Fox, Mississippi.....	592	292	300	335	257	366	88	138
Total.....	677	329	348	375	302	413	126	138
Seger School—								
Arapaho.....	146	66	80	68	78	129	7	10
Cheyenne.....	434	207	227	181	253	393	9	32
Total.....	580	273	307	249	331	522	16	42
Seneca School—								
Eastern Shawnee.....	128	51	77	81	47	6	65	57
Ottawa.....	275	147	128	150	125	5	43	227
Peoria-Miami.....	393	181	212	230	163	18	74	301
Quapaw.....	330	164	166	182	148	91	20	219
Seneca.....	412	201	211	241	171	20	262	130
Wyandot.....	447	226	221	227	220	2	35	410
Total.....	1,985	970	1,015	1,111	874	142	499	1,344

1 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Shawnee School—								
Absentee Shawnee.....	460	227	233	143	317	436	24	1,541
Citizen Potawatomi.....	1,730	856	874	861	869	52	137	5
Mexican Kickapoo.....	306	164	142	124	182	301	5	
Total.....	¹ 2,496	1,247	1,249	1,128	1,368	789	166	1,541
Under War Department—Apache at Fort Sill.....	² 85	46	39	42	43	76	3	6
Five Civilized Tribes—								
Cherokee Nation—								
By blood.....	36,294							
By intermarriage.....	286					8,621	4,749	23,407
Delawares.....	197							
Freedmen.....	4,916							
Total.....	41,693					8,621	4,749	23,407
Chickasaw Nation—								
By blood.....	5,649							
By intermarriage.....	645					1,515	958	3,821
Freedmen.....	4,661							
Total.....	10,955					1,515	958	3,821
Choctaw Nation—								
By blood.....	17,446							
By intermarriage.....	1,651					8,418	2,462	9,856
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,639							
Freedmen.....	5,994							
Total.....	26,730					8,418	2,462	9,856
Creek Nation—								
By blood.....	11,905					6,830	1,688	3,387
Freedmen.....	6,807							
Total.....	18,712					6,830	1,688	3,387
Seminole Nation—								
By blood.....	2,133					1,250	476	407
Freedmen.....	986							
Total.....	3,119					1,250	476	407
Total Five Civilized Tribes..	101,209					26,634	10,333	40,878
Total Oklahoma.....	117,607	8,164	8,234	8,031	8,367	35,602	14,134	44,507
Oregon:								
Klamath School—Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Band of Snake...	1,121	532	589	502	619	854	250	17
Roseburg School—Scattered Indians on public domain.....	3,000	1,500	1,500			3,000		
Siletz School—Clackamas, Rogue River, Santiam, Siletz (confederated), Umpqua, Hapata Lake, and Yamhill.....	426	226	200	195	231	207	202	17
Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.....	1,110	508	602	471	639	575	51	484
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, and Palute.....	742	333	409	281	461	714	28	
Total Oregon.....	6,399	3,099	3,300	1,449	1,950	5,350	531	518
Rhode Island: Not under agent.....	⁴ 284							
South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawbas, Cherokee, Oneida, and others.....	⁴ 331							

¹ Includes 687 Potawatomi and 128 Mexican Kickapoo living off reservations.² Mesquero, New Mexico, includes 183 Fort Sill removal, 1913 report.³ Covers only those Indians enrolled; no data as to number not enrolled.⁴ 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
South Dakota:								
Cheyenne River School—Blackfeet								
Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux	2,691	1,342	1,349	1,222	1,469	1,782	452	457
Crow Creek School—Lower Yanktonai Sioux	963	452	511	414	549	710	210	43
Flandreau School—Flandreau Sioux	280	146	134	100	180	170	108	2
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux	478	249	229	219	259	294	140	44
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux	7,059	3,457	3,602	3,543	3,516	4,641	1,522	896
Rosebud School—Brule Sioux	5,472	2,731	2,741	2,511	2,961	3,176	1,592	704
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	2,065	1,051	1,014	979	1,086	1,200	255	620
Yankton School—Yankton Sioux	1,895	843	962	834	971	858	604	343
Total South Dakota	20,813	10,271	10,542	9,822	10,991	12,831	4,883	3,109
Tennessee: Not under agent.	1216							
Texas (not under agent):								
Alabama	1192							
Koosati, Seminole, Isleta, and others	1510							
Utah:								
Shivwits School—Paiute	133	64	69	47	86	133		
Uintah and Ouray Agency—								
Uinta Ute	438	246	192	484	688	1,065	83	24
Uncompahgre Ute	451	218	233					
Whiteriver Ute	283	167	116					
Total	1,172	631	541	484	688	1,065	83	24
Salt Lake—								
Under special agent—Paiute and others	500	231	269			500		
Not under agent—Paiute and others	11,416							
Total Utah	3,221	926	879	531	774	1,698	83	24
Vermont: Not under agent.	126							
Virginia: Not under agent.	1539							
Washington:								
Colville School—Confederated Colville	2,425	1,181	1,244	1,063	1,362	1,492	442	491
Cushman School—								
Chehalis	99	57	42	41	58	70	29	
Muckleshoot	158	75	83	63	95	124	32	2
Nisqualli	82	47	35	26	56	53	19	10
Quinalt	732	359	373	283	449	482	231	19
Skokomish	203	94	109	82	121	130	65	8
Squaxon Island	77	41	36	39	38	40	31	6
Unattached—								
Puyallup	372	190	182	534	817	1,000	500	200
Cowlitz	490	240	250					
Clallam	510	260	250					
Various other Indians	328	160	168					
Total unattached	1,700	850	850			1,000	500	200
Total Cushman	3,051	1,523	1,528	534	817	1,899	907	245
Neah Bay School—								
Hoh	49	26	23	18	31	49		
Makah	401	199	202	175	226	355	46	
Ozette	17	8	9		17	17		
Quileute	226	126	100	107	119	216	10	
Total	693	359	334	300	393	637	56	

¹ 1910 census.

² Special agent's report, 1910.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Fe- male.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Washington—Continued.								
Spokane School—								
Chewelah.....	607	286	321	260	364	413	54	157
Spokane.....	17	7	10					
Total.....	624	293	331	260	364	413	54	157
Tulalip School—								
Lummi.....	452	231	221	229	223	271	172	9
Susquamish.....	165	85	80	81	84	70	62	33
Swinomish.....	209	103	106	87	122	187	22	.....
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands).....	413	208	205	183	230	321	87	5
Total.....	1,239	627	612	589	659	849	343	47
Yakima School—Klikitat, Yakima, and Wisham (confederated Yakima).....	3,149	1,493	1,656	1,333	1,816	2,194	684	271
Not under agent.....	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Washington.....	11,274	5,476	5,705	4,070	5,411	7,484	2,486	1,211
West Virginia: Not under agent.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin:								
Carter School—Potawatomi.....	313	176	137	79	234	313	.....	.....
Hayward School—Chippewa, Lac Courte Oreille ²	1,252	642	610	545	707	500	711	41
Keshena School—								
Menominee.....	1,721	913	808	782	939	259	1,121	341
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	606	315	291	274	332	(³)	(³)	(³)
Total.....	2,327	1,228	1,099	1,056	1,271	259	1,121	341
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa.....	707	337	370	260	447	460	200	47
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River.....	1,222	611	611	(⁴)	(⁴)	50	410	762
Oneida School—Oneida.....	2,451	1,280	1,171	1,131	1,320	.....	2,451	.....
Red Cliff School—Chippewa.....	507	272	235	251	256	.....	398	109
Tomah School—Wisconsin Band of Winnebago.....	1,274	627	647	517	757	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Total Wisconsin.....	10,053	5,173	4,880	3,819	4,992	1,582	5,291	1,300
Wyoming:								
Shoshone School—								
Arapaho.....	874	439	435	440	434	765	103	6
Shoshoni.....	831	425	406	365	466	491	143	197
Total.....	1,705	864	841	805	900	1,256	246	203
Grand total ⁵	331,250	102,257	100,260	84,235	104,116	171,804	43,138	59,469

¹ 1910 census.² 1913 report.³ Unknown.⁴ Not reported.⁵ Correct as reported by superintendents.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1914.

States and superintendencies.	Unallotted.	Allotted.			Total Indians under Federal super- vision.	
		Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents for—			Total allotted.
			Part of allot- ment.	Entire allot- ment.		
Arizona:						
Camp Verde.....	422				422	
Colorado River.....		462		462	462	
Fort Apache.....	2,485				2,485	
Fort Mojave.....		785		785	785	
Havasupai.....	174				174	
Kaibab.....	96				96	
Leupp.....	1,432				1,432	
Moqui.....	4,133				4,133	
Navajo.....	10,000				10,000	
Pima.....	6,096				6,096	
Salt River.....	521	713		713	1,234	
San Carlos.....	2,608				2,608	
San Xavier.....	2,195	2,770		2,770	4,965	
Truxton Canon.....	474				474	
Western Navajo.....	6,550				6,550	
Total.....	37,186	4,730		4,730	41,916	
California:						
Bishop.....	1,175	173		2	1,350	
Campo.....	218				218	
Digger.....	51				51	
Fort Bidwell.....	505	228		228	733	
Fort Yuma.....	50	736		736	786	
Greenville.....	850	150		150	1,000	
Hoopa Valley.....	808	546		11	1,365	
Malki.....	613				613	
Pala.....	704	279			983	
Round Valley.....	977	550	2	552	1,529	
Soboba.....	974				974	
Tule River.....	416	208		208	624	
Total.....	7,341	2,870	2	13	10,226	
Colorado:						
Navajo Springs.....	504				504	
Southern Ute.....	165	195		195	360	
Total.....	669	195		195	864	
Florida: Seminole.....	562				562	
Idaho:						
Coeur d'Alene.....	269	585		585	854	
Fort Hall.....	49	1,748		1,748	1,797	
Fort Lapwai.....	546	783	38	88	1,455	
Total.....	864	3,116	38	88	4,106	
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	368				368	
Kansas:						
Kickapoo.....	292	270	8	31	601	
Potawatomi.....	305	420	40		765	
Total.....	597	690	48	31	1,366	
Michigan:						
Bay Mills.....		252			252	
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	1,024	67		6	1,097	
Total.....	1,024	319		6	1,349	
Minnesota:						
Fond du Lac.....	730	253		15	998	
Grand Portage.....		307		5	312	
Leech Lake.....	690	1,041		12	1,743	
Nett Lake.....	312	312			624	
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	219	84			303	
Red Lake.....	1,482				1,482	
White Earth.....	2,636			3,434	6,070	
Total.....	6,069	1,997		3,466	11,532	

TABLE 3.—*Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1914—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Unallotted.	Allotted.				Total Indians under Federal supervision.
		Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents for—		Total allotted.	
			Part of allot- ment.	Entire allot- ment.		
Montana:						
Blackfeet.....		2,639	1	1	2,641	2,641
Crow.....	336	1,323	4	33	1,360	1,696
Flathead.....	353	1,648	27	277	1,952	2,305
Fort Belknap.....	1,224					1,224
Fort Peck.....	148	1,753	3		1,756	1,904
Tongue River.....	1,421					1,421
Total.....	3,482	7,363	35	311	7,709	11,191
Nebraska:						
Omaha.....	689	309	20	314	643	1,332
Santee.....	1,040	207	23	219	449	1,489
Winnebago.....	717	265		129	394	1,111
Total.....	2,446	781	43	662	1,486	3,932
Nevada:						
Fallon.....	96	318			318	414
Fort McDermitt.....	252	90			90	342
Moapa River.....		115			115	115
Nevada.....	601					601
Walker River.....	191	368			368	559
Western Shoshone.....	590					590
Reno, special agent.....	4,500	570			570	5,070
Total.....	6,230	1,461			1,461	7,691
New Mexico:						
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	4,894				(1)	4,894
Jicarilla.....	92	567			567	659
Mescalero.....	630					630
Pue lo Bonito.....	315	2,370			2,370	2,685
San Juan.....	8,000					8,000
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	3,525					3,525
Zuni.....	1,602					1,602
Total.....	19,058	2,937			2,937	21,995
New York: New York Agency.....	5,419					5,419
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,188					2,188
North Dakota:						
Fort Berthold.....	136	991	13	1	1,005	1,141
Fort Totten.....	466	444	65	13	522	988
Standing Rock.....		3,274	92	65	3,431	3,431
Turtle Mountain.....	199	2,537	46	281	2,864	3,063
Total.....	801	7,246	216	360	7,822	8,623
Oklahoma:						
Cantonment.....	382	403			403	785
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	551	586	55	64	705	1,256
Kiowa.....	1,198	3,001	59	111	3,171	4,369
Osage.....	123	2,064			2,064	2,187
Otoe.....	72	340	11	9	360	432
Pawnee.....	335	309	16	19	344	679
Ponca.....	159	583	55	3	641	800
Red Moon.....	50	101	1		102	152
Sac and Fox.....	407	187	47	36	270	677
Seger.....	249	301	12	18	331	580
Seneca.....	1,052	159		774	933	1,985
Shawnee.....	1,824	487	69	116	672	2,496
Five Civilized Tribes.....				101,209	101,209	101,209
Total.....	6,402	8,521	325	102,359	111,205	117,607

¹ 1,614 allotments made but not approved by department.

² 32,939 restricted Indians as to alienation.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Unallotted.	Allotted.				Total Indians under Federal supervision.
		Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents for—		Total allotted.	
			Part of allot- ment.	Entire allot- ment.		
Oregon:						
Klamath.....	560	561			561	1,121
Roseburg.....	6,000	1,986		14	2,000	8,000
Siletz.....	212	115	7	92	214	426
Umatilla.....	545	390		175	565	1,110
Warm Springs.....	321	418		3	421	742
Total.....	7,638	3,470	7	284	3,761	11,399
South Dakota:						
Cheyenne River.....	364	2,266	24	37	2,327	2,691
Crow Creek.....	180	748	5	30	783	963
Flandreau.....	280					280
Lower Brule.....		425	8	45	478	478
Pine Ridge.....	1,344	5,345	292	78	5,715	7,059
Rosebud.....	200	5,004	27	241	5,272	5,472
Sisseton.....	979	691	337	58	1,086	2,065
Yankton.....	939	655	128	83	866	1,805
Total.....	4,286	15,134	821	572	16,527	20,813
Utah:						
Shivwits.....	133					133
Uintah.....	275	894	1	2	897	1,172
Salt Lake, special agent.....	500					500
Total.....	908	894	1	2	897	1,805
Washington:						
Colville.....	40	2,370		15	2,385	2,425
Cushman.....	614	2,428	4	5	2,437	3,051
Neah Bay.....	390	303			303	693
Spokane.....	49	560	4	11	575	624
Tulalip.....	1,031	198	1	9	208	1,239
Yakima.....		3,059	20	70	3,059	3,059
Total.....	2,124	8,918	29	110	9,057	11,181
Wisconsin:						
Carter.....	313					313
Hayward.....	535	715		2	717	1,252
Keshena.....	1,721	606			606	2,327
Lac du Flambeau.....	348	355		4	359	707
La Pointe.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	7	7	1,222
Oneida.....	1,514	134	78	725	937	2,451
Red Cliff.....	380	126		1	127	507
Tomah.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,274
Total.....	4,205	1,936	78	739	2,713	10,053
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	254	1,436		15	1,451	1,705
Grand total.....	121,333	74,014	1,643	109,018	184,675	307,891

COMPARISON.

Total 1913.....	121,233	72,411	1,420	109,911	183,742	307,433
Total 1912.....	120,876	103,417	1,926	70,904	177,026	300,930
Total 1911.....	120,780	88,182		³ 76,033	164,215	296,320
Total 1901 ⁴					64,883	247,522
Total 1890 ⁴					15,166	230,437

¹ 5,000 of these Indians in California.² Unknown.³ Includes fee patents for part of their allotment.⁴ Only items reported.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1914.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1914.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.	Churches among Indians.	Indians who have professed Christianity.	Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.				Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
Arizona:																			
Camp Verde.....		11	10	1				3		10		1		(1) 79	75	50	422	1	1
Colorado River.....		14		14								2	2		300	200	462		
Fort Apache.....		13		13	8	6		45		11		2	4		200	10	1,350	1	1
Fort Mojave.....		5		5						12		1	1	28	345	320	785		
Havasupai.....		1	1												100	50	174		
Kaibab.....		2	2												(1) 92				
Leupp.....		72	65	7	30	6		18		1		19	3	45	189	129	1,000		
Moqui.....	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)			41		1		9	4	42	1,000	700	1,500		
Navajo.....		61		61	(1)	5		23		30		10	9	805	900	475	6,000	400	10
Phoenix.....		8		8						13		7		284	702	702	(2) 400	(2)	(2)
Pima.....		47	(1)	(1)	2	9				30		7	13	4,560	1,235	842	6,096		
Rice Station.....												1		8	200	160	214		
Salt River.....		6		6		3		5		7		4	5	602	509	395	1,234		
San Carlos.....		16			7	4		64		13	4	4	2	100	250	150	2,608		
San Xavier.....		55	30	25	6	8	54	16		82	13	12	12	4,965	920	785	4,965	5	(2)
Truxton Canon.....		7		7	1	1		10		7					400	130	474		
Western Navajo.....		50	50		50	1						7	2	6	350	200	3,500		
Total.....		368	174	147	104	43	54	225		217	17	86	57	11,524	7,675	5,298	30,876	407	12
California:																			
Bishop.....		3	2	1		1				(1)	(2)	1	1	175	1,350	550	1,350	(2)	(2)
Campo.....												5		204	84	35	218	(2)	(2)
Digger.....															50	20	51	4	4
Fort Bidwell.....	1	15	5	11			7	9		10	6	2		25	650	180	733		
Fort Yuma.....		4			3			22		96	6	2	2	600	550	350	786	26	12
Greenville.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)					1	1	(1)	850	450	1,000	(2)	(2)
Hoop Valley.....	3	17		20			1	3	1	9	1	2	1	50	1,245	500	1,365	1,365	8
Maki.....		13		13		1	4	2		14	1	13	7	617	580	345	613	8	
Pala.....	1	3		4								9	6	980	908	471	512	(2)	10
Round Valley.....	1	5		6		5				(1)	(2)	5	6	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,529	1,529	500
Sherman Institute.....														428	690	690	(2)	(2)	
Soboba.....		11		11	2	2		1		16	4	6	4	889	616	387	936	379	5
Tule River.....		1		1	2					1		5	2	(2)	550	225			
Total.....	6	72	7	71	4	12	12	37	1	146	18	51	30	3,968	8,123	4,203	9,093	4,044	539
Colorado:																			
Navajo Springs.....		2	1	1	1	1				(2) 1	(2)			(2)	122	95	504	(2)	360
Southern Ute.....		11	7	4		1						2	3				360		
Total.....		13	8	5	1	2				1		2	3		122	95	864	(2)	360
Florida: Seminole.....		4	4									2		1	200	6	864		
Idaho:																			
Coeur d'Alene.....	2	5		7		14	5	4		27		10	1	854	450	330	854	34	34
Fort Hall.....	4	17	1	20	1	13		7		16		7	2	108	(2)	(2)	1,200	64	
Fort Lapwai.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	11	8	1,610	900	500	1,455	1,455	956
Total.....	6	22	1	27	1	27	5	11		43		28	11	2,572	1,350	830	3,509	1,553	990
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....		5	4	1								2	1	6	200	50	200	50	(2)
Kansas:																			
Kickapoo.....		3		3	(2)							2	3	53	449	419	601	601	248
Potawatomi.....	1	6		7			2					2	2	260	630	475	765	765	130
Total.....	1	9		10			2					4	5	313	1,079	894	1,366	1,366	378
Michigan:																			
Bay Mills.....		3		3								2	2	100	200	75	252	252	74
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	19	7	1,097	1,000	600	1,097	1,097	581
Mount Pleasant.....														375	375	375			
Total.....		3		3								21	9	1,572	1,575	1,050	1,724	1,349	655
Minnesota:																			
Fond du Lac.....		8		8						8		2	5	933	500	300	998	998	234
Grand Portage.....	1	2		3		2						1		312	312	200	312	312	74
Lech Lake.....		15		15	2	5		6		23	15	7	9	825	866	375	1,743	1,743	443
Nett Lake.....	2	21		2								4		120	210	200	624	624	165
Preston Lake.....		2		2						5		4	2	1,050	905	788	300		
Red Lake.....		64		64		1		17		11	1	3	3	1,200	1,000	500	1,482	100	100
Vermillion Lake.....										15	4	1		119	119	110	(2)		
White Earth.....					1					40	7	18	10	875	875	6,070	6,070	(2)	
Total.....	3	100	16	87	3	10	6	26	10	102	27	39	30	5,434	7,787	5,023	11,529	9,847	1,016
Montana:																			
Blackfoot.....	4	14		18	6	20	25	53	4	31	17	5	5	1,570	2,000	1,400	2,377		
Crow.....	1	31		32		5	2	11	3	9	2	5	6	1,180	775	625	975	33	25
Flathead.....	8	15		23		8	33	9		14		25	4	1,500	1,500	1,275	1,500	287	138
Fort Belknap.....		15		15	3	2				6		10	6	805	600	300	1,224		
Fort Peck.....	7	22	1	28		2	12	2	12	16	1	11	10	760	1,400	500	1,904	5	5
Tongue River.....	1	15		16	1			26		(2)	(2)	7	4	890	600	350	500		
Total.....	21	112	1	132	10	37	72	101	19	76	20	63	35	6,705	6,875	4,450	8,480	325	168

1 Unknown.

2 Not reported.

3 Estimated.

4 1913 Report.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1914.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.	Churches among Indians.	Indians who have professed Christianity.	Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.				Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
Nebraska:																			
Omaha.....		23		23	3	1		(1)	(1)			1	1	49	700	700	1,332	1,332	318
Santee.....	10	16		26		1				3	(1)	13	6	959	990	702	1,489	1,489	378
Winnebago.....	1	25		26		16	4			2 65	2 10	16	7	203	450	400	1,111	1,111	335
Total.....	11	64		75	3	18	4			68	10	30	14	1,211	2,140	1,802	3,932	3,932	1,031
Nevada:																			
Carson.....												1		1	303	303	303	(3)	(3)
Fallon.....		9	6	3				2		42		1	1	24	383	112	414		
Fort McDermitt.....		6	4	2	2			4		5					300	92	342	342	
Moapa River.....		4	3	1						7					80	30	115	115	
Nevada.....		5		5								1	1	2 100	2 500	2 150	601		
Walker River.....		3		3						5	2	1	1		200	60	559		
Western Shoshone.....		4		4	1	5	1	4				1			374	185	590		
Reno, special agent.....		60	50	10		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2 200		7	4	70	2 1,500	100	5,070	5,070	50
Total.....		91	63	28	3	5	1	10		259	2	12	7	195	3,640	1,032	7,994	5,527	50
New Mexico:																			
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	1	30	3	28		5		26		34		8	7	4,896	2,149	1,702	4,894		
Jicarilla.....		6	6							15				(1)	235	145	275		
Mescalero.....	1	7		8			1	4		9		3	2	405	350	200	630		
Pueblo Bonito.....								4		4					300	50	(1)		
San Juan.....		122	120	2	5			6				12			220	220	(1)		
Santa Fe Pueblos.....		19	19	19		13	19			18		11	11	3,300	2,000	1,500	2,000	3,525	982
Zuni.....		28	23	5	1			1		6		4	1		175	100	1,050		
Total.....	2	212	152	62	6	18	20	41		86		38	21	8,601	5,429	3,917	8,849	3,525	982
New York: New York Agency.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	14	1,950	3,500	2,000	5,136	143	143
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2	10		12				2		1			10	1,100	1,500	1,000	2,188	2,188	530
North Dakota:																			
Fort Berthold.....		17		17		3		2				4	9	833	2 650	2 500	2 1,000	967	117
Fort Totten.....		8		8				9		10		2	5	550	550	400	988	988	278
Standing Rock.....	1	39		40				44		(3) 12	(3)	7	17	2,255	2 1,000	2 800	3,415	3,415	(3) 187
Turtle Mountain.....	15	22		37		7		7					3	3,063	2,163	900	3,063		
Wahpeton.....												2		230	230	230			
Total.....	16	86		102		10		62		22		15	34	6,931	4,593	2,830	8,466	5,697	582
Oklahoma:																			
Cantonment.....	1	38	14	25				1		6		5	3	177	355	235	505	785	221
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	2	8	1	9								5	6	410	750	400	1,050	1,256	251
Kiowa.....	9	73		82		10	(1)	1	(1)	150	(1)	17	16	965	2,000	1,200	2,300	(3)	(3)
Osage.....	26	26	10	42	2	25	26	23	430	92	132	(3)	17	(3)	1,850	1,360	1,600	2,187	450
Otoe.....	1	9		10								2	1	100	398	360	432	432	208
Pawnee.....	3	8		11				2		39		1	1	216	470	380	679	679	144
Ponca.....	3	14		17	1							1	1	2	536	484	782	765	183
Red Moon.....		5		5						25		1	5	25	51	42	152		2
Sac and Fox.....	1	7		8						25		2	3	55	505	335	677	677	145
Seger.....	1	4	1	4		1				4		10	3	259	375	325	580	580	2 113
Seneca.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3) 4	(3)	7	3	(3)	1,989	1,510	1,985	1,985	428
Shawnee.....	7	40	11	36		7		42		21	(3)	10	4	431	2 1,450	1,027	2 2,075	2,496	2 675
Total.....	54	232	37	249	3	43	26	69	430	337	132	61	63	2,640	10,729	7,658	12,817	11,842	2,820
Oregon:																			
Klamath.....	6	10		16		7		4	5	3		2	2	300	930	650	1,121	39	26
Roseburg.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1						(1)	(1)	(1)	2 6,000	2 2,000	8,000	2,000	3,000
Salem.....		1	(3)	(3)								2		534	760	760			
Siletz.....		2		2			1	3		4		2	2	300	400	245	426	426	225
Umatilla.....	3	9		12		15	2	(3)	(3)	15		2	2	350	650	225	720	485	485
Warm Springs.....		10		10				9		2		3	4	121	500	450	742	742	448
Total.....	9	32		40		23	3	16	5	24		11	10	1,605	9,240	4,330	11,769	3,692	4,184
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....															976	995	995		
South Dakota:																			
Cheyenne River.....	4	16		20	3	4		41		15		5	30	2,961	1,293	1,174	2,691	480	251
Crow Creek.....	1	14		15	1			4		5		5	9	900	2 500	2 500	963	600	6
Flandreau.....		2		2						639		2	2	639	636	582	280	280	91
Lower Brule.....		3		3								3	7	267	300	300	478	35	
Pierre.....														187	187				
Pine Ridge.....		141		141	6	11	2	97	2	23	2	49	54	5,576	2 5,000	2 2,500	7,059	1,678	375
Rosebud.....		55		55	4			60		33		66	44	3,800	2,800	2,400	5,391	2,066	1,325
Sisseton.....	7	36		43								12	12	1,239	2 1,200	2 1,200	2,065	2,065	754
Yankton.....		17		17		2		36				10	7	1,005	1,000	2 600	2 1,805	1,805	431
Total.....	12	284		296	14	17	2	238	2	76	2	152	165	16,574	12,916	9,443	20,732	9,009	3,233

1 Unknown.

2 Estimated.

3 Not reported.

4 In nearby towns.

5 1913 report.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1914.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.	Churches among Indians.	Indians who have professed Christianity.	Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.				Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
Utah:																			
Shivwits.....						1		1		1		1	1	69	65	30	133		
Uintah and Ouray.....		14	11	3	1	4	14		6		2	4	2	81	222	76	800	1,172	688
Salt Lake, special agent.....		1	1		1							2	1	100	1,300	100	500		
Total.....		15	12	3	2	5	14	1	6	1	2	7	4	250	587	206	1,433	1,172	688
Washington:																			
Colville ²	5	18		23		11	3	33	1	115		2	3	668	1,148	823	2,285	669	(³)
Cushman.....	3	8		11		2		2				5	8	549	1,289	1,078	3,051	3,051	2,381
Neah Bay.....		10		10				11				1	1	151	378	294	693	693	4
Spokane.....	2	2		4		2		1		7		2	3	425	267	173	624	16	16
Tulalip.....	1	18		19				16	2	17		4	4	1,152	929	611	1,239	1,239	3
Yakima.....	(⁴)	6	(⁴)	6	(⁴)			25	25	175		2	6	899	1,550	650	3,149	3,149	15
Total.....	11	62		73		15	3	88	28	214	18	16	25	3,844	7,141	4,629	11,041	8,817	2,419
Wisconsin:																			
Carter.....		1	1									1	1	80	20	10	313		
Hayward ²		8		8		14		2		5		6	4	775	1,000	500	1,252	717	(³)
Keshena.....		11		11		1		6		61		5	3	1,200	428	342	1,721	15	15
Lac du Flambeau.....		5		5				6		30		2	3	121	500	160	707	707	1,197
La Pointe.....	3	18		21		1		4	4	11	6	19	3	770	850	550	1,222	450	290
Oneida.....	7	12		19		(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)			10	5	2,451	1,700	1,300	2,451	2,451	709
Red Cliff.....		3		3		19		19	7	24	6	2	4	400	800	400	507	127	127
Tomah.....		16	16			(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)			2	2	100	900	400	1,274	1,274	
Total.....	10	74	17	67		16		37	11	131	12	47	25	5,897	6,198	3,662	9,447	5,741	1,338
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	4	22		26		5		8		11	1	24	10	1,433	1,000	800	1,705	15	
Grand total.....	168	1,892	496	1,516	154	305	229	881	512	1,815	261	713	583	85,302	104,594	66,203	173,160	80,241	22,118

COMPARISON.

Total 1913.....	200	1,800	516	1,484	201	292	244	822	348	1,960	153	702	554	79,387	100,208	62,865	161,585	74,265	
Total 1912.....	172	2,151	779	1,544	588	266	207	1,204	327	2,057	165	644	513	69,529	90,341	54,843	149,521	78,543	
Total 1911.....				⁵ 1,783								472	458				⁵ 138,410		
Total 1900.....				⁶ 1,350								295	348				⁵ 131,714		
Total 1890.....				⁶ 1,167								274	203				⁵ 118,196		

¹ Estimated.² 1913 report.³ Not reported.⁴ Unknown.⁵ Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes.⁶ Includes marriage by tribal custom.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913.

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Arizona:			
Camp McDowell (Salt River).....	4,989	24,971	24,971
Colorado River.....		235,651	240,640
Fort Apache.....		1,681,920	1,681,920
Fort Mojave.....		31,328	31,328
Gila Bend (Pima).....		10,231	10,231
Gila River (Pima).....		357,120	357,120
Havasupai.....		518	518
Hualapai.....		730,880	730,880
Kaiabab.....		138,240	138,240
Moqui.....		2,472,320	2,472,320
Navajo (see New Mexico).....	9,600	9,880,397	9,889,997
Papago.....	41,606	136,319	177,925
Salt River.....	24,404	22,316	46,720
San Carlos.....		1,834,240	1,834,240
Total.....	80,599	17,556,451	17,637,050
California:			
Digger.....		370	370
Hoop Valley.....	29,091	99,051	128,142
Mission.....			
Agua Caliente (Malki).....		7,205	7,205
Augustine (Malki).....		616	616
Cabazon (Malki).....		1,280	1,280
Cahuilla (Soboba).....		18,880	18,880
Campo.....		1,640	1,640
Capitan Grande (Pala).....		15,080	15,080
Cuyapiapa (Campo).....		4,080	4,080
Inaja (Soboba).....		760	760
Laguna (Campo).....		320	320
La Posta (Campo).....		3,679	3,679
Los Coyotes (Volcan).....		21,520	21,520
Manzanita (Campo).....		19,680	19,680
Martinez (Malki).....		1,280	1,280
Mission Creek (Malki).....		1,920	1,920
Morongo (Malki).....		11,069	11,069
Pala.....	1,396	3,084	4,480
Pechanga (Temecula).....	1,299	3,896	5,195
Potrero (Pala).....		8,329	8,329
Ramona (Soboba).....		560	560
Rincon (Pala).....		2,554	2,554
San Manuel (Malki).....		653	653
San Pascual (Pala).....		2,200	2,200
Santa Rosa (Soboba).....		2,560	2,560
Santa Ysabel (Soboba).....		15,042	15,042
Soboba.....		5,461	5,461
Syquan (Soboba).....	270	3,370	6,640
Torres (Malki).....		20,800	20,800
Twenty-nine Palms (Malki).....		480	480
Palute.....		75,746	75,746
Round Valley.....		48,551	48,551
Tule River.....	42,106	1,111	43,217
Yuma.....	8,000	31,386	39,386
Total.....	82,162	431,213	513,375
Colorado: Ute.....	72,651	483,910	556,561
Florida: Seminole.....		23,542	23,542
Idaho:			
Coeur d'Alene.....	104,077		104,077
Fort Hall.....	6,299	447,940	454,239
Lapwai.....	178,812	33,578	212,390
Total.....	289,188	481,518	770,706
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....		3,251	3,251
Kansas:			
Chippewa and Munsee.....	4,195		4,195
Iowa (Kickapoo).....	11,769		11,769
Kickapoo.....	27,216		27,216
Potawatomi.....	220,785		220,785
Sac and Fox (Kickapoo).....	8,079		8,079
Total.....	272,044		272,044

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Michigan:			
Isabella.....	98,395	191	98,586
L'Anse.....	52,041	732	52,773
Ontonagon.....	2,391	.....	2,391
Total.....	152,827	923	153,750
Minnesota:			
Bois Fort (Nett Lake).....	56,467	.....	56,467
Deer Creek (Nett Lake).....	296	.....	296
Fond du Lac.....	27,637	.....	27,637
Grand Portage.....	24,191	.....	24,191
Leech Lake.....	47,681	.....	47,681
Mdewakanton.....	12,582	.....	12,582
Red Lake.....	.....	543,528	543,528
Vermillion Lake.....	.....	1,080	1,080
White Earth.....	674,887	29,736	704,623
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake).....	64,733	.....	64,733
Total.....	908,474	574,344	1,482,818
Montana:			
Blackfeet.....	2,220	1,491,167	1,493,387
Crow.....	479,028	1,834,185	2,313,213
Fort Belknap.....	.....	497,600	497,600
Fort Peck.....	722,453	.....	722,453
Jacko (Flathead).....	228,408	.....	228,408
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River).....	.....	489,500	489,500
Total.....	1,432,109	4,312,452	5,744,561
Nebraska:			
Omaha.....	130,522	4,500	135,022
Ponca (Santee).....	27,236	.....	27,236
Santee.....	72,567	.....	72,567
Sioux (additional).....	.....	640	640
Winnebago.....	108,838	1,139	109,977
Total.....	339,163	6,279	345,442
Nevada:			
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone).....	.....	321,920	321,920
Moapa River.....	.....	1,128	1,128
Paiute (Fallon).....	3,690	940	4,630
Pyramid Lake (Nevada).....	.....	322,000	322,000
Walker River.....	9,763	40,746	50,509
Total.....	13,453	686,734	700,187
New Mexico:			
Jicarilla Apache.....	353,812	407,300	761,112
Mescalero Apache.....	.....	474,240	474,240
Navajo (see Arizona).....	319,363	1,980,637	2,300,000
Pueblo.....	.....	.....	.....
Acoma (Albuquerque).....	.....	95,792	95,792
Cochiti.....	.....	24,256	24,256
Isleta (Albuquerque).....	.....	110,080	110,080
Jemez.....	.....	40,550	40,550
Laguna (Albuquerque).....	.....	154,025	154,025
Nambe.....	.....	13,586	13,586
Pecos.....	.....	18,763	18,763
Picuris.....	.....	17,461	17,461
Pojoaque.....	.....	13,520	13,520
San Dia (Albuquerque).....	.....	24,187	24,187
San Juan.....	.....	17,545	17,545
San Felipe (Albuquerque).....	.....	34,767	34,767
Santa Ana (Albuquerque).....	.....	17,361	17,361
Santa Clara.....	.....	49,369	49,369
Santo Domingo.....	.....	92,398	92,398
Sia.....	.....	17,515	17,515
San Ildefonso.....	.....	17,293	17,293
Taos.....	.....	17,361	17,361
Tesuque.....	.....	17,471	17,471
Zuni.....	.....	215,040	215,040
Total.....	673,175	3,870,517	4,543,692

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
New York:			
Allegany.....		30,469	30,469
Cattaraugus.....		21,680	21,680
Oil Spring.....		640	640
Oneida.....		350	350
Onondaga.....		6,100	6,100
St. Regis.....		14,640	14,640
Tonawanda.....		7,549	7,549
Tuscarora.....		6,249	6,249
Total.....		87,677	87,677
North Carolina: Qualla.....		63,211	63,211
North Dakota:			
Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	137,381		137,381
Fort Berthold.....	229,554	444,062	673,616
Standing Rock.....	1,351,770	166,023	1,517,793
Turtle Mountain.....	44,140		44,140
Total.....	1,762,845	610,085	2,372,930
Oklahoma:			
Cherokee.....	4,346,203	80	4,346,283
Chickasaw.....	3,800,350	1,189	3,801,539
Choctaw.....	4,291,036	993,951	5,284,987
Creek.....	2,997,114	2,494	2,999,608
Seminole.....	359,697		359,697
Cherokee Outlet.....	4,949		4,949
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	528,789		528,789
Iowa (Sac and Fox).....	8,605		8,605
Kansa (Kaw).....	99,644		99,644
Kickapoo (Shawnee).....	22,650		22,650
Kiowa, Comanche and Apache.....	546,377		546,377
Modoc (Seneca).....	3,966		3,966
Oakland.....	11,456		11,456
Osage.....	1,465,350		1,465,350
Otoe.....	128,351		128,351
Ottawa (Seneca).....	12,995	1,587	14,582
Pawnee.....	112,701		112,701
Peoria (Seneca).....	43,334		43,334
Ponca.....	100,745	320	101,065
Potawatomi (Shawnee).....	291,616		291,616
Quapaw (Seneca).....	56,245		56,245
Sac and Fox.....	87,684		87,684
Shawnee.....	41,813		41,813
Wichita (Kiowa).....	12,745		12,745
Wyandot (Seneca).....	152,714		152,714
Total.....	19,548,071	1,000,156	20,548,227
Oregon:			
Grande Ronde.....	32,983		32,983
Klamath.....	207,374	811,802	1,019,176
Siletz.....	44,459		44,459
Umatilla.....	82,444	74,330	156,774
Warm Springs.....	139,972	322,832	462,804
Total.....	507,232	1,208,964	1,716,196
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River.....	869,934	389,077	1,259,011
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.....	254,497	34,408	288,905
Lake Traverse (Sisseton).....	308,838		308,838
Lower Brule.....	187,352	52,159	239,511
Pine Ridge.....	2,167,148	420,117	2,587,265
Rosebud.....	1,642,889	72,342	1,715,231
Yankton.....	268,263		268,263
Total.....	5,698,921	968,103	6,667,024
Utah:			
Uintah Valley.....	99,407	179,154	278,561
Uncompahgre.....	12,540		12,540
Total.....	111,947	179,154	291,101

TABLE 5.—*Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913—Continued.*

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Washington:			
Chehalis (Cushman).....	3,799	.....	3,799
Columbia (Colville).....	22,618	.....	22,618
Colville.....	52,326	1,296,336	1,348,662
Ho: River (Neah Bay).....	.....	640	640
Kalispel.....	.....	4,629	4,629
Lummi (Tulalip).....	12,561	.....	12,561
Makah (Neah Bay).....	3,728	19,312	23,040
Muckleshoot (Cushman).....	3,491	.....	3,491
Nisqualli (Cushman).....	4,717	.....	4,717
Ozette (Neah Bay).....	.....	640	640
Port Madison (Tulalip).....	7,219	65	7,284
Puyallup (Cushman).....	17,463	.....	17,463
Quileute (Neah Bay).....	.....	837	837
Quinalt (Cushman).....	54,990	168,553	223,543
Shoalwater.....	.....	335	335
Skokomish (Cushman).....	7,803	.....	7,803
Snohomish (Tulalip).....	22,166	324	22,490
Spokan.....	64,794	82,648	147,442
Squaxon Island.....	1,494	.....	1,494
Swinomish (Tulalip).....	7,359	.....	7,359
Yakima.....	294,406	798,413	1,092,819
Total.....	580,934	2,372,732	2,953,666
Wisconsin:			
Lac Courte Oreille (Hayward).....	68,511	403	68,914
Lac du Flambeau.....	44,877	26,153	71,030
La Pointe (Bad River).....	83,871	39,880	123,751
Menominee.....	.....	231,680	231,680
Oneida.....	65,440	.....	65,440
Red Cliff.....	14,166	.....	14,166
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	8,920	.....	8,920
Total.....	285,785	298,116	583,901
Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone).....	221,832	608,637	830,469
Total reservation lands.....	33,033,412	35,827,969	68,861,381
Public Domain.....	1,038,189	.....	1,038,189
Grand total.....	34,071,601	35,827,969	69,899,570

TABLE 6.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and reservations.	Popula- tion.	Per capita and trust- fund pay- ments.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Weaving, basketry, etc.	Timber sold.	Wages earned.	Rations and mis- cella- neous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of lands.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agree- ment obli- gations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and mis- cella- neous.	Total.
Arizona:														
Camp Verde.....	422		\$635	\$110	\$400		\$18,220	\$182					\$502	\$20,049
Colorado River.....	462		28,450	3,403	2,786		7,655	4,774	\$8,949	\$1,317			7,043	64,377
Fort Apache.....	2,485		28,260	54,668	550	\$340	21,668	5,780	60,987				2,517	174,770
Fort Mojave.....	785			560	12,400		40,050	789					1,007	54,806
Havasupai.....	174		4,900	400	675		2,490	45					125	8,635
Kaibab.....	96		980	1,626	200		2,424	113	778				1,005	7,126
Leupp.....	1,432		(¹)	2,000	15,986		6,453	4,005					1,510	29,954
Moqui.....	4,133		(¹)	17,700	83,200		11,421	2,537					5,019	119,877
Navajo.....	10,000		29,000	(¹)	279,000		31,433	10,570					10,860	360,863
Phoenix.....							23,858							23,858
Pima.....	6,096		74,800	19,100	51,350		58,661	4,929					6,546	215,886
Salt River.....	1,234		62,766	5,350	4,750	2,460	18,384	1,275					1,510	96,495
San Carlos.....	2,608		32,091	5,832	10,780		92,960	17,586	62,177				78,103	299,529
San Xavier.....	4,965		67,500	48,675	55,900		61,712	2,249					6,042	242,078
Truxton Canon.....	474		1,000		7,750		20,178	1,069	13,417				19,057	62,471
Western Navajo.....	6,550		10,050	10,188	17,650		7,919	6,271					6,042	58,120
Total.....	41,916		340,432	169,612	543,377	2,800	425,486	62,174	146,308	1,317			146,888	1,838,394
California:														
Bishop.....	1,350		4,330	(¹)	(¹)		1,412	404						6,146
Campo.....	218		5,700		470		2,538	358						9,066
Digger.....	51		329	42	340		1,550	247						2,608
Fort Bidwell.....	733		7,875	6,480	20,250		29,780	522						64,907
Fort Yuma.....	786		12,345	545	4,200		70,673	2,973		4,277			34	95,047
Greenville.....	1,000				1,580		12,979	150						14,709
Hoopa Valley.....	1,365		12,650	7,000	12,900			1,883						34,433
Malki.....	613		42,865	11,350	7,720		41,879	1,633						105,447
Pala.....	983		31,653	7,730	1,265		16,520	991						58,159
Round Valley.....	1,529		15,776	6,933			7,980	701	3,676	480				35,546
Sherman Institute.....							21,576							21,576
Soboba.....	974		19,213	5,300	3,144		40,782	732						69,171
Tule River.....	624		2,400	14,335	1,800	85	3,270	20	7				* 399	22,316
Total.....	10,226		155,136	59,715	53,669	85	250,939	10,614	3,683	4,757			433	539,031
Colorado:														
Navajo Springs.....	504	9,400	200	3,765	50		9,668	6,830	5,750	14,964	\$39,502	\$9,298	9,623	109,050
Southern Ute.....	360	969	8,962	(¹)			4,375	7,262	862	12,785	27,980	6,586	189	69,970
Total.....	864	10,369	9,162	3,765	50		14,043	14,092	6,612	27,749	67,482	15,884	9,812	179,020
Idaho:														
Coeur d'Alene.....	854		78,800	10,520	8,000	11,400	9,224		201,774	39,248	12,336	3,000	131	374,433
Fort Hall.....	1,797	731	72,625	48,166	13,000		26,395	11,012	5,950	220	331	5,000	377	183,807
Fort Lapwai.....	1,455		(¹)			212	5,921		162,581		143		2,186	171,043
Total.....	4,106	731	151,425	58,686	21,000	11,612	41,540	11,012	370,305	39,468	12,810	8,000	2,694	729,283
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	368	38,483	12,141	195	750		7,350		1,441		22,576		2,280	85,216
Kansas:														
Haskell Institute.....							5,626							5,626
Kickapoo.....	601	46,794	46,732	1,726			3,019		41,810		171	200		140,452
Potawatomi.....	765	198,809	49,850	16,725			3,000	112	61,200	855	10,384		109	341,044
Total.....	1,366	245,603	96,582	18,451			11,645	112	103,010	855	10,555	200	109	487,122
Michigan:														
Bay Mills.....	252				9,200									9,200
Chippewa, Lake Su- perior.....	1,097	205	(¹)		13,000	262	48				32		42,520	56,067
Mount Pleasant.....							6,260							6,260
Total.....	1,349	205			22,200	262	6,308				32		42,520	71,527
Minnesota:														
Pond du Lac.....	998	18,028	2,550			63,255	16,815	613		74,744	20,925			196,930
Grand Portage.....	312	6,605	225		10,700		5,925	658		18,686	5,231			48,030
Leech Lake.....	1,743	31,581	* 14,100	11	35,750	810,762	30,582	1,386	98	149,488	41,850			1,115,608
Nett Lake.....	624	11,369	655		9,120		5,411	4,234		46,715	13,078			90,582
Pipestone.....	303						5,168							5,168
Red Lake.....	1,482	118,398	13,295	215	16,300	37,082	24,056	634		183,578	34,034		37,528	465,120
Vermillion Lake.....							3,038							3,038
White Earth.....	6,070	106,547			16,000	25,098	20,545	8,969	202	523,695	146,475	4,000	2,919	854,450
Total.....	11,532	292,528	30,825	226	87,870	936,197	111,540	16,494	300	996,906	261,593	4,000	40,447	2,778,926
Montana:														
Blackfeet.....	2,844			229,381	2,500	85	32,034	35,571	2,859		9,490		7,780	319,700
Crow.....	1,696	44,475	89,013			45	32,896		178,849	336,173	6,000	6,000	133,583	827,034
Flathead.....	2,305	10	369,925	(¹)			7,252	1,160	23,523	100,991			11,140	521,565
Fort Belknap.....	1,224		41,400	6,030	2,100		24,532	6,532	19,600		3		28,113	128,310
Fort Peck.....	1,904		125,541	40,319	5,100		12,595	10,622	3,853	37,124			4,286	239,440
Tongue River.....	1,421		42,700	43,824	1,925		27,404	36,325	16,750		2,404	52,275	23,842	247,449
Total.....	11,394	44,485	668,579	319,554	11,625	7,694	136,713	90,210	245,434	474,288	17,897	58,275	208,744	2,283,498

* Unknown.

* For Indians of California.

* Poor crops.

TABLE 6.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and reservations.	Popula- tion.	Per capita and trust- fund pay- ments.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Weaving, basketry, etc.	Timber sold.	Wages earned.	Rations and mis- cella- neous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of lands.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agree- ment obli- gations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and mis- cella- neous.	Total.
Nebraska:														
Genoa.....							\$5,154							\$5,154
Omaha.....	1,332	\$10,339	\$93,250				1,380		\$172,276	\$5,498	\$1,299		\$6,227	290,269
Santee.....	1,489	4,105	58,533		\$31,575		7,100	\$1,764	21,950		1,153		491	126,671
Winnebago.....	1,111	195,645	116,970				4,260		133,211		9,428		470	459,984
Total.....	3,932	210,089	268,753		31,575		17,894	1,764	327,437	5,498	11,880		7,188	882,078
Nevada:														
Carson.....							3,696							3,696
Fallon.....	414		2,758	\$255	50		18,675	20					1,775	23,533
Fort McDermitt.....	342		9,600	300	640		37,414	554					1,357	49,865
Moapa River.....	115		5,500		800		6,932	99					418	13,749
Nevada.....	601		13,250	388	3,950		6,827	1,042	3,173				2,507	31,137
Walker River.....	559		10,201	626	2,220		19,279	758	810				1,984	35,878
Western Shoshone.....	590		5,767	1,718	3,000		14,287	3,351	5,402				2,401	35,926
Reno, special agent.....	5,070		3,000	2,000				787	1,513					7,300
Total.....	7,691		47,076	6,287	12,660		107,110	6,611	10,898				10,442	201,084
New Mexico:														
Albuquerque.....							8,299							8,299
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	4,894		84,633	27,371	766		34,403	2,892					5,696	155,761
Jicarilla.....	659		4,365	5,558	4,848	\$40	19,423	13,397	14,727				15,990	78,348
Mescalero.....	630	42	13,502	2,500	1,475		10,543	21,617	6,925				812	57,416
Navajo (see Arizona).....														
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,685		1,338				5,964	2,065					3,254	12,621
San Juan.....	8,000		146,500	27,450	200,200		15,883	7,435					10,032	407,500
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	3,525		(1)		2,750		9,738	659					4,338	17,485
Zuni.....	1,602		64,620	38,240	7,100		18,593						2,169	130,722
Total.....	21,995	42	314,958	101,119	217,139	40	122,846	48,065	21,652				42,291	868,152
New York: New York.....	5,419	21,817					138				2,960	\$10,500	19,610	55,025
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,188		20,690	5,395			6,433	5			673		155	33,351
North Dakota:														
Bismarck.....							2,655							2,655
Fort Berthold.....	1,141	9,292	19,188	30,093			13,319	4,266	15,805	213,905	8,474		19,595	333,937
Fort Totten.....	988	25,801	11,075	14,000			13,059	447	48,450	5,975	1	16,480	337	135,625
Standing Rock.....	3,431	31,977	41,516	22,495			53,699	28,771	21,868	95,572	33,983	5,768	1,907	337,556
Turtle Mountain.....	3,063	580	119,000	(1)			4,929	2,224	6,399					133,132
Wahpeton.....							4,345							4,345
Total.....	8,623	67,650	190,779	66,588			92,006	35,708	92,522	315,452	42,458	22,248	21,839	947,250
Oklahoma:														
Cantonment.....	785	40,746	11,550		800		5,933		48,000					107,029
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,256	53,561	37,610				13,801		197,223	47,889	29,615		1,264	380,933
Chilocco.....							11,737							11,737
Kiowa.....	4,284	387,394	35,500		2,500		21,150		369,276	85,736	166,018		4,829	1,072,403
Osage.....	2,187	2,807,852	(1)	23,000			13,998		594,935	543	316,254		1,909,967	5,666,549
Otoe.....	432	16,829	15,775	150		50	1,460		84,600		22,057			140,921
Pawnee.....	679	69,844	13,910	5,200		3,900	6,540		71,365		10,358	47,100		228,217
Ponca.....	800	42,438	56,205	760			3,070		115,732	30	8,051		981	227,267
Red Moon.....	152	12,612	1,030	80	65		756		14,557					29,100
Sac and Fox.....	677	65,532	16,580	800			5,680		54,769		24,326			167,687
Seger.....	580	16,799	8,750	(1)	2,313		4,919		47,312					80,293
Seneca.....	1,985	15,159	95,224	49,245			6,490	(1)	16,979		86	1,500		184,683
Shawnee.....	2,496	1,419	90,160	(1)			5,045		42,852		5,884		26	145,386
Total.....	16,313	3,530,185	382,294	79,235	5,678	3,950	100,579		1,640,821	151,177	582,649	48,600	1,917,067	8,442,235
Five Civilized Tribes:²														
Union Agency.....		866,758				482,000	35,572							1,384,330
Cherokee Nation.....	41,693	(3)				(3)	(3)		68,399	25,079			940	94,418
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,955	(3)				(3)	(3)		388,431	18,966			82,066	489,493
Choctaw Nation.....	26,730	(3)				(3)	(3)		1,197,831	35,194	10,520		282,252	1,525,797
Creek Nation.....	18,712	(3)				(3)	(3)		65,548	131,877			5,378	202,803
Seminole Nation.....	3,119	(3)				(3)	(3)		8,363	78,419			1,542	88,324
Total, Five Tribes.....	101,209	866,758				482,000	35,572		1,728,572	289,535	10,520		372,208	3,785,16
Grand total, Okla- homa.....	117,522	4,396,943	382,294	79,235	5,678	485,950	136,151		1,640,821	1,879,749	872,184	59,120	2,289,275	12,227,400
Oregon:														
Klamath.....	1,121	14,844	74,780	111,100	4,000	19,796	6,980		4,770		6,120		22,173	264,563
Roseburg.....	4,800		(3)	(3)	3,000			439	386					3,825
Salem.....							6,820							6,820
Siletz.....	426	2,345	(3)				3,150	556	1,515		1,345		40	8,951
Umatilla.....	1,110	45,347	59,000	(3)			3,791		116,659	5,748	9,794		1,488	241,827
Warm Springs.....	742		16,339	13,621			11,568	1,351	1,518				2,142	46,539
Total.....	11,399	62,536	150,119	124,721	7,000	19,796	32,309	2,346	124,848	5,748	17,259		25,843	572,525
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....							29,995							29,995

¹ Not reported. ² Covers only those Indians enrolled; no date as to number not enrolled. ³ Included in Union Agency. ⁴ Includes 5,000 in California. ⁵ Unknown.

TABLE 6.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and reservations.	Popula- tion.	Per capita and trust- fund pay- ments.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Weaving, basketry, etc.	Timber sold.	Wages earned.	Rations and mis- cella- neous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of lands.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agree- ment ob- ligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and mis- cella- neous.	Total.
South Dakota:														
Cheyenne River.....	2,691	\$173,370	\$33,050	\$30,000			\$19,632	\$31,712	\$49,551	\$120,480	\$35,472	\$6,180	\$47,186	\$546,633
Crow Creek.....	963	28,243	37,000	45,231	\$1,025		9,290	12,335	3,361		7,867	16,480	539	161,371
Flandreau.....	280		7,960		700		8,538	1,132	900		82	4,120		23,432
Lower Brule.....	478	6,085	11,500	12,940			6,200	3,082	5,081	5,235	1,766	8,240	14,981	75,110
Pierre.....							2,032							2,032
Pine Ridge.....	7,059	161,309	17,300	369,801	7,660		60,390	115,009	17,480	5,322	41,485	202,292	5,223	993,271
Rapid City.....							3,207							3,207
Rosebud.....	5,472	203,018	38,597				30,465	90,592	11,220	331,173	76,650	86,520	515	868,750
Sisseton.....	2,065	435	250,385	134			15,254		70,500		30,544	37,080	717	405,049
Springfield.....							1,900							1,900
Yankton.....	1,805	30,656	57,050				4,731	464	74,567		13,451	28,840		209,759
Total.....	20,813	603,116	442,842	458,106	9,385		161,639	254,326	232,660	462,210	207,317	389,752	69,161	3,290,514
Utah:														
Salt Lake, special agent.	500		4,562				2,182							6,744
Shivwits.....	133		2,952	152	1,350		11,425	399						16,278
Unintah and Ouray.....	1,172	62,939	57,929	5,929	1,900	\$1,426	688		5,641	79,720	98,034	22,856	4,870	341,793
Total.....	1,805	62,939	65,304	6,081	3,250	1,426	14,295	399	5,641	79,720	98,034	22,856	4,870	364,815
Washington:														
Colville.....	2,425	233,000	259,264	100,060	4,250		17,691	1,320	11,349	6,444			3,639	637,017
Cushman.....	3,051	1,841	8,660	1,580	21,830	530	15,815	438	1,000	6,713	4,863		8,164	71,434
Neah Bay.....	693		3,275	480	28,000		3,687	387						35,829
Spokane.....	624		17,675	1,610	800		9,532	946	3,437	2,619		1,000	117	37,736
Tulalip.....	1,239		31,984	10,406	55,629		11,880		1,670					111,569
Yakima.....	3,149		184,750		7,900	230	9,252	216	99,616				15,890	317,854
Total.....	11,181	234,841	505,608	114,136	118,409	760	67,857	3,307	117,072	15,776	4,863	1,000	27,810	1,211,439
Wisconsin:														
Carter.....	313						2,220	847			2,225			5,292
Hayward.....	1,252		7,850	914	5,525	10,526	34,823							59,638
Keshena.....	2,327	45,133	22,887	6,340	3,715		124,892	5,946			98,027		74,600	381,540
Lac du Flambeau.....	707		6,905		7,700	21,100	4,457	433	335					40,930
La Pointe.....	1,222		61,743	493	2,294	426,690	48,300	795						540,315
Onelda.....	2,451	1,722	(*)	2,300	6,108		6,108							10,130
Red Cliff.....	507		7,895	14	6,100		42,108	291						56,408
Tomah.....	1,274	16,367					4,000				26,718			47,085
Wittenberg.....							3,740							3,740
Total.....	10,053	63,222	107,280	7,761	27,634	458,316	270,648	8,312	335	126,970	38,725	74,600	24,700	1,145,078
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,705	59	47,350	(*)	20,914	118	62,518	10,651	35,655	3,319				244,009
Grand total.....	307,447	6,355,658	4,007,335	1,599,633	1,194,185	1,925,056	2,127,403	576,202	3,486,634	4,312,812	1,777,543	630,560	3,071,711	31,064,732

COMPARISON.

Total 1913.....	303,340	6,472,801	4,021,392	1,783,950	1,316,298	1,605,011	2,065,124	437,458	4,386,151	6,116,369	1,830,584	780,560	1,940,597	32,756,296
Total 1912.....	300,930	5,044,424	3,250,288	1,571,795	1,211,433	2,000,337	1,940,414	462,428	3,542,971	4,475,489	1,740,296	594,560	1,694,082	27,528,517
Total 1911.....	296,320	4,207,512	1,951,762	900,000	847,556	1,398,166	1,861,630	590,655	2,392,027	6,010,642	1,911,909	1,177,561	2,051,015	25,300,436
Total 1900.....	247,522	1,507,543	1,408,865	(*)	177,169	324,225	953,573	1,231,000	109,946	(*)	1,387,349	2,702,649	797,210	10,599,529
Total 1890.....	230,437	(*)	1,507,072	(*)	131,374	193,460	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,475,329	(*)	(*)	3,307,235

1 Poor crops.

2 Unknown.

3 No data available.

4 Includes 22,968 Indians engaged in various industries, as follows:

Basket making by 3,861 Indians.....	\$48,853
Beadwork by 3,611 Indians.....	43,608
Blanket weaving by 2,311 Indians.....	533,132
Fishing by 3,145 Indians.....	106,354
Lace making by 249 Indians.....	5,595

Pottery by 2,222 Indians.....	\$8,655
Wood cutting by 3,491 Indians.....	257,697
Other industries by 4,078 Indians.....	190,291

Total earnings of 22,968 Indians..... 1,194,185

5 \$449,406 of this amount appears on both farming and grazing tables.

6 Overestimated.

TABLE 7.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming for themselves.	Leased. ¹				
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Allotted.		Unallotted.		Income from leases.
							Number of allotments. ²	Area.	Number of leases.	Area.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.		
Arizona:		(³)	Acres.	⁴ 14	105	20					
Camp Verde.....		95,170	900		125	145			1	48	
Colorado River.....	4,990	5,700		2,200	481	450				(⁴)	
Fort Apache.....	15,085		(⁵)		220						
Fort Mojave.....		300		250	50	54					
Havasupai.....		2,040		240	39	10					
Kalbab.....		525		250	517	250					
Leupp.....		4,000		4,000	997	1,500					
Moqui.....		10,000		10,000	3,375	⁶ 3,375					
Navajo.....		50,000		20,160	1,232	900					
Pima.....		4,396	5,270	1,600	292	70					
Salt River.....	7,613	7,220		1,428	652	283			6	15	
San Carlos.....		31,566	3,700	2,700	1,520	775				\$15	
San Xavier.....	52,220	140		90	106	45					
Truxton Canon.....		20,300		1,000	1,650	400					
Western Navajo.....											
Total.....	79,908	231,359	9,870	43,932	11,361	8,277			7	63	
California:										15	
Bishop.....	6,000		1,950	40	(⁵)	151					
Campo.....		1,558		225	54	32					
Digger.....		43		25	15	20					
Fort Bidwell.....	12,300		940	60	195	100					
Fort Yuma.....	8,090		402	20	204	96	19	190		(⁷)	
Hoopa Valley.....	1,400	1,360	200	1,260	318	400					
Malki.....		14,478		1,382	155	117					
Pala.....	2,682	1,585	2,536	2,172	322	149					
Round Valley.....	5,388		1,327		429	80	128	1,418		3,676	
Soboba.....		3,090		2,980	292	155					
Tule River.....		260		260	47	20			1	200	
Total.....	35,860	22,374	7,355	8,424	2,031	1,320	147	1,608	1	200	
										3,683	
Colorado:											
Navajo Springs.....		40,030		20	80	20					
Southern Ute.....	12,600		1,800		73	68	9	1,075		862	
Total.....	12,600	40,030	1,800	20	153	88	9	1,075		862	
Idaho:											
Coeur d'Alene.....	64,800		6,000		183	71	287	45,865		201,774	
Fort Hall.....	38,280		7,240		330	289	82	3,210		5,000	
Fort Lapwai.....	133,642	2,500	6,384	400	152	235			8	385	
Total.....	236,722	2,500	19,624	400	665	595	369	49,075	8	385	
										208,123	
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....		2,520		1,000	93	50			2	520	
										1,441	
Kansas:											
Kickapoo.....	26,868		7,490		137	165	252	17,551		40,178	
Potawatomi.....	29,132		10,073		150	95					
Total.....	56,000		17,563		287	260	252	17,551		40,178	
Michigan:											
Bay Mills.....					71						
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	650		650		290	27					
Total.....	650		650		361	27					
Minnesota:											
Fond du Lac.....	10,000		420		214	60					
Grand Portage.....	14		14		77	7					
Leech Lake.....	7,426		1,587		371	300	1	81		98	
Nett Lake.....	25		25		103	7					
Red Lake.....		103,955		418	353	240					
White Earth.....	203,000	(²)	2,400		733	300					
Total.....	220,465	103,955	4,446	418	1,851	914	1	81		98	
Montana:											
Blackfeet.....	⁸ 45,000	⁸ 78,000	5,000		400	20					
Crow.....	153,307		10,167		400	259	(⁹)	10,710		⁹ 19,784	
Flathead.....	173,000	909,660	36,311	80	554	790	285	29,767		18,758	
Fort Belknap.....		90,000		7,320	246	220					
Fort Peck ¹⁰	283,000	486,668	8,346		365	151					
Tongue River.....		33,000		2,630	212	150					
Total.....	654,307	1,597,328	59,824	10,030	2,177	1,590	285	40,477		38,542	

¹ This includes permits.
² Includes grazing leases also.
³ School lands.
⁴ One-half of crop.

⁵ Not reported.
⁶ Estimated.
⁷ For improvements.
⁸ Overestimated last year.

⁹ Includes income from grazing leases also.
¹⁰ 1913 report.

TABLE 7.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming for themselves.	Leased.				
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Allotted.		Unallotted.		Income from leases.
							Number of allotments.	Area.	Number of leases.	Area.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.		Acres.	
Nebraska:											
Omaha.....	63, 110	1, 700	18, 200	.....	292	270	574	52, 165	24	1, 300	\$171, 626
Santee.....	33, 600	.....	10, 790	725	335	193	221	11, 400	.....	.....	17, 910
Winnebago.....	102, 733	319	12, 666	.....	292	197	842	50, 478	4	279	133, 201
Total.....	199, 443	2, 019	41, 656	725	919	660	1, 637	114, 043	28	1, 579	322, 737
Nevada:											
Fallon.....	4, 640	918	750	768	128	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt.....	1, 330	500	668	30	67	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moapa River.....	600	.....	150	.....	31	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	21, 000	.....	620	150	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walker River.....	5, 350	.....	1, 000	60	145	102	3	60	.....	.....	250
Western Shoshone.....	.....	4, 780	.....	4, 780	143	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reno, special agent.....	1, 700	.....	400	.....	1, 650	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	13, 620	27, 198	2, 968	6, 258	2, 314	732	3	60	.....	.....	250
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	.....	20, 500	.....	20, 500	1, 392	975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jicarilla.....	2, 750	.....	675	.....	160	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mescalero.....	.....	9, 210	.....	1, 820	156	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito.....	300	100	400	.....	(²)	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan.....	.....	5, 000	.....	5, 000	1, 500	1, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	.....	6, 400	.....	6, 400	981	1, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zuni.....	.....	8, 000	.....	5, 000	482	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3, 050	49, 210	1, 075	38, 720	4, 671	3, 817	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	.....	15, 000	.....	15, 000	480	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

North Dakota:											
Fort Berthold.....	155, 475	.....	5, 000	.....	221	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Totten.....	52, 207	.....	8, 000	.....	235	200	378	23, 730	.....	.....	23, 730
Standing Rock.....	1, 048, 239	.....	13, 957	.....	750	733	128	702	.....	.....	959
Turtle Mountain.....	436, 200	.....	80, 000	.....	714	600	353	10, 479	.....	.....	6, 176
Total.....	1, 692, 121	.....	106, 957	.....	1, 920	1, 708	859	34 911	.....	.....	30, 865
Oklahoma:											
Cantonment.....	57, 000	.....	3, 000	.....	212	130	664	54, 000	.....	.....	³ 48, 000
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	74, 993	.....	4, 740	.....	305	158	994	64, 323	.....	.....	95, 854
Kiowa.....	500, 000	.....	20, 480	.....	857	1, 003	3, 313	³ 487, 480	.....	.....	³ 369, 276
Osage.....	201, 360	.....	.....	.....	483	200	800	189, 360	.....	.....	278, 720
Otoe.....	43, 390	.....	1, 886	.....	90	46	923	39, 000	.....	.....	65, 675
Pawnee.....	32, 115	.....	3, 821	.....	122	77	589	29, 203	.....	.....	52, 789
Ponca.....	79, 568	.....	4, 845	.....	173	138	656	71, 180	.....	.....	95, 952
Red Moon.....	12, 981	.....	790	.....	38	39	151	9, 576	.....	.....	³ 14, 557
Sac and Fox.....	53, 036	.....	11, 781	320	141	131	297	40, 933	.....	.....	54, 769
Seger.....	64, 838	.....	3, 025	.....	131	115	571	31, 541	.....	.....	38, 451
Seneca.....	79, 876	.....	9, 515	.....	306	174	(²)	⁴ 19, 320	.....	.....	(²)
Shawnee.....	89, 227	160	17, 639	600	562	836	361	22, 731	.....	.....	⁴ 31, 285
Total.....	1, 288, 384	160	81, 522	920	3, 420	3, 047	9, 319	1, 058, 647	.....	.....	1, 145, 328
Oregon:											
Klamath.....	10, 000	.....	3, 000	.....	249	80	.....	.....	8	589	455
Roseburg.....	15, 000	(²)	500	(²)	(²)	25	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz.....	3, 790	.....	345	.....	107	42	17	³ 1, 710	.....	.....	³ 1, 515
Umatilla.....	75, 000	1, 000	8, 100	.....	201	⁵ 90	424	³ 52, 400	14	400	116, 659
Warm Springs.....	61, 696	10, 000	3, 200	.....	159	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	165, 486	11, 000	15, 145	.....	716	364	461	54, 110	22	989	118, 629
South Dakota:											
Cheyenne River.....	3, 850	(²)	3, 850	.....	601	550	56	2, 196	.....	.....	765
Crow Creek.....	3, 260	.....	3, 260	.....	200	198	98	60	.....	.....	60
Flandreau.....	.....	1, 200	.....	910	75	20	.....	.....	(²)	300	900
Lower Brule.....	45, 696	.....	1, 080	.....	100	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge.....	.....	.....	⁶ 4, 520	.....	1, 404	1, 256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud.....	⁶ 35, 380	(²)	⁶ 3, 080	.....	900	600	253	32, 300	.....	.....	³ 11, 220
Sisseton.....	124, 118	.....	⁶ 16, 550	.....	469	⁶ 183	900	76, 000	.....	.....	70, 000
Yankton.....	41, 661	.....	4, 500	.....	366	140	900	19, 513	.....	.....	57, 474
Total.....	253, 965	1, 200	36, 840	910	4, 115	3, 037	2, 207	130, 069	.....	300	140, 419
Utah:											
Shivwits.....	.....	1, 270	.....	106	35	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray.....	77, 574	12, 100	5, 997	.....	332	205	177	8, 982	.....	.....	5, 441
Total.....	77, 574	13, 370	5, 997	106	367	223	177	8, 982	.....	.....	5, 441

¹ Hay lands.² Not reported.³ Includes grazing also.⁴ Partial report only.⁵ 1913 report.⁶ Overestimated last year.

TABLE 7.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming for themselves.	Leased.				
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Allotted.		Unallotted.		Income from leases.
							Number of allotments.	Area.	Number of leases.	Area.	
Washington:	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>				<i>Acres.</i>			
Colville.....	88,374	¹ 12,600	19,865	7,770	581	546	95	10,690			\$8,774
Cushman.....	4,806		720	70	349	76	19	115			790
Neah Bay.....	3,720	250	30	20	157	6					
Spokane.....	¹ 35,075	¹ 10,000	1,500		154	82	31	2,554			3,437
Tulalip.....	11,584	2	1,890	463	291	149	4	411			1,670
Yakima.....	136,000		9,800		803	211	713	42,622			90,864
Total.....	279,559	22,852	33,805	8,323	2,335	1,070	862	56,392			105,535
Wisconsin:											
Hayward ²	51,800		400		325	40					
Keshena.....		1,610		1,610	449	200					
Lac du Flambeau.....	310		310		110	45			(³)	115	335
La Pointe.....	5,000	1,750	3,490		(³)	109					
Oneida.....	65,312		9,185		697	400					
Red Cliff.....	400		240		137	39					
Total.....	122,822	3,360	13,625	1,610	1,718	833				115	335
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	135,339	75,700	8,000		399	270	169	3,186			1,838
Grand total.....	5,820,701	2,221,135	468,722	135,796	42,353	29,482	16,757	1,570,267	68	4,151	2,164,319

COMPARISON.

Total 1913	6,775,542	2,873,108	478,052	117,279	39,951	29,216	⁴ 28,847	⁴ 3,109,209	578	⁴ 70,201	⁴ 3,520,251
Total 1912	6,661,032	2,042,963	431,500	127,003	39,901	28,051	⁴ 27,605	⁴ 2,792,799	46	⁴ 4,951	⁴ 3,073,898
Total 1911	6,311,591	2,533,328	265,080	117,945	28,544	24,489	⁴ 19,753	⁴ 2,528,495	1,706	⁴ 183,528	⁴ 2,075,271
Total 1900 ⁵						⁶ 10,835	2,592	(³)	52	8,421	7,033
Total 1890 ⁶						⁶ 5,554					

¹ Estimated. ² 1913 report. ³ Not reported. ⁴ Includes grazing leases also. ⁵ Only items reported. ⁶ Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severalty.

TABLE 8.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased. ¹				
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.		Unallotted.		Income from leases.
						Number of allotments. ²	Area.	Number. of leases.	Area.	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	
Arizona:										
Colorado River.....		85,000		1,000	30			1	75,000	\$8,949
Fort Apache.....		1,687,520		693,100	954			28	997,920	60,987
Fort Mojave.....	1,000		1,000							
Havasupai.....		215		150	95					
Kaibab.....		128,560		40,960	80			23	87,600	778
Leupp.....		804,943		804,943						
Moqui.....		1,841,000		1,841,000	2,000					
Navajo.....		4,990,000		4,990,000	6,000					
Pima.....		271,960		301,960	1,700					
Salt River.....	14,880	26,893	14,880	26,893	182					
San Carlos.....		826,551		752,337	625			17	1,080,000	62,162
San Xavier.....	306,520	35,566	306,520	35,566	1,450					
Truxton Canon.....		481,740		825	125			10	300,000	13,417
Western Navajo.....		3,020,347		3,020,347	2,500					
Total.....	322,400	14,200,295	322,400	12,508,281	15,741			79	2,540,520	146,293
California:										
Bishop.....	9,530		9,530		453					
Campo.....		13,676		13,676	30					
Digger.....		200		218	4					
Fort Bidwell.....	40,000		18,000		42					
Fort Yuma.....		2,000		1,925						
Hoopa Valley.....	1,600	3,000	1,600	3,000	212					
Maki.....		23,928		23,928	82					
Pala.....	422	6,617	422	6,617	143					
Round Valley.....	39,335	80	39,335	80	109	128	1,418			3,676
Soboba.....		16,010		13,145	198					
Tule River.....		30,000		15,000	62					
Total.....	90,887	95,511	68,887	77,589	1,335	128	1,418			3,676

¹ This includes permits.² Includes farming leases also.³ 1913 report.

TABLE 8.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.				
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.		Unallotted.		Income from leases.
						Number of allotments.	Area.	Number of leases.	Area.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.		Acres.	
Colorado:		400,000		210,000	90			5	300,400	\$5,750
Navajo Springs.....					73	9	1,075			862
Southern Ute.....	39,480		2,000							
Total.....	39,480	400,000	2,000	210,000	163	9	1,075	5	300,400	6,612
Idaho:										
Coeur d'Alene.....	28,448		41,017		345					950
Fort Hall.....	330,971	103,120	330,971	103,120	212	82	1,899			161,232
Fort Lapwai.....	1,120	5,000	1,000	5,000	600	1,085	64,031	10	1,685	
Total.....	360,539	108,120	372,988	108,120	1,157	1,167	65,930	10	1,685	162,182
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....		1,370		1,370	100					
Kansas:										
Kickapoo.....	4,067		4,067		135	251		1,351		1,632
Potawatomi.....	27,446		5,654			1,469	40,179			61,200
Total.....	31,513		9,721		135	720	40,179	1,351		62,832
Michigan:										
Bay Mills.....	240				3					
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....					250					
Total.....	240				253					
Minnesota:										
Fond du Lac.....	8,000		1,000		60					
Grand Portage.....	25,000	16,000	(?)		5					
Leech Lake.....	20,027		6,199		137					
Nett Lake.....	931		931		18					
Red Lake.....		300,611			200					
White Earth.....	121,250	1,000	(?)		400	12	862			202
Total.....	175,208	317,611	8,130		820	12	862			202
Montana:										
Blackfeet.....	808,840	508,805	808,840	158,805	2,500			4	350,000	2,859
Crow.....	317,229	1,843,702	229,303		255	(?)	11,020	6	1,842,635	159,035
Flathead.....	165,648	106,354	165,648	106,354	1,925	292	585	49	10,361	4,765
Fort Belknap.....		441,400		122,880	560			10	400,400	19,600
Fort Peck.....	434,400		68,935		315	171	50,637			3,853
Tongue River.....		330,000		350,000	493			2	460,000	16,750
Total.....	1,726,117	3,230,261	1,272,726	738,039	6,048	463	62,842	71	3,063,396	206,892
Nebraska:										
Omaha.....		1,300				574		24	1,300	650
Santee.....	20,633		16,850		100	221	10,800			4,040
Winnebago.....	1,129		1,089		(?)	842		1	40	10
Total.....	21,762	1,300	17,939		100	1,637	10,800	25	1,340	4,700
Nevada:										
Fort McDermitt.....	420	2,940	1,082	1,200	150					
Moapa River.....			450		40					
Nevada.....		301,000		120,000	24			8	179,000	3,173
Walker River.....	2,800	37,390	2,000		30	3		2	7,680	560
Western Shoshone.....		285,520		76,240	349			10	210,000	5,402
Reno, special agent.....	77,700		12,600		1,000	11	68,529			1,513
Total.....	80,920	626,850	16,132	197,440	1,593	14	68,529	20	396,680	10,648
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque Pueblos.....		409,874		409,874	883					
Jicarilla.....	248,477	356,617	101,552		40	375	149,000	22	323,931	14,727
Mescalero.....		360,000		46,110	123			8	351,280	6,925
Pueblo Bonito.....	448,000	1,500,000	448,000	1,000,000	2,985					
San Juan.....		3,810,000		3,810,000	2,000					
Santa Fe Pueblos.....		37,440			1,000					
Zuni.....		110,000		113,000	1,000					
Total.....	696,477	6,613,961	549,552	5,433,424	8,231	375	149,000	30	675,211	21,652
North Carolina: Cherokee.....		48,000		48,000	400					
North Dakota:										
Fort Berthold.....	65,202	369,103	194,789	161,495	450			26	204,448	15,805
Fort Totten.....	50,492		15,000		250	378	24,610			24,720
Standing Rock.....	1,094,278	198,194	911,770	162,287	1,500	128	182,508	10	50,219	20,909
Turtle Mountain.....	32,850		31,000		(?)	353	1,850			223
Total.....	1,242,822	567,297	1,152,559	323,782	2,200	859	208,968	36	254,667	61,657

¹ Includes farming leases also.² Not reported.³ Includes power sites.

TABLE 8.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.				
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.		Unallotted.		Income from leases.
						Number of allotments.	Area.	Number of leases.	Area.	
Oklahoma:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.		Acres.	
Cantonment.....	18,915		4,300			660	12,000			1 \$48,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	112,706		15,460		250	994	93,600			101,369
Kiowa.....	141,901		82,000		185	3,313	1 487,480			1 369,276
Osage.....	1,142,500		17,000		200	800	632,500			316,215
Otoe.....	78,880	720	3,000		120	923	75,695			18,925
Pawnee.....	58,192		4,195		95	589	53,395			18,576
Ponca.....	45,881	320	7,858		201	724	27,383			19,780
Red Moon.....	11,200		1,240		2	151	10,040			2 14,557
Seger.....	41,122		19,920		580	571	18,122			9,061
Seneca.....	62,883	201	5,221	181	208	(*)	10,119			(*)
Shawnee.....	139,622		27,193		404	361	6,793			11,567
Total.....	1,853,802	1,241	187,387	181	2,245	9,086	1,427,127			927,326
Oregon:										
Klamath.....	127,840	151,000	81,401	151,000	310	123	16,502			4,315
Roseburg.....	28,000		18,000		30	20	2,600			386
Siletz.....	23,800		19,500		(*)	17	1,710			1 1,515
Umatilla.....	3,000	73,000	25,600	73,600	300					
Warm Springs.....	74,240	263,120	132,736	86,320	205			3	186,800	1,518
Total.....	256,880	487,120	277,237	310,920	845	160	20,812	3	186,800	7,734
South Dakota:										
Cheyenne River.....	899,827	759,629	582,838	259,629	398	56	369,906	12	1,078,056	48,786
Crow Creek.....	268,092	15,873	247,302	15,873	217	98	18,270	1	6,000	3,301
Lower Brule.....	123,880	56,000	123,880		100			16	56,000	5,081
Pine Ridge.....	2,261,768	538,244	1,771,088	269,483	6,810	335	96,990	19	85,910	17,480
Rosebud.....	2,174,200	112,000	670,000	112,000	850	253	4,200			1 11,220
Sisseton.....	175,589		10,980		183	900	3,000			500
Yankton.....	54,334		4,600			900	21,418			17,093
Total.....	5,957,690	1,481,746	3,410,688	656,985	8,558	2,542	513,784	48	1,225,966	103,461
Utah:										
Shivwits.....		5,000		6,200	20					
Uintah and Ouray.....	20,207	209,470	29,607	198,615	184	177	520			200
Total.....	20,207	214,470	29,607	204,815	204	177	520			200
Washington:										
Colville.....	184,850	527,000	76,850	116,780	428			11	175,000	2,575
Cushman.....	9,688		9,658		75	24	30			210
Neah Bay.....		3,220	3,220		63					
Spokane.....	11,000	22,000	5,000	5,000	154	32				
Tulalip.....	11,281		7,998		167	7				
Yakima.....	268,919	534,854	131,000	100,000	1,057	713	6,725			8,752
Total.....	485,738	1,087,074	233,726	221,780	1,944	776	6,755	11	175,000	11,537
Wisconsin:										
Hayward.....	12,300		12,300		78					
Keshena.....		76,812		76,812	200					
Lac du Flambeau.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	200					
La Pointe.....	10,750	2,250	1,000	400	209					
Oneida.....	(2)		(2)		400	(2)	(2)			(2)
Red Cliff.....	(2)		100		12					
Total.....	23,050	79,062	13,400	77,212	1,099					
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	113,366	429,721	231,674	232,421	332	231	5,845	70	1,341,177	33,817
Grand total.....	13,499,098	29,991,010	8,176,753	21,350,359	53,503	18,356	2,584,446	1,759	10,162,842	1,771,421

COMPARISON.

Total 1913.....	⁴ 12,500,000	30,500,000	8,544,127	20,611,984	54,226	⁵ 28,847	⁵ 3,109,209	3,911	10,568,948	⁶ 4,100,078
Total 1912.....	9,566,449	⁵ 31,029,696	8,755,552	21,314,688	51,380	⁵ 27,605	⁵ 2,792,799	3,225	8,369,351	⁶ 3,535,948
Total 1911.....	6,295,485	25,169,192	4,696,446	18,729,124	44,985	⁵ 19,753	⁵ 2,528,495	5,584	5,859,325	⁶ 2,161,125
Total 1900.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	2,592	(²)	101	2,373,815	94,233

¹ Includes income from farming leases also.
² Not reported.

³ Partial report only.
⁴ Estimated.

⁵ Includes farming leases also.
⁶ Includes timberlands used for grazing purposes.

TABLE 9.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.				Total employed.	
	Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out- ing pupils.		Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.		
Arizona:										
Camp Verde.....	3	\$720	.....	.....	120	\$16,500	10	\$1,000	133	\$18,220
Colorado River.....	13	5,760	28	\$405	1	600	17	890	59	7,655
Fort Apache.....	31	11,668	1,800	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	831	21,668
Fort Mohave.....	13	5,409	197	4,373	78	27,860	85	2,408	373	40,050
Havasupai.....	1	300	.....	.....	11	1,740	1	450	13	2,490
Kaibab.....	2	324	25	1,100	40	1,000	.....	.....	67	2,424
Leupp.....	18	4,833	160	1,620	.....	.....	20	(²)	198	6,453
Moqui.....	38	9,664	33	1,757	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	11,421
Navajo.....	53	22,442	212	5,650	.....	.....	72	3,341	337	31,433
Phoenix.....	30	7,752	12	871	.....	.....	168	15,235	210	23,858
Pima.....	31	14,030	514	20,144	279	16,527	132	7,960	956	58,661
Rice Station.....	11	5,264	91	1,382	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	6,646
Salt River.....	10	2,824	.....	.....	131	15,560	.....	.....	141	18,384
San Carlos.....	34	12,375	1,500	23,171	163	50,560	4	208	701	86,314
San Xavier.....	16	2,682	.....	.....	683	49,230	121	9,800	820	61,712
Truxton Canon.....	15	2,156	20	1,772	94	15,000	35	1,250	164	20,178
Western Navajo.....	15	3,995	167	3,174	25	750	.....	.....	207	7,919
Total.....	334	112,198	2,759	75,419	1,625	195,327	665	42,542	5,383	425,486
California:										
Bishop.....	4	1,380	7	32	(²)	(²)	.....	.....	11	1,412
Campo.....	2	1,200	2	68	15	1,270	.....	.....	19	2,538
Digger.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1,465	6	85	25	1,550
Fort Bidwell.....	5	2,000	20	1,300	166	24,380	36	2,100	227	29,780
Fort Yuma.....	28	2,499	15	308	280	62,300	69	5,566	392	70,673
Greenville.....	5	1,979	.....	.....	200	9,700	45	1,300	250	12,979
Maki.....	9	2,154	52	1,255	191	38,220	11	250	263	41,879
Pala.....	12	4,188	4	782	70	11,550	.....	.....	86	16,520
Round Valley.....	23	5,235	118	2,745	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	141	7,980
Sherman Institute.....	12	5,292	.....	.....	.....	.....	364	16,284	376	21,576
Soboba.....	19	6,818	57	2,969	236	30,995	.....	.....	312	40,782
Tule River.....	2	515	32	655	70	2,100	.....	.....	104	3,270
Total.....	121	33,260	307	10,114	1,247	181,980	531	25,585	*2,206	*250,939
Colorado:										
Navajo.....	6	2,273	103	7,395	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	9,668
Southern Ute.....	6	2,789	76	1,586	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	4,375
Total.....	12	5,062	179	8,981	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	14,043
Idaho:										
Coeur d'Alene.....	7	2,464	.....	.....	45	6,760	.....	.....	52	9,224
Fort Hall.....	27	7,370	305	6,800	112	12,000	5	225	449	26,395
Fort Lapwai.....	11	5,560	23	361	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	5,921
Total.....	45	15,394	328	7,161	157	18,760	5	225	535	41,540
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	4	1,400	.....	.....	85	5,950	.....	.....	89	7,350
Kansas:										
Haskell Institute.....	7	4,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	666	116	5,626
Kickapoo.....	9	3,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3,019
Potawatomi.....	2	600	.....	.....	20	2,400	.....	.....	22	3,000
Total.....	18	8,579	.....	.....	20	2,400	109	666	147	11,645
Michigan:										
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	.....	.....	3	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	48
Mount Pleasant.....	13	6,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	6,260
Total.....	13	6,260	3	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	6,308

¹ Estimated.² Not reported.³ Does not include 36 Indians at Hoopa Valley earning \$9,418.

TABLE 9.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.				Total employed.	
	Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out-going pupils.		Number.	Earnings.
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.		
Minnesota:										
Cass Lake.....	6	\$1,695	6	\$97					12	\$1,792
Fond du Lac.....	6	2,700	50	1,850	94	\$12,265			150	16,815
Grand Portage.....	3	960	39	1,465	25	3,500			67	5,925
Leech Lake.....	6	13,024	18	866	83	14,500			107	28,750
Nett Lake.....	9	1,743	341	2,418	60	1,250			410	5,411
Pipestone.....	9	4,800	3	123			11	\$245	23	5,168
Ied Lake.....	32	11,388	276	8,618	17	4,050			325	24,056
Vermillion Lake.....	6	2,418	2	120	4	500			12	3,038
White Earth.....	35	12,793	253	7,752					288	20,545
Total.....	112	51,521	988	23,309	283	36,465	11	245	1,394	111,540
Montana:										
Black feet.....	41	19,784	17	350	59	11,900			117	32,034
Crow.....	68	19,091	486	13,805					554	32,896
Flathead.....	12	5,403	81	1,849					93	7,252
Fort Belknap.....	17	6,372	742	18,160					759	24,532
Fort Peck.....	54	8,628	(¹)	3,967					54	12,595
Tongue River.....	40	18,231	328	8,884	3	265	1	24	372	27,404
Total.....	232	77,509	1,654	47,015	62	12,165	1	24	1,949	136,713
Nebraska:										
Genoa.....	13	4,435	10	719					23	5,154
Omaha.....	4	1,380			2	(¹)			6	1,380
Santee.....	6	4,100			10	3,000			16	7,100
Winnebago.....	3	2,160	6	2,100					9	4,260
Total.....	26	12,075	16	2,819	12	3,000			54	17,894
Nevada:										
Carson.....	7	2,314					48	1,382	55	3,696
Fallon.....	1	300					45	18,375	46	18,675
Fort McDermitt.....	3	659	49	2,355	162	34,400			214	37,414
Moapa River.....	3	552	31	3,080	22	3,300			56	6,932
Nevada.....	10	3,264	116	867	89	2,500	10	196	225	6,897
Walker River.....	4	981	120	4,500	131	13,795			255	19,279
Western Shoshone.....	11	4,000	65	972	92	9,315			168	14,287
Total.....	39	12,073	381	11,774	496	63,310	103	19,953	1,019	107,110
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque.....	15	6,197	25	402			57	1,700	97	8,299
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	22	7,683	92	26,660	12	54			126	34,403
Jicarilla.....	45	11,022	145	4,001	64	3,750	14	640	268	19,423
Mescalero.....	12	1,336	598	8,927	4	280			614	10,543
Pueblo Bonito.....	10	3,560	43	2,374	(²)	(²)			53	5,964
San Juan.....	78	11,541	141	3,334	(²)	(²)	15	1,008	234	15,883
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	14	6,480	8	178	(²)	(²)	98	3,080	120	9,738
Zuni.....	9	4,080	434	14,513					443	18,593
Total.....	205	51,945	1,486	60,389	80	4,084	184	6,428	1,955	122,846
New York: New York Agency										
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	11	5,010	44	1,393	(²)	(²)			55	6,433
North Dakota:										
Bismarck.....	8	2,655							8	2,655
Fort Berthold.....	26	9,655	244	3,664	5	(²)			275	13,319
Fort Totten.....	38	10,612	47	2,417					85	13,059
Standing Rock.....	64	18,344	613	35,355					677	53,699
Turtle Mountain.....	12	4,780	3	149	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	15	4,929
Wahpeton.....	9	4,345							9	4,345
Total.....	157	50,421	907	41,585	5				1,069	92,006

¹ Not reported.² Unknown.

TABLE 9.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United State Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.				Total employed.	
	Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out- ing pupils.		Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.		
Oklahoma:										
Cantonment.....	9	\$4,900	63	\$697	17	\$336			89	\$5,933
Cheyenne and Arapaho...	24	13,240	31	561					55	13,801
Chilocco.....	21	9,308	147	1,979			25	\$450	193	11,737
Kiowa.....	75	20,737	11	413	(1)	(1)			86	21,150
Osage.....	18	13,848	2	150					20	13,998
Otoe.....	3	1,200			11	260			14	1,460
Pawnee.....	11	5,590	4	50	1	900			16	6,540
Ponca.....	6	3,070							6	3,070
Red Moon.....	2	500	11	256					13	756
Sac and Fox.....	12	5,131	5	549					17	5,680
Seger.....	19	4,277	27	642					46	4,919
Seneca.....	11	6,490			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	11	6,490
Shawnee.....	10	4,150	50	895	(1)	(1)			60	5,045
Union Agency.....	51	28,492							51	28,492
Five Civilized Tribes— Schools.....	17	6,048	18	1,032					35	7,080
Total.....	289	126,981	369	7,224	29	1,496	25	450	712	136,151
Oregon:										
Klamath.....	16	6,980	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	16	6,980
Salem.....	9	6,820							9	6,820
Siletz.....	9	3,150							9	3,150
Umatilla.....	10	3,791							10	3,791
Warm Springs.....	22	4,588	121	5,930	(1)	(1)	7	1,050	150	11,568
Total.....	66	25,329	121	5,930			7	1,050	194	32,309
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	16	5,633	87	2,071			596	22,291	699	29,995
South Dakota:										
Cheyenne River.....	53	18,705	19	927					72	19,632
Crow Creek.....	36	6,981	135	2,309					171	9,290
Flandreau.....	17	6,490	36	791			45	1,257	98	8,538
Lower Brule.....	9	3,900	100	2,900					109	6,200
Pierre.....	8	1,968	2	64					10	2,032
Pine Ridge.....	100	35,080	24	7,240	84	18,070			208	60,390
Rapid City.....	11	3,091	10	116					21	3,207
Rosebud.....	55	17,420	1,000	10,000	94	3,045			1,149	30,465
Sisseton.....	17	10,380	16	356	40	4,518			73	15,254
Springfield.....	4	1,900							4	1,900
Yankton.....	15	4,320	28	411					43	4,731
Total.....	325	109,635	1,370	25,114	218	25,633	45	1,257	1,958	161,639
Utah:										
Shivwits.....	2	170	38	390	32	1,404	9	218	81	2,182
Uintah and Ouray.....	30	10,378	15	1,047					45	11,425
Salt Lake City, special agent.....			14	688					14	688
Total.....	32	10,548	67	2,125	32	1,404	9	218	140	14,295
Washington:										
Colville.....	20	5,546	376	12,145					396	17,691
Cushman.....	32	8,849	21	2,906	41	4,060			94	15,815
Neah Bay.....	7	1,215	47	1,152	3	1,320			57	3,687
Spokane.....	7	1,563	34	609	106	7,360			147	9,532
Tulalip.....	19	8,409	37	3,471					56	11,880
Yakima.....	15	6,798	22	2,454					37	9,252
Total.....	100	32,380	537	22,737	150	12,740			787	67,857
Wisconsin:										
Carter.....	1	720	50	1,500					51	2,220
Hayward.....	15	8,310	19	788	530	25,290	48	435	612	34,823
Keshena.....	59	19,043	842	105,849					901	124,892
Lac du Flambeau.....	13	4,438	2	19					15	4,457
La Pointe.....	6	1,510	13	177	245	46,613	(1)	(1)	264	48,300
Onesida.....	17	6,108							17	6,108

1 Unknown

2 Not reported.

3 1913 report.

TABLE 9.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.				Total employed.	
	Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out- ing pupils.		Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.		
Wisconsin—Continued.										
Red Cliff.....	4	\$1,680	51	\$8,003	167	\$32,350	10	\$75	232	\$42,108
Tomah.....	11	4,000							11	4,000
Wittenberg.....	9	3,740							9	3,740
Total.....	135	49,549	977	116,336	942	104,253	58	510	2,112	270,648
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	27	8,158	635	33,810	110	20,550	1	(1)	773	62,518
Grand total ¹	2,319	810,950	13,218	505,492	5,553	689,517	2,350	121,444	23,440	2,127,403

COMPARISON.

Total 1913.....	2,271	762,264	12,290	414,706	5,585	778,117	2,647	110,037	22,793	2,065,124
Total 1912.....	2,516	732,526	12,420	432,470	5,113	673,289	2,375	102,129	22,424	1,940,414
Total 1911.....	1,995	687,039	6,582	582,919	3,204	591,672	(2)	(2)	11,781	1,861,630
Total 1900.....	2,094	749,148	(*)	(*)	(*)	177,169	807	27,256	2,901	953,573

¹ Reported by superintendents as employed.

² Included with adults by private parties.

* No data available.

TABLE 10.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and superintendencies.	Popula- tion.	Births and deaths.				Disease.					Housing.		Houses having floors.
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians exam- ined for disease.	Found with—		Estimated having—		Families living in—		
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tubercu- losis.		Tubercu- losis.	Tra- choma.	Tubercu- losis.	Tra- choma.	Perma- nent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
Arizona:													
Camp Verde.....	422	17	14	6	4	250	6	75	6	140	110	5	2
Colorado River.....	462	13	29	12	18	566	42	14	140	100	125	18	5
Fort Apache.....	2,485	88	22	12	11	1,800	685	358	1,325	825	50	552	12
Fort Mojave.....	785	16	45	5	27	400	20	62	100	100	23	240	18
Havasupai.....	174	11	4	2	2	130	3	4	3	7	15	27	15
Kaibab.....	96	4	1	1	1					11	15	17	3
Leupp.....	1,432	60	28	8		459	14	177	145	750	7	223	40
Moqui.....	4,133	188	163	97	26	1,250	47	475	143		824		60
Navajo.....	10,000	1,200	1,200	1,000	600	1,500	110	450	1,100	1,500	100	500	35
Pima.....	6,096	301	201	58	116	3,153	452	428	543	1,000	1,449		12
Salt River.....	1,234	40	30	7	7	75	11	18	55	196	51	291	73
San Carlos.....	2,608	51	49	15	14	1,193	58	179	122	245	82	562	9
San Xavier.....	4,965	195	179	46	105	820	676	535	1,275	1,690	775	175	4
Truxton Canon.....	474	7	17	5	10	350	109	120	127	125	19	145	7
Western Navajo.....	6,550	100	85	25	40	622	110	95	652	320	55	1,145	295
Total.....	41,916	2,291	2,067	1,296	981	12,568	2,343	2,990	5,736	7,009	3,593	3,992	
California:													
Bishop.....	1,350	10	16	7	2	135	38	14	77	80	133	136	112
Campo.....	218	3	3	1	1	99	3		2	3	11	55	5
Digger.....	51	2	1	1		2	1		1		13		13
Fort Bidwell.....	733	23	18	7	4	379	60	250	131	410	53	131	21
Fort Yuma.....	786	26	25	8	4	665	32	23	62	30	7	333	7
Greenville.....	1,000	7	7			40	17		20		165	60	50
Hoop Valley.....	1,365	37	43	6	9	584	61	12	96	20	1,315	12	300
Malki.....	613	22	15	2	1	545	5	6	5	4	195	34	135
Pala.....	983	14	12	2	7	538	16	16	15	18	175	7	88
Round Valley.....	1,529	26	38		1	120	33	60	153	325	375		375
Sherman Institute.....						690	12	41		40			
Soboba.....	974	29	29	8	4	342	10	27	12	33	190	20	92
Tule River.....	150	7	8	1	3	15	4		8		34		34
Total.....	9,752	206	215	42	36	4,154	292	449	582	963	1,666	788	1,232
Colorado:													
Navajo Springs.....	504	17	23	3	1	360	3	70	7	300	8	149	
Southern Ute.....	360	17	17	8	2	360	10	290	12	290	106	39	
Total.....	864	34	40	11	3	720	13	360	19	590	114	188	
Florida: Seminole.....	562	12	9	3		154						79	
Idaho:													
Coeur d'Alene.....	854	19	21	6	11	450	49	15	69	20	212		117
Fort Hall.....	1,797	48	70	15	24	613	40	63	106	360	140	293	70
Fort Lapwai.....	1,455	47	47	4	15	1,016	175	55	219	79	330		330
Total.....	4,106	114	138	25	50	2,079	264	133	394	459	682	293	517
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	368	14	11	2		125	17	22		70	55	30	55
Kansas:													
Kickapoo.....	601	20	8	2		139	2	95	3	98	170		170
Potawatomi.....	765	49	39	16							193		193
Total.....	1,366	69	47	18		139	2	95	3	98	363		363
Michigan:													
Bay Mills.....	252	6	2	1		56	1		1		47		47
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	1,097					570	5	7	5	7	425		
Mount Pleasant.....						375	7	96	7	96			
Total.....	1,349	6	2	1		1,001	13	103	13	103	472		47
Minnesota:													
Fond du Lac.....	998	50	30	10	4	299	18	2	18	12	201		201
Grand Portage.....	312	10	7	3	1	140	7		7		109		109
Leech Lake.....	1,743	74	61	14	19	762	62	108	326	382	376	3	311
Nett Lake.....	624	24	23	6		450	43		72		143		121
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	303		4		2	229	42	33	42	33			
Red Lake.....	1,482	79	58	29	19	936	62	358	218	450	340		340
White Earth.....	6,070	286	101	27	17	3,003	168	589	925	1,700	1,000	10	660
Total.....	11,532	523	284	89	62	5,819	402	1,090	1,608	2,577	2,169	13	1,742
Montana:													
Blackfeet.....	2,641	49	47	6	20	2,500	316	650	316	650	600	20	500
Crow.....	1,696	69	66	16	18	995	164	185	202	185	467		1,467
Flathead.....	2,305	36	52	11	14	450	69	241	108	275	490	4	1,490
Fort Belknap.....	1,224	57	53	16	24	400	26	248	250	382	250		200
Fort Peck.....	1,904	95	51	23	15	1,321	155	228	265	400	417	75	220
Tongue River.....	1,421	49	61	31	34	680	180	600	345	1,000	400	63	1,500
Total.....	11,191	355	330	103	125	6,346	910	2,152	1,486	2,892	2,624	162	1,927

1 Overestimated last year.

* 1913 report.

TABLE 10.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Popula- tion.	Births and deaths.				Disease.				Housing.		Houses having floors.	
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians exam- ined for disease.	Found with—		Estimated having—		Families living in—		
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tubercu- losis.		Tubercu- losis.	Tra- choma.	Tubercu- losis.	Tra- choma.	Perma- nent houses.		Tents, tepees, etc.
Nebraska:													
Omaha.....	1,332	74	54	26							311		311
Santee.....	1,489	45	43	16	5	351	12	16	186	301	431	4	431
Winnebago.....	1,111	38	26	5	8	124	20	27	20	85	256		256
Total.....	3,932	157	123	47	13	475	32	43	206	386	998	4	998
Nevada:													
Fallon.....	414	4	16	4	2	99	11	63	51	233	189	35	84
Fort McDermitt.....	342	11	15	2	10	163	60	119	117	260	15	89	10
Moapa River.....	115	6	4	2	3	20	6	8	10	40		32	
Nevada.....	601	9	17	3	3	275	6	82	16	105	78	82	78
Walker River.....	559	22	20	2	3	58	18	49	108	40	25	125	25
Western Shoshone.....	590	19	18	2	1	408	12	21	53	100	53	222	24
Reno, special agent.....	5,070	150	160								500	500	200
Total.....	7,691	221	240	15	22	1,023	113	342	355	778	760	1,085	421
New Mexico:													
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	4,894	159	140	59	11	850	64	129	86	400	1,096		70
Jicarilla.....	659	23	34	11	14	340	55	13	67	22	200	61	45
Mescalero.....	630	17	18	4	4	257	14	15	23	30	18	2121	18
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,685					1,154	89	72	750	700	50	456	1
San Juan.....	8,000		6		6	472	24	146	1,135	2,600			
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	3,525	112	45	11	13	1,001	13	103	106	1,700	824		30
Zuni.....	1,602	51	65	43	2	600	3	1	7	22	1,602		10
Total.....	21,995	362	308	128	50	4,674	262	479	2,174	5,474	3,790	638	174
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,188	92	13		4	455	11	45	28	175	600		600
North Dakota:													
Fort Berthold.....	1,141	38	46	25	13	700	27	350	27	350	261		261
Fort Totten.....	988	42	54	21	18	600	114	455	114	455	260		200
Standing Rock.....	3,431	70	54	14	37	3,213	594	586	796	680	388	425	300
Turtle Mountain.....	3,063	155	48	19	13	2,500	34	224	46	250	1,067		1,067
Total.....	8,623	305	202	79	81	7,013	769	1,615	983	1,735	1,976	425	1,828
Oklahoma:													
Cantonment.....	785	35	22	7	6	450	66	90	82	225	60	38	60
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,256	54	46	13	18	800	45	145	116	400	201	95	201
Kiowa.....	4,369	183	151	81	31	2,400	152	600	152	2,000	1,062	550	1,062
Osage.....	2,187	185	36	9		140	14	20	99	280	859		859
Otoe.....	432	10	27	2	1	65	25	40	45	170	127		127
Pawnee.....	679	48	29	10	8	452	12	67	25	95	177	2	177
Ponca.....	800	30	29	14	2	137	4	25	4	79	234	1	212
Red Moon.....	152	5	3		2	39	39	20	42	85	30	20	24
Sac and Fox.....	677	31	11	4		129	5	26	5	350	138		129
Seger.....	580	18	16	4	7	309	31	128	42	250	117	40	107
Seneca.....	1,985	53	21		11						593		593
Shawnee.....	2,496	84	48	19	13				60	99	389	89	340
Total.....	16,398	736	439	163	99	4,921	393	1,161	672	4,033	3,987	935	3,891
Oregon:													
Klamath.....	1,112	39	46	10	13	608	67	62	67	100	480		276
Roseburg.....	8,000								2,000	2,000	1,900	100	1,900
Siletz.....	426	6	9	1	2	325	76	15	166	15	79		79
Umatilla.....	1,110	18	32	8	17	450	137	25	207	100	160	60	160
Warm Springs.....	742	22	43	11	14	550	157	100	169	175	236	19	236
Total.....	11,390	85	130	30	46	1,933	437	202	2,609	2,390	2,855	179	2,651
South Dakota:													
Cheyenne River.....	2,691	102	51	14	23	1,200	322	450	460	500	673		673
Crow Creek.....	963	28	44	14	12	800	53	140	65	250	241	16	175
Flandreau.....	280	5	7	2	1	70	1		1	1	154	1	154
Lower Brule.....	478	21	15	7	3	200	24	37	51	37	124		124
Pine Ridge.....	7,059	297	178	67		1,061	184	81	772	90	2,677	12	695
Rosebud.....	5,391	232	216	86	44	2,200	403	220	465	600	1,080	13	549
Sisseton.....	2,065	28	46	2	6	650	73	163	220	500	456		456
Yankton.....	1,805	49	35	8	14	300	92	120	246	360	530	90	500
Total.....	20,732	762	592	200	103	6,481	1,152	1,211	2,280	2,338	5,935	132	3,326
Utah:													
Shivwits.....	133	4	1			133	3	133	3	133	36	14	17
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,172	48	62	14	20	909	56	172	63	236	120	159	100
Total.....	1,305	52	63	14	20	1,042	59	305	66	369	156	173	117
Washington:													
Colville.....	2,425	80	70	24	16	533	75	226	285	1,503	584	6	532
Cushman.....	3,051	21	40	10	15	350	49	14	233	65	669	1	664
Neah Bay.....	693	12	34	4	11	395	14		24		246		246
Spokane.....	624	5	16	4	4	215	20	32	46	44	138	16	125
Tulalip.....	1,239	54	48	10	22	559	42	47	80	56	291	36	273
Yakima.....	3,149	53	35	10	21	600	31	135	1,120	500	803	152	803
Total.....	11,181	225	243	62	89	2,652	240	454	1,788	2,168	2,731	211	2,643

1 Underestimated last year.

2 Overestimated last year.

3 Estimated; only items reported.

4 1913 report.

TABLE 10.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Popula- tion.	Births and deaths.				Disease.				Housing.		Houses having floors.	
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians exam- ined for disease.	Found with—		Estimated having—		Families living in—		
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tubercu- losis.		Tubercu- losis.	Tra- choma.	Tubercu- losis.	Tra- choma.	Perma- nent houses.		Tents, tepees, etc.
Wisconsin:													
Carter.....	313	8	11	3	78	10	2	26	6	18	18	44	
Hayward ¹	1,252	26	21	5	996	106	35	113	42	.....	.....	.....
Keshena.....	1,721	76	48	15	822	50	41	67	70	350	.....	349
Lac du Flambeau.....	707	10	14	2	260	49	156	49	300	200	.....	200
La Pointe.....	1,222	51	44	14	655	179	12	252	12	325	.....	325
Onelda.....	2,451	71	42	5	29	9	14	225	50	456	.....	456
Red Cliff.....	507	7	6	1	390	42	.....	42	.....	174	.....	94
Tomah.....	1,274	42	38	8	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	9,447	291	224	50	3,230	445	260	835	480	1,523	18	1,468	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,705	52	58	13	891	76	330	143	682	105	577	30	
Grand total.....	199,593	6,964	5,778	2,391	1,839	67,895	8,245	13,841	21,980	35,769	37,154	9,922	24,425

SUMMARY.

Birth rate per 1,000 Indian population.....	38.79
Death rate per 1,000 Indian population.....	30.76
Percentage of all deaths due to tuberculosis.....	31.83

¹ 1913 report.² Overestimated last year.³ Figured on basis of an Indian population of 179,508, upon which Indian superintendents submitted report.⁴ Figured on basis of an Indian population of 187,811, upon which Indian superintendents submitted report.

TABLE 11.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1913.	During fiscal year 1914.				Remain- ing in hospital June 30, 1914.
						Admit- ted.	Total treated.	Dis- charged.	Died.	
Arizona:										
Fort Apache.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	44	19	31	50	49	1	
Fort Mojave.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	16		119	119	117		2
Leupp.....	Agency.....	1	Stone.....	8		1 500	500	498		2
Moqui.....	do.....	1	do.....	40	(²)					
Navajo.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	40	20	320	340	328	12	
Phoenix—General.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	50		409	409	403	2	4
Phoenix.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Frame.....	100	55	57	112	61	5	46
Pima.....	School.....	1	Adobe.....	8		136	136	136		
Rice Station.....	do.....	1	Stone.....	15		223	223	223		
San Carlos.....	Agency.....	1	Camp.....	4		4	4	3	1	
Truxton Canon.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	6		88	88	88		
Western Navajo.....	do.....	1	Stone.....	8		30	30	29	1	
Total.....		12		339	94	1,917	2,011	1,935	22	54
California:										
Fort Bidwell.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	10		62	62	62		
Fort Yuma.....	do.....	1	do.....	25	3	229	232	225	2	5
Greenville.....	do.....	1	do.....	12	1	61	62	59	1	2
Hoopa Valley.....	do.....	1	do.....	6		30	30	27	2	1
Sherman Institute.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	100	7	407	414	400	2	12
Total.....		5		153	11	789	800	773	7	20
Idaho:										
Fort Hall.....	School.....	1	Stone.....	8		121	121	121		
Fort Lapwai.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Frame.....	100	145	92	237	68	3	166
Total.....		2		108	145	213	358	189	3	166
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Brick.....	65		50	50	3		47
Kansas: Hinkell Institute.....	School.....	1	do.....	70	1	711	712	708	2	2
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.....	do.....	1	do.....	24		239	239	237	2	
Minnesota:										
Pipestone.....	do.....	1	Stone.....	8	1	142	143	143		
Vermillion Lake.....	do.....	(³)	Frame.....	6		18	18	17	1	
White Earth.....	Agency.....	1	do.....	24	12	617	629	612	6	11
Total.....		2		38	13	777	790	772	7	11

¹ 80 casual patients.² Hospital not equipped.³ A large room is used when needed.

TABLE 11.—Hospital and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1913.	During fiscal year 1914.				Remain- ing in hospital June 30, 1914.
						Admit- ted.	Total treated.	Dis- charged.	Died.	
Montana:										
Crow.....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	6	2	93	95	92	1	2
Fort Peck.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	14		269	269	269		
Total.....		2		20	2	362	364	361	1	2
Nebraska: Genoa.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	20		370	370	367	1	2
Nevada: Carson.....	do.....	1	do.....	14	71	421	492	490	1	1
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque.....	do.....	1	do.....	40		521	521	519		2
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Adobe.....	10	9	9	18	8		10
Jicarilla.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	6		23	23	21	2	
Mescalero.....	Agency.....	(1)	Tent.....	10	4		4	4		
San Juan.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	8		138	138	136		2
Santa Fe.....	do.....	1	do.....	40		135	135	134	1	
Total.....		5		114	13	826	839	822	3	14
North Dakota:										
Fort Totten.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	10		120	120	120		
Standing Rock.....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	16		198	198	196	2	
Total.....		2		26		318	318	316	2	
Oklahoma:										
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	School.....	(2)	Frame.....	35		150	150	150		
Chilocco.....	do.....	1	Stone.....	33	19	447	466	451	2	13
Osage.....	do.....	1	Frame.....	10		50	50	50		
Red Moon.....	Agency.....	(1)	do.....	2						
Seeger.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	5		35	35	35		
Total.....		3		87	19	682	701	684	2	13
Oregon: Salem.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	38	9	470	479	462	2	15
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	do.....	1	do.....	59	16	751	767	760	1	6

South Dakota:										
Canton Asylum.....	Agency.....	1	Brick.....	48	52	5	57	1		50
Cheyenne River.....	do.....	1	Frame.....	18	2	210	212	208	6	4
Flandreau.....	School.....	1	do.....	20	13	144	157	157		
Lower Brule.....	Agency.....	(1)	do.....	4						
Pine Ridge.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	10		239	239	238	1	
Rapid City.....	do.....	1	do.....	12		207	207	207		
Total.....		5		112	67	805	872	811	7	54
Washington:										
Cushman.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	35	9	498	507	495	4	8
Tulalip.....	do.....	1	do.....	12		158	158	155	3	
Yakima.....	do.....	1	do.....	12		65	65	65		
Total.....		3		59	9	721	730	715	7	8
Wisconsin:										
Hayward.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	9		512	512	510	1	1
Keshena.....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	30	13	94	107	92	7	8
Lac du Flambeau.....	School.....	(4)	do.....	24						
Oneida.....	do.....	1	do.....	8	3	75	78	76	2	
Total.....		3		71	16	681	697	678	10	9
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	Agency.....	(5)	Stone.....	15	1		1	1		
Grand total.....		51		1,432	487	11,103	11,590	11,086	80	424

COMPARISON.

Total 1913.....	48	1,358	296	9,475	9,771	9,231	62	487
Total 1912.....	53	1,256	258	9,257	9,515	9,141	68	306
Total 1911.....	50	1,268	330	8,078	8,408	7,940	65	403
Total 1910.....	5			* 4,176				
Total 1888.....	4			* 2,198				

1 Temporary.
2 Treated in dormitories.
3 Asylum for insane Indians.
4 Not used.

5 Out of repair and not equipped.
6 Does not include rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
7 Includes rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
8 Cases treated during year, by physicians, not all in hospitals.

TABLE 12.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.							Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.	
		Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.
Arizona:															
Camp Verde.....	258				40	\$180	40	\$180			4		\$2	4	\$2
Colorado River.....	1 127	9	\$168	9	37	1,570	55	1,738	300	\$3,036		29	(*)	329	3,036
Fort Apache.....	550	175	1,035		95	2,180	270	3,815	554	1,782		96	183	650	1,965
Fort Mojave.....	380				57	231	57	231	22	558				22	558
Havasupai.....	114				24	45	24	45							
Kaibab.....	39	6	49		6	64	12	113	6	(*)		5	(*)	11	
Leupp.....	700								231	4,005				231	4,005
Moqui.....	1,961								306	2,537				306	2,537
Navajo.....	6,150	10	(*)		50	152	60	152	385	10,418		50	(*)	435	10,418
Pima.....	3,100				103	1,099	103	1,099	370	3,830				370	3,830
Salt River.....	535			3	41	331	44	331	61	944				61	944
San Carlos.....	1,275				207	15,140	207	15,140	600	2,018		170	428	770	2,446
San Xavier.....									62	2,249				62	2,249
Truxton Canon.....	150				120	114	120	114	31	955				31	955
Western Navajo.....	2,500								135	6,271				135	6,271
Total.....	17,839	200	1,852	12	780	21,106	992	22,958	3,063	38,603	4	350	613	3,417	39,216
California:															
Bishop.....	(*)				8	404	8	404							
Campo.....	59	5	84		6	97	11	181	23	177				23	177
Digger.....	44				4	233	4	233			4		14	4	14
Fort Bidwell.....	250			8	45	390	53	390	6	132				6	132
Fort Yuma.....	382			103		1,007	103	1,007	43	1,966				43	1,966
Greenville.....	225				22	126	22	126				5	24	5	24
Hoop Valley.....	700	5	278		70	1,605	75	1,883							
Malki.....	425		99		22	226	22	325	82	1,208	(*)		100	82	1,308
Pala.....	641				17	275	17	275	54	708		6	8	60	716
Round Valley.....	(*)				42	535	42	535				48	166	48	166
Solobon.....	741			11	32	427	43	427	26	305				26	305
Tule River.....	77				1	20	1	20							
Total.....	3,544	10	461	122	269	5,345	401	5,806	234	4,496	4	59	312	297	4,808
Colorado:															
Navajo Springs.....		10		150	280	6,453	440	6,453	15	377				15	377
Southern Ute.....	122	15	96		130	5,660	145	5,756	71	1,459		40	47	111	1,506
Total.....	122	25	96	150	410	12,113	585	12,209	86	1,836		40	47	126	1,883
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	750				250	10,971	250	10,971			30	7	41	37	41
Kansas: Potawatomi.....	10								2	112				2	112
Minnesota:															
Fond du Lac.....	100				43	573	43	573			7		40	7	40
Grand Portage.....	122			55		658	55	658							
Leech Lake.....	790	8	242		121	585	135	827		206	86		559	292	559
Nett Lake.....	252	11	231	17	66	1,381	94	1,612	47	1,033	43	69	1,589	159	2,622
Red Lake.....	640				150	634	150	634							
White Earth.....	2,000	78	179		663	6,510	741	6,689	78	770	79	138	1,510	295	2,280
Total.....	3,904	97	652	78	1,043	10,341	1,218	10,993	125	1,803	335	293	3,698	753	5,501
Montana:															
Blackfeet.....	500	67	2,581	449	171	19,898	687	22,479	3	93	27	36	12,999	66	13,092
Flathead.....	1,119				76	1,160	76	1,160							
Fort Belknap.....	400				150	6,532	150	6,532							
Fort Peck.....	510				328	10,044	328	10,044	377				578	377	578
Tongue River.....	350			406	877	26,599	1,283	26,599	1 300	9,726				300	9,726
Total.....	2,879	67	2,581	855	1,602	64,233	2,524	66,814	680	9,819	27	36	13,577	743	23,396
Nebraska: Santee.....	640				51	1,764	51	1,764							
Nevada:															
Fallon.....	255								3	8		9	12	12	20
Fort McDermitt.....	150				32	466	32	466	32	88				32	88
Moapa River.....	56				9	99	9	99							
Nevada.....	300	60	52		70	793	130	845	30	197		70		100	197
Walker River.....	150	4	218		44	540	48	758							
Western Shoshone.....	263				67	1,933	67	1,933	112	1,418				112	1,418
Reno, special agent.....	4,000				39	787	39	787							
Total.....	5,168	64	270		261	4,618	325	4,888	177	1,711		79	12	256	1,723
New Mexico:															
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	2,695			36	9	313	45	313	183	2,475	36	1	104	220	2,579
Jicarilla.....	50	13			166	11,981	179	11,981	100	879			537	100	1,416
Mescalero.....	85			153	51	16,721	204	16,721			140	46	4,896	186	4,896
Pueblo Bonito.....	(*)								54	2,065				54	2,065
San Juan.....	(*)	108	579				108	579	272	6,856				272	6,856
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	1,861								45	111			548	45	659
Total.....	4,691	121	579	189	226	29,015	536	29,594	654	12,386	176	47	6,085	877	18,471
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	830				3	5	3	5							

1 1913 report.

2 Not reported.

3 Unknown.

TABLE 12.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.							Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.	
		Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Dis-abled.	Value of rations.	Receiv-ing rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Dis-abled.	Value of supplies.	Receiv-ing supplies.	Value of supplies.
North Dakota:															
Fort Berthold.....	447				135	\$3,036	135	\$3,036			352		\$1,230	352	\$1,230
Fort Totten.....	485	15	\$447				15	447							
Standing Rock.....	1,200					28,771		28,771							
Turtle Mountain.....	1,102				83	1,209	83	1,209	139	\$751		73	264	212	1,015
Total.....	3,234	15	447		218	33,016	233	33,463	139	751	352	73	1,494	564	2,245
Oregon:															
Roseburg.....	1,200				30	397	30	397				7	42	7	42
Siletz.....	220	4	274		52	229	56	503				8	53	8	53
Warm Springs.....	200				38	498	38	498	81			6	853	87	853
Total.....	1,620	4	274		120	1,124	124	1,398	81			21	948	102	948
South Dakota:															
Cheyenne River.....	800	23	1,024	124	593	30,098	740	31,122				100	590	100	590
Crow Creek.....	150				152	12,079	152	12,079	28	256				28	256
Flandreau.....	142			4	38	1,124	42	1,124			4	38	8	42	8
Lower Brule.....	100			24	55	3,082	79	3,082							
Pine Ridge.....	980	50		1,147	929	112,789	2,126	112,789			340	709	2,220	1,049	2,220
Rosebud.....	625			1,620	2,110	90,592	3,730	90,592							
Yankton.....	185				7	464	7	464							
Total.....	2,982	73	1,024	2,919	3,884	250,228	6,876	251,252	28	256	344	847	2,818	1,219	3,074
Utah: Shivwits.....	67	22	220				22	220	17	179				17	179
Washington:															
Colville.....	749	97	703		10	136	107	839	8	66	37		415	45	481
Cushman.....	644			1	6	384	7	384			1	5	54	6	54
Neah Bay.....	350			2	21	387	23	387							
Spokane.....	300				29	880	29	880			13	19	66	32	66
Yakima.....	500				25	216	25	216							
Total.....	2,543	97	703	3	91	2,003	191	2,706	8	66	51	24	535	83	601
Wisconsin:															
Carter.....	220				135	5,768	142	5,912				16	847	16	847
Keshena.....	540	7	204		25	433	25	433			117		34	117	34
Lac du Flambeau.....	200				62	266	65	378			150	19	417	169	417
La Pointe.....	70	3	112		9	291	9	291							
Red Cliff.....	107														
Total.....	1,137	10	316		231	6,698	241	7,014			150	152	1,298	302	1,298
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	150			43	372	9,339	415	9,339	37	172	161	52	1,140	250	1,312
Grand total.....	52,110	805	9,475	4,371	9,811	461,919	14,987	471,394	5,331	72,190	1,634	2,080	32,618	9,045	104,808

COMPARISON.

Total 1913.....	51,516	1,138	13,172	5,338	10,690	330,852	17,166	344,024	4,468	61,048	2,045	1,450	32,386	7,963	93,434
Total 1912.....		1,415	37,262	5,175	10,089	333,470	16,679	400,732	3,501	45,743	635	1,339	15,953	5,475	61,695
Total 1911 ¹							15,987	395,167						5,759	195,488
Total 1900 ¹							57,570	1,231,000							
Total 1840 ¹								11,800							
Total 1830 ¹								11,528							

¹ Only items reported.

TABLE 13.—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, 1914.

States and superintendencies.	Num-ber of school age.	Inel-igible for school attend-ance.	Eligi-ble for attend-ance.	In school.							Eligi-ble chil-dren not in school.	Capacity of schools.					Total capac-ity all schools.	
				Government.				Mission and private.		Public.		Total in school.	Government.		Mission and private.			Public. ¹
				Non-reser-vation board-ing.	Reser-vation board-ing.	Day.	Total.	Board-ing.	Day.				Reser-vation board-ing.	Day.	Board-ing.	Day.		
Arizona:																		
Camp Verde.....	105	8	97	16		81	97				97		60				60	
Colorado River.....	149	17	132	19	87		106				106	26					80	
Fort Apache.....	826	231	595	12	218	125	355		37		392	203	200	132		40	372	
Fort Mojave.....	233	10	223	207			207				207	16	200				200	
Havasupai.....	40	5	35	1		27	28				28						35	
Kaibab.....	21	2	19			19	19				19	7		35			22	
Leupp.....	455	3	452	2	82		84	25			109	343	63	22			22	
Moqui.....	1,278	130	1,148	58	137	396	591				591	557	125	466	20		83	
Navajo.....	2,500	(²)	2,500	102	539	53	674	194	30		898	1,602	520	25	190	35	591	
Pima.....	1,792	204	1,588	365	251	249	805	236	38		1,139	449	218	224	235	35	770	
Salt River.....	391	37	354	134		142	276				276	78		158			712	
San Carlos.....	800	14	786	13	244	126	383		62		445	341	216	100		53	158	
San Xavier.....	1,215	180	1,035	216		184	400	143			543	492		190	140		369	
Truxton Canon.....	138	22	116	10	92		102				102	14	100				330	
Western Navajo.....	1,200	380	820	24	109	39	172				172	648	88	35			100	
Scattered.....	48		48	43			48				48						123	
Total.....	11,191	1,243	9,948	1,227	1,759	1,421	4,407	598	167		5,172	4,776	1,810	1,447	585	163	4,005	
California:																		
Bishop.....	275	2	273	57		95	152			74	226	47		86		74	160	
Campo.....	63	25	38			23	23				23	15		30			30	
Digger.....	14	1	13							13	13					13	13	
Fort Bidwell.....	194	31	163	97		55	152			11	163			62		11	73	
Fort Yuma.....	212	1	211	24	155		179			10	189	22	180			10	190	
Greenville.....	160	39	121	83			83				83	38						
Hoopa Valley.....	342	11	331	31	178		209			60	269	62	165			60	225	
Malki.....	126	23	103	34			34	28		41	103			100		41	141	
Pala.....	220	14	206	70		66	136			63	199	7		84		63	147	
Round Valley.....	416	43	373	37	102	79	218			27	245	128	135	73		27	235	
Soboba.....	249	65	184	30		57	87	17		49	153	31		90		49	139	
Tule River.....	142	35	107			64	64	3		16	83	24		82		16	98	
Scattered.....	265		265	200			200	65			265							
Total.....	2,678	290	2,388	603	435	439	1,537	113		364	2,014	374	480	507	100	364	1,451	
Colorado:																		
Navajo Springs.....	170	18	152	2		19	21				21	131		25			25	
Southern Ute.....	104	7	97	1	55	17	73				73	24	50	30			80	
Scattered.....	7		7	7			7				7							
Total.....	281	25	256	10	55	36	101				101	155	50	55			105	
Florida: Seminole.....	141		141								141							
Idaho:																		
Coeur d'Alene.....	158	22	136	3			3	82		31	116	20		80		31	111	
Fort Hall.....	462	170	292	35	197		232	25		13	270	22	200	30		13	243	
Fort Lanwai.....	382	51	331	29	134	25	188	54		80	322	9	50	100		80	280	
Scattered.....	6		6	6			6				6							
Total.....	1,008	243	765	73	331	25	429	161		124	714	51	250	50	210	124	634	
Iowa:																		
Sac and Fox.....	156	6	150	15	50	74	139		4	143	7	79	58			4	141	
Scattered.....	10		10	10			10			10								
Total.....	166	6	160	25	50	74	149		4	153	7	79	58			4	141	
Kansas:																		
Kickapoo.....	242	11	231	23	89	30	142		44	186	45	71	40			44	155	
Potawatomi.....	257	20	237	71	57		128		109	237			100			109	209	
Scattered.....	19		19	19		19	19			19								
Total.....	518	31	487	113	89	87	289		153	442	45	71	140			153	364	
Michigan:																		
Bay Mills.....	70	11	59	2		38	40			40	19		32				32	
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	392	47	345	84			84	67	150	301	44		352			150	502	
Scattered.....	497		497	368			368	129		497								
Total.....	959	58	901	454		38	492	196	150	838	63		32	352		150	534	
Minnesota:																		
Fond du Lac.....	286	32	254	16		52	68			114	182	72		74		114	188	
Grand Portage.....	90		90	1		26	27			63	90			20		63	83	
Leech Lake.....	479	42	437	86	172	53	311		35	346	91	120	48			35	203	
Nett Lake.....	338	50	288	5	135	73	213			213	75	110	35				145	
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	44	2	42			24	24			24	18		36				36	
Red Lake.....	418	100	318	53	154		207	90	3	300	18	118	70			3	191	
White Earth.....	1,865	285	1,580	261	268	190	719	110	661	1,490	90	351	190	130		661	1,332	
Scattered.....	84		84	84			84			84								
Total.....	3,604	511	3,093	506	729	418	1,653	200	876	2,729	364	699	403	200		876	2,178	

* Actual attendance.
 * Estimated.

* Unknown.
 * Attend St. Boniface School, Malki.

* Includes 70 pupils off reservation.
 * Includes 49 off reservation.

* Includes 53 of Cass Lake.
 * Vermillion Lake boarding.

TABLE 13.—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, 1914—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for school attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	In school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity of schools.						Total capacity all schools.
				Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.		
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.			
Montana:																			
Blackfeet.....	939	47	892	67	181	94	342	131	.....	252	725	167	144	106	145	.....	252	647
Crow.....	441	40	401	19	97	.....	116	53	116	29	314	87	147	.....	125	.....	29	471
Flathead.....	692	64	628	107	.....	27	134	168	.....	.....	302	326	.....	30	300	.....	.....	330
Fort Belknap.....	291	25	266	40	79	34	153	104	.....	.....	257	9	51	40	160	.....	.....	251
Fort Peck.....	531	100	431	23	124	100	247	34	21	104	406	25	120	120	40	.....	104	384
Tongue River.....	329	28	301	4	96	89	189	39	.....	.....	228	73	69	87	60	.....	.....	216
Scattered.....	46	.....	46	46	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,269	304	2,965	306	577	344	1,227	529	137	385	2,278	687	531	383	830	170	385	2,299	
Nebraska:																			
Omaha.....	434	29	405	96	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	169	265	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	169
Santee.....	480	31	449	132	.....	.....	132	99	.....	129	330	89	.....	.....	125	.....	129	254
Winnebago.....	288	30	258	181	.....	13	194	28	.....	30	252	6	.....	30	122	.....	30	182
Scattered.....	30	.....	30	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,232	90	1,142	439	.....	13	452	127	.....	328	907	235	.....	30	247	.....	328	605
Nevada:																			
Fallon.....	87	17	70	26	.....	44	70	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	65
Fort McDermitt.....	102	20	82	12	.....	63	75	.....	.....	.....	75	7	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	80
Moapa River.....	25	1	24	5	.....	18	23	.....	.....	1	24	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	21
Nevada.....	153	21	132	3	79	20	102	.....	.....	3	105	27	70	25	.....	.....	1	98
Walker River.....	107	14	93	.....	48	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	48	45	60	.....	.....	.....	3	60
Western Shoshone.....	164	7	157	1	75	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	76	81	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
Reno, special agent.....	1,000	150	850	194	.....	.....	194	.....	.....	154	348	502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,638	230	1,408	241	154	193	588	.....	.....	158	746	662	135	250	.....	.....	4	389
New Mexico:																			
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	1,458	34	1,424	425	.....	507	932	.....	96	10	1,038	386	.....	400	.....	125	10	535
Jicarilla.....	211	56	155	3	116	25	144	.....	.....	4	148	7	108	30	.....	.....	4	142
Mescalero.....	191	17	174	22	114	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	136	38	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Pueblo Bonito.....	1,221	221	1,000	22	.....	32	54	.....	.....	.....	54	946	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20
San Juan.....	2,500	(*)	2,500	10	215	.....	225	59	.....	.....	284	2,216	180	.....	50	.....	.....	230
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	1,028	7	1,021	284	.....	395	679	183	.....	.....	862	159	.....	491	75	.....	.....	566
Zuni.....	453	26	427	31	112	86	229	.....	20	.....	249	178	80	35	39	.....	.....	145
Scattered.....	21	.....	21	21	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	7,083	361	6,722	818	557	1,045	2,420	242	116	14	2,792	3,930	468	976	155	125	14	1,738	
New York, scattered.....	143	.....	143	143	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	805	12	793	70	203	99	372	.....	.....	140	512	281	160	150	.....	.....	140	450
North Dakota:																			
Fort Berthold.....	368	77	291	101	90	71	262	.....	11	.....	273	18	75	96	13	.....	.....	184
Fort Totten.....	276	27	249	28	168	.....	196	.....	.....	.....	196	53	323	.....	.....	.....	.....	323
Standing Rock.....	866	99	767	133	334	142	609	62	.....	70	741	26	302	194	50	.....	70	616
Turtle Mountain.....	1,050	87	963	60	* 217	226	503	.....	.....	.....	503	460	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	160
Scattered.....	17	.....	17	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,577	290	2,287	339	809	439	1,587	62	11	70	1,730	557	700	450	63	.....	70	1,283
Oklahoma:																			
Cantonment.....	233	40	193	12	108	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	120	73	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	329	47	282	28	140	.....	168	.....	33	50	251	31	150	.....	45	50	245	245
Kiowa.....	1,302	171	1,131	143	607	.....	750	12	23	284	1,069	62	593	.....	50	284	967	967
Osage.....	886	40	846	23	114	.....	137	60	.....	574	771	75	115	.....	75	574	764	764
Otoe.....	169	6	163	46	61	.....	107	.....	.....	29	136	27	80	.....	.....	29	109	109
Pawnee.....	207	12	195	62	86	.....	148	.....	.....	38	186	9	100	.....	.....	38	138	138
Ponca.....	248	37	211	53	111	.....	164	.....	.....	40	204	7	90	.....	.....	40	130	130
Red Moon.....	42	1	41	4	.....	37	41	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	65	65
Sac and Fox.....	228	31	197	27	97	.....	124	.....	.....	58	182	15	80	.....	.....	58	138	138
Seger.....	162	13	149	5	91	.....	96	.....	.....	31	127	22	79	.....	.....	31	110	110
Seneca.....	822	132	690	66	130	.....	196	.....	.....	302	498	192	100	.....	.....	302	402	402
Shawnee.....	453	43	410	43	142	.....	185	18	.....	147	350	60	110	.....	200	147	457	457
Total.....	5,081	573	4,508	512	1,687	37	2,236	90	56	1,553	3,935	573	1,652	.....	325	85	1,553	3,615
Five Civilized Tribes—																			
Cherokee Nation.....	11,544	(*)	11,544	317	.....	17	334	.....	.....	9,724	10,058	(*)	60	36	.....	.....	9,724	9,820
Chickasaw Nation.....	3,250	(*)	3,250	220	.....	.....	220	{ 114	.....	1,504	2,127	(*)	132	.....	{ 185	.....	1,504	2,131
Choctaw Nation.....	4,552	(*)	4,552	703	.....	.....	703	{ 289	.....	3,630	4,477	(*)	430	.....	{ 310	.....	3,630	4,180
Creek Nation.....	4,872	(*)	4,872	582	.....	.....	582	144	.....	3,000	3,582	(*)	367	.....	120	.....	3,000	3,367
Seminole Nation.....	339	(*)	339	176	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	140	316	(*)	100	.....	.....	140	240	240
Total.....	24,557	.....	24,557	1,998	.....	17	2,015	547	.....	17,998	20,560	(*)	1,089	36	615	.....	17,998	19,738
Scattered.....	299	.....	299	135	.....	.....	135	{ 137	7 27	.....	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Oklahoma.....	29,937	573	29,364	2,645	1,687	54	4,386	774	83	19,551	24,794	573	2,741	36	940	85	19,551	23,353	

* Estimated.

* Not reported.

* Enrolled at Fort Totten School.

* Private schools.

* Includes Choctaw pupils.

* Attend Shawnee Mission boarding schools.

* Attend St. Luke's Mission School, Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation.

TABLE 13.—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, 1914—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for school attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	In school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity of schools.					
				Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	Total capacity all schools.
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
Oregon:																		
Klamath.....	345	33	312	18	127	120	265			35	300	12	112	150			35	297
Roseburg.....	3,000	600	2,400	21			21			1,500	1,521	879					1,500	1,500
Siletz.....	129	39	90	18		45	63			20	83	7		70			20	90
Umatilla.....	386	9	377	40	98		138	81			219	158	93		150			243
Warm Springs.....	190	20	170	15	126	26	167				167	3	100	30				130
Scattered.....	64		64	64			64				64							
Total.....	4,114	701	3,413	176	351	191	718	81		1,555	2,354	1,059	305	250	150		1,555	2,260
South Dakota:																		
Cheyenne River.....	673	101	572	206	131	59	396	18		134	548	24	180	74	75		134	463
Crow Creek.....	279	43	236	49	97	14	160	48		17	225	11	82	25	75		17	199
Flandreau.....	74		74	39			39			5	44	30					5	5
Lower Brule.....	146	13	133	41	60		101				101	32	111					111
Pine Ridge.....	1,885	256	1,629	240	250	753	1,243	237		128	1,608	21	210	801	240		138	1,389
Rosebud.....	1,387	81	1,306	183	125	493	801	350		137	1,288	18	200	551	395		137	1,283
Sisseton.....	559	84	475	80	199		279			76	355	120	133				76	209
Yankton.....	551	157	394	89	119		208			117	325	69	115				117	232
Scattered.....	62		62	62			62				62							
Total.....	5,616	735	4,881	989	981	1,319	3,289	653		614	4,556	325	1,031	1,451	785		624	3,891
Utah:																		
Shivwits.....	29	9	20			20	20				20			40				40
Uintah and Ouray.....	292	54	238	30	82		112			35	147	91	67				35	102
Salt Lake, special agent.....	159	56	103	4		39	43			30	73	30		50			30	80
Total.....	480	119	361	34	82	59	175			65	240	121	67	90			65	222
Washington:																		
Colville.....	672	126	546	34		188	222	127		149	498	48		190	190		149	529
Cushman.....	437	37	400	134		123	257	110		14	381	19	350	171	70		14	605
Neah Bay.....	204	56	148	18		123	141				141	7		120				120
Spokane.....	212	10	202	1		99	100				100	102		90				90
Tulalip.....	383	73	310	6	200	69	275			30	305	5	180	70			30	280
Yakima.....	1,031	51	980	42	140		182			200	382	598	131				200	331
Scattered.....	116		116	116			116				116							
Total.....	3,055	353	2,702	351	340	602	1,293	237		393	1,923	779	661	641	260		393	1,955
Wisconsin:																		
Carter.....	75	19	56	36			36				36	20						124
Hayward.....	301	24	277	42		54	96			50	146	131		74			50	384
Keshena.....	516	32	484	104	83	45	232	144			376	108	75	89	220			170
Lac du Flambeau.....	206	17	189	26	103		129				129	60	170					805
La Pointe.....	363	20	343	63		129	192	81		50	323	20		490	265		50	212
Oneida.....	767	31	736	247	154		401	2 18	32	22	473	263	140				22	120
Red Cliff.....	180	31	149	37		47	84	3 17		40	141	8		80			40	
Tomah.....	198	38	160	88			88				88	72						
Scattered.....	237		237	196			196	3 41			237							
Total.....	2,843	212	2,631	839	340	275	1,454	301	32	162	1,945	682	385	733	485	50	162	1,815
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	510	41	469	15	171	47	233	123		74	430	39	135	55	140		74	404
Alaska.....	325		325	325			325				325							
Arkansas.....	1		1	1			1				1							
Canada.....	2		2	2			2				2							
Florida.....	1		1	1			1				1							
Illinois.....	1		1	1			1				1							
Indiana.....	1		1	1			1				1							
Louisiana.....	2		2	2			2				2							
Maine.....	13		13	13			13				13							
Massachusetts.....	7		7	7			7				7							
Missouri.....	9		9	9			9				9							
Ohio.....	1		1	1			1				1							
Porto Rico.....	2		2	2			2				2							
Texas.....	14		14	14			14				14							
Virginia.....	2		2	2			2				2							
Total.....	381		381	381			381				381							
Capacity ^a													7,753					7,753
Grand total.....	84,229	6,428	77,801	10,857	9,700	7,218	27,775	4,397	546	25,180	57,898	15,906	18,511	8,187	5,502	593	25,036	57,829

¹ Includes pupils only from Cushman Reservation.² Attend St. Joseph's School, Keshena.³ Attend Holy Family School, La Pointe.⁴ Includes pupils only from Tomah superintendency.⁵ Attend St. Mary's School, La Pointe.⁶ Nonreservation schools not included above.⁷ Includes 114 pupils enrolled at private schools.⁸ Includes those in public schools, but not reported.

TABLE 13.—*Total scholastic population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools of all classes, and number not in school, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.	
Indian children of school age.....	84,229
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.....	6,428
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance.....	77,801
INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.	
Government schools:	
Nonreservation boarding.....	10,857
Reservation boarding.....	9,700
Day.....	7,218
	27,775
Mission schools:	
Contract boarding.....	1,379
Noncontract—	
Boarding.....	2,904
Day.....	546
	3,450
Private schools: Contract boarding.....	4,829
Public schools.....	114
	25,180
Total all classes.....	57,898
Number eligible children not in school.....	15,906

TABLE 14.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enroll-ment.	Average attend-ance.	Class of school.
Arizona:				
Camp Verde superintendency—				
Camp Verde.....	30	37	23.2	Day.
Clarksdale.....	30	44	33.2	Do.
Total.....	60	81	56.4	
Colorado River.....	80	87	84.5	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency—				
Fort Apache.....	200	218	198.9	Do.
Canon.....	42	42	37.7	Day.
Cibecue.....	50	43	34.1	Do.
East Fork.....	40	40	39.5	Do.
Cibecue.....	20	16	15.1	Mission day; Evangelical Luth- eran.
East Fork.....	20	21	20.0	Do.
Total.....	372	380	345.3	
Fort Mojave.....	200	207	201.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	27	21.9	Day.
Kaibab.....	22	19	14.4	Do.
Leupp superintendency—				
Leupp.....	63	82	75.2	Reservation boarding.
Tolchaco.....	20	25	22.7	Mission boarding; independ- ent.
Total.....	83	107	97.9	
Moqui superintendency—				
Moqui.....	125	137	118.4	Reservation boarding.
Bacabi.....	65	54	51.7	Day.
Chimopovy.....	55	56	53.5	Do.
Oraibi.....	158	100	93.3	Do.
Polacca.....	100	96	92.5	Do.
Second Mesa.....	90	90	81.5	Do.
Total.....	591	533	490.9	
Navajo superintendency—				
Navajo.....	300	290	263.5	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	70	79	75.0	Do.
Tohatchi.....	150	170	135.4	Do.
Cornfields.....	25	33	27.0	Day.
Ganado.....	35	30	30.0	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	40	54	53.2	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's.....	150	140	140.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	770	796	724.1	
Phoenix.....	700	749	635.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency—				
Pima.....	218	251	219.8	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	35	21.9	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	56	42.7	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	35	16.1	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	35	31.6	Do.
Sacaton.....	28	42	20.0	Do.
Santan.....	40	46	32.9	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	35	38	22.7	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's.....	235	236	227.1	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Total.....	712	774	634.8	
Rice Station.....	216	244	200.6	Reservation boarding.
Salt River superintendency—				
Salt River.....	88	62	50.5	Day.
Camp McDowell.....	40	39	28.3	Do.
Lehi.....	30	41	26.1	Do.
Total.....	158	142	104.9	
San Carlos superintendency—				
San Carlos.....	100	126	99.5	Do.
Rice.....	25	21	15.8	Mission day; Evangelical Luth- eran.
Globe.....	28	41	23.0	Do.
Total.....	153	188	138.3	

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.				
San Xavier superintendency—				
San Xavier.....	155	130	108.0	Day.
Tucson.....	35	54	28.6	Do.
Tucson Mission.....	140	143	98.0	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Total.....	330	327	234.6	
Truxton Canon.....	100	92	75.9	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency—				
Western Navajo.....	88	109	99.3	Do.
Moencopi.....	35	39	32.4	Day.
Total.....	123	148	131.7	
Total Arizona.....	4,705	4,901	4,192.6	
California:				
Bishop superintendency—				
Bishop.....	36	65	50.6	Do.
Big Pine.....	30	17	14.6	Do.
Independence.....	20	13	10.1	Do.
Total.....	86	95	75.3	
Campo.....	30	23	22.0	Do.
Fort Bidwell superintendency—				
Fort Bidwell.....	98	97	84.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Alturas.....	24	19	8.9	Day.
Likely.....	20	24	12.8	Do.
Lookout.....	18	12	12.0	Do.
Total.....	160	152	117.7	
Fort Yuma.....	180	155	120.2	Reservation boarding.
Greenville.....	90	83	72.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	178	135.1	Reservation boarding.
Malki superintendency—St. Boniface.....	100	113	102.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Pala superintendency—				
Pala.....	30	28	24.1	Day.
Capitan Grande.....	24	14	11.5	Do.
La Jolla.....	30	24	14.2	Do.
Total.....	84	66	49.8	
Round Valley superintendency—				
Round Valley.....	135	102	89.8	Reservation boarding.
Manchester.....	18	12	7.0	Day.
Ukiah.....	25	35	16.1	Do.
Upper Lake.....	30	32	20.7	Do.
Total.....	208	181	133.6	
Sherman Institute.....	550	700	548.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba superintendency—				
Cahuilla.....	30	13	10.8	Do.
Mesa Grande.....	30	16	13.7	Do.
Volcan.....	30	28	23.5	Do.
Total.....	90	57	48.0	
Tule River superintendency—				
Tule River.....	30	27	16.5	Do.
Auberry.....	32	24	19.5	Do.
Coarsegold.....	20	13	13.0	Do.
Total.....	82	64	49.0	
Total California.....	1,825	1,867	1,473.6	
Colorado:				
Navajo Springs.....	25	19	15.2	Do.

TABLE 14.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enroll-ment.	Average attend-ance.	Class of school.
Colorado—Continued.				
Southern Ute Superintendency—				Reservation boarding. Do.
Southern Ute.....	50	55	52.8	
Allen.....	30	17	16.2	
Total.....	80	72	69.0	
Total Colorado.....	105	91	84.2	
Idaho:				
Coeur d'Alene superintendency—De Smet.....	80	82	53.2	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency—				Reservation boarding. Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Fort Hall.....	200	197	183.1	
Good Shepherd.....	30	25	22.1	
Total.....	230	222	205.2	
Fort Lapwai superintendency—				Reservation boarding (Sana- torium). Day. Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Lapwai.....	50	134	96.9	
Kamiah.....	50	25	16.4	
St. Joseph's.....	100	54	36.4	
Total.....	200	213	149.7	
Total Idaho.....	510	517	408.1	
Iowa:				
Sac and Fox superintendency—				Reservation boarding (Sana- torium). Day. Do.
Sac and Fox.....	79	50	50.0	
Fox.....	40	36	18.0	
Mesquakie.....	18	38	69.9	
Total Iowa.....	137	124	84.9	
Kansas:				
Haskell Institute.....	650	845	705.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Kickapoo superintendency—				Reservation boarding. Day.
Kickapoo.....	71	89	77.6	
Great Nemaha.....	40	30	14.0	
Total.....	111	119	91.6	
Potawatomi superintendency—				Day. Do. Do.
Blandin.....	40	23	11.4	
Kewankah.....	30	17	10.1	
Witcheway.....	30	17	10.9	
Total.....	100	57	32.4	
Total Kansas.....	861	1,021	829.2	
Michigan:				
Bay Mills.....	32	38	23.9	Day.
Chippewa, Lake Superior superintend- ency—				Mission boarding and day; Catholic. Mission boarding; Catholic.
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	82	42.5	
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).....	200	114	111.3	
Total.....	352	196	153.8	Nonreservation boarding.
Mount Pleasant.....	350	372	32.0	
Total Michigan.....	734	606	497.7	
Minnesota:				
Cass Lake.....	40	53	42.0	Reservation boarding
Fond du Lac superintendency—				Day. Do.
Fond du Lac.....	40	29	16.2	
Normantown.....	34	23	15.4	
Total.....	74	52	31.6	Do.
Grand Portage.....	20	26	14.6	

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Leech Lake superintendency—				
Leech Lake.....	80	119	84.6	Reservation boarding.
Squaw Point.....	24	22	10.0	Day.
Sugar Point.....	24	31	7.1	Do.
Total.....	128	172	101.7	
Nett Lake.....	35	73	51.6	Do.
Pipestone superintendency—				
Pipestone.....	212	229	199.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Birch Cooley.....	36	24	13.1	Day.
Total.....	248	253	212.3	
Red Lake superintendency—				
Red Lake.....	75	92	73.4	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	43	62	56.1	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	90	57.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	188	244	186.5	
Vermillion Lake.....	110	135	114.2	Reservation boarding.
White Earth superintendency—				
White Earth.....	250	144	116.1	Do.
Pine Point.....	53	62	45.9	Do.
Wild Rice River.....	48	62	53.2	Do.
Elbow Lake.....	30	17	7.9	Day.
Porterville.....	40	30	21.6	Do.
Round Lake.....	30	21	12.4	Do.
Twin Lake.....	30	42	28.2	Do.
White Earth.....	60	80	54.2	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	130	110	103.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	671	568	442.5	
Total Minnesota.....	1,514	1,576	1,197.0	
Montana:				
Blackfeet superintendency—				
Blackfeet.....	144	181	129.4	Reservation boarding.
Browning.....	60	44	23.5	Day.
Old Agency.....	30	33	24.4	Do.
Burd.....	16	17	9.6	Do.
Holy Family.....	145	131	94.7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	395	406	285.6	
Crow superintendency—				
Crow.....	100	52	46.0	Reservation boarding.
Pryor Creek.....	47	45	39.3	Do.
Lodge Grass.....	50	35	24.4	Mission day; Baptist.
Black Lodge.....	30	20	18.0	Day; American Missionary Association.
Reno.....	35	32	25.1	Do.
St. Anne's.....	25	13	11.1	Mission day; Catholic.
San Xavier.....	125	53	53.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wyola.....	30	16	12.3	Mission day; Baptist.
Total.....	442	266	229.2	
Flathead superintendency—				
Flathead.....	30	27	12.8	Day.
St. Ignatius.....	300	168	150.2	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	330	195	163.0	
Fort Belknap superintendency—				
Fort Belknap.....	51	79	53.1	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole.....	40	34	18.1	Day.
St. Paul's.....	160	104	94.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	251	217	166.0	

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Montana—Continued.				
Fort Peck superintendency—				
Fort Peck.....	120	124	94.3	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	30	25	20.0	Day.
No. 2.....	30	31	18.0	Do.
No. 3.....	30	18	12.9	Do.
No. 4.....	30	26	15.7	Do.
Wolf Point.....	40	55	44.6	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Total.....	280	279	205.5	
Tongue River superintendency—				
Tongue River.....	69	96	61.9	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....	47	53	42.0	Day.
Lamedeer.....	40	36	26.4	Do.
St. Labre's.....	60	39	38.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	216	224	168.8	
Total Montana.....	1,914	1,587	1,218.1	
Nebraska:				
Genoa.....	345	397	338.9	Nonreservation boarding.
Santee superintendency—Santee Normal Training.	125	99	84.4	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Winnebago superintendency—				
Decora.....	30	13	6.7	Day.
St. Augustine.....	122	28	28.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	152	41	34.7	
Total Nebraska.....	622	537	458.0	
Nevada:				
Carson.....	286	304	258.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency—				
Fallon.....	40	27	14.8	Day.
Lovelocks.....	25	17	11.9	Do.
Total.....	65	44	26.7	
Fort McDermitt.....	80	63	55.9	Do.
Moapa River.....	20	18	16.8	Do.
Nevada superintendency—				
Nevada.....	70	79	77.0	Reservation boarding.
Wadsworth.....	25	20	10.1	Day.
Total.....	95	99	87.1	
Walker River.....	60	48	36.3	Do.
Western Shoshone.....	65	75	65.4	Reservation boarding.
Total Nevada.....	671	651	546.3	
New Mexico:				
Albuquerque.....	400	431	394.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Albuquerque Pueblos—				
Acoma.....	32	71	37.4	Day.
Encinal.....	30	22	16.8	Do.
Isleta.....	60	107	67.0	Do.
Laguna.....	34	43	33.8	Do.
McCarty's.....	38	35	29.9	Do.
Mesita.....	38	39	31.5	Do.
Paguate.....	60	70	56.7	Do.
Paraje.....	20	37	24.6	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	51	35.5	Do.
Seama.....	28	32	26.0	Do.
Bernalillo.....	125	96	94.4	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	525	603	453.6	

TABLE 14.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enroll-ment.	Average attend-ance.	Class of school.
New Mexico—Continued.				
Jicarilla superintendency—				
Jicarilla.....	108	116	104.8	Reservation boarding. Day.
Do.....	30	25	22.9	
Total.....	138	141	127.7	
Mescalero.....	100	114	98.2	Reservation boarding. Day.
Pueblo Bonito.....	20	32	28.8	
San Juan superintendency—				
San Juan.....	150	199	163.0	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena.....	30	16	16.0	Do.
Liberty (Jewett).....	30	28	19.0	Mission boarding; Presbyte- rian.
Navajo Mission.....	20	31	28.0	Mission boarding; Methodist Episcopal.
Total.....	230	274	226.0	
Santa Fe superintendency—				
Santa Fe.....	350	373	332.0	Nonreservation boarding. Day.
Cochiti.....	28	27	18.2	
Jemez.....	120	61	38.6	Do.
Nambe.....	19	13	10.5	Do.
Picuris.....	24	24	17.6	Do.
San Ildefonso.....	40	20	15.8	Do.
San Juan.....	70	48	35.0	Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	42	25.4	Do.
Santa Domingo.....	50	51	38.8	Do.
Sia.....	30	15	13.6	Do.
Taos.....	70	94	60.0	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	75	183	176.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	916	951	782.3	
Zuni superintendency—				
Zuni.....	80	112	95.8	Reservation boarding. Day.
Do.....	35	86	73.8	
Christian Reformed.....	30	20	18.0	Mission day; Christian Re- formed.
Total.....	145	218	187.6	
Total New Mexico.....	2,474	2,764	2,298.9	
North Carolina:				
Cherokee superintendency—				
Cherokee.....	160	203	174.4	Reservation boarding. Day.
Big Cove.....	40	25	12.7	
Birdtown.....	40	28	12.4	Do.
Little Snow Bird.....	30	15	8.2	Do.
Snow Bird Gap.....	40	31	15.3	Do.
Total.....	310	302	223.0	
North Dakota:				
Bismarck.....	60	112	87.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency—				
Fort Berthold.....	75	90	56.5	Reservation boarding. Day.
No. 1.....	30	21	14.6	
No. 2.....	36	19	14.1	Do.
No. 3.....	30	31	20.1	Do.
Congregational.....	13	11	10.0	Mission boarding; Congrega- tional.
Total.....	184	172	115.3	
Fort Totten.....	323	385	315.8	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency—				
Standing Rock.....	202	238	199.5	Do.
Martin Kenel.....	100	96	89.5	Do.
Bullhead.....	40	36	28.1	Day.
Cannon Ball.....	40	36	24.7	Do.
Grand River.....	30	22	15.1	Do.
Little Oak Creek.....	40	21	16.0	Do.
Porcupine.....	24	14	10.1	Do.
No. 1.....	20	13	10.5	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	62	51.9	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Total.....	546	538	445.4	

TABLE 14.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Dakota—Continued.				
Turtle Mountain superintendency—				
No. 1.....	40	53	27.2	Day.
No. 2.....	30	50	28.3	Do.
No. 3.....	30	35	15.8	Do.
No. 4.....	30	48	28.7	Do.
No. 5.....	30	40	15.1	Do.
Total.....	160	226	115.1	
Wahpeton.....	200	225	192.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Total North Dakota.....	1,473	1,658	1,271.0	
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment.....	90	108	72.0	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendency—				
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	150	140	129.3	Do.
St. Luke's.....	45	60	43.6	Mission day; Episcopal.
Total.....	195	200	172.9	
Chilocco.....	500	656	556.8	
Kiowa superintendency—				
Anadarko.....	110	145	114.6	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill.....	160	154	150.1	Do.
Rainy Mountain.....	155	173	151.7	Do.
Riverside.....	168	135	110.5	Do.
Red Stone.....	40	23	17.0	Mission day.
Cache Creek.....	50	12	9.3	Mission boarding; Reformed Presbyterian.
Total.....	683	642	553.2	
Osage superintendency—				
Osage.....	115	114	62.3	Reservation boarding.
St. Louis's.....	75	60	43.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	190	174	105.9	
Otoe.....	80	61	52.0	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee.....	100	86	80.2	Do.
Ponca.....	90	111	91.9	Do.
Red Moon.....	65	37	23.4	Day.
Sac and Fox.....	80	97	78.0	Reservation boarding.
Seger.....	79	91	73.6	Do.
Seneca.....	100	130	116.9	Do.
Shawnee superintendency—				
Shawnee.....	110	142	108.1	Do.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's) ¹	100	55	38.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's) ¹	100	100	73.0	Do.
Total.....	310	297	219.2	
Total ²	2,562	2,690	2,196.0	
Five Civilized Tribes—				
Cherokee Nation—				
Cherokee Orphan School.....	60	84	63.4	Tribal boarding.
Hildebrand.....	36	17	10.6	Day.
Total.....	96	101	74.0	
Creek Nation—				
Euchee.....	100	125	100.8	Tribal boarding.
Eufaula.....	100	139	102.6	Do.
Nuyaka.....	92	123	83.4	Do.
Tulahassee.....	75	93	71.2	Do.
Total.....	367	480	358.0	
Seminole Nation—Mekusukey.....	100	146	94.5	Do.

¹ These schools are filled by Indian pupils from various tribes and reservations.

² Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 14.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oklahoma—Continued.				
Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.				
Choctaw Nation—				
Armstrong Male Academy.....	120	119	101.7	Tribal boarding.
Jones Male Academy.....	100	143	143.0	Do.
Tuskahoma.....	110	163	107.9	Do.
Weelock Academy.....	100	130	92.7	Do.
Old Goodland.....	80	88	74.7	Mission boarding; Presbyter- ian.
St. Agnes Mission.....	40	56	46.9	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	550	699	566.9	
Chickasaw Nation—				
Bloomfield Seminary.....	80	88	78.0	Tribal boarding.
Collins Institute.....	52	75	51.6	Do.
El Meta Bond College.....	35	24	19.2	Private boarding.
Total.....	167	187	148.8	
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—				
Murray School of Agriculture...	150	90	61.8	Do.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.	50	55	43.4	Mission boarding; Presbyte- rian.
St. Agnes Academy.....	160	146	85.7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	72	57.8	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	16	12.5	Do.
Total.....	460	379	261.2	
Total Five Civilized Tribes...	1,740	1,992	1,503.4	
Total Oklahoma.....	4,302	4,682	3,699.4	
Oregon:				
Klamath superintendency—				
Klamath.....	112	127	73.8	Reservation boarding.
Modoc Point.....	30	22	13.4	Day.
Yainax.....	30	30	16.4	Do.
No. 1.....	30	24	15.6	Do.
No. 2.....	30	11	6.4	Do.
No. 3.....	30	33	23.5	Do.
Total.....	262	247	149.1	
Salem.....	650	727	566.3	
Siletz superintendency—				
Siletz.....	50	35	19.1	Day.
Upper Farm.....	20	10	7.5	Do.
Total.....	70	45	26.6	
Umatilla superintendency—				
Umatilla.....	93	98	81.0	Reservation boarding.
St. Andrews (Kate Drexel).....	150	81	69.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	243	179	150.1	
Warm Springs superintendency—				
Warm Springs.....	100	126	84.9	Reservation boarding.
Simnasho.....	30	26	14.8	Day.
Total.....	130	152	99.7	
Total Oregon.....	1,355	1,350	991.8	
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	757	993	667.9	Nonreservation boarding.
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River superintendency—				
Cheyenne River.....	180	131	103.0	Reservation boarding.
No. 2.....	30	16	13.3	Day.
No. 7.....	22	20	13.2	Do.
No. 8.....	22	23	9.0	Do.
Oahe.....	75	18	18.0	Mission boarding; Congrega- tional.
Total.....	329	208	156.5	

TABLE 14.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enroll-ment.	Average attend-ance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.				
Crow Creek superintendency—				
Crow Creek.....	82	97	79.3	Reservation boarding.
Grace Day.....	25	14	11.1	Day.
Immaculate Conception.....	75	48	44.9	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	182	159	135.3	
Flandreau.....	360	375	356.6	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule.....	111	60	54.1	Reservation boarding.
Pierre.....	250	232	170.9	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency—				
Pine Ridge.....	210	250	215.7	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	25	33	20.2	Day.
No. 3.....	23	18	12.9	Do.
No. 4.....	30	35	26.5	Do.
No. 5.....	30	44	24.9	Do.
No. 6.....	30	39	27.0	Do.
No. 7.....	33	43	30.2	Do.
No. 8.....	33	15	11.6	Do.
No. 9.....	30	27	20.5	Do.
No. 10.....	33	29	20.5	Do.
No. 11.....	30	14	10.3	Do.
No. 12.....	30	13	9.2	Do.
No. 13.....	24	13	11.1	Do.
No. 15.....	24	24	15.9	Do.
No. 16.....	36	49	27.8	Do.
No. 17.....	30	21	16.2	Do.
No. 18.....	33	37	22.7	Do.
No. 19.....	30	28	19.9	Do.
No. 20.....	24	31	25.5	Do.
No. 21.....	30	21	11.7	Do.
No. 22.....	27	25	17.0	Do.
No. 23.....	30	31	19.9	Do.
No. 24.....	33	40	22.9	Do.
No. 25.....	30	24	18.9	Do.
No. 26.....	30	25	18.4	Do.
No. 27.....	20	21	12.7	Do.
No. 28.....	23	12	10.0	Do.
No. 29.....	30	19	8.6	Do.
No. 30.....	20	22	14.9	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	240	237	197.3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	1,251	1,240	920.9	
Rapid City.....	300	300	266.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency—				
Rosebud.....	200	125	113.9	Reservation boarding.
Big White River.....	35	25	21.2	Day.
Blackpipe.....	20	29	24.1	Do.
Bull Creek.....	32	24	16.9	Do.
Corn Creek.....	40	27	19.1	Do.
Cut Meat.....	24	33	28.3	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....	27	25	23.2	Do.
Ironwood.....	24	23	18.9	Do.
Little Crow's.....	26	21	14.0	Do.
Little White River.....	26	15	10.1	Do.
Lower Cut Meat.....	27	19	12.6	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	22	13.0	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	29	15.9	Do.
Pine Creek.....	25	30	24.1	Do.
Red Leaf.....	23	24	19.7	Do.
Ring Thunder.....	23	25	21.9	Do.
Rosebud.....	25	21	13.9	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	23	13.2	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	21	26	21.4	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier.....	26	18	12.6	Do.
White Thunder.....	27	15	14.5	Do.
White Lake.....	19	19	64.9	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	71	64.9	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Francis's.....	325	279	241.3	Do.
Total.....	1,146	968	796.1	
Sisseton.....	133	199	169.0	Reservation boarding.
Springfield.....	60	90	62.6	Nonreservation boarding.
Yankton.....	115	119	89.2	Reservation boarding.
Total South Dakota.....	4,237	3,950	3,177.7	

TABLE 14.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enroll-ment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Utah:				
Deep Creek.....	30	21	20.0	Day.
Skull Valley.....	20	18	15.0	Do.
Shivwits.....	40	20	13.3	Do.
Uintah and Ouray.....	67	82	64.9	Reservation boarding.
Total Utah.....	157	141	113.2	
Washington:				
Colville superintendency—				
No. 1.....	25	25	16.0	Day.
No. 3.....	30	34	19.7	Do.
No. 4.....	30	40	25.7	Do.
No. 5.....	30	32	21.3	Do.
No. 6.....	25	28	14.9	Do.
No. 7.....	25	8	5.3	Do.
No. 9.....	25	21	16.0	Do.
Sacred Heart Academy.....	90	31	30.2	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	100	96	67.6	Do.
Total.....	380	315	216.7	
Cushman superintendency—				
Cushman.....	350	353	280.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Queets River.....	40	10	9.5	Day.
Skokomish.....	40	34	22.2	Do.
Taholah.....	36	26	20.2	Do.
Jamestown.....	30	27	12.3	Do.
Port Gamble.....	25	26	13.3	Do.
St. George's.....	70	110	92.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	591	586	450.0	
Neah Bay superintendency—				
Neah Bay.....	60	72	51.5	Day.
Quileute.....	60	51	40.0	Do.
Total.....	120	123	91.5	
Spokane superintendency—				
No. 1.....	33	33	12.6	Do.
No. 2.....	32	49	28.0	Do.
No. 8.....	25	17	9.8	Do.
Total.....	90	99	50.4	
Tulalip superintendency—				
Tulalip.....	180	200	179.9	Reservation boarding.
Lummi.....	40	46	24.2	Day.
Swinomish.....	30	23	20.2	Do.
Total.....	250	269	224.3	
Yakima.....	131	140	113.6	Do.
Total Washington.....	1,562	1,532	1,146.5	
Wisconsin:				
Hayward superintendency—				
Hayward.....	200	200	169.2	Nonreservation boarding.
La Courte Oreille.....	74	54	37.7	Day.
Total.....	274	254	206.9	
Keshena superintendency—				
Keshena.....	75	83	70.1	Reservation boarding.
Neopit.....	55	26	14.7	Day.
Stockbridge No. 2.....	34	19	7.3	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	220	179	140.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	384	307	232.2	
Lac du Flambeau.....	170	103	93.3	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency—				
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	65	9	5.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Odanah.....	490	129	86.2	Day.
Odanah (St. Mary's).....	200	113	107.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	755	251	198.2	

TABLE 14.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Wisconsin—Continued.				
Oneida superintendency—				
Oneida.....	140	154	146.7	Reservation boarding.
Adventist Mission.....	25	12	9.2	Mission day; Seven-day Adventist.
Hobart Mission.....	25	20	5.3	Mission day; Episcopal.
Total.....	190	186	161.2	
Red Cliff.....	80	47	31.7	Day.
Tomah.....	275	247	204.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Wittenberg.....	110	132	120.9	Do.
Total Wisconsin.....	2,238	1,527	1,248.4	
Wyoming:				
Shoshone superintendency—				
Shoshone.....	135	171	164.5	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho.....	25	30	21.7	Day.
Crowheart.....	30	17	9.2	Do.
St. Stephen's.....	120	104	91.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	19	13.2	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Total Wyoming.....	330	341	300.2	
Grand total.....	32,793	32,718	26,127.5	

TABLE 15.—School libraries.

[Schools not listed have reported no library. Leaders indicate not reported.]

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1914.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
Arizona:									(1)
Camp Verde.....	13			309					
Colorado River.....				887	112	1,226			
Fort Apache.....				122					
Fort Mojave.....				1,612	35	4	35	4	
Havasupai.....				130					
Kaibab.....	40			226	21				\$29
Leupp.....	16	27	6	91	159	22	40	10	24
Moqui.....				38	82	86		86	
Navajo.....				131					
Chin Lee.....				131					
Tohatchi.....				131					
Phoenix.....	1,277	12	6	7,289	1,012	606			746
Pima.....	1,401	42		7,534	42				484
Rice Station.....	502			2,081	27		15		60
San Carlos.....	227		26	891	4	39		20	
San Xavier.....	505	3	1	1,320	43	31			162
Tucson.....	174	2	2	450	10	299			54
Truxton Canon.....	3		3	1,708	131	30			450
Western Navajo.....	227			423					104
Total.....	4,385	86	44	25,504	1,678	2,343	172	120	2,113
California:									
Bishop.....	95	7		420	111	7	287	118	133
Big Pine.....	25	2		105	28		72	28	34
Independence.....	16	1		70	18	1	48	18	22
Fort Bidwell.....	10			312					14
Likely.....	18	1	7	22	4				22
Fort Yuma.....				66		21			
Greenville.....	60	16	30	310	180	52			60
Hoopa Valley.....	18			89	320	7			

¹ Not reported.

TABLE 15.—*School libraries*—Continued.

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1914.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
California—Continued									
Malki.....	60	177							
Pala.....		3			11		130		
Capitan Grande.....							14		
Round Valley.....	18		2	233	39	10	39	10	12
3-day schools.....	3			84	20	16	20	16	1
Sherman Institute.....	227	85	68	439	635	154	635	254	677
Total.....	550	292	107	2,150	1,366	268	1,245	444	975
Colorado:									
Navajo Springs.....					131				
Southern Ute.....	12		1	107	6	2			
Total.....	12		1	107	137	2			
Idaho:									
Fort Hall.....	637	8	3	2,222	167	15			240
Fort Lapwai.....	1	4		886	43				2
Total.....	638	12	3	3,108	210	15			242
Kansas:									
Haskell Institute.....	164	66	148	604	466	648	811	1,274	300
Kickapoo.....	204	14	13	244	48	23	48	25	79
Great Nemaha.....				120					
Total.....	368	80	161	968	514	671	859	1,299	379
Michigan: Mount Pleasant..				100	258	108	258	108	100
Minnesota:									
Cass Lake.....	105	28	7	1,677	34	10			
Fond du Lac.....	3	7	1	48	18	28	18	28	6
Leech Lake.....	83			230					42
Pipestone.....	12	25	54	262	60	80	10	30	10
Red Lake.....				146	46		30		
Vermillion Lake.....	10			189	89	4	75	4	
White Earth.....	356			1,225	37	34			75
Wild Rice.....	14	2	2	1,319	15	10			3
White Earth.....	6	35	71	6	35	71			25
Twin Lakes.....	83	2	2	257	2	2	2	2	33
Round Lake.....	37			120		6		11	7
Elbow Lake.....	21	40	1	156	85	8			23
Porterville.....	126	12	2	576	62	102	100	250	65
Total.....	856	151	140	6,211	483	355	235	325	289
Montana:									
Blackfeet.....				78	12	19			
Browning.....				20		5			
Burd.....				9	2	2			
Badger Creek.....				6	6	3			
Crow.....	84	2		1,884	102	79	12		360
Flathead.....	31	5		70	15	2			
Pryor Creek.....	57	5		457	38	3	30	2	11
Fort Belknap.....	108			108	142				32
Lodgepole.....	1								48
Fort Peck.....	137			675	11	2	11	2	74
No. 1.....	41			241					16
No. 2.....	41			86					16
No. 3.....	41			93					16
No. 4.....	41			132					16
Tongue River.....	90			1,427	655	56			34
Total.....	672	12		5,286	983	171	53	4	623
Nebraska:									
Genoa.....	1,995	18	165	3,697	69	341	69	341	1,056
Winnebago.....				737	3	14			6
Total.....	1,995	18	165	4,434	72	355	69	341	1,062

TABLE 15.—*School libraries*—Continued.

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1914.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
Nevada:									
Carson.....	165	5	2	1,899	49	152	66	50	\$1,042
Lovelocks.....	9			384	10	6	20		
Fort McDermitt.....		3	3	16	9	21	2	15	3
Nevada.....				132					
Walker River.....		6	2		29	25			
Western Shoshone.....	42	4		661	75	8			118
Total.....	216	18	7	3,092	172	212	88	65	1,163
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque.....	1,577	40	314	1,782	40	314			1,226
Jicarilla.....	110		8	2,090	3	41		33	95
Mescalero.....	460	1	2	1,535	72	21	71	19	141
Pueblo Bonito.....	77			724	5	4			24
San Juan.....	654	3	4	1,877	189	18			238
Santa Fe.....	248	6		3,458	406	212			135
Day schools.....	1,060	89		4,189	889		800		341
Zuni.....	188	12		773	208	30	30	10	78
Day schools.....	24			171			10		18
Total.....	4,398	151	328	16,602	1,812	640	911	62	2,296
North Dakota:									
Bismarck.....	2	7		6	67	1			
Fort Berthold ¹				121	30	4			
Fort Totten.....	1,481	274		3,240	556				855
Standing Rock.....	113	8	6	1,975	398	31			95
Martin Kenel.....	75	2		655	102	50	100	50	
Turtle Mountain.....	716			4,834	35	2	27		415
Total.....	2,387	291	6	10,831	1,188	88	127	50	1,365
Oklahoma:									
Cantonment.....	168			304					99
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	6			201	27	30	18	135	21
Chilocco.....	70	16	27	623	641	667	1,066	1,427	134
Kiowa—									
Anadarko.....	4			121					
Fort Sill.....	4			121					
Rainy Mountain.....	6			125					
Riverside.....	4			121					
Osage.....				2,455	206	7	200	7	
Otoe.....				401	68		401	68	
Pawnee.....	38			376	12	10			11
Ponca.....	313	15	9	369	195	32	49	33	206
Sac and Fox.....	68	17		1,203	115	2			30
Seger.....	705	36		1,891	328		328		339
Seneca.....	8	2	7	168	102	107	30	75	
Shawnee.....	288		14	922	216	14			60
Total.....	1,682	86	57	9,401	1,910	869	2,092	1,745	900
Five Civilized Tribes:									
Armstrong.....	20			75	40	21			
Bloomfield.....	4								
Cherokee.....	509	80	10	1,068	113	14	113	14	36
Collins.....	9		4	55		13			35
Euchee.....	37		2	112	13	30	36	200	43
Fufaula.....	30	4	16	252	78	36			67
Jones.....	20			1,645	29	18			4
Mekusukey.....	357	56	3	462	5	185			108
Nuyaka.....	79		1	1,275	66	24			20
Tulahassee.....	10			60	9	1			34
Tuskahoma.....	290	54		1,623	131	117	55	253	159
Wheelock.....	713			784	20	56	20	56	236
Total Five Tribes.....	2,078	190	36	7,411	504	515	224	523	742
Total Oklahoma.....	3,760	276	93	16,812	2,414	1,384	2,316	2,268	1,642

¹ 1913 report.

TABLE 15.—*School libraries*—Continued.

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1914.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
Oregon:									
Klamath schools.....				2,915	275	79			
Salem.....	205	224	727	605	384	771	275	329	\$599
Siletz.....	3			194		32			2
Umatilla ¹	14	26	2	90	94	32			
Warm Springs.....	1			152	71	28	20	25	1
Total.....	223	250	729	3,956	824	910	295	354	602
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	25	372	290	25	3,415	1,035	1,622	1,612	562
South Dakota:									
Cheyenne River.....	60	22		5,055	22	924			57
Crow Creek.....	18	2	20	231	188	399			14
Flandreau.....	757	26	35	3,097	217	70	1,005	700	356
Lower Brule.....				675	157	34			
Pierre.....	433	54	20	2,545	401	219			192
Pine Ridge ²	994	422	508	8,771	1,981	1,293	306	291	
Rapid City.....	16	9	3	149	104	36	149	10	57
Rosebud, 21 day schools.	400			400			445		
Sisseton.....	423	12	1	1,608	118	8			
Springfield.....	6			506	80	40			75
Yankton.....	38			783	10	70	1,020	(³)	16
Total.....	3,142	547	586	23,820	3,278	3,093	2,995	1,001	767
Utah:									
Shivwits.....	34	5	4	249	35	16	6	5	21
Uintah.....				310					
Total.....	34	5	4	559	35	16	6	5	21
Washington:									
Colville.....	5	14		113	49		20		13
No. 3.....	35	23	3	99	81	7	92	2	36
No. 4.....	36	1	3	389	49	12	48	9	23
No. 5.....	25	10	3	44	73	4	40	1	23
No. 6.....	1	1	6	95	52	19	40	10	6
No. 7.....	59	3	6	267	39	17	10	4	31
No. 9.....	13	20	6	44	42	9	38	12	24
Cushman.....	15	8	22	308	266	335			
Spokane—									
No. 1.....	14	8	5	209	48	25	25	20	32
No. 2.....	18	11	5	275	66	37	25	30	114
No. 8.....	15	10	5	195	57	23	25	18	171
Tulalip.....	42			268	243	138			39
Yakima.....				1,907	50	7			
Total.....	278	109	64	4,213	1,115	633	363	106	512
Wisconsin:									
Hayward.....	273	43	15	2,023	111	28	68	13	152
Keshena.....	577	26		4,896	217	16			
Lac du Flambeau.....				1,766	86	38	29	97	
Oneda.....	341			462	561	5	75		126
Red Cliff.....	260			693	4	3			
Wittenberg.....	369	109	171	554	228	192			320
Total.....	1,820	178	186	10,394	1,207	282	172	110	598
Grand total.....	23,759	2,848	2,914	138,172	21,161	12,581	11,786	8,274	15,811

¹ 1913 report.² Circulating library among 25 day schools.³ Included in literature.

TABLE 16.—*School statistics for 38 years.*¹

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1914.

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. ²		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878.....	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879.....	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,448
1880.....	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1890.....	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1895.....	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1900.....	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568
1905.....	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1910.....	158	20,106	227	4,839	385	24,945
1911.....	156	18,774	227	4,873	383	23,647
1912.....	³ 170	20,973	242	5,308	412	26,281
1913.....	³ 168	20,607	230	5,223	398	25,830
1914.....	³ 166	20,858	233	5,269	399	26,127

¹ For other years see 1913 report.

² Indian children in public schools under contract are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.

³ Includes Five Tribes boarding schools.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877.....	\$20,000	.....	1897.....	\$2,517,265	22.45
1878.....	30,000	50.00	1898.....	2,631,771	4.54
1879.....	60,000	100.00	1899.....	2,638,390	.25
1880.....	75,000	25.00	1900.....	2,836,080	11.28
1881.....	75,000	.....	1901.....	3,080,367	4.91
1882.....	135,000	80.00	1902.....	3,244,250	5.32
1883.....	487,200	260.00	1903.....	3,531,250	8.84
1884.....	675,200	38.00	1904.....	3,522,950	1.23
1885.....	992,800	47.00	1905.....	3,880,740	10.15
1886.....	1,100,065	10.00	1906.....	3,777,100	¹ 2.67
1887.....	1,211,415	10.00	1907.....	3,925,830	3.93
1888.....	1,179,916	¹ 2.60	1908.....	4,105,715	4.58
1889.....	1,348,015	14.00	1909.....	4,008,825	¹ 2.36
1890.....	1,364,568	1.00	1910.....	3,757,909	16.26
1891.....	1,842,770	35.00	1911.....	3,685,290	¹ 1.93
1892.....	2,291,650	24.30	1912.....	3,757,495	1.90
1893.....	2,315,612	1.04	1913.....	4,015,720	6.87
1894.....	2,243,497	¹ 3.50	1914.....	² 4,403,355	9.65
1895.....	2,060,695	¹ 8.87	1915.....	³ 4,678,627	6.25
1896.....	2,056,515	¹ 2.00	Total since 1876.....	89,663,847	.....

¹ Decrease.

² Includes \$400,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

³ Includes \$440,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

TABLE 17.—*Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and schools.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Arizona:									
Kaibab.....			\$1,150	6	\$1,000	\$50	\$50		
San Xavier.....	160	\$12,000	1,070	8	1,915	955	290	\$449	\$216
Total.....	60	12,000	2,220	14	2,915	1,005	340	449	216
California: Campo.....	5	200				140	140		
Minnesota: Grand Portage..	40	40	(¹)	(²)	(²)	(²)			
Montana: Blackfeet.....	4	400	1,271	1	900	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
North Dakota: Fort Berthold	638	5,104	10,590	12	667	2,977	2,714	163	1,100
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and									
Arapaho.....	410	32,800	4,400	(²)	(²)	(²)			
Grand total.....	1,157	50,544	18,481	27	4,482	4,122	3,194	612	1,316

¹ Leased.² Crops do not mature.³ Not reported.TABLE 18.—*Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and schools.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Minnesota: Grand Portage...	1	\$10	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)			
Montana: Blackfeet.....	9	90	\$276			(²)			
New Mexico: San Juan.....	10	1,500		1	\$720	\$80	\$80		
Utah: Shivwits.....	36	360				24	24		
Total.....	56	1,960	276	1	720	104	104		

¹ Not reported.² No crops to date.

TABLE 19.—Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States.	Fee deputies employed.	Cases pend- ing July 1, 1913.	New cases, fiscal year 1914.	Total cases, 1914.	Disposition of cases.						Fined and sentenced to jail.			Seizure of liquors (gallons).					
					Convic- tions.	Dis- missals.	Ac- quit- tals.	Died, escaped or bonds for- feited.	Total cases dis- posed of.	Cases pend- ing June 30, 1914.	Num- ber.	Fines.	Term (months).	Whis- ky.	Alco- hol.	Malt.	Wine.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
Arizona.....	4	73	259	332	175	27	8		210	122	1	\$100	3	3		336	1	8,295	8,635
Arkansas.....		12	40	52	26	3	4		33	19				645	55	99	6		805
California.....	6	24	114	138	94	5	6		105	33				4		2			6
Colorado.....	2	2	27	29	18		1		19	10									
Florida.....		3	3	6	1				1	5									
Idaho.....		48	47	95	22	23	5		50	45	1	100	2	4	1				5
Iowa.....	1	31	23	54	11	16		2	29	25				4					4
Kansas.....		2		2						2									
Michigan.....			29	29		28	1		29										
Minnesota.....	2	80	56	136	13	44	4		61	75	15	1,850	18						
Montana.....	6	111	167	278	110	80	10	1	201	77	4	400	13	15		9			24
Missouri.....			46	46	16		9		25	21									
Nebraska.....	1	18	19	37	6	3			9	28				6	2	1			9
Nevada.....	3	11	78	89	33	10	1		44	45				1					1
New York.....		82		82	4	61			65	17									
New Mexico.....	9	38	64	102	19	2	2	5	28	74						1	2		3
North Carolina.....		6		6						6									
North Dakota.....		5	7	12	6				6	6									
Oklahoma.....	15	371	354	725	112	49	11	8	180	545	2	200	6	5,462	421	13,968	248	1,273	21,372
Oregon.....		32	17	49	18	4	4		26	23									
Pennsylvania.....		1	5	6	4				4	2									
South Dakota.....	3	68	38	106	13	9		1	23	83	2	1,600	64	1		3		16	20
Texas.....			22	22	8	5			14	8				59					59
Utah.....		1		1	1				1		1	100							
Washington.....	4	95	113	208	54	36	17	1	108	100	1	100	2						
Wisconsin.....	2	242	177	419	114	44	11	3	172	247	22	2,400	60	3	1				4
Wyoming.....		9		9	6				6	3									
Total.....	58	1,365	1,705	3,070	884	449	94	22	1,449	1,621	54	5,850	168	6,207	480	14,419	257	9,584	30,947

COMPARISON.

Total 1913.....	67	1,004	1,054	2,058	553	114	17	9	693	1,365	4,551	50,291	4,169	7,214	472	17,181	826	487	26,180
Total 1912.....	184	846	1,480	2,326	1,002	267	32	21	1,322	1,004	4,923	67,627	4,300	6,537	513	23,314	477	621	31,462
Total 1911.....	143	596	1,717	2,313	1,168	265	34	80	1,547	766	4,685	80,463	4,260	18,495	1,470	7,773	2,506	5,300	35,544
Total 1900.....	.....	.....	463	.....	97	18	.....	3	118	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* This table does not include operations of superintendents and others.

† Includes 1 fine at \$250.

‡ Includes 1 penitentiary sentence for 1 year.

§ Includes 8 died and 7 escaped.

|| Includes fines but not sentenced, penitentiary sentences and miscellaneous.

¶ Includes 75 suspended.

** Cases prosecuted.

NOTE:

Fines with jail sentences in this table include only operations of Superintendents. To their totals add 839 fines amounting to \$97,454, and imprisonments aggregating 3,461 months obtained through special liquor officers.

Kearney

TABLE 20.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.			Unallotted lands.			Sawmills on reservations.				Timber cut by—					
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Private.		Government.		Government.		Indians.		Contractors or permittees.	
							Num-ber.	Cost.	Num-ber.	Cost.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>M board feet.</i>			<i>M board feet.</i>						<i>M board feet.</i>		<i>M board feet.</i>		<i>M board feet.</i>	
Arizona:																
Colorado River ¹				22,500	22,500	\$22,500							50	\$450		
Fort Apache.....				650,000	1,000,000	3,575,000			1	\$6,000	273	\$1,275	1,282	9,114	48	\$340
Moqui ¹													144	1,296		
Navajo ²				430,000	3,000,000	7,500,000			1	2,000	300	1,050	1,125	9,225		
Pima ¹				30,000	10,000	65,000							3,210	25,900		
Salt River.....													256	2,430	200	2,460
San Carlos.....				111,000	221,000	603,250			1	3,000	362	6,440	820	9,800		
San Xavier ¹	9,440	7,000	\$7,000	2,000	1,500	1,500							6,434	58,165		
Truxton Canon.....				32,000	25,600	76,800							327	2,900		
Total.....	9,440	7,000	7,000	1,277,500	4,280,600	11,844,050			3	11,000	935	8,765	13,648	119,280	248	2,800
California:																
Digger.....													30	300		
Fort Bidwell.....	4,000	10,000	30,000	1,230	5,000	15,000					155	200				
Fort Yuma.....				1,000	12,000	8,000							20	200		
Greenville.....											500	1,000	200	800		
Hoopa Valley.....	16,400	1,200,000	1,800,000	83,600	850,000	425,000			1	3,000			523	3,400		
Pala ¹				200	200	1,000							54	540		
Round Valley.....	3,000	50,000	75,000						1	2,000			110	1,100		
Soboba ¹				500	10,000	10,000							9	90		
Tule River.....				48,000	192,000	456,000					58	33	20	20	85	85
Total.....	23,400	1,260,000	1,905,000	134,530	1,069,200	915,000			2	5,000	713	1,233	966	6,450	85	85
Colorado:																
Navajo Springs.....											13	155		750		
Southern Ute.....	1,900	300	12,000													
Total.....	1,900	300	12,000								13	155		750		
Idaho:																
Coeur d'Alene.....	28,450	64,000	128,000				5	12,500					5,725	28,000	2,375	11,400
Fort Hall ¹				46,000	100,000	460,000							13	290		
Fort Lapwai.....	1,000	10,000	27,500	27,000	270,000	742,500			1				362	1,072	106	212
Total.....	29,450	74,000	155,500	73,000	370,000	1,202,500	5	12,500	1				6,100	29,362	2,481	11,612
Michigan: Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	14,500	23,410	46,820												94	262
Minnesota:																
Fond du Lac.....	12,000	20,000	183,000												8,197	63,255
Grand Portage.....	25,000	5,000	24,800	16,000	3,000	16,000										
Leech Lake.....	91,918	33,934	231,200													
Nett Lake.....	52,290	17,000	119,000						1	3,000			180	134	92,833	810,762
Red Lake.....				103,140	117,300	1,114,350										
Vermillion Lake.....				320	2,000	24,000			1	4,000			2,075	10,498	6,152	37,082
White Earth.....	8,000	10,000	60,000				14	48,000	1	3,000	600	3,150			4,840	25,098
Total.....	189,208	85,934	618,000	119,460	122,300	1,164,350	14	48,000	3	10,000	635	3,570	2,255	10,632	112,022	936,197
Montana:																
Blackfeet ²				10,000	80,000	120,000	1	7,500					69	1,800	9	85
Crow.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,800	21,600	21,600			1	2,000					44	45
Flathead.....	18,000	300,000	900,000	200,000	1,430,450	4,471,350	8	75,000	1	5,000	250	1,046	928	2,300	3,556	7,564
Fort Belknap ²				32,000	96,000	192,000			2	4,000			1,021	6,620		
Fort Peck.....				10,000	60,000	60,000			1	380						
Tongue River.....				70,000	490,000	735,000			2	3,000			110	1,200		
Total.....	20,000	302,000	902,000	332,800	2,238,050	5,599,950	10	84,500	6	12,380	250	1,046	2,128	11,920	3,609	7,694
Nebraska: Omaha.....	1,000	10	62	640	200	1,240	1	1,000								
Nevada:																
Nevada.....				32,000	30,000	30,000										
Special Agent.....	640	2,000	5,000										171	1,965		
Western Shoshone.....													176	2,700		
Total.....	640	2,000	5,000	32,000	30,000	30,000							347	4,665		
New Mexico:																
Albuquerque Pueblos.....				15,360	13,000	55,000							98	1,200		
Juarilla.....	254,327	420,000	1,260,000	205,253	10,000	30,000			1	2,000	510	1,450	999	1,850	22	40
Mescalero.....				350,000	1,500,000	4,500,000			2	2,600	659	2,680	250	1,500		
San Juan.....				5,000	50,000	45,000			1	1,450	93	1,850	535	360		
Santa Fe Pueblos.....				10,000	19,382	19,382							205	200		
Zuni.....				1,500	7,500	22,500			1	1,700	3	66	1,283	5,900		
Total.....	254,327	420,000	1,260,000	587,113	1,599,882	4,671,882			5	7,750	1,165	6,046	3,370	11,010	22	40
North Carolina: Cherokee				48,000	35,000	192,000							438	4,660		

¹ Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation.² This estimate includes Pueblo Bonito and Western Navajo Reservations.³ Report for 1911 as to stand and value of timber.⁴ Report for 1912 as to stand and value of timber.⁵ 81,928,980 feet cut from Ceded Chippewa Pine Lands.

TABLE 20.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Con.

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.			Unallotted lands.			Sawmills on reservations.				Timber cut by—					
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Private.		Government.		Government.		Indians.		Contractors or permittees.	
							Num-ber.	Cost.	Num-ber.	Cost.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>M board feet.</i>			<i>M board feet.</i>						<i>M board feet.</i>		<i>M board feet.</i>		<i>M board feet.</i>	
North Dakota:																
Fort Berthold.....	100,000	50,000	\$250,000						1	\$500			290	\$3,660		
Standing Rock.....													500	1,230		
Total.....	100,000	50,000	250,000						1	500			790	4,890		
Oklahoma:																
Five Civilized Tribes ¹				970,000	1,010,000	\$2,525,000									2 173,762	3 \$482,000
Otoe.....	3,000	9,000	63,000										1	20	3	50
Pawnee.....	400	1,200	12,000										204	1,162	866	3,900
Ponca.....	5,260	1,200	7,200										12	52		
Total.....	8,660	11,400	82,200	970,000	1,010,000	2,525,000							217	1,234	174,631	485,950
Oregon:																
Klamath.....	18,000	216,000	540,000	772,000	9,264,000	23,160,000	3	\$30,000	3	10,000	785	\$1,480	3,412	2,476	5,324	19,796
Roseburg.....	180,000	1,800,000	1,800,000													
Siletz.....	700	19,000	19,000	3,200	195,000	195,000	1	15,000								
Umatilla.....	700	4,200	4,220	2,320	14,200	14,200							635	5,560		
Warm Springs.....	5,000	25,000	25,000	228,000	2,280,000	2,280,000			1	3,000	85	170				
Total.....	204,400	2,064,200	2,388,220	1,005,520	11,753,200	25,649,200	4	45,000	4	13,000	870	1,650	4,047	8,036	5,324	19,796
South Dakota:																
Lower Brule.....	1,800	3,600	10,800						1	350			28	750		
Pine Ridge.....	25,000	10,000	50,000	51,200	20,000	100,000			1	1,000	103	1,280	702	12,360		
Total.....	26,800	13,600	60,800	51,200	20,000	100,000			2	1,350	103	1,280	730	13,110		
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....				6,660	15,500	34,875			1	6,000	220	494			833	1,426
Washington:																
Colville.....	137,626	301,630	603,260	522,000	3,991,928	3,991,928			3	11,000	702	1,928	895	2,000		
Cushman.....	57,400	847,042	847,042	168,530	4,213,300	4,213,300							9,953	34,630	504	530
Neah Bay.....	310	4,000	4,000	20,790	275,000	275,000					35	140	15	75		
Spokane.....	36,000	261,720	392,580	75,000	545,250	817,875			1	2,500	3	25	179	1,180		
Tulalip.....	19,120	446,000	1,330,000						1	3,000			6,790	14,240		
Yakima.....	20,642	115,500	144,375	416,672	1,997,836	3,398,450							248	626	97	230
Total.....	271,098	1,975,892	3,321,257	1,202,992	11,023,314	12,696,553			5	16,500	740	2,093	18,080	52,751	601	760
Wisconsin:																
Hayward.....	20,318	50,000	112,000				1	4,000					195	3,485	4,514	10,526
Keshena.....				150,971	1,635,000	6,038,840			3	221,000	43,195	618,124	2,159	6,593		
La Pointe.....	104,966	27,000	189,000	8,769	94,900	664,300	1	70,000					116	310	53,073	426,690
Lac du Flambeau.....	12,150	4,576	18,225	11,465	3,687	14,672	1	75,000							4,936	21,100
Red Cliff.....	8,000	20,000	40,000										95	340		
Total.....	145,434	101,576	359,225	171,205	1,733,587	6,717,812	3	149,000	3	221,000	43,195	618,124	3,565	10,728	62,523	458,316
Wyoming: Shoshone.....				44,160	334,530	759,000			2	14,800			26	50	57	118
Grand total.....	1,300,257	6,391,322	11,373,084	6,056,690	35,635,363	74,093,412	37	340,000	38	319,280	48,839	644,456	56,787	289,528	362,530	1,925,056

¹ Choctaw and Chickasaw timberlands.

² Timber on lands sold in January, 1914.

³ Estimated at \$2.78 per M feet.

TABLE 21.—*Cost of, care, and protection of timber, permanent improvements built to date, and acreage per employee for protection, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and reservations.	Cost of, care, and protection of timber during year.						Permanent improvements built to date.				
	Employees.				Cost of fire fighting.	Total.	Acreage per employee for protection.	Miles of roads.	Miles of telephone lines.	Miles of trails.	Cabins.
	Special.		Forest guards.								
	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.							
Arizona:											
Colorado River.....			2	\$450		\$450.00	11,250				
Fort Apache.....	1	\$1,300	10	3,855	\$1,504.50	6,659.50	59,090	235	153	600	5
Navajo.....	1	1,400	3	750		2,150.00	107,500		47		1
Pima.....								220	9		
San Carlos.....			6	4,240		4,240.00	18,500		156	20	3
Truxton Canon.....			1	792		792.00	32,000		5		1
Western Navajo.....			1	675		675.00					
Total.....	2	2,700	23	10,762	1,504.50	14,906.50		455	370	620	10
California:											
Hoopa Valley.....			3	1,900		1,900.00	33,333	20	47		
Pala.....			1	375		375.00	200				
Round Valley.....			1	900	18.00	918.00	3,000	1	30	4	
Soboba.....			3	650		650.00	166	5		5	
Tule River.....			3	1,050		1,050.00	16,000	26	12	32	
Total.....			11	4,875	18.00	4,893.00		52	89	41	
Idaho:											
Coeur d'Alene.....			1	750		750.00	28,450		8		
Fort Lapwai.....	1	1,100	2	1,920		3,020.00	9,333			2	4
Total.....	1	1,100	3	2,670		3,770.00			8	2	4
Minnesota:											
Fond du Lac.....	1	1,700	4	844	35.00	2,579.00	2,400				
Grand Portage.....			2	600		600.00	20,500		10		1
Leech Lake.....			4	1,800		1,800.00	25,479	109	30		
Nett Lake.....			2	480	10.50	490.50	26,145	7			1
Red Lake.....	1	1,050	3	1,080	370.25	2,500.25	25,785		58		
White Earth.....	2	2,700	7	1,500		4,200.00	88		50		
Total.....	4	5,450	22	6,304	415.75	12,169.75		116	148		2
Montana:											
Blackfeet.....			2	1,050		1,050.00	5,000	35			
Crow.....			2	400		400.00	6,400				
Flathead.....	1	1,164	10	5,430	271.50	6,865.50	19,818	10	110	20	2
Tongue River.....			3	2,425		2,425.00	23,333	1			
Total.....	1	1,164	17	9,305	271.50	10,740.50		46	110	20	2
New Mexico:											
Jicarilla.....	1	1,300	8	4,200	69.30	5,569.30	50,063	26	52		4
Mescalero.....	1	1,000	1	450		1,450.00	175,000	175	85	300	1
San Juan.....								20			
Santa Fe Pueblos.....			1	600		600.00	10,000	25		18	4
Total.....	2	2,300	10	5,250	69.30	7,619.30		246	137	318	9
Oregon:											
Klamath.....	1	1,500	9	6,012	119.50	7,631.50	79,000	77	180	45	11
Roseburg.....	1	312				312.00	180,000				
Siletz.....			3	450		450.00	1,300			3	
Umatilla.....			1	1,000		1,000.00	3,020				1
Warm Springs.....			7	2,100		2,100.00	33,285	33	120	130	1
Total.....	2	1,812	20	9,562	119.50	11,493.50		110	300	178	13
South Dakota:											
Crow Creek.....					10.00	10.00					
Pine Ridge.....			2	1,620		1,620.00	38,100	124		1,500	2
Rosebud.....			1	880		880.00					
Total.....			3	2,500	10.00	2,510.00		124		1,500	2
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....			3	1,080		1,080.00	2,220	40	1		

TABLE 21.—Cost of, care, and protection of timber, permanent improvements built to date, and acreage per employee for protection, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.—Contd.

States and reservations.	Cost of, care, and protection of timber during year.						Permanent improvements built to date.				
	Employees.				Cost of fire fighting.	Total.	Acreage per employee for protection.	Miles of roads.	Miles of telephone lines.	Miles of trails.	Cabins.
	Special.		Forest guards.								
	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.							
Washington:											
Colville.....			8	\$3,625	\$175.00	\$3,800.00	82,453	30	183	22	0
Cushman.....			3	900		900.00	75,310	5	30	20	
Spokane.....			3	1,750	21.25	1,771.25	37,000	171	47	11	8
Tulalip.....			1	1,125		1,125.00	19,120				
Yakima.....	1	\$1,400	8	3,590	447.62	5,437.62	48,590	87	88	4	0
Total.....	1	1,400	23	10,990	643.87	13,033.87		293	348	57	15
Wisconsin:											
Hayward.....	1	1,080	2	500		1,580.00	6,880				
Keshena.....			3	2,160	511.50	2,671.50	50,327	202	62	128	
Lac du Flambeau	1	1,200	4	1,170		2,370.00	4,723		5		
La Pointe.....	1	1,080	4	1,680		2,760.00	22,747	38	20		
Red Cliff.....			1	900		900.00	8,000	3	10	5	
Total.....	3	3,360	14	6,410	511.50	10,281.50		243	97	133	
Wyoming:Shoshone			2	1,900		1,900.00	22,080	24	78	100	
Grand total...	16	19,286	151	71,608	3,563.92	94,457.92		1,749	1,686	2,969	57

TABLE 22.—Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage susceptible of irrigation.				Acreage now under project.				Expenditures.				
	Allot- ted.	Unal- lotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Allot- ted.	Unal- lotted.	School and agency.	Not under project.	During fiscal year 1914.		To June 30, 1914.		
									Construc- tion.	Mainte- nance.	Construc- tion.	Mainte- nance.	Total.
Arizona:													
Camp Verde.....			18	18			14	4			\$750.00		\$750.00
Colorado River.....	4,990	94,726	284	100,000	4,990	8,794	115	86,101	\$15,588.34	\$4,749.05	210,840.91	\$14,166.23	225,007.14
Fort Apache.....		4,650	41	4,691	4,650		41		4,966.55		9,617.25	1,671.20	11,288.45
Fort Mojave.....	15,085		30	15,115	15,085		30			2,163.13	35,090.38	2,807.71	37,898.09
Havasupai.....		300	4	304		250		54			3,339.61		3,339.61
Kalbab.....		40	2	42		40	2				5,073.02		5,073.02
Leupp.....		25		25		25					6,500.00	108.76	6,608.76
Moqui.....		10		10		10							
Navajo.....		10,000	248	10,248		2,500		7,748	56,593.83	988.42	461,875.43	35,458.52	497,333.95
Papago Reservation.....									76.08	2,015.65	5,443.09	2,704.12	8,147.21
Nomadic Papagoes.....									4,983.40		9,902.36		9,902.36
Keams Canon.....											5,567.30		5,567.30
Pima.....		51,500	194	51,694		50,000	194	1,500	80,202.82	2,609.59	661,583.44	15,416.53	676,999.97
Salt River.....	7,613	4,885	40	12,538	7,613	4,396	40	489		1,507.50	13,672.07	8,696.18	22,368.25
San Carlos.....		7,220	88	7,308		1,499	22	5,787	10,498.00		74,892.65	9,048.13	83,940.78
San Xavier.....	8,100	900		9,000	8,100	900							
Truxton Canon.....		140	15	155		140	5	10			15,038.20	294.32	15,332.52
Western Navajo.....		13,000	565	13,565		1,000	325	12,240					
Total.....	35,788	187,396	1,529	224,713	40,438	69,554	788	113,933	172,909.02	14,033.34	1,519,185.71	90,371.70	1,609,557.41
California:													
Campo.....		488	5	493		141	5	347	2,508.15				
Digger.....			43	43			3	40					
Fort Bidwell.....	8,300		250	8,550	8,300		125	125	65.48				
Fort Yuma.....	8,090		170	8,260	8,090		35	135					
Hoopa Valley.....	1,400	1,160	29	2,589	200	160	14	2,215					
Maki.....		15,898	12	15,910		3,285	12	12,613	11,994.05		795.93		
Pala.....	1,724	735	16	2,475	854	888	16	1,217	27,352.11		1,220.27		
Round Valley.....											1,188.80		
Soboba.....		880	15	895		445	10	440	5,242.14		225.22		
Tule River.....		160	1	161		60	1	100	3,058.78				
Total.....	19,514	19,321	541	39,376	17,444	4,479	221	17,232	50,220.71	3,430.22	376,640.41	31,893.65	408,534.06
Colorado:											214.24	308.45	522.69
Fort Lewis.....		40,000		40,000				40,000					
Navajo Springs.....								10,800	21,398.02		177,047.26	5,930.27	182,977.53
Southern Ute allotments.....	12,600			12,600	1,800						975.55		975.55
Southern Ute diminished.....													
Total.....	12,600	40,000		52,600	1,800			50,800	21,398.02		178,237.05	6,238.72	184,475.77
Idaho:													
Fort Hall.....	38,280		521	38,801	35,000		260	3,541	2,678.51	18,899.58	845,993.62	89,185.79	935,179.41
Fort Lapwai.....			(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)			3,134.50	596.42	3,730.92
Lemhi.....											2,268.25		2,268.25
Total.....	38,280		521	38,801	35,000		260	3,541	2,678.51	18,899.58	851,396.37	89,782.21	941,178.58
Montana:													
Blackfeet.....	47,000	65,000	65	112,065	47,000	65,000	24	41	129,998.29	199.48	2,880,975.52	2,18,037.26	899,012.78
Crow.....	153,307		395	153,702	77,527		205	75,970	42,227.24	50,801.82	1,087,220.28	190,960.76	1,278,181.04
Flathead.....	74,565	72,000	5,435	152,000	56,865	71,200	4,935	19,000	19,849.42	19,849.42	21,284,660.14	2,42,073.34	1,326,733.48
Fort Belknap.....		34,000		34,000		34,000			5,298.59	9,492.86	205,799.31	31,384.60	237,183.91
Fort Peck.....	7,500			7,500				7,500	108,464.54	3,984.28	2,377,931.76	6,289.16	384,220.92
Fort Shaw.....											1,771.81	997.50	2,769.31
Tongue River.....		9,918	130	10,048		3,000	130	6,918		1,999.30	127,093.01	11,584.86	138,677.87
Total.....	282,372	180,918	6,025	469,315	181,392	173,200	5,294	109,429	521,425.19	86,327.16	3,965,451.83	301,327.48	4,266,779.31
Nevada:													
Carson School.....											1,011.95		1,011.95
Carson Sink allotments.....									10,208.00	3,480.00	61,248.00	15,544.00	76,792.00
Fallon.....	3,770	840	30	4,640	750		30	3,860					
Fort McDermitt.....	1,158	500	75	1,733	1,158		39	536	2,878.86	300.00	4,119.30	707.87	4,827.17
Lovelocks.....		18	2	20			19	1			116.92		116.92
Moapa River.....	600			600	600				5,178.78		8,505.86	36.58	8,542.44
Nevada (Pyramid Lake).....		21,000	30	21,030		21,000		30			21,974.52	18,940.12	40,914.64
Walker River.....	4,500			4,500	3,500			1,000	2,473.70	3,984.49	95,946.81	10,121.84	106,068.65
Western Shoshone.....		28,800	143	28,943		19,500	100	9,343	3,408.43		32,839.54	4,088.04	36,927.58
Total.....	10,028	51,158	280	61,466	6,008	40,500	188	14,770	24,147.77	7,972.68	225,762.90	49,438.45	275,201.35
New Mexico:													
Albuquerque Pueblos.....		20,500	30	20,530		14,650	20	5,860	11,661.47	103.30	90,263.75	115.30	90,379.05
Jicarilla.....	1,850		360	2,210	750		360	1,100			9,722.17	1,800.68	11,522.85
Mescalero.....		260	40	300		160		140			7,919.30	1,074.65	8,993.95
Pueblo Bonito.....	10,000			10,000				10,000					
San Juan.....		6,000	220	6,220		6,000	220		21,986.25	2,082.84	29,098.48	2,082.84	31,181.32
Santa Fe Pueblos.....		6,400		6,400		6,400			(3)	(3)	3,422.74		3,422.74
Zuni.....		7,000	120	7,120		7,000	120		25,339.62	2,452.55	504,048.30	27,677.28	531,725.58
Total.....	11,850	40,160	770	52,780	750	34,210	720	17,100	58,987.34	4,638.69	644,474.74	32,750.75	677,225.49
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	88,640		1,006	89,646				89,646					

1 Not reported.

2 Includes adjustment to basis of accruals.

3 See Albuquerque Pueblos.

TABLE 22.—Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage susceptible of irrigation.				Acreage now under project.			Not under project.	Expenditures.				
	Allot- ted.	Unal- lotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Allot- ted.	Unal- lotted.	School and agency.		During fiscal year 1914.		To June 30, 1914.		
									Construc- tion.	Mainte- nance.	Construc- tion.	Mainie- nance.	Total.
Oregon:													
Klamath.....	10,000	147,420	575	157,995	10,000	147,420	575		\$100,300.37	\$40.49	\$162,887.19	\$40.49	\$162,927.68
Umatilla.....	5,000		50	5,050			50	5,000					
Warm Springs.....	2,000		13	2,013				2,013	619.30		1,601.14		1,601.14
Total.....	17,000	147,420	638	165,058	10,000	147,420	625	7,013	100,919.67	40.49	164,488.33	40.49	164,528.82
South Dakota:													
Pierre.....											20,997.90		20,997.90
Pine Ridge.....	32,500		2,000	34,500	400		160	33,940	639.06		35,414.85	3,577.56	38,992.41
Rosebud.....											277.01		277.01
Total.....	32,500		2,000	34,500	400		160	33,940	639.06		56,689.76	3,577.56	60,267.32
Utah:													
Salt Lake, special agent.....	640		70	710	640		70						
Shivwits.....		70	7	77		70	7			312.80		776.78	776.78
Uintah and Ouray.....	82,934	12,100	3,700	98,734	82,934	65	700	15,035	16,745.66	15,025.71	791,604.33	70,656.45	862,260.78
Total.....	83,574	12,170	3,777	99,521	83,574	135	777	15,035	16,745.66	15,338.51	791,604.33	71,433.23	863,037.56
Washington:													
Colville.....	17,200	4,600	127	21,927	9,760	600	127	11,440	12,270.95		15,850.31		15,850.31
Cushman.....									1,470.44		1,820.65		1,820.65
Yakima.....	175,500		100	175,600	158,000		80	17,520	6,095.60	48,824.66	524,667.35	100,334.01	625,001.36
Total.....	192,700	4,600	227	197,527	167,760	600	207	28,960	19,836.99	48,824.66	542,338.31	100,334.01	642,672.32
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	133,012		1,901	134,913	65,674		1,948	67,291	35,329.15	15,448.15	646,034.29	51,958.99	697,993.28
Administration, special investigations, etc.....									62,338.20		415,553.12		415,553.12
Grand total.....	957,858	683,143	19,215	1,660,216	610,240	470,098	11,188	568,690	1,087,575.29	214,953.48	10,377,857.15	829,147.24	11,207,004.39

¹ Underestimated last year.

TABLE 23.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments under ditch June 30, 1914.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated allotted lands leased.	Acreage irrigated lands cultivated.					Under ditch June 30, 1914.	Remainder to be put under ditch.	
	Main.	Lateral.				Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Indians engaged.			Value of crops.
Arizona:	Miles.	Miles.									Acres.	Acres.	
Camp Verde.....		1	(¹)	123				14	14	20	595	14	4
Colorado River.....	14	20	499	(¹)	48	900			900	² 100	36,075	5,105	94,895
Fort Apache.....	52	8	(¹)	(¹)			1,650	41	1,691	450	19,370	1,691	3,000
Fort Mojave.....	(¹)	(¹)	9	9		40			40	9	(³)	70	15,045
Havasupai.....	3	4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)		250		250	100	3,200	304	
Kaibab.....		1	(¹)	23	(¹)	20			20	23	1,130	(¹)	42
Leupp.....	2	3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5	(⁴)	25	
Moqui.....					(¹)		10		⁵ 10	² 30		⁵ 10	
Navajo.....	⁶ 50			3,000			4,000			800	900	4,248	6,000
Pima.....	58	34	(¹)	50		20,075	(⁷)	178	20,253	890	77,900	5,375	46,319
Salt River.....	22	41	761	1,234		5,270	1,711		12,410	299	58,232	7,221	5,317
San Carlos.....	48	50		² 735		(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	283	31,926	2,189	5,119
San Xavier.....	12		249	2,200		1,400			1,400	175	58,900	2,350	6,650
Truxton Canon.....	1	1		45			100		100	45	1,350		155
Western Navajo.....	20	25		3,000			1,000		1,000	400	16,486	1,325	12,240
Total.....	282	188	1,518	10,419	48	27,705	8,721	233	38,088	3,629	306,064	29,927	194,786
California:													
Campo.....	12	15		146			141		141	32	5,595	141	352
Digger.....	1			20				3	3	20	129	3	40
Fort Bidwell.....	5	4		60		300			300	30	4,687	425	8,125
Fort Yuma.....	8	25	55	220	190	327			327	94	13,575	796	7,464
Hoopa Valley.....						200	160		360	85	5,600	374	2,215
Malki.....	11	11		613			1,012		1,012	154	40,740	610	15,300
Pala.....	18	9	183	337		⁸ 495	⁸ 100		883	221	20,421	784	1,691
Soboba.....	5	1		85			445		445	48	3,395	452	443
Tule River.....	8			150			60		60	17	(¹)	60	101
Total.....	68	65	238	1,631	190	1,322	1,918	3	3,531	701	94,142	3,645	35,731
Colorado:													
Navajo Springs.....	4										425		40,000
Southern Ute.....	38	15	95	250	700	1,800			1,800	68	9,958	8,000	4,600
Total.....	42	15	95	250	700	1,800			1,800	68	10,383	8,000	44,600

¹ Not reported. ² Estimated. ³ Destroyed by flood. ⁴ Lands mostly alkali. ⁵ Patches under springs. ⁶ Dry ditches. ⁷ Included in allotted lands. ⁸ Partial report only.

TABLE 23.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments under ditch June 30, 1914.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated allotted lands leased.	Acreage irrigated lands cultivated.					Under ditch June 30, 1914.	Rema nder to be put under ditch.	
	Main.	Lateral.				Allotted.	Unal-lotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Indians engaged.			Value of crops.
Idaho:	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>									<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Fort Hall.....	45	101	1,859	1,859	1,285	7,240			7,240	289	181,922	28,000	10,801
Fort Lapwai.....	1							(1)			450	(1)	(1)
Total.....	46	101	1,859	1,859	1,285	7,240			7,240	289	182,372	28,000	10,801
Montana:													
Blackfeet.....	85	167	1,725	20		5,000			5,000	20	5,213	34,000	78,065
Crow.....	99	164	1,772	1,696	4,504	8,539			8,539	223	43,151	73,732	79,970
Flathead.....	83	248	530	1,500	28,130	5,220	(2)	(2)	5,220	126	810,346	48,400	103,600
Fort Belknap.....	19	66	700	700		(1)	7,320	(1)	7,320	220	43,990	20,000	14,000
Tongue River.....	7	8		75			1,110		1,100	75	36,930	1,540	8,508
Total.....	293	653	4,727	3,991	32,634	18,759	8,430		27,179	664	939,630	177,672	284,143
Nevada:													
Fallon.....	4	19	351	200		750			750	60	2,325	4,640	
Fort McDermitt.....	7		110	100		608			608	83	10,182	683	1,050
Lovelocks.....		2		89			18		18	27	520	20	
Moapa River.....	6	3	115	115			130			35	5,500	600	
Nevada.....	9	32		200			620		620	200	13,960	650	20,380
Walker River.....	20	18	165	250	60	1,080	(1)	(1)	1,080	102	9,706	1,200	3,300
Western Shoshone.....	9	15		570			4,780		4,780	93	6,006	3,780	25,163
Total.....	55	89	741	1,524	60	2,438	5,548		7,856	600	48,199	11,573	49,893
New Mexico:													
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	97	98	286	286			14,650		14,650	975	85,633	14,650	5,880
Jicarilla.....	11	2	50	150		500	(1)	(1)	500	50	6,110	1,110	1,100
Mescalero.....	4			20			210		210	20	2,292	300	
San Juan.....	(2) 100	(2) (4)		1,000			5,000		5,000	1,000	103,326	5,220	1,000
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	10	30		3,525			6,400		6,400	1,000	(1)	6,400	
Zuni.....				1,602			4,000		4,000	400	64,545	4,120	3,000
Total.....	222	130	336	6,583		500	30,260		30,760	3,445	261,906	31,800	10,980
Oregon:													
Klamath.....	21	10	32			3,000			3,000			3,780	154,215
Umatilla.....	6	2	200	40	200	8,100			8,100		(1)	200	4,850
Total.....	27	12	232	40	200	11,100			11,100			3,980	159,065
South Dakota: Pine Ridge.....	9		6								600	560	33,940
Utah:													
Salt Lake, special agent.....	6	24				230			230		4,684	710	
Shivwits.....	3	1		100			70		70	30	3,007	77	(1)
Uintah and Ouray.....	143	247	1,042	500	9,502	5,997			5,997	205	154,052	82,112	16,622
Total.....	152	272	1,042	600	9,502	6,227	70		6,297	235	161,743	82,899	16,622
Washington:													
Colville.....	20	20	55	100		2,200	600		2,800	100	35,150	80	21,847
Yakima.....	29	256	664	520	22,584	6,420			6,420	144	1,093,000	31,100	144,500
Total.....	49	276	719	620	22,584	8,620	600		9,220	244	1,128,150	31,180	166,347
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	191	128	1,127	1,285	4,000	8,000			8,000		52,722	109,286	25,627
Grand total.....	1,436	1,929	12,640	28,802	71,203	93,711	55,547	236	151,071	9,875	3,185,911	518,522	1,032,535

¹ Not reported.² Unknown.³ Estimated.⁴ Included in main, if any.⁵ Does not include 109,159 acres not under project, under Fort Peck, Pueblo Bonito, Standing Rock, and Warm Springs.

TABLE 24.—Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, and made in the field. Many of the latter were not approved during the year.

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by the department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number	Acreage.
Arizona:				
Colorado River.....	499	4,989	.....	.....
Gila River.....	.....	.....	1,661	16,632
Salt River.....	804	24,404	.....	.....
Total.....	1,303	29,393	1,661	16,632
California:				
Pala.....	162	1,276	.....	.....
Yuma.....	797	8,000	.....	.....
Total.....	959	9,276	.....	.....
Idaho: Fort Hall.....			1,863	338,910
Minnesota:				
Boise Fort.....	24	1,944	.....	.....
Leech Lake.....	3	233	.....	.....
Total.....	27	2,177	.....	.....
Montana:				
Blackfeet.....	2	638	2,621	880,650
Flathead.....	3	480	.....	.....
Fort Peck.....	2	710	7	2,562
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	547	79,049	.....	.....
Total.....	554	80,877	2,628	883,212
Nevada: Paiute (Fallon).....	4	40	.....	.....
New Mexico: Laguna Pueblo Band.....			521	23,469
North Dakota:				
Standing Rock.....	83	13,240	.....	.....
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	24	3,418	.....	.....
Total.....	107	16,658	.....	.....
Oregon:				
Umatilla.....	1	160	.....	.....
Warm Springs.....	2	325	.....	.....
Total.....	3	485	.....	.....
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River.....	2	329	.....	.....
Pine Ridge.....	1,304	313,476	.....	.....
Rosebud.....	.....	.....	180	28,800
Total.....	1,306	313,805	180	28,800
Washington:				
Colville.....	.....	.....	294	38,743
Yakima.....	.....	.....	1,119	120,966
Total.....	.....	.....	1,413	159,709
Wyoming: Wind River.....			255	24,312
Public domain: Tobacco enters in Montana.....	2	199	.....	.....
Grand total.....	4,265	452,910	8,521	1,475,044

TABLE 25.—*Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales. ¹			Inherited land sales. ²		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
California:						
Bishop.....				1	40.00	\$800.00
Fort Bidwell.....	1	10.00	\$20.00			
Total.....	1	10.00	20.00	1	40.00	800.00
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	2	240.00	925.50	2	161.00	705.00
Idaho: Fort Lapwai.....	12	458.45	28,004.40	9	295.60	13,291.00
Kansas:						
Kickapoo.....	2	95.21	1,700.00	1	80.00	3,011.00
Potawatomi.....	17	920.60	30,048.60	10	870.00	32,702.00
Total.....	19	1,015.21	31,748.00	11	950.00	35,713.00
Michigan: Mackinac.....	4	240.00	2,518.50	6	396.14	3,545.00
Minnesota:						
Fond du Lac.....				1	80.00	2,044.00
Leech Lake.....	2	75.00	758.00	4	240.00	1,761.00
Nett Lake.....				1	80.00	7,771.50
White Earth.....	4	440.00	8,640.00			
Total.....	6	515.00	9,398.00	6	400.00	11,576.50
Montana:						
Crow.....	7	956.91	7,860.00	25	3,699.93	24,817.00
Flathead.....	11	940.00	31,098.53	11	846.31	38,713.00
Total.....	18	1,896.91	38,959.13	36	4,546.24	63,530.00
Nebraska:						
Omaha.....	4	160.00	14,464.00	13	975.97	78,640.90
Santee.....	15	1,109.48	35,667.30	6	520.00	17,152.00
Winnebago.....	5	158.85	10,645.37	17	748.64	57,785.20
Total.....	24	1,428.33	60,776.67	36	2,244.61	153,578.10
North Dakota:						
Fort Berthold.....	4	382.71	4,220.00			
Fort Totten.....	20	1,706.88	23,450.05	17	1,660.05	25,310.89
Standing Rock.....	5	966.00	11,821.00	3	640.00	6,665.00
Turtle Mountain.....	7	755.90	11,126.00	2	371.99	6,200.00
Total.....	36	3,811.49	50,617.05	22	2,672.04	38,175.89
Oklahoma:						
Cantonment.....	25	3,146.94	29,032.50	7	1,105.66	9,149.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	14	1,279.48	21,392.60	6	796.45	14,785.25
Kiowa.....				1	1.00	150.00
Osage.....	1	120.00	1,216.00	1	166.00	1,325.00
Otoe.....	32	2,525.18	25,150.45	6	480.00	6,328.00
Pawnee.....	9	619.00	10,695.40	1	40.00	650.00
Ponca.....	41	2,116.73	53,039.60	17	1,759.43	33,828.00
Red Moon.....	16	245.88	6,779.00	4	17.04	985.00
Sac and Fox.....	2	80.00	2,740.00	3	167.54	1,811.00
Seger.....	8	390.21	6,933.00	1	160.00	2,010.00
Seneca.....	1	48.00	900.00	20	990.49	24,290.00
Shawnee.....	2	81.00	1,305.00	6	353.07	16,157.68
Total.....	151	10,652.42	159,183.55	73	6,030.68	111,468.93
Oregon:						
Klamath.....	3	459.58	2,500.00	22	4,205.71	20,549.00
Roseburg.....	48	6,848.65	69,793.50	23	3,236.06	18,694.15
Siletz.....	2	21.00	600.00	6	301.50	4,955.55
Umatilla.....				2	191.53	17,250.00
Total.....	53	7,329.23	72,893.50	53	7,934.80	61,448.70

¹ Under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018), modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).

² Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-275), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 20, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).

TABLE 25.—*Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Con.*

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.			Inherited land sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
South Dakota:						
Crow Creek.....	4	785.50	\$5,687.50	8	1,169.14	\$13,158.50
Lower Brule.....				1	160.00	1,612.00
Pine Ridge.....	1	160.00	701.00			
Rosebud.....	33	6,413.60	74,584.75	47	11,100.61	104,722.35
Sisseton.....	59	4,172.24	102,943.63	10	1,118.18	26,209.00
Yankton.....	23	1,520.99	60,216.50	17	914.56	41,043.10
Total.....	120	13,052.33	244,133.88	83	14,462.49	186,744.95
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	20	1,200.52	22,848.99	15	756.52	12,009.90
Washington:						
Coeur d'Alene.....	6	720.00	12,664.00	3	419.92	6,566.30
Colville.....	1	160.00	1,500.00	1	77.90	945.00
Cushman.....	1	28.50	1,575.00	2	115.40	10,104.00
Yakima.....	6	166.38	8,409.00	5	382.35	17,685.00
Total.....	14	1,074.88	24,148.00	11	995.57	35,300.30
Wisconsin:						
La Pointe.....	4	294.97	4,397.00			
Oneida.....	15	360.45	6,767.14	24	754.95	15,909.00
Red Cliff.....	1	79.07	1,000.00			
Wittenberg.....				1	65.10	567.00
Total.....	20	734.49	12,164.14	25	820.05	16,476.00
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	29	1,867.05	21,187.33	29	2,536.25	28,945.89
Grand total.....	529	45,526.31	779,526.14	418	45,241.99	773,309.16

SUMMARY OF SALES BY FISCAL YEARS SINCE 1903.

1903.....				(1)	44,493.99	\$757,173.25
1904.....				1,236	122,222.52	2,057,464.50
1905.....				978	90,214.97	1,393,131.52
1906.....				643	64,447.67	981,430.87
1907.....				820	106,359.25	1,248,793.34
1908.....	92	7,990.88	\$159,318.81	768	91,302.57	1,302,508.94
1909 ²	235	34,060.33	442,762.85	753	102,708.00	1,321,258.72
1910 ²	520	82,655.80	1,245,639.96	873	129,359.61	1,956,315.92
1911 ²	494	56,197.98	978,588.27	638	79,665.66	1,503,960.38
1912.....	324	34,391.11	568,880.75	392	43,652.27	889,285.02
1913.....	208	20,778.80	407,315.56	109	10,797.94	285,097.72
1914.....	529	45,526.31	779,526.14	418	45,241.99	773,309.16
Total.....	2,402	281,601.21	4,582,032.34	7,628	930,466.44	14,469,729.34

¹ Unknown.² Includes sales of lands of Five Civilized Tribes.³ Includes sales of lands of Kaw, Osage, and Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 26.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).*

States and superintendenc- cies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1914.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re- ceived.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Num- ber.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.			Num- ber.	Acreage.
Arizona: San Xavier.....	1	40.00	1	12.40				
California:								
Bishop.....	2	240.00						
Greenville.....	1	80.00						
Hoopa Valley.....	15	838.00			1		1	40.00
Round Valley.....	2	15.00	1	10.00				
Total.....	20	1,173.00	1	10.00	1		1	40.00
Idaho:								
Cœur d'Alene.....	37	5,767.82	4	627.65	10		10	1,373.98
Fort Lapwai.....	29	1,619.89	42	1,995.94	16		5	1,019.81
Total.....	66	7,387.71	46	2,623.59	26		15	2,393.79
Kansas:								
Kickapoo.....	37	2,391.71	30	2,652.84	2	1	1	40.00
Potawatomi.....	50	4,007.03	20	1,610.00	41	9	32	2,767.03
Total.....	87	6,398.74	50	4,262.84	43	10	33	2,807.03
Michigan: Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	12	937.28						
Minnesota:								
Fond du Lac.....	17	1,317.50	3	160.00	5	1	4	197.50
Grand Portage.....	7	640.00			4	2	2	240.00
Leech Lake.....	21	1,582.24			8	1	7	480.64
Nett Lake.....	5	425.48	2	160.00	3	1	2	164.88
White Earth.....	3,573	285,840.00	1,520	121,600.00				
Total.....	3,623	289,805.22	1,525	121,920.00	20	5	15	1,083.02
Montana:								
Crow.....	35	7,017.34	207	25,129.48	4		4	724.34
Flathead.....	271	24,785.23	28	2,327.14	122	23	99	8,622.98
Fort Peck.....	6	1,380.00	1	200.00	7	3	4	1,300.00
Total.....	312	33,182.57	236	27,656.62	133	26	107	10,647.32
Nebraska:								
Omaha.....	561	36,318.44	171	23,531.00	54	36	18	1,639.44
Santee.....	234	17,208.54	252	17,110.00	24	9	15	1,398.54
Winnebago.....	155	8,835.89	30	2,158.92	21	10	11	686.37
Total.....	950	62,362.87	453	42,799.92	99	55	44	3,724.35
Nevada: Carson.....	3	360.00						
North Dakota:								
Fort Berthold.....	11	1,222.94	2	164.00	7		7	751.19
Fort Totten.....	32	2,854.69	26	2,231.30	7	1	6	570.30
Standing Rock.....	164	52,598.98	37	7,202.21	11	2	9	2,266.69
Turtle Mountain.....	372	53,451.08	36	5,327.55	304	18	286	42,043.01
Total.....	579	110,127.69	101	14,925.06	329	21	308	45,631.19
Oklahoma:								
Cantonment.....	45	6,385.47	7	1,120.00	25	14	11	1,746.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho	130	16,951.48	11	2,184.59	39	13	26	2,654.52
Kiowa.....	154	19,600.07	19	3,040.00	6		6	680.00
Osage.....	20	10,000.00						
Otoe.....	63	7,760.23	5	740.00	22	5	17	2,105.20
Pawnee.....	44	4,525.17	9	797.93	20		20	1,805.20
Ponca.....	58	3,825.01	24	2,863.36	18	2	16	2,102.20
Sac and Fox.....	92	9,687.81	19	2,567.07	4		4	312.67
Seger.....	30	3,277.27	1	40.00	9	1	8	1,037.27
Seneca.....	537	32,827.64	174	11,453.00	11		11	1,322.64
Shawnee.....	483	39,629.30	19	2,130.00	26	8	18	1,160.74
Total.....	1,656	154,469.45	288	26,935.95	180	43	137	14,926.44

TABLE 26.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855)—Con.*

States and superintend- cies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1914.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re- ceived.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Num- ber.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.			Num- ber.	Acreage.
Oregon:								
Klamath.....	961	62,980.90	5	800.00	10	1	9	1,444.93
Roseburg.....	13	1,987.09	9	1,351.29	6		6	791.68
Siletz.....	18	1,360.06	2	162.72	20	2	18	1,402.78
Umatilla.....	216	12,716.99	39	2,926.89	22	6	16	1,117.37
Warm Springs.....	3	360.00	5	760.00	1		1	120.00
Total.....	1,211	79,405.04	60	6,000.90	59	9	50	4,876.76
South Dakota:								
Cheyenne River.....	68	16,532.38	11	1,760.00	33	3	30	6,574.12
Crow Creek.....	44	6,962.06	8	1,280.00	17	5	12	1,920.86
Lower Brule.....	58	16,371.89	3	570.00	8	2	6	1,510.04
Pine Ridge.....	306	62,347.34	21	4,067.85	131	13	118	23,992.95
Rosebud.....	319	78,405.25	51	8,511.30	116	8	108	19,975.47
Sisseton.....	129	11,397.79	3	409.44	58		58	5,238.24
Yankton.....	230	29,117.40	9	890.00	36	15	21	1,803.12
Total.....	1,175	221,134.11	106	17,488.59	399	46	353	61,014.80
Utah: Uintah.....	3	200.00						
Washington:								
Colville.....	45	3,629.95	1	80.00	11		11	844.40
Cushman.....	4	371.00	3	153.90	7	6	1	80.00
Spokane.....	14	1,356.95			7		7	576.95
Tulalip.....	9	1,417.66	1	163.85	9	1	8	927.45
Yakima.....	112	7,827.43	253	20,248.26	10	5	5	400.00
Total.....	184	14,602.99	258	20,646.01	44	12	32	2,828.80
Wisconsin:								
Hayward.....	2	133.04			2	1	1	80.00
Lac du Flambeau.....	5	428.15						
La Pointe.....	7	560.16	2	159.97	2		2	159.97
Oneida.....	999	39,663.49	164	8,106.00	37		37	1,301.97
Red Cliff.....	1	80.00	1	80.00				
Total.....	1,014	40,864.84	167	8,345.97	41	1	40	1,541.94
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	19	2,290.00	36	2,241.65	8	1	7	890.00
Grand total.....	10,915	1,024,741.51	3,328	295,869.50	1,382	234	1,148	152,405.44

SUMMARY OF PATENTS IN FEE ISSUED UNDER ACT OF MAY 8, 1906.

	Applica- tions ap- proved.	Acreage approved.
1907.....	889	92,132.50
1908.....	1,987	153,991.78
1909.....	1,166	133,331.79
1910.....	955	99,339.10
1911.....	1,011	115,575.37
1912.....	344	45,529.49
1913.....	520	67,477.49
1914.....	1,148	152,405.44
Total.....	8,020	859,782.96

TABLE 27.—Removals of restrictions.

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca) Okla. ¹		Five Civilized Tribes. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
1909.....			1,865	52,761.09
1910.....	215	10,170.25	1,470	88,070.34
1911.....	68	4,104.91	953	84,679.34
1912.....	53	3,218.28	652	45,075.61
1913.....	37	1,930.00	956	60,532.64
1914.....	72	3,889.35	1,106	81,034.72
Total.....	445	23,312.79	7,002	412,153.64

¹ Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 751).² Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312); by departmental approval.

Act of Congress dated May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), removing restrictions from all lands of intermarried whites, freedmen, and Indians of less than half Indian blood, and from all lands, except homesteads, of Indians having half or more than half and less than three-quarters Indian blood, operated to remove restrictions from the lands of 70,000 Indians, who held 8,000,000 acres.

TABLE 28.—Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), to Indians holding fee patents with restrictions as to alienation.

Indians to whom issued.	Number.	Acreage.
Mackinac, Mich.....	1	80.00
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	1	40.00
Seneca, Okla.....	8	1,030.62
Absentee Wyandot, Oreg.....	10	800.00
Tulalip, Wash.....	8	1,600.00
La Pointe, Wis.....	5	400.00
Total.....	33	3,950.62

SUMMARY.

1911.....	42	3,809.58
1912.....	25	1,917.05
1913.....	23	1,600.00
1914.....	33	3,950.62
Total.....	123	11,277.25

TABLE 29.—Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.

Fiscal year.	Kaw. ¹		Osage. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
1906.....	1	400		
1907.....	6	2,400		
1908.....	6	2,400		
1909.....	20	8,000	19	9,310
1910.....			293	143,570
1911.....			84	41,160
1912.....	1	480	22	10,890
1913.....	1	400	23	10,890
1914.....	12	1,904	4	1,960
Total.....	47	15,984	445	217,780

¹ Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 636).² Act June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539).

TABLE 30.—*Lands leased for mining purposes and production of minerals and royalty therefor, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Kind of lease.	1899 to 1913 (both inclusive).					Fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.				
		Total production.	Acreage.	Revenue.			Total production.	Acreage.	Revenue.		
				Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on production.	Bonus.			Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on production.	Bonus.
California, Greenville.....	Miscellaneous.....		80	¹ \$12				80	\$12		
Oklahoma:											
Cantonment.....	do.....		480		¹ \$34						
Kiowa.....	Oil and gas.....							8,638	5,440		
Osage.....	Oil (barrels).....	26,552,818	704,541	3,681	3,328,183	\$38,816	1,441,074	714,673	1,581	\$1,399,725	\$498,183
	Gas.....				25,254					8,313	
Pawnee.....	Oil and gas.....		9,283	7,601				818	6,405		1,454
Ponca.....	Oil (barrels).....	481,652	1,040	4,326	² 50,323		172,439	1,040	1,040	23,498	
	Gas.....		560		300			560		700	
Shawnee.....	Oil.....							1,868	280		77
Sac and Fox.....	Oil (barrels).....		35,188	⁴ 3,614	⁽⁵⁾	11,990		24,474	19,155		2,120
Five Civilized Tribes.....	do.....	144,122,432	⁽⁵⁾	⁽⁵⁾	7,505,106	⁽⁵⁾	12,570,844	744,240	422,351	1,449,252	172,352
	Gas.....		⁽⁵⁾	⁽⁵⁾	182,401		⁽⁵⁾	⁽⁵⁾		40,062	
	Coal (tons).....						211,910	7,737	2,639	16,791	
	Miscellaneous.....			⁽⁵⁾	1,928		8,156	80,078	27,163	408	
	Coal ⁶ (tons).....	33,402,799			2,821,656		2,775,417	101,081	56,000	191,992	
	Asphalt ⁶ (tons).....	49,646			25,713		1,476	4,960	2,500	12	
Total.....			751,172	19,234	13,940,898	50,806		1,690,247	544,566	3,130,753	674,186
Wyoming, Shoshone.....	Oil (barrels).....		2,406	⁷ 3,782			251	1,048	95		
	Coal (tons).....	717						2,002	1,502		
	Miscellaneous.....		7,212	3,219					8,125		
	Oil ⁶ (barrels).....	835	47,394	2,742	30,346		39				
	Coal ⁶ (tons).....	354,514					391	16,320			
Total.....			57,012	9,743	30,346			19,370	9,722		
Grand total.....			808,184	28,977	13,971,244	50,806		1,709,617	554,288	3,130,753	674,186

¹ For 1913.² $\frac{1}{2}$ of actual production; from 1901 to 1913.³ From 1911 to 1913.⁴ From 1912 to 1913.⁵ Not reported.⁶ Unallotted; all other allotted.⁷ From 1907 to 1913.

TABLE 31.—Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Arizona:		
Colorado River.....	2 frame cottages.....	\$1,920.00
Mogui.....	Stone hospital.....	13,600.00
Do.....	Stone domestic science building.....	2,200.00
Mogui, Polacca School.....	Stone schoolhouse.....	1,800.00
Navajo.....	Frame mess hall.....	9,200.00
Phoenix.....	Brick office building.....	6,377.00
Do.....	Steel tank and tower.....	4,650.00
Phoenix, East Farm Sanatorium...	Steel tower.....	2,150.00
California:		
Campo.....	Frame warehouse.....	479.00
Fort Bidwell.....	Water, sewer, and lighting systems.....	12,300.00
Likely day school.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	4,875.00
Fort Yuma.....	Frame farmhouse and barn.....	791.25
Greenville.....	Concrete septic tank.....	1,995.00
Do.....	Frame workshop.....	1,850.00
Round Valley.....	Frame employees' quarters.....	7,143.00
Tule River, Auberry day school...	Frame schoolhouse.....	1,200.00
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	Tank and towers.....	3,030.00
Idaho:		
Coeur d'Alene.....	New agency plant.....	31,251.10
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	Remodeling dormitory.....	8,510.00
Do.....	Plumbing and heating installation in present buildings.....	3,205.97
Iowa:		
Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....	2 frame cottages.....	5,350.00
Do.....	Screened porches.....	5,000.00
Do.....	Remodeling dairy barn.....	2,868.00
Do.....	Septic tank.....	980.00
Minnesota:		
Cass Lake.....	Frame barn and 2 cottages.....	3,363.00
Nett Lake.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	3,145.00
Red Lake School.....	1 frame cottage.....	1,500.00
Red Lake Agency.....	2 frame cottages.....	3,000.00
White Earth.....	Brick dormitory and dining hall and extension of gas lighting system.....	42,600.00
Do.....	Frame cottage.....	1,558.00
Montana:		
Blackfeet.....	Brick schoolhouse.....	16,254.65
Crow.....	Steel highway bridge over Little Big Horn River, Crow Reservation.....	5,000.00
Crow, San Xavier.....	Frame quarters.....	2,600.00
Fort Peck.....	Brick hospital.....	9,864.00
Tongue River.....	Frame employees' quarters.....	4,000.00
Nebraska:		
Genoa.....	Brick dormitories.....	48,000.00
Do.....	Frame employees' mess building.....	1,200.00
Nevada: Fallon.....	Frame cottage.....	1,838.00
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque School.....	Brick bake oven.....	637.00
Albuquerque Pueblos, Pagate day school.....	Adobe schoolhouse and quarters.....	12,300.00
Pueblo Bonito.....	Brick schoolhouse.....	10,150.00
San Juan.....	1 frame cottage.....	1,200.00
Santa Fe, Santo Domingo day school.....	Adobe schoolhouse and quarters.....	12,000.00
Zuni.....	Stone hospital.....	5,903.00
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	Frame quarters.....	6,000.00
North Dakota:		
Fort Totten.....	Frame hospital.....	3,500.00
Standing Rock.....	Concrete reservoir.....	2,600.00
Wahpeton.....	Brick hospital.....	17,960.00
Oklahoma:		
Cantonment.....	Water system.....	2,000.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Brick dining hall.....	8,842.66
Chillico.....	Frame and concrete dairy barn.....	6,500.00
Five Civilized Tribes—		
Nuyaka boarding school.....	Frame school building.....	3,954.00
Old Goodland School.....	Addition to main building.....	2,050.00
Do.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	3,664.00
Tuskahoma Female Academy.....	do.....	3,769.00
Kiowa—		
Riverside School.....	Brick dormitory.....	17,304.22
Do.....	Electric lighting installation.....	2,147.00
Pawnee.....	Stone schoolhouse.....	8,980.00
Do.....	Remodeling office building.....	885.00
Seger.....	Steam heating girls' and boys' dormitories.....	3,000.00
Oregon:		
Salem.....	Brick industrial building.....	4,645.00
Do.....	Concrete silo.....	1,244.00
Do.....	Steam line.....	557.00
Warm Springs.....	Steel bridge over Deschutes River, Warm Springs Reservation.....	12,450.00

TABLE 31.—*Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Contd.*

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
South Dakota:		
Canton Insane Asylum.....	Tank and tower.....	\$2,713.00
Crow Creek.....	Central heating and lighting plants and 2 frame cottages.....	21,000.00
Flandreau.....	Brick gymnasium building.....	8,000.00
Lower Brule.....	Central heating plant.....	6,370.00
Pierre.....	Screened porches.....	3,961.00
Do.....	Remodeling main building.....	2,294.00
Pine Ridge.....	Brick hospital and additions to laundry, mess hall, and 2 dormitories.....	25,200.00
Do.....	Office, quarters, and commissary at new substation.....	3,000.00
Yankton.....	Frame dormitory.....	8,997.00
Do.....	Concrete laundry.....	1,937.00
Washington:		
Cushman.....	Superintendent's quarters.....	4,300.00
Do.....	1 frame 4-flat building.....	4,500.00
Colville.....	New agency plant.....	43,019.00
Tulalip.....	Addition to frame schoolhouse.....	9,273.00
Do.....	Extension to water system.....	7,200.00
Wisconsin: Hayward.....	Addition to boys' dormitory.....	17,865.00
Wyoming:		
Shoshone.....	Frame quarters.....	6,000.00
Do.....	Stone office (agency).....	8,000.00
Do.....	Saw and grist mill.....	14,000.00
Do.....	Frame barn.....	3,950.00
Total.....		632,468.85

TABLE 32.—*Buildings, etc., under construction during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Arizona:		
Fort Apache.....	Frame dormitory.....	\$18,000.00
Navajo:		
Chin Lee School.....	Additions to stone dormitory.....	18,186.00
Luki Chuki day school.....	Stone schoolhouse and quarters.....	19,712.00
Tohatchi School.....	Frame hospital.....	12,431.28
Navajo Agency.....	Frame sanatorium.....	12,150.00
San Carlos.....	2 steel highway bridges over Gila and San Carlos Rivers, White Mountain Reservation.....	53,600.00
Western Navajo:		
Do.....	Additions to stone dormitory.....	21,500.00
Western Navajo, Marsh Pass day.....	Frame barn.....	4,999.36
California: Bishop, Pine Creek day.....	Frame day school buildings.....	5,937.25
Idaho: Coeur d'Alene, Kalispel, and Kootenai day schools.....	Combination frame schoolhouse and quarters.....	4,707.28
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.....	Combination frame school houses, and quarters, wells, and outhouses.....	7,600.00
Montana: Flathead.....	Central vacuum heating system.....	7,232.72
Nebraska:	New agency plant.....	17,415.95
Genoa.....	Superintendent's cottage (brick).....	5,469.65
Do.....	Cement septic tank.....	655.00
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque pueblos (Laguna Sanatorium).....	Frame sanatorium.....	12,990.00
Pueblo Bonito.....	3 brick cottage-dormitories.....	29,740.00
San Juan.....	Steel highway bridge over San Juan River, Navajo Reservation.....	14,725.00
Santa Fe.....	Addition to brick dormitory.....	16,228.00
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	Frame employees' quarters.....	3,995.00
Oklahoma: Kiowa, Fort Sill.....	Brick hospital.....	37,280.00
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	Wiring buildings.....	1,500.60
South Dakota:		
Canton Insane Asylum.....	Brick hospital.....	31,149.00
Pierre.....	Brick employees' quarters.....	12,742.00
Pine Ridge.....	Frame employees' quarters.....	3,650.00
Rosebud.....	Brick schoolhouse.....	22,595.00
Wisconsin:		
Keshena.....	Brick dormitory, schoolhouse, and lavatory buildings.....	44,846.00
Tomah.....	Central steam heating plant.....	10,000.00
Total.....		421,037.09

¹ Cost to June 30, 1914.

TABLE 33.—Number and value of live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and reservations.	Stock on reservation.						Value.		Purchased, current year.						Value of stock.		
	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep, goats, and burros.	Other stock (swine, poultry, etc.).	All stock.	Number horses and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Value, miscellaneous.	Total value.	Sold.	Slaughtered.
				Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.											
Arizona:																	
Campe Verde.....	50	30	5	350	200	10	40	\$25	\$1,300							\$110	
Colorado River.....	306	300	21	350	200	10	40	1,540	34,390							3,403	\$1,423
Fort Apache.....	3,530	2,500	1,000	3,836	1,036	303	1,000	16,110	418,860	14	31		56	\$1,000	\$5,000	54,668	10,500
Fort Mojave.....	84	84	11	105	25		27	460	14,630			37	1		1,525	560	
Havasupai.....	365	300	10	85	30	5	37	60	11,715		1				200	400	600
Kaibab.....	50			350	(1)	(1)			11,500		1					1,626	450
Leupp.....	2,750	2,500	(2)	2,000	600	30	150,150		501,500				10	819	1,469	2,000	28,500
Moqui.....	4,150	2,000	155	2,000	3,900	100	128,675	1,000	437,125	3				788	1,238	17,700	101,075
Navajo.....	22,000	(3)	(2)	15,000	(1)	600	800,000		2,110,000	2	4			2,188	3,558	(3)	(3)
Pima.....	3,500	2,500	1,005	5,700	2,900		600		347,212	21	1				2,661	19,100	5,850
Salt River.....	872	800	55	350	217	18	6	4,589	52,756		1				275	5,350	775
San Carlos.....	3,267	600	1	1,642	665	18	140	328	52,640	18	40	200	80		56,155	5,832	2,886
San Xavier.....	2,820	2,900	75	6,500	3,000	160	1,700	1,505	341,115				14		1,050	48,675	10,350
Truxton Canon.....	65	(4)		20	(1)	(1)			2,550	2		510	20		23,760		
Western Navajo.....	5,200	5,000	500	1,500	1,000	100	151,500	175	406,175					1,245	1,245	10,188	38,013
Total.....	49,009	19,514	2,838	39,438	13,573	1,344	1,233,275	26,392	4,743,468	60	79	747	181	6,040	108,261	169,612	200,422
California:																	
Bishop.....	225	125		200	50	6	1,340	1,386	34,586	2					350	(2)	(2)
Campo.....	41	50	7	68	20	5	22	1,165	8,210								
Digger.....	2	1		1				6	216	2						42	
Fort Bidwell.....	300	130	9	40	40	3	65	810	19,650			1	1	300	440	6,480	515
Fort Yuma.....	90	165	85	45		2		198	8,833	28		6	1	46	4,621	545	
Hoop Valley.....	170	45		300	500	3		4,800	55,375		1				4,290	7,000	1,420
Malki.....	199	288	2	272	45	2	2	3,017	49,952	6	1	24		100	1,650	11,350	
Pala.....	375	379		580	40	10	42	4,396	66,066							7,730	400
Round Valley.....	167	169	1	1,304	63	5		8,110	73,540	6			1		1,005	6,933	2,357
Soboba.....	288	329	2	661	242	10	17	7,832	72,175	1		21		15	1,015	5,300	2,018
Tule River.....	310	250	9	450	40	6	200	860	54,660	1					125	14,335	745
Total.....	2,167	1,931	115	3,921	1,040	52	1,688	32,580	443,263	46	2	52	3	461	13,496	59,715	7,455

¹ Included with cows and heifers.

² Stallions included with horses.

³ Unknown.

⁴ Mares included with horses.

TABLE 33.—Number and value of live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and reservations.	Stock on reservation.						Value.		Purchased, current year.						Value of stock.		
	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep, goats, and burros.	Other stock (swine, poultry, etc.).	All stock.	Number horses and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Value, miscellaneous.	Total value.	Sold.	Slaughtered.
				Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.											
Colorado:																	
Navajo Springs.....	800	4	22	600	50	40	1,865	\$20	\$49,005	14	20	7	26	.....	\$9,905	\$3,765	\$350
Southern Ute.....	200	180	9	60	.....	4	1,600	250	43,890	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650	(¹)	(¹)
Total.....	1,000	184	31	660	50	44	3,465	270	92,895	23	20	7	26	.....	11,555	3,765	350
Idaho:																	
Coeur d'Alene.....	985	(²)	9	902	111	16	158	10,540	85,881	42	.....	4	.....	\$480	5,845	10,520	5,635
Fort Hall.....	1,677	1,863	62	3,918	1,004	148	34	3,231	341,573	.....	1	.....	.....	20	370	48,166	10,735
Fort Lapwai.....	4,000	.....	125	890	200	.....	.....	4,760	219,360	42	.....	20	7	200	10,000	.....	.....
Total.....	6,662	1,863	196	5,680	1,315	164	192	18,531	646,814	84	1	24	7	700	16,215	58,686	16,370
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	90	.....	120	.....	1	1	10	270	8,070	6	.....	10	1	260	3,050	195	275
Kansas:																	
Kickapoo.....	456	173	6	315	220	4	.....	19,394	115,659	17	.....	.....	.....	120	2,780	1,726	890
Potawatomi.....	265	150	4	300	450	8	.....	9,675	70,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,725	3,375	.....
Total.....	721	323	10	615	670	12	.....	29,069	186,249	17	.....	.....	.....	120	2,780	18,451	4,265
Michigan:																	
Bay Mills.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	25	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	45	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	2,005	17,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	47	1	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	2,030	18,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota:																	
Fond du Lac.....	38	42	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	400	18,900	62	.....	.....	.....	50	12,400	.....	.....
Grand Portage.....	.....	.....	.....	(²)	(²)	.....	.....	31	181	1	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
Leech Lake.....	201	60	28	130	10	6	10	692	25,628	12	.....	5	.....	360	2,960	11	.....
Nett Lake.....	10	25	1	10	3	.....	.....	718	6,578	4	.....	.....	.....	950	.....	.....	.....
Red Lake.....	220	175	4	110	66	28	.....	2,450	52,755	20	2	54	1	629	10,036	215	215
White Earth.....	806	800	16	1,000	200	100	.....	7,230	134,780	1	.....	1	.....	1,575	1,800	.....	.....
Total.....	1,275	1,102	49	1,300	279	134	10	11,521	238,822	100	2	60	1	2,614	28,346	226	215
Montana:																	
Blackfeet.....	3,600	5,400	144	6,900	4,600	300	4,183	11,200	1,387,720	.....	44	* 673	102	30	83,336	229,381	30,000
Crow.....	3,059	2,200	227	10,585	885	24	4	1,068	671,681	87	20	* 9,038	251	.....	429,307	.....	.....
Flathead.....	6,500	(¹)	(¹)	* 27,000	.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	995,000	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,350	(¹)	(¹)
Fort Belknap.....	2,000	1,150	15	(¹)	1,050	.....	.....	2,120	149,870	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	760	6,030	270
Fort Peck.....	1,302	2,200	35	2,100	350	33	1,000	3,250	327,350	2	.....	150	5	.....	7,800	40,319	1,105
Tongue River.....	3,000	3,000	100	2,050	2,000	50	.....	* 12,000	420,750	75	4	1,046	36	.....	58,797	43,824	.....
Total.....	19,461	13,950	521	48,635	8,885	407	5,187	29,638	3,952,371	191	68	10,907	394	30	583,340	319,554	31,375
Nebraska:																	
Omaha.....	990	600	3	200	.....	20	42	21,475	183,095	65	.....	5	.....	500	10,810	.....	.....
Santee.....	316	150	5	65	45	7	.....	1,753	42,663	74	.....	29	2	5,254	14,584	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	972	(¹)	1	136	10	2	3	.....	* 124,936	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....
Total.....	2,278	750	9	401	55	29	45	23,228	350,694	143	.....	34	2	5,754	25,994	.....	.....
Nevada:																	
Fallon.....	74	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	4,465	9	1	.....	.....	.....	1,380	255	.....
Fort McDermitt.....	275	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	150	7,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
Moapa River.....	41	20	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,840	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	.....
Nevada.....	150	161	3	100	4	1	.....	449	12,469	.....	12	.....	.....	* 805	2,280	388	480
Walker River.....	231	150	2	275	125	4	1	1,026	22,451	1	.....	.....	.....	75	165	626	.....
Western Shoshone.....	1,436	.....	28	* 3,693	290	.....	2	43,160	199,635	2	4	.....	12	.....	3,650	1,718	3,080
Reno, special agent	2,000	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	4,300	24,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	600	.....
Total.....	4,207	391	33	4,091	415	8	4	49,450	274,380	16	17	.....	12	880	7,815	6,287	4,350
New Mexico:																	
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	1,893	1,281	178	4,738	1,228	171	65,046	4,904	342,780	5	.....	3	17	.....	2,680	27,371	17,921
Jicarilla.....	500	1,200	130	150	60	12	6,600	18	54,293	.....	1	1	1	535	930	5,558	2,613
Mescalero.....	364	837	22	200	15	4	14,250	.....	71,625	81	14	.....	.....	.....	13,880	2,500	450
Pueblo Bonito.....	5,200	5,000	151	3,000	7,500	50	147,076	.....	608,510	.....	3	.....	.....	938	1,688	.....	.....
San Juan.....	60,800	62,000	5,040	3,500	2,000	300	439,000	25	2,085,525	3	7	19	5	1,045	6,928	27,450	115,250
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	1,530	1,000	75	1,500	800	100	2,600	2,800	141,250	5	.....	1	.....	25	785	.....	.....
Zuni.....	225	225	38	600	75	20	58,400	1,040	144,540	3	.....	.....	.....	907	1,382	38,240	28,700
Total.....	70,512	71,543	5,634	13,688	11,678	657	732,972	8,787	3,448,523	97	25	23	24	3,450	28,273	101,119	164,934
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	90	25	.....	500	300	10	260	12,225	40,045	4	.....	1	3	463	1,296	5,395	3,000
North Dakota:																	
Fort Berthold.....	3,152	(¹)	10	2,473	574	65	2	180	443,410	6	3	.....	.....	100	2,150	30,093	2,848
Fort Totten.....	1,000	800	10	200	.....	.....	.....	7,500	200,500	57	.....	15	2	232	8,620	14,000	14,287
Standing Rock.....	8,426	8,800	.....	6,608	(²)	250	7	7,597	951,252	98	2	128	.....	.....	18,941	22,495	.....
Turtle Mountain.....	700	300	10	500	350	24	375	4,725	133,345	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	(¹)	(¹)
Total.....	13,278	9,960	30	9,781	924	339	384	20,002	1,728,507	162	5	143	2	332	29,911	66,588	17,135

¹ Unknown.
² Mares included with horses.

* Includes steers.
 * Included with steers.

* Includes calves,
 * 1913 report.

* Mares included with horses and mules.
 * Steers included with cows and heifers.

TABLE 33.—Number and value of live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and reservations.	Stock on reservation.							Value.		Purchased, current year.						Value of stock.	
	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep, goats, and burros.	Other stock (swine, poultry, etc.).	All stock.	Number horses and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Value, miscellaneous.	Total value.	Sold.	Slaughtered.
				Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.											
Oklahoma:																	
Cantonment.....	510	155	10	55	6		12	\$755	\$45,695	28				\$43	\$3,749		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	897	231	3	212		10		2,426	85,371	72		20		36	11,196		
Kiowa.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	300,000	112		60		340	21,950		
Osage.....	2,500	3,000	25	8,000	12,500	300		55,350	1,381,850							\$23,000	
Otoe.....	220	150		30				785	39,565	15		5	1		3,320	150	\$800
Pawnee.....	301	128	2	134	32	7		3,875	45,030	15		3		335	2,140	5,200	1,760
Ponca.....	389	15		37				1,976	37,670	81					11,850	760	239
Red Moon.....	244	4		16		1	2	11,850	20,550	10	1	13		16	2,851	80	
Sac and Fox.....	317	35	1	94		1	1	3,036	51,278	15		11		648	3,038	800	1,387
Seger.....	494	128	28	241		12		2,367	72,849	26		5		55	4,015	(1)	(1)
Seneca.....	910		4	1,675	395	23		29,993	161,595						224	49,245	(1)
Shawnee.....	546	213	1	654	80	8	4	12,324	85,428	17				192	3,982	(1)	(1)
Total.....	7,328	4,059	74	10,548	13,013	362	27	124,737	2,326,881	391	1	120	2	1,665	68,315	79,235	4,186
Oregon:																	
Klamath.....	1,230	1,500	37	4,125	900	140		3,860	368,710	4	10				5,220	111,100	22,540
Roseburg.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$25,000						(1)	(1)	(1)
Siletz.....	110			158		3	752	1,900	17,440							(1)	(1)
Umatilla.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$32,000	3					365	(1)	(1)
Warm Springs.....	1,504	(1)	150	1,400	(1)			553	74,353		1		1		250	13,621	\$5,200
Total.....	2,844	1,500	187	5,683	900	143	752	6,313	517,503	7	11		1		5,835	124,721	27,740
South Dakota:																	
Cheyenne River.....	9,018	(5)	210	5,353	1,200	155	1,500	4,669	687,654	46		774	80	230	51,773	30,000	35,000
Crow Creek.....	1,073	1,327	45	1,120	520	8		4,090	287,210	100	8		70	1,330	19,821	45,231	2,325
Flandreau.....	32	20		12				550	6,350	2				20	320		
Lower Brule.....	350	650	6	695	200			7,495	135,620	35		2			3,150	12,940	2,065
Pine Ridge.....	5,424	6,044	172	12,365	4,674	448		4,038	1,457,102	\$186	25	\$1,636		\$105,050	369,801	25,486	
Rosebud.....	6,700	3,800	100	7,300	1,400	25		16,381	\$810,500	1,216	19	2,264	90		332,075		
Sisseton.....	993	595	7	492	91	21		9,411	222,401	98		43	1	1,214	18,879	134	
Yankton.....	570	580	27	290	110	17		8,585	130,850	78	2	24		985	13,985		
Total.....	24,160	13,016	567	27,027	8,195	674	1,500	55,219	3,737,687	1,761	54	4,743	241	3,779	545,053	458,106	64,876
Utah:																	
Shivwits.....	61		7	20	6	3		35	2,320	1					150	152	
Uintah and Ouray	1,948	388	71	1,863	512	38	2,982	232	163,232	38		56	11	3,690	13,567	5,929	2,611
Salt Lake, special agent.....	200			15	4	2		150	2,870	4	1	2		20	760		
Total.....	2,209	388	78	1,898	522	43	2,982	417	168,422	43	1	58	11	4,710	14,477	6,081	2,611
Washington:																	
Colville.....	3,934	1,975	69	4,177	1,820	119	110	18,936	599,273	38	12	18		191	10,920	100,060	15,520
Cushman.....	179	197	2	314	17	11	43	3,275	34,265						1,580		
Neah Bay.....	110	36	8	153	3	2		361	10,461				1		100	480	160
Spokane.....	600	80	50	250	40	10		1,445	22,795						1,610	1,390	
Tulalip.....	181	139		356	38	14	1,556	2,979	69,395	8		4			1,605	10,406	3,011
Yakima.....	1,400		26	1,100	200	30	5,000	200	48,600	74	1	23	1	118	13,098		
Total.....	6,404	2,427	155	6,350	2,118	186	6,709	27,196	784,789	120	13	45	3	309	25,723	114,136	20,081
Wisconsin:																	
Carter.....	70	60	6					150	7,010								
Hayward.....	50	60	3	110	4	10		500	10,590	16		7			2,555	914	340
Keshena.....	113	113	16	154	43	11	16	2,835	35,442	32					7,645	6,340	1,768
Lac du Flambeau.....	60	60		8				175	12,575	2		5			900		
La Pointe.....	108	132	1	252	10	6		2,078	86,753	38		50	3	120	13,335	493	
Oneida.....	800			1,000				5,700	135,700	4		12		20	1,075		
Red Cliff.....	10	12	1	14		1		350	6,227	3					525	14	176
Total.....	1,211	437	27	1,538	57	28	16	11,788	294,297	95		74	3	140	26,035	7,761	2,284
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	659	1,629	185	4,550	592	80	2,000	619	344,100	85		51	101	567	22,749	(1)	(1)
Grand total.....	215,612	144,993	10,859	186,985	64,582	4,717	9,191,478	490,282	24,345,950	11,345	299	17,099	1,018	32,274	1,568,509	1,599,633	571,924

COMPARISON.

Total, 1913.....	438,908	233,586	25,254	160,127	63,392	4,695	1,790,991	(1)	22,777,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,783,950	535,774
Total, 1912.....	531,123	(12)	(12)	265,114	(1)	(12)	1,789,287	(1)	22,238,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,571,795	490,808
Total, 1911.....	530,000	(12)	(12)	269,321	(18)	(18)	1,219,157	(1)	17,971,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1900.....	353,387	(12)	(12)	257,610	(1)	(1)	575,710	(1)	8,187,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1890.....	443,244	(12)	(12)	170,419	(18)	(18)	964,759	(1)	6,384,441	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 Unknown.

2 Includes ponies.

3 Estimated.

4 Steers included with cows and heifers.

5 Mares included with horses and mules.

6 Calves included with cows and heifers.

7 Including tribal cattle.

8 Includes 6,776 pony stallions and 100 jacks.

9 Includes 10,550 burros.

10 Includes tribal stock valued at \$756,273.

11 Includes 675 mules.

12 Included with horses and mules.

13 Included with cows and heifers.

TABLE 34.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1914.

States and superintendencies.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Arizona:								
Camp Verde.....		\$5					\$3,870	\$3,875
Colorado River.....	\$5,420	300	\$231	\$36,657	\$5,617	\$3	84,896	133,124
Fort Apache.....	30,303	4,500			13,581	16,800	93,212	158,396
Fort Mojave.....	1,806	6,715			2,570		95,007	106,098
Havasupai.....		765		12	2,033		17,637	10,447
Kaibab.....	330	102			2,085		3,720	6,237
Leupp.....	14,457	6,565		2,005	3,718		52,688	79,433
Moqui.....	14,810	24,540			2,738		98,608	140,696
Navajo.....	53,535	20,550			8,900	3,204	259,324	345,513
Phoenix.....		¹ 30,725					430,304	461,029
Pima.....	6,909	6,835		835	33,069		111,156	158,804
Rice Station.....		4,650					83,100	87,750
Salt River.....	5,715	225			7,743		24,063	37,746
San Carlos.....	156,205	8,210			13,337	13,275	25,606	216,633
San Xavier.....	2,435	850			4,005		10,060	17,385
Truxton Canon.....		6,600		500	7,000	23,060	108,100	145,260
Western Navajo.....	4,570	6,950			36,195		105,236	152,951
Total.....	296,495	129,087	231	40,044	142,591	56,342	1,596,587	2,261,377
California:								
Bishop.....							27,503	27,503
Campo.....	2,385	170			90		7,149	9,794
Digger.....	4,968							4,968
Fort Bidwell.....		4,325	150				109,255	113,730
Fort Yuma.....							75,049	75,049
Greenville.....		3,955			755		37,804	42,514
Hoopa Valley.....	7,949	1,940			9,400	4,100	35,850	59,239
Maki.....	9,875			8,725	7,260		1,478	27,338
Pala.....	4,895	1,025			6,593		17,060	29,573
Round Valley.....	3,155	800		65		3,910	74,436	82,366
Sherman Institute.....		¹ 24,115			¹ 54,008		285,424	363,547
Soboba.....	6,462	1,295		9,000	1,223		33,305	51,285
Tule River.....						453	13,328	13,781
Total.....	39,689	37,625	150	17,790	79,329	8,463	717,641	900,687
Colorado:								
Navajo Springs.....	5,325	1,150			1,950		325	8,750
Southern Ute.....	23,619	350		1,900			47,870	73,739
Total.....	28,944	1,500		1,900	1,950		48,195	82,489
Idaho:								
Coeur d'Alene.....	45,030	1,385				455	250	47,120
Fort Hall.....	27,563	12,470		14,957	16,571		151,059	222,620
Fort Lapwai.....		634				1,040	28,329	30,003
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....		36,190			59,985		29,560	125,735
Total.....	72,593	50,679		14,957	76,556	1,495	209,198	425,478
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....								
							6,383	6,798
Kansas:								
Haskell Institute.....		¹ 22,638					418,560	441,198
Kickapoo.....		275			51,227		18,881	70,383
Potawatomi.....	9,020						5,719	14,739
Total.....	9,020	22,913			51,227		443,160	526,320
Michigan:								
Bay Mills.....							2,400	2,400
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	275						1,800	2,075
Mount Pleasant.....		¹ 11,600			¹ 31,546		158,856	202,002
Total.....	275	11,600			31,546		163,056	206,477
Minnesota:								
Cass Lake.....							18,011	18,011
Fond du Lac.....	7,495	500					4,160	12,155
Grand Portage.....	7,920	250						8,170
Leech Lake.....	30,958	1,636			6,363	1,410	52,798	93,165
Nett Lake.....	14,750						15,369	30,119
Pipestone.....		5,925					136,350	142,275
Red Lake.....	19,318	740			8,712	4,205	84,836	117,811
Vermilion Lake.....		350					55,310	55,660
White Earth.....	41,056	26,755			9,164		141,782	218,757
Total.....	121,497	36,156			25,239	5,615	508,616	696,123

¹ 1913 report.

TABLE 34.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1914—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Montana:								
Blackfeet.....	\$33,867	\$3,236			\$4,095		\$98,529	\$139,727
Crow.....	108,626	11,630		\$69,588	33,025	\$990	92,411	316,270
Flathead.....	23,719	1,075		141,946	700	11,850	11,170	190,460
Fort Belknap.....	30,360	1,050		4,580	40,092		54,047	130,129
Fort Peck.....	61,510	6,341	\$1,432		13,953		68,426	151,662
Tongue River.....	35,385	2,295		1,400	9,200	3,290	78,295	129,865
Total.....	293,467	25,627	1,432	217,514	101,065	16,130	402,878	1,058,113
Nebraska:								
Genoa.....		5,570					306,241	311,811
Omaha.....							22,815	22,815
Santee.....	31,320	435					230	31,985
Winnebago.....	64,825						12,365	77,190
Total.....	96,145	6,005					341,651	443,801
Nevada:								
Carson.....							106,946	106,946
Fallon.....							14,200	14,200
Fort McDermitt.....	2,190	770		190	3,021		8,180	14,351
Moapa River.....		75		188			3,865	4,128
Nevada.....	9,850						67,598	77,448
Walker River.....		334		845			8,260	9,439
Western Shoshone.....	7,910	3,785		700	16,370		47,077	75,842
Reno, special agent.....	900							900
Total.....	20,850	4,964		1,923	19,391		256,126	303,254
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque.....	10,100	8,725			31,203		184,830	234,858
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	1,078	8,007			9,020		37,666	55,771
Jicarilla.....	18,030	5,647		190	7,173	5,005	86,435	122,480
Mescalero.....	16,140	2,835			14,315	7,700	86,335	127,325
Pueblo Bonito.....	17,525	1,431					50,354	69,310
San Juan.....	22,376	11,351			30,452	1,800	158,648	224,627
Santa Fe.....	6,975	2,250					231,456	240,681
Zuni.....		7,703		16,745	30,890	350	91,856	147,544
Total.....	92,224	47,949		16,935	123,053	14,855	927,580	1,222,596
New York Agency.....	150	300						450
North Carolina: Cherokee.....		350					100,433	100,783
North Dakota:								
Bismarck.....		225					88,775	89,000
Fort Berthold.....	19,146	1,455	342		22,749		8,640	52,332
Fort Totten.....	1,810	5,910			16,169		184,620	198,509
Standing Rock.....	84,431	7,605	1,410		35,024		184,674	313,144
Turtle Mountain.....	27,210	4,005			1,895		27,159	60,269
Wahpeton.....	6,180	18,330			30,198		149,750	204,458
Total.....	138,777	37,530	1,752		96,035		643,618	917,712
Oklahoma:								
Cantonment.....	1,325	400	100		62,325		123,070	87,220
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	23,324	3,272			90,401		249,636	366,633
Chilocco.....							657,707	657,707
Kiowa.....	38,091	4,085			42,668		354,381	439,225
Osage.....	33,745	1,275			7,457		141,030	183,507
Otoe.....	6,880	550			6,415		56,043	69,888
Pawnee.....	22,082	325					105,893	128,300
Ponca.....	18,320	300					76,289	94,909
Red Moon.....	960	64					68,545	69,569
Sac and Fox.....	13,462	953					41,013	55,428
Seger.....	970	2,235			7,400		85,060	95,665
Seneca.....							28,562	28,562
Shawnee.....	6,935	150					94,485	101,570
Total.....	166,094	13,609	100		216,666		1,981,714	2,378,183

¹ Overestimated last year.

² Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 34.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1914—Contd.*

States and superintendencies.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Five Civilized Tribes—								
Union Agency.	\$12,916							\$12,916
Cherokee Nation—Cherokee Orphan School.		\$373					\$28,217	28,590
Chickasaw Nation—								
Bloomfield Seminary	1,000	1,875			\$6,688			19,563
Collins Institute.		150					15,700	15,850
Choctaw Nation—								
Armstrong Male Academy							51,211	51,211
Jones Male Academy		50					29,853	29,903
Tuskahoma Academy							27,220	27,220
Wheeler Academy							27,611	27,611
Creek Nation—								
Euchee Boarding School.		280			10,135		37,777	48,192
Eufaula Boarding School.		110			3,535		27,177	30,822
Nuyaka Boarding School.		100					25,115	25,215
Tulahassee Boarding School.							10,589	10,589
Seminole Nation—Mekuskey Academy.							55,052	55,052
Total, Five Civilized Tribes.	13,916	2,938			20,358		335,522	372,734
Total, Oklahoma.	180,010	16,547	\$100		237,024		2,317,236	2,750,917
Oregon:								
Klamath.	4,470	2,825		\$14,327	19,677	\$19,235	78,704	139,238
Roseburg.	1,900		30			50		1,980
Salem.	3,200	23,850			91,575		231,665	350,290
Siletz.	11,811	235					33,775	45,821
Umatilla.						785	114,486	115,271
Warm Springs.	2,550	2,455			2,950	5,640	63,857	77,452
Total.	23,931	29,365	30	14,327	114,202	25,710	522,487	730,052
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.		25,920			101,400		416,588	543,908
South Dakota:								
Canton Asylum.		106,634						106,634
Cheyenne River.	165,067	4,915	5,525	1,200	43,042	11,385	110,547	341,681
Crow Creek.	31,987	2,530	225		8,556		76,085	119,383
Flandreau.	767						247,970	248,737
Lower Brule.	44,712	5,615		500			29,950	80,777
Pierre.	4,450	215		25,800	44,765		134,370	209,600
Pine Ridge.	414,835	12,975	2,005		1,875	50	242,270	674,010
Rapid City.	4,500	5,500			57,572		186,278	253,850
Rosebud.	420,644	7,110					182,790	610,544
Sisseton.	19,425	1,610					60,514	81,549
Springfield.							33,464	33,464
Yankton.	40,825	2,340					53,027	96,092
Total.	1,147,212	149,344	7,755	27,500	155,810	11,435	1,357,265	2,856,321

¹ Decrease due to fire.² Includes timber reserve; 1913 report.³ Overestimated last year.⁴ 1913 report.

TABLE 34.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1914—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Utah:								
Shivwits.....	\$305	\$310					\$7,800	\$8,415
Uintah and Ouray.	136,945	2,730		\$29,451	\$8,550	\$4,500	42,470	224,646
Salt Lake, special agent.....							5,531	5,531
Total.....	137,250	3,040		29,451	8,550	4,500	55,801	238,592
Washington:								
Colville.....	69,107	5,425	\$4,630		23,532	34,388	689,775	826,857
Cushman.....	14,783	11,575				343	463,059	489,760
Neah Bay.....	3,240	210			1,335		5,475	10,260
Spokane.....	3,951	1,035				5,400	15,615	26,001
Tulalip.....	29,258	6,950					175,838	212,046
Yakima.....	30,300	4,325	2,185	19,038	6,824	5,237	63,833	131,742
Total.....	150,639	29,520	6,815	19,038	31,691	45,368	1,413,595	1,696,666
Wisconsin:								
Carter.....	1,850							1,850
Hayward.....	1,861	5,150			19,205	28	91,993	118,237
Keshena.....	39,200	7,185				744,199	46,061	836,645
Lac du Flambeau.....		1,300					81,303	82,603
La Pointe.....	7,182	100			373	60	100	7,817
Oneida.....		1,450					65,684	67,134
Red Cliff.....	590	190			960	1,060	562	3,362
Tomah.....		4,677					148,076	152,753
Wittenberg.....							59,190	59,190
Total.....	50,683	20,052			20,540	745,347	492,969	1,329,591
Wyoming: Shoshone...	134,606	7,285		27,516	4,725	27,280	168,681	370,093
State totals.....	3,034,457	693,358	18,265	428,895	1,421,339	962,540	13,109,744	19,668,598
Miscellaneous:								
Warehouses.....	2,884							2,884
Liquor suppression.	650							650
Allotting service.....			8,984					8,984
Irrigation service.....				11,207,004				11,207,004
Indian Office.....	39,000							39,000
Grand total.....	3,076,991	693,358	27,249	11,635,899	1,421,339	962,540	13,109,744	30,927,120

TABLE 35.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1914.

States and superintendencies.	Individual.							Tribal.				Total individual and tribal property.
	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, tools, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Balance of funds in Treasury.	Total.	
Arizona:												
Camp Verde.....				\$500	\$310	\$1,300	\$2,110					\$2,110
Colorado River.....	\$414,750			6,000	3,700	35,190	459,640	\$1,744,200	\$22,500	\$57,771	\$1,824,471	2,284,111
Fort Apache.....				5,000	7,000	419,360	431,360	5,516,820	3,575,000	38,207	9,130,027	9,561,387
Fort Mojave.....	377,125		\$3,342	3,600	1,900	14,630	400,597					400,597
Havasupai.....				6,500	400	11,715	18,615	29,650			29,650	48,265
Kaibab.....				1,500	400	11,800	13,700	177,328			177,328	191,028
Leupp.....				3,000	12,500	506,500	522,000	160,898			160,898	682,898
Moqui.....				40,500	8,000	437,125	485,625	1,841,000			1,841,000	2,326,625
Navajo.....				20,000	25,000	2,125,000	2,170,000	5,000,000	7,500,000		12,500,000	14,670,000
Pima.....				29,000	72,500	368,212	469,712	3,690,880	65,000		3,755,880	4,225,592
Salt River.....	722,900			19,000	20,612	55,856	818,368	345,450			345,450	1,163,818
San Carlos.....				21,600	8,000	52,640	82,240	2,088,361	603,250	88,689	2,780,300	2,862,540
San Xavier.....	1,213,100	\$7,000		110,000	102,500	343,600	1,776,200	110,099	1,500		111,599	1,887,799
Truxton Canon.....				2,500	2,800	2,550	7,850	823,780	76,800	41,712	942,292	950,142
Western Navajo.....				6,000	10,200	416,175	432,375	1,759,674			1,759,674	2,192,049
Total.....	2,727,875	7,000	3,342	274,700	275,822	4,801,653	8,090,392	23,288,140	11,844,050	226,379	35,358,569	43,448,961
California:												
Bishop.....	410,200			10,000	8,500	34,586	463,286					463,286
Campo.....				1,925	1,220	8,210	11,355	51,350			51,350	62,705
Digger.....				300	65	216	581					581
Fort Bidwell.....	515,000	30,000		1,500	6,000	20,650	573,150		15,000		15,000	588,150
Fort Yuma.....	623,100			6,000	4,497	8,833	642,430	72,000	8,000	4,466	84,466	726,896
Hoop Valley.....	118,000	1,800,000	13,090	20,000	6,000	55,375	2,012,465	159,000	425,000		584,000	2,596,465
Maki.....				24,600	23,900	51,564	100,064	1,841,350			1,841,350	1,941,414
Pala.....	134,291			21,300	13,500	66,066	235,157	160,090	1,000		161,090	396,247
Round Valley.....	395,048	75,000	5,967	44,934	63,000	73,540	657,489	320		103	423	657,912
Soboba.....				19,250	7,380	72,875	99,505	357,200	10,000		367,200	466,705
Tule River.....				5,000	3,000	54,660	62,660	173,000	456,000	1,698	630,698	693,358
Total.....	2,195,639	1,905,000	19,057	154,809	137,062	446,575	4,858,142	2,814,310	915,000	6,267	3,735,577	8,593,719
Colorado:												
Navajo Springs.....			5,271	450	550	49,005	55,276	1,971,500		1,065,907	3,037,407	3,092,683
Southern Ute.....	264,440	12,000	27,027	10,500	4,000	43,890	361,857			896,403	896,403	1,258,260
Total.....	264,440	12,000	32,298	10,950	4,550	92,895	417,133	1,971,500		1,962,310	3,933,810	4,350,943
Florida: Seminole.....								111,746			111,746	111,746
Idaho:												
Coeur d'Alene.....	1,847,584	128,000	47,112	145,000	23,500	87,381	2,278,577			464,260	464,260	2,742,837
Fort Hall.....	2,956,200			85,000	30,000	341,573	3,412,773	751,571	460,000	39,252	1,250,823	4,663,596
Fort Lapwai.....	5,438,880	27,500	119,874	105,000	103,000	229,360	6,023,614	118,100	742,500	18,236	878,836	6,902,450
Total.....	10,242,664	155,500	166,986	335,000	156,500	658,314	11,714,964	869,671	1,202,500	521,748	2,593,919	14,308,883
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....			17,954	10,500	2,500	8,070	39,024	303,955		382,049	686,004	725,028
Kansas:												
Kickapoo.....	1,481,660		124,783	149,750	56,125	115,659	1,927,977			130,087	130,087	2,058,064
Potawatomi.....	1,547,140		124,126	95,000	18,000	70,590	1,854,856			114,574	114,574	1,969,430
Total.....	3,028,800		248,909	244,750	74,125	186,249	3,782,833			244,661	244,661	4,027,494
Michigan:												
Bay Mills.....	1,200			5,500	700	215	7,615					7,615
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	155,504	46,820	49,304	20,000	14,000	17,955	303,583					303,583
Total.....	156,704	46,820	49,304	25,500	14,700	18,170	311,198					311,198
Minnesota:												
Fond du Lac.....	249,000	183,000	202,789	20,000	20,000	18,900	693,689			460,670	460,670	1,154,359
Grand Portage.....	50,000	24,800	6,246	500	100	181	81,827	32,000	16,000	115,168	163,168	244,995
Leech Lake.....	271,810	231,200	109,711	80,000	12,700	25,628	731,049			921,341	921,341	1,652,390
Nett Lake.....	436,815	119,000	9,921	9,250	8,078	6,578	589,642		24,000	287,919	311,919	901,561
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	54,000			5,300	500		59,800					59,800
Red Lake.....			22,640	100,000	23,000	52,755	198,395	922,144	1,114,350	830,599	2,867,093	3,065,488
White Earth.....	4,222,637	260,000	208,088			134,780	4,625,505	9,972		3,704,987	3,714,959	8,340,464
Total.....	5,284,262	618,000	559,395	215,050	64,378	238,822	6,979,907	964,116	1,154,350	6,320,684	8,439,150	15,419,057
Montana:												
Blackfeet.....	4,606,202		75	115,000	19,000	1,397,520	6,137,797	2,468,213	120,000	217,977	2,806,190	8,943,987
Crow.....	4,355,167		83,435	116,878	67,290	671,681	5,294,451	5,531,107	21,600	917,004	6,469,711	11,764,162
Flathead.....	3,235,545	2,000	83,600	110,000	55,000	995,000	4,481,145	4,966,792	4,471,350	49,757	9,487,899	13,969,044
Fort Belknap.....		900,000	7,164	30,000	19,000	149,870	1,106,034	3,899,600	192,000	14,801	4,106,401	5,212,435
Fort Peck.....	3,840,130		5,622	58,000	124,750	327,350	4,355,852	6,931,398	60,000	38,888	7,030,286	11,886,138
Tongue River.....			9,960	36,000	65,000	421,250	532,210	2,280,000	735,000	5,542	3,020,542	3,552,752
Total.....	16,037,044	902,000	189,856	465,878	350,040	3,962,671	21,907,489	26,077,110	5,599,950	1,243,969	32,921,029	54,828,518
Nebraska:												
Omaha.....	3,055,500	62	175,202	254,430	100,000	183,095	3,768,289	90,000	1,240	40,869	132,109	3,900,398
Santee.....	1,282,295		70,183	12,000	5,500	42,663	1,412,641			76,298	76,298	1,488,939
Winnebago.....	5,358,439			150,000	35,000	124,936	5,668,375	26,611		567,110	593,721	6,262,096
Total.....	9,696,234	62	245,385	416,430	140,500	350,694	10,849,305	116,611	1,240	684,277	802,128	11,651,433

¹ Timber included in 1913 report.

² Overestimated last year.

³ 1913 report.

TABLE 35.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Individual.							Tribal.				Total individual and tribal property.
	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, tools, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Balance of funds in Treasury.	Total.	
Nevada:												
Fallon.....	\$120,580			\$6,500	\$1,550	\$4,465	\$133,095	\$19,800			\$19,800	\$152,895
Fort McDermitt.....	35,530			4,700	3,500	10,120	53,850	7,940			7,940	61,790
Moapa River.....	135,000			1,700	1,300	2,940	140,940					140,940
Nevada.....				6,280	1,500	12,669	20,449	639,500	\$30,000	\$1,474	673,974	694,423
Walker River.....	289,000		\$496	8,000	4,000	22,451	323,947	37,390			37,390	361,337
Western Shoshone.....				11,150	12,100	202,335	225,585	593,840		11,244	605,084	830,669
Reno, special agent.....	293,000	\$5,000		50,000	125,000	24,900	497,900					497,900
Total.....	873,110	5,000	496	88,330	148,950	279,880	1,395,766	1,298,470	30,000	15,718	1,344,188	2,739,954
New Mexico:												
Albuquerque Pueblos.....				315,000	47,000	343,780	705,780	1,274,302	55,000		1,329,302	2,035,082
Jicarilla.....	316,833	1,260,000	1,753	15,000	9,500	54,293	1,657,379	141,231	30,000	28,584	199,815	1,857,194
Mescalero.....			146,142	8,500	16,500	72,625	243,767	619,800	4,500,000		5,119,800	5,363,567
Pueblo Bonito.....	561,500					608,510	1,170,010	1,875,500			1,875,500	3,045,510
San Juan.....			1,119	8,000	19,000	2,135,525	2,163,644	3,930,000	45,000		3,975,000	6,138,644
Santa Fe Pueblos.....				40,000	30,000	141,250	211,250	221,723	19,382		241,105	452,355
Zufii.....				120,000	30,000	149,540	299,540	902,331	22,500		924,831	1,224,371
Total.....	878,333	1,260,000	149,014	506,500	152,000	3,505,523	6,451,370	8,964,887	4,671,882	28,584	13,665,353	20,116,723
New York: New York Agency.....			2,114				2,114	1,045,000		82,162	1,127,162	1,129,276
North Carolina: Cherokee.....			24,239	45,000	12,500	40,045	121,784	588,000	192,000	12,936	792,936	914,720
North Dakota:												
Fort Berthold.....	1,183,658		34,188	234,000	101,000	467,410	2,020,256			444,315	1,602,099	3,622,355
Fort Totten.....	1,084,341		34,376	60,000	60,000	200,500	1,439,217			5,526	1,444,743	2,883,960
Standing Rock.....	13,311,634	250,000	197,902	187,000	88,000	966,252	15,000,788	1,189,163		912,101	2,101,264	17,102,052
Turtle Mountain.....	4,672,000		19,765	125,000	24,000	148,345	4,989,110					4,989,110
Total.....	20,251,633	250,000	286,231	606,000	273,000	1,782,507	23,440,371	2,346,947		1,361,942	3,708,889	27,158,260
Oklahoma:												
Cantonment.....	777,000			79,000	55,800	45,695	957,495					957,495
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	2,964,385		214,383	104,452	22,847	100,891	3,406,958			655,350	655,350	4,062,308
Ciocco.....												
Kiowa.....	13,919,010		621,385	760,000	82,000	300,000	15,682,395			4,185,026	4,185,026	19,867,421
Osage.....	11,573,500		286,620	1,250,000	350,000	1,386,850	14,846,970	12,000		6,367,272	6,379,272	21,226,242
Otoe.....	1,164,160	63,000	89,083	70,000	20,000	42,065	1,448,308	6,480		349,376	355,856	1,804,164
Pawnee.....	1,623,370	12,000	117,938	96,955	17,209	45,030	1,912,502			205,171	205,171	2,117,673
Ponca.....	2,980,876	7,200	171,106	109,740	4,240	37,670	3,260,832	4,800		118,561	123,361	3,384,193
Red Moon.....	513,475		11,459	17,500	8,000	20,550	570,984					570,984
Sac and Fox.....	1,180,505		136,430	105,820	23,685	51,278	1,497,718					1,497,718
Seger.....	1,805,237		82,637	106,992	27,135	72,849	2,094,850	6,705			6,705	2,101,555
Seneca.....	2,493,881		28,333	262,300	36,400	253,795	3,074,709	2,933		468,141	471,074	3,545,783
Shawnee.....	1,983,206		47,958	152,109	56,090	86,428	2,324,692					2,324,692
Total.....	42,928,605	82,200	1,807,332	3,114,859	703,316	2,442,101	51,078,413	32,918		12,348,897	12,381,815	63,460,228
Five Civilized Tribes—												
Union Agency.....	\$173,880,523	(0)	2,191,815				176,042,338	\$22,863,058	2,525,000		25,388,058	201,430,396
Cherokee Nation.....	(0)	(0)	(0)				(0)	(0)	(0)	422,277	422,277	422,277
Chickasaw Nation.....	(0)	(0)	(0)				(0)	(0)	(0)	932,112	932,112	932,112
Choctaw Nation.....	(0)	(0)	(0)				(0)	(0)	(0)	3,260,449	3,260,449	3,260,449
Creek Nation.....	(0)	(0)	(0)				(0)	(0)	(0)	2,731,232	2,731,232	2,731,232
Seminole Nation.....	(0)	(0)	(0)				(0)	(0)	(0)	1,646,797	1,646,797	1,646,797
Total Five Civilized Tribes.....	173,880,523		2,191,815				176,042,338	22,863,058	2,525,000	8,992,867	34,380,925	210,423,263
Total, Oklahoma.....	216,779,128	82,200	3,999,147	3,114,859	703,316	2,442,101	227,120,751	22,895,976	2,525,000	21,341,764	46,762,740	273,888,491
Oregon:												
Klamath.....	567,890	540,000	41,372	92,500	45,000	371,710	1,598,462	3,257,000	23,160,000	199,659	26,616,659	28,215,121
Roseburg.....	492,000	1,800,000	103,144	90,000	60,000	35,000	2,580,144					2,580,144
Shasta.....	413,850	19,000				17,440	450,290	8,000	195,000	27,948	230,948	681,238
Umatilla.....	3,380,000	4,220	113,322	65,000	14,000	36,000	3,612,542	214,860	14,200	134,986	413,986	4,026,528
Warm Springs.....	806,124	25,000	4,664	14,000	8,500	77,353	736,831	591,000	2,280,000	766	2,871,766	3,608,397
Total.....	5,999,854	2,388,220	262,492	261,500	128,500	537,503	8,978,069	4,070,800	25,649,200	413,359	30,133,359	39,111,428
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....			24,368				24,368				24,368	24,368
South Dakota:												
Canton Asylum.....			1,215				1,215					1,215
Cheyenne River.....	6,562,962		139,490	353,200	83,500	700,654	7,839,806	1,519,258		1,056,911	2,576,169	10,415,975
Crow Creek.....	2,144,736		105,238	87,000	42,500	292,210	2,671,684	47,619		151,557	199,176	2,870,860
Flanagan.....	72,000		1,260	20,000	7,000	6,850	107,110	72,000			72,000	179,110
Lower Brule.....	1,497,200	10,800	60,529	50,000	13,000	137,620	1,769,149	112,000		103,554	215,554	1,984,703
Pierre.....			15				15					15
Pine Ridge.....	11,258,841	50,000	172,092	201,300	322,000	1,464,602	13,468,835	1,694,451	100,000	858,975	2,653,426	16,122,261
Rosebud.....	17,205,380		857,389	669,241	195,000	810,500	19,737,510	1,619,300		3,110,001	4,729,301	24,466,811
Sisseton.....	8,901,209		179,134	194,000	55,705	222,401	9,642,542			606,978	606,978	10,249,520
Yankton.....	4,419,767		576,879	268,750	60,000	130,850	5,386,246			260,990	260,990	5,647,236
Total.....	52,052,095	60,800	2,093,241	1,873,584	778,765	3,765,687	60,624,112	5,064,628	100,000	6,148,966	11,313,594	71,937,706

* Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

* 1913 report.

* Included in value of land.

* 1913 report; includes \$15,000,000 lowest estimated value coal.

* See Union Agency.

TABLE 35.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1914—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Individual.						Tribal.				Total individual and tribal property.	
	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, tools, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Balance of funds in Treasury.		Total.
Utah:												
Shivwits.....				\$2,500	\$600	\$2,370	\$5,470	\$15,000			\$15,000	\$20,470
Uintah and Ouray.....	\$1,620,890		\$113,918	57,980	29,431	165,232	1,987,451	577,275	\$34,875	\$2,765,843	3,377,993	5,365,444
Salt Lake, special agent.....				1,500	500	2,870	4,870					4,870
Total.....	1,620,890		113,918	61,980	30,531	170,472	1,997,791	592,275	34,875	2,765,843	3,392,993	5,390,784
Washington:												
Colville.....	5,832,000	\$603,260	605,266	240,900	133,665	609,273	8,024,364	2,577,523	3,991,928	485,814	7,055,265	15,079,629
Cushman.....	819,380	847,042	32,152	27,100	9,490	34,365	1,769,529	842,654	4,213,300	148,389	5,204,343	6,973,872
Neah Bay.....	18,650	4,000		41,500	27,105	18,986	110,241	22,652	275,000	579	298,231	408,472
Spokane.....	923,380	392,580	11,127	50,000	10,000	27,795	1,414,882	421,845	817,875	28,219	1,267,939	2,682,821
Tulalip.....	2,691,019	1,330,000	92,802	83,025	21,764	70,895	4,289,505	82			82	4,289,587
Yakima.....	11,048,096	144,375	242,788			48,600	11,483,859	1,205,358	3,398,450	3,312	4,607,120	16,090,979
Total.....	21,332,525	3,321,257	984,135	442,525	202,024	809,914	27,092,380	5,070,114	12,696,553	666,313	18,432,980	45,525,360
Wisconsin:												
Carter.....			44,702	4,750	1,500	7,010	57,962					57,962
Hayward.....	594,500	112,000	36,171	23,400	2,700	11,390	780,161	1,000			1,000	781,161
Keshena.....			4,861	56,000	13,000	37,492	111,353	1,947,512	6,038,840	2,086,781	10,073,133	10,184,486
Lac du Flambeau.....	216,049	18,225	202,975	7,000	14,500	12,575	471,324	80,622	14,672		95,294	566,618
La Pointe.....	800,767	189,000	2,316,178	217,000	46,500	98,253	3,667,698	83,215	664,300		747,515	4,415,213
Onida.....	467,065		15,063	395,000	25,000	155,700	1,057,828					1,057,828
Red Cliff.....	153,680	40,000	87,122	50,000	3,000	7,227	341,029					341,029
Tomah.....			24,598				24,598			545,717	545,717	570,315
Total.....	2,232,061	359,225	2,731,670	753,150	106,200	329,647	6,511,953	2,112,349	6,717,812	2,632,498	11,462,659	17,974,612
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,723,380		48,006	17,500		349,100	2,151,986	830,211	759,000	29,780	1,618,991	3,770,977
Grand total.....	372,776,671	11,373,084	12,251,557	9,924,495	3,769,903	124,776,492	434,872,202	111,396,816	74,093,412	47,092,209	232,582,437	667,454,639

¹ Stock value is \$24,345,950.

TABLE 36.—*Miscellaneous field employees June 30, 1914.*

Designation.	Chief officer.		Others.		Total.	
	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
<i>Field investigating and supervising force.</i>						
Inspection.....	1	\$3,500	15	\$32,300	16	\$35,800
Liquor.....	1	2,000	19	23,620	20	25,620
Construction.....	1	3,000	3	5,400	4	8,400
Health.....	1	3,000	23	27,060	24	30,060
Schools.....	1	3,000	-----	-----	1	3,000
Industries:						
Farming.....	1	3,000	2	2,700	3	5,700
Employment.....	1	2,000	1	1,200	2	3,200
Forestry:						
Field supervising officers.....	1	2,250	5	11,250	6	13,500
Menominee.....	1	2,000	19	22,060	20	24,060
Special agents.....	10	20,000	12	9,175	22	29,175
Commissioner to negotiate with Seminole Indians..	1	2,000	-----	-----	1	2,000
Attorney for Pueblo Indians.....	1	1,500	-----	-----	1	1,500
Total.....	21	47,250	99	134,765	120	182,015
<i>Field irrigation service.</i>						
Chief inspector.....	1	4,000	1	2,500	2	6,500
Superintendents of irrigation.....	6	13,650	-----	-----	6	13,650
Total.....	7	17,650	1	2,500	8	20,150
Arizona and New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	1	2,000	22	33,920	23	35,920
Arizona:						
Pima.....	1	1,200	2	2,220	3	3,420
Salt River.....	1	1,200	-----	-----	1	1,200
San Xavier.....	1	720	-----	-----	1	720
Total.....	3	3,120	2	2,220	5	5,340
California: Miscellaneous work.....	1	2,000	74	64,371	75	66,371
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	1	720	-----	-----	1	720
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	1	1,500	9	5,495	10	6,995
Montana:						
Crow.....	1	1,600	8	7,695	9	9,295
Fort Belknap.....	1	1,500	4	3,140	5	4,640
Tongue River.....	1	1,200	1	900	2	2,100
Total.....	3	4,300	13	11,735	16	16,035
Nevada:						
Moapa River.....	-----	-----	24	1,560	4	1,560
Walker River.....	1	1,200	1	1,500	2	2,700
Western Shoshone.....	1	1,500	2	1,740	3	3,240
Total.....	2	2,700	7	4,800	9	7,500
Oregon: Klamath.....	1	2,000	17	17,929	18	19,929
Utah: Uintah.....	1	2,000	20	17,860	21	19,860
Washington: Yakima.....	1	2,100	32	29,945	33	32,045
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1	2,100	20	15,190	21	17,290
Grand total.....	23	42,190	217	205,985	240	248,155
<i>Field allotment service.</i>						
Special allotting agents.....	1	2,500	9	8,883	10	11,383
Appraising commissioners.....	-----	-----	3	2,700	3	2,700
Arizona: Pima.....	-----	-----	4	2,040	4	2,040
North Dakota:						
Fort Berthold.....	-----	-----	4	2,635	4	2,635
Standing Rock.....	-----	-----	10	2,700	10	2,700
Turtle Mountain.....	-----	-----	1	900	1	900
Total.....	-----	-----	15	6,235	15	6,235

139 were temporary positions.

2 Temporary.

5 were temporary positions.

16 were temporary positions.

9 were temporary positions.

6 were temporary positions.

TABLE 36.—*Miscellaneous field employees June 30, 1914—Continued.*

Designation.	Chief officer.		Others.		Total.	
	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
<i>Field allotment service—Continued.</i>						
Oregon:						
Klamath.....	1 ¹	\$990			1	\$990
Roseburg.....			7	\$1,480	7	1,480
Total.....	1	990	7	1,480	8	2,470
South Dakota:						
Cheyenne River.....	1 ¹	432	1 ³	480	4	912
Crow Creek.....	1 ¹	288	3	384	4	672
Pine Ridge.....	1	2,160	4	3,740	5	5,900
Rosebud.....	1 ¹	360	3	500	4	860
Total.....	4	3,240	13	5,104	17	8,344
Washington:						
Colville.....			1 ¹⁵	14,530	15	14,530
Yakima.....	1 ¹	1,740	2 ⁸	4,260	9	6,000
Total.....	1	1,740	23	18,790	24	20,530
Wyoming: Shoshone.			5	5,100	5	5,100
Grand total.....	7	8,470	79	50,332	86	58,802
Inheritance examiners.....	1 ¹²	22,200	12	10,800	24	33,000
Probate attorneys.....	1 ⁸	20,000			8	20,000
WAREHOUSES.						
Chicago.....	1	2,300	5 ³¹	19,720	32	21,920
New York.....		(*)	7 ¹⁰	8,300	10	8,300
Omaha.....	1	2,000	7 ⁵	3,440	6	5,440
St. Louis.....	1	2,000	11	4,835	12	6,835
San Francisco.....	1	2,000	4 ⁴	4,520	5	6,520
Total.....	4	8,300	61	40,815	65	49,015

¹ Temporary.³ 3 were temporary positions.⁸ 8 were temporary positions.⁴ Positions established during fiscal year.²⁰ 20 were temporary positions.⁶ Clerk in charge.¹² 12 were temporary positions.⁶ 6 were temporary positions.TABLE 37.—*Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.*

Designation.	Number.	Salary.
School ¹	2,796	\$1,804,264
Agency ¹	2,250	1,464,279
Field investigating and supervising force.....	120	182,015
Irrigation service.....	240	248,155
Allotment service.....	86	58,802
Inheritance examiners.....	24	33,000
Probate attorneys.....	8	20,000
Warehouses.....	65	49,015
Indian Office employees, exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner.....	245	223,710
Total.....	5,834	4,143,260

¹ 1913 report.² School and agency includes 2,319 Indians earning \$810,950, as reported by superintendents.

TABLE 38.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, with unexpended balances.

Title of appropriations.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1914.	Disbursements for 1914.	Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.
<i>General provisions.</i>				
Court costs, etc., in suits involving lands allotted to Indians.....		\$2,000.00	\$186.40	\$1,813.60
Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees.....		50,000.00	36,670.89	14,329.11
Expenses of Indian commissioners.....		4,000.00	3,965.35	44.65
General expenses, Indian Service.....		105,000.00	94,509.22	10,490.78
Indian schools, support.....		1,420,000.00	1,340,304.64	79,695.36
Indian school and agency buildings.....		400,000.00	334,018.34	65,981.66
Indian school transportation.....		32,000.00	74,119.54	7,880.46
Industrial work and care of timber.....		400,000.00	360,114.01	39,885.99
Industry among Indians, reimbursable.....	\$14,503.95	100,000.00	33,210.19	81,293.76
Irrigation, Indian reservations.....	125,068.68	345,760.00	327,264.60	143,504.08
Judgments, Indian depredation claims.....	97,450.44	22,145.00	24,027.60	95,568.44
Pay of Indian police.....		200,000.00	194,432.37	5,567.63
Pay of judges, Indian courts.....		8,000.00	7,470.77	529.23
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies.....		300,000.00	167,202.46	132,797.54
Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians.....		200,000.00	168,308.78	31,691.22
Statement of affairs of Five Civilized Tribes.....		10,000.00	10,000.00	
Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians.....		100,000.00	94,222.86	5,777.14
Surveying and allotting Indian reservations, reimbursable.....	82,966.48	200,000.00	206,645.76	76,320.72
Telegraphing and telephoning, Indian Service.....		9,000.00	7,769.12	1,230.88
Fulfilling treaties with—				
Choctaws, Oklahoma.....	10,520.00	10,520.00		21,040.00
Crows, Montana.....	10,536.07	6,000.00	6,510.00	11,026.07
Navajoes, Schools, Arizona.....		100,000.00	86,517.95	63,482.05
Pawnees, Oklahoma.....	7,714.41	30,000.00	31,014.45	6,699.96
Senecas of New York.....	2,676.02	6,000.00	6,161.34	2,514.68
Six Nations of New York.....	965.05	4,500.00		770.27
Support of—				
Bannocks, employees, Idaho.....		5,000.00	4,968.34	631.66
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Oklahoma.....		35,000.00	33,270.08	1,729.92
Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wisconsin.....		7,000.00	6,772.66	227.34
Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota.....		4,000.00	3,957.78	42.22
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band, North Dakota.....		11,000.00	10,752.83	247.17
Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho.....		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Confederated Bands of Utes, employees, etc.....		23,740.00	23,174.34	565.66
Confederated Bands of Utes, subsistence.....		30,000.00	20,521.09	9,478.91
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington.....		7,000.00	6,445.42	554.58
Support of Indians in—				
Arizona and New Mexico.....		330,000.00	300,808.32	29,191.68
California.....		57,000.00	53,890.24	3,109.76
Nevada.....		18,500.00	17,774.52	725.48
Utah.....		10,000.00	8,863.53	1,136.47
Support of Indians of—				
Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....		15,000.00	7,761.47	7,238.53
Colville and Puyallup agencies and Joseph's Band of Nez Perces, Washington.....		13,000.00	12,971.13	28.87
Flathead Agency, Mont.....		12,000.00	8,591.37	3,408.63
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.....		20,000.00	19,857.15	142.85
Fort Berthold Agency.....		15,000.00	14,085.74	914.26
Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.....		30,000.00	27,339.70	2,660.30
Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....		35,000.00	28,496.05	6,503.95
Grand Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oreg.....		4,000.00	3,992.66	7.34
Klamath Agency, Oreg.....		6,000.00	5,601.83	398.17
Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.....		4,000.00	3,896.63	101.37
Support of—				
Kansas Indians, Oklahoma.....		1,500.00	1,122.19	377.81
Kickapoos, Oklahoma.....		2,000.00	1,646.60	353.40
Makahs, Washington.....		2,000.00	1,354.01	645.99
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana.....		85,000.00	76,239.24	8,760.76
Pawnees, employees, etc., Oklahoma.....		6,000.00	6,463.86	136.14
Pawnees, iron, steel, etc., Oklahoma.....		500.00		500.00
Pawnees, schools, Oklahoma.....		10,000.00	9,389.76	610.24

TABLE 38.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Title of appropriations.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1914.	Disbursements for 1914.	Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.
<i>General provisions—Continued.</i>				
Support of—Continued.				
Poncas, Oklahoma.....		\$3,000.00	\$7,550.08	\$449.92
Pottawatomies, Wisconsin.....		7,000.00	6,190.22	809.78
Quapaws, education, Oklahoma.....		1,000.00	838.17	161.83
Quapaws, employees, etc., Oklahoma.....		500.00	499.94	.06
Quinaielts and Quillehutes, Washington.....		1,000.00	639.26	360.74
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, Kansas.....		200.00		200.00
Shoshones, employees, etc., Wyoming.....		6,000.00	5,770.00	230.00
Shoshones in Wyoming.....		15,000.00	13,475.41	1,524.59
Sioux of Devils Lake, N. Dak.....		5,000.00	4,992.85	7.15
Sioux of different tribes, employees, etc., South Dakota.....		107,000.00	97,514.81	9,485.19
Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization, South Dakota.....		200,000.00	193,881.71	6,118.29
Sioux, Yankton Tribe, South Dakota.....		14,000.00	13,880.84	119.16
Spokanes, Washington.....		1,000.00		1,000.00
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Tribes, Oregon.....		3,000.00	2,940.00	60.00
Wichitas and affiliated bands, Oklahoma.....		5,000.00	4,362.29	637.71
Yakimas, and other Indians, Washington.....		3,000.00	2,804.64	195.36
Indian schools:				
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....		73,600.00	69,430.90	4,169.10
Albuquerque, N. Mex., buildings.....	\$50.41	15,000.00	5,529.14	9,521.27
Bismarck, N. Dak.....		23,200.00	17,416.97	5,783.03
Carlisle, Pa.....		162,000.00	150,525.12	11,474.88
Carson City, Nev.....		56,100.00	53,894.88	2,205.12
Cherokee, N. C.....		36,000.00	31,851.01	4,148.99
Cherokee Orphan Training School, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		30,000.00	27,314.40	2,685.60
Chilocco, Okla.....		90,500.00	86,131.80	4,368.20
Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		300,000.00	299,442.29	557.71
Flandreau, S. Dak.....		66,500.00	63,691.74	2,808.26
Fort Bidwell, Cal.....		20,000.00	18,285.85	1,714.15
Fort Mojave, Ariz.....		38,900.00	37,231.87	1,668.13
Fort Totten, N. Dak.....		74,500.00	74,248.61	251.39
Fort Totten, N. Dak., buildings.....	3,050.22	15,000.00	16,594.08	1,456.14
Genoa, Nebr.....		72,300.00	62,049.02	10,250.98
Greenville, Cal.....		20,000.00	17,189.63	2,810.37
Greenville, Cal., buildings.....		10,000.00		10,000.00
Hayward, Wis.....		40,670.00	38,030.92	2,639.08
Kickapoo Reservation, Kans.....		17,860.00	16,268.54	1,591.46
Lawrence, Kans.....		138,750.00	129,344.89	9,405.11
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....		71,275.00	65,064.53	6,210.47
Phoenix, Ariz.....		131,400.00	128,026.95	3,373.05
Phoenix, Ariz., buildings.....		15,000.00		15,000.00
Pierre, S. Dak.....		42,000.00	41,694.71	305.29
Pierre, S. Dak., buildings.....	6,480.64	15,000.00	248.51	21,232.13
Pipestone, Minn.....		45,875.00	45,000.62	874.38
Rapid City, S. Dak.....		53,500.00	52,780.16	719.84
Riverside, Cal.....		104,350.00	101,287.75	3,062.25
Salem, Oreg.....		114,000.00	111,212.14	2,787.86
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....		59,500.00	58,265.00	1,235.00
Santa Fe, N. Mex., buildings.....		18,000.00		17,887.93
Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.....		37,025.00	36,794.43	230.57
Tacoma, Wash.....		50,000.00	45,927.23	4,072.77
Truxton Canon, Ariz.....		21,200.00	20,301.55	898.45
Tomah, Wis.....		63,450.00	60,850.76	2,599.24
Wahpeton, N. Dak.....		43,700.00		
Miscellaneous:				
Administration of affairs of Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		250,000.00	248,583.02	1,416.98
Asylum for Insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak.....		30,000.00	27,469.03	2,530.97
Award to attorney for certain minor allottees, Cascade Band, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable).....		1,900.00	1,900.00	
Bridge across the Colorado River, Yuma Reservation, California and Arizona.....	1,000.00	25,000.00	89.69	25,910.31
Bridge across Gila River, San Carlos Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).....		45,500.00	19.10	45,480.90

TABLE 38.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Title of appropriations.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1914.	Disbursements for 1914.	Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.
General provisions—Continued.				
Miscellaneous—Continued.				
Bridge across San Carlos River, San Carlos Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).....		\$19,800.00	\$14.84	\$19,785.16
Bridge across the San Juan River at Shiprock, Navajo Reservation, N. Mex. (reimbursable).....	\$925.00	16,500.00	33.34	17,391.66
Bridge, Western Navajo Reservation, Ariz.		1,000.00	50.00	950.00
Costs, etc., in suits against John H. Scriven, allotting agent, South Dakota.....		780.70	780.70	.....
Counsel for Pueblo Indians in New Mexico.....		2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Education, Sioux Nation, South Dakota.....	93,456.09	200,000.00	260,669.14	32,786.95
Enrollment of Chippewa allottees, White Earth Reservation, Minn.		5,000.00	1,563.97	3,436.03
Examination of land, Sully's Hill Park, N. Dak.		500.00	.....	500.00
Ganado irrigation project, Navajo Reservation, Ariz.	22,780.16	25,100.00	32,417.91	15,462.25
Indemnity to certain Chickasaw Indians for losses.....		14,050.00	14,050.00	.....
Irrigating allotments, Yuma and Colorado River Reservations, California and Arizona (reimbursable).....		40,000.00	.....	40,000.00
Irrigation—				
Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).....	1,735.64	25,000.00	24,891.90	1,843.74
San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.	208.47	10,000.00	9,801.32	407.15
Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable).....	820.45	15,000.00	14,487.51	1,332.94
Irrigation systems—				
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	71,834.93	150,000.00	149,846.66	71,988.27
Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	152,291.03	325,000.00	214,521.90	262,769.13
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	79,772.43	150,000.00	117,116.17	112,656.26
Klamath Reservation, Oreg. (reimbursable).....	129,191.41	105,000.00	200,151.85	34,039.56
Milk River, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....		15,000.00	14,791.45	208.55
Wind River Diminished Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).....	35,509.86	50,000.00	25,696.80	59,813.06
Land for tribal burial ground, Skagit Indians, Washington.....		250.00	.....	250.00
Jane riders, Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.		1,500.00	1,440.00	60.00
Maintenance and operation, Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho.....		20,000.00	19,975.28	24.72
Maintenance of irrigation system, Pima Indian lands, Arizona.....		5,000.00	4,211.84	788.16
Pay of employees:				
Fort Lapwai Agency, Idaho.....		2,200.00	2,200.00	.....
Mackinac Agency, Mich.		2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
New York Agency.....		2,250.00	1,767.08	482.92
Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa.....		1,080.00	645.00	435.00
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.		2,060.00	2,060.00	.....
Seneca Agency, Okla.		1,500.00	1,500.00	.....
Shawnee Agency, Okla.		900.00	890.00	10.00
Winnebago Agency, Nebr.		4,040.00	4,025.00	15.00
Pay of physician, Shiwits School, Utah.....		500.00	500.00	.....
Payment of drainage assessments on Creek allotted lands, Oklahoma (reimbursable).....		20,000.00	11,573.81	8,426.19
Payments to—				
E. L. Chalcraft, Oregon.....		736.88	736.88	.....
Confederated Bands of Utes (reimbursable).....		100,000.00	89,016.55	10,983.45
Ernest Stecker, Oklahoma.....		161.25	161.25	.....
D. C. Tillotson, Topeka, Kans.		4,010.75	4,010.75	.....

TABLE 38.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Title of appropriations.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1914.	Disbursements for 1914.	Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.
<i>General provisions—Continued.</i>				
Purchase of allotments for Wisconsin Band of Pottawatomies, Wisconsin and Michigan (reimbursable).....		\$150,000.00	\$13,839.56	\$136,160.44
Reimbursement to.....				
Eugene H. Baldwin, South Dakota.....		99.69	39.69	
Frank Philbrick, South Dakota.....		318.25	318.25	
Clara D. True.....		50.15		50.15
Colville Indians for certain lands, Washington.....		500.00		500.00
Relief and settlement of Apache Indians held as prisoners of war at Fort Sill, Okla.	\$173,251.75	100,000.00	121,644.61	151,607.14
Repairing bridge, Niobrara River, Nebr.		1,200.00	1,197.10	2.90
Repairs, Fort Wakashie, Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....		1,427.00	1,427.00	
Roads and bridges, Red Cliff Reservation, Wis.....		8,600.00	8,595.39	4.61
Sale of unallotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes (reimbursable).....	474.64	40,000.00	39,987.68	486.96
Surveying and allotting Standing Rock Reservation, S. Dak. and N. Dak. (reimbursable).....		10,000.00	4,963.50	5,036.50
Wagon road, Hoopa Valley Reservation, Cal.....		5,000.00	4,675.87	324.13
Water supply:.....				
Navajo Indians, Arizona.....		15,000.00	13,783.31	1,216.69
Nomadic Papago Indians, Arizona.....		5,000.00	4,983.40	16.60
Total.....	1,125,174.23	9,508,014.67	8,401,801.84	2,231,387.06

TABLE 39.—Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

[Checks, drafts, and other instruments of exchange, drawn to the order of the commissioner, are received in the office as deposits with bids for tribal leasing privileges, guaranties for rights of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by section 3622, Revised Statutes.]

On hand July 1, 1913.....	\$22,139.99
Receipts:.....	
July, 1913.....	\$8,537.48
August, 1913.....	973.09
September, 1913.....	7,203.08
October, 1913.....	31.05
November, 1913.....	5,187.57
December, 1913.....	20,779.38
January, 1914.....	50,902.22
February, 1914.....	79.42
March, 1914.....	832.00
April, 1914.....	314.13
May, 1914.....	22,026.69
June, 1914.....	27,868.52
Total on hand and received.....	144,731.63
Disbursed and deposited during year:.....	166,871.62
July, 1913.....	553.12
August, 1913.....	39.57
September, 1913.....	20.70
October, 1913.....	7,200.90
November, 1913.....	471.55
December, 1913.....	68.16
January, 1914.....	39,105.21
February, 1914.....	856.70
March, 1914.....	66.33
April, 1914.....	
May, 1914.....	924.00
June, 1914.....	33,263.59
Balance June 30, 1914.....	82,559.83
	84,311.79

TABLE 40.—*Classified statement of total receipts and disbursements of the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (exclusive of individual Indian moneys.)*

	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.	Received during fiscal year 1914.	Total on hand and received.	Disbursed during fiscal year 1914.	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.
General provisions.....	\$555,607.52	\$2,055,845.00	\$2,611,452.52	\$1,981,258.56	\$630,193.96
Fulfilling treaty stipulations....	500,163.76	630,560.00	1,130,723.76	748,695.46	382,028.30
Supports (gratuities).....	149,644.58	814,497.91	964,142.49	839,022.55	125,119.94
Schools and school buildings.....	886,290.72	4,988,155.00	4,974,454.72	4,448,823.10	525,631.62
Trust funds and interest.....	40,978,146.36	4,638,941.15	44,717,087.51	5,350,720.25	39,366,367.26
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....	3,684,372.02	4,667,820.38	8,352,192.35	¹ 3,233,104.03	5,119,088.33
Miscellaneous.....	5,635,933.14	3,600,968.50	9,236,901.64	3,607,425.63	² 5,629,476.01
Total.....	51,490,167.10	20,496,787.89	71,986,954.99	³ 20,209,049.58	51,777,905.41

¹ The \$3,233,104.03 disbursed as "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," includes \$698,800 placed in Oklahoma banks, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1070).

² Includes judgments of Court of Claims, \$11,209.17; proceeds of sale of lands, \$3,369,429.51; irrigation funds, \$900,625.43; surveying and allotting, \$60,482.93; payments to Indians for lands, \$595,359.79; and other miscellaneous funds, \$762,369.18; total, \$5,629,476.01.

³ The total amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1914 includes reimbursements to the United States on account of reimbursable appropriations, surplus fund items, transfers, and disbursements for obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1914 and former years.

TABLE 41.—Receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statutes at large.		Paid	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1914.
		Vol.	Page.				
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 27, 1908	35	49				
	June 5, 1906	34	213	\$2,951,403.18	\$57,332.66	\$57,236.27	\$2,951,499.57
	June 28, 1906	34	550				
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma, 3 per cent fund.....	June 17, 1910	36	533	103,472.71	35,085.33	12,803.86	125,754.18
	Jan. 14, 1889	25	642				
Chippewa in Minnesota fund ¹	Feb. 26, 1896	29	17	4,995,438.82	934,301.19	188,798.38	5,740,941.62
	June 27, 1902	32	400				
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	May 29, 1908	35	460	677,419.29	120,480.42	4,386.90	793,512.81
	June 23, 1910	36	602				
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.....	June 21, 1906	34	335	386,916.57	39,248.48	391.36	425,773.69
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	June 1, 1910	36	458	217,537.68	213,905.35	23,484.23	407,858.80
Kansas Consolidated fund.....	July 1, 1902	32	638	126,957.61	29.62	12,097.60	114,889.63
Kiowa Agency Hospital 4 per cent fund.....	June 30, 1913	38	92		21,903.88		21,903.88
Omaha fund.....	June 10, 1872	17	391				
	Aug. 7, 1882	22	341	15,804.75		1,519.34	14,285.41
	June 15, 1870	16	362				
Osage fund.....	May 19, 1872	17	90	6,697,722.86	543.76	697,781.35	6,000,485.27
	June 16, 1880	21	292				
	Aug. 19, 1890	26	344				
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	May 27, 1910	36	443	97,365.28	5,321.87	1,674.16	101,012.99
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	Mar. 3, 1893	27	633	125,299.17	394.88	11,443.81	114,245.24
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	May 30, 1910	36	451	204,165.38	110,755.24	924.18	313,996.44
Round Valley general fund.....	Oct. 1, 1890	26	658				
	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1,006	699.69	479.57	1,076.79	102.47
Shoshone and Bannock fund.....	July 3, 1882	22	149				
	Sept. 1, 1888	25	455	6,521.83	220.00		6,741.83
	May 29, 1908	35	460				
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	Feb. 14, 1913			378,648.90	95,572.32	71,287.81	402,933.41
Umatilla general fund.....	Mar. 3, 1885	23	343	193,700.59	5,748.00	39,745.22	159,703.37
Ute, Confederate Bands of, 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 4, 1913	37	934	3,516,731.65	62,351.85	2,804.76	3,576,278.74
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewa, Turtle Mountain Band.....	Apr. 21, 1904	33	194	1,810.00		471.50	1,338.50
Payment to Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg., for lands conveyed to the California & Oregon Land Co.....	Apr. 30, 1908	35	92	81,461.39		46,336.55	35,124.84
Payment for lands in Standing Rock Reservation granted to North Dakota and South Dakota.....	Feb. 14, 1913			180,000.00		180,000.00	
Proceeds of—							
Cheyenne and Arapaho reserve lands.....	May 29, 1908	35	447		12,803.86	5.27	12,798.59
Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Reservations, N. Dak. and S. Dak.....	do.	35	463	137,728.72		137,383.68	345.04
Colville Reservation, Wash.....	July 1, 1892	27	63				
	July 1, 1898	30	593	187,306.50	6,444.28	54,510.31	139,240.47
Crow ceded lands, Montana.....	Apr. 27, 1904	33	352	673,816.91	336,172.58	285,648.50	724,840.99
Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.....	do.	33	319	25,146.01	5,974.60	25,594.87	5,525.74
Flathead patented lands, Bitter Root Valley, Mont.....	Mar. 2, 1889	25	872	4,972.26	800.00	20.30	5,751.96
Flathead Reservation, Mont.....	Apr. 23, 1904	33	305	55,661.08	100,190.53	116,912.70	38,838.91
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.....	May 30, 1908	35	564	400.00	37,124.35	725.00	36,799.35
Irrigable land, Yuma Reservation, Cal.....	Apr. 21, 1904	33	224	3,017.80	4,277.29	2,828.93	4,466.16
Klamath River Reservation, Cal.....	June 17, 1892	27	52	25,572.85		114.65	25,458.20
Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 21, 1906	34	124	63,684.85	5,234.82	16,129.50	52,790.17
Omaha Reservation, Nebr.....	May 15, 1888	25	150		5,497.93		5,497.93
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 23, 1904	33	258	1,078,375.07	220,417.55	238,210.99	1,060,581.63
	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1,230				
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.....	Feb. 20, 1904	33	50	515,700.49	62,118.69	91,660.70	486,158.48
Sioux Reservations, N. Dak. and S. Dak.....	Mar. 2, 1889	25	888	308,169.41		226.87	307,942.54
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.....	Feb. 20, 1895	28	678	142,153.28	2,185.90	240.00	144,099.18
Spokane Reservation, Wash.....	May 29, 1908	35	458	19,987.28	2,619.48	210.38	22,396.38
Surplus Potawatomi lands, Kansas.....	Feb. 28, 1899	30	909	14,308.41	854.98	1,565.74	13,597.65
Surplus lands, Quapaw Agency, Okla.....	Mar. 3, 1909	35	752		16,979.00	15,086.00	1,893.00
Surplus Puyallup school lands.....	June 21, 1906	34	377	8,289.01	6,317.70	1,988.13	12,618.58
Town lots, White Earth Reservation, Minn.....	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1,032	3,650.99	485.50	.50	4,135.99
Townsites, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.....	Apr. 30, 1908	35	77	53,634.92	1,317.00		54,951.92
Uinta and White River Ute lands.....	May 27, 1902	32	263				
	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1,069	82,438.47	42,932.03	1,558.40	123,812.10
Wichita ceded lands.....	Mar. 2, 1895	28	894	30,657.79	6,499.48	27,625.00	9,532.27
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1,016	7,009.87	3,319.16	7,114.97	3,214.06
Indian money, proceeds of labor—							
Cherokee unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143				
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1,070	21,858.75	68,200.97	53,976.54	36,083.18
Cherokee town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590				
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463	7,529.06	198.00	4,653.56	3,073.50
Chickasaw town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590				
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463	5,418.55	7,018.02	3,238.54	9,198.03
Chickasaw unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143				
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1,070	309,161.15	381,412.65	135,260.25	555,313.55
Choctaw unallotted lands.....	do.	34	143				
	do.	36	1,070	1,596,455.34	1,183,336.33	447,530.69	2,332,260.98
Choctaw town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590				
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463	22,898.62	14,494.35	9,715.70	27,677.27
Creek town lots.....	do.	22	590				
	do.	24	463	1,371.53	33,897.67	143.70	35,125.50
Creek unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143				
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1,070	47,478.66	31,650.71	54,406.00	24,723.37
Seminole unallotted lands.....	do.	34	143				
	do.	36	1,070	2,402.56	8,362.60		10,765.16
Total.....				26,415,233.54	4,312,812.43	3,088,555.44	27,639,490.53

¹ Proceeds of Indian land and timber.

TABLE 42.—Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, June 30, 1914.

Name of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations.
Choctaw.....	Permanent annuities.....	Art. 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1895, \$3,000; art. 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$600; art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$6,000.	7, p. 99; 11, p. 614; 7, pp. 213, 235.	\$9,600
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.....	Art. 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, art. 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.	7, pp. 212, 236, 614.....	920
Coeur d'Alene.....	Employees.....	Art. 11 of agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	26, p. 1029.....	3,000
Chippewa of the Mississippi.	For schools during the pleasure of the President.	Art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867.	16, p. 720.....	4,000
Crow.....	Physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc.	Treaty of May 7, 1868, art. 10.	15, p. 652.....	6,000
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877, and for pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician, per agreement of May 10, 1868.	Estimated.....	19, p. 256; 15, p. 658.....	85,000
Pawnee.....	Annuity in cash.....	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.....	11, p. 729.....	30,000
Do.....	Support of 2 manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	do.....	do.....	10,900
Do.....	Iron, steel, and other articles for shops, 2 blacksmiths, 1 of whom is to be tin and gun smith, 2 strikers and apprentices, 2 teachers, etc.	Estimated for iron and steel, \$500.....	do.....	500
Do.....	Pay of physician.....	Estimated.....	do.....	5,400
Quapaw.....	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	do.....	11, p. 730.....	1,200
Sac and Fox of Missouri.	For support of school.....	\$1,000 for education; \$500 for smith, etc.....	7, p. 425.....	1,500
Seneca of New York.....	Permanent annuities.....	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1861.....	12, p. 1172.....	200
Shoshone and Bannock:		Feb. 19, 1861.....	4, p. 442.....	6,000
Shoshone.....	Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.....	15, p. 676.....	5,000
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.....	do.....	do.....	1,000
Bannock.....	Physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do.....	do.....	5,000
Six Nations of New York.....	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.....	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794.....	7, p. 46.....	4,500
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.....	Estimated, art. 8, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.....	15, p. 638.....	1,500
Do.....	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated, art. 13, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.....	do.....	10,400
Do.....	Purchase of rations, etc., as per art. 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876, and for support and maintenance of day and industrial school among the Sioux Indians.	Estimated, acts Feb. 28, 1877, Mar. 2, 1889, and Aug. 1, 1914.	19, p. 256; 25, p. 894.....	400,000
Spokane.....	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter.....	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1887, ratified July 13, 1892.....	27, p. 139.....	1,000
Tabasquache, Moache, Capote, Wiminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uinta Bands of Ute.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.....	Estimated, art. 9, treaty of Mar. 9, 1868.....	15, p. 621.....	220
Do.....	2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers	Estimated, art. 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.....	15, p. 622.....	8,520
Do.....	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	Art. 12, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.....	do.....	30,000
Total.....				630,560

TABLE 43.—*Pro rata shares of tribal trust funds settled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average pro rata share.	Amount paid.
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	13	\$1,134.30	\$14,745.98
Kansas:				
Potawatomi.....	Potawatomi.....	14	244.10	3,417.41
Kickapoo.....	Kickapoo.....	10	629.24	6,292.45
Total.....		24		9,709.86
Nebraska: Santee.....	Ponca.....	35	77.79	2,722.84
New York: New York.....	Tonawanda (Seneca).....	10	179.83	1,798.30
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	Sioux.....	196	167.27	32,785.95
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	93	358.22	33,255.85
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	do.....	91		32,615.06
Red Moon.....	do.....	34		12,218.42
Seger.....	do.....	30		10,749.67
Klows.....	Apache and Comanche.....	182		27,519.30
Ponca.....	Ponca.....	263		20,756.09
Osage.....	Osage.....	297		697,387.22
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	44		26,579.09
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	48		53,077.93
Total.....		982		914,158.63
Oregon:				
Klamath.....	Klamath.....	36	264.65	9,527.71
Umatilla.....	Umatilla, Cayuse, etc.....	157	284.99	44,744.63
Total.....		193		54,272.34
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River.....	Sioux.....	822	137.47	113,005.28
Crow Creek.....	do.....	121	183.66	22,223.55
Lower Brule.....	do.....	4	186.65	746.62
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	1,001	132.40	132,538.00
Yankton.....	do.....	72	250.31	18,022.48
Rosebud.....	do.....	19	134.15	2,548.96
Total.....		2,039		289,084.89
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	Ute.....	26	242.13	6,295.38
Wisconsin: Keshena.....	Menominee.....	167	96.36	16,093.44
Grand total.....		3,685		1,341,667.67

1 Five per cent.

TABLE 44.—*Tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and national banks.*¹

Tribes.	On deposit June 30, 1914.			Interest.	
	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Paid into the United States Treasury.	Total paid and due.
Choctaw.....	\$2,618,478.02	\$205,392.16	\$2,823,870.18	\$26,767.22	\$232,159.38
Chickasaw.....	1,054,089.82	75,044.82	1,129,134.64	11,187.98	86,232.80
Cherokee.....	306,628.70	23,890.37	330,519.07	5,646.61	29,536.98
Creek.....	1,082,150.00	80,156.45	1,162,306.45	9,828.40	89,984.85
Seminole.....	26,771.30	2,097.38	28,868.68	587.81	2,685.19
Total.....	5,088,117.84	386,581.18	5,474,699.02	54,018.02	440,599.20

¹ The deposits are made under the act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1070), in 245 banks. The rates of interest are from 4 to 6 per cent.

TABLE 45.—*Volume of business in Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

Warehouses.	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>	
Chicago.....	147,519	40,019,417	\$694,953.18	1	163	\$19.50
New York.....	9,624	1,027,545	284,921.07			
Omaha.....	63,570	7,025,240	275,877.19	4	209	112.38
St. Louis.....	35,945	8,616,181	218,510.58			
San Francisco.....	31,695	3,300,248	84,659.69			
Total.....	288,353	59,988,631	1,558,921.71	5	372	131.88

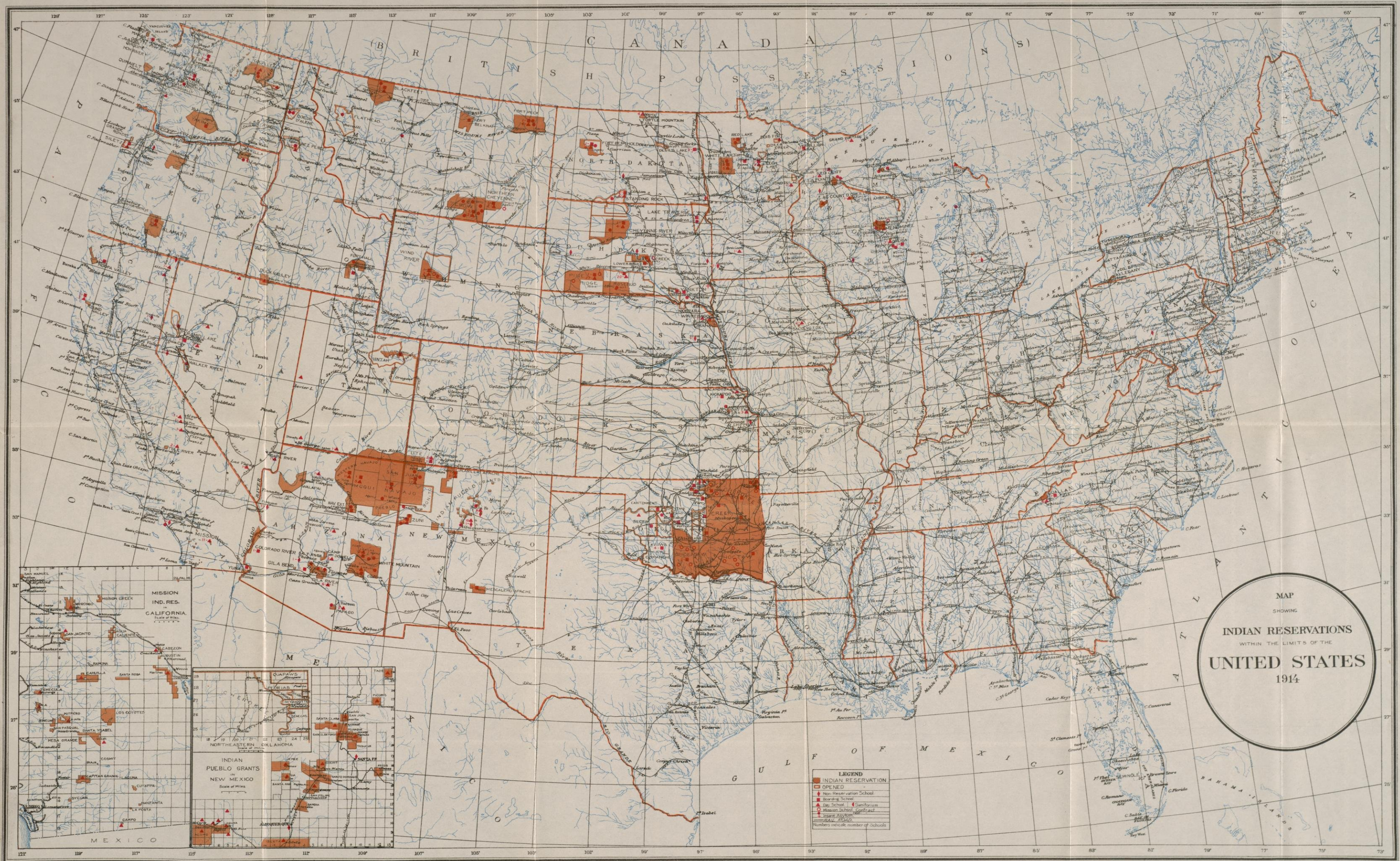
Warehouses.	Packages mailed.			Requisitions issued.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Contract.	Open market.	Total.
		<i>Pounds.</i>				
Chicago.....	2,864	10,899	\$6,550.83	44	2,053	2,097
New York.....	1,866	8,727	6,179.06	345	155	500
Omaha.....	666	2,077	1,371.50	215	380	595
St. Louis.....	684	2,273	1,551.03	527	631	1,158
San Francisco.....	257	2,359	793.42	45	184	229
Total.....	6,337	26,335	16,445.84	1,176	3,403	4,579

Total number of shipments.....	294,695
Total weight (pounds).....	60,015,338
Total value.....	\$1,575,498.43

TABLE 46.—*Expense at warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Amount paid regular employees.	Amount paid irregular employees.	Inspection and miscellaneous.	Total.
Chicago.....	\$4,500.00	\$120.32	\$12,972.78	\$5,682.50	\$3,302.88	\$26,578.48
New York.....	3,499.98	226.42	7,097.52	765.00	834.40	12,423.32
Omaha.....	1,600.00	14.73	5,140.00	401.00	1,600.35	8,756.08
St. Louis.....	1,500.00	111.37	6,535.58		528.29	8,675.24
San Francisco.....	1,135.00		5,824.98	470.30	255.15	7,685.43
Total.....	12,234.98	472.84	37,570.86	7,318.80	6,521.07	64,118.55

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MAP
SHOWING
INDIAN RESERVATIONS
WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE
UNITED STATES
1914

- LEGEND**
- INDIAN RESERVATION
 - OPENED
 - Non-Reservation School
 - Boarding School
 - Day School
 - Mission School
 - Contract
 - Private
 - Numbers indicate number of schools

INDIAN PUEBLO GRANTS
NEW MEXICO
Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800 810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880 890 900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 980 990 1000

MISSION IND. RES. IN CALIFORNIA
Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800 810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880 890 900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 980 990 1000