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## **Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the years 1915-1917. [1915-1917]**

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
TO THE  
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR  
ENDED JUNE 30  
1915



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# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, September 1, 1915.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the eighty-fourth annual report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

The progressive tendency of the present day is reflected in the vigorous activity of the Indian Service, dealing with the intricate complexities involved in the lives of more than 300,000 members of this race, both as to the individual and to every phase of social and industrial functions. Being thoroughly convinced that their material and industrial prosperity is more closely attached to their landed interests, the development of agriculture and stock raising has been given an impetus never before undertaken. Not only their own moneys but reimbursable funds made available from appropriations by Congress have been invested in thousands of cattle and other live stock. The Indians are being taught how to make the best use of this wonderful asset, and rapidly are realizing that from the farm and the range their material salvation must be obtained. A happy correlation of the instruction given in the schools is being made with the future environment of the boy and girl. The mere acquisition of knowledge is subordinated to the practical teaching of facts and laws which bear directly on everyday life on the farm and in the home.

Poverty or dependence on others saps the energies of any man. The Indian is no exception, and I have placed the greatest work of this office on his material advancement. As his herds increase and his lands produce the Indian becomes better prepared to assimilate the knowledge which comes from the study of books. Love of home and domestic happiness follow as a natural sequence.

How all the functions of this office are coordinated for the ultimate end of the Indians' material and social prosperity the following brief résumé will indicate.

## EDUCATION.

During the last year it has been found necessary to reorganize the Carlisle School so as to improve its standards and develop the highest type of school work. With the beginning of the next school term



an entirely new course of study will be introduced in harmony with a comprehensive plan of industrial and vocational training for Indian youth. Its features will be systematic three-year courses in agriculture, mechanic arts and home economics. Special instruction given in connection with the industrial work will be organized and correlated with the literary courses.

Arrangements have been made whereby 19 boys, under the outing system, are receiving training as apprentices in the shops of the Ford Motor Co. at Detroit, Mich., and others are working as apprentices in the shops of the General Electric Co. at Lynn, Mass. Twelve boys and girls are attending the summer school at the State normal school at Millersville, Pa.

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

The development of the plan of improved vocational training along lines of practical endeavor will be extended to all Indian schools as rapidly as possible. Before an Indian boy or girl goes to his or her home a thorough grounding of how to work to the best advantage should be made in our schools. This should be a practical education which, in the great majority of returned students, in a few years will be translated into comfortable homes and productive farms.

The majority of pupils in the schools will eventually return to their homes, and if there is an adequate acreage of land adaptable to agriculture awaiting them the educational training received during their student days should be developed, and a desire and knowledge of how best to reap the advantages due to the owner of a farm should be carefully instilled. Home and farm economics must be emphasized and correct habits of right living made a part of everyday life.

The aim at our Indian schools is not the perfect farmer or the perfect housewife, but the development of character and sufficient industrial efficiency to enable the returned boy or girl to derive happiness and comfort from a home created by individual efforts. This is attempted by thorough instruction in the agricultural, mechanical, and domestic arts, and an adequate balance of practical field and shop work. This will involve a somewhat radical change in the course of study, on vocational lines, which is now being formulated and will be established at many of the schools during the next school year.

#### INDIAN CHILDREN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In the Indian appropriation act approved August 1, 1914, was a provision allowing the expenditure of not to exceed \$20,000 for tuition of Indian children enrolled in public schools. This was to enable the Government to encourage attendance of these children in

public schools in certain localities where school districts were not financially prosperous, even though in some cases they were legally entitled to attend, as their parents were citizens of the State, though not necessarily taxpayers.

Contracts for tuition have formerly been based upon quarterly enrollment and attendance, but it has been found more advantageous to provide that such payments to the school districts shall be made at a given rate per pupil per day of actual attendance.

The larger number of children are being educated in the public schools of the several States where no payment is required. This public-school training for the Indian children is a very valuable aid in their civilization.

#### **SCHOOL FACILITIES FOR PAPAGO INDIANS, ARIZONA.**

The Indian appropriation act of August 1, 1914, provided the sum of \$50,000 to be used to supply school facilities for the children of the Papago Tribe of Indians in Arizona. There are nearly 6,000 of these Indians, of whom about 290 have received allotments on the San Xavier Reservation, but the larger number have been for more than 200 years scattered over the public domain in southern Arizona. Some of them have filed claims thereon under the general laws relating to homesteads. They have been self-supporting in this very arid country and have indicated an unusual interest in and capacity for whatever educational opportunities the Government may offer.

This appropriation has provided several day schools, each with a capacity of 30 pupils, which are located at the Indian villages of Indian Oasis, Santa Rosa, Gila Bend, Chiu Chuischu, and Cockle-burr, under the jurisdiction of the Pima and San Xavier Indian schools. These schools will be opened in the fall of 1915.

#### **NAVAJO SCHOOL FACILITIES.**

To carry into effect the provisions of the sixth article of the treaty of June 8, 1868, between the United States and the Navajo Nation there was provided in the Indian appropriation act for the current year \$100,000 for establishing or enlarging day or industrial schools for these people. A part of this appropriation has been used to increase the capacity of schools on these reservations: Navajo, 100 pupils; Western Navajo, 20 pupils; San Juan, 26 pupils; Pueblo Bonito, 60 pupils; total, 206 pupils. These figures represent largely boarding-school capacity, as day schools are available only to a limited extent by reason of the nomadic habits of this tribe.

#### **INDUSTRIAL WORK FOR GIRLS.**

All that may be done to better the industrial condition of the Indians will be largely wasted if the living conditions of the families are not right. The prosperous Indian farmer or stockman must have

a sanitary dwelling and proper food, and this comes within the province of the Indian woman, who must be trained in household duties as carefully as the Indian boy is for his especial work. Institutional work, while necessary to the school and giving general training in orderliness and system, can not usually fit the Indian girl for the duties of home making. To meet this need a small three or four room cottage, similar to the home of an average family, has been constructed at several of the larger schools, where the domestic-science teacher or housekeeper instructs a few girls at a time in practical household economy suitable to the average home. Several girls live at the cottage for two or three weeks under ordinary home conditions. They make their own beds, cook their own meals, do their mending and sewing, the cleaning, and their laundry work. At other schools it has been found that larger results may be had by having the students visit the cottages in classes. The girls are taught to make their own clothing and ornament it with handwork, to can fruit and vegetables, keep poultry and raise a kitchen garden, and, in fact, to do all the little household acts which make a well-ordered home attractive.

Employees having charge of industrial work in the smaller boarding schools and the day schools are required to give the girls assigned to them 30 minutes' instruction each day before undertaking productive work. In this way the instructors come into closer touch with the pupils and approximate the work done in the domestic cottages. The noonday luncheon of the day school affords an opportunity for teaching proper food preparation to the girls.

#### **PUBLIC SCHOOLS AMONG THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.**

Congress appropriated for the fiscal year 1915 \$275,000 to aid the common schools in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminole, and Osage Nations, and in the Quapaw Reservations in Oklahoma. As the territory in which these Indians are situated has large areas of nontaxable lands, this appropriation is used for supplementing that of the State. Out of this fund 2,219 school districts, having 13,745 pupils, were aided during the current fiscal year.

#### **RETURNED STUDENTS' ASSOCIATIONS.**

The returned student is becoming a factor in the life of his people. Eight of the larger schools have alumni associations, which foster this activity by maintaining a creditable interest in school ideals. At several meetings this year Indians from nearly every walk of life and ordinary avocation and trade were present. Some of those who did not attend reported that it was because they were at work and could not get away from their regular duties.

One Indian school sent representatives to the Association of Alumni Secretaries of the United States at New York City, November 2, 1914, and a delegate will represent the alumni association of one of the largest Indian schools at the San Francisco meeting of that association.

A member of the alumni association of one school went to San Francisco as a delegate to the international council of nurses, before which organization she read a paper which was commented upon in the newspapers of California as the best paper read before the convention. Another association has raised a fund whereby a few ambitious students have been assisted pecuniarily in pursuing their studies after completing the course at Indian schools.

Return students' organizations are maintained at 32 schools and agencies. Every reservation in the United States has organizations composed of ex-students and nonstudents; local churches have organized Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and C. E. organizations, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Daughters of the King, and the Holy Name Society, while the Indians conduct agricultural fairs, stock exhibits, farmers' improvement associations, athletic associations, and musical organizations for personal pleasure.

#### INDIAN EMPLOYMENT.

Over 300 boys from schools in the Southwest have been placed on ranches, and with sugar-beet and melon growers, in Colorado and Kansas for agricultural work during a portion of the summer. Many of the pupils of the nonreservation schools are placed in families in the vicinity for farm and household experience. This brings the training of the school into actual contact with the practical work of life and enables the pupils gradually to comprehend the purpose of vocational training.

Remunerative employment has been found for many boys and girls who have been graduated from Indian schools.

#### NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

Baskets, pottery, and bead work are still made by Indians, but the most comprehensive and remunerative industry is the native manufacture of Navajo blankets. As the Indians work in a very desultory way in fashioning articles of their own handicraft, the instability of the supply prevents a systematic marketing of their products. In a sense this may not be a complete disadvantage, as the work of the Indian partakes largely of the sentimental, which is lost when the craftsman commercializes his output along conventional lines. Many good baskets and excellent blankets are still made.



The Navajo blankets obtained through a contest at the San Juan Indian Fair last year are on exhibition at the San Francisco Panama-Pacific Exposition, and as the public is manifesting considerable interest in these specimens of native handiwork their real worth will become better known.

### LACE MAKING.

Superintendents have been directed to cooperate with associations engaged in the teaching of lace making, and to take advantage of every means and opportunity to advance this important and refining industry among those Indian women and children whose physical condition warrants their engagement therein. The mission reservations in California have been divided into districts, and two lace teachers have been employed to teach lace making, one of whom is located at the Pala School and the other at Soboba. The Sybil Carter Association maintains teachers of lace making at a number of the Indian reservations, paying their salaries, furnishing the supplies, and marketing the finished product. Mrs. Cordelia S. Sterling, of Redlands, Cal., is also giving the Indian Bureau generous and intelligent cooperation.

### THE MENACING USE OF LIQUOR.

The destructive force of intoxicants to the mental, moral, and physical fiber of a great race has for many years been the greatest obstacle in the way of the advancement of the Indians. Natural impulses and the greed of surrounding whites were rapidly bringing destruction to this proud race. Through the influence of the better elements of the tribes and an awakening sense of the moral responsibility of the country, I have been able to break the power of the liquor interests in its unholy traffic.

With substantial appropriations by Congress, a sincere cooperation on the part of the field force, and intelligent enforcement by the officers specially engaged in this work, marked progress is apparent throughout the Indian country. These results have been accomplished through persistent efforts physically and in the courts. In the discharge of their duties several officers were killed and others wounded by malefactors they were attempting to arrest. Unfortunately, in some cases local sentiment failed to respond and the perpetrators of the crimes against the Indians and the dignity of the law's enforcement were unpunished by the courts and juries.

The sale by licensed traders of lemon and vanilla extracts and proprietary medicines with alcoholic content, on which Indians were becoming intoxicated, has been discontinued and traders warned that repetition of such sales will cause a revocation of their license and prosecution.

Permanent results in the individual are best secured when his own will power is enlisted as an aid to temperance. A pledge-signing campaign has been inaugurated among the Indians with gratifying results. The Vermillion Lake Indians celebrated with great joy the first anniversary of a general signing of the temperance pledge, and even the women demanded the right to affix their names. At La Pointe Agency, Wis., about 60 per cent of the Indians signed the pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicants. These instances are cited as evidence of a remarkable change in sentiment, as it has occurred in a territory where intemperance among the Indians by reason of local conditions was probably as flagrant as anywhere in the country.

As an educational side to the evils of the use of alcohol a spirited essay contest was promoted in the schools, the children of the third, fourth, and fifth grades writing on the topic "What do I know about alcohol?" and the sixth, seventh, eighth, and higher grades on "Alcohol and my future." This method of acquainting the youth with the danger of indulgence was very successful, as shown in the thoughtfulness with which the essays were prepared. In many instances the home life of the writer was drawn upon for vivid illustrations.

On June 22, 1915, I addressed the following letter to 739 pupils in the Indian schools making prize awards:

MY FRIEND: I take pleasure in presenting to you the prize which has been awarded under the terms of the essay contest on alcoholism.

It is gratifying to me that you have so good an understanding of the evil effects of alcohol and the importance of preventing its introduction, sale, or use among Indians.

It has now come about that there is a world-wide campaign against the liquor traffic not only from a moral point of view, but in recent years it has become essentially an economic question, and its banishment is advocated from the business office as strenuously as from the pulpit. More recently the use of intoxicants has been officially denounced by many of the great European Governments as destructive to military discipline and efficiency.

Generally throughout the Indian country there has been splendid cooperation in our efforts to free the Indian from the malign influence and destructive effects of whisky.

I am greatly pleased with the helpful spirit manifested among adult Indians and for the intelligent and sympathetic response from the Indian schools, as exemplified in this contest.

Annuity payments in the past have been frequently described as orgies of drunkenness. I have taken radical steps never before undertaken to eliminate this condition. Invoking the aid of the law (sec. 2078, R. S.), I directed for the Osage payment that no money be paid the Indians while they were under the influence of intoxicants, nor while it was evident to the officer making the payment that intoxicants were within convenient reach of the Indians, or until the chiefs and head men of the tribe should have pledged themselves

to use all their influence and make all proper exertions to prevent liquors being used at the time.

Failing to receive satisfactory assurances, I postponed the payment, whereupon the Indian council, the county and municipal authorities, and business men, confronted with our unyielding determination to enforce the law, hastened to express their intention to cooperate. The payment was made, and it was the "driest" one on which a distribution of money had ever been made in that nation.

This law was invoked with good results at the payments to the Kiowa, Sac and Fox, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Pawnee, and other Indians, and will be applied hereafter at all such payments.

The awakening sentiment among Indians has been shown during the year in a number of striking instances where no liquor was to be had at large gatherings of these people. At Flathead the chiefs were deeply interested and prior to and during a celebration talked to the Indians on temperance.

On May 6, 1914, under written orders from the superintendent of the Fort Lapwai (Idaho) Agency to ascertain whether liquor was being brought on the reservation, while attempting to search a party of Indians returning home, Samuel Tilden, an Indian policeman, shot and killed William Jackson, an Indian. Tilden was indicted in the State courts. At the trial Tilden was convicted, but on appeal the State supreme court remanded the case for a new trial because of certain record errors. The case is still pending.

Two persons were indicted for introducing liquor into the Indian country, and on their plea of guilty were sentenced by the United States district court of Oklahoma to two years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$500. On reaching the penitentiary an application was made to the United States district court of Kansas for a writ of habeas corpus on the grounds that the act of January 30, 1897, provided only a minimum punishment of 60 days and fine of \$100, and that the court was without authority to impose anything except that minimum. The writ was granted, but on appeal by the Government the district court was reversed by the circuit court of appeals.

Tulapai, or tiswin, is an intoxicating drink made by fermenting sprouting corn, and is used by the Apache and some other southwestern Indians. Its simplicity of manufacture is only equaled by the resultant debauch. Superintendents of reservations where it is usually made and consumed are cooperating with the Indian Office in stamping it out. As it is not imported into the reservation, but brewed where consumed, the task of breaking up the practice is difficult.

Peyote buttons, as they are commonly called, are the dried crowns of a cactus which grows on the rocky, arid lands of northern Mexico and are classed with intoxicants. Their use appears to be on the increase. Under an order of the Department of Agriculture its importation into the United States has been prohibited. It is too early to ascertain the effectiveness of this exclusion order. Appropriate legislation is being agitated to give the Indian Office enlarged powers for the suppression of peyote.

Legislation by several States where Indians reside has been of material assistance to this office in its campaign against the liquor traffic.

The Cherokee Indians of North Carolina have been greatly benefited by the enactment of a State law prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or disposition of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters within the county of Swain, in which these Indians are located. The law further provides that the place of delivery shall be construed to mean the place of sale, etc.

The Legislature of Nevada enacted two laws of importance to the Indians. One makes it an offense for an Indian to solicit any person to purchase intoxicating liquors, and the other makes it an offense for any person to furnish an Indian with yenshee, which is the residue scraped from opium pipes.

In California, under the law of the State as it stood, it was doubtful whether the sale of liquor to Indians of less than the full blood was an offense. To remove this doubt the legislature specifically covered the question in a recent law effective August 15, 1915, by including Indians of the whole or mixed blood, or any person who is commonly known to live and associate with Indians.

The prohibition amendment to the constitution of Arizona, which became effective on January 1 of this calendar year, has been very far reaching in its effect upon the liquor traffic among the Indians of that State and has materially lessened our difficulties.

In the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Iowa, and Colorado constitutional prohibition amendments have been adopted, or the legislatures have enacted laws, effective January 1, 1916, which should have a very beneficial effect for the Indians in these States.

In Minnesota a county local-option law enacted by the State legislature resulted in driving the saloon out of many localities known as Indian country, and has been very helpful in the enforcement of treaties and Federal statutes.

The Supreme Court of the United States in *Johnson v. Gearlds* (234 U. S., 422), in denying the application for rehearing, left in full force a decision of that court rendered on June 8, 1914, enabling the enforcement of various treaties prohibiting the introduction or



sale of liquor in northern Minnesota, since which time activities have been resumed and the law enforced.

On December 8, 1914, application made in the State court for a restraining order against the officers of this service to prevent them from interfering with the business of the Bemidji Brewing Co. was dismissed, and on March 2, 1915, 745 barrels of beer were destroyed.

This enlargement of territory and other sections demanding attention makes necessary a substantial increase in the appropriation for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians.

The liquor situation as a whole is constantly improving and the sentiment among the people is strongly in sympathy with our work, regardless of the attitude of the individual on the question of prohibition as it is understood in white communities.

### HEALTH.

The maintenance of good health is a prime requisite in the process of civilizing the Indian and placing him upon a self-supporting basis. Large sums of money and much scientific thought have been given to the improvement of sanitary conditions among these people. Results indicate that there has been wonderful improvement.

Epidemics of whooping cough, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, and pneumonia have been met and dealt with as promptly and as consistently as available funds would permit. Cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever appeared at Warm Springs, Oreg., and Fort Apache, Ariz., but epidemics of these diseases were successfully averted.

Tuberculosis among the Indians exceeds that among the white race and its prevention is a most important problem. Trachoma, with its resultant damaged vision, is a serious drawback to the Indian in his progress toward civilization.

The medical force working in the field consists of 1 medical supervisor, 1 assistant medical supervisor, 1 special supervisor, 7 special physicians, 7 field dentists, 6 field nurses, 121 regular and 61 contract physicians, 81 nurses, and 78 field matrons. Supervisors are required to keep in touch with the rapidly increasing knowledge of appropriate prophylactic measures to check the spread of disease, and after studying the local conditions at each school and on each reservation to suggest ways and means for improving the health and sanitary conditions of the Indians.

The vital truth of right living, preservation of health, and prevention of disease are being taught in the schools. An essay contest on the subject of tuberculosis has demonstrated that the Indian pupils have gained a considerable knowledge of its ætiology. The traveling medical officials carry stereopticon slides illustrating the

habitations of careless Indians and the pleasant, healthy homes of Indians who have taken advantage of the opportunities the Government has given, and give appropriate lectures at the agencies they visit. Resident physicians at the agencies give talks to the pupils and reservation Indians on subjects connected with sanitation, care of the sick, prevention of infant mortality, and first aid to the injured. Clean-up days have been instituted and found of inestimable value in arousing enthusiasm.

The homes of adult Indians are visited by about 78 field matrons, who teach the Indian women domestic arts and proper care of home, person, and children.

With prophylactic measures must be taught the elimination of the foci of diseases which may be in existence. The work done has been fraught with difficulties, which are gradually being overcome. The old Indians' dependence upon the medicine man is still strong in many places, and the constant changes in the personnel of the agency physicians, due to the small salaries paid many of them, is not conducive to the development of confidence in the white man's methods, for he, like the white man, gives his confidence only after it is earned. It is believed that the influence of the Indian medicine man, however, is gradually giving way. The number of cases treated by the physicians is gradually increasing and hospital treatment is more often sought.

The demand for hospitals, which are being constructed as fast as funds become available, indicates the growing popularity of this branch of the work. At the close of this fiscal year there were 52 hospitals and 4 sanatoria, with a combined capacity of 1,567. Under construction are 4 hospitals and 6 sanatoria, with a combined capacity of 265.

In many of the Indian boarding schools trachoma is no longer a problem, as experience has shown that where control can be had over the children and where careful and persistent work is done the disease can be prevented or cured. This is being done. Among the camp Indians, however, conditions with respect to the disease are not good. No chance is, of course, lost to constantly exploit the value of operation and treatment of trachoma, and many Indians are taking advantage of the opportunities offered. The long duration and the painful nature of the treatment necessary before a cure is effected are, perhaps, the most important causes for the slow progress made.

The problems to be solved in connection with tuberculosis are similar to those among the poorer classes of whites. It means a campaign of education to prevent the spread of the disease and the endeavor to arrest it in those cases with active lesions. The sanatoria already in use at Phoenix, Fort Lapwai, Sac and Fox, and

Laguna show that this method of treating active cases is of increasing value. The capacity of the Laguna Sanatorium has been increased to 34 and Sac and Fox to 88. The East Farm Sanatorium at Phoenix and the one at Fort Lapwai care for 100 each. During the fiscal year 1915 arrangements were effected for the erection of sanatoria at the Carson, Blackfeet, Turtle Mountain, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Pima, and Mescalero Reservations.

In line with the above, a part of available funds were used in the purchase of material for the correction of defects in sanitation in the Indian homes. Especial attention is being given to better disposal of sewage and protection of water supplies from contamination.

Arrangements have been made with the United States Public Health Service for the examination of pathologic specimens by the laboratories of that bureau which may be received from medical officers in the Indian Service. This courtesy will facilitate diagnosis.

The relation between diseased teeth and the development of systemic disease was recognized by the field dentists and led to a campaign for better methods of caring for the teeth and the elimination of oral sepsis. Pyorrhoea (Rigg's disease) was found to be prevalent and measures were at once instituted directed toward the correction of this condition.

The insane asylum for Indians is located in Canton, S. Dak., and has 51 patients, the limit of its capacity. Under present conditions no more can be accommodated and the most deserving for whom applications are made are placed in State asylums.

### IMPROVED HOME CONDITIONS.

The mere increase in the number of Indians farming and in the total acreage cultivated by them, with the consequent production of a greater quantity and value of crops, is not of itself the final end to be achieved, but only a means to the ultimate goal of independent self-supporting citizenship for the Indians on the same basis as the whites, with all that this involves in the way of civilization, improved living conditions, etc. The work of bringing about better housing and sanitary conditions among the Indians has made progress during the year, and it is intended to especially emphasize this feature of the work during the ensuing fiscal year, to the end that a systematic campaign may be formulated and carried out on every reservation, having in view the greatest possible improvement in this respect. This problem, likewise, resolves itself into two factors—(1) implanting in the Indian the desire and ambition for better homes, and (2) devising physical ways and means to bring about this result.

(1) Advantage is taken of every possible opportunity to stimulate in the Indians an interest in home development along modern and

sanitary lines, by precept and example, such as the discussion of these topics at community-social meetings, illustrated stereopticon lectures, the work of the physicians, field matrons, etc.

(2) Where an Indian has individual funds to his credit he is encouraged to use them in improving his home, or erecting a new one, if necessary, and the regulations have recently been made much more liberal in this respect, vesting greater authority in the superintendent with respect to expenditures for such purposes. Where an Indian lacks sufficient funds to purchase the necessary material, aid is extended from the reimbursable fund, or such material is issued in return for labor.

At Tongue River the sawmills, which for a long time past and until last fall had been standing idle, were put into active operation and a plan devised by which the Indians cut and haul the logs to the mill, where they are cut into lumber for a small toll; the hardware, millwork (doors, windows, etc.), and paint are furnished from the reimbursable fund or in return for labor. It is planned to extend this policy to other reservations where similar conditions prevail as far as may be practicable.

#### EMPLOYEES.

The efficiency of the more than 5,000 employees of the Indian Service has been maintained with gratifying results. The example these people set before the Indians they are to lead and teach is a strong factor for their advancement. Earnest men and women with high character and right living teach as much by example as by precept. In the main this large corps is of that type and are earnestly striving to be exemplars of our best civilization.

To determine as far as possible the qualifications of persons seeking employment among the Indians, I have given special attention to promotional appointments from the registers of the Civil Service Commission. Before making such appointments inquiries are made of persons who have first-hand knowledge of the equipment of the eligibles certified, not only with reference to their qualifications for the line of work for which they were examined, but also concerning their moral standing and general reputation in the community in which they reside.

At the time I assumed office there was a constant shifting of employees from place to place. Many of the changes were made to meet the personal wishes of employees, without benefit to the service. Frequently employees did not remain at one point sufficiently long to become acquainted with the pupils or adult Indians, and I am endeavoring to eliminate this practice as far as can be done consistently with good administration. It is particularly essential that employees

be personally acquainted with the Indians with whom they are associated, and that they have a thorough knowledge of their home life and needs. The best results can be obtained only through long-continued service at one place. While it is not practicable to eliminate transfers entirely, the number has been reduced to a mere fraction of what it has been in the past.

A careful study of each employee is made with a view to determining the line of work for which he is best qualified. Sometimes an employee enters the service through competitive examination, but is not qualified for the work covered by the examination. Having sufficient technical training to pass the examination, frequently he is not fitted by temperament or other cause for the duties of the position obtained, but his training and experience does enable him to render valuable service in some other line of work. The special effort that has been made to assign employees to positions for which they are best fitted, and the elimination of those who have made a failure after a full and fair trial, have, during the last two years, resulted in a material increase in the efficiency of the personnel.

Particular attention has been given to a readjustment of positions and salaries and at the same time reduce the total amount allowed for salaries to the lowest possible minimum without a sacrifice of efficiency. While positions have been dropped here and there, aggregating approximately \$85,000 during the last fiscal year, the most notable reduction has been in connection with the administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, where, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian appropriation act approved August 1, 1914, abolishing the offices of the commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and superintendent for the Union Agency, and creating the office of superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, a thorough reorganization has been effected. Notwithstanding a material reduction in the force, all of the field offices have been maintained and the work handled with efficiency and at a saving of approximately \$75,000 a year, altogether about \$160,000.

An important circular was issued to the Indian Service employees early in the year directing their attention to the fact that their example is a potent factor in the uplift of this race. It was insisted that their intercourse with those among whom they are placed as educators and administrators should be of an elevating and helpful character. They were admonished to teach the Indian self-respect and imbue him with the feeling that his race is no bar to his advancement socially or otherwise if he measures up to the standard we placed before him. All epithets, relics of the days when there was less of charity and consideration in the white man's dealings with the Indians, must not be applied to them, and those words which are offensive, as "buck," "squaw," "redskin," etc., should no more

be used in conversation than would similar terms be with ladies and gentlemen of other races. I have not found it expedient or necessary to lay down specific rules on this subject, as the high sense of integrity and dignity in the splendid corps of field workers does not require it.

### REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

The reimbursable appropriations, amounting to \$1,495,000, made by Congress for the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among Indians has placed in the hands of the office an instrument by means of which thousands of Indians have been given an opportunity to become self-supporting. While in the past the Indians have manifested some reluctance in requesting this money, and some still do, the majority, who understand the purpose of the Government in affording them reimbursable aid, are now studying their own needs and asking to be supplied with appropriate equipment. There are some Indians, as among whites, who do not measure their credit by their needs and their ability to pay, but this plan will teach them financial integrity and inculcate square business morals, with the result that they will be cautious in their requests for assistance and take better care of what they obtain through the use of reimbursable money than they heretofore have of property issued to them gratuitously, knowing that the amount loaned must be returned. Many Indians have been given reimbursable assistance and have used the loans chiefly in the purchase of live stock, agricultural implements, seeds, wagons, harness, sewing machines, lumber, doors and windows for the improvement of houses, wire for fencing, and wells. In a few instances rations have been purchased and sold to Indians for consumption during the period when they were preparing their lands for cultivating and planting their crops.

As a rule the Indians are very conscientious in regard to their accounts and make payments promptly. In a number of cases certain Indians have settled their accounts before they were due, and still others have made partial payments prior to the dates agreed upon. There have been cases where, by reason of crop failures, sickness, or some other unavoidable cause, some Indians found it difficult to make payments on the dates agreed upon. In all meritorious cases I have been lenient with the debtors and have extended the time for payment, so that they might not become discouraged. Where the failure to return the money is not meritorious, and these have been very few, the property was taken and resold to other Indians. In such cases the Indians from whom the property was taken have been required to make good the deficiency which resulted during the time it remained in their possession, and the Indians to whom the property was resold were charged with the appraised value at the time of its

delivery to them. There have been several deaths of Indians who received property from the reimbursable fund, and in such cases, where the remainder of the family desired to keep and pay for the property, they were permitted to do so. If the heirs did not want the property it was resold.

The benefits which the Indians have derived from the expenditure of this money in the purchase of live stock and equipment for their use have been far-reaching. Many allotments which in previous years have not been cultivated are now producing. Indians who previously had a team, but no means with which to purchase harness and a wagon, have been provided with suitable equipment to enable them to engage in freighting, which at many reservations distant from railroads is a profitable employment. Others have been provided with cattle, so that they might get started in the cattle industry. The women in the home have been furnished with sewing machines, and they are now more and more making wearing apparel at a saving in cost. The crude and oftentimes insanitary method of cooking over campfires is also finding a remedy through the use of reimbursable money. Floorless and often windowless houses are being improved through the purchase of flooring, doors, and windows. Tribal herds of cattle have been purchased at a number of places from these funds, as stated under the heading of "Stock raising." Agricultural equipment too large or high priced for one individual to purchase was also bought for tribal use, reimbursement therefor to be made from tribal funds which may hereafter accrue.

No interest or profit has been charged to the Indians participating in the use of this money. They are required to return only the principal.

As the appropriations made by Congress have not been adequate to meet the demands of the various reservations, at a few places where tribal funds were available they have been drawn upon under the same conditions as public funds.

At Keshena the Indians, when they gave permission to use their money under the reimburseable plan, requested that interest be charged, as the fund in the Treasury of the United States drew interest. At Cheyenne River interest is charged for the same reason.

### FARMING BY INDIANS.

During the past year the acreage farmed by Indians has been greatly increased, and the seed furnished them was approximately three times as much as in any preceding year.

In the development of agricultural activities among the Indians two factors must be considered, one psychological, the other administrative—(1) stimulating the interest and ambition of the Indians

to farm, to adopt modern methods, etc., and (2) providing the necessary equipment and facilities to this end.

The spirit of rivalry and object lesson is a strong incentive to success, and one of the best agencies in developing the agricultural enthusiasm of the Indians has been the Indian fair. Fairs were held in the fall of 1914 on 38 reservations.

As the Indian is ultimately to be absorbed into the body of American citizenship, the next logical step after the strictly Indian fair on the reservation is participation by the Indians in conveniently located county and State fairs. Accordingly, Indian exhibits from many of the reservations have been shown at county fairs in direct competition with the products of white farmers, a number of prizes having been won. Wherever a State or county fair is held near an Indian reservation, it is planned to arrange an exhibit of Indian products.

The first systematic effort to have an Indian exhibit at these institutions on an extensive scale was at the Oklahoma State fair last fall. About 30 different schools and tribes were represented at this exhibit, which was shown in a building set apart for the purpose by the fair association and which proved to be one of the most attractive features, being visited by about 75,000 persons and attracting much favorable comment from them. Indian exhibits were also shown at the Arizona, Nevada, and Wisconsin State fairs on a small scale.

The officers of the State and county fair associations have, in each instance, responded enthusiastically to the suggestion for Indian exhibits, and have promised their hearty support and cooperation to this end.

We confidently expect to make a notable showing of fair exhibits in the fall of 1915.

Advantage has been taken of other methods of arousing the interest of the Indians in farming, such as the organization of Indian farmer clubs, the inauguration of boys' and girls' clubs in conjunction with the Federal and State agricultural departments under the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act for cooperative agricultural extension work, and plans are also being formulated for cooperation between the county agricultural agents appointed under that act and the farmers of this service in behalf of the Indians. Schools of instruction in modern canning methods, domestic economy, etc., are held all over the country as another feature of this cooperative work. Representatives of the Cherokee and Wahpeton Indian schools recently attended such schools, under detail of this office, and it is planned to extend this work as rapidly as possible.

The first prize in the 1914 Arizona Boys' Corn Club contest (consisting of a \$100 scholarship in the State university) was won by Victor Bail, a Papago Indian boy from the San Xavier Reservation, near



Tucson, with a yield of 51.37 bushels of shelled corn on a measured acre, grading 94.70 per cent, which sold for \$82.35. The cost of production was \$16.95, making a net profit of \$65.40. Victor Bail, the winner, will take a two-years' course at the Phoenix Indian School in order to fit himself for the two-years' agricultural course at the State university.

The second prize in this contest, consisting of a Duroc Jersey pig, was also won by an Indian boy named Alonzo Flores.

About 250 farmers are employed to instruct the Indians and supervise their agricultural work, the district plan inaugurated several years ago being still further developed with very successful results. It involves the division of each reservation into districts, in each of which a farmer is located so that he may be near the Indians.

Advantage is taken of every available facility with the view of maintaining the interest of the Indians in farming, most of whom have perhaps not yet reached that state of development characterized by fixity of purpose, and hence require constant advice, encouragement, and supervision.

The second problem in promoting agricultural work among the Indians is an administrative one and has to do with furnishing the necessary equipment, such as teams, implements, harness, etc., for this purpose, which are usually provided by three methods—(1) purchase from individual trust funds when available; (2) issue in return for labor; or (3) purchase under the reimbursable regulations of October 6, 1914, to be paid for without interest in small payments extending over a period of years.

#### SCHOOL FARMS.

With the view of developing school farms to the extent of their possibilities as object lessons for the Indians and in the the production of vegetables and forage for the schools, the following circular was sent out by me on August 10, 1914:

*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 as an 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 potatoes, 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 agricultural 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.

#### SACATON EXPERIMENTATION FARM.

The demonstration farm at Sacaton, Ariz., conducted cooperatively with the Department of Agriculture, has given satisfactory results.

A special study has been made of the grade Egyptian cotton which has been under observation there for several years. The land in which the staple was planted was regraded so that it might be irrigated more scientifically, with the result that it has made the largest yield of cotton ever obtained at this farm, although the land already had grown from five to seven consecutive crops of cotton. A 4-acre plat of cotton produced an average of 890 pounds of lint per acre. This is the largest average yield of long staple Egyptian cotton ever produced in the State of Arizona. Approximately 10,935 pounds of lint were produced on 15 acres; 90 pounds of lint from progeny rows of the "Pima," the name given to the new type of long staple cotton, were shipped to the Manchester Fine Goods Spinners' Association, England, for spinning tests, and 1,074 pounds of "Pima" from "Phelp's" seed were sent to New England spinners for the same purpose. The cotton grown during the calendar year 1914, with the exceptions noted above, has not yet been sold on account of prevailing low price.

There is also on hand at the farm about 30,000 pounds of seed which could not be hauled to Salt River Valley points on account of the high water in the Gila River. About 10,890 pounds of seed were distributed to the school and reservation farmers for planting during the season of 1915. While the Indians last season planted only 296 acres, the reports indicate that their interest in the growing of cotton is commendable, as over the southern cotton section there was discouragement on account of low prices.

The surrounding communities have, equally with the Indians, received the benefits of this farm, as last year white ranchers of the Salt River Valley produced 6,421 bales of cotton, which, at an average

of 16 cents per pound, would aggregate for the crop of lint cotton approximately \$589,469. Counting the value of the seed after being converted into cake and oil, it is estimated the net value of the crop to the Indians and white people would amount to nearly \$1,000,000 for the year. When it is remembered that seven years ago scarcely any one thought that Arizona would produce cotton at all, this is a phenomenal development. In addition to experimentation with cotton, experiments were also made with varieties of corn, alfalfa, sorghum cane, ribbon cane, beans, grapes, nuts, fruits, berries, and garden stuffs.

#### FORT BERTHOLD DEMONSTRATION FARM.

The demonstration farm at Fort Berthold Reservation contains five fields of approximately 155 acres which were planted to oats, wheat, rye, corn, flax, and potatoes, all of which proved profitable. It is estimated that the net profit of the farm amounted approximately to \$1,100. A very high grade of cattle and horses is being raised on the farm, and when they reach the proper age the males are turned over to the reservation for breeding among the Indian stock.

#### EXPERIMENTATION.

The work of experimenting with various crops under the different soil and climatic conditions existing on the widely scattered Indian reservations has been continued through the year with a large measure of success, particularly at Malki and San Juan. Formerly this work consisted of experiments with fruit (particularly apricots and grapefruit) and the date palm, both of which promise to be remunerative industries for the Indians. At this place 12,000 fruit trees were set out during the year. At San Juan experiments were conducted with several varieties of wheat and other grains, which proved to be well adapted to a number of the reservations where similar soil and climatic conditions prevail, and the results of these experiments were communicated to the superintendents with the view of extending the production of such varieties.

Several years ago the Agricultural Department imported from Egypt the seed of a very hardy and prolific drouth-resisting forage plant, which has been designated "Sudan grass," from the country of its origin. Seed of this grass was sent to a number of reservations in the semiarid regions of the Southwest.

Experiments are also being conducted with the "Tepary bean," which has been grown, on a limited scale, by the Papago Indians for generations, and while it is too early to report definitely as to the results, yet the indications are that this bean will prove to be a very

successful and remunerative crop in that section of the country. This bean is their creation and should be called the "Papago bean."

### STOCK RAISING.

The utilization of the natural resources of the various Indian reservations for the benefit of the Indians has been extended during the last year by the purchase of tribal herds and the improvement and development of the live-stock interests of the individual Indians. The success met with in handling the tribal herds is largely due to the provision which was made to shelter and feed the animals during the winter months. The loss in the Crow tribal herd of about 7,000 heifers and 2,000 steers was less than 1 per cent during the winter of 1914-15. There were approximately 3,000 calves belonging to this herd branded at the spring round-up, and it is probable that the total number of calves produced for the first year this herd was on the range will be nearly 4,000 head.

In October, 1914, 3,800 ewes and 199 rams were placed on the range in the southern addition to the Jicarilla Reservation. This flock now comprises a total of 6,796 rams, ewes, and lambs. The clip of wool from this flock, amounting to 16,660 pounds, was sold, delivered at the agency, for \$3,581.90. A tribal herd of 1,000 heifers and 42 bulls has also been placed on this reservation.

The number of tribal herds on the various Indian reservations were increased by the purchase of cattle as follows: For Blackfoot Reservation, 60 bulls, 1,800 heifers; for Cheyenne River Reservation, 80 bulls, 1,800 heifers; for Fort Apache Reservation, 50 bulls; for Fort Belknap Reservation, 60 bulls, 1,800 heifers; for Jicarilla Reservation, 42 bulls, 100 heifers; for Klamath Reservation, 40 bulls; for Mescalero Reservation, 68 bulls, 1,200 heifers; for Moqui Reservation, 10 bulls; for Rosebud Reservation, 50 bulls, 300 heifers; for San Carlos Reservation, 80 bulls, 972 heifers; for Standing Rock Reservation, 100 bulls, 1,800 heifers; for Tongue River Reservation, 25 bulls, 500 heifers; for Ute Mountain Reservation, 75 bulls, 1,500 heifers; for Walker River Reservation, 20 bulls, 500 heifers; for Warm Springs Reservation, 30 bulls, 533 heifers; for Western Shoshone Reservation, 100 heifers; and for the Walapai Reservation, 510 cows and 20 bulls. A large number of heifers were purchased for the Cheyenne River, Colville, Rosebud, Standing Rock, and Warm Springs Reservations, and will be sold to individual Indians under the reimbursable plan.

A considerable amount of stock was during the year 1914-15 distributed to individual Indians, and it is our purpose to extend this procedure as rapidly as good administration justifies. Indian stock has been so successfully managed since the policy of increasing stock raising among the Indians was inaugurated some two years

ago as to fully justify the undertaking. Our personal inspections and reports show the tribal herds and individually owned cattle, horses, and sheep to be rapidly improving in breed, increasing in number, and showing a gratifying profit on the investment. Where the climate requires, vigilant efforts are being made to insure ample feed to prevent winter loss.

There is now every indication that the Indian-owned stock will soon become a substantial factor in the world's supply.

### THE COMPETENCY COMMISSION.

The competency commission appointed by you has entered on its duties. The personnel of the commission, consisting of Maj. James McLaughlin, an inspector of the department, and Mr. F. A. Thackery, superintendent of the Pima School, each of whom has had large and varied intimacy with the Indians, is a guarantee that its purpose will be carried out with a sincere determination to make its findings dependable. In connection with the superintendent of the reservation on which its sittings are being held, it will carefully consider the qualifications of each Indian who may apply for a severance of tribal relations, or who, in its judgment, has arrived at the degree of business competency that he should assume the duties of citizenship. I am hopeful, from the wide experience of the members of the commission, that permanent good not only to the individual but to the tribe as well will result from its labors.

### ALLOTMENTS.

During the past year but one special allotting agent has been employed, on the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., where a large area of irrigable land was available for allotment. A comparatively limited number of allotments have been made on various reservations by the respective superintendents in charge, but as a general rule activity along this line has been much lessened.

### ALLOTMENT OF FORT SILL APACHES.

Of the survivors and descendants of Geronimo's Band of Apaches, formerly held as prisoners of war at Fort Sill, Okla., 187 removed to the Mescalero Reservation, N. Mex., and 84 stayed in Oklahoma, where suitable tracts of from 80 to 160 acres have been purchased for 69 of them. This leaves 15 yet to be provided for when additional funds have been procured for this purpose.

### LANDLESS INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

Reports indicate that there are about 19,000 Indians in California located in 55 of the 59 counties in that State. Of this number ap-

proximately 15,000 are in northern California, 1,800 being on Indian reservations. It is estimated that there are from 3,500 to 4,500 Indians who are unprovided with reservation lands, allotments on the public domain, or otherwise. Forty-three purchases have been made for the benefit of these Indians, placing title to approximately 6,600 acres in the United States, at a cost of \$144,470.45. About 2,500 of these Indians have been provided with homes. These purchases were made mainly from appropriations in the acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-333), and April 30, 1908 (37 Stat. L., 70-76), which were supplemented by succeeding appropriation acts. The Indian appropriation act for the past year specifically appropriated \$10,000 for the purchase of land for landless Indians in California, and the same amount was made available by joint resolution of March 4, 1915, continuing the Indian appropriations for the present year. A list of the 43 purchases showing the number of Indians, acreage, and amount paid will be found in Table 30 of this report.

#### PATENTS IN FEE.

Patents in fee are issued to Indian allottees, and the heirs of deceased allottees, under the provisions of the acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stats. L., 182), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855). During the year patents in fee were issued under said acts covering an area of 124,116.36 acres, of which 61,114.47 acres, or about 50 per cent, covers land allotted to Turtle Mountain and Pine Ridge Indians. The Turtle Mountain Indians are allotted partly in North Dakota and partly on the public domain in the State of Montana.

#### SALE OF INDIAN LAND.

The sale of allotted and inherited Indian land is authorized by the acts of 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 act last mentioned 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 purchasers of Indian lands in Oklahoma, with the exceptions noted.

During the year 1915 sales have been made covering an area of 102,675.54 acres, involving a consideration of \$1,300,303.08. The average price for which the land sold was \$12.66 per acre. The year previous the office sold 947 tracts, involving 90,768.30 acres, for \$652,815.50, or a little over \$17 per acre. A great amount of land was sold on reservations where the average price was about \$5 per acre, which reduced the general average.

**PURCHASES OF LANDS FOR CERTAIN INDIANS.**

Under the provisions of the Indian appropriation act approved August 1, 1914, there have been purchased for allotment to individual members of the Wisconsin Band of Potawatomi Indians residing in Wisconsin and Michigan 14,036.18 acres at a cost of \$136,205.12, and the title to these lands is now vested in the United States.

Transactions involving 960 acres of additional land, at a cost of \$9,340, are still uncompleted, pending the curing of objections to the title.

The act of August 1, 1914, supra, contained also an item of \$40,000 for the purchase of lands for homeless, nonremoval Mille Lacs Indians to whom allotments have not heretofore been made, with which 769.41 acres have been purchased, at a cost of \$17,714.30. Transactions involving 1,437 additional acres, at a cost of \$21,617, are in process of negotiation.

A suitable 240-acre tract, including rights in an irrigation ditch sufficient to irrigate 150 acres thereof, was bought, at a cost of \$13,000, for the Camp Verde Indians in Arizona, under an appropriation of \$20,000 made therefor in the Indian appropriation act for 1915.

**MISSION LAND.**

A number of treaties wherein Indian lands were ceded and reservations established contained provisions granting to religious denominations then conducting missions among the Indians (the organizations being specifically named) the right to occupy a stated number of acres of land required for church and mission buildings and for cemeteries in connection with Indian churches. In some cases title to the land was granted outright by the treaties; but there was no general provision applicable everywhere.

It has been customary in the last 10 years, in the various acts accepting cessions and authorizing a sale of surplus Indian lands, to include provision for the setting apart of lands required for mission purposes and for the patenting of such tracts. Lands set apart for such purpose in the last five years are as follows:

	Acres.
1911-----	1, 282. 68
1912-----	154. 5
1913-----	139. 23
1914-----	241. 8208
1915-----	296. 9375

2, 115. 1683

**OSAGE OIL AND GAS LEASES.**

On March 16, 1896, the Osage Indians, through their tribal council, made a lease to Edwin B. Foster covering the entire Osage Reservation, about 1,500,000 acres, for oil and gas mining purposes for the



term of 10 years. The act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1061), extended the lease for the period of 10 years from March 16, 1906, but reduced the area to 680,000 acres, and operations have been conducted with more or less success by the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co., which succeeded by assignment to the rights of Edwin B. Foster, and by the sublessees of that company.

About two years ago the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co. and its sublessees applied for a renewal of the lease or for a new lease on the lands, to take effect upon the expiration of the existing lease. Since the application was submitted the question has been discussed and various investigations conducted with a view to ascertaining the extent of the development work and the conditions upon which new leases might be made. On March 8 to 11, inclusive, a series of hearings was held at which the interested persons were given an opportunity to present their reasons for requesting new leases, as well as to submit plans for the leasing of these lands upon the expiration of the present lease. These hearings were continued on March 22 and 23, with the Osage tribal council present.

The council, after 10 days' deliberation, on June 17, 1915, adopted resolutions, which were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on the same date.

1. That the Congress of the United States be asked to extend the trust period which, under existing law, will expire on April 8, 1931.

2. In all oil leases provision shall be made for the Government to have the option to purchase the oil or any part thereof at the highest posted market price on the date of sale.

3. The Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co. shall be eliminated as an intermediary.

4. Oil and gas rights shall be leased separately, and oil leases shall be made for a term of five years from date of approval by the Secretary of the Interior and as much longer thereafter as oil is found in paying quantities, but the term of leases shall not extend beyond the time the title to the minerals remains in the Osage Tribe.

5. Oil leases shall be made direct to the present sublessees covering their present holdings in quarter-section units not exceeding 4,800 acres each in the aggregate, except such quarter-section units the producing wells of which are capable of averaging 25 or more barrels per day on July 1, 1915, which units shall be retained by the tribe and offered for lease at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe; the average daily production to be ascertained under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

6. The rate of royalty on oil to be  $1/6$ , except where the average daily production of producing wells on any quarter-section unit shall equal or exceed 100 barrels for calendar month periods, the royalty on such wells to be  $1/5$ .

7. Oil lessees shall, within 12 months after the approval of a lease by the Secretary of the Interior, drill a well on each nonproducing quarter-section unit or pay in lieu thereof a rental of \$1 per acre per year.

8. All producing lands not leased to present lessees shall be offered for lease to highest bidders upon the expiration of present leases and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

9. Gas leases shall be made by the tribal council to the present gas lessees covering all or part of their present holdings and for such periods as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, provided that applications made prior to this date for leases of gas may be granted in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

10. The royalty on gas shall be  $1/6$ , and all contracts for the sale or use of gas shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Such contracts shall be transmitted to the superintendent of the Osage Agency, who shall forward same without recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior, through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Before any contract is approved, the superintendent shall be notified of the terms which the Secretary will approve, and the superintendent will thereupon notify the principal chief, who will then convene the tribal council and inform the members of the terms of the proposed contract. The council may, within 10 days from the receipt of such notice by the superintendent, communicate to the Secretary, through the superintendent and the commissioner, their views with reference to the said contract.

11. The present sublessees will be notified of the terms upon which new leases may be made, and they shall file with the superintendent, not later than August 1, 1915, their acceptance. Should any sublessee neglect or decline to file his acceptance on or before August 1, 1915, all lands he might acquire under new leases shall, on the expiration of the present lease, be offered to the highest bidder, in the discretion of and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

The above plan provides for new oil leases to the present sublessees covering an aggregate area of about 70,000 acres of producing territory and approximately 165,000 acres of nonproducing territory, the latter being subject to a rental of \$1 per acre per annum in lieu of development.

Such quarter-section units as are capable of an average daily well production of 25 barrels or more, together with about 16,000 acres of additional producing territory, shall be leased at public auction to the highest bidder, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

The remaining 430,000 acres of nonproducing territory shall be leased at such times and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

### **OIL AND GAS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.**

The conditions of the oil industry in the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, during the fiscal year 1915 have been somewhat demoralized and for various reasons the price of oil declined from \$1.05 per barrel to 40 cents per barrel.

Owing to the unprecedented production in the Cushing field and the lack of transportation facilities, permission was granted in many instances for the storage of oil off the premises from which produced, the oil to be gauged at the time of removal and royalty paid thereon when actually sold. In this way the royalty interest of the Indians does not suffer from shrinkage, evaporation, or other losses incident to the storage of oil.

On March 12, 1915, the department fixed the minimum price basis for the settlement of royalty on oil at the actual price for which the oil is sold, provided such price is not less than the highest posted price in

the mid-continent field on the day of the sale. During the last year several thousand nonproducing leases have been canceled, evidently because of the depressed condition of the industry. Wells to the number of 4,161 have been drilled, of which 3,243 were productive of oil, 322 of gas, and 596 were dry. The Lawton and southwestern Oklahoma fields appear now to be clearly defined, owing to the large number of dry holes surrounding them. With the exception of the Cushing field there has been a material decrease in drilling operations. New developments were confined, principally to a small oil field known as the Boynton-Haskell field, northwest of Boynton, Okla., and the Ada-Locho gas field. In the Boynton-Haskell field, which is very irregular and uncertain, 76 wells produced an average of 4,617 barrels per day. The gas fields in the vicinity of Ada and Loco, Okla., are very promising in the way of gas production.

The most important discovery in unproven territory is the Paden well, in section 8, T. 12 N., R. 7 E., drilled to the top of the oil sand 2,800 feet November 10, 1914, with a showing of about 2,000,000 cubic feet of gas, and some oil. The well was shut in by the Prairie Oil & Gas Co. November 15, 1914, owing to the already congested condition of the oil market. The land for miles around this well has been leased, and approximately \$200,000 in bonuses has been procured for the Indian owners.

A careful inspection and supervision is being given to the physical operation of oil and gas leases on restricted Indian lands by the inspectors employed under existing law. This inspection has undoubtedly resulted in saving considerable money and property to the Indian lessors. With regard to the waste of oil and gas in the mid-continent field, the Bureau of Mines and this office are receiving the hearty cooperation of practically all of the operators in the field.

Everything points to a speedy recovery in market conditions. The rapid decline in production from the Cushing field, efforts on the part of the pipe-line companies to buy up storage oil, and the increase in the capacity of independent refineries in Oklahoma and Kansas have been factors in strengthening the oil market.

Transportation facilities have been greatly increased by reason of the building of new pipe lines and extensions of old ones. It is expected that the pipe lines will soon be taking the entire production of the oil and gas, which, of course, will mean increased activity and renewed energy in all departments of the oil and gas industry.

Oil and gas mining operations in Oklahoma on allotted Indian lands outside of the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osage Reservation have remained practically at a standstill during the last year, although there has been considerable activity in the leasing department. A few promising wells have been brought in.

The magnitude of the oil industry to the Indians of Oklahoma, which includes the Five Civilized Tribes and Osage Nation, may be

appreciated in the statement that 34,654,645 barrels of oil were produced during the year.

### FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The offices of commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and superintendent of Union Agency, Muskogee, Okla., were abolished by section 17 of the act of Congress approved August 1, 1914 (38 Stats. L., 598), and in lieu thereof a superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes was appointed by the President at a salary of \$5,000 per annum, effective September 1, 1914. However, the superintendent was not appointed until December 22, 1914.

Since 1898 the supervision and handling of the restricted individual Indian affairs after allotment of tribal lands in severalty, the receiving of and accounting for large sums of money realized from lands leased for oil, gas, and other purposes, and for proceeds of sale of restricted allotted lands and other work connected therewith, has made this superintendency the largest in the Indian Service.

The enrollment of members of the Five Civilized Tribes began under the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stats. L., 321), and closed on March 4, 1907, by section 2 of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), with a total enrollment membership of 101,209, to which was added 312 members authorized to be enrolled and paid money in lieu of allotment by the act of Congress approved August 1, 1914 (38 Stats. L., 600), making a total membership to date of 101,521 for the Five Civilized Tribes. Every 40-acre tract contained in the 19,525,966 acres belonging to these Five Civilized Tribes has been classified and appraised—15,794,400 acres have been allotted in severalty to individual Indians, 2,549,959 acres unallotted were sold, leaving 1,042,405 acres still unsold, which amount (1,042,405 acres) includes 823,521 acres of timber lands and 184,757 acres of surface of segregated coal and asphalt land area belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes authorized to be sold.

From July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1915, there was collected and deposited as tribal money an aggregate of approximately \$19,500,000, which amount was derived from sale of town lots, coal and asphalt royalties, sales of unallotted and other tribal properties. There is still due on unallotted land sold about \$7,050,000. It is estimated that the remaining tribal lands will bring from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and in addition thereto the coal and asphalt deposits underlying the segregated coal and asphalt lands will bring when authorized to be sold by Congress an additional \$12,000,000 (the lowest estimate). An aggregate of 309 towns, and subsequently various additions thereto, were platted, appraised, and sold.

All the Cherokee tribal property except an 80-acre tract involved in litigation and another 226-acre tract known as "Big Lake," the

title to which is in dispute, has been disposed of, and the Cherokee tribal government was abolished on June 30, 1914, with the exception of the principal chief, who was continued at a nominal salary to sign deeds.

The Creek tribal property has been disposed of except 2,495 acres of unallotted land, 47 town lots in the town of Lee, 121 lots in Muskogee and Tulso recovered for the Creek Tribe in town-lot litigation, the Creek capitol building and lot at Okmulgee, valued at \$60,000, the investigation of alleged duplicate or erroneous and fraudulent enrollment and allotment of land in the Cushing oil field, notably the Barney Thlocco (deceased), Thomas Atkins, and Emma Coker allotments, valued at several million dollars, toward recovery of which suit has been instituted for the Creek Tribe. There also remain 500 Creek tribal deeds to be delivered, which were returned unclaimed or refused, and five boarding schools are to be disposed of.

The Seminole tribal affairs are practically completed except the delivery of 500 tribal deeds to allottees, the distribution per capita to 3,127 members of the Seminole tribal funds in United States Treasury, amounting to \$1,517,894.70 on July 1, 1915. The Emahaka Academy is in litigation.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal affairs will be the last to be closed up, inasmuch as approximately \$7,400,000 remain unpaid on the sale of 20,000 tracts of unallotted land heretofore sold, and the time for payment has already been extended until March, 1916, on deferred payments falling due, and pleas for further continuance are being daily received from purchasers who allege inability to pay, on account of poor crops, low price for cotton, and depressed condition of the money market. Regulations for the sale of the remaining 31,700 acres of unallotted lands and 184,800 acres of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land area have been submitted for approval for the sale of said lands, to commence January 3, 1916. The sale of the coal and asphalt underlying the surface of 431,080 acres of the segregated coal and asphalt land area can not be made without an act of Congress authorizing it. Thirty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-six and ninety-nine one-hundredths acres of said surface have been classified as suitable for town-site purposes and appraised at \$195,917, to be sold as town lots in tracts of from 1 to 40 acres each.

### PROBATE WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

The system of handling the probate work in the Five Civilized Tribes, which was instituted and organized under my supervision in January, 1914, has, during the present fiscal year, accomplished results which justify its establishment.

In my last report I described the conditions affecting minor and other incompetent Indians that induced me to give special attention

to this work, and to devise plans for putting it upon a practical and effective working basis. Those plans comprehended, among other things, two principal objects, both of which were accomplished: (1) The adoption of a set of probate rules that would be adequate, properly administered, for the protection of helpless and dependent people, and (2) the organization of a corps of probate attorneys, to represent such Indians, under the direction of this office, in the courts of Oklahoma.

The work of last year was largely pioneer in character. The counties constituting the territory previously belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes were divided into districts, embracing from one to six counties each, according to location and the number of pending probate cases, and these districts were assigned to the several attorneys. When this was accomplished, each attorney was required to make a complete inventory of the cases in his district and familiarize himself therewith, and to follow up such preliminary work with proper suits in the courts when the law and the facts made it necessary for him to do so.

The results have proved highly beneficial, the direct and immediate benefits being equaled, perhaps, by the unseen but ever present force for good that was implanted in the judicial system of the State by the institution of the probate system.

The work is now progressing, under the perfected organization, in a regular and systematic manner. The men have become familiar with their duties and are in a position to attend to each matter in a prompt and efficient manner. In this, as in other lines of work, one duty performed may lead to a situation creating other duties. To illustrate: It frequently occurs that a probate attorney is able in a civil suit to thwart the trickery of a corrupt guardian and to save to a minor a considerable sum of money. Having gone thus far, the further duty arises of finding some way to conserve, for the permanent benefit of the ward, the funds thus saved to him; and sometimes it becomes necessary to institute proceedings for the prosecution of an embezzling guardian.

These references will serve to show some of the duties devolving upon the probate attorneys, but the nature, extent, and importance of their work can be better understood by an examination of the appended table, which covers the period between January 1 and July 1, 1915.

The extent of the work will be noted from the fact that at the beginning of the calendar year there was a total of 53,433 cases pending in the counties of the Five Civilized Tribes. Gratifying as the accomplished results are, it is apparent that there is a vast amount of unfinished work.

I think it worthy of special mention that during the last six months 37 new criminal actions were instituted and 69 such actions were finally determined at the instance or with the assistance of the probate attorneys.

It is also noteworthy that during the same period they caused 213 new civil actions to be instituted and 116 such actions to be finally determined, and that the amounts involved in the new suits aggregate \$1,525,377.

The efforts to protect the financial interests of minors and other dependent Indians are specially worthy of attention, e. g., in the last six months of the fiscal year there was saved to these wards of the Government the sum of \$462,100 by checking guardians' reports and taking necessary exceptions, and in order to insure greater safety of Indian funds the probate attorneys caused new bonds to be filed in the amount of \$687,500. During the same time conservation of Indian funds was effected through bank deposits and investments in the amount of nearly \$1,000,000.

Much of the success of the probate work may be justly credited to the county judges, who have cooperated in a conscientious and effective way with the probate attorneys to secure a harmonious administration of the Federal and State laws affecting such work.

The following table shows in concise form the condition of the probate work and the principal results accomplished during the six months ended July 1, 1915:

*Summary of Probate Work, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, January 1 to July 1, 1915.*

Cases pending January 1, 1915-----	53, 433
Cases pending July 1, 1915-----	52, 045
Regular cases in which attorneys appeared-----	10, 426
Civil actions instituted-----	213
Amount involved in such civil actions-----	\$1, 525, 377
Civil actions finally determined-----	116
Criminal actions instituted-----	37
Criminal actions finally determined-----	69
New bonds filed-----	713
Amount covered by new bonds-----	\$687, 500
Guardians removed or discharged-----	602
Conservation of funds:	
(a) Bank deposits-----	\$330, 454
(b) Investments-----	\$644, 740
Amount saved to minors and others-----	\$462, 100
Inherited land sales-----	415
Minor allotment sales-----	151
Citations issued-----	1, 680
Quitclaim deeds obtained-----	43
Official letters and reports-----	28, 105
Conferences with allottees and others (approximately)-----	22, 935

## ENROLLMENTS WITH INDIAN TRIBES, LA POINTE OR BAD RIVER, WIS.

By the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stats. L., 582-605), the Secretary of the Interior was directed to prepare and complete, within 90 days, a roll of the unallotted members of the La Pointe or Bad River Band of Chippewa Indians, Wisconsin, such roll to be made with the assistance of a committee of five Indians, to be chosen in council by the band.

A council, held August 17, 1914, elected the required Indian committee, which, with a representative of this office, prepared a roll containing the names of 523 Indians found entitled to allotments on the Bad River Reservation. Between 1,200 and 1,400 persons were denied enrollment, many of them belonging to other Chippewa reservations in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Following the approval of the roll, October 26, 1914, on a complaint made by a number of the rejected applicants that they had not been afforded an opportunity to present their cases for review, a committee of three officials reopened the case, in connection with the original Indian committee of five, and recommended the roll approved October 26, 1914, be amended by adding the names of 31 persons and striking therefrom the names of 9 persons.

### PURIFICATION OF WHITE EARTH (MINN.) ROLLS.

In 1911 complaint was made by 16 Indians of the White Earth Reservation that 86 mixed-blood Chippewa of Lake Superior were fraudulently enrolled and receiving benefits with their band. The tribe was requested to furnish proper evidence to support this charge, and due notice was served on the contestees, consisting of the Beau-lieu and Fairbanks families and their descendents, to show cause why their names should not be dropped from the White Earth tribal rolls and refund made to the Government of moneys alleged to have been wrongfully paid to them.

Special Attorney Thomas G. Shearman, of the Interior Department, investigated the charges in the field. His report sustaining the charges and finding against contestants was submitted to the Court of Claims February 28, 1913. By decisions of June 6, and December 21, 1914, the court held that it had "no jurisdiction of said claim or matter." April 8, 1915, a hearing was granted to the attorneys representing the respondents, and the case is now pending before the department for decision.

### WHITE EARTH LAND-FRAUD CASES.

The act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-353), permitted only adult mixed bloods of the White Earth Reservation, Minn., to alienate their allotments. In 1909 it was learned that gross frauds had



been and were being perpetrated—mainly by whites—on full-blood allottees holding restricted lands, and that the lands of minor mixed bloods were being purchased, encumbered, and denuded of timber.

Through the Department of Justice suits were instituted to cancel and set aside these fraudulent conveyances, and as a basis for investigating these fraud cases a roll of 5,093 allottees of the reservation was prepared, showing the degree of Indian blood. On June 8, 1914, the Supreme Court, in the case of the United States *v.* First National Bank (234 U. S., 245), held that the term "mixed blood," found in the act of June 21, 1906, meant that any identifiable quantum of blood other than Indian blood relieves the allotments of the adult Chippewas from all restrictions upon alienation.

Since inaugurating this work 1,299 suits have been instituted by the Government to recover, approximately, 103,920 acres of land alleged to have been illegally alienated, and for accounting by various defendants for timber cut and removed therefrom. Three bills have been filed in equity to clear title to 288 allotments, aggregating 23,040 acres, and 170 cases of alleged fraudulent conveyance have been prepared and reported for suit. Decrees and orders in favor of the United States were obtained in 45 cases, by which 4,906.82 acres were recovered to the Indians; \$700 paid in fines; and \$13,000 paid for land sold, representing a total of \$86,602.30. There was collected from timber trespass and depredations \$45,000; 7 claims were settled out of court, representing \$29,333.86; 22 quit-claim deeds were obtained, clearing title to 1,760 acres; and \$25,000 was collected as additional compensation for minors' lands. The net result is that there has been collected in cash, recovered in land values, and for timber settlements and trespass, more than \$200,000.

Four suits have also been instituted by the Government to restrain the county officials of Becker, Mahnoman, and Clearwater Counties, in which the White Earth Reservation is located, from wrongfully taxing trust lands still held by allottees, whether full blood or mixed. These tax cases involve lands aggregating 69,204.11 acres.

### INDIAN FORESTS.

The spring and summer of 1914 were exceptionally dry throughout the Northwestern States, where our most extensive Indian timber holdings are located. Superintendents of the Colville and Yakima Reservations reported a drought more marked than even in the year 1910, which was noted for exceptionally disastrous forest fires. Although the calendar year 1914 showed an increase over 1913 in both the number of fires and the damage done, the loss was very small in comparison to the value of the timber and forest resources which the Indian Service undertakes to protect with a very limited

force. The 334 fires reported burned over 138,989 acres, and \$10,816.15 was expended for labor and supplies, in addition to the salaries of the regular forest employees. The amount of standing timber injured was estimated at 12,633,000 feet board measure, and the total damage done to timber, reproduction, forage, and improvements was estimated at \$66,956.85. Of this estimated amount, \$40,446.50 was for damage to reproduction and \$10,352.85 for loss of forage.

At the sale of Choctaw tribal timber land held in November, 1914, to which reference was made on page 39 of my last annual report, 145,118.55 acres were sold for \$468,847.04. This amount was \$33,336.19 in excess of the appraised value of the lands sold. Approximately 824,000 acres of these lands remain unsold.

Logging operations were continued during the winter of 1914-15 on the Bad River, Lac Courte Oreille, and Leech Lake Reservations.

The amount cut on each reservation is shown in the statistical appendix accompanying this report. There were no logging operations on the Fond du Lac and Lac du Flambeau Reservations. On the Red Lake Reservations over a million feet were cut by the Indians. Minor operations were conducted on the White Earth and Mackinac Agencies under contracts approved in previous years.

As soon as the weather would permit in April, 1915, a crew of 12 men was started on a cruise of the timber within the Quinaielt Indian Reservation, Wash. This cruise is being conducted primarily by the strip-valuation method; but other methods have been used as checks to provide against errors to which that system may lead when employed exclusively. This reservation contains over 200,000 acres, most of which is timbered. Data are being obtained for the preparation of a contour map, and notes are being taken as to soil and other features. It is expected that about one-half of the reservation can be examined during the working season of 1915.

#### MENOMINEE RESERVATION.

In September, 1914, work was begun on a thorough examination of land and an estimate of the timber on the Menominee Indian Reservation. The autumn and early winter were very favorable to the prosecution of this work because of the light precipitation. Early in April, 1915, the work was resumed, and will be completed about November 1, 1915. Although the act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51), under authority of which the Neopit project was established, contemplated a management of the Menominee forests in accordance with forestry principles, no comprehensive estimate of the timber on the reservation has been undertaken previous to the examination now in progress. This cruise will furnish definite and detailed informa-

tion both as to the amount of timber by species and the character of the land in each 40 acres, and will also afford the necessary information for a contour map and the future management of the timber operations on a scientific and efficient basis.

### INHERITANCE CASES.

The work of determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, progressed very satisfactorily, the Indian appropriation act for the year having allowed \$80,000 for the employment of examiners of inheritance and necessary clerical help in the field and \$20,000 for employment of clerks in this office.

During the year about 14,000 cases were received in the office, on which 17,527 letters were written. The estates of 6,140 deceased Indians who held allotments under trust patents, and the estates of 566 deceased Indians holding allotments under restricted fee, or having only an inheritable interest in trust property, received final consideration. Approximately \$92,100 was collected, or is due, under the provisions of law requiring that \$15 shall be collected to cover the cost of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees in each case. In addition thereto 7,637 miscellaneous cases were disposed of. The wills of 132 Indians were approved.

During the year the heirship work at the following agencies was brought up to date:

Cantonment, Okla.	Sac and Fox, Okla.
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Shawnee, Okla.
Crow, Mont.	Southern Ute, Colo.
Otoe, Okla.	Tomah, Wis.
Pawnee, Okla.	Umatilla, Oreg.
Potawatomi, Kans.	

There are now employed in the field 17 examiners of inheritance and 1 clerk authorized to determine heirs of deceased Indian allottees. This force is engaged in conducting hearings on 30 of the reservations, and without doubt will, by the end of the year, very materially reduce the number of undetermined heirship cases.

It is intended during the fiscal year 1916 to make special effort to close up all undetermined Indian heirship cases on the public domain, as well as to ascertain the heirs of Indian homesteaders whose property is still under restrictions.

### COURT DECISIONS.

The following are the most important cases involving Indian affairs decided by the courts during the last year:

*United States v. Bartlett* (235 U. S., 72).—This was a suit to cancel two deeds of surplus lands allotted to a Creek citizen of three-

fourths Indian blood. It was decided that Congress did not intend to reimpose restrictions on these lands by the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), the restrictions imposed by the supplemental Creek agreement of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 500), having expired by limitation of time. This case is important because the doctrine was advanced for the first time before the Supreme Court that Congress had the power to reimpose restrictions which had expired. The court, however, being of opinion that Congress did not intend to reimpose restrictions, found it unnecessary to discuss the constitutional question.

*Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. v. United States* (235 U. S., 37).—This was a case of considerable importance. It was held that a statute granting public lands, or Indian lands which may become public lands, will not be construed as including Indian lands afterwards allotted in severalty under a treaty made immediately before the enactment of the statute, as to do so would impute bad faith on the part of the Government toward the Indians.

*Skelton v. Dill* (235 U. S., 206) and *Adkins v. Arnold* (235 U. S., 477).—In these cases it was held that restrictions upon alienation of allotments to Creek citizens made under the acts of March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861), and June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 500), apply only to allotments made to citizens in their own right and do not apply to those made on behalf of deceased members of the tribe.

*Truskett v. Closser* (decided Feb. 23, 1915).—The Supreme Court held that the Oklahoma district court could not confer rights of majority conformably to a State statute on a minor Indian allottee, notwithstanding the removal of restrictions on alienation by Indian allottees made by the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312).

*Joplin Mercantile Co. v. United States* (decided by the Supreme Court Feb. 23, 1915).—It was held that pending the continuance under section 3 of the Oklahoma enabling act of June 16, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 267), of the prohibition under State laws of the sale of liquors in the former Indian Territory and their introduction into that Territory the provisions of the act of March 1, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 693), against the introduction of liquors are not enforceable as intrastate transactions.

*Henry Henkel et al. v. United States* (Supreme Court of the United States; decided Apr. 5, 1915).—In this case the practice of obtaining relinquishments signed by natural guardians of minors, which has obtained in the department, was upheld by the Supreme Court.

*Ash Sheep Co.* (221 Fed., 582).—It was held by a divided court that under the act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 352), whereby the United States agreed to dispose of the ceded lands for the Crow Indians and expressly provided that the Government should not be bound to purchase any of the lands or to find purchasers therefor,

it was the intent only that the Government should act as trustee for the Indians, to dispose of their lands, and, consequently, that the lands so ceded did not become public lands, upon which the free grazing of sheep was permitted.

*United States ex rel. Julia Mickadiet and Alma La Mere Tiebault v. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.*—The Court of Appeals, reversing the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in a petition for injunction to restrain the Secretary of the Interior from assuming further jurisdiction in the estate of a deceased Winnebago allottee whose heirs had been found by the department under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), held that the action of the department was final and conclusive and that the Secretary was without jurisdiction to reopen the case or in any way to readjudicate it, and that the decree of adoption under which the plaintiffs claimed was valid, and that the plaintiffs were the sole heirs of the decedent.

### EXHIBITION INDIANS.

The commercializing of aboriginal Indian life by means of exhibitions and shows in which the real modern Indian assumes the past is in every way discouraged. While there is much of his old life worth preserving, it is not the part which is desired by moving-picture companies or the Wild West show. The Indians who leave their homes, whether on or off the reservation, to go with these exhibitions obtain a false ideal of the civilization we desire them to emulate, and frequently permit the indulgence of their appetite for liquor or other depraved customs. A rigid censorship is exercised over contracts made for exhibition purposes, so that the interests of the Indians financially, morally, and otherwise will be protected.

On May 29, 1915, I addressed the following letter to Hon. J. M. Kennedy, State commissioner of agriculture, Billings, Mont.:

Receipt is acknowledged of your telegram of May 18, 1915, in which you recommend that Hon. Charles Harris be permitted to take 100 Indians from the Crow Reservation to participate in a Wild West show in connection with the Fourth of July celebration to be held at Billings.

During October last I visited the Crow Reservation and spent something like two weeks studying and investigating conditions from every point of view, covering the entire reservation.

It is generally believed that the Crow Indians have not made as great progress as might under proper circumstances have been acquired, and while to some extent, I share in this belief, I attribute much of this condition to the management of their affairs rather than wholly to the Indians themselves.

I am fully persuaded that under different circumstances they will respond and accomplish things for themselves far beyond either the general opinion concerning them or their own heretofore realization of their capacity and possibilities.

About a year ago a new superintendent was placed in charge of this reservation, in whose capacity and earnestness of purpose I have great confidence, and

recently a complete reorganization of the reservation employees has been effected. It is my conviction that Supt. Estep has the situation well in hand and that he is developing such a change as will soon bring about a revolution in the moral, educational, and industrial condition of the Crow Indians.

I found a splendid spirit of cooperation among the Crows and an apparent desire on their part to take advantage of their opportunities in such a serious way as to encourage me in believing that they really desire to in all respects raise their standards.

This is clearly exemplified in the fact that last summer with aggressive encouragement they cut and stacked several thousand tons of hay for the new tribal herd; that last fall they plowed the ground and put in a great deal larger acreage of fall wheat than in any previous year; and that this spring they have asked for and sowed more than 3 carloads of seed wheat.

The Indian fair held at the agency last year was a splendid success, free from degrading influences or conduct, altogether representative of a happy, industrious, and prosperous agricultural people. Such an exhibition and opportunity for enjoyment is greatly to be encouraged, and it is the intention, as it is the prospect, that at the coming fall the Crow Indians shall have another agricultural fair which will surpass the one of last year and be a real indication of their progress and a source of pride to their race.

The agency farmers, stock men, and other industrial employees on the reservation have found a new spirit among the Crows. I am recently in receipt of an extended and detailed report from Supt. Estep which shows that the efforts now being made to improve general conditions on the reservation are meeting with very gratifying success.

It is felt that the Crow Indians are now at a stage in their development where, with proper sympathy and encouragement, the entire tribe will make rapid strides in all that goes to develop independent, self-respecting, and self-supporting citizens.

This condition makes it urgent that no step be taken which might in any manner interfere with their progress.

Anything which encourages the Indians to array themselves in warlike costumes of the past, to participate in old-time dances, so-called Wild West shows and the like, must tend to emphasize the habits and customs of long ago which, if the Indian is to assume the burden and enjoy the privileges of citizenship, must disappear.

Such exhibitions likewise tend to give the public a wrong idea of the present condition existing among them by giving prominence to the Indian who delights in the atmosphere and exhibitions of the Wild West show at the expense and in discouragement of the progressive and industrious Indian whose children are in school, whose wife is a good housekeeper, and who is applying himself to industrial accomplishments in harmony with the new life which should be involved in the white man's civilizing influence.

Everything considered, I am quite of the opinion that the best interests of the Crow Indians demand that they be permitted to remain undisturbed rather than that they attend celebrations in near-by towns with injurious results to themselves, disaster to their crops, stock, and home interests, and thereby to some extent justify the frequent charge that they are not progressive and contribute nothing to the world's production or our advancing civilization.

For these and other reasons I am not in favor of the practice of permitting Indians to participate in the type of exhibitions ordinarily given in connection with Wild West shows. It is inconsistent with the present policy of the Indian Bureau.

## DEBTS OF INDIANS.

A serious drawback to the commercial independence of the average Indian is the greed and rapacity of the "money shark," who stands ever ready to get his willing victim into his debt. Without any inherited traits of economy, his ready desire for present gratification of his wants makes him the easy prey of the unscrupulous. Knowing the natural tendency of the Indian to be honest in payment of a debt, the avaricious money lender eagerly embraces every opportunity for loaning him money or selling to him on credit.

These loans were frequently made at such usurious rates that the knowledge came as a shock to the public when they were disclosed in a recent investigation of the Osage Reservation. This curse is a corollary of their wealth which continually presents a shining lure to the unscrupulous.

When their debts are paid off with trust funds they usually re-mortgage, and continue the almost endless cycle of borrowing and mortgaging. The superintendent, however, is protecting, as far as practicable, property which has been freed of incumbrance with trust moneys by taking a Government bill of sale. This is expected to accomplish good results.

The vast estate of the Osage Indians is such a temptation that only the most watchful care can prevent its dissipation. The schools on the reservations and all other forces which will work for right living are engaged in impressing these people with their danger, and urging them to avoid debt by living within their incomes.

The debt problem outside of the Osage Tribe is not so serious, as the Osages are much richer than any other tribe. In 1909 the department, in order to relieve the Indians of embarrassment on account of their increasing debts, forbade assistance being rendered their creditors in the collection of these debts. An effort was then made to effect settlement of outstanding debts which had been incurred prior to December 17, 1909, the date of the order.

As warnings have been issued to traders since 1904 that credit extended was at their own risk, no liability attaches to the Indian Office in connection with the Indians' indebtedness. However, reasonable efforts are being made to impress upon the Indians their obligations to settle their just debts, but the traders may lose a proportion of their claims on account of the methods used in extending credit.

## INDIAN TRADERS.

Realizing that those persons holding licenses to trade with Indians are in a position to serve as an example to the Indians, and in line with other work to suppress liquor traffic, extraordinary efforts have been made to insure that all traders keep their pledges not to use in-

toxicants as a beverage while engaged in business on the reservations. Superintendents are required to make a personal investigation of their habits in this respect and report any incidents occurring either on or off the reservation which might disqualify them for traders' licenses.

### INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

Proper handling of his own moneys is a liberal economic education to the Indian. To impress this on the average individual is a serious problem, as "money" was such an unknown quantity among the aborigines of the continent that no word corresponding to this important function of our commercial life was found in their vocabularies. As a fundamental idea of values becomes more deeply implanted in the individual, a more liberal policy in handling his own funds is permitted.

The number of complaints by reason of this has been greatly reduced. The responsibilities of the superintendent, while considerably increased, have yet enabled him to give more careful and intelligent supervision of the Indians and their interests than heretofore without destroying their individualism or fostering the time-worn paternalism. The careful use of his own money, teaching him intelligent thrift, is the ultimate purpose of permitting the largest use practicable by the Indian of his own moneys.

### PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

The office has effected radical changes in its methods of handling the purchase of supplies, involving a reorganization of the purchase division, with a view to educating certain units of the office force in a more expeditious and intelligent handling of the purchase of supplies for the service, and a marked improvement has already been accomplished, both as to the expedition of purchases and the procuring of the best obtainable prices. This subject is being studied from all angles, and it is expected that there will be evolved as perfect a system as can possibly be used under the restrictions imposed by Congress and the regulations necessary to insure honesty and efficiency.

The permanent warehouses at New York and Omaha were closed during the fiscal year as required by law. There are at present three permanent warehouses, one each at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. In order to receive and forward supplies which were purchased for delivery at New York and Omaha, temporary headquarters were located at these two points, and are conducted partly by detail from the office and the field at a nominal cost compared to charges incurred by the maintenance of permanent warehouses.



## IRRIGATION.

A very large proportion of all Indians live upon reservations having rainfall insufficient to carry on successful agricultural pursuits. In the reclamation of these areas approximately 403,000 acres are now irrigable through completed works constructed under the direct supervision of this bureau. Upon the 60 reservations where these projects are located are more than 80,000 Indians, so it is evident that much more land must be eventually provided with water. To this end surveys and investigations both as to the possibility and desirability of enlarging present irrigation projects and the initiation of new projects have been made.

On the Colville Reservation in Washington several areas were mapped and plans prepared for irrigation works where the water supply can be obtained at a reasonable cost. It is especially desirable to undertake these projects in the near future.

The Papago country, in southern Arizona, was covered by a reconnaissance survey of sufficient accuracy to determine water supplies sufficient to provide for stock and domestic use, which seems to be the limit of water possibility in this very arid country. On the Gila River the extensive survey to determine the legal and physical availability of the supply of water for the Pima Indians, as provided for in the appropriation act of August 1, 1914, has been completed. Investigations have also been made on the Southern Ute, Western Shoshone, Taos, Fort Apache, Klamath, Wind River, Owens Valley, Cal., and upon various other reservations.

The character of the soil and the climate and water supply on several reservations is of such a nature that stock raising seems to be the most remunerative occupation for the Indians. The development of water to increase the value of the grazing areas has been continued, especially in the Navajo and Papago countries. A total of 53 wells were drilled during the past year, with varying results.

Upon the northern reservations the limit of stock raising is determined by the amount of winter feed which may be obtained.

### IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION.

Among the more important operations were the following: Construction of the Sprague River diversion dam of the Modoc Point project, Klamath Reservation, Oreg., was completed during the year, and also all the canal system except some laterals with their necessary structures. On the ceded portion of the Wind River Reservation, Wyo., arrangements were made to construct, in cooperation with white settlers, an enlarged Le Clair Canal, covering more than 7,000 acres of Indian allotments, which lie too widely separated to have been economically irrigated without this cooperation. On the Gila

River Reservation, Ariz., several old Indian canals were rebuilt on proper engineering lines to insure a more reliable water supply. On some reservations many of the timber structures erected in the early days of difficult transportation for irrigation construction are now being replaced with more enduring material. On the Crow Reservation several large steel flumes were substituted for the former defective timber ones. Similar work was done for other structures on Crow and Fort Belknap, Mont., and Wind River, Wyo., and other reservations. The principal work on Uinta, Fort Hall, Yakima, and Walker River has been the maintenance and operation of the systems and extensions of laterals as needed. The difficulties arising in the Hogback Canal on the San Juan Reservation, Ariz., due to the porous, shifting character of the material through which it passes, have been overcome and water carried throughout its length. The three largest irrigation projects for the Mission Indians in southern California, Pala, Morongo, and Rincon, were practically completed and a commendable increase in cultivated acreage made by these Indians. Considerable work increasing the water available and improving irrigation systems was done for the New Mexico Pueblos.

#### UTILIZATION OF WATER.

The ultimate results which should be derived from irrigation work have received much study, so that the greatest benefits may be secured from the expenditures made. Among many tribes irrigation agriculture is little known, and to induce the individual Indians to take advantage of their opportunity to become self-supporting various plans have been devised and are being carried out.

In many instances the rights of the Indians to the continued and undisputed possession of water for irrigation are aided by the actual beneficial use thereof, so that my efforts to increase the area being farmed under the various projects are not only for the primary object of making a larger number of Indians self-supporting, but also to prevent as far as possible litigation which might jeopardize the valuable water rights upon which the success of the various irrigation projects depends.

At Crow Reservation, Mont., there has been an increase of more than 12,000 acres during the past year. The Yuma Reservation, Ariz., has more than quadrupled its farmed area. The additional area prepared for irrigation at Uintah is about 20,000 acres. The Indians have taken hold of agriculture at Klamath with unexpected energy, and nearly all the able-bodied men are engaged in farming their allotments. At Wind River, Fort Hall, and Fort Belknap Reservations several thousand acres of new land is being irrigated at each place.

The foregoing are all Indians who are not naturally agriculturists. Among the Pima, Zuni, New Mexico Pueblos, and other agricultural tribes there has been also marked advance with the new works and extensions provided for the irrigation of their lands.

At Yakima (Wash.) Reservation practically all the land which can be supplied by the present canal system is being farmed. The total is more than 40,000 acres. Additional acres would be rapidly brought under cultivation if funds were made available for the construction of the necessary diversion dam and enlarged and extended canal system.

#### COOPERATIVE IRRIGATION.

The requirements of the four reservations where the irrigation work is under the Reclamation Service have been carefully kept in view. At the end of the fiscal year 1915 about 65,000 acres of Indian allotments were provided with means of irrigation on these reservations, to which are attached nearly 8,000 Indians. With respect to the three Montana reservations—Blackfeet, Flathead, and Fort Peck—a report covering present conditions and making recommendations for future methods of cooperation of this bureau with the Reclamation Service has been prepared. These plans are being carried forward and arrangements perfected to benefit as much as possible the Indians of these reservations. The Yuma Reservation, similarly irrigated by works constructed by the Reclamation Service, has also been the subject of investigations and reports as to the changes that were found desirable in the methods of operation of the Indian unit as compared to those in force upon the remainder of the Reclamation project.

#### WATER-RIGHTS PROTECTION.

The legal aspect of the protection of Indian water rights received special attention on several reservations. These include Salt River, Pima, Papago, Yakima, Uintah, Pah-Utes in California, Wind River, and others.

The ownership and use of water differs from that of nearly any other property, on account of the ever-present possibility of interference with that use, especially of water in flowing streams, by other irrigators at considerable distances, even in some instances in other States, and operating under various laws and practices.

The cooperation and harmonizing of the various activities of the Indian Service, which I have continually endeavored to bring about, was aided by a conference at Washington, to which the five district superintendents of irrigation were called, in December, during the period of comparative inactivity in irrigation work. Aside from the

technical and engineering subjects, including discussions relative to the adopting of the improved method of accounting for irrigation work now being undertaken by this bureau, other matters of importance were discussed.

Careful consideration of the rights of the Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck Indians has convinced me that the conditions under which the cooperative irrigation work on these reservations has been done in the past is not for their best interest, and that its continuance would be a great injustice to the Indians; accordingly the Congress at its coming session will be requested to enact remedial legislation which will relieve the Indians from continuing to finance these projects in a manner which has heretofore been inimicable to the accomplishment of their prosperity and self-support.

It is believed that their property and the funds received from the sale of their lands should be released from the lien now imposed upon same for the total expense of constructing these projects, and that the cost of construction shall be imposed upon water users, Indian and white men alike, without discrimination, according to the benefits received by each.

#### LEASING TRIBAL LANDS FOR GRAZING.

The grazing areas on the public domain have been constantly diminishing. Many of the big privately owned pastures of Texas and elsewhere have been broken up into smaller tracts for stock grazing or farms. The increase in the number of Indian-owned stock has correspondingly decreased the area of grazing ranges for lease. These conditions, together with the advanced price of beef, mutton, and wool and the great demand for horses and mules, have materially increased the number of bidders for Indian reservation leases, with uniformly better prices for same.

It is our purpose to use good business judgment in making this readjustment, and accordingly I am having the acreage and carrying capacity of many of the big reservation ranges reestimated by dependable and largely experienced stockmen. Water supply, fencing, winter protection, and every factor essential to securing the best results obtainable are being industriously undertaken and accomplished.

The added income to the Indians from the better prices has been utilized for their advancement, and, altogether, the results secured are very gratifying.

On some reservations there is a practice for intermarried white men and some Indians with considerable white blood to take advantage of the tribe as a whole, and particularly of the full bloods,

by purchasing their stock for inadequate prices, thus greatly increasing their own herds and so diminishing the ownership of the average Indian as to in many instances insure poverty. When privileged to do so, they use grazing opportunities to a very large and constantly increasing extent, and in some instances almost monopolize a reservation without compensation to the tribe.

This situation is so apparently unjust and harmful that I shall urge legislation which will prevent the further carrying on of the nefarious practice of concentration of ownership of stock among Indians through purchases for less than their value, and as an offset to the practice of monopolizing pasture privileges a charge is now made for Indian stock grazed in excess of 500 sheep and goats or 100 horses and cattle per family. Very few Indians have stock in excess of these numbers, and this regulation will affect only those who are capable of paying the tribe for grazing excess stock.

### FIELD IMPROVEMENTS.

We are making a special and determined effort to reorganize and improve conditions in the Indian schools and on the reservations. It has been our purpose to so adjust superintendencies and the employee force as to insure the best results obtainable. To this end we have placed service employees in positions with work where they have demonstrated their capacity to make good. This has been done in the interest of the service and not otherwise. We have exerted ourselves to bring about a closer relation between the Washington office, the field force, and the Indians. We have earnestly endeavored to extend encouragement and sympathy to Indians throughout the entire country, and there is widespread evidence of appreciation and response.

I have personally visited a number of schools and reservations during the year, giving liberally of time to each. It is my experience that personal contact with field conditions is the best means of securing reliable information, and it is my intention to make numerous further visits as fast as other duties will permit.

### TONGUE RIVER RESERVATION.

The following editorial from Clay, Robinson & Co.'s Chicago Live-Stock Report concerning the Tongue River Reservation indicates something of our efforts on numerous Indian reservations:

Our sales of western range cattle at Chicago on Monday of this week included 17 carloads of fine steers from the Tongue River Indian Reservation, Lame Deer, Mont.

These Indian cattle were of notably good quality. One hundred and seventy-eight head were fed hay last winter. The balance, of same age and quality, had not been winter fed, but were in good condition. Four loads brought \$8.95,

seven loads \$8.90, and about four loads \$8.50. The first two bunches averaged 1,350 pounds and the latter 1,327 pounds.

The Tongue River Indian Reservation is classed as the best cattle range in the Northwest. The reservation is rough, but much of it is a natural meadow, having numerous springs and small streams.

The fine grass, springs which never go dry or freeze up in winter, and the excellent natural protection from storms make this reservation ideal for stock raising.

There are 1,456 Northern Cheyenne Indians living on the reservation at this time. The nearest railroad station is 55 miles from the agency.

The needy condition of the Indians of this section of the country, where the natural resources appear to be so good, caused Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to visit the reservation in the fall of 1914. Mr. Sells made a complete personal inspection of every part of the reservation. The commissioner is not only deeply versed in law and the banking business but is also thoroughly informed upon stock-raising and farming activities.

In the narrow fertile valley and on some choice upland hay, winter wheat, oats, alfalfa, and certain garden vegetables produce excellent results. Under the conditions which Mr. Sells found on the reservation wheat could not be ground into flour nor the surplus farm products raised by the Indians marketed for the reason that many of the Indians lived on the reservation 60 or 70 miles from the nearest railroad.

As a result of Mr. Sells's visit to the Tongue River Reservation the industrial program was completely changed. He immediately authorized the erection of an excellent flour mill, which will enable the Indians to have their wheat ground into flour, from which they will secure their bread. In order to provide a market for their surplus hay and other surplus farm products which the Indians could not sell on account of being so far from a railroad these products were purchased and fed to a large number of weak cattle and 280 head of steers. The surplus was fed to these cattle at a large profit. The result of the experiment in feeding the steers on hay throughout the winter can best be determined by the following comparisons of the prices of steers fed, with the class, age, and grade of steers permitted to run on the range without feed: Average price received for steers fed hay during winter, \$126; average price received for steers of the same age and grade that were not fed hay during winter, \$108.

While the result of the cattle feeding has been gratifying and profitable to the Indian Department and the Indians, the providing of a market for the surplus farm products has resulted in much more good. The commissioner's plan has fully demonstrated that stock raising and agricultural pursuits go hand in hand.

The providing of a market for the Indians' surplus farm products and the erection of a flour mill have within the past six months induced the Indians to more than double their farm activities.

Encouraged by the market provided for the sale of their hay, the Indians have recently purchased 40 new mowing machines and 20 hayrakes and are putting forth unusual efforts to harvest a large hay crop.

It is believed by those who are acquainted with the Northern Cheyenne Indians and their country that if the present plan of increasing and feeding their surplus farm products is continued, and the Government continues to aid them in providing a market for their surplus farm products, their hard times are past, and the tribe can be rapidly traveling the road to civilization, self-support, and prosperity. The results speak for themselves.

### OSAGE.

Comparatively few of the Osage Indians live on their allotments or farm the land themselves, many residing in the villages set aside by act of Congress for their use. To remedy this condition three Government farmers have been assigned to this agency, and every effort possible is being made to get the Indians to live on their allotments. It is estimated that about 190,000 acres of agricultural land and 600,000 acres of grazing land, allotted to the Osage Indians, are leased, and it has been customary in the past for the allottees to lease their land for farming and grazing purposes without submitting the lease for approval. In some instances lease brokers have built up an extensive business in leasing allotted lands, without departmental approval; this practice will be discontinued, and persons now holding land without an approved lease are requested to submit their leases for approval at once or they will be subject to removal as trespassers. The total area leased for oil and gas purposes aggregates 714,673 acres. The total receipts from oil and gas during the year aggregated \$560,155.62. The total amount of oil run during that period aggregated 7,476,209 barrels. We are making a strenuous effort to better conditions generally at Osage.

### NEW YORK INDIANS.

During the latter part of the calendar year 1914 a specific investigation was made into the present condition of these Indians and the status of their title to the lands now occupied by them, with the view of evolving some suitable and effective plan for straightening out the tangled affairs of these people. The report of the investigating officer, an interesting and instructive paper, was submitted under date of December 26, 1914. His report, with other data relating to the Seneca and other Indians of the Five Nations of New York, was printed as House Document 1590, Sixty-third Congress, third session.

### ROCKY BOY'S BAND OF CHIPPEWA.

For several years this band of Indians has presented a difficult problem to the Indian Office. A few of them were allotted on the most undesirable part of the Blackfeet Reservation, which they refused to accept, and have been in the habit of wandering about from place to place over the country thereabouts, sometimes in search of work, but generally subsisting upon charity.

Several months ago permission was granted for these Indians to locate temporarily upon the southern part of the Fort Assiniboine Reserve and to use the land for gardens and pasture for their stock. Implements have been purchased and a farmer appointed to assist

them, and from present indications they will produce a fair supply of vegetables.

Congress should make provision for land on which these Indians may establish permanent homes and give them an opportunity to become self-supporting.

### GAMBLING.

Gambling is one of the most pernicious evils in which the Indians indulge. On some reservations the Indians have been persuaded to give up this vicious practice, and on others they have been required to do so. Substantial progress in the elimination of this practice is being made throughout the entire Indian country.

### MARITAL RELATIONS.

The legislature of Arizona has passed an act empowering all bonded superintendents or agents of Indian schools or agencies to issue marriage licenses, under the direction of the clerk of the superior court of the county in which the school or agency is located, and to perform marriage ceremonies. A similar law in all States in which there are Indian reservations would help materially to break up the loose marital customs of many tribes and improve the moral standard of individuals, as well as be of assistance in the determination of heirs and the settlement of estates. It is proper to say in this connection that there is a general tendency to comply with the statutory marriage requirements in the States where Indians live, and the increase of lawful marriages is apparent. Unquestionably the heirship work now being carried on has been a material factor in impressing upon the minds of Indians the importance of lawful marriages and the certain relationship of parents and children.

### DANCES.

A distinction is recognized between the barbarous dances of the Indian's wild days and those indulged in at the present time. The influence of the surrounding whites, of returned students, and a more enlightened spirit among the younger Indians has strongly tended to break up the ancient rites with their brutality and degrading features.

### TWO CRIMINAL CASES OF IMPORTANCE.

Two cases of a criminal nature which were exploited largely in the public press were tried during the year.

John Ashley, a white man, murdered De Soto Tiger, a Seminole Indian, to obtain valuable otter hides. The murderer successfully eluded the State officers, but on April 27, 1914, he was captured by



Thomas E. Brents, a special officer of our service, whom I had detailed to assist in the search. On his first trial the jury disagreed. While again being tried in November, 1914, Ashley escaped from the custody of the deputy sheriff. He was retaken by the same special officer February 24, 1915, and on April 4 was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged by a judge presiding over the State district court at Miami, Fla. In this trial, for the first time in the history of the Florida Seminoles a member of that tribe appeared as a witness in the white man's court. The Seminole Indians are now said to have more confidence in the friendship of the Government than ever before.

The other case was that of Juan Chacon, a Mexican herdsman, who on March 30, 1914, was found murdered on the Ute Mountain Reservation in Colorado. Everett Hatch, or Tse-ne-gat, was arrested on a United States warrant charged with the commission of the crime. Being supported by his father, Old Polk, and a number of other Indians, he declined to surrender and fled to Utah. Much excitement prevailed in that section of the country when, after arming themselves, they fled into a canyon and defied the authorities. During the conflict several white men and Indians were killed. Seeking to bring about a peaceful surrender, Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, United States Army, was requested to act as an intermediary. Gen. Scott arrived at Bluff, Colo., on March 11, and 10 days later Tse-ne-gat and his associates surrendered. The officers of the Federal court released all of the Indians except Tse-ne-gat, who was put upon trial for murder and acquitted.

### HISTORICAL WORK.

The historical societies of Illinois and Wisconsin have in the past half year taken photostatic copies of over 14,000 papers from our old files, embracing the period from 1797 to 1841, inclusive. Later periods will be taken up during the winter. The valuable old files have also been consulted by historic investigators from the Central and South West States and from North Carolina and Louisiana.

### UTE JUDGMENT FUND.

Systematic plans were formulated during the year for the expenditure of the interest and a part of the principal of the \$3,000,000 "Ute judgment fund," as appropriated each year by Congress, for the benefit of the Indians under the three Ute jurisdictions, particularly at Uintah and Ouray, where the situation with respect to the water rights demanded immediate attention. This situation was brought about by the fact that the State laws have been made applicable to the operation of the irrigation project on that reserva-

tion, which was constructed at an estimated cost of \$862,260.78, about 82,112 acres of land being under ditch. Up to December 1, 1914, the Indians had brought under cultivation 6,147 acres and lessees had cultivated 8,113 acres, or a total of 13,260 acres, thus leaving 63,852 acres of land actually under ditch but not cultivated. Under the State laws this land must be brought under cultivation and beneficial use made of the water by July, 1919, under penalty of forfeiture of the water rights.

After a careful investigation the conclusion was reached that the best solution of the difficulty was by leasing to white settlers on such terms as to accomplish the desired results. On March 24, 1915, a comprehensive plan was announced involving the leasing of this land for five years and such liberal terms as to invite white tenants. While detailed figures are not yet at hand, preliminary reports show that this plan has produced the most gratifying results, and that approximately 20,000 acres of the lands under this jurisdiction have been leased or otherwise placed under cultivation, and the water rights thereby saved.

Continuance of work approaching the progress now being made will insure full protection to the water rights of the Uintah Reservation Utes, and it is our purpose to make every possible effort to accomplish the best results obtainable.

As an indication of what we are doing and hope to do in an industrial way for all of the Utes, the following editorial from the Ignacio (Colo.) Chieftain is here reproduced:

#### UTES ARE PROGRESSING.

It seems that at last the Indian is coming to understand the truth of the saying, "By the sweat of thy brow thou shall eat bread," and are taking hold of their farm work this season with a vim and energy that is astonishing to the white brethren who have known the red man mainly for his laziness. It is indeed surprising to one to get out for a day and cover as much of the valley as possible to see just what they have accomplished in the brief time since spring opened.

To get the Indians on a self-supporting footing is the end toward which the Government officials and employees in the service are now working. Heretofore, either because of lax and inefficient administration of affairs or the lack of necessary incentive, but few of them have made more than a desultory, half-hearted attempt at farming, and a scattering few have gone into stock raising on a small scale, and as to actually earning a living on an allotment, those who attained this state of civilization could be counted on the fingers of one hand. The allotted Indian land comprises nearly all of the best farming land in the Pine River Valley, and for this to lie in waste has been shameful. So the change is surely a welcome one.

More than 700 acres of new land have been cleared and put into various crops, nearly double the acreage farmed previously; 1,500 acres have been fenced and 400 acres more will be fenced this summer and fall; several new houses have been built and many other improvements are under way.

The total acreage in crops farmed by the Southern Utes this year runs well toward 2,000 acres, and the alfalfa, wheat, oats, beans, and potatoes growing thereon look well, indeed, considering the haphazard system that has ruled previously.

In addition to increasing the acreage farmed, 32 more Indians have gone on their allotments who never before as much as made a pretense at farming anywhere.

An elaborate irrigation system has just been completed at a cost of many thousands of dollars, and now nearly all the Indian land on Pine River is under ditch.

Up the valley, north of Ignacio, on a fertile mesa that never before had a plow put on it, a fair idea may be gained of what is being done. New fences line on each side of the road and growing crops have taken the place of rank sagebrush, which was all there was on the ground but a few weeks ago. The same transformations have been made in all parts of the valley—on the Durango road west of town, south toward La Boca, on either side of the river, and east on Spring Creek the transformation and the work that has been done in such a short time after so many years of lethargy is remarkable.

Annuity payments that heretofore were spent mostly for trumpery, bright-colored blankets, gewgaws, at gambling or for fire water, are now placed on deposit and can be drawn only with a check signed by the Indian himself and the superintendent. Under this system the money paid by the Government is spent only for the things that will do the Indian the most good.

Standard makes of wagons, harness, machinery, and implements are sold to the Indian farmers at prices lower than local dealers can buy at wholesale. McCormick mowing machines are sold them at \$45, binders \$100, 3-inch Studebaker wagons at \$65, galvanized barbed wire at \$2.50 per hundredweight, and other things in proportion at actual cost to the Government. On account of a reduced freight rate this cost is much lower than the average person would suppose.

Forty-eight head of horses have been bought this year for the Indians at prices ranging from \$75 to \$100, and 24 sets of harness have been sold also.

The policy of Supt. West is to establish all the Indians on land as near the agency as possible, where they will be more directly under the supervision of the superintendent and the farmers who are employed especially to direct their work. To this end nine real estate transfers have been made since last fall, land at a distance being sold to white men and tracts bought for the Indians nearer the agency. In time this entire division of the Southern Utes—now numbering 360—will be brought to farms in the immediate vicinity of Ignacio.

If the present policy of dealing with the Ute is continued, in a few years this valley will be hard to recognize as the same country. As we said before, they have the best land; and with the advantages they have over the white farmer, if properly instructed and encouraged, there is no reason they should not have the best farms.

We can now look forward to the time when we will point with pride to the many well-kept farms of our Ute neighbors and when we will be able to consider these people as citizens and assets to our community from any standpoint.

### INDIAN EXHIBITS AT PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

To demonstrate the advancement of the American Indian an exhibit was made at the Panama-Pacific Exposition which awakened much interest. The progress of the race was faithfully depicted in those lines of endeavor on which the educational forces of the field

service have been exercised. These exhibits show the amenability of the individuals of the race to the civilizing influences which have been thrown around them. Beginning with the first step in their education, there were displayed the courses of study in schoolrooms and shops by means of classroom papers and articles manufactured by pupils. Specimens of printing and magazine work executed by Indian apprentices were revelations of a latent artistic temperament. The teaching of grades from the elementary manual training to electrical engineering was exemplified. Exhibits of furniture and model houses made by Indian boys and the products of the domestic-science departments, represented by canned fruits and vegetables, needlework, and tailor-made suits attracted attention. The agricultural exhibit was both creditable and instructive.

Native Indian arts were not overlooked, and fine specimens of blanket weaving, basketry, pottery, willowware, bead, leather, and bark designs illustrated the innate ingenuity and deft workmanship of the Indians in their original state, as well as the value, artistic and intrinsic, of the skill which they bring with them into their latter-day life.

Four blankets were especially worthy of mention. These were the prize winners in a contest open to all the Navajos, and were marvelous products of the skill of the workers in their proportion, coloring, and technical execution. They served their purpose here, as well as setting a standard for the Navajos, of showing a discriminating public the wonderful difference, intrinsically and artistically, between the loosely woven aniline-dyed rugs woven for a quick sale and the finished article, into which the Navajo woman has placed months of toil and interlaced the mysterious cult of the old religions.

Pictures showing comparative scenes illustrative of the Indians' health condition and the forceful care which is being taken to prevent the spread of diseases were objects of deep interest.

The supervising jury of the international exposition awarded to the Bureau of Indian Affairs the medal of honor for its collective exhibit in the educational group. There were 35 Indian schools named as participants in this honor.

A gold medal was also awarded to the bureau for the betterment of social and economic conditions of the Indians.

The following condensed summary of the extemporaneous address made by me at the conference of employees, returned students, and others, held during the San Francisco Exposition, is here reproduced as reported by Edgar A. Allen, superintendent of the Chilocco Indian School:

I am greatly pleased to participate in this great conference of employees, returned students, and others, whom I may properly assume are deeply interested in Indian welfare.

For a long time I have desired to visit the Indians of the Southwest that I might closely study their problems. I have spent the last several weeks among the Apaches, Pimas, Papagos, and the Indians along the Colorado River. About a week of this time was given to the Papago country. For many reasons I am convinced that the Papago Indians are among the most deserving of any people I have ever known. Their home for more than 200 years has been in the driest desert of the United States. No branch of the Caucasian race could exist under such conditions, and I doubt if there is another Indian tribe that would do so. Under these circumstances they have demonstrated that the genius of necessity works out wonderful things. The Papagos have made their struggle unassisted, and their accomplishments, in view of their tremendous obstacles, are marvelous. Altogether they are entitled to more kindly consideration than they have received, and it is my firm purpose to show the Papagos that we are willing to help those who have so valiantly helped themselves. In this connection I should say that their neighbors, the Pimas, are an industrious and deserving people. During my visit among them I found the warm side of the Apaches. I am persuaded that they, too, respond to the hand of friendship and that their rapid advancement is assured with sympathetic cooperation. There are important and pressing problems demanding administrative action for the several tribes and bands of Indians along the Colorado River. All of the tribes recently visited by me will have the earnest and best attention of which I am capable.

In our labors with these primitive people we are too prone to become impatient. There is a disposition to expect a revolution rather than an evolution such as has come about in 2,000 years of the white man's civilization. It is unfair, it is unjust, to expect more rapid progress from the Indian than is shown in the development of the white race. If I were called upon to indicate the one-important word in our relations with the Red Man, it would be patience.

In this splendid audience of service employees and friends of the Indian there are a large number of returned students. Let me briefly address myself especially to the products of our Indian schools.

I find among returned students on the reservations something of unrest—a more general tendency to want a job in the service than is best for their own future. The real genius of our Indian schools is industrial in its purpose and should be in its accomplishments. There are but few, if any, educated Indians who can not return to their allotments and soon become self-supporting in agricultural and stock-raising pursuits, and especially is this true when, under proper circumstances to extend it, advantage is taken of the reimbursable fund. There are thousands of white tenant farmers struggling to pay off their annually given crop mortgage who would be thankful for the opportunity of the Indian, who has an allotment and the privilege of a reimbursable non-interest-bearing loan. A job as policeman or a clerkship is menial in comparison to the dignity and prosperity to be attained by independent effort with such advantages.

“The Lord helps those who help themselves.” Let me give you an illustration: I have a son, a junior in the University of Chicago. School is now in vacation. Is he spending the summer as an idler, indolently waiting for the opening of the new year? No; he is this summer spending every working hour earning money to help him through the next school year. When he fails to do this he will not go back. This treatment is not chastisement; it is training. I take this course because I love him, and he willingly responds. It is because I am the Indian's friend that I speak plainly. The best friend is the one who tells the truth and does not deal in circumvention or deception.

The responsibility resting upon the Indian youth of to-day is greater than has ever fallen upon the young men and women of any race in the history of the world. Your success or failure will largely determine the future of the Red Man of America. The eyes of the Caucasian race are upon you. If you demonstrate your capacity to take on the education offered in Indian schools; if you utilize the equipment thus acquired and affirm your capacity for advancement and self-support; if you rise to the occasion and give living evidence of the progress of your people, the expenditures in your behalf will have been justified; then you and your friends who are earnestly undertaking to work out a future for you and perpetuate your race will be equipped with armor to make a successful defense of your people and their property; insure the permanent establishment of your schools; and all that goes to justify the denial that the Indian is a "vanishing race." If you do not measure up to your opportunities, you fail at your peril. Whether you are able to meet these demands depends upon you. If you fail there are those who will use it as an argument in support of their aggressions upon your people and their property and thus endanger the possibility of the next generation having similar opportunities. I have faith in you and believe you will make good.

Speaking now more generally, I repudiate the suggestion that the Indian is a "vanishing race." He should march side by side with white men during all the years to come. It is our chief duty to protect the Indian's health and to save him from premature death. Before we educate him, before we conserve his property, we should save his life. If he is to be perpetuated, we must care for the children. We must stop the tendency of the Indian to diminish in number and restore a condition that will insure his increase. Every Indian hospital bed not necessarily occupied with those suffering from diseases or injury should be available for the mother in childbirth. It is of first importance that we begin by reestablishing the health and constitution of Indian children. Education and protection of property are highly important, but everything is secondary to the basic condition which makes for the perpetuation of the race.

I am told that there was a time in the history of the Indian Service when approximately 50 per cent of the employees were transferred annually. I have heard of those who have changed the location of their service as many as seven times in five years. All requests for transfers now invite investigation, both of the reason given and the service record of the applicant, with such action as developments justify. The transfer may be granted; a promotion is not impossible. However, the disclosures thus acquired may suggest demotion or even separation from the service. Employee tramps are a menace to the service. The best test of efficiency is long and satisfactory service in the same place. The number of transfers during the last year has been greatly reduced as compared with preceding years, and you may be sure of a very substantial reduction in the future.

The student tramp is for many reasons to be discouraged. It is my information that in practically all of the nonreservation boarding schools there are Indian boys and girls who have been transported at Government expense long distances from their homes, passing other schools more accessible and having as good facilities. This condition is ordinarily inexcusable and should not continue. It makes a large and unnecessary expense for transportation, encourages unrest, has a demoralizing influence on the student body, in many instances places pupils in schools wholly foreign to their after-life residence, limits desirable acquaintance with those with whom they will mingle thereafter, and in an industrial way, particularly agricultural, gives but little opportunity for acquiring knowledge of conditions prevailing in their respective

home localities. Another important factor is that the nomadic student acquires no lasting interest in the institution where he attends school; he is thus robbed of that beautiful relationship which should maintain and ought to engender a life-long pride in the school where he received his education.

No industrial Indian boarding school should buy its butter, eggs, chickens, fruit, or vegetables. No Indian reservation with farm facilities should purchase hay and feed for the horses and school dairy herd, or beef and flour for school, agency, and issue purposes. How can we expect a boy or girl to learn industrial efficiency when he has been educated at a nonreservation or reservation boarding school where the methods, if adopted in private business, would promptly lead to bankruptcy? During the last two years we have industriously undertaken to work out a program which will make such things impossible in the future.

It is indefensible for an Indian school or reservation to purchase anything, soil and climate considered, that can be produced. It is of the highest importance that the Indian boy and girl be made to realize and fully understand the importance of economy, production, and self-support. They should have a continuous object lesson justifying the expenditure for their education.

The time must come quickly when the Indians are producers rather than altogether consumers. In this connection it is gratifying to announce that our agricultural and stock-raising efforts are meeting with general and splendid success. The Indians on numerous reservations are demonstrating their capacity for stock raising; they are increasing their crop acreage rapidly, as indicated by the fact that this year they used several times as much seed as during any previous year, and that their cattle, horses, and sheep are being upbred, increased, and cared for in a businesslike and profitable manner.

I firmly believe that if the industrial progress of the last 2 years is continued for 10 years our Indians will be practically self-supporting, with correspondingly reduced congressional appropriations.

The use of the term "surplus land" as applied to Indian reservations sometimes makes me impatient. It too often means that the lands remaining after the Indians of a tribe have been allotted shall be separated from them without sufficiently taking into consideration the fact that many times such allotments are wholly unfit for agricultural purposes or insufficient to insure a subsistence when no additional provision is made for grazing and stock-raising opportunities. I know of many allotments depending entirely upon which an Indian family would starve to death and where no white family could be induced to attempt to make a living, and yet under these circumstances an unsuccessful Indian farmer is apt to be declared a failure. There are thousands of acres of land on Indian reservations where 100 hundred acres would not feed a rabbit. I suggest that hereafter we photograph the "painted desert" more frequently and less often the small alfalfa patch on a great reservation. We should at least tell the whole truth. It is prejudicial to the Indian to emphasize the small part of their possessions that are productive and withhold from the public the very large unproductive portion. In this wise it becomes wrongfully understood that they have vast and valuable possessions unused by them which should be otherwise utilized.

A few words on the moral side of our service. Every employee in the Indian Service should be a constant object lesson of sobriety, that the Indian may by comparison understand the demoralizing and disastrous effects of the use of intoxicants by whatever name they are known. After I addressed my letter to the employees of the Indian Bureau pronouncing liquor the greatest menace to the American Indian I received a communication from the Hon. Joseph H. Choate warmly commending the sentiment and saying: "You are absolutely

right in your position that if we can save the American Indian from the curse of whisky we can save him from pretty much all the other ills that threaten him." No better proof of the evils attending the use of liquor can be given than to cite the attitude of the present war lords of the Old World. Liquor is the instrument commonly used by the unscrupulous who reach out to get the Red Man. Every effort within the power of all the employees in the Indian Service should be made to save the Indian from the curse of the liquor traffic.

I have never announced a policy, but if I were to declare one to-day it would be in these few words: In dealing with Indians and Indian problems, under like conditions, treat all questions practically the same as if white people alone were involved.

Sometimes it occurs to me that I take my job too seriously; but, after all, do you think it possible to take too seriously responsibility involving the health, education, property, and in some measure the destiny of a human race? The Indian Office deals with a people numbering approximately 325,000 souls. We have virtually a government within a government. Our bureau deals with every social, educational, economic, and contractual relationship. It has some feature of nearly every other bureau or department in Washington. It is original in its operation, constructive in its action, and frequently without precedent. A Commissioner of Indian Affairs might to advantage be a lawyer, doctor, teacher, farmer, stockman, lumberman, oil expert, and mining engineer—have practically all of the equipment within the range of human affairs. There is no phase of life upon which he does not have to act practically every day. In addition to his activities in connection with the life of the Indians, he has to deal with the varied relationships of almost 3,000 employees, and there are numerous perplexing and constantly arising conditions which require courage and faithful, unbending adherence to duty.

In closing, let me say that I believe the employees of the Indian Service as a whole are the most capable of all employees in the Government service, and that their average compensation is not in proportion to their worth and accomplishments. In the performance of my duties as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have had no greater satisfaction than my association in the office and the field with those devoted employees who in many instances are making sacrifices and who are rendering the most faithful and efficient service.

My pilgrimage across the continent to meet you in this splendid conference is not only to express to you something of my views on Indian administration, but that we may consult with one another, strengthen our appreciation of duty to the Indian race, and so execute our respective responsibilities as to insure enlargement of vision, to the end that the white and red races shall, through our efforts, become more and more integral parts of our civilization and together march side by side in peace, prosperity, and happiness.

### CONCLUSION.

No one can be connected for any appreciable length of time with the Indian Service without becoming deeply interested in the Indian, his problems, and the plans for their solution. It has been so with me, and I have found among the employees of the office and in the field many who are rendering most excellent and devoted service. In closing this report on the activities of the bureau, I wish to express my appreciation of these loyal-to-duty associates. That their efforts and mine have not been in vain is evidenced by the recent marked



progress of the Indian individually and collectively. They are in increasing numbers being given a free hand in the management of their own affairs and placed on an equality with other citizens of the country. This achievement is not so readily realized by those not closely associated with the endeavors of the Government in that direction, but to those who are part of the organization and understand the earnest efforts which are being employed to bring about this change progress is very apparent.

The accomplishments in the improvement of health, morals, education, and industry are to some extent reflected in this report, but the responsiveness of the Indian to the agencies exerted in his behalf can only be fully appreciated by personal contact, with knowledge of the reports from the field, personal talks with those visiting the office, and from field officers and those having business and other relations with the Indians.

I am more than encouraged by the success thus far attained; the prospect for betterments was never so bright. The successes acquired and the promises for the future are well worthy of the sincere interest you have shown during my incumbency in the welfare of the Indians.

Sincerely, yours,

CATO SELLS,  
*Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.<sup>1</sup>

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

Year.	Work.		Employees.	
	Communi- cations received.	Increase over pre- ceding year.	Total number em- ployed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.
		<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
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.....	79,115	.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	+11.37
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
1915.....	298,240	6.23	260	+ 6.12

	<i>Per cent.</i>
Increase in work, 1915 over 1899.....	399.51
Increase in force, 1915 over 1899.....	157.43

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915.

[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.....	333,010
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101,521
By blood.....	75,534
By intermarriage.....	2,582
Freedmen.....	23,405
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	231,489

### INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.....	909	Idaho.....	4,200
Arizona.....	42,336	Illinois.....	188
Arkansas.....	460	Indiana.....	279
California.....	15,034	Iowa.....	364
Colorado.....	890	Kansas.....	1,375
Connecticut.....	152	Kentucky.....	234
Delaware.....	5	Louisiana.....	780
District of Columbia.....	68	Maine.....	892
Florida.....	578	Maryland.....	55
Georgia.....	95	Massachusetts.....	688

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma and scattered Indians under Government jurisdiction, except where indicated.

Michigan.....	7,514	Oklahoma.....	118,358
Minnesota.....	11,723	Oregon.....	6,481
Mississippi.....	1,253	Rhode Island.....	284
Missouri.....	313	South Carolina.....	331
Montana.....	11,329	South Dakota.....	21,082
Nebraska.....	3,917	Tennessee.....	216
Nevada.....	7,819	Texas.....	702
New Hampshire.....	34	Utah.....	3,210
New Jersey.....	168	Vermont.....	26
New Mexico.....	22,007	Virginia.....	539
New York.....	6,185	Washington.....	11,423
North Carolina.....	8,047	West Virginia.....	36
North Dakota.....	8,710	Wisconsin.....	9,889
Ohio.....	127	Wyoming.....	1,705

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Total population <sup>2</sup> .....	333,010	104,796	102,987	86,452	107,416	173,747	48,372	60,973
Alabama: Not under agent.....	<sup>3</sup> 909							
Arizona.....	42,336	21,522	20,814	16,817	23,519	42,012	178	146
Camp Verde School.....	421	216	205	185	236	404	17	
Mohave—Apache.....	265	135	130	122	143	257	8	
Tonto—Apache.....	156	81	75	63	93	147	9	
Colorado River.....	477	277	200	199	278	398	18	61
Chemehuevi.....	69	40	29	199	278	398	18	61
Cocopa.....	1	1	1					
Mohave.....	402	234	168					
Mohave—Apache.....	5	3	2					
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache.....	2,388	1,177	1,211	1,190	1,198	2,304	11	73
Fort Mojave School.....	763	423	340	272	491	763		
Chemehuevi.....	148	75	73	68	80	148		
Mohave.....	615	348	287	204	411	615		
Havasupai School—Havasupai.....	170	92	78	67	103	170		
Kaibab School—Kaibab—Painte.....	98	57	41	38	60	98		
Leupp School—Navaho.....	1,700	889	811	433	1,267	1,700		
Moqui School.....	4,193	2,207	1,986	2,155	2,038	4,193		
Moqui (Hopi).....	2,193	1,160	1,033	1,014	1,179	2,193		
Navaho.....	2,000	1,047	1,953	1,141	859	2,000		
Navajo School—Navaho <sup>4</sup> .....	10,000	5,400	4,600	3,800	6,200	9,910	90	
Pima School.....	6,296	3,195	3,101	1,890	2,406	6,288	8	
Maricopa.....	279	136	143	129	150	279		
Pima.....	4,017	2,059	1,958	1,761	2,256	4,009	8	
Gila Bend Reservation, Papago.....	2,000	1,000	1,000	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	2,000		
Salt River School.....	1,208	598	610	587	621	1,206	2	
Maricopa.....	84	44	40	34	50	84		
Mohave Apache.....	236	128	108	92	144	234	2	
Pima.....	888	426	462	461	427	888		
San Carlos School <sup>6</sup> .....	2,608	1,331	1,277	1,170	1,438	2,597	11	
Coyotero—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	

<sup>1</sup> Includes 23,405 freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.<sup>2</sup> Correct as reported by superintendents.<sup>3</sup> 1910 census.<sup>4</sup> Includes Indians in New Mexico under this school.<sup>5</sup> Unknown.<sup>6</sup> 1914 report.

TABLE 2:—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
<b>Arizona—Continued.</b>								
San Xavier School—Papago.....	4,990	2,400	2,590	1,800	3,190	4,967	11	12
Truxton Canon School—Walapai.....	474	260	214	192	282	464	10	.....
Western Navajo School.....	6,550	3,000	3,550	2,839	3,711	6,550	.....	.....
Moqui (Hopi).....	262	133	129	138	124	262	.....	.....
Navaho.....	6,098	2,787	3,311	2,621	3,477	6,098	.....	.....
Patute.....	190	80	110	80	110	190	.....	.....
Arkansas: Not under agent.....	1460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	15,034	7,143	6,891	3,300	5,262	8,744	3,457	1,361
<b>Bishop School—Patute, Shoshoni, and Moache.</b>								
Campo School.....	1,345	685	660	459	886	1,076	158	111
Mission Indians at Campo.....	228	115	113	82	146	210	17	1
Cuyapaipe.....	137	77	60	47	90	131	6	.....
Laguna.....	8	4	4	1	8	8	.....	.....
La Posta.....	7	3	4	1	6	7	.....	.....
Manzanita.....	6	2	4	2	4	6	.....	.....
.....	70	29	41	32	38	58	11	1
<b>Digger Agency—Digger.</b>								
Fort Bidwell School.....	53	25	28	22	31	27	21	5
.....	715	340	375	264	451	688	18	9
Digger.....	14	7	7	2	12	3	2	9
Patute.....	200	112	88	93	107	191	9	.....
Pit River.....	501	221	280	169	332	494	7	.....
<b>Fort Yuma School—Yuma.</b>								
Greenville School—Digger and Washo.....	788	416	372	283	505	758	23	7
Hoopa Valley School.....	1,000	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
.....	1,245	609	636	569	676	610	527	108
Hupa.....	435	211	224	166	269	187	230	18
Klamath.....	546	284	262	300	246	288	200	58
Lower Klamath.....	264	114	150	103	161	135	97	32
Malki School.....	612	333	279	220	392	548	30	34
Mission Indians at Augustine.....	18	10	8	7	11	18	.....	.....
Cabazon.....	38	22	16	14	24	38	.....	.....
Martinez.....	114	67	47	32	82	106	8	.....
Mission Creek.....	16	10	6	6	10	16	.....	.....
Morongo.....	233	121	112	97	136	177	22	34
Palm Springs.....	52	29	23	14	38	52	.....	.....
San Manuel.....	56	30	26	13	43	56	.....	.....
Torres.....	85	44	41	37	48	85	.....	.....
Pala School.....	936	461	475	331	605	828	101	7
<b>Mission Indians at—</b>								
Capitan Grande.....	130	67	63	53	77	114	16	.....
La Jolla.....	246	124	122	89	157	242	4	.....
Pala.....	196	89	107	69	127	153	41	2
Pauma.....	50	23	27	19	31	49	1	.....
Pechanga.....	202	99	103	56	146	194	8	.....
Rincon.....	61	32	29	21	40	33	23	5
San Pascual.....	4	1	3	2	2	1	3	.....
Syquan.....	47	26	21	22	25	42	5	.....
<b>Roseburg (Oreg.) School—Scattered</b>								
Wichumni, Kawia, Pit River, and others in northern California.....	5,000	2,500	2,500	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,500	1,875	625
Round Valley School—Concow and other tribes.....	1,550	786	764	633	917	560	590	400
Soboba School.....	938	528	410	367	571	799	85	54
<b>Mission Indians at Cahuilla.</b>								
Inaja.....	137	73	64	41	96	137	.....	.....
Los Coyotes.....	35	18	17	13	22	35	.....	.....
Mesa Grande.....	126	77	49	47	79	126	.....	.....
Santa Rosa.....	194	115	79	85	109	140	54	.....
.....	64	38	26	10	54	64	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> 1910 census.

<sup>2</sup> Unknown.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
<b>California—Continued.</b>								
<b>Soboba School—Continued.</b>								
Santa Ynez.....	71	38	33	31	40	1	16	54
Soboba.....	136	73	63	47	89	121	15	.....
Volcan.....	175	96	79	93	82	175	.....	.....
Tule River School.....	624	345	279	70	82	140	12	.....
Tule River.....	152	89	63	70	82	140	12	.....
Outlying districts.....	472	256	216	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Colorado.....	890	460	430	462	428	873	9	8
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	366	177	189	169	197	349	9	8
Ute Mountain School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	524	283	241	293	231	524	.....	.....
Connecticut: Not under agent.....	<sup>2</sup> 152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware: Not under agent.....	<sup>2</sup> 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia: Not under agent.....	<sup>2</sup> 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole.....	578	358	220	217	361	563	14	1
Georgia: Not under agent.....	<sup>2</sup> 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	4,200	2,076	2,124	1,578	2,622	3,335	551	314
Coeur d'Alene School.....	834	416	418	333	501	649	105	80
Coeur d'Alene.....	601	303	298	245	356	434	87	80
Kallspel.....	101	55	46	39	62	101	.....	.....
Kootenai.....	132	58	74	49	83	114	18	.....
Fort Hall School—Bannock and Shoshoni.....	1,794	914	880	662	1,132	1,491	234	69
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Perce....	1,572	746	826	583	989	1,195	212	165
Illinois: Not under agent.....	<sup>2</sup> 188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others.....	<sup>2</sup> 279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox.....	364	190	174	142	222	364	.....	.....
Kansas.....	1,375	734	641	781	594	748	318	309
Kickapoo School.....	616	323	293	349	267	217	188	211
Iowa.....	303	150	153	170	133	16	76	211
Kickapoo.....	216	126	90	131	85	187	29	.....
Sac and Fox.....	97	47	50	48	49	14	83	.....
Potawatomi School—Prairie Band of Potawatomi.....	759	411	348	432	327	531	130	98
Kentucky: Not under agent.....	<sup>2</sup> 234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana: Not under agent.....	<sup>2</sup> 780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine: Not under agent.....	<sup>2</sup> 892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland: Not under agent.....	<sup>2</sup> 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts: Not under agent.....	<sup>2</sup> 688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	7,514	690	657	618	729	209	521	617
Bay Mills School—Chippewa.....	250	125	125	102	148	9	121	120
Mackinac Agency—L'Anse, Vieux Desert, and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa.....	1,097	565	532	516	581	200	400	497
Not under agent—Scattered Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others.....	<sup>2</sup> 6,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	11,723	5,874	5,849	5,551	6,172	3,397	4,146	2,694
Fond du Lac School—Chippewa....	1,020	522	498	516	504	86	532	402
Grand Portage School—Chippewa....	318	140	178	139	179	.....	318	.....

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.<sup>2</sup> 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>								
Leech Lake School.....	1,754	904	850	785	969	993	697	64
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	457	221	236	215	242	310	141	6
Leech Lake Pillager.....	805	412	393	351	454	462	330	13
White Oak Point (Miss.) Chippewa.....	492	271	221	219	273	221	226	45
Nett Lake School.....	625	291	334	292	333	407	162	56
Chippewa (Bois Fort).....	530	240	290	238	292	329	148	53
Vermillion Lake Indians <sup>1</sup> .....	95	51	44	54	41	78	14	3
Red Lake School—Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.....	1,486	742	744	741	745	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
White Earth School.....	6,217	3,114	3,103	2,985	3,232	1,719	2,348	2,150
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa.....	2,359	1,206	1,153	2,985	3,232	1,719	2,348	2,150
Mille Lac (removal).....	1,174	570	604					
Otter Tail Pillager.....	811	405	406					
Gull Lake (Miss.).....	440	218	222					
Mille Lac (nonremoval).....	284	133	151					
Pembina-Pillager.....	415	222	193					
Leech Lake (removal).....	272	122	150					
White Oak Point (removal).....	291	140	151					
Fond du Lac (removal).....	110	63	47					
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	61	35	26					
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) Mdewakanton and Wapaguta, Sioux and Sisseton, and Wahpeton.....	303	161	142	93	210	192	89	22
Mississippi: Not under agent.....	<sup>3</sup> 1,253							
Missouri: Not under agent.....	<sup>3</sup> 313							
<b>Montana</b> .....	11,329	5,659	5,670	5,225	6,104	6,560	2,845	1,924
Blackfeet School—Blackfeet.....	2,724	1,356	1,368	1,422	1,302	1,222	1,147	355
Crow Agency—Crow.....	1,699	850	849	690	1,009	1,269	234	196
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead.....	2,302	1,154	1,148	955	1,347	714	715	873
Fort Belknap School.....	1,205	621	584	500	705	836	255	114
Assiniboin.....	634	326	308	237	397	446	101	87
Grosventre.....	571	295	276	263	308	390	154	27
Fort Peck School—Fort Peck Sioux, Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne.....	1,943	969	974	1,022	921	1,141	453	349
	1,456	709	747	636	820	1,378	41	37
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	3,917	1,948	1,969	1,895	2,022	1,721	970	1,226
Omaha School—Omaha.....	1,313	674	639	660	653	1,020	116	177
Santee School.....	1,508	741	767	763	745	591	454	463
Ponca.....	329	154	175	204	125	89	138	102
Santee Sioux.....	1,179	587	592	559	620	502	316	361
Winnebago School—Winnebago.....	1,096	533	563	472	624	110	400	586
<b>Nevada</b> .....	7,819	3,971	3,848	2,328	5,491	7,030	576	213
Fallon School.....	437	216	221	132	305	412	12	13
Paute at Fallon.....	324	163	161	96	228	319	5	
Lovelocks.....	113	53	60	36	77	93	7	13
Fort McDermit School—Paute.....	344	173	171	133	211	330	14	
Moopa River School—Paute.....	123	61	62	45	78	118	5	
Nevada School—Paute.....	606	266	340	203	403	602	4	

<sup>1</sup> 1914 report.

<sup>2</sup> Unknown.

<sup>3</sup> 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Nevada—Continued.								
Walker River School.....	707	333	374	323	384	636	71	.....
Paiute.....	566	267	299	} 323	384	636	71	.....
Paiute (Mason Valley).....	141	66	75					
Western Shoshone School.....	602	322	280	272	330	532	70	.....
Paiute.....	293	158	135	128	165	} 532	70	.....
Shoshoni.....	309	164	145	144	165			
Reno, special agent.....	15,000	2,600	2,400	1,220	3,780	4,400	400	200
Digger (scattered California tribes)	2,000	1,030	970	} 1,220	3,780	4,400	400	200
Paiute.....	1,400	725	675					
Shoshoni.....	1,000	525	475					
Washo.....	600	320	280					
New Hampshire: Not under agent.....	<sup>2</sup> 34							
New Jersey: Not under agent.....	<sup>2</sup> 168							
New Mexico.....	22,007	11,159	10,848	11,331	10,676	21,579	347	81
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache...	642	339	303	275	367	642		
Mescalero School—Mescalero Apache.....	<sup>3</sup> 626	302	324	274	352	598	17	11
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho.....	2,715	1,325	1,390	1,357	1,358	2,715		
Pueblo Day Schools.....	8,421	4,378	4,043	3,778	4,643	8,021	330	70
Navaho.....	358	174	184	174	184	358		
Pueblo.....	8,063	4,204	3,859	3,604	4,459	7,663	330	70
San Juan School—Navaho.....	18,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	3,000	8,000		
Zuni School—Pueblo.....	1,603	815	788	647	956	1,603		
New York.....	6,185	3,011	2,814	2,616	3,209	5,825		
New York Agency.....	5,825	3,011	2,814	2,616	3,209	5,825		
Cayuga.....	182	83	99	80	102	182		
Oneida.....	243	123	120	87	156	243		
Onondaga.....	549	277	272	210	339	549		
Seneca (Alleghany).....	920	462	458	461	459	920		
Seneca (Cattaraugus).....	1,317	670	647	578	739	1,317		
Seneca (Tonawanda).....	500	275	225	205	295	500		
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations).....	11,509	800	709	754	755	1,509		
Tuscarora.....	355	196	159	116	239	355		
Montauk.....	130	15	15	15	15	30		
Poospatuck.....	120	10	10	10	10	20		
Shinnecock.....	1200	100	100	100	100	200		
Not under agent.....	<sup>4</sup> 360							
North Carolina.....	8,047	1,182	1,029	1,147	1,064	1,328	355	528
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee.....	2,211	1,182	1,029	1,147	1,064	1,328	355	528
Not under agent.....	5,836							
North Dakota.....	8,710	4,348	4,362	4,072	4,638	4,736	3,666	308
Fort Berthold School.....	1,154	580	574	540	614	831	296	27
Arikara.....	409	203	206	197	212	256	141	12
Grosventre.....	483	240	243	223	260	350	109	14
Mandan.....	262	137	125	120	142	215	46	1

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.  
<sup>2</sup> 1910 census.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 183 Apache; 1913 Fort Sill removal.  
<sup>4</sup> 1910 census, minus 250 Montauk, Poospatuck, and Shinnecock.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
North Dakota—Continued.								
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux) . . .	999	502	497	429	570	999	(1)	(1)
Standing Rock School—Sioux . . .	3,434	1,708	1,726	1,396	2,038	2,735	418	281
Turtle Mountain School—Turtle Mountain Chippewa . . .	3,123	1,558	1,565	1,707	1,416	171	2,952	.....
Ohio: Not under agent . . .	<sup>2</sup> 127							
Oklahoma . . .	118,358	8,429	8,408	7,950	8,887	35,952	15,366	44,635
Cantonment School . . .	782	419	363	339	443	729	37	16
Arapaho . . .	240	129	111	107	133	230	10	.....
Cheyenne . . .	542	290	252	232	310	499	27	16
Cheyenne and Arapaho School . . .	1,253	630	623	534	719	933	221	99
Arapaho . . .	521	259	262	240	281	397	71	53
Cheyenne . . .	732	371	361	294	438	536	150	46
Kiowa School . . .	4,410	2,162	2,248	2,199	2,211	3,213	808	389
Apache . . .	177	81	96					
Comanche . . .	1,523	762	761					
Kiowa . . .	1,500	712	788	2,199	2,211	3,213	808	389
Wichita and Caddo . . .	1,123	559	564					
Apache prisoners . . .	87	48	39					
Osage School—Osage . . .	2,195	1,136	1,059	809	1,386	838	1,357	.....
Otoe School—Oto and Missouri . . .	476	245	231	254	222	426	41	9
Pawnee School—Pawnee . . .	679	322	357	344	335	526	120	33
Ponca School . . .	1,010	515	495	599	411	397	406	207
Kaw . . .	<sup>3</sup> 338	183	155	257	81	104	27	.....
Ponca . . .	622	308	316	321	301	250	372	.....
Tonkawa . . .	50	26	24	21	29	43	7	.....
Red Moon School—Cheyenne . . .	155	80	75	50	105	155	.....	.....
Sac and Fox School . . .	687	334	353	364	323	411	142	134
Iowa . . .	87	39	48	38	49	46	41	.....
Sac and Fox . . .	600	295	305	326	274	365	101	134
Seger School . . .	593	280	313	252	341	533	18	42
Arapaho . . .	148	65	83	67	81	131	7	10
Cheyenne . . .	445	215	230	185	260	402	11	32
Seneca School . . .	1,998	979	1,019	1,049	949	140	509	1,349
Eastern Shawnee . . .	131	54	77	71	70	5	65	61
Ottawa . . .	273	147	126	153	120	4	44	225
Quapaw . . .	331	159	172	170	151	94	24	213
Seneca . . .	415	202	213	210	205	18	274	123
Wyandot . . .	455	236	219	215	240	1	28	426
Peoria-Miami (citizen) . . .	393	181	212	230	163	18	74	301
Shawnee School . . .	2,599	1,327	1,272	1,157	1,442	862	1,314	423
Absentee Shawnee . . .	455	225	230	172	283	410	38	7
Citizen Potawatomi . . .	1,796	927	869	921	875	110	1,270	416
Mexican Kickapoo . . .	348	175	173	64	284	342	6	.....
Five Civilized Tribes <sup>5</sup> . . .	101,521					26,789	10,393	41,934

<sup>1</sup> Included in full blood.

<sup>2</sup> 1910 census.

<sup>3</sup> Increase due to revision of Kaw census.

<sup>4</sup> 1914 report; now citizens, no longer under jurisdiction of Quapaw Agency.

<sup>5</sup> Increased roll due to act of Congress, Aug. 1, 1914.



TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
<b>Oklahoma—Continued.</b>								
<b>Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.</b>								
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824					8,703	4,778	23,424
By blood.....	36,432							
By intermarriage.....	286					8,703	4,778	23,424
Delawares.....	187							
Freedmen.....	4,919							
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966					1,515	966	3,823
By blood.....	5,659							
By intermarriage.....	645					1,515	966	3,823
Freedmen.....	4,662							
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828					8,444	2,473	10,882
By blood.....	17,488							
By intermarriage.....	1,651					8,444	2,473	10,882
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,660							
Freedmen.....	6,029							
Creek Nation.....	18,776					6,873	1,698	3,396
By blood.....	11,967							
Freedmen.....	6,809					6,873	1,698	3,396
Seminole Nation.....	3,127					1,254	478	409
By blood.....	2,141							
Freedmen.....	986					1,254	478	409
Oregon.....	6,481	3,151	3,330	1,451	2,030	3,884	1,665	932
Klamath School.....	1,145	545	600	467	678	872	254	19
Roseburg School—Scattered Indians on public domain.....	3,000	1,500	1,500	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,500	1,125	375
Siletz School—Clackamas, Rogue River, Santiam, Siletz (confederated), Umpqua, Hapata Lake, and Yamhill.....	425	226	199	195	230	200	208	17
Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.....	1,152	539	613	476	676	581	50	521
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, and Paiute.....	759	341	418	313	446	731	28	
Rhode Island: Not under agent.....	<sup>2</sup> 284							
South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawbas, Cherokee, Oneida, and others.....	<sup>2</sup> 331							
South Dakota.....	21,082	10,511	10,571	9,615	11,467	12,562	5,590	2,930
Cheyenne River School—Blackfeet, Minicoujon, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	2,708	1,349	1,359	1,248	1,460	1,755	469	484
Crow Creek School—Lower Yanktonai Sioux.....	955	457	498	367	588	702	210	43
Flandreau School—Flandreau Sioux.....	282	149	133	96	186	233	49	
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux.....	481	243	238	226	255	246	200	35
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux.....	7,240	3,639	3,601	3,418	3,822	4,732	1,572	936
Rosebud School—Rosebud Sioux.....	5,519	2,763	2,756	2,482	3,037	3,148	1,600	771
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	2,053	1,041	1,012	867	1,186	867	876	310
Yankton School—Yankton Sioux.....	1,844	870	974	911	933	879	614	351
Tennessee: Not under agent.....	<sup>2</sup> 216							
Texas: Not under agent.....	702							
Alabama.....	<sup>3</sup> 192							
Koosati, Seminole, Iseta, and others.....	<sup>2</sup> 510							

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.<sup>2</sup> 1910 census.<sup>3</sup> Special agent's report, 1910.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Utah.....	3,210	878	916	509	785	1,693	80	21
Shivwits School—Paiute.....	133	64	69	48	85	133	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray Agency.....	1,161	583	578	461	700	1,060	80	21
Uinta Ute.....	440	202	238	} 461	700	1,060	80	21
Uncompahgre Ute.....	439	216	223					
Whiteriver Ute.....	282	165	117					
Salt Lake— Under special agent—Paiute and others.....	500	231	269	(1)	(1)	500	.....	.....
Not under agent—Paiute and others.....	2,146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont: Not under agent.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia: Not under agent.....	539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	11,423	5,549	5,781	4,204	5,426	7,566	2,516	1,248
Colville School—Confederated Colville.....	2,468	1,196	1,272	1,124	1,344	1,482	455	531
Cushman School.....	2,330	1,164	1,166	255	375	1,421	684	225
Chehalis.....	99	58	41	42	57	68	31	.....
Muckleshoot.....	161	73	88	62	99	127	33	1
Nisqualli.....	83	47	36	25	58	53	20	10
Skokomish.....	210	95	115	90	120	133	69	8
Squaxon Island.....	77	41	36	36	41	40	31	6
Unattached.....	1,700	850	850	.....	.....	1,000	500	200
Cowlitz.....	490	240	250	} .....	.....	1,000	500	200
Clallam.....	537	301	236					
Puyallup.....	372	190	182					
Various other Indians.....	301	119	182					
Neah Bay School.....	702	370	332	309	393	656	46	.....
Hoh.....	50	26	24	17	33	50	.....	.....
Makah.....	408	209	199	198	210	364	44	.....
Ozette.....	17	8	9	.....	17	17	.....	.....
Quilleute.....	227	127	100	94	133	225	2	.....
Spokane School—Spokan.....	611	293	318	261	350	410	57	144
Taholah School.....	800	393	407	303	497	549	232	19
Queets River Reservation.....	68	34	34	20	48	67	1	.....
Quilleute.....	24	11	13	3	21	} 67	1	.....
Quinalt.....	43	22	21	17	26			
Snoqualmie.....	1	1	.....	.....	1			
Quinalt Reservation—Quinalt.....	732	359	373	283	449	482	231	19
Tulalip School.....	1,273	640	633	606	667	857	359	57
Lummi.....	469	240	229	} 606	667	857	359	57
Susquamish.....	168	85	83					
Swinomish.....	207	102	105					
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands).....	429	213	216					
Yakima School—Confederated Yakima.....	3,146	1,493	1,653	1,346	1,800	2,191	683	272
Not under agent.....	293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia: Not under agent.....	236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.

<sup>2</sup> 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Wisconsin.....	9,889	5,082	4,807	3,854	4,792	1,817	4,952	1,271
Carter Agency—Potawatomi.....	309	174	135	77	232	309	.....	.....
Hayward School—Chippewa, Lac	1,259	625	634	555	704	562	651	46
Courte Oreille.....	2,336	1,237	1,099	1,052	1,284	433	865	432
Keshena School.....	1,730	922	808	778	952	433	865	432
Menominee.....	706	315	291	274	332	(?)	(?)	(?)
Stockbridge and Munsee <sup>1</sup> .....	706	338	368	258	448	460	150	96
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa.....	<sup>2</sup> 1,040	531	509	462	578	50	400	590
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River.....	2,491	1,296	1,195	1,197	1,294	3	2,491	107
Oneida School—Oneida.....	505	268	237	253	252	.....	395	.....
Red Cliff School—Chippewa.....	1,243	613	630	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Tomah School—Wisconsin Band of Winnebago.....	1,705	871	834	789	916	1,249	250	206
Wyoming.....	1,705	871	834	789	916	1,249	250	206
Shoshone School.....	1,705	871	834	789	916	1,249	250	206
Arapaho.....	871	442	429	414	457	765	97	9
Shoshoni.....	834	429	405	375	459	484	153	197

<sup>1</sup> Now citizens.

<sup>2</sup> Unknown.

<sup>3</sup> As reported.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1915.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.			Unallotted.	
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.		Entire allotment.
Total, 1915.....	309,911	182,289	68,980	2,623	110,686	126,379
1914.....	307,891	180,605	69,944	1,643	109,018	124,797
1913.....	307,433	183,742	72,411	1,420	109,911	121,233
1912.....	300,930	177,626	103,417	1,926	70,904	120,876
1911.....	296,320	164,215	88,182	.....	176,033	120,780
1901 <sup>2</sup> .....	247,522	64,853	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890 <sup>2</sup> .....	230,437	15,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	42,336	5,971	5,971	.....	.....	36,365
Camp Verde.....	421	.....	.....	.....	.....	421
Colorado River.....	477	477	477	.....	.....	.....
Fort Apache.....	2,388	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,388
Fert McJave.....	763	763	763	.....	.....	.....
Havasupai.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	170
Kaibab.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
Leupp.....	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700
Moqui.....	4,193	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,193
Navajo.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Pima.....	6,296	1,142	1,142	.....	.....	5,154
Salt River.....	1,208	799	799	.....	.....	409
San Carlos <sup>3</sup> .....	2,608	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,608
San Xavier.....	4,990	2,790	2,790	.....	.....	2,200
Truxton Canon.....	474	.....	.....	.....	.....	474
Western Navajo.....	6,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,550
California.....	10,034	2,913	2,140	1	772	7,121
Bishop.....	1,315	236	234	.....	2	1,109
Campo.....	228	.....	.....	.....	.....	228
Digger.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	53

<sup>1</sup> Includes fee patents for part of their allotment.

<sup>2</sup> Only items reported.

<sup>3</sup> 1914 report.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
<b>California—Continued.</b>						
Fort Bidwell.....	715	171	171			544
Fort Yuma.....	788	720			720	68
Greenville.....	1,000	150	150			850
Hoopa Valley.....	1,245	810	799		11	435
Malki.....	612					612
Pala.....	936	274	236		38	662
Round Valley.....	1,550	552	550	1	1	998
Soboba.....	938					938
Tule River.....	624					624
Colorado.....	890	195	195			695
Southern Ute.....	366	195	195			171
Ute Mountain.....	524					524
Florida: Seminole.....	578					578
Idaho.....	4,200	3,121	2,919	79	123	1,079
Cœur d'Alene.....	834	560	485	41	34	274
Fort Hall.....	1,794	1,683	1,683			111
Fort Lapwai.....	1,572	878	751	38	89	694
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	364					364
Kansas.....	1,375	750	630	51	69	625
Kickapoo.....	616	305	261	11	33	311
Potawatomi.....	759	445	369	40	36	314
Michigan.....	1,347	323	323			1,024
Bay Mills.....	250	250	250			
Mackinac.....	1,097	73	73			1,024
Minnesota.....	11,723	5,026	1,869	8	3,149	6,697
Fond du Lac.....	1,020	268	250	3	15	752
Grand Portage.....	318	318	307		11	
Leech Lake.....	1,754	950	930	4	16	804
Nett Lake.....	625	299	298	1		326
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) <sup>1</sup> .....	303	84	84			219
Red Lake.....	1,486					1,486
White Earth.....	6,217	<sup>2</sup> 3,107			<sup>2</sup> 3,107	3,110
Montana.....	11,329	7,430	7,072	38	320	3,899
Blackfeet.....	2,724	<sup>2</sup> 2,426	<sup>2</sup> 2,424	1	1	298
Crow.....	1,699	1,319	1,275	6	38	380
Flathead.....	2,302	1,929	1,620	28	281	373
Fort Belknap.....	1,205					1,205
Fort Peck.....	1,943	1,756	1,753	3		187
Tongue River.....	1,456					1,456
Nebraska.....	3,917	1,441	745	50	646	2,476
Omaha.....	1,313	617	308	18	291	696
Santee.....	1,508	448	208	20	220	1,060
Winnebago.....	1,096	376	229	12	135	720
Nevada.....	7,819	1,466	1,463	3		6,353
Fallon.....	437	324	324			113
Fort McDermitt.....	344	91	91			253
Moapa River.....	123	110	110			13
Nevada.....	606					606
Walker River.....	707	351	351			356
Western Shoshone.....	602					602
Reno, special agent.....	5,000	590	587	3		4,410

<sup>1</sup> 1914 report.<sup>2</sup> Overestimated last year.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal super- vision.	Allotted.				Unal- lotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of al- lotment.	Entire al- lotment.	
New Mexico.....	22,007	534	534			21,473
Jcarilla.....	642	534	534			108
Mescalero.....	626					626
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,715	(1)				2,715
Pueblo day school.....	8,421					8,421
San Juan.....	8,000					8,000
Zuni.....	1,603					1,603
New York: New York Agency.....	5,825					5,825
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,211					2,211
North Dakota.....	8,710	7,711	6,872	224	615	999
Fort Berthold.....	1,154	980	964	15	1	174
Fort Totten.....	999	508	468	25	15	491
Standing Rock.....	3,434	3,399	3,242	92	65	35
Turtle Mountain.....	3,123	2,824	2,198	92	534	299
Oklahoma.....	117,965	111,331	7,807	899	102,625	6,63
Cantonment.....	782	409	368	3	38	373
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,253	655	525	62	68	598
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,521	101,521			2 101,521	
Kiowa.....	4,410	3,160	2,987	59	114	1,250
Osage.....	2,195	1,920	1,491	429		275
Otoe.....	476	321	179	122	20	155
Pawnee.....	679	310	268	19	23	369
Ponca.....	* 1,010	632	573	56	3	378
Red Moon.....	155	103	102	1		52
Sac and Fox.....	687	267	180	43	44	420
Seger.....	593	341	311	12	18	252
Seneca.....	+ 1,605	791	159		632	814
Shawnee.....	2,599	901	664	93	144	1,698
Oregon.....	11,481	3,772	3,454	8	310	7,709
Klamath.....	1,145	596	576		20	549
Roseburg.....	* 8,000	2,000	1,986		14	6,000
Siletz.....	425	213	111	8	94	212
Umatilla.....	1,152	540	361		179	612
Warm Springs.....	759	423	420		3	336
South Dakota.....	21,082	17,839	16,230	1,121	488	3,243
Cheyenne River.....	2,708	2,512	2,441	35	36	196
Crow Creek.....	955	955	915	5	35	
Flandreau.....	282					282
Lower Brule.....	431	481	424	8	49	
Pine Ridge.....	7,240	6,532	6,003	506	53	678
Rosebud.....	5,519	5,454	5,150	92	242	35
Sisseton.....	2,053	996	588	342	66	1,057
Yankton.....	1,844	849	709	133	7	995
Utah.....	1,794	662	659	1	2	1,132
Shivwits.....	133					133
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,161	* 662	659	1	2	498
Salt Lake, special agent.....	500					500

<sup>1</sup> 2,370 erroneously reported last year.

<sup>2</sup> 37,182 restricted Indians as to alienation.

<sup>3</sup> Increase due to revision of Kaw census.

<sup>4</sup> Decrease due to 393 Peoria-Miami Indians becoming citizens.

<sup>5</sup> Includes 5,000 in California.

<sup>6</sup> Overestimated last year.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal super- vision.	Allotted.				Unal- lotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of al- lotment.	Entire al- lotment.	
Washington.....	11,330	17,266	7,088	53	125	4,064
Colville.....	2,468	2,348	2,329	19	.....	120
Cushman <sup>2</sup> .....	2,330	171	163	4	4	2,159
Neah Bay.....	702	295	295	.....	.....	407
Spokane.....	611	511	472	4	35	100
Taholah.....	800	806	606	.....	.....	194
Tulalip.....	1,273	202	189	1	12	1,071
Yakima.....	3,146	3,133	3,034	25	74	13
Wisconsin.....	9,889	3,061	1,553	85	1,423	5,585
Carter.....	309	.....	.....	.....	.....	309
Hayward (Lac Courte Oreille).....	1,259	<sup>1</sup> 552	550	2	.....	707
Keshena.....	2,336	<sup>4</sup> 606	.....	.....	<sup>2</sup> 606	1,730
Lac du Flambeau.....	706	360	350	.....	10	346
La Pointe.....	1,040	505	458	1	46	535
Oneida.....	2,491	912	75	76	761	1,579
Red Cliff.....	505	126	120	6	.....	379
Tomah.....	1,243	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,705	1,477	1,456	2	19	228

<sup>1</sup> 1,700 erroneously reported as allotted under Cushman last year.<sup>2</sup> Formerly included Indians under Taholah.<sup>3</sup> Overestimated last year.<sup>4</sup> Stockbridge and Munsee Indians now citizens.<sup>5</sup> Unknown.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1915.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1915.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Professing Indians.		Indians who—					
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.		Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.	
Total, 1915.....	111	1,633	474	1,210	219	312	120	942	165	1,489	135	432	291	625	37,430	51,638	113,928	74,973	118,496	74,092	24,034	
1914.....	168	1,892	496	1,516	154	305	229	881	512	1,815	261	431	282	583	36,377	48,925	104,594	66,203	117,160	80,241	22,118	
1913.....	200	1,800	516	1,484	201	292	244	822	348	1,960	153	425	277	554	34,136	45,251	100,208	62,865	116,585	74,265	.....	
1912.....	172	2,151	779	1,544	588	266	207	1,264	327	2,057	165	386	258	513	29,897	39,632	90,431	54,843	119,521	78,543	.....	
1911.....	.....	.....	606	1,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	189	458	.....	.....	.....	.....	138,410	.....	.....	
1900.....	.....	.....	459	891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	113	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,714	.....	.....	
1890.....	.....	.....	397	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	130	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,196	.....	.....	
Arizona.....	1	388	128	201	122	38	37	206	.....	45	.....	74	20	59	6,017	5,511	7,683	5,883	31,071	11	11	
Camp Verde.....	.....	10	4	6	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	200	150	421	1	1	
Colorado River.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	90	.....	300	250	477	.....	.....	
Fort Apache.....	.....	17	.....	17	8	8	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	20	1,500	.....	.....	.....	
Fort Mojave.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	53	.....	350	350	763	.....	.....	
Havasupai.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	52	170	.....	.....	.....	
Kalbab.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	29	94	.....	.....	.....	
Leupp.....	.....	45	45	.....	51	4	.....	6	.....	1	.....	16	.....	.....	57	.....	135	132	1,000	.....	.....	
Moqui.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	1,000	750	1,500	.....	.....	
Navajo.....	.....	75	.....	75	.....	5	.....	11	.....	5	.....	6	.....	9	305	500	750	725	9,000	.....	10	
Phoenix.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	100	794	794	9,014	.....	.....	
Pima.....	.....	60	(2)	(2)	2	8	.....	1	.....	4	.....	3	.....	13	1,800	2,760	1,100	680	4,296	.....	.....	
Salt River.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	414	151	404	321	972	.....	.....	
San Carlos.....	.....	20	.....	20	7	3	.....	62	.....	8	.....	4	.....	.....	100	.....	300	150	1,200	.....	.....	
San Xavier.....	.....	61	27	34	4	7	37	15	.....	23	.....	14	9	18	2,965	2,000	1,220	1,175	4,990	.....	.....	
Truxton Cañon.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	135	474	.....	.....	
Western Navajo.....	.....	50	50	.....	50	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	5	.....	350	200	3,500	.....	.....	
California.....	4	49	14	39	13	5	4	25	1	75	3	24	26	30	1,012	3,072	7,371	4,277	9,934	3,502	1,172	
Bishop.....	3	7	1	9	.....	1	.....	5	.....	12	.....	1	.....	1	200	.....	1,350	500	1,345	(4)	20	
Campo.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	.....	89	46	228	(4)	.....	
Digger.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	17	53	4	4	
Fort Bidwell.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	4	4	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	24	.....	643	253	715	715	.....	.....
Fort Yuma.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	32	2	.....	.....	1	2	300	300	550	788	4	.....	
Greenville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	350	900	(2)	(2)	
Hoopa Valley.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	900	500	1,245	810	400	
Malki.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	.....	469	322	612	(2)	37	
Pala.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	7	6	3	869	587	936	40	82	
Round Valley.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	6	.....	(2)	(2)	1,550	1,550	620	.....
Sherman Institute.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	265	744	744	.....	.....
Soboba.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	938	517	405	938	379	9
Tule River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	100	152	570	225	.....	.....
Colorado.....	.....	9	4	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	50	100	412	75	804	366	.....	.....
Southern Ute.....	.....	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	50	100	150	75	300	366	.....	.....
Ute Mountain.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262	.....	504	.....	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	200	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	1	25	.....	26	.....	26	12	8	.....	36	13	10	16	13	739	1,234	1,910	1,185	4,200	1,676	1,003	
Coeur d'Alene.....	1	4	.....	5	.....	17	12	8	.....	25	13	.....	10	3	.....	834	460	360	834	40	40	
Fort Hall.....	.....	21	.....	21	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	7	.....	.....	169	.....	500	300	1,794	564	.....	
Fort Lapwai.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	570	6,400	950	525	1,572	1,572	963	
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	.....	5	1	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	200	50	200	50	.....	.....
Kansas.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	10	5	.....	.....	3	1	5	90	260	590	705	1,375	758	557	
Kickapoo.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	70	.....	590	390	616	313	230	
Potawatomi.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	10	5	.....	.....	1	1	2	20	260	415	315	759	445	327	
Michigan.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	16	10	608	957	1,460	1,210	1,717	1,347	654	
Bay Mills.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	2	70	30	240	140	250	250	73	
Mackinac.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15	8	407	690	850	700	1,097	1,097	581	
Mount Pleasant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	237	370	370	370	.....	.....	
Minnesota.....	4	65	23	46	3	5	7	13	.....	56	7	17	9	28	1,397	2,945	7,792	5,081	13,117	10,036	2,205	
Fond du Lac.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	10	.....	1	1	5	52	881	900	600	1,020	998	250	
Grand Portage.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	300	318	318	318	.....	79	
Leech Lake.....	2	41	23	20	2	2	7	.....	.....	29	6	2	1	8	345	540	950	415	1,754	1,743	457	
Nett Lake.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	15	300	150	625	625	150	
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313	264	349	141	.....	
Red Lake.....	1	13	.....	14	.....	1	.....	12	.....	4	1	1	1	2	300	700	1,000	500	1,486	.....	100	
Vermillion Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	55	59	313	264	349	141	.....	
White Earth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	8	4	11	490	450	3,880	2,570	6,216	6,070	1,169	

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.  
<sup>2</sup> Unknown.

<sup>3</sup> Apportionment based on number of churches.  
<sup>4</sup> Not reported.

<sup>5</sup> 1914 report.  
<sup>6</sup> Overestimated last year.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1915.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Professing Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.		Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
Montana.....	9	101	10	100	10	54	36	180	37	65	11	18	48	44	1,015	6,330	6,910	4,120	10,148	355	352
Blackfeet.....	2	16	.....	18	6	16	6	89	3	9	4	2	3	5	140	2,000	1,800	1,000	2,700	2	.....
Crow.....	1	35	.....	36	.....	3	16	15	34	2	4	2	2	6	280	900	800	650	1,000	38	38
Flathead.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....	14	11	29	.....	32	.....	.....	33	11	2,000	2,000	1,200	2,300	309	309	.....
Fort Belknap.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	2	8	.....	14	.....	2	8	6	100	700	600	300	1,205	.....	.....
Fort Peck.....	5	26	.....	31	.....	2	2	20	.....	8	3	8	2	12	445	430	1,410	620	1,943	6	5
Tongue River.....	1	10	10	1	2	17	1	19	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	50	300	1,600	1,350	1,000	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	5	63	3	65	2	6	1	29	9	43	5	22	7	15	1,351	162	2,652	2,422	3,917	3,257	1,104
Omaha.....	3	25	.....	28	2	1	1	15	.....	12	.....	1	.....	1	55	.....	800	800	1,313	2,653	314
Santee.....	2	14	3	13	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	13	.....	6	946	40	1,030	800	1,508	1,508	450
Winnebago.....	.....	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	14	9	21	5	8	7	8	350	122	822	822	1,096	1,096	340
Nevada.....	1	83	49	35	1	3	.....	1	.....	253	16	14	.....	7	345	.....	5,504	1,195	7,819	667	30
Fallon.....	.....	9	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	4	.....	1	35	.....	424	45	437	(3)	(3)
Fort McDermitt.....	.....	4	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	95	344	.....	.....
Moapa River.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	35	123	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	150	606	.....	.....
Walker River.....	1	3	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	1	100	.....	250	60	707	.....	.....
Western Shoshone.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	420	210	602	.....	.....
Reno, special agent.....	.....	55	40	15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	7	.....	4	110	.....	3,500	600	5,000	2,200	30
New Mexico.....	7	227	152	82	49	5	1	14	3	46	10	19	17	25	378	8,093	5,338	3,983	10,017	5,128	982
Jicarilla.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	10	2	.....	2	2	(4)	(4)	260	155	420	.....	.....
Mescalero.....	1	13	.....	14	.....	1	.....	2	.....	10	.....	2	1	2	230	175	350	250	626	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....	1	.....	3	.....	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300	200	(4)	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools.....	6	36	1	41	.....	2	1	3	.....	15	8	3	16	20	148	7,918	4,000	3,000	8,421	13,525	1,982
San Juan.....	.....	125	124	1	48	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	2,000	500	.....	.....
Zuni.....	.....	26	20	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	(3)	(3)	200	150	1,050	1,603	.....
New York: New York agency.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	15	3,110	5250	5,825	5,825	5,825	243	275
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2	12	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	1,200	.....	1,800	1,200	2,211	2,211	1,530
North Dakota.....	6	78	.....	84	.....	23	.....	37	.....	33	1	11	15	34	1,201	5,656	6,100	4,100	8,691	5,889	936
Fort Berthold.....	.....	16	.....	12	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	5	1	2	2	9	235	630	650	500	1,154	1,967	299
Fort Totten.....	.....	12	.....	16	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	5	8	5	8	5	350	350	800	600	999	998	278
Standing Rock.....	.....	32	.....	32	.....	1	.....	23	.....	12	.....	3	4	17	3,506	1,776	2,500	2,000	3,415	3,415	69
Turtle Mountain.....	6	18	.....	24	.....	6	.....	14	.....	10	.....	1	1	3	110	2,900	2,150	1,000	3,123	509	290
Oklahoma.....	29	148	22	155	5	9	10	4	81	203	36	48	10	68	2,253	756	11,874	8,127	15,583	11,792	3,635
Cantonment.....	.....	10	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	3	179	.....	390	249	789	782	207
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	.....	14	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	5	510	.....	775	425	1,050	1,253	338
Iowa.....	8	55	.....	63	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	13	4	16	856	350	2,646	1,323	3,969	.....	88
Osage.....	14	8	5	17	2	1	10	3	81	127	35	2	1	17	(4)	(4)	1,860	1,360	1,990	12,187	564
Otoe.....	1	6	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	125	.....	400	300	476	1,432	1,208
Pawnee.....	2	9	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	1	.....	1	215	.....	519	410	678	679	140
Ponca.....	2	11	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	680	540	994	975	220
Red Moon.....	.....	5	.....	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	30	.....	64	40	155	.....	2
Sac and Fox.....	1	10	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	5	55	4	585	360	685	687	156
Seeger.....	1	8	.....	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	9	.....	3	257	.....	375	325	593	593	116
Seneca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	7	(4)	(4)	1,605	1,530	1,605	1,605	363
Shawnee.....	.....	12	9	.....	.....	3	(4)	1	(4)	1	.....	2	3	6	26	400	1,975	1,265	2,599	2,599	1,233
Oregon.....	3	27	1	29	.....	32	3	116	.....	64	5	9	3	10	569	396	8,678	3,504	11,049	4,742	4,238
Klamath.....	1	14	.....	15	.....	8	1	83	.....	17	1	2	.....	2	200	.....	1,123	574	1,145	8	8
Roseburg.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.....	.....	(4)	(4)	12	(7)	3	.....	(4)	(4)	.....	6,000	2,000	8,000	3,000	3,000
Siletz.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4	1	1	2	90	210	1,400	1,245	425	425	230
Umatilla.....	2	7	1	8	.....	24	2	3	.....	14	.....	1	1	2	186	5186	655	235	1,720	550	550
Warm Springs.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	4	.....	2	1	4	93	.....	500	450	759	759	450
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	522	368	1,976	1,995	1,995	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	13	169	22	160	12	43	.....	153	.....	218	11	101	51	168	10,303	6,671	12,991	9,201	21,159	8,327	2,974
Cheyenne River.....	1	22	.....	23	2	.....	.....	51	.....	10	.....	4	1	30	1,660	1,048	1,300	1,190	2,708	485	250
Crow Creek.....	2	10	12	1	2	.....	.....	8	.....	4	.....	2	2	9	700	200	500	450	955	600	6
Flandreau.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	2	385	185	230	200	282	282	94
Lower Brule.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7	200	67	325	325	481	135	.....
Pierre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	140	96	236	236	236	.....	.....
Pine Ridge.....	7	53	.....	60	5	20	.....	51	.....	9	.....	36	13	55	2,600	3,000	5,000	2,500	7,200	1,678	282
Rosebud.....	1	31	.....	32	4	.....	.....	27	.....	19	.....	136	130	45	2,475	1,925	2,900	2,500	5,400	1,350	1,350
Sisseton.....	1	30	10	21	.....	20	.....	2	.....	11	11	10	1	12	1,168	90	1,500	1,200	2,053	2,053	577
Yankton.....	1	20	.....	21	.....	1	6	14	2	9	.....	8	.....	8	975	60	1,000	600	1,844	1,844	415

1 1914 report.  
 2 Overestimated last year.  
 3 Not reported.  
 4 Unknown.  
 5 Apportionment based on number of churches.  
 6 Partly reported.  
 7 Included with Indians.



TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1915.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Professing Indians.		Indians who—					
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.		Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.	
Utah.....	1	29	25	5	2	2	3			3	8		5	330		720	213	1,433	1,161	1,161		
Shivwits.....		3		3							1		1	69		120	28	133				
Uintah and Ouray.....	1	25	25	1	2	2	3		1	1	3	5	3	161		300	110	1,800	1,161	1,161		
Salt Lake, special agent.....		1		1							2		1	100		300	75	500				
Washington.....	15	61		76		25	5	80	22	204	2	9	10	35	1,345	2,572	9,067	6,147	11,284	8,470	936	
Colville.....	13	17		30		21	1	10		89	1	2	3	11		840	1,479	986	2,468	700	100	
Cushman.....		10		10				13		10		3	1	8	280	74	2,092	1,328	2,330	2,330	761	
Neah Bay.....		4		4				7				1	1	1	150	1	405	354	702	702	7	
Spokane.....		4		4		1	2		1	3		1	1	4	185	250	500	300	565	39	39	
Taholah.....		9		9				11	1	13		1	1	1	70		737	396	800	280	4	
Tulalip.....	2	13		15		2	2	9		14	1		4	4	30	1,107	1,054	783	1,273	1,273	10	
Yakima.....		4		4	(?)			30	20	75		1	1	6	650	300	2,800	2,000	3,146	3,146	15	
Wisconsin.....	2	72	19	55		24	1	62	7	120	12	22	29	25	2,787	2,810	6,835	4,655	9,283	4,089	1,479	
Carter.....				3						12		2		1	82		20	10	309			
Hayward.....		3		3				3		3		2		4	151	425	500	400	1,259	1,259	200	
Keshena.....		16	2	14		16	1	36	3	43	5		4			1,200	1,225	1,025	1,730	65	30	
Lac du Flambeau.....		6	1	5		4		3		42		1	1	2	8		115	585	420	706	170	170
La Pointe.....	2	16		13		4			1	12	7	8	15	3	125	500	800	500	1,040	505	232	
Oneida.....		13		13								7	3	5	2,321	170	2,000	1,500	2,491	721	721	
Red Cliff.....		2		2				21	3	11		2	2	4		400	805	400	505	126	126	
Tomah.....		16	16			(?)	(?)		(?)	(?)		2		2	100		900	400	1,243	1,243		
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	6	10		16		9				20		9	11	15	794	550	1,040	810	1,705	15		

<sup>1</sup> 1914 report.

<sup>2</sup> Unknown.

<sup>3</sup> Overestimated last year.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1915.

[This table excludes all canceled allotments.]

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Grand total.....	224, 713	34, 768, 430	33, 334, 261	68, 102, 691
Total reservations.....	217, 243	33, 691, 173	33, 334, 261	67, 025, 434
Total public domain.....	7, 470	1, 077, 257	.....	1, 077, 257
Arizona.....	1, 668	80, 739	16, 343, 588	16, 424, 327
Camp McDowell (Salt River).....	.....	.....	24, 971	24, 971
Colorado River.....	513	5, 129	235, 570	240, 699
Fort Apache.....	.....	.....	1, 681, 920	1, 681, 920
Fort Mojave.....	.....	.....	31, 328	31, 328
Gila Bend (Pima).....	.....	.....	10, 231	10, 231
Gila River (Pima).....	.....	.....	366, 309	266, 309
Havasupai (Suppai).....	.....	.....	518	518
Hualapai (Walapai).....	.....	.....	730, 880	730, 880
Kaibab.....	.....	.....	138, 240	138, 240
Moqui (Hopi).....	.....	.....	2, 472, 320	2, 472, 320
Navajo (see New Mexico and Utah).....	60	9, 600	8, 680, 397	8, 689, 997
Papago.....	291	41, 606	114, 348	155, 954
Salt River.....	804	24, 404	22, 316	46, 720
San Carlos.....	.....	.....	1, 834, 240	1, 834, 240
California.....	2, 592	82, 162	430, 136	512, 298
Digger.....	.....	.....	370	370
Hoopa Valley.....	639	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
Cuyapiipa (Campo).....	.....	.....	4, 080	4, 080
Inaja (Soboba).....	.....	.....	760	760
Laguna (Campo).....	.....	.....	320	320
La Posta (Campo).....	.....	.....	3, 679	3, 679
Los Coyotes (Soboba).....	.....	.....	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.....	177	1, 396	3, 084	4, 480
Perchanga or Temecula (Pala).....	85	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).....	17	270	370	640
Torres (Malki).....	.....	.....	20, 800	20, 800
Tuolumne.....	.....	.....	34	34
Twenty-nine Palms (Malki).....	.....	.....	480	480
Paiute.....	.....	.....	75, 746	75, 746
Round Valley.....	877	42, 106	.....	42, 106
Tule River.....	.....	.....	48, 551	48, 551
Yuma.....	797	8, 000	31, 386	39, 386
Colorado: Ute.....	371	72, 651	396, 143	468, 794
Florida: Seminole.....	.....	.....	23, 542	23, 542
Idaho.....	4, 377	628, 098	54, 841	682, 939
Coeur d'Alene.....	638	104, 077	.....	104, 077
Fort Hall.....	1, 863	345, 209	21, 263	366, 472
Lapwai (Nez Perce).....	1, 876	178, 812	33, 578	212, 390
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	.....	.....	3, 251	3, 251
Kansas.....	3, 078	272, 359	.....	272, 359
Chippewa and Munsee.....	100	4, 195	.....	4, 195
Iowa (Kickapoo).....	143	11, 769	.....	11, 769
Kickapoo.....	3 350	27, 531	.....	27, 531
Potawatomi.....	2, 363	220, 785	.....	220, 785
Sac and Fox (Kickapoo).....	122	8, 079	.....	8, 079

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Michigan.....	2,646	153,107	803	153,910
Isabella.....	1,943	98,395	191	98,586
L'Anse.....	668	52,161	612	52,773
Ontonagon.....	35	2,551	.....	2,551
Minnesota.....	8,308	950,208	546,932	1,497,140
Bois Fort (Nett Lake).....	712	56,782	.....	56,782
Deer Creek (Nett Lake).....	4	296	.....	296
Fond du Lac.....	551	33,386	.....	33,386
Grand Portage.....	304	24,191	.....	24,191
Leech Lake.....	622	47,772	.....	47,772
Mdewakanton.....	135	12,582	.....	12,582
Red Lake.....	.....	.....	543,528	543,528
Vermillion Lake.....	.....	.....	1,080	1,080
White Earth.....	5,154	710,466	12,324	712,790
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake).....	826	64,733	.....	64,733
Montana.....	6,899	1,432,109	4,312,452	5,744,561
Blackfeet.....	7	2,220	1,491,167	1,493,387
Crow.....	2,438	479,028	1,834,185	2,313,213
Fort Belknap.....	.....	.....	497,600	497,600
Fort Peck.....	2,026	722,453	.....	722,453
Jocko (Flathead).....	2,428	228,408	.....	228,408
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River).....	.....	.....	489,500	489,500
Nebraska.....	4,032	352,743	6,159	358,902
Omaha.....	1,460	130,642	4,380	135,022
Ponca (Santee).....	168	27,236	.....	27,236
Santee (Niobrara).....	846	72,611	.....	72,611
Sioux (additional).....	.....	.....	640	640
Winnebago.....	1,558	2 122,254	1,139	2 123,393
Nevada.....	969	13,978	686,219	700,197
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone).....	.....	.....	321,920	321,920
Moapa River.....	117	605	523	1,128
Paiute (Fallon).....	362	3,610	1,030	4,640
Pyramid Lake (Nevada).....	.....	.....	322,000	322,000
Walker River.....	490	9,763	40,746	50,509
New Mexico.....	2,800	673,175	3,870,517	4,543,692
Jicarilla Apache.....	796	353,812.	407,300	761,112
Mescalero Apache.....	.....	.....	474,240	474,240
Navajo (see Arizona and Utah).....	2,004	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
New York.....	.....	.....	87,677	87,677
Alleghany.....	.....	.....	30,469	30,469
Cattaraugus.....	.....	.....	21,680	21,680
Oil Spring.....	.....	.....	640	640
Oneida.....	.....	.....	350	350

1 Superintendent's report.

2 Includes 12,348 acres purchased from the Omaha Indians.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
New York—Continued.				
Onondaga.....			6,100	6,100
St. Regis.....			14,640	14,640
Tonawanda.....			7,549	7,549
Tuscarora.....			6,249	6,249
North Carolina: Qualla.....			63,211	63,211
North Dakota.....	7,391	1,798,690	100,000	1,898,690
Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	1,189	137,381		137,381
Fort Berthold.....	1,378	229,554	100,000	329,554
Standing Rock.....	4,498	1,387,935		1,387,935
Turtle Mountain.....	326	43,820		43,820
Oklahoma.....	127,658	19,548,930	6,206	19,555,136
Cherokee.....	40,193	4,346,203	40	4,346,243
Chickasaw.....	10,955	3,800,350	3,285	3,803,635
Choctaw.....	37,678	4,291,036		4,291,036
Creek.....	18,712	2,997,114	2,494	2,999,608
Seminole.....	3,119	359,697		359,697
Cherokee Outlet.....	62	4,949		4,949
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	3,331	528,789		528,789
Iowa (Sac and Fox).....	108	8,605		8,605
Kansa (Kaw).....	247	99,644		99,644
Kickapoo (Shawnee).....	280	22,650		22,650
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....	3,451	547,236		547,236
Modoc (Seneca).....	68	3,966		3,966
Oakland (Ponca).....	73	11,456		11,456
Osage.....	2,230	1,465,350		1,465,350
Otoe.....	514	128,351		128,351
Ottawa (Seneca).....	160	12,995		12,995
Pawnee.....	820	112,701		112,701
Peoria (Seneca).....	218	43,334		43,334
Ponca.....	782	100,745	387	101,132
Potawatomi (Shawnee).....	2,108	291,616		291,616
Quapaw (Seneca).....	248	56,245		56,245
Sac and Fox.....	548	87,684		87,684
Seneca.....	435	41,813		41,813
Shawnee.....	117	12,745		12,745
Wichita (Kiowa).....	957	152,714		152,714
Wyandot (Seneca).....	244	20,942		20,942
Oregon.....	4,244	507,392	1,208,804	1,716,196
Grande Ronde.....	269	32,983		32,983
Klamath.....	1,345	207,374	811,802	1,019,176
Siletz.....	551	44,459		44,459
Umatilla.....	1,113	82,444	74,330	156,774
Warm Springs.....	966	140,132	322,672	462,804
South Dakota.....	24,590	5,767,804	630,895	6,398,699
Cheyenne River.....	3,243	920,750	290,053	1,210,803
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.....	1,460	272,500	16,345	288,905
Lake Traverse (Sisseton).....	2,006	308,838		308,838
Lower Brule.....	777	187,556	52,155	239,711
Pine Ridge.....	7,297	2,167,148	200,000	2,367,148
Rosebud.....	7,194	1,642,889	79,342	1,722,231
Yankton.....	2,613	268,263		268,263
Utah.....	1,367	111,947	1,506,960	1,618,907
Goshute and Deep Creek.....			34,500	34,500
Navajo (see Arizona and New Mexico).....			600,000	600,000
Palute (Navajo).....			600,000	600,000
Shivwits.....			23,040	23,040
Skull Valley.....			80	80
Uintah Valley.....	777	39,620	249,340	288,960
Uncompahgre.....	590	72,327		72,327
Washington.....	7,697	737,464	2,159,172	2,896,636
Chehalis (Cushman).....	236	3,799		3,799
Columbia (Colville).....	35	22,618		22,618

<sup>1</sup> 1914 report.<sup>2</sup> Homesteads.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
<b>Washington—Continued.</b>				
Colville.....	660	51,653	1,296,336	1,347,989
Hoh River (Neah Bay).....			640	640
Kallspel.....			4,629	4,629
Lummi (Tulalip).....	109	12,561		12,561
Makah (Neah Bay).....	373	3,728	19,312	23,040
Muckleshoot (Cushman).....	43	3,491		3,491
Nisqualli (Cushman).....	30	4,717		4,717
Ozette (Neah Bay).....			640	640
Port Madison (Tulalip).....	51	7,219	65	7,284
Puyallup (Cushman).....	167	17,463		17,463
Quilteute (Neah Bay).....			837	837
Quinalt (Taholah).....	690	54,990	168,553	223,543
Shoalwater.....			335	335
Skokomish (Cushman).....	134	7,803		7,803
Snohomish (Tulalip).....	164	22,166	324	22,490
Spokane.....	626	64,794	82,648	147,442
Squaxon Island (Cushman).....	23	1,494		1,494
Swinomish (Tulalip).....	71	7,359		7,359
Yakima.....	4,485	451,609	584,833	1,036,462
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	<b>4,403</b>	<b>285,785</b>	<b>288,116</b>	<b>573,901</b>
Lac Courte Oreille (Hayward).....	876	68,511	403	68,914
Lac du Flambeau.....	589	44,877	26,153	71,030
La Pointe (Bad River).....	1,063	83,871	39,880	123,751
Menominee.....			231,680	231,680
Oneida.....	1,503	65,440		65,440
Red Cliff.....	205	14,166		14,166
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	167	8,920		8,920
<b>Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone).....</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>221,832</b>	<b>608,637</b>	<b>830,469</b>
<b>Public domain.....</b>	<b>7,470</b>	<b>1,077,257</b>		<b>1,077,257</b>

TABLE 6.—Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years.

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
<b>Arizona:</b>			
Colorado River.....	1913	488	4,878.74
	1914	13	130.00
		501	5,008.74
Navajo (see New Mexico).....	1911	60	9,600.00
Papago.....	1891	291	41,605.62
Salt River.....	1913	804	24,403.74
Public domain.....		674	104,700.00
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>2,330</b>	<b>185,318.10</b>
<b>California:</b>			
Hoop Valley.....	1893	161	9,761.79
	1910	478	19,328.95
		639	29,090.74
Pala.....	1895	15	119.99
	1913	162	1,276.28
		177	1,396.27
Pechanga.....	1897	85	1,299.00
Round Valley.....	1895	622	5,408.33
	1910	1,255	36,697.23
	1910	* 359	
		877	42,105.56
Syquan.....	1895	17	270.24
Yuma.....	1913	737	8,000.00
Public domain.....		1,786	242,183.99
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>4,378</b>	<b>324,345.80</b>

<sup>1</sup> Original.

\* Additional.

TABLE 6.—Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years—Continued.

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area. Acres.
<b>Colorado:</b>			
Southern Ute.....	1896	371	72,650.65
Public domain.....		8	1,200.86
Total.....		379	73,851.51
<b>Idaho:</b>			
Coeur d'Alene.....	1909	637	103,911.53
	1910	1	160.00
		638	104,071.53
Fort Hall.....	1902	79	6,298.72
	1914	1,784	338,909.95
		1,863	345,208.67
Nez Perce (Lapwai).....	1895	1,942	178,811.78
Public domain.....		58	4,731.52
Total.....		4,501	632,823.50
<b>Kansas:</b>			
Chippewa and Munsee.....	1860	100	4,195.31
Iowa.....	1893	143	11,769.49
Kickapoo.....	1898	109	8,312.14
	1895	163	12,984.13
	1905	74	5,920.00
	1907	4	315.00
		350	27,531.27
Potawatomi.....	1868	411	43,399.88
	1869	669	57,541.40
	1870	232	22,584.11
	1871	242	20,879.73
	1892	115	12,154.88
	1893	150	16,075.36
	1894	116	9,220.76
	1895	322	30,448.52
	1906	106	8,480.59
		2,363	220,785.23
Sac and Fox.....	1892	76	6,407.63
	1898	9	710.67
	1907	37	960.91
		122	8,079.21
Total.....		3,078	272,360.51
<b>Michigan:</b>			
Isabella.....	1883	112	6,148.05
	1891	126	5,046.83
Saginaw, Swan Creek.....	1871	1,037	57,896.23
	1872	668	29,304.20
		1,943	98,395.31
L'Anse.....	1875	302	23,575.47
	1885	93	7,366.82
	1894	176	13,861.20
	1901	15	1,160.56
	1903	55	4,237.07
	1908	7	520.00
	1910	18	1,320.00
		666	52,041.12
Ontonagon.....	1903	33	2,551.35
	1911	2	160.00
Public domain.....		35	2,711.35
		51	3,614.51
Total.....		2,695	156,762.29

1 Prior to.

TABLE 6.—Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years—Continued.

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
<b>Minnesota:</b>			<i>Acres.</i>
Bois Fort (Nett Lake).....	1897	684	54,523.54
	1913	11	880.00
	1914	13	1,063.20
		708	56,466.74
Deer Creek (Nett Lake).....	1897	4	295.55
Fon du Lac.....	1884	40	3,074.98
	1896	349	23,114.85
	1905	14	1,123.78
	1910	5	323.75
		408	27,637.36
Grand Portage.....	1896	304	24,191.31
Leech Lake (Cass Lake).....	1897	17	1,381.20
Leech Lake.....	1903	48	3,749.41
	1905	3	240.00
	1906	546	41,780.97
	1910	1	80.00
	1911	3	221.20
	1913	3	233.45
		621	47,686.23
White Oak Point <sup>1</sup> .....	1896	174	13,909.75
	1897	203	16,331.19
	1899	381	29,065.45
	1900	2	160.00
	1903	57	4,558.94
	1905	8	626.02
	1909	1	81.50
		826	64,732.85
Mdewakanton.....	1904	135	12,582.46
Red Lake (public domain).....	1905	3	320.15
White Earth.....	1901	4,372	361,005.97
	1907	505	40,190.89
	1909	216	16,810.29
	1913	60	4,302.32
	1914	1	160.00
		2	287,996.92
Public domain.....		5,154	710,466.39
		41	3,118.94
Total.....		8,204	947,497.98
<b>Montana:</b>			
Blackfeet.....	1910	2	640.00
	1912	3	960.00
	1914	2	638.36
		7	2,238.36
Crow.....	1905	343	60,992.99
	1906	114	19,540.94
	1907	1,929	387,875.93
	1909	40	8,051.91
	1910	11	2,242.16
	1911	1	320.00
	1913	1	160.00
		2,439	479,183.93
Flathead (Jocko).....	1908	2,369	222,544.28
	1909	56	5,602.61
	1913	3	480.00
		2,428	228,626.89
Fort Peck.....	1913	2,026	722,453.47
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....		1,484	237,464.04
Public domain.....		120	16,681.63
Total.....		8,504	1,700,648.32

<sup>1</sup> Under Leech Lake Agency, including Winibigoshish and Cass Lake Pillager.<sup>2</sup> Prior; additional allotments.

TABLE 6.—Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years—Continued.

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
			<i>Acres.</i>
Nebraska:			
Niobrara (Santee).....	1885	846	72,638.75
Omaha.....	1884	963	78,016.64
	1900	467	49,926.06
	1901	12	1,283.29
	1904	16	1,295.99
		1,458	130,521.98
Ponca (Santee).....	1890	168	27,235.90
Winnebago.....	1871	235	18,407.42
	1876	66	4,090.41
	1883	9	619.03
	1893	956	81,066.23
	1901	292	18,071.11
		1,558	122,254.20
Total.....		4,030	352,650.83
Nevada:			
Palute.....	1910	354	3,540.00
	1911	4	40.00
	1912	4	30.00
		362	3,610.00
Truckee Carson.....	1913	5	40.00
	1914	4	40.00
Walker River.....	1906	490	9,763.27
Public domain.....		608	74,552.22
Total.....		1,469	88,005.49
New Mexico:			
Jicarilla.....	1909	796	353,811.50
Navajo.....	1908	468	74,875.96
	1909	473	75,680.00
	1910	1,063	168,807.25
Public domain.....		2,004	319,363.21
		949	151,627.84
Total.....		3,749	824,802.55
North Dakota:			
Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	1892	872	101,378.15
	1897	244	28,339.51
	1904	61	6,196.54
	1907	11	1,336.49
	1910	1	130.00
		1,189	137,380.69
Fort Berthold.....	1900	948	80,526.55
	1910	359	35,686.93
	1910	1 507	
	1912	72	113,420.43
		1,379	229,633.91
Standing Rock.....	1907	867	297,674.51
	1908	1,620	553,790.97
	1909	1,271	360,304.72
	1910	1 2,486	11,137.83
	1910	2 125	558.70
	1910	3 2	320.00
	1910	253	3 49,392.83
	1912	49	40,842.76
	1913	145	24,879.13
	1914	212	35,707.88
Standing Rock, S. Dak.....			
Turtle Mountain.....		4,417	1,374,609.31
Turtle Mountain <sup>4</sup> .....	1907	326	43,820.14
Public domain.....		532	82,356.68
		.20	2,512.49
Total.....		7,863	1,870,313.22

<sup>1</sup> Additional.

<sup>2</sup> Additional; timber.

<sup>3</sup> Partly in South Dakota.

<sup>4</sup> Public domain; see Montana and South Dakota also.



TABLE 6.—Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years—Continued.

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
<b>Oklahoma:</b>			<i>A cres.</i>
Cherokee Outlet.....	1893	62	4, 949. 45
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1892	3, 331	523, 789. 15
Iowa.....	1891	108	8, 605. 30
Kansas (Kaw).....	1903	247	99, 643. 81
Kickapoo.....	1894	280	22, 649. 62
<b>Kiowa (Comanche and Apache).....</b>	1901	2, 758	443, 178. 37
	1906	517	82, 699. 00
	1910	169	20, 498. 25
		3, 444	546, 375. 62
<b>Modoc.....</b>	1891	68	3, 966. 00
<b>Osage.....</b>	1908	2, 230	1, 465, 350. 51
<b>Otoe.....</b>	1899	441	65, 095. 05
	1906	73	12, 257. 75
	1907	1 371	50, 998. 42
		514	128, 351. 22
<b>Ottawa.....</b>	1892	160	12, 994. 70
<b>Pawnee.....</b>	1893	820	112, 701. 24
<b>Peoria.....</b>	1890	218	43, 334. 54
<b>Ponca.....</b>	1895	626	75, 082. 36
	1905	156	18, 133. 04
	1905	1 195	7, 518. 66
		782	100, 734. 06
<b>Potawatomi.....</b>	1891	2, 107	291, 455. 83
<b>Quapaw.....</b>	1896	248	12, 057. 03
	1896	(1)	44, 188. 18
		248	56, 245. 21
<b>Sauk and Fox.....</b>	1891	548	87, 683. 64
<b>Seneca.....</b>	1892	301	25, 821. 55
	1902	134	13, 991. 50
		435	41, 813. 05
<b>Shawnee.....</b>	1890	72	6, 272. 87
	1892	12	4, 278. 35
	1902	33	2, 193. 29
		117	12, 744. 51
<b>Tonkawa.....</b>	1893	73	11, 455. 89
<b>Wichita.....</b>	1901	957	152, 713. 99
<b>Wyandot.....</b>	1892	244	20, 942. 17
Public domain <sup>2</sup> .....		16	1, 069. 90
<b>Total<sup>2</sup>.....</b>		17, 009	3, 754, 569. 41
<b>Oregon:</b>			
Grande Ronde.....	1891	269	32, 983. 43
<b>Klamath.....</b>	1900	951	146, 316. 84
	1911	394	61, 056. 79
		1, 345	207, 373. 63
<b>Siletz.....</b>	1874	551	44, 459. 30
<b>Umatilla.....</b>	1893	1, 045	77, 061. 27
	1902	64	4, 614. 88
	1911	3	480. 00
	1913	1	160. 00
	1914	1	160. 00
		1, 114	82, 476. 15
<b>Warm Springs.....</b>	1896	965	140, 044. 35
	1914	2	324. 98
		967	140, 369. 33
<b>Public domain.....</b>		342	51, 330. 92
<b>Total.....</b>		4, 588	558, 992. 76

<sup>1</sup> Additional,<sup>2</sup> Indian Territory.<sup>3</sup> Exclusive Five Tribes.

TABLE 6.—Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years—Continued.

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
			<i>Acres.</i>
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River.....	1906	1,757	601,576.99
	1909	969	245,842.98
	1910	6	1,585.21
	1912	408	83,244.09
	1913	3	640.68
	1914	10	1,904.84
		3,153	934,794.79
Crow Creek.....	1895	842	172,211.81
	1912	477	77,838.77
	1913	31	4,926.24
		1,350	254,976.82
Lower Brule.....	1901	555	151,823.78
	1909	151	24,259.18
	1912	71	11,273.09
		777	187,356.05
Pine Ridge.....	1906	1,128	385,429.49
	1907	647	215,760.05
	1908	829	253,535.08
	1909	965	338,415.36
	1910	869	256,452.09
	1911	1,006	278,493.85
	1912	549	125,586.52
	1913	657	179,307.74
	1914	647	134,167.85
		7,297	2,167,148.03
Rosebud.....	1898	344	72,171.88
	1900	2,759	770,778.87
	1902	887	216,719.79
	1903	665	139,407.32
	1907	252	63,600.93
	1908	803	132,503.61
	1910	682	113,435.85
	1911	421	71,296.31
	1912	349	55,473.48
	1913	33	7,660.76
		7,195	1,643,048.80
Sisseton (Lake Traverse).....	1888	1,316	123,888.93
	1892	1,644	.....
		690	184,949.31
		2,006	308,838.24
Yankton.....	1890	1,471	166,764.44
	1894	1,142	101,499.00
		2,613	268,263.44
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....		9	1,440.00
Public domain.....		7	957.36
Total.....		24,407	5,766,823.17
Utah:			
Uintah.....	1905	776	39,580.05
	1913	1	40.00
		777	39,620.05
Uncompahgre.....	1905	590	72,327.29
Total.....		1,367	111,947.34
Washington:			
Chehalis.....		2 36	3,798.59
Columbia.....	1911	35	22,618.12
Colville.....	1900	651	50,937.55
	1901	9	715.86
		660	51,653.41

1 Additional.

2 Homesteads.

TABLE 6.—Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years—Continued.

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
<b>Washington—Continued.</b>			
Lummi.....	1884	72	<i>Acres.</i> 10,494.98
	1906	9	1,091.96
	1913	28	974.00
		109	12,560.94
Makah.....	1910	373	3,727.00
Muckleshoot.....	1904	38	3,053.22
	1909	4	298.75
	1910	1	138.75
		43	3,490.72
Nisqualli.....	1884	30	4,717.26
Port Madison.....	1886	35	5,289.48
	1905	4	640.00
	1910	12	1,289.50
		51	7,218.98
Puyallup.....	1884	167	17,462.82
Quinalt.....	1907	119	9,535.84
	1908	349	27,587.90
	1910	222	17,865.8
		690	54,989.55
Skokomish.....	1881	45	2,820.37
	1885	47	3,893.36
	1906	42	1,089.66
		134	7,803.39
Snohomish.....	1884	96	13,721.12
	1902	7	1,135.41
	1904	61	7,309.17
		164	22,165.70
Spokane.....	1909	626	64,794.48
Squaxon Island.....	1884	23	1,494.15
Swinomish.....	1885	49	5,628.02
	1897	6	269.30
	1902	7	830.65
	1905	8	590.55
	1906	1	40.00
		71	7,358.52
Yakima.....	1897	1,840	174,129.63
	1899	613	53,232.89
	1906	680	68,724.92
	1909	4	320.00
	1914	1,119	120,966.00
		4,256	417,373.44
Public domain.....		364	41,942.09
Total.....		7,832	745,169.76
<b>Wisconsin:</b>			
Lac Courte Oreille.....	1881	186	14,774.65
	1883	18	1,452.83
	1883	79	6,203.19
	1885	196	15,423.15
	1889	47	3,732.24
	1890	29	2,032.99
	1894	118	9,186.17
	1896	89	6,800.55
	1903	112	8,705.84
	1910	2	79.40
		876	68,511.01

TABLE 6.—Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years—Continued.

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
			<i>Acres.</i>
Wisconsin—Continued.			
Lac du Flambeau.....	1886	22	1,775.48
	1887	29	2,318.48
	1888	38	2,991.65
	1894	101	8,045.97
	1895	126	10,116.47
	1898	153	12,116.15
	1903	115	7,310.42
	1907	5	201.98
		589	44,876.60
La Pointe (Bad River).....	1867	46	3,022.03
	1881	138	10,779.05
	1882	32	2,518.83
	1884	32	2,555.14
	1885	55	4,387.62
	1888	48	3,705.98
	1894	123	9,793.29
	1898	183	14,642.19
	1901	357	28,452.64
	1902	35	2,315.87
	1903	4	318.04
	1907	11	880.00
		1,063	83,370.68
Oneida.....	1891	1,503	65,440.49
Red Cliff.....	1877	20	1,642.21
	1881	14	838.35
	1887	1	55.35
	1896	169	11,566.90
	1900	1	63.20
		205	14,166.01
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	1910	167	8,920.00
Public domain.....		67	4,676.48
Total.....		4,470	290,461.27
Wyoming:			
Wind River (Shoshone).....	1906	368	34,017.79
	1907	1,786	189,217.93
Total.....		2,154	223,235.72
Total reservations.....		113,007	18,886,579.89
Total public domain.....		7,136	1,026,161.47
Grand total.....		120,143	19,912,741.36

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA.		
Camp McDowell..... (Under Salt River School.) Tribe: Mohave Apache.	<i>Acres.</i> 24,971	Executive order, Sept. 15, 1903; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 211. (See Ann. Rept. 1905, p. 98.)
Colorado River..... (Under Colorado River School.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Ka-wia, Cocopa, <sup>4</sup> Mohave.	<sup>2</sup> 235,570	Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.) Act Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 77); act Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 273); act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1063); act Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 523). 516 Indians allotted 5,160 acres.
Fort Apache..... (Under Fort Apache School.) Tribes: Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, and Mogolon Apache.	<sup>2</sup> 1,681,920	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)

<sup>1</sup> Partly in California.<sup>2</sup> Outboundaries surveyed.<sup>3</sup> Surveyed.<sup>4</sup> Not on reservation.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA—continued.		
Fort Mojave..... (Under Fort Mojave School.) Tribe: Apache.	Aces. 31,328	Executive orders, Dec. 1, 1910 and Feb. 2, 1911. Sec. 11, act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 855-858). (See 18579-1910.) Area original military reservation, 14,000 acres.
Gila Bend..... (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Papago.	1 10,231	Executive orders, Dec. 12, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1909. (See 4106, 1909.)
Gila River..... (Under Pima School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	1 366,309	Act of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883; Mar. 22, May 8, July 31, 1911; Dec. 16, 1911; and June 2, 1913.
Havasupai (Supai)..... (Under Havasupai School.) Tribe: Havasupai.	2 518	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Moqui)..... (Under Moqui School.) Tribe: Hopi (Moqui) and Navajo.	2,472,320	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882. Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1021. (See 45096-1910.)
Kaibab..... (Under Kaibab School.) Tribes: Kaibab and San Juan Paiute.	138,240	Secretary's withdrawal, Oct. 15, 1907. (See 73684-1907.) Executive order, June 11, 1913.
Navajo <sup>2</sup> ..... (Under Leupp, Navajo, Western Navajo, San Juan and Pueblo Bonito Schools.) Tribe: Navajo.	11,887,793	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1886, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901. By Executive orders of Mar. 10 and May 15, 1905, 61,523 acres were added to reservation and by Executive order of Nov. 9, 1907, as amended by Executive order of Jan. 28, 1908, 2,972,160 acres were added. 2,064 Indians have been allotted 328,963 acres under the act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended. By Executive orders of Dec. 30, 1908, and Jan. 16, 1911, the surplus lands, approximately 1,641,180 acres, in that part of the extension in New Mexico restored to the public domain. (See 35 Stat. L., 457 and 787.) (See 1277-9.) Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 264). Executive orders May 24, 1911, Feb. 17, 1912 (2), Feb. 10, 1913 (2), and May 6, 1913.
Papago..... (Under San Xavier School.) Tribe: Papago.	1 114,348	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 291. 41,603 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 27,583 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 708, p. 408.) Executive orders June 16, 1911, and May 28, 1912.
Salt River..... (Under Salt River School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	22,317	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Oct. 20, 1910; Sept. 28 and Oct. 23, 1911. (See 26731-1910.) (See Senate Doc. 90, 58th Cong., 2d sess.) 804 Indians allotted 24,403 acres under general allotment act.
San Carlos..... (Under San Carlos School.) Tribes: Arivaipa, Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.	2 1,834,240	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27 and Oct. 30, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1893, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 39, p. 35910.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 952.) Executive order of Dec. 22, 1902.
Walapai..... (Under Truxton Cañon School.) Tribe: Walapai.	730,940	Executive orders, Jan. 4, 1883, Dec. 22, 1898, May 14, 1900, June 2, 1911, May 29, 1912, and July 18, 1913.
Total.....	19,551,045	
CALIFORNIA.		
Digger..... (Under a farmer.) Tribe: Digger.	370	Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), provides for purchase of 330 acres; not allotted. 40 acres were reserved by order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 28, 1908, for Digger Indians. (See 46597-1907, 71861-1908, 39245-1909.)
Hoopa Valley..... (Under Hoopa Valley School.) Tribes: Humsatung, Hu-pa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	2 99,051	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter book 263, p. 96; 382, p. 480; 383, p. 170.)

<sup>1</sup> Surveyed. <sup>2</sup> Outboundaries surveyed. <sup>3</sup> Partly in New Mexico. (See Table 5.) <sup>4</sup> Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>CALIFORNIA—continued.</b>		
Mission (28 reserves)..... (Under Martínez, Soboba, Pechanga, Malki, Campo and Volcan Schools.) Tribes: Diegueno, Kawia, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	<i>Acres.</i> 181,524	Executive orders, Jan. 31, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Syquan Reserve (letter book 303, p. 297), and 1,299.47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312). Proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1970, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2005; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 822. 174,936.73 acres patented by the Government to various bands under acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1022). (See misc. tract book 36.)
Morongo.....		Proclamation of Nov. 12, 1913, partly canceling Executive order withdrawal.
Paute.....	175,746	Executive orders, Mar. 11, 1912, May 9, 1912, Sept. 7, 1912, Sept. 16, 1912, and Feb. 14, 1913
Pala..... (Formerly Warner's Ranch Indians.)		119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians (letter book 303, p. 57). 162 allotments of approximately 2 acres of irrigable land and 6 acres of grazing lands approved and patented under act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L. 388), as amended. Lands reserved under authority of acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1022), and bought under act of May 8, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 257). See authority 7971 and letter book 580, p. 113. Deed recorded in Miscellaneous Record Book No. 5, p. 193.
Round Valley..... (Under Round Valley School) Tribes: Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomelaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood Wailaki, and Yuki.		Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658. 42,105.56 acres allotted to 1,034 Indians, 1,110 acres reserved for school and agency purposes (72088-1907, letter books 298, p. 17, and 395, p. 260). (See act of Feb. 8, 1905, providing for a reduction of area of reservation, vol. 33, p. 706.) 36,692.23 acres additional allotments made to 619 Indians and 740 acres reserved for school purposes.
Tule River..... (Under Tule River School.) Tribes: Kawia, <sup>3</sup> Kings River, Moache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni. <sup>3</sup>	248,551	Executive orders Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma..... (Under Fort Yuma School.) Tribe: Yuma-Apache.	30,969	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.) 7,756.54 acres irrigable land opened under act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 388), act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stats., 1063). 8,000 acres allotted to 809 Indians.
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>436,211</b>	
<b>COLORADO.</b>		
Ute <sup>4</sup> ..... (Under Navajo Springs and Southern Ute Schools.) Tribes: Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute.	375,960	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619, act of Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677. 72,651 acres allotted to 371 Indians and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 395). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899 (31 Stats., 1947). The residue, 375,960 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wiminuche Utes. Act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 82), exchange of lands with Indians.
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>375,960</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Partly in Nevada.  
<sup>2</sup> Outboundaries surveyed.

<sup>3</sup> Not on reservation.  
<sup>4</sup> Partly in New Mexico.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>FLORIDA.</b>		
Seminole..... (Under special agent.)	Acres. 126,741	Acts Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 303), Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 892), June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 337), June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 78), Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stat., 938), June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 302), Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 274), 23,061.72 acres purchased for Seminole Indians in Florida under acts mentioned (see Annual Report for 1900, p. 101). 3,680 acres reserved by Executive order of June 28, 1911. (See 20817-1909.)
Total.....	26,741	
<b>IDAHO.</b>		
Coeur d'Alene..... (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene Kutenai, <sup>2</sup> Pend d'Oreille, <sup>2</sup> and Spokane.		Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1026, 1029. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322. 638 Indians have been allotted 104,077 acres and 1,906.99 acres have been reserved for agency, school, and church purposes and for mill sites. (See 86950-1908, and acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-355), Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1026-1029), Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 322), Mar. 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 56), Apr. 30, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 78). (President's proclamation issued May 22, 1909, opening 224,210 acres surplus lands to settlement. (37 L. D., 698.)
Fort Hall..... (Under Fort Hall School.) Tribes: Bannock and Shoshoni.	121,263	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by acts of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1898, ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,000 acres, of which 6,298.72 acres have been allotted to 79 Indians (see letter book 527, p. 478); remainder of ceded tract opened to settlement June 17, 1902 (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1997), act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 153, act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1064); 1,863 allotments, covering 338,909 acres, approved Oct. 28, 1914 (37106-13).
Lapwai..... (Under Fort Lapwai School.) Tribe: Nez Perce.	34,190	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement, May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 178,812 acres allotted to 1,376 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timberland reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1895, 29 Stats., 873.)
Lemhi.....		Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687. (See 34 Stat. L., 335, and agreement executed Dec. 28, 1905, approved by President Jan. 27, 1906.) Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 334), about 64,000 acres opened in 1909. (See 36809-1909.)
Total.....	55,453	
<b>IOWA.</b>		
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sac and Fox Agency.) Tribes: Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi and Winnebago.	3,480	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June, July, and Oct. 1892-1896. (See act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749.) (See Ann. Repts., 1891, p. 681; 1898, p. 81.) Deeds recorded, vol. 6. (See 95856-1907.)
Total.....	3,480	
<b>KANSAS.</b>		
Chippewa and Munsee..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribes: Chippewa and Munsee.		Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,195.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees; balance of allotments sold and proceeds paid to heirs. (See ninth section of act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 92; L. B., 332, p. 63.)

<sup>1</sup> Surveyed.<sup>2</sup> Not on reservation.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>KANSAS—continued.</b>		
Iowa <sup>1</sup> . (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Iowa.	Acres.	Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 266, p. 86.) Acts Mar. 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 352), and Jan. 26, 1887 (24 Stat., 367).
Kickapoo. (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Kickapoo.		Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 27,531.27 acres allotted to 350 Indians; 245 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 398.87 acres, unallotted (letter books 304, p. 480, and 772, p. 54). (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Potawatomi. (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Prairie Band of Potawatomi.		Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 220,785 acres allotted to 2,363 Indians; 319 acres reserved for school and agency, and 1 acre for church. (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.) 980 acres surplus tribal land sold under act Feb. 28, 1899.
Sauk and Fox <sup>1</sup> . (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.	57	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas, 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,038.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians, and under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 324-349), 960.91 acres were allotted to 37 Indians, leaving 57 acres unallotted. (Letter books 233, p. 361; 383, p. 37; and 512, p. 110.)
Total.....	57	
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>		
Isabella <sup>2</sup> . Tribe: Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	191	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 13, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 98,395 acres allotted to 1,943 Indians.
L'Anse. (Under special agent.) Tribe: L'Anse and Vieux Desert Bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 52,121 acres allotted to 668 Indians. Payment for lands in sec. 16, see 93879-1907. Unappropriated tracts, see 10293-1915.
Ontonagon. (Under special agent.) Tribe: Ontonagon Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,561.35 acres allotted to 35 Indians.
Ottawa and Chippewa.....		Treaty July 31, 1855. (11 Stat., 621.) 120,470 acres allotted to 1,818 Indians.
Total.....	191	
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>		
Bois Fort. (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 56,467.20 acres allotted to 721 Indians and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. B. 359,382); residue, 51,863 acres, opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek. (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Executive order, June 30, 1853; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 295.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 2,744 acres, opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1853.)
Fond du Lac. (Under Fond du Lac School.) Tribe: Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 33,385.18 acres allotted to 551 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1839. (See act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.) Act June 30, 1913 (Public No. 4).
Grand Portage (Pigeon River). (Under Grand Portage agency.) Tribe: Grand Portage Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, opened to public settlement.

<sup>1</sup> In Kansas and Nebraska.

<sup>2</sup> Agency abolished June 30, 1889.



TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>MINNESOTA—continued.</b>		
Leech Lake (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winibigishish bands of Chippewa.	Acres.	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 47,837.75 acres allotted to 622 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 402.) Minnesota National Forest act, May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., 289).
Mdewakanton (Under Birch Cooley School.) Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux.		By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1884, Mar. 3, 1885, May 15, 1886, June 29, 1888 (25 Stat., 228); Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 922) and Aug. 19, 1890 (26 Stat., 349). 339.70 acres deeded to 47 Indians; 12,242.76 acres allotted to 83 Indians and held in trust by the United States, 8.90 acres reserved for school. (See Ann. Rpt., 1891, pp. 111 and 179, and schedule approved Nov. 21, 1904.)
Mille Lac. (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 17, 1898, vol. 30, p. 745. (See Ann. Rept. 1890, pp. 38-43.) Purchase of land act of Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 591).
Red Lake (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.	543, 528	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1009, and act of Feb. 20, 1904, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 46, for sale of 256,152 acres. Act of Feb. 8, 1905, vol. 33, p. 708, granting 320 acres as right of way for the Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba R. y. Co.
Vermillion Lake (Under Vermillion Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	1, 1,080	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
White Earth (Under White Earth School.) Tribes: Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, and Pillager Chippewa.	2, 324	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Mar. 13, 1879, and July 13, 1883, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 29, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.) Under act of Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), 428,401.05 acres have been allotted to 5,152 Indians, and 1,899.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes and under act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 539), 244,586.43 acres have been allotted to 2,794 Mississippi and Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa, being additional allotments to a part of the allottees under act of Jan. 14, 1889, leaving unallotted and unreserved 29,736 acres. Act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 353.)
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Lake Winibigishish and Pillager bands of Chippewa and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 742. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 64,732 acres allotted to 826 Indians; the residue opened to public settlement; 240 acres reserved for ball park. (See 289-1908.)
Total.....	546, 932	
<b>MONTANA.</b>		
Blackfeet (Under Blackfeet School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	1, 491, 805	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13, and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 13, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353; act of Feb. 27, 1905, confirming grant of 356.11 acres of land and 120 acres of unsurveyed land. (See vol. 33 p. 816.) Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stats., 1035). Five Indians allotted 1,600 acres. 44,240.07 acres timber reserved. (See 4021-1913.)

<sup>1</sup> Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>MONTANA—continued.</b>		
Crow (Under Crow School.) Tribes: Mountain and River Crow.	<i>Acres.</i> 1,834,511	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive orders, Oct. 20, 1875, Mar. 8, 1876, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1880, ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1039-1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034.) Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 852, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1899. Under act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and act Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), and Executive order, June 8, 1901 (modifying Executive order of Mar. 25, 1901), 479,182.07 acres have been allotted to 2,439 Indians, and 1,822.61 acres reserved for administration, church, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,834,511 acres. 14,711.96 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 81 Indians. (See L. E. 743, p. 50; 852, p. 160, and 956, p. 416.) 37 Indians (Schedule A) have been allotted 7,429.55 acres under acts of Apr. 11, 1882 (22 Stat., 42), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and amendments thereto. President's proclamation, May 24, 1906 (34 Stat., 3200).
Fort Belknap (Under Fort Belknap School.) Tribes: Grosventre and Assiniboin.	* 497,600	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made, Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350.
Fort Peck (Under Fort Peck School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.		Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113, act May 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 558), 2,032 Indians allotted 724,695.77 acres; 1,225,849 acres surplus land opened to settlement and entry by President's proclamation July 25, 1913. (See 42 L. D., 264.) 1,032.84 acres reserved for town site, religious, and administrative purposes. Act Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 593), allotments to children.
Flathead (Under Flathead School.) Tribes: Bitter Root, Carlos Band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.		Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. Under acts of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 302), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 2,431 Indians have been allotted 227,113 acres, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, 2,524.70 acres have been reserved for tribal uses, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stats., 1049-1080), 6,774.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 18,521.35 acres reserved for Bison Range under acts of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 267), and Mar. 4, 1909 (35 Stats., 927). See 51019-1908. May 22, 1909, proclamation issued by President opening surplus lands. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stats., 795). 45,714 acres reserved for power and reservoir sites, act Apr. 12, 1910 (36 Stats., 863). Executive order Jan. 14, 1913. Act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863).
Northern Cheyenne (Under Tongue River School.) Tribe: Northern Cheyenne.	* 489,500	Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1884, and Mar. 19, 1900, act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,313,416</b>	
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>		
Niobrara (Under Santee Agency.) Tribe: Santee Sioux.		Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6; treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. 32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,951.71 acres selected as allotments, and 1,087 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification, see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text, see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted.

\* Outboundaries surveyed; partly surveyed.

\* Surveyed.

\* Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEBRASKA—continued.		
Omaha..... (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Omaha.	Acres. 4,420	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874; act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341; act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 612); 130,602 acres allotted to 1,460 Indians; the residue, 4,420 acres, unallotted; act May 11, 1912 (37 Stats., 111), sale of surplus land.
Ponca..... (Under Santee Agency.) Tribe: Ponca.		Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 892. 27,236 acres allotted to 168 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339; also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional)..... (Under Pine Ridge School.) Tribe: Oglala Sioux.	640	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago..... (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Winnebago.	1,139	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 122,254.20 acres allotted to 1,558 Indians; 180 acres reserved for agency, etc.; 610.10 acres sold; act July 4, 1888; the residue, 1,139 acres, unallotted.
Total.....	6,199	
NEVADA.		
Duck Valley..... (Under Western Shoshone School.) Tribes: Paiute and Western Shoshoni.	1,321,920	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, May 4, 1886, and July 1, 1910.
Moapa River..... (Under Moapa River School.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kajibab, Pawipit, Paiute, and Shivwits.	1,128	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445, selection approved by Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1875; Executive orders of June 28, 1875, July 3, 1875, July 31, 1903, Oct. 28, 1912, and Nov. 26, 1912. 601.52 acres of irrigable land allotted to 117 Indians under general allotment act.
Paiute..... (Under Fallon School.)	940	7½ sections (4,640 acres) reserved under second form withdrawal, reclamation act June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 388), for reallocation to Indians; 3,690 acres have been allotted to 869 Paiute Indians and 10 acres reserved for school purposes (see 76932-1907); 940 acres unallotted and unreserved.
Pyramid Lake..... (Under Nevada School.) Tribe: Paiute.	322,000	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874. Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 594). (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1901, vol. 33, p. 225.) Executive order Sept. 4, 1913, creating bird reserve out of Anaho Island.
Walker River..... (Under Walker River School.) Tribe: Paiute.	41,204	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., pp. 245-260); act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, pp. 982-997; act of June 21, 1906, vol. 34, p. 325; proclamation of President, Sept. 26, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 268,005.84 acres. Allotted to 490 Indians, 9,763.27 acres; reserved for agency and school, 80 acres; reserved for cemetery, 40 acres; reserved for grazing, 37,848.29 acres; reserved for timber, 3,355.62 acres; reserved for church purposes, 160 acres. (L. B. 883, p. 187.)
Total.....	687,192	
NEW MEXICO.		
Jicarilla Apache..... (Under Jicarilla School.) Tribe: Jicarilla Apache.	407,300	Executive orders, Mar. 25, 1874, July 18, 1876, Sept. 21, 1880, May 15, 1884, and Feb. 11, 1887; 129,313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. B. 335, p. 323.) Executive orders of Nov. 11, 1907, and Jan. 28, 1908. The above-mentioned 845 allotments have been canceled; reallocations have been made under the act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1413). (See 64513-1909.) (Allotments to 797 Indians covering 354,204 acres approved Aug. 28, 1909.)
Mescalero Apache..... (Under Mescalero School.) Tribes: Mescalero and Mimbreno Apache.	474,240	Executive orders, May, 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883. (See 25961, 48680, 75169, 75169-1908, and 14203, 26542-1909, and Senate bill 5602, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

<sup>1</sup> Surveyed; partly in Idaho.



TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>NORTH DAKOTA.</b>		
	<i>Acres.</i>	
Devils Lake..... (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505, agreement Sept. 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 323-337 Comp. Indian Laws.) 137,381 acres allotted to 1,189 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901. President's proclamation of June 1, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2368.
Fort Berthold..... (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribes: Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan.	100,000	Unratified agreement of Sept. 1, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see Laws relating to Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, 1883), pp. 317 and 322; Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 978.) 226,634.91 acres allotted to 1,379 Indians (see letter book 445, p. 311). Under acts of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1042), and June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 455), 532 allotments, aggregating 35,687 acres, were approved Aug. 15, 1910, and 579 allotments, aggregating 112,544 acres, were approved Apr. 5, 1912. (See 61502-1910, proclamation June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 151), 227,504 acres open; see H. J. Res. Apr. 3, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 631), and proclamation of Sept. 17, 1915, opening surface of lands classified as coal to homestead entry, authorized by act of Aug. 3, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 681).)
Standing Rock..... (Under Standing Rock School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 29, 1863, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders Jan. 11-Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. Under acts Mar. 2, 1889, supra, Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1041), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451-460), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675), 4,714 Indians have been allotted 1,387,976 acres. Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2500), 1,061,500 acres were opened to settlement. Remainder of lands opened to settlement by proclamation Mar. 15, 1915, as authorized by act Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675, 680).
Turtle mountain..... (Under Turtle Mountain Agency.) Tribe: Pembina Chipewewa.		Executive orders Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 194. 43,820 acres allotted to 326 Indians and 186 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the above-named act. Allotments to 2,577 members of this band on public domain aggregating 370,704 acres have been approved.
Total.....	100,000	
<b>OKLAHOMA.</b>		
Apache..... (Under Kiowa School.)		Formerly Fort Sill. (See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897.) Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467). Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 3d sess., act Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 534); act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 92). Lands to be purchased for those members of this band, some 80 in number, who elected to remain in Oklahoma.
Cherokee..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes.)	1 308	Treaty with Western Cherokees at city of Washington, May 6, 1828 (7 Stat., 311), as amended by the treaty at Fort Gibson of Feb. 14, 1833 (7 Stat., 414); referred to in treaty with Cherokees at New Echota, Ga., Dec. 29, 1835 (7 Stat., 473); July 19, 1866 (14 Stat., 799), as supplemented by treaty of Apr. 27, 1868 (16 Stat., 727). Agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716). Approximately 41,824 Cherokees, including 4,919 freedmen, were allotted an average of 110 acres, 40 acres of which was a homestead to be nontaxable while held by the original allottee. Total acreage allotted, 4,346,203; sold, 50,905; unsold, 308.
Cherokee Outlet.....		Agreement of Dec. 19, 1891; ratified sec. 10 by act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 640), unoccupied part of Cherokee Outlet, not included in Territory of Oklahoma (26 Stat., 81). 62 Indians allotted 4,949.45 acres under act of Mar. 3, 1893.

<sup>1</sup> Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Cheyenne and Arapaho..... (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment, and Seger Schools.) Tribes: Southern Arapaho and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.	Acres.	Executive order Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 13, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply Military Reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 5, 1894, by authority of Executive order of Nov. 5, 1894; see General Land Office Report, 1899, p. 158). Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno Military Reserve. Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022-1026. 528,789 acres allotted to 3,331 Indians; 231,828.55 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,500,562.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1013.) Executive order, July 12, 1895. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1903, vol. 33, p. 2317. Act June 17, 1910 (36 Stat., 533), 57,637-10.
Chickasaw..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)		Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 505; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209; act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 544. 10,966 Indians have been allotted 3,800,350 acres; sold, 865,453 acres; unallotted area, 3,285 acres, not including 7,839.43 acres segregated coal and asphalt lands.
Choctaw..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	1 3, 285	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw. Approximately 26,828 Indians have been allotted 4,291,036 acres; sold, 1,565,908 acres; unsold, 1,036,545 acres, which includes 823,521 acres of timber and 184,757 acres of segregated coal and asphalt land belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations jointly.
Creek..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	2, 495	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and the deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See Ann. Rept. 1882, p. LIV.) Agreement of Jan. 18, 1889, ratified by the act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 757; President's proclamation, Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544; agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 8, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 861; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1971; supplemental agreement of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 500; President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 258; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Approximately 18,776 Indians have been allotted 2,997,114 acres; sold, 63,470 acres.
Iowa..... (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribes: Iowa and Tonkawa.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753. 8,605 acres allotted to 108 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See Ann. Rept. 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)
Kansa or Kaw..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Kansa or Kaw.		Act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. 260 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder, 99,644 acres, allotted to 247 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 638, ratifying agreement, not dated. Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 778.)
Kickapoo..... (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Mexican Kickapoo.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557. 22,650 acres allotted to 280 Indians; 470.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 13, 1895, vol. 29, p. 868; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1001. June 21, 1906. (34 Stat., 362.)

<sup>1</sup> Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Kiowa and Comanche..... (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.	Acres.	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1892; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 2,488,893 acres, of which 445,000 acres have been allotted to 3,444 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,033,583 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 486, p. 440; 488, p. 478). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975; June 23, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2007; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026; and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. Of the 480,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1900, 1,841.92 acres were reserved for town sites under act Mar. 20, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 801), 82,059.52 acres were allotted to 513 Indians under act of June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213), and 480 acres allotted to 3 Indians under act of June 5, as amended by act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1018). The General Land Office reports the sale and entry of approximately 401,465.92 acres under act of June 5, and of 21,251.75 acres under act of June 28, 1906, to June 30, 1911. (See 874C-1909.) (See 75344-1908.) Under act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 471), and act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 861), 20,498 acres allotted to 169 Indians. Sale of unused, unreserved lands, act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1069). Act Mar. 4, 1915, Department of Agriculture experiment station. Sale of school and agency reserves, act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 92).
Fort Sill Apaches..... (Under Kiowa School.)		Formerly prisoners of war, remnants and descendants of Chief Geronimo's Band, 6,149 acres of inherited Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache lands were purchased by the United States for reallocation to 81 Indians and 3 whites of this band, who elected to remain in Oklahoma. (187 of the band removed to Mesalero. See Ann. Rept. 1913.) These lands were purchased under the acts of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 855), Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 534), appropriating \$200,000; June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 94), appropriating \$100,000; and Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 587). See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897, act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467); Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess.
Modoc..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Modoc.		Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,966 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.) Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 752.)
Oakland..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribes: T o n k a w a and Lipan.		Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84. (See Ann. Rept. for 1882, p. LXII.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Perce, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,456 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 160.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.60 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter book, 257, p. 240.) Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text, see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 524.)
Osage..... (Under Osage School.) Tribes: Great and Little Osage.		Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.) (See act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stats., 539), act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stats., 787), and Public Resolution No. 51, approved Feb. 28, 1909.) 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,065,134.31 acres (3 selections). Since July 1, 1909, these 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,465,350 acres from surplus lands, and 5,178.53 acres have been reserved for church, town-site, and railroad purposes. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 778).
Otoe..... (Under Otoe School.) Tribes: Oto and Missouri..		Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.) Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 189), 128,251 acres were allotted to 514 Indians (835 allotments—see letter book 929, p. 326), 720 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, and 640 acres set aside for tribal uses.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Ottawa..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Boeuf.	Acres.	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,995 acres were allotted to 160 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, sold. Letter book 229, p. 115, and act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 752).
Pawnee..... (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. Of this, 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,701 acres allotted to 820 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,320 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter books 261, p. 288, and 263, p. 5.) Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 526.)
Peoria..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Kaskaskia, Mi- ami, Peoria, Plank- shaw, and Wea.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,334 acres allotted to 218 Indians. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 245).
Ponca..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Ponca.	1 387	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There have been allotted to 782 Indians 100,734 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.56 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 387 acres. (Letter books 202, p. 311, and 813 p. 401.) Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217. (See 38067-1915.)
Potawatomi..... (Under Shawnee School.) Tribes: Absentee Shaw- nee and Potawatomi.		Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 365,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 25 and Absentee Shawnees June 26, 1880; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,679.42 acres allotted to 1,489 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 889. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.)
Quapaw..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. (56,245.21 acres allotted to 248 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes. (Letter book 335, p. 326.) Agreement of Mar. 23, 1893, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1899, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997.
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribes: Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.		Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,683.46 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 400 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 377.)
Seminole..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)		Treaties of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement of Feb. 14, 1881, Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 54, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.) Agreement of Mar. 16, 1889. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1889.) Agreement recorded in the treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35; agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by the act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567; agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 250. Approximately 3,127 Indians have been allotted 359,697 acres; sold, 4,228.74 acres.
Seneca..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Seneca.		Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 41,813 acres allotted to 435 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262.

1 Surveyed.



TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>OKLAHOMA—continued.</b>		
<i>Acres.</i>		
Shawnee (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca and Eastern Shawnee.		Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Dept., 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 12,745 acres allotted to 117 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 2,543 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262).
Wichita (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Towa k o n i Waco, and Wichita.		(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 895. 152,714 acres allotted to 957 Indians; 4,151 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 536,468 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 90). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975. Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation, Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878. Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 680).
Wyandot (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,942 acres allotted to 244 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332). Unallotted land sold, act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 752).
Total.....	6,475	
<b>OREGON.</b>		
Grande Ronde (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Marys River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.		Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government use and 32,983 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901 (33 L. D., 586).
Klamath (Under Klamath School.) Tribes: Klamath, Modoc, Palute, Pit River, Wapapa, and Yahooskin Band of Snake (Shoshoni).	1 811,802	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321). Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 260). 207,373 acres allotted to 1,345 Indians; 6,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 202; act of Mar. 3, 1905, vol. 33, p. 1033, and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 367). (See act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 752), removal of Modocs in Oklahoma to Klamath and allotments thereto.) Boundary dispute (see 9881-1911).
Siletz (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Saiustkea, Siu-slaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and 13 others.		Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 44,459 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 866. Acts of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 233, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1085. Act of May 13, 1910 (36 Stat., 367).
Umatilla (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	2 74,232	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 682.) 82,542.15 acres allotted to 1,116 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 255, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 730.
Warm Springs (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Palute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	3 322,435	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,369 acres allotted to 967 Indians, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 322,108 acres, unallotted and unreserved (letter book 334, p. 295).
Total.....	1,208,469	

<sup>1</sup> Outboundaries surveyed.

<sup>2</sup> Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago. (Under Crow Creek School.) Tribes: Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brule, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.	Acres. 111,203	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see Ann. Rept., 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Ann. Rept., 1885, p. 51); act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamations, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. There have been allotted to 1,461 Indians 272,720 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres.
Lake Traverse..... (Under Sisseton School.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038. 308,838 acres allotted to 2,003 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for State school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation, Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.) Trust period extended 10 years, Executive order of Apr. 16, 1914.
Cheyenne River..... (Under Cheyenne River School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	290,053	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624, for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. 981,474.34 acres have been allotted to 3,441 Indians. (See L. B. 828, p. 321.) Act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 460). Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat., 2500), 1,158,010 acres were opened to settlement, leaving unallotted and unreserved 290,053 acres.
Lower Brule..... (Under Lower Brule School.) Tribes: Lower Brule and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	152,159	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 187,356 acres allotted to 777 Indians, and 964.06 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 175,470.76 acres. (See letter book 498, p. 336.) (See act of Apr. 21, 1906, 34 Stats., 124 and 1048, and President's proclamations of Aug. 12, 1907, and Sept. 24, 1913.)

<sup>1</sup> Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.</b>		
Pine Ridge..... (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribes: Brule Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglala Sioux.	Acres. 200,000	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stats., 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888 (25 Stats., 94), not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, 29 Stats., 10.) A tract of 32,000 acres in Nebraska was set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, and was restored to the public domain by Executive order of Jan. 25, 1904; and by Executive order of Feb. 20, 1904, 640 acres of this land was set apart for Indian school purposes and is called the Sioux additional tract. (See Nebraska.) Act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), authority of President of July 29, 1904, 2,032,980 acres have been allotted to 7,308 Indians, and 11,333.68 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes, aggregating 866,323.19, leaving unallotted and unreserved 251,161 acres. Lands still in process of allotment under acts of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451), Act May 27, 1910 (36 Stat., 440), 40,960 acres State school land; 22,434 acres timber reserved. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 169,592 acres May 1, 1912.
Rosebud..... (Under Rosebud School.) Tribes: Loafer, Miniconjou, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brule, and Wazhazhe Sioux.	172,342	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,643,048.80 acres allotted to 7,195 Sioux Indians. 416,000 acres opened to settlement, 29,392.01 reserved for Government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. The residue, 436,151 acres, unallotted and unreserved. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2354. Act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1048); act Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1230); act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 451); act May 30, 1910 (36 Stat., 448); President's proclamation, Aug. 24, 1908 (35 Stat., 2203), opening 838,000 acres in Tripp County. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 300,000 acres in Mellette and Washabaugh Counties, 43,520 acres State school land Executive order, July 6, 1912.
Yankton..... (Under Yankton School.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,263 acres allotted to 2,613 Indians and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.)
Total.....	625,757	
<b>UTAH.</b>		
Goshute and scattering bands.	34,500	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914.
Panguitch.....		136.52 acres in Garfield County, Utah, purchased Nov. 1, 1903.
Shivwits.....	<sup>2</sup> 23,040	About 1 township in Washington County, Utah, withdrawn by departmental order based on office recommendation of Sept. 28, 1891 (L. B., 223, p. 270). Rights of squatters in withdrawal purchased by United States. (See also act of Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. L., 989-1005.)

<sup>1</sup> Surveyed.<sup>2</sup> Unsurveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>UTAH—continued.</b>		
Uintah Valley..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Gosiute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre and White River Ute.	<i>Acres.</i> 1 249,340	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 18, 1878 (2 Stats., 165); acts of May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 907; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1905, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites, 1,004,285 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,140 acres in mining claims; under act May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 263), 99,407 acres allotted to 1,284 Indians, and 60,160 acres under reclamation, the residue, 179,194.65 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (See letter book 75, p. 398.)
Uncompahgre..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabaquache Ute.		Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) 12,540 acres allotted to 83 Indians, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total.....	306,880	
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>		
Chehalis..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis.		Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. 471 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 36 Indians made homestead selections, covering all the land. (See letter book 152, p. 201, and 153, p. 45.)
Columbia..... (Under Colville School.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses band.)		Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order, May 1, 1886; Executive order of Mar. 9, 1894; department orders of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 20, 1894, and Executive order of Jan. 19, 1895. 26,218 acres allotted to 35 Indians (see Executive order of May 21, 1886, and act of Mar. 8, 1906, 34 Stats., 55).
Colville..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Okinagan, Lake, Methow, Nespelem, Pend d'Oreille, Sanpoll, and Spokane.	1 1,297,009	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 593.) 51,653 acres in north half allotted to 660 Indians (see letter book 423, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1963). 240 acres have been reserved for town sites. 2,750.82 acres temporarily withdrawn for town sites. The residue, 1,297,009 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1905, vol. 32, p. 803. Allotments to be made under act of Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80), and act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863). Lands now being allotted.
Hoh River..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh.	640	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Kalispel..... (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency, Idaho.)	4,629	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914.
Kliekikat..... (Nonreservation; Roseburg, Oreg.)		6 townships in Gilliam County, Wash., set aside for allotment selection by about 200 Indians under sec. 4, act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), as amended. (See 80088-1912.)
Lummi..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. Allotted 12,560.94 acres to 109 Indians; school conducted on 2-acre tract purchased from John Martin.
Makah..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribes: Makah and Quileute.	2 19,312	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. 3,727 acres allotted to 373 Indians. (See letter book 960, 228 and 37679 1907.)
Muckleshoot..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.		Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874. 44 Indians have been allotted 3,532.72 acres.

1 Partly surveyed.

2 Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Nisqualli (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.	Acres.	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted. 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Ozette (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Ozette.	640	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	1 65	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 7,219 acres allotted to 51 Indians; the residue, 65 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 167 Indians. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 518.) The residue, 599 acres laid out as an addition to the city of Tacoma, has been sold, with the exception of 39.79 acres reserved for school, and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes, under acts of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 633, June 7, 1897) (30 Stats., 62), and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 377).
Quileute (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quileute.	2 837	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinalt (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Quaitso and Quinalt.	1 158, 784	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 690 Indians have been allotted 54,989.80 acres and 456.56 have been reserved for agency, lighthouse, and other purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 158,784 acres. Act Mar. 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1545).
Shoalwater (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	1 335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866, 55,535-7-1909.
Skokomish (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Clallam, Skokomish, and Twana.		Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve 4,990 acres; residue, none. (See L. B., 895, p. 268.) Allotted in Executive order addition, known as the Fisher addition, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. B., 895, p. 285.) 62 allotments.
Snohomish or Tulalip (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	1 324	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 22,166 acres allotted to 164 Indians.
Spokan (Under Spokane Agency.) Tribe: Spokane.	82, 647	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744. Under act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 458), approximately 626 Indians have been allotted 64,794 acres, and 1,247.30 acres set aside for church, school, agency, and town-site purposes. By proclamation of May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands to settlement. 5,781 acres classified as agricultural land, 82,647.50 acres classified as timber reserved for tribal use.
Squaxon Island (Klahchemin) (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.
Swinomish (Perry's Island) (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted, 7,359 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 89.80 acres.

<sup>1</sup> Surveyed.

<sup>2</sup> Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribe<sup>s</sup> occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>WASHINGTON—continued.</b>		
Yakima..... (Under Yakima School.) Tribes: Kilkitat, Palooos, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima.	Acres. 1 584,853	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agreement made Jan. 13, 1885, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 631. (For texts see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 41, p. 227; see also Ann. Rept., 1893, pp. 520-521, and S. Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 296,407 acres allotted to 3,137 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 354, p. 419; 416, p. 263, and 879, p. 243.) Act of Dec. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 595), recognizing claim of Indians to 293,837 acres additional land, subject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1904. (See 39848, 1905.) Act Mar. 6, 1906 (34 Stat., 53), and act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348), under which 157,202 acres were allotted to 1,364 children. (See 9262-14.)
Total.....	3, 150, 075	
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>		
Lac Court Oreille..... (Under Hayward School.) Tribe: Lac Court Oreille Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	2 403	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1865. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 68,511 acres allotted to 876 Indians. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795.
Lac du Flambeau..... (Under Lac du Flambeau School.) Tribe: Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	25, 313	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report of Supt. Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866. Department order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 44,877 acres allotted to 589 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 795), leaving unallotted 26,153.40 acres.
La Pointe (Bad River)..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	46, 613	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 368.91 acres patented under art. 10; 195.71 acres fishing ground. 83,871 acres allotted to 1,063 Indians. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 381, p. 49.) Acts of Feb. 11, 1901 (31 Stats., 766), and Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stats., 1217), leaving unallotted and unreserved 46,613 acres.
Red Cliff..... (Under Red Cliff Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chip- pewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. (See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1858, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. See Executive orders. See report of Supt. Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,535.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee..... (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Menominee.	3 231,680	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida..... (Under Oneida School.) Tribe: Oneida.		Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,402.13 acres allotted to 1,501 Indians; remainder, 84.08 acres, reserved for school purposes.
Stockbridge..... (Under Keshena School.) Tribes: Stockbridge and Munsee.		Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 136; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.) 167 Indians allotted 8,920 acres. Patents in fee, act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 382). Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 744).
Total.....	303,606	

1 Partly surveyed.

2 Surveyed.

3 Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WYOMING.		
Wind River (Under Shoshone School.) Tribes: Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	Acres. 1 608, 526	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 30, p. 93); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See Land Div. letter book 359, p. 468.) Act of Mar. 3, 1905, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1904. (See vol. 33, p. 1016.) President's proclamation June 2, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 1,472,844.15 acres. (See letter book 866, p. 157.) Reserved for Mail Camp, 120 acres; reserved for Mail Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 40 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,438,633.66 acres. 223,236 acres were allotted to 2,154 Indians, and 1,792.05 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 673), leaving unallotted and unreserved 608,526.06 acres.
Total.....	608, 526	
Grand total.....	33, 353, 433	

<sup>1</sup> Partly surveyed.

TABLE 8.—Lands set apart during fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 and 1915, for temporary use and occupation by mission organizations.

[1914 designated by \*.]

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act and citation.	Warrant for action.	Acres.
<b>Arizona:</b>				
Colorado River*.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	.....	Policy	10.00
Navajo.....	do.....	.....	do..	.75
Moqui*.....	General Conference of Mennonites of North America.	.....	do..	12.19
Pima-Cockleburrr Village (Papago).	Franciscan Fathers of Arizona.....	.....	do..	10.00
San Juan* (Navajo).....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	.....	do..	5.33
Western Navajo*.....	do.....	.....	do..	1.00
Western Navajo.....	do.....	.....	do..	.94
Florida: Semipole*.....	Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Southern Florida.	.....	do..	160.00
<b>Montana:</b>				
Fort Peck *.....	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.	May 30, 1908, (35 Stat., 558)	do..	40.00
Fort Peck.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	.....	do..	40.00
<b>New Mexico:</b>				
Jicarilla.....	Women's Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in America.	.....	do..	10.00
Mescalero.....	do.....	.....	do..	15.25
Navajo (Pueblo Bonito)....	Christian Reformed Church.....	.....	do..	10.00
Navajo* (San Juan).....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	.....	do..	.50
<b>South Dakota:</b>				
Pine Ridge.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.	.....	do..	112.77
Pine Ridge.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....	.....	do..	94.50
Washington: Tahoiah.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	.....	do..	.30
Wisconsin: Lac du Flambeau.....	do.....	.....	do..	2.43
Wyoming: Shoshone*.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....	.....	do..	1.00
Arapaho subagency*.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	.....	do..	11.81

TABLE 9.—Patents in fee issued to mission organizations during fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 and 1915.

[1914 designated by \*.]

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act.	Citation.	Acres.
Arizona:				
Salt River*.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814	4.53
Yuma*.....	Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	June 25, 1910	36 Stat., 829.	6.00
California:				
Morongo (Malki).....	The Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel Among the Heathen (Moravian Church).	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814.	10.00
Torres (Malki).....	do.	do.	do.	5.00
Kansas: Kickapoo.....	Presbytery of Highland Synod of Kansas.	do.	do.	5.00
Nebraska: Santee*.....	American Missionary Association.	do.	do.	200.00
North Dakota:				
Fort Berthold.....	do.	do.	do.	45.00
Standing Rock.....	do.	May 29, 1908	35 Stat., 461.	330.00
Turtle Mountain*.....	Diocese of Fargo.	Apr. 21, 1904	33 Stat., 189-194.	9.38
Oklahoma:				
Ottawa (Seneca).....	Trustees First Ottawa Indian Baptist Church.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 751.	15.00
Seneca*.....	Trustees for the Associated Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs.	do.	35 Stat., 814.	44.22
Oregon: Warm Springs.....	The Women's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.	do.	do.	40.00
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River*.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	May 29, 1908	35 Stat., 461.	891.85
		Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814.	
Cheyenne River*.....	American Missionary Association.	do.	do.	863.17
Pine Ridge*.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	May 27, 1910	36 Stat., 440.	11.81
Pine Ridge.....	do.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814.	309.72
Pine Ridge*.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.	May 27, 1910	36 Stat., 440.	90.00
	do.	do.	do.	160.00
Pine Ridge.....	do.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814.	206.30
Pine Ridge.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	do.	do.	60.00
Rosebud*.....	American Missionary Association.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814.	612.00
	do.	May 30, 1910	36 Stat., 448.	
Rosebud.....	do.	do.	35 Stat., 448.	164.28
Standing Rock.....	do.	May 29, 1908	35 Stat., 461.	396.30
Washington: Cushman*.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814.	1.43



TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and reservations.	Popula- tion.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscella- neous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agree- ment obli- gations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscella- neous.
Total 1915.....	309,911	\$23,193,046	\$4,790,968	\$2,114,623	\$1,177,600	\$1,446,021	\$2,304,339	\$499,585	\$2,975,526	\$3,571,855	\$2,125,787	\$630,560	\$1,556,182
1914.....	307,447	21,709,074	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
1913.....	303,340	22,283,491	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
1912.....	300,930	22,484,093	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
1911.....	296,320	21,092,923	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
1900.....	247,522	9,091,986	1,408,865	(*)	177,169	324,225	953,573	1,231,000	109,946	(*)	1,387,349	2,702,649	797,210
1890.....	230,437	3,307,235	1,507,072	(*)	131,374	193,460	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,475,329	(*)	(*)
Arizona.....	42,336	2,558,752	447,449	750,417	499,524	16,561	440,705	78,625	157,094	13,294	.....	.....	155,083
Camp Verde.....	421	17,644	500	75	571	.....	16,340	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Colorado River.....	477	111,281	31,300	5,455	2,912	.....	30,692	12,257	15,840	75	.....	.....	12,500
Fort Apache.....	2,388	204,263	11,500	35,000	3,525	2,430	27,443	8,170	62,500	785	.....	.....	52,910
Fort Mojave.....	763	61,807	(*)	601	12,725	.....	48,008	196	195	.....	.....	.....	82
Havasupai.....	170	11,813	5,420	1,750	1,594	.....	2,820	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	183
Kaibab.....	98	7,657	1,125	1,730	130	.....	2,770	94	897	.....	.....	.....	911
Leupp.....	1,700	55,383	4,000	22,000	18,050	.....	8,763	2,387	.....	.....	.....	.....	183
Mocui.....	4,193	66,651	(*)	11,309	41,334	170	10,259	3,122	.....	.....	.....	.....	457
Navajo.....	10,000	970,657	48,115	550,000	294,800	3,125	67,224	6,434	.....	.....	.....	.....	959
Phoenix.....	.....	22,287	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pima.....	6,296	240,263	134,150	24,030	22,650	5,540	47,730	5,478	.....	.....	.....	.....	685
Salt River.....	1,208	123,504	85,378	9,915	8,228	1,234	15,963	2,649	.....	.....	.....	.....	137
San Carlos.....	2,608	301,388	32,091	5,775	10,780	2,942	72,186	33,832	62,162	12,434	.....	.....	69,186
San Xavier.....	4,990	246,373	82,820	72,590	57,850	870	29,330	2,365	.....	.....	.....	.....	548
Truxton Canon.....	474	71,412	1,000	6,725	.....	.....	32,185	391	15,500	.....	.....	.....	15,611
Western Navajo.....	6,550	46,369	10,050	10,187	17,650	.....	6,705	1,092	.....	.....	.....	.....	685
California.....	10,034	561,919	171,510	35,821	50,549	2,461	262,586	7,726	18,703	8,205	.....	.....	4,358
Bishop.....	1,345	22,010	19,426	.....	(*)	.....	1,829	422	50	.....	.....	.....	283
Campo.....	228	11,094	7,219	.....	210	.....	3,361	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Digger.....	53	2,441	360	36	153	12	1,493	377	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Fort Bidwell.....	715	41,197	5,246	.....	9,750	306	24,140	216	1,393	.....	.....	.....	146
Fort Yuma.....	788	108,080	7,200	475	7,300	.....	69,181	3,178	14,325	6,262	.....	.....	159
Greenville.....	1,000	2,509	.....	.....	1,580	400	311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218
Hoopa Valley.....	1,245	40,254	12,930	815	13,350	1,400	11,139	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	262
Malki.....	612	120,106	41,790	11,640	11,880	.....	53,670	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
Pala.....	936	56,961	33,254	6,817	2,560	62	13,733	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	199
Round Valley.....	1,550	45,999	14,924	7,439	(*)	263	16,000	524	2,339	1,943	.....	.....	2,567
Sherman Institute.....	.....	18,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Soboba.....	938	79,503	25,461	4,649	2,854	.....	45,269	1,071	.....	.....	.....	.....	199
Tule River.....	624	12,785	3,700	3,950	912	10	3,480	.....	596	.....	.....	.....	137
Colorado.....	890	156,166	11,640	.....	.....	.....	15,359	10,447	7,948	22,654	67,678	16,658	3,782
Southern Ute.....	366	69,690	11,640	.....	.....	.....	5,779	5,316	648	11,004	28,330	6,973	.....
Ute Mountain.....	524	86,476	(*)	.....	.....	.....	9,580	5,131	7,300	11,650	39,348	9,685	3,782
Florida: Seminole.....	578	11,685	7,650	360	(*)	.....	3,600	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	4,200	869,666	266,517	68,978	23,200	23,079	31,442	15,114	396,759	30,281	6,435	3,000	4,861
Coeur d'Alene.....	834	381,995	97,450	13,880	10,200	22,120	13,794	.....	184,624	30,281	6,292	3,000	324
Fort Hall.....	1,794	301,921	109,067	55,098	13,000	.....	12,087	15,114	35,905	.....	.....	.....	1,650
Fort Lapwai.....	1,572	185,780	(*)	.....	(*)	959	5,561	.....	176,230	.....	143	.....	2,887
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	364	26,488	14,450	180	750	310	6,850	.....	1,200	.....	2,748	.....	.....
Kansas.....	1,375	308,190	153,271	.....	3,200	.....	14,827	.....	100,049	7,945	27,366	200	1,332
Haskell Institute.....	.....	9,469	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,469	.....	.....	.....	20,010	200	1,224
Kickapoo.....	616	129,833	63,640	.....	.....	.....	3,258	.....	41,501	.....	7,356	.....	108
Potawatomi.....	759	168,888	89,631	.....	3,200	.....	2,100	.....	58,548	7,945	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	1,347	26,686	.....	.....	19,800	.....	6,856	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Bay Mills.....	250	11,250	.....	.....	10,200	.....	1,050	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Mackinac.....	1,097	9,901	(*)	.....	9,600	.....	271	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Pleasant.....	.....	5,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	11,723	1,833,615	140,615	7,590	73,196	530,857	140,697	13,805	602	616,642	293,125	4,000	12,486
Fond du Lac.....	1,020	100,687	5,050	.....	.....	.....	16,815	822	.....	51,046	26,378	.....	576
Grand Portage.....	318	52,618	300	.....	11,300	.....	14,560	458	.....	17,015	8,793	.....	192
Leech Lake.....	1,754	728,794	15,970	840	30,957	506,186	39,822	1,978	45	85,077	46,895	.....	1,024
Nett Lake.....	625	56,064	500	375	2,639	1,906	6,023	1,287	.....	28,359	14,655	.....	320
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	303	11,945	1,370	.....	(*)	.....	10,440	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Lake.....	1,486	226,168	17,370	6,375	10,000	.....	28,744	324	.....	118,320	38,132	.....	2,574
Vermillion Lake.....	.....	3,410	.....	.....	.....	400	3,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Earth.....	6,217	653,929	100,091	.....	18,300	18,000	21,283	8,801	557	316,825	158,272	4,000	7,800

1 Includes 27,927 Indians engaged in various industries as follows:

Basket making by 4,062 Indians.....	\$52,062	Pottery by 2,344 Indians.....	\$11,858
Beadwork by 3,429 Indians.....	39,665	Wood cutting by 4,203 Indians.....	250,846
Blanket weaving by 3,653 Indians.....	501,070	Other industries by 6,485 Indians.....	148,121
Fishing by 3,498 Indians.....	168,286		
Lace making by 253 Indians.....	5,688		
		Total earnings of 27,927 Indians.....	1,177,600

2 Does not include \$493,354, which is duplicated in farming and grazing tables.

3 Unknown.

4 Overflow of Colorado River prevented raising of crops.

5 1914 report.

\* Estimate.

† Not reported.

‡ As reported.

TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and reservations.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.
Montana.....	11,329	\$2,375,503	\$811,486	\$364,351	\$17,535	\$17,604	\$160,083	\$63,897	\$239,238	\$453,031	\$13,591	\$83,350	\$151,337
Blackfeet.....	2,724	342,305	73,468	178,591	2,500	60	32,913	22,871	8,451	.....	7,546	.....	15,906
Crow.....	1,699	728,729	69,825	30,800	( <sup>1</sup> )	124	30,888	829	189,013	291,873	6,000	6,000	103,377
Flathead.....	2,302	644,454	458,692	62,920	3,860	16,495	13,159	1,513	21,828	56,964	.....	.....	9,023
Fort Belknap.....	1,205	94,505	38,008	4,050	2,100	400	15,186	5,324	16,093	.....	6	.....	13,338
Fort Peck.....	1,943	383,358	152,438	76,920	7,700	.....	37,862	.....	3,853	104,194	.....	.....	391
Tongue River.....	1,456	182,151	19,055	11,070	1,375	525	30,075	33,360	.....	.....	39	77,350	9,302
Nebraska.....	3,917	671,630	318,195	.....	30,200	.....	30,903	3,068	249,331	4,009	8,337	24,720	2,867
Genoa.....	.....	6,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha.....	1,313	287,895	103,325	.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	1,920	.....	172,900	4,009	1,160	.....	1,581
Santee.....	1,508	146,947	58,020	.....	30,200	.....	10,075	3,068	20,400	.....	172	24,720	292
Winnebago.....	1,096	230,748	153,850	.....	.....	.....	12,868	.....	56,031	.....	7,005	.....	994
Nevada.....	7,819	266,223	66,366	23,594	13,100	.....	145,537	5,957	4,905	.....	.....	.....	6,764
Carson.....	.....	5,592	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,592	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fallon.....	437	16,856	2,900	424	50	.....	12,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,082
Fort McDermitt.....	344	45,515	9,400	372	1,200	.....	33,441	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	812
Mcapa River.....	123	9,932	5,425	112	800	.....	3,102	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	338
Nevada.....	606	21,694	9,541	1,510	800	.....	4,646	704	3,005	.....	.....	.....	1,488
Walker River.....	707	96,818	9,605	5,326	3,000	.....	75,547	809	840	.....	.....	.....	1,691
Western Shoshone.....	602	63,045	29,495	12,850	5,250	.....	10,809	3,288	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,353
Reno, special agent.....	5,000	6,771	( <sup>1</sup> )	3,000	2,000	.....	.....	711	1,060	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	22,007	925,400	344,471	104,417	181,340	8,805	171,512	39,021	19,954	.....	.....	.....	55,880
Albuquerque.....	.....	9,669	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,669	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jicarilla.....	642	105,665	6,333	10,850	5,110	6,536	20,632	12,601	11,406	.....	.....	.....	32,197
Mescalero.....	626	85,913	14,220	16,267	1,800	1,149	8,233	14,357	8,548	.....	.....	.....	21,369
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,715	13,163	1,338	600	.....	.....	5,948	4,982	.....	.....	.....	.....	295
Pueblo Day Schools.....	8,421	206,994	107,900	17,390	7,130	.....	71,805	1,833	.....	.....	.....	.....	936
San Juan.....	8,000	362,191	138,500	22,450	160,200	1,120	33,762	5,248	.....	.....	.....	.....	911
Santa Fe.....	.....	10,529	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,529	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zuni.....	1,603	131,246	76,180	37,460	6,500	.....	10,934	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172
New York: New York.....	5,825	14,577	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	.....	2,706	10,500	1,233
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,211	44,691	* 28,537	4,950	.....	882	9,766	.....	.....	.....	555	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	8,710	1,088,317	308,621	72,607	.....	3,879	99,779	26,915	94,510	331,170	47,924	67,980	34,932
Bismarck.....	.....	3,655	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Berthold.....	1,154	386,157	40,393	39,815	.....	1,029	13,148	4,699	35,651	213,343	15,686	.....	22,393
Fort Totten.....	999	176,306	120,750	8,850	.....	.....	11,607	100	17,209	3,068	1	14,420	301
Stanling Rock.....	3,434	395,614	40,678	23,942	.....	.....	65,909	19,331	31,868	114,759	32,237	53,560	12,030
Turtle Mountain.....	3,123	124,005	106,800	.....	.....	.....	2,880	2,785	9,782	.....	.....	.....	208
Wahpeton.....	.....	2,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	117,965	6,033,995	395,170	50,747	6,750	303,028	153,538	.....	1,280,367	1,663,013	1,227,418	59,120	894,844
Cantonment.....	782	98,372	23,770	.....	840	.....	7,421	.....	66,341	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,253	296,013	31,190	.....	.....	.....	13,237	.....	198,024	22,734	27,754	.....	3,074
Chilocco.....	.....	10,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa.....	4,410	630,343	15,170	.....	2,500	.....	24,246	.....	365,000	61,749	157,827	.....	3,851
Osage.....	2,195	1,173,087	* 65,750	.....	.....	.....	2,115	.....	237,212	806	.....	.....	584,121
Otoe.....	476	97,565	26,328	210	.....	28	420	.....	48,024	.....	.....	.....	973
Pawnee.....	679	172,589	22,201	7,080	.....	.....	6,330	.....	79,912	.....	9,632	47,100	331
Ponca.....	1,070	164,782	46,223	432	.....	.....	1,200	.....	108,319	.....	7,677	.....	931
Red Moon.....	155	17,611	3,446	875	.....	.....	930	.....	12,360	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Fox.....	687	103,278	27,896	.....	.....	.....	6,350	.....	44,132	.....	21,990	.....	.....
Seger.....	593	75,547	7,767	.....	3,000	.....	5,356	.....	59,424	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	1,605	106,635	56,710	42,150	.....	.....	5,900	.....	.....	.....	86	1,500	289
Shawnee.....	2,599	147,459	68,806	.....	410	.....	11,060	.....	61,619	.....	5,564	.....	.....
Total.....	16,444	3,000,527	395,170	50,747	6,750	28	91,811	.....	1,280,367	85,289	535,195	48,600	593,570
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,521	2,943,468	.....	.....	.....	303,000	58,727	.....	.....	1,577,724	692,223	10,520	301,274
Five Civilized Tribes.....	.....	352,181	.....	.....	.....	303,000	49,181	.....	.....	10,361	41,510	.....	12
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824	51,883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaw Nation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	393,156	109,153	.....	63,569
Choctaw Nation.....	10,966	575,424	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,170,667	286,976	10,520	231,134
Creek Nation.....	26,828	1,699,297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,228	180,584	.....	5,458
Seminole Nation.....	18,776	189,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	74,000	.....	1,101
Oregon.....	11,481	451,505	158,335	96,549	23,790	31,833	37,639	1,923	48,507	8,256	15,368	.....	29,305
Klamath.....	1,145	231,209	64,529	84,365	4,600	31,143	9,661	64	5,922	.....	5,805	.....	25,120
Roseburg.....	8,000	17,668	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	16,000	.....	.....	418	.....	.....	.....	.....	832
Salem.....	.....	8,911	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz.....	425	23,303	10,950	.....	.....	.....	3,180	528	1,705	5,482	1,226	.....	232
Umatilla.....	1,152	126,610	* 70,000	.....	.....	665	3,822	.....	39,112	2,774	8,337	.....	1,900
Warm Springs.....	759	43,804	12,856	12,184	3,190	25	12,065	913	1,350	.....	.....	.....	1,221
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	.....	28,699	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,699	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.

<sup>2</sup> 1914 report.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated.

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TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and reservations.	Popu- lation.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Ratfons and miscella- neous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agree- ment obli- gations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscella- neous.
South Dakota.....	21,082	\$2,362,253	\$515,495	\$397,445	\$16,130	\$27,275	\$221,120	\$190,566	\$169,707	\$309,979	\$196,635	\$294,580	\$23,321
Canton Asylum.....		478					478						
Cheyenne River.....	2,708	337,125	65,643	49,157			33,729	16,216	1,838	92,754	31,930	41,200	4,658
Crow Creek.....	955	125,719	49,781	32,000	1,080		9,833	5,428	5,725		6,727	14,420	725
Flandreau.....	282	27,457	9,200	2,060	700		10,451	842			84	4,120	
Lower Brule.....	481	62,336	18,000	12,565	150	150	10,276	2,863			305	1,707	8,080
Pierre.....		2,088					2,088						
Pine Ridge.....	7,240	754,277	29,520	298,563	9,000	27,125	90,226	121,699	21,828	2,904	36,299	111,240	5,873
Rapid City.....		5,332					5,332						
Rosebud.....	5,519	624,950	138,787		5,200		40,947	43,003	22,471	214,016	76,622	82,400	1,504
Sisseton.....	2,053	198,039	97,204	3,100			10,497		55,352		30,527		1,359
Springfield.....		1,740					1,740						
Yankton.....	1,844	222,712	107,360				5,523	515	62,493		12,739	32,960	1,122
Utah.....	1,794	303,769	42,695	7,819	3,250	1,462	12,867	19,704	5,345	91,010	90,638	22,082	6,897
Shivwits.....	133	4,698	1,565		1,350		1,389	315					79
Uintah and Ouray... Salt Lake, special agent.....	1,161 500	293,338 5,733	35,663 5,467	7,819	1,900	1,462	11,478	19,389	5,345	91,010	90,638	22,082	6,552
Washington.....	11,330	1,034,584	437,794	114,385	169,201	36,069	87,251	3,177	142,032	9,857	4,393	1,000	29,425
Colville.....	2,468	375,388	202,112	105,330	10,500	6,553	18,966	845	17,155	6,981			6,946
Cushman.....	2,330	41,676	6,491	1,605	7,254	1,827	16,875	177	1,095	1,722	4,393		237
Neah Bay.....	702	55,010	5,244	800	42,380	15	6,339	232					
Spokane.....	611	32,440	10,012	1,795	2,400	1,058	12,643	299	1,922	1,154		1,000	157
Taholah.....	800	64,469	2,190		56,765	315	4,663	533					3
Tulalip.....	1,273	109,931	26,995	4,855	40,902	21,646	12,661			2,766			106
Yakima.....	3,146	355,670	184,750		9,000	4,655	15,104	1,091	119,094				21,976
Wisconsin.....	9,283	970,594	99,351	6,913	40,435	441,044	153,963	9,547	12		120,497		98,832
Carter.....	309	3,020					1,420	1,600					
Hayward.....	1,259	77,583	7,900	894	5,325	20,163	41,477	826					998
Keshena.....	1,730	411,053	32,411	3,444	8,625	144,075	21,994	6,275			98,170		96,059
Lac du Flambeau... La Pointe.....	706 1,040	20,940 361,249	6,710 40,490		7,900 4,000		5,519 275,178	244 185	12				555 804
Oneida.....	2,491	9,369	( <sup>a</sup> )	2,575	2,500		6,869						
Red Cliff.....	505	57,778	11,840		12,085	1,628	31,392	417					416
Tomah.....	1,243	25,682					3,355				22,327		
Wittenberg.....		3,920					3,920						
Wyoming: Shoshone...	1,705	268,139	51,350	7,500	5,650	872	68,622	10,018	39,263	2,509	343	43,370	38,642

<sup>1</sup> Poor crops.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 1,700 unattached Indians.

<sup>3</sup> Unknown.

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.						Total income.	
	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.			Allotted.				Unallotted.			
							Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>				<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>			
Total, 1915.....	6,623,170	969,441	532,095	132,444	42,239	31,956	16,500	15,207	2,415,794	\$2,117,166	51	2,370	\$5,265	\$2,122,431
1914.....	5,820,701	2,221,135	468,722	126,546	42,353	29,811	(1)	16,757	1,570,267	(2)	68	4,151	(2)	2,164,319
1913.....	6,775,542	2,873,108	478,052	117,279	39,951	29,216	(1)	28,847	3,109,209	(2)	578	70,201	(2)	3,520,251
1912.....	6,661,032	2,042,963	431,500	127,003	39,901	28,051	(1)	27,605	2,792,799	(2)	46	4,951	(2)	3,073,898
1911.....	6,311,591	2,533,328	265,080	117,945	28,544	24,489	(1)	19,753	2,528,495	(2)	1,706	183,528	(2)	2,075,271
1900 *.....						6 10,835	(1)			(2)	52	8,421	(2)	7,033
1890 *.....						5 5,554	(1)	2,592						
Arizona.....	112,045	213,934	35,500	36,255	11,253	8,398	21	21	207	9,000				9,000
Camp Verde.....		18		10	106	14								
Colorado River.....	5,160	95,030	1,100		120	111								
Fort Apache.....		6,000		2,500	480	460	21	21	207	9,000				9,000
Fort Mojave.....	15,085		15		253	17								
Havasupai.....		300		258	54	50								
Kaibab.....		2,040		300	31	16								
Leupp.....		750		500	584	6 250								
Moqui.....		4,000		4,000	6 997	1,500								
Navajo.....		12,000		12,000	3,375	7 2,500								
Pima.....	31,540	30,184	8 25,000	10,184	9 1,168	10 1,700								
Salt River.....	8,040	4,376	5,685	1,285	278									
San Carlos 6.....		7,220		1,428	652	283								
San Xavier.....	52,220	31,566	3,700	2,700	1,420	775								
Truxton Canon.....		180		90	104	45								
Western Navajo.....		20,300		1,000	1,631	400								
California.....	35,842	28,899	7,290	8,258	2,041	1,584	188	216	1,750	16,650				16,650
Bishop.....	6,000	8,000	1,060		(11)	153	1	1	40	50				50
Campo.....		1,015		185	63	34								

1 Not reported.  
 2 Included in "total income."  
 3 Includes grazing leases also.  
 4 Only items reported.

5 Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severalty.  
 6 1914 report.  
 7 Overestimated last year.  
 8 Allotted lands not approved.

9 Gila River Indians only.  
 10 Underestimated last year.  
 11 Not reported.

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.							
	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.			Allotted.			Unallotted.			Total income.	
							Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.		Acres.				
California—Continued.														
Digger.....		43		25	15	18								
Fort Bidwell.....	12,300		1,300		180	75								
Fort Yuma.....	8,020		619		233	150	97	97	955	\$14,325		\$14,325		
Hoop Valley.....	1,400	1,390	200	1,260	280	400								
Malki.....		13,383		1,855	199	162								
Pala.....	2,734	1,745	2,784	1,583	291	173								
Round Valley.....	5,388		1,327		438	54	90	118	755	2,275		2,275		
Soboba.....		3,090		3,090	294	345								
Tule River.....		260		260	48	20								
Colorado.....	6,800	24	3,015	24	198	78	6	6	585	578		578		
Southern Ute.....	6,800		3,015		96	75	6	6	585	578		578		
Ute Mountain.....		24		24	102	3								
Florida: Seminole.....		2,140		420	213	84								
Idaho.....	233,282	11,080	21,919	80	860	640	1,289	1,422	149,687	362,381		362,381		
Coeur d' Alene.....	64,640	2,000	7,550	50	212	93	299	299	42,054	184,624		184,624		
Fort Hall.....	38,000	6,550	7,998		491	315	24	68	480	1,527		1,527		
Fort Lapwai.....	133,642	2,500	6,371	30	157	232	966	1,055	107,153	176,230		176,230		
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....		2,520		1,250	105	62					2	520	\$1,200	1,200
Kansas.....	58,075		18,756		293	267	607	258	39,230	84,433		84,433		
Kickapoo.....	23,748		8,414		136	178	258	258	17,764	41,501		41,501		
Potawatomi.....	31,327		10,342		157	89	349	(*)	21,466	42,932		42,932		
Michigan.....	910		670		358	30								
Bay Mills.....	240				68									
Mackinac.....	670		670		290	30								

Minnesota.....	224,051	103,955	6,167	673	2,084	1,020	11	11	600	375			375	
Fon du Lac.....	12,500		781		244	89								
Grand Portage.....	(7)	(7)	5		79	9								
Leech Lake.....	7,526		2,951		373	365	2	2	40	25			25	
Nett Lake.....	1,025		30		148	7								
Red Lake.....		103,955		673	313	250								
White Earth.....	203,000	(*)	2,400	(*)	927	300	9	9	560	350			350	
Montana.....	689,957	256,400	71,205	6,588	2,608	2,054	528	618	75,724	46,276			46,276	
Blackfoot.....	117,000	78,000	5,145		658	275								
Crow.....	153,307		17,000		400	279	191	232	12,444	27,149			27,149	
Flathead.....	136,650	55,000	39,160		561	800	337	386	34,763	19,127			19,127	
Fort Belknap.....	90,000			3,188	250	270								
Fort Peck.....	283,000		9,900		379	160	(11)	(11)	28,517	(11)				
Tongue River.....		33,400		3,400	360	270								
Nebraska.....	195,843	1,868	35,300	400	904	735	1,192	679	87,877	239,458	28	900	2,800	242,258
Omaha.....	63,110	1,700	13,400	400	292	280	600	584	52,110	169,500	28	900	2,800	172,300
Santee.....	39,000		11,740		320	201	97	95	9,300	14,036				14,036
Winnebago.....	102,733	108	10,160		292	254	495		26,467	55,922				55,922
Nevada.....	11,410	22,862	3,278	6,989	2,403	777	2	2	40	150				150
Fallon.....	4,640	18	825		137	58								
Fort McDermitt.....	1,330	530	688	55	83	92								
Moapa River.....	600		225		36	25								
Nevada.....		21,000		620	161	200								
Walker River.....	3,140	114	1,140	14	185	86	2	2	40	150			150	
Western Shoshone.....		1,200		12,630	151	214								
Reno, special agent.....	1,700		400		1,650	100								
New Mexico.....	3,050	49,210	882	39,820	3,183	3,889								
Jicarilla.....	2,750		582		169	97								
Mescalero.....		9,210		1,820	140	117								
Pueblo Bonito.....	300	100	300		(14)	200								
Pueblo day schools.....		26,900		26,950	2,393	1,975								
San Juan.....		5,000		5,000	(15)	1,000								
Zuni.....		8,000		6,000	481	500								
New York Agency.....		88,847		20,000	(16)	1,575								

1 Used for improvements.

2 There is no water supply for irrigation purposes on this reservation.

3 Estimated.

4 Includes 285 leases on shares valued at \$179,869.50.

5 Includes grazing leases.

6 Unknown.

7 No agricultural lands reported.

8 As reported.

9 Includes cash and improvements.

10 Over estimated last year.

11 Rental and number of leases not reported.

12 Includes grazing.

13 1914 report.

14 Not reported.

15 No record.

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number Indians farming.	Leased.						Total income.	
	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.			Allotted.				Unallotted.			
							Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.						
North Carolina: Cherokee.....		15,000		6,720	545	448								
North Dakota.....	1,588,136		115,557		1,690	1,663	520	642	42,478	\$34,810			\$34,810	
Fort Berthold.....	155,475		5,000		254	180	174	168	16,765	11,256			11,256	
Fort Totten.....	52,206		11,600		(1)	150	275	275	14,643	16,980			16,980	
Standing Rock.....	1,048,239		13,957		750	733	(1)	128	702	959			959	
Turtle Mountain.....	332,216		85,000		686	600	71	71	10,368	5,615			5,615	
Oklahoma.....	1,210,209		86,722		3,277	2,903	7,712	7,414	1,718,867	1,044,502			1,044,502	
Cantonment.....	57,000		3,500		198	140	340	340	53,500	58,465			58,465	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	75,691		4,230		307	169	600	600	102,433	83,012			83,012	
Kiowa.....	500,000		20,480		1,024	1,003	3,000	2,800	480,000	325,000			325,000	
Osage.....	206,350		3,840		(1)	153	1,640	1,729	790,000	237,212			237,212	
Otoe.....	39,276		1,772		95	54	245	230	32,917	32,729			32,729	
Pawnee.....	33,788		2,725		131	95	273	273	79,597	79,912			79,912	
Ponca.....	72,766		5,660		142	143	622	478	63,980	96,894			96,894	
Red Moon.....	12,665		2,310		48	44	111	111	14,040	11,810			11,810	
Sac and Fox.....	51,218		13,093		157	90	324	298	37,253	44,132			44,132	
Segar.....	33,010		2,955		116	68	182	180	29,685	44,527			44,527	
Seneca.....	63,206		6,910		369	147	(7)							
Shawnee.....	65,239		19,247		690	797	375	375	35,462	30,809			30,809	
Oregon.....	165,751	11,550	17,528		789	426	631	816	45,971	40,348	21	950	\$1,265	41,613
Klamath.....	10,000		3,000		284	100	(1)	(1)	598	1,796			1,796	
Roseburg.....	15,000		600		(1)	30	1	1	122	50			50	
Siletz.....	3,650		625		91	53	11	11	709	655			655	
Umatilla.....	75,000	1,550	9,600		250	100	619	804	44,542	37,847	21	950	1,265	39,112
Warm Springs.....	62,101	10,000	3,703		164	143								
South Dakota.....	1,448,919	45,200	45,911	900	4,359	2,771	2,223	1,508	150,051	106,167			106,167	
Cheyenne River.....	5,260		3,500		585	500	10	10	1,760	672			672	
Crow Creek.....	3,610		3,500		225	225	4	4	110	47			47	
Flandreau.....		1,200		900	78	20								
Lower Brule.....	45,696		1,080		118	90								
Pine Ridge.....	6,223		6,223		1,302	741								
Rosebud.....	1,217,266	44,000	7,429		1,139	700	4191	4191	36,743	10,472			10,472	
Sisseton.....	119,683		13,979		576	225	1,500	785	72,391	54,216			54,216	
Yankton.....	51,181		10,200		336	270	518	518	39,047	40,760			40,760	
Utah.....	82,558	11,270	7,138	70	329	217	560	524	34,132	5,145			5,145	
Shivwits.....		1,270		70	38	18								
Uintah and Ouray.....	82,328	10,000	7,138		291	199	560	524	34,132	5,145			5,145	
Salt Lake City, special agent.....	230		(9)	(1)	(9)	(1)								
Washington.....	295,097	12,250	34,588	55	2,398	1,157	885	945	58,936	122,531			122,531	
Colville.....	98,480		20,260		573	570	78	139	11,120	7,914			7,914	
Cushman.....	8,836		805		159	75	9	9	160	1,095			1,095	
Neah Bay.....	3,420	250	28	55	198	12								
Spokane.....	35,775	10,000	1,810		140	87	38	37	3,842	1,662			1,662	
Taholah.....	1,000	2,000	74		223	13								
Tulalip.....	11,586		2,211		302	189	21	21	1,514	2,766			2,766	
Yakima.....	136,000		9,400		803	211	739	739	42,300	109,094			109,094	
Wisconsin.....	122,896	16,792	12,609	3,942	1,948	900	1	1	4	12			12	
Carter.....		12,276		276	127	20								
Hayward.....	51,800		525		330	60								
Keshena.....		2,766		2,766	476	237								
Lac du Flambeau.....	384		384		174	50	1	1	4	12			12	
La Pointe.....	5,000	1,750	2,300	900	(9)	100								
Oneida.....	65,312		9,185		707	400								
Red Cliff.....	400		215		134	33								
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	135,339	75,700	8,060		401	278	124	124	9,655	4,350			4,350	

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.

<sup>2</sup> 1914 report.

<sup>3</sup> Over estimated last year.

<sup>4</sup> Includes grazing leases.

<sup>5</sup> As reported

<sup>6</sup> Decrease due to Government supervision over Peoria and Miami lands having expired.

<sup>7</sup> Leases are made without departmental supervision.

<sup>8</sup> Does not include leases on shares.

<sup>9</sup> Unknown.

<sup>10</sup> Estimated.



TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.							Total income.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.				Unallotted.			
						Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
Total, 1915.....	Acres. 13,088,784	Acres. 30,935,837	Acres. 8,702,245	Acres. 21,894,898	44,704	9,387	10,426	Acres. 1,838,779	\$925,554	329	Acres. 8,122,918	\$420,895	\$1,346,449
1914.....	13,499,098	29,991,010	8,176,753	21,350,359	53,503	(1)	218,353	2,584,446	(3)	1,759	10,162,842	(3)	1,771,421
1913.....	12,500,000	30,500,000	8,544,127	20,611,884	54,226	(1)	228,847	2,310,209	(3)	3,911	10,568,948	(3)	2,410,078
1912.....	9,566,449	31,099,696	8,755,552	21,314,688	51,380	(1)	227,605	2,792,799	(3)	3,225	8,369,351	(3)	2,355,948
1911.....	6,295,485	25,169,192	4,696,443	18,729,124	44,985	(1)	219,753	2,528,495	(3)	3,584	5,851,325	(3)	2,161,125
1900.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,532	(1)	(3)	101	2,373,815	(3)	94,233
Arizona.....	333,047	14,284,010	332,607	12,561,897	14,921	1			195	35	2,540,520	147,899	148,094
Colorado River.....		85,000		1,000	110					(1)	175,000	6,840	6,840
Fort Apache.....		1,687,220		692,800	967					(1)	1,997,920	62,500	62,500
Fort Mojave.....	1,000		1,000		18	1			195				195
Havasupai.....		215		142	19					12	187,600	837	837
Kaibab.....		128,560		41,960	50								
Leupp.....		804,340		804,340	1,700								
Moqui.....		1,841,000		1,841,000	2,000								
Navajo.....		4,988,000		4,988,000	3,500								
Pima.....	6,540	335,235	6,540	335,236	1,525								
Salt River.....	18,547	29,869	18,547	29,869	382								
San Carlos.....	(1)	826,551		752,337	625					17	1,080,000	62,162	62,162
San Xavier.....	305,960	36,632	303,520	35,566	1,400					6	1,300,000	15,500	15,500
Trux'on Canon.....		481,740		125	125								
Western Navajo.....		3,039,647		3,039,647	2,500								
California.....	87,278	159,265	78,048	94,075	1,187	193	10	14,991	1,457	3	10,000	596	2,053
Bishop.....	5,520	62,000	281		453								
Camjo.....		13,671		13,671	61								
Digger.....		218		218	2								
Fort Bidwell.....	40,000		36,659		42	191		14,341	1,393				1,393
Fort Yuma.....		2,000		2,000	23								
Hoopa Valley.....	1,600	3,000	1,600	3,000	125								
Malki.....		24,799		24,799	49								
Pala.....	160	7,187	160	7,187	141								
Round Valley.....	39,998	80	39,348	80	102	2	10	650	64				64
Soboba.....		12,310		9,120	127					3	10,000	596	596
Tule River.....		34,000		34,000	62								
Colorado.....	39,480	310,000	2,500	310,000	549	4	4	1,215	70	3	310,000	7,300	7,370
Southern Ute.....	39,480		2,500		25	4	4	1,215	70				70
Ute Mountain.....		310,000		310,000	524					3	310,000	7,300	7,300
Florida: Seminole.....		22,982			6								
Idaho.....	374,866	112,699	367,197	112,699	1,369	1,026	1,115	114,702	209,042	4		1,566	210,608
Coeur d'Alene.....	39,726	4,579	39,726	4,579	397					4		1,566	34,378
Fort Hall.....	334,020	103,120	326,471	103,120	322	60	60	7,549	32,812	8			176,230
Fort Lapwai.....	1,120	5,000	1,000	5,000	650	9,966	1,055	107,153	176,230				
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....		1,169		1,169	100								
Kansas.....	27,774		9,368		157	311	(1)	18,405	15,616				15,616
Kickapoo.....	1,892		1,892		129								
Potawatomi.....	25,882		7,476		28	311	(1)	18,405	15,616				15,616
Michigan.....	240		240		33								
Bay Mills.....	240		240		3								
Mackinac.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	30								
Minnesota.....	380,278	317,611	339,328	5,500	809	15	15	1,101	227				227
Fond du Lac.....	8,000		1,000		88								
Grand Portage.....	25,000	16,000			5								
Leech Lake.....	22,087		14,078		160	2	2	100	20				20
Nett Lake.....	(1)		(1)		17								
Red Lake.....		300,611		4,500	123								
White Earth.....	325,191	1,000	324,250	1,000	416	13	13	941	207				207
Montana.....	1,552,777	4,038,351	767,243	759,668	2,465	203	415	79,430	31,002	61	2,343,435	161,960	192,962
Blackfeet.....	736,840	508,805	425,000	40,000	665					18	310,880	8,451	8,451
Crow.....	317,229	1,843,702	209,000	226,576	263	191	232	27,271	27,149	5	1,617,126	134,715	161,864
Flathead.....	64,308	784,844	64,308	20,000	207	12	12	1,522	(11)	37	15,029	2,701	2,701

1 Not reported.

2 Includes farming leases also.

3 Included in "total income."

4 Grazing permits.

5 Includes some agricultural lands.

6 1914 report.

7 Estimated.

8 Tribal.

9 Includes farming leases.

10 Value of improvements unknown.

11 Overestimated last year.

TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.						Total income.	
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.			Unallotted.				
						Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
<b>Montana—Continued.</b>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>			
Fort Belknap	434,400	441,400	68,935	123,492	265					1,400,400	\$16,093	\$16,093	
Fort Peck <sup>2</sup>					315	171	50,637	\$3,853				3,853	
Tongue River		349,600		349,600	750					1	( <sup>3</sup> )		
<b>Nebraska</b>	21,768	1,300	14,040		515	119	123	11,309	6,473	17	1,300	600	7,073
Omaha		1,300			333					17	1,300	600	600
Santee	21,660		14,040		125	116	123	11,200	6,364				6,364
Winnebago	108				57	3	( <sup>4</sup> )	109	109				109
<b>Nevada</b>	87,237	626,868	20,537	406,813	1,608	3	440	66,300	1,060	3	186,680	3,695	4,755
Fallon		<sup>5</sup> 18		18	50								
Fort McDermitt	<sup>6</sup> 1,062	2,940	1,062	1,175	150								
Moapa River	<sup>6</sup> 375		375		40								
Nevada		301,000		120,000	24					1	179,000	3,005	3,005
Walker River	<sup>6</sup> 8,800	37,390	8,800	100	47					2	7,680	690	690
Western Shoshone		285,520		285,520	297								
Reno, special agent	77,000		10,300		1,000	3	440	66,300	1,060				1,060
<b>New Mexico</b>	696,477	6,615,961	471,847	5,496,571	7,230	109	510	226,705	6,962	22	626,780	12,992	19,954
Jicarilla	248,477	356,647	723,847	781,147	24	109	510	226,705	6,962	<sup>8</sup> 13	275,500	4,444	11,406
Mescalero		390,000		46,110	123					<sup>9</sup> 9	351,280	8,548	8,548
Pueblo Bonito	448,000	1,500,000	448,000	1,000,000	2,000								
Pueblo day schools		447,314		447,314	1,883								
San Juan		3,810,000		3,810,000	2,000								
Zuni		<sup>6</sup> 112,000		112,000	1,260								
<b>North Carolina: Cherokee</b>		<sup>6</sup> 56,280		56,280	450								
<b>North Dakota</b>	1,498,893	567,297	1,195,784	323,782	2,675	131	475	254,200	24,700	53	258,918	35,000	59,700
Fort Berthold	<sup>6</sup> 188,014	369,103	188,014	161,495	425	9	( <sup>4</sup> )	18,358	2,053	<sup>8</sup> 43	208,699	22,342	24,395
Fort Totten	50,492		10,000		150	16	16	717	229				229
<b>Oklahoma</b>	<sup>2</sup> 1,094,278	198,194	911,770	162,287	1,500	( <sup>4</sup> )	128	182,508	18,251	10	50,219	12,658	30,909
Turtle Mountain	166,109		86,000		600	<sup>6</sup> 106	<sup>3</sup> 52,617	<sup>8</sup> 4,167					4,167
<b>Oklahoma</b>	1,729,332	1,261	104,753	521	1,661	5,542	5,581	801,148	552,989				552,989
Cantonment	18,915		4,300		8	<sup>9</sup> 276	276	12,000	7,876				7,876
Cheyenne and Arapaho	103,404		8,455		41	<sup>9</sup> 1,000	1,000	94,949	115,012				115,012
Kiowa	141,901					<sup>9</sup> 1,000	1,000	141,901	40,000				40,000
Osage	1,137,510	20	20,000		149	<sup>9</sup> 1,640	1,729	328,273	237,212				237,212
Otoe	50,573	720	15,705		200	<sup>9</sup> 1,350	300	42,855	15,295				15,295
Pawnee	53,331		4,797		109	<sup>9</sup> 273	273	79,597	79,912				79,912
Ponca	43,777	320	7,762	320	173	346	346	27,930	11,425				11,425
Red Moon	11,200		2,899		6	6	6	960	550				550
Sac and Fox	11,357		11,357		109								
Seeger	<sup>6</sup> 43,636		5,907		206	276	276	37,219	14,897				14,897
Seneca	58,714	201	4,021	201	310	( <sup>10</sup> )							
Shawnee	<sup>6</sup> 55,014		19,550		350	375	375	35,464	30,810				30,810
<b>Oregon</b>	277,518	487,600	211,157	374,600	798	35	35	21,023	5,544	3	187,240	1,350	6,894
Klamath	127,840	151,000	81,401	151,000	290	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	16,502	4,126				4,126
Roseburg	28,000		18,000		35	24	24	2,812	368				368
Siletz	23,580		19,500		30	<sup>9</sup> 11	11	1,709	1,050				1,050
Umatilla	<sup>6</sup> 23,858	73,600	23,858	73,600	300								
Warm Springs	74,240	263,000	68,398	150,000	143					3	187,240	1,350	1,350
<b>South Dakota</b>	5,190,471	1,107,155	4,172,148	635,513	4,451	1,517	1,457	243,920	57,760	23	95,956	5,780	63,540
Cheyenne River	962,722	711,371	707,200	355,685	430	52	52	10,369	1,166				1,166
Crow Creek	286,012	2,953	247,262		217	210	210	36,517	5,478	1	2,953	200	5,678
Lower Brule	123,880	56,000	167,976	56,000	100								
Pine Ridge	2,408,293	316,831	2,312,916	223,828	2,224	344	339	89,193	16,248	22	93,003	5,580	21,828
Rosebud	1,191,378	20,000	720,000		850	<sup>9</sup> 373	373	72,517	<sup>9</sup> 11,999				11,999
Sisseton	175,589		10,794		250	100	45	3,530	1,136				1,136
Yankton	42,597		6,000		38	438	438	31,834	21,733				21,733
<b>Utah</b>	20,407	214,280	19,920	202,780	207	3	3	520	200				200
Shivwits		<sup>6</sup> 6,200		6,200	5								
Uintah and Ouray	20,407	208,080	19,920	196,580	202	3	3	520	200				200

<sup>1</sup> Grazing permits.  
<sup>2</sup> 1914 report.  
<sup>3</sup> Rental not reported.  
<sup>4</sup> Not reported.  
<sup>5</sup> Agricultural land.

<sup>6</sup> Includes some agricultural lands.  
<sup>7</sup> Used for grazing and other purposes.  
<sup>8</sup> Includes grazing permits.  
<sup>9</sup> Includes farming leases.  
<sup>10</sup> Leases made without departmental supervision.



TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.							
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.				Unallotted.			Total income.
						Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
Washington.....	<sup>1</sup> Acres. 487,156	<sup>2</sup> Acres. 1,381,549	<sup>3</sup> Acres. 312,152	<sup>4</sup> Acres. 306,695	1,918	114	182	<sup>5</sup> Acres. 8,650	\$10,801	25	<sup>6</sup> Acres. 180,000	\$3,700	\$19,501
Colville.....	176,643	800,000	156,000	200,000	459	34	102	1,650	801	<sup>1</sup> 23	180,000	8,440	9,241
Cushman.....	<sup>2</sup> 10,463		<sup>2</sup> 10,463		102								
Neah Bay.....	<sup>3</sup> 3,210	<sup>3</sup> 195	<sup>3</sup> 3,210	<sup>3</sup> 195	88								
Spokane.....	14,000	22,000	5,000	5,000	43					<sup>1</sup> 2		260	260
Taholah.....	2,640	24,500	990	1,500	2								
Tulalip.....	11,281		5,489		167								
Yakima.....	268,919	534,854	131,000	100,000	1,057	80	80	7,000	10,000				10,000
Wisconsin.....	52,735	200,508	53,485	13,914	1,263								
Carter.....		<sup>2</sup> 13,364		13,364	225								
Hayward.....	<sup>2</sup> 51,800		<sup>2</sup> 51,800		105								
Keshena.....		184,894		( <sup>4</sup> )	80								
Lac du Flambeau.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	240								
La Pointe.....	10,750	2,250	1,500	550	201								
Oneida.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	400								
Red Cliff.....	<sup>3</sup> 185		185		12								
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	<sup>2</sup> 231,050	429,721	225,891	232,421	332	61	61	5,159	1,416	<sup>5</sup> 77	<sup>6</sup> 1,382,089	33,457	34,913

<sup>1</sup> Grazing permits.<sup>2</sup> Includes some agricultural lands.<sup>3</sup> Agricultural land.<sup>4</sup> Not reported.<sup>5</sup> Includes grazing permits.<sup>6</sup> Includes 1,109,089 acres on ceded portion.

TABLE 13.—Comparative statement of industrial pursuits by Indians for last five years, 1911 to 1915.

[It should be borne in mind that the system of gathering industrial statistics began in 1911. The figures of 1911 are largely estimates, and in some cases have been subjected to office changes to harmonize with later and better data.]

States and reservations.	Population, 1915.	Use of agricultural lands.											Indians engaged in stock raising.			
		Number of Indians farming.					Acreage farmed.					Value of crops raised.				
		Area, 1915.	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1915	1911	1915	1911
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	196,306	7,489,118	30,277	28,702	28,932	27,311	24,065	643,843	616,348	607,576	557,344	490,951	\$1,776,481	\$2,638,179	44,473	49,860
Arizona.....	42,336	325,979	8,398	7,506	7,232	6,709	5,519	71,755	53,882	47,778	46,648	45,081	447,449	262,129	14,921	13,905
Camp Verde.....	421	18	14	20	20	20	25	10	14	14	14	13	500	500		
Colorado River.....	477	100,160	111	145	144	75	60	1,100	900	639	265	180	31,300	3,340	110	20
Fort Apache.....	2,388	6,000	460	450	450	2,400	( <sup>3</sup> )	2,500	2,200	1,800	1,400	1,200	11,500	23,300	967	900
Fort Mojave.....	763	15,085	17	( <sup>3</sup> )	50	25	10	15	80	80	50	30	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	18	20
Havasupai.....	170	300	50	54	87	86	54	258	250	270	264	238	5,420	( <sup>3</sup> )	19	54
Kalbab.....	98	2,040	16	10	23	10	20	300	240	100	160	40	1,125	300	50	80
Leupp.....	1,700	750	250	250	* 350	( <sup>3</sup> )	200	500	250	250	250	250	4,000	( <sup>3</sup> )	1,700	600
Moqui.....	4,193	4,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	800	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	( <sup>3</sup> )	20,000	2,000	1,200
Navajo.....	10,000	12,000	2,500	2,375	2,000	2,000	2,000	12,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	48,115	6,000	3,500	6,000
Pima.....	6,296	61,724	1,700	900	870	870	2,850	35,184	20,160	15,000	15,000	15,000	134,150	88,900	1,525	1,020
Salt River.....	1,208	12,415	277	299	269	276	234	6,970	6,870	6,884	6,450	5,650	85,378	17,503	382	398
San Carlos.....	2,608	7,220	283	283	249	220	244	1,428	1,428	1,251	1,100	1,120	32,091	12,480	625	202
San Xavier.....	4,990	83,786	775	775	775	800	2,800	6,400	6,400	6,629	6,390	6,390	82,820	70,910	1,400	1,200
Truxton Canon.....	474	180	45	45	45	27	22	90	90	90	75	60	1,000	800	125	1
Western Navajo.....	6,550	20,300	400	400	400	400	200	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,050	18,096	2,500	2,300
California.....	9,034	64,741	1,584	1,366	1,326	1,237	1,123	15,548	15,779	12,316	11,556	10,465	171,510	50,178	1,187	888
Bishop.....	1,345	14,000	153	151	150	144	75	1,060	1,990	1,950	1,880	1,890	19,426	( <sup>3</sup> )	453	( <sup>3</sup> )
Campc.....	228	1,015	34	32	31	26	7	185	225	168	151	15	7,219	2,240	61	7
Digger.....	53	43	18	20	15	11	21	25	25	23	23	23	360	340	2	4
Fort Bidwell.....	715	12,300	75	100	104	100	40	1,300	1,000	1,010	1,000	1,000	5,246	( <sup>3</sup> )	42	( <sup>3</sup> )
Fort Yuma.....	788	8,020	150	96	64	30	30	619	422	211	77	60	7,200	2,400	23	200
Hoopa Valley.....	1,245	2,760	400	400	400	400	400	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,460	12,930	11,400	125	212
Maldk.....	612	13,386	162	163	140	146	170	1,855	1,382	1,324	1,445	1,050	41,790	17,250	49	126
Pala.....	936	4,479	173	149	116	133	152	4,367	4,708	2,890	2,455	2,127	33,254	4,475	141	121
Round Valley.....	1,550	5,388	54	80	80	75	70	1,327	1,327	1,200	1,100	1,065	14,924	10,620	102	97
Soboba.....	938	3,090	345	155	206	152	136	3,090	2,980	1,890	1,800	1,700	25,461	( <sup>3</sup> )	127	91
Tule River.....	624	260	20	20	20	20	22	260	260	160	165	165	3,700	1,453	62	30

<sup>1</sup> Does not include Florida, Pipestone, Salt Lake, and Carter.  
<sup>2</sup> Estimated.

<sup>3</sup> Not reported.  
<sup>4</sup> Overestimated.

TABLE 13.—Comparative statement of industrial pursuits by Indians for last five years, 1911 to 1915—Continued.

States and reservations.	Popu-lation.	Use of agricultural lands.													Indians engaged in stock raising.		
		Area, 1915.	Number of Indians farming.					Acreage farmed.					Value of crops raised.		1915	1911	
			1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1915	1911			
Colorado.....	890	6,824	78	88	91	102	51	3,039	1,820	1,820	1,820	1,820	1,830	\$11,640	\$8,290	549	163
Southern Ute.....	366	6,800	75	68	71	82	41	3,015	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	11,640	7,900	25	73	
Ute Mountain.....	524	24	3	20	20	20	10	24	20	20	20	30	(1)	300	524	90	
Idaho.....	4,200	247,362	640	595	569	501	462	21,999	20,024	16,931	12,887	8,825	266,517	79,107	1,369	1,096	
Coeur d'Alene.....	834	66,640	93	71	67	65	65	7,600	6,000	4,240	3,680	1,625	97,450	36,625	397	363	
Fort Hall.....	1,794	44,580	315	289	273	234	197	7,998	7,240	6,880	5,620	4,200	169,067	42,482	322	133	
Fort Lapwai.....	1,572	136,142	232	235	229	201	200	6,401	6,784	5,811	3,587	3,000	(1)	(1)	650	600	
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	364	2,520	62	50	40	40	28	1,250	1,000	719	800	800	14,450	9,645	100	40	
Kansas.....	1,375	58,075	267	260	261	246	246	18,756	17,563	17,603	11,996	9,640	153,271	107,100	157	27	
Kickapoo.....	616	26,748	178	165	166	161	161	8,414	7,490	7,530	7,140	6,440	63,640	72,100	129	161	
Potawatomi.....	759	31,327	89	95	95	85	85	10,342	10,073	10,073	4,856	3,200	89,631	35,000	28	110	
Michigan.....	1,347	910	30	27	25	25	20	670	650	611	611	500	(1)	3,400	33	115	
Bay Mills.....	250	240	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	100	3	15	
Mackinac Agency.....	1,097	670	30	27	25	25	20	670	650	611	611	500	(1)	3,300	30	100	
Minnesota.....	11,420	328,006	1,020	919	800	810	440	6,840	5,864	6,106	6,164	6,089	139,245	33,500	809	627	
Fond du Lac.....	1,020	12,500	89	60	20	15	25	781	420	70	60	229	5,050	1,000	88	50	
Grand Portage.....	318	(1)	9	7	17	15	.....	5	14	30	32	30	300	200	5	5	
Leech Lake.....	1,754	7,526	365	300	326	306	.....	2,951	2,587	2,726	2,827	2,800	15,970	10,000	160	137	
Nett Lake.....	625	1,025	7	12	12	49	.....	30	25	30	45	30	500	600	17	10	
Red Lake.....	1,486	103,955	250	240	125	125	115	673	418	850	800	600	17,334	10,000	123	200	
White Earth.....	6,217	203,000	300	300	300	300	300	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	100,091	11,700	416	225	
Montana.....	11,329	946,357	2,054	1,690	1,705	1,699	1,216	77,793	69,854	60,902	48,150	39,983	811,486	221,816	2,465	5,905	
Blackfeet.....	2,724	195,000	275	20	20	20	20	5,145	5,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	73,468	(1)	665	2,500	
Crow.....	1,699	153,307	279	259	325	300	(1)	17,000	10,167	11,077	10,000	10,000	69,825	55,000	263	245	
Flathead.....	2,302	191,650	800	790	759	779	770	39,160	36,391	31,479	26,800	20,000	458,692	62,706	207	1,900	
Fort Belknap.....	1,205	90,000	270	220	150	150	150	3,188	7,320	2,150	2,250	2,250	38,008	42,700	265	500	
Fort Peck.....	1,943	283,000	160	151	151	150	126	9,900	8,346	8,346	3,600	3,733	152,438	24,710	315	290	
Tongue River.....	1,456	33,400	270	250	300	300	150	3,400	2,630	3,500	3,500	2,000	19,055	36,700	750	470	
Nebraska.....	3,917	197,651	735	660	748	693	584	35,700	42,381	43,858	33,799	26,330	318,195	173,951	515	510	
Omaha.....	1,313	64,810	280	270	260	250	210	13,800	18,200	18,234	10,902	8,330	106,325	51,151	333	210	
Santee.....	1,508	30,000	201	193	279	262	200	11,740	11,515	12,880	11,284	11,000	58,020	50,000	125	50	
Winnebago.....	1,096	102,841	254	197	209	181	174	10,160	12,666	12,744	11,613	7,000	153,850	72,800	57	250	
Nevada.....	7,819	34,272	777	682	647	648	596	10,267	8,476	8,453	7,893	5,673	66,366	45,115	1,698	1,369	
Fallon.....	437	4,658	58	82	77	73	43	825	768	698	568	403	2,900	2,234	59	50	
Fort McDermitt.....	344	1,860	92	80	80	80	68	743	2,698	2,825	400	400	9,400	3,050	150	150	
Moapa River.....	123	600	25	25	20	25	20	225	150	130	125	150	5,425	1,640	40	20	
Nevada.....	606	21,000	200	200	200	200	200	620	620	600	600	520	9,541	11,375	24	20	
Walker River.....	707	3,254	86	102	80	80	75	1,154	1,060	800	800	800	9,605	9,616	47	54	
Western Shoshone.....	602	1,200	216	93	90	90	90	6,300	4,780	5,000	5,000	3,000	29,495	17,200	297	75	
Reno, special agent.....	5,000	1,700	100	100	100	100	100	400	400	400	400	400	(1)	(1)	1,000	1,000	
New Mexico.....	22,007	52,260	3,889	3,817	3,792	3,537	3,535	40,702	39,795	37,470	36,420	35,820	344,471	278,178	7,230	6,694	
Jicarilla.....	642	2,750	97	75	75	70	70	582	675	650	600	600	6,333	5,860	24	23	
Mescalero.....	626	9,210	117	117	92	92	92	1,820	1,820	1,120	1,120	1,120	14,220	13,360	123	92	
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,715	400	200	200	200	200	200	400	400	400	400	400	1,338	2,000	1,500	1,500	
Pueblo Day Schools.....	8,421	26,909	1,975	1,975	1,975	1,775	1,873	26,900	26,900	26,900	26,900	26,900	107,900	73,320	1,883	1,879	
San Juan.....	8,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	138,500	140,000	2,000	2,000	
Zuni.....	1,603	8,000	500	450	450	400	300	6,000	5,000	3,400	2,400	1,800	76,180	44,300	1,200	1,200	
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,211	15,000	448	390	390	390	390	6,720	5,500	5,500	5,148	5,000	28,537	15,000	450	425	
North Dakota.....	8,710	1,588,136	1,663	1,708	1,533	1,350	1,261	115,557	106,957	96,957	91,745	88,717	308,621	201,937	2,675	2,532	
Fort Berthold.....	1,154	155,475	180	175	100	100	100	5,000	5,000	3,000	1,745	1,000	40,393	9,075	425	500	
Fort Totten.....	999	52,206	150	200	200	200	203	11,600	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,355	120,750	87,000	150	200	
Standing Rock.....	3,434	1,048,239	733	733	600	600	558	13,957	13,957	13,957	10,000	8,362	40,678	5,862	1,500	1,332	
Turtle Mountain.....	3,123	332,216	600	600	500	450	400	85,000	80,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	106,800	100,000	600	500	
Oklahoma.....	16,444	1,210,209	2,903	3,047	3,533	3,327	3,000	86,722	102,442	99,872	96,509	84,489	395,170	235,408	1,661	2,293	
Cantonment.....	782	57,000	140	130	125	102	40	3,500	3,000	2,919	2,587	2,600	23,770	11,000	8	344	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,253	75,691	169	158	194	187	152	4,230	4,740	5,930	5,319	4,441	31,190	26,188	41	256	
Kiowa.....	4,410	500,000	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,000	821	20,480	20,480	20,350	20,000	16,000	15,170	37,000	.....	187	
Osage.....	2,195	206,350	153	200	150	200	200	4,840	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	65,750	(1)	149	200	
Otoe.....	476	39,276	54	46	42	42	40	1,772	1,886	1,660	1,660	1,595	26,328	6,850	200	60	
Pawnee.....	679	33,788	95	77	87	88	73	2,725	3,821	2,504	1,719	1,825	22,204	7,570	109	200	
Ponca.....	1,010	72,766	143	138	148	146	97	5,660	4,845	4,992	4,986	3,630	46,223	11,825	173	176	
Red Moon.....	155	12,665	44	39	54	40	41	2,310	726	820	710	710	3,446	5,625	6	60	
Sac and Fox.....	687	51,218	90	131	130	105	105	13,093	12,101	10,806	10,679	5,688	27,806	21,275	109	148	
Seger.....	593	33,010	68	115	110	96	110	2,955	3,025	2,775	2,148	2,000	7,767	4,500	206	21	

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Includes hay meadows.

<sup>3</sup> Includes leased acreage.

<sup>4</sup> As reported.

TABLE 13.—Comparative statement of industrial pursuits by Indians for last five years, 1911 to 1915—Continued.

States and reservations.	Population.	Use of agricultural lands.													Indians engaged in stock raising.		
		Area, 1915.	Number of Indians farming.					Acreage farmed.					Value of crops raised.				
			1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1915	1911	1915	1911	
<b>Oklahoma—Continued.</b>																	
Seneca.....	1,605	63,206	147	174	173	170	170	6,910	9,515	9,515	9,435	9,000	\$56,710	\$90,000	310	216	
Shawnee.....	2,599	65,239	797	836	1,317	1,151	1,151	19,247	18,239	17,695	17,156	17,000	68,806	13,575	350	425	
<b>Oregon.....</b>	<b>11,481</b>	<b>177,301</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>17,528</b>	<b>15,145</b>	<b>17,895</b>	<b>17,295</b>	<b>17,295</b>	<b>158,335</b>	<b>138,000</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>879</b>	
Klamath.....	1,145	10,000	100	80	80	75	75	3,000	3,000	2,750	2,250	2,250	64,529	58,000	290	314	
Roseburg.....	8,000	15,000	30	25	30	30	30	600	500	700	700	700	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	35	30	
Siletz.....	425	3,650	53	42	42	42	42	625	345	345	345	345	10,950	( <sup>2</sup> )	30	30	
Umatilla.....	1,152	76,550	100	90	90	80	80	9,600	8,100	8,100	8,000	8,000	70,000	61,000	300	300	
Warm Springs.....	759	72,101	143	127	100	100	100	13,703	3,200	6,000	6,000	6,000	12,856	19,000	143	205	
<b>South Dakota.....</b>	<b>21,082</b>	<b>1,494,119</b>	<b>2,771</b>	<b>3,037</b>	<b>3,591</b>	<b>3,505</b>	<b>3,314</b>	<b>46,811</b>	<b>37,750</b>	<b>68,284</b>	<b>57,931</b>	<b>43,487</b>	<b>515,495</b>	<b>240,015</b>	<b>4,451</b>	<b>8,93</b>	
Cheyenne River.....	2,708	5,260	500	550	550	500	500	3,500	3,850	3,300	3,000	3,000	65,643	4,000	430	633	
Crow Creek.....	955	3,610	225	198	198	207	173	3,500	3,260	2,919	3,063	2,555	49,781	33,411	217	200	
Flandreau.....	282	1,200	20	20	20	17	20	900	910	910	700	700	9,200	4,480	( <sup>1</sup> )	62	
Lower Brule.....	481	45,696	90	90	113	113	75	1,080	1,080	1,272	1,272	896	18,000	16,109	100	310	
Pine Ridge.....	7,240	6,223	1,741	1,256	1,245	1,287	1,211	6,223	4,520	8,605	8,000	( <sup>2</sup> )	29,520	( <sup>1</sup> )	2,224	6,266	
Rosebud.....	5,519	1,261,266	700	600	960	921	900	7,429	13,080	17,230	16,107	16,000	138,787	27,765	850	1,363	
Sisseton.....	2,053	119,683	225	183	370	350	350	13,979	16,550	29,948	22,289	16,830	97,204	143,500	250	50	
Yankton.....	1,844	51,181	270	140	135	110	85	10,200	4,500	4,100	3,500	3,506	107,360	10,750	380	50	
<b>Utah.....</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>93,598</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>7,208</b>	<b>6,103</b>	<b>5,432</b>	<b>5,761</b>	<b>5,680</b>	<b>37,228</b>	<b>49,765</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>235</b>	
Shivwits.....	133	1,270	18	18	18	14	14	70	106	106	70	80	1,565	2,765	5	20	
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,161	92,328	199	205	145	176	120	7,138	5,997	5,326	5,691	5,600	35,663	47,000	202	215	
<b>Washington.....</b>	<b>9,630</b>	<b>307,347</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>34,643</b>	<b>42,128</b>	<b>35,839</b>	<b>42,704</b>	<b>34,632</b>	<b>437,794</b>	<b>398,890</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>1,663</b>	
Colville.....	2,468	98,480	570	546	506	407	383	120,260	27,635	21,730	28,520	20,807	202,112	191,670	459	268	
Cushman.....	1,430	11,836	88	76	91	97	99	879	790	960	960	1,080	8,681	8,500	104	84	
Neah Bay.....	702	3,670	12	6	28	28	5	83	50	370	283	45	5,244	4,720	88	57	
Spokane.....	611	45,775	87	82	76	75	75	1,810	1,500	1,500	1,655	1,500	10,012	10,000	43	64	
Tulalip.....	1,273	11,586	189	149	151	153	150	2,211	2,353	2,279	2,286	2,200	26,995	26,000	167	184	
Yakima.....	3,146	136,000	211	211	200	200	200	9,400	9,800	9,000	9,000	9,000	184,750	158,000	1,057	1,006	
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	<b>7,731</b>	<b>127,412</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>16,275</b>	<b>15,235</b>	<b>15,730</b>	<b>14,007</b>	<b>13,615</b>	<b>99,351</b>	<b>46,845</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>1,111</b>	
Hayward.....	1,259	51,800	60	40	40	40	40	525	400	400	400	400	7,900	3,000	105	75	
Keshena.....	1,730	2,766	1,237	300	300	309	160	2,766	1,610	1,610	1,610	1,280	32,411	18,045	80	200	
Lac du Flambeau.....	706	384	50	45	45	46	40	384	310	250	212	150	6,710	2,850	240	200	
La Pointe.....	1,040	6,750	100	109	115	65	100	3,200	3,490	3,270	1,600	1,600	40,490	18,950	201	225	
Oneida.....	2,491	65,312	400	400	400	400	400	9,185	9,185	10,000	10,000	10,000	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	400	400	
Red Cliff.....	505	400	33	39	32	30	30	215	240	200	185	185	11,840	4,000	12	11	
<b>Wyoming: Shoshone.....</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>211,039</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>8,060</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>51,350</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>205</b>	

<sup>1</sup> As reported.

<sup>2</sup> Not reported.

<sup>3</sup> Families.

TABLE 14.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and superintendenc- cies.	Total em- ployed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular em- ployees.		Irregular em- ployees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
Total 1915.....	25,681	\$2,304,339	2,533	\$940,013	13,968	\$414,422	6,899	\$828,218	2,281	\$121,686
1914.....	23,440	2,127,403	2,319	810,950	13,218	505,492	5,553	689,517	2,350	121,444
1913.....	22,793	2,065,124	2,271	762,264	12,290	414,706	5,585	778,117	2,647	110,037
1912.....	22,424	1,940,414	2,516	732,526	12,420	432,470	5,113	673,289	2,375	102,129
1911.....	11,781	1,861,630	1,995	687,039	6,582	582,919	3,204	591,672	(1)	(2)
1910.....	2,901	953,573	2,094	749,148	(2)	(2)	(2)	177,169	807	27,256
Arizona.....	5,651	440,705	320	145,266	3,206	95,731	1,554	151,159	571	48,549
Camp Verde.....	113	16,340	3	720	.....	.....	105	15,525	5	95
Colorado River.....	188	30,692	14	7,420	107	2,833	51	20,050	16	389
Fort Apache.....	903	27,443	33	14,168	870	13,275	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Mojave.....	303	48,008	11	5,137	163	7,489	88	32,530	41	2,852
Havasupai.....	39	2,820	1	300	12	300	26	2,220	.....	.....
Kaibab.....	85	2,770	3	220	67	1,950	15	600	.....	.....
Leupp.....	281	8,763	21	4,518	123	1,884	85	500	52	1,861
Moqui.....	60	10,259	27	8,276	33	1,983	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo.....	366	67,224	62	54,436	228	9,320	.....	.....	76	3,468
Phoenix.....	166	22,287	15	6,260	10	905	.....	.....	141	15,122
Pima.....	856	47,730	31	14,030	624	19,300	126	10,300	75	4,100
Rice Station.....	117	3,798	10	5,558	107	1,240	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt River.....	447	15,963	10	2,604	209	2,415	228	10,944	4	54
San Carlos.....	694	65,388	32	12,395	* 500	29,049	158	23,890	.....	.....
San Xavier.....	719	29,330	14	3,228	21	1,224	552	17,600	132	7,278
Truxton Cañon.....	170	32,185	5	1,440	33	1,045	120	* 17,000	12	12,700
Western Navajo.....	144	6,705	28	4,556	99	1,519	.....	.....	17	630
California.....	2,355	262,586	126	41,789	351	12,069	1,280	184,202	598	24,526
Bishop.....	26	1,829	5	1,700	21	129	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campo.....	30	3,361	3	1,361	.....	.....	27	* 2,000	.....	.....
Digger.....	26	1,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	1,493	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	185	24,140	3	1,080	.....	.....	150	20,600	32	2,460
Fort Yuma.....	475	69,181	26	2,550	2	1,333	352	58,388	56	6,880
Greenville.....	2	311	.....	.....	.....	.....	311	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley.....	83	11,139	22	7,388	41	851	20	2,900	.....	.....
Malki.....	401	53,670	10	9,940	116	4,450	245	37,810	30	1,470
Pala.....	153	13,733	15	3,896	24	1,016	99	8,056	15	765
Round Valley.....	112	16,000	7	2,079	25	421	80	13,500	.....	.....
Sherman Institute.....	480	18,980	15	6,029	.....	.....	.....	.....	465	12,951
Soboba.....	258	45,269	18	5,268	29	2,628	211	37,355	.....	.....
Tule River.....	124	3,480	2	450	52	930	70	2,100	.....	.....
Colorado.....	153	15,359	16	6,810	137	8,549	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Ute.....	101	5,779	9	4,230	92	1,549	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ute Mountain.....	52	9,580	7	2,580	45	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole.....	50	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	3,600	.....	.....
Idaho.....	329	31,442	42	14,986	240	7,796	47	8,660	.....	.....
Coeur d'Alene.....	84	13,794	10	4,184	27	950	47	8,660	.....	.....
Fort Hall.....	193	12,087	22	6,292	171	5,795	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Lapwai.....	52	5,561	10	4,510	42	1,051	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	88	6,850	3	900	.....	.....	* 85	* 5,950	.....	.....
Kansas.....	126	14,827	18	9,685	7	333	3	1,200	98	3,609
Haskell Institute.....	106	9,469	8	5,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	3,609
Kickapoo.....	14	3,258	8	3,225	6	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potawatomi.....	6	2,100	2	600	1	300	3	1,200	.....	.....
Michigan.....	28	6,856	24	6,585	4	271	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay Mills.....	3	1,050	3	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinac.....	4	271	.....	.....	4	271	(6)	(6)	.....	.....
Mount Pleasant.....	21	5,535	21	5,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Included with adults by private parties.

<sup>2</sup> No data available.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated.

<sup>4</sup> As reported.

<sup>5</sup> 1914 report.

<sup>6</sup> Not reported.

TABLE 14.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendenc- cies.	Total em- ployed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular em- ployees.		Irregular em- ployees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
Minnesota.....	2,403	\$140,697	158	\$61,564	828	\$27,728	417	\$51,405	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	150	16,815	6	2,700	50	1,850	94	12,265	.....	.....
Grand Portage.....	154	14,560	2	960	56	1,300	96	12,300	.....	.....
Leech Lake.....	310	39,822	41	15,867	157	6,235	112	17,720	.....	.....
Nett Lake.....	163	6,023	7	2,400	156	3,623	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pipestone.....	27	10,440	11	6,120	.....	.....	16	4,320	.....	.....
Red Lake.....	278	28,744	33	13,008	236	10,936	9	4,800	.....	.....
Vermillion Lake.....	11	3,010	6	2,850	5	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Earth.....	220	21,283	52	17,659	168	3,624	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	1,544	160,083	230	74,882	1,072	42,361	242	42,840	.....	.....
Blackfeet.....	168	32,913	57	19,163	80	1,810	31	11,940	.....	.....
Crow.....	473	30,888	78	17,778	395	13,110	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flathead.....	300	13,159	18	5,528	115	1,181	167	6,450	.....	.....
Fort Belknap.....	213	15,186	18	6,568	195	8,618	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Peck.....	70	37,862	26	11,162	(1)	2,250	44	24,450	.....	.....
Tongue River.....	320	30,075	33	14,683	287	15,392	(1)	(1)	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	163	30,903	33	14,108	46	695	74	15,100	10	\$1,000
Genoa.....	11	6,040	11	6,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha.....	4	1,920	4	1,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santee.....	85	10,075	5	3,280	46	695	24	5,100	10	1,000
Winnebago.....	63	12,868	13	2,868	.....	.....	50	10,000	.....	.....
Nevada.....	1,169	145,537	39	12,313	323	8,196	708	120,832	99	4,106
Carson.....	99	5,592	5	2,514	21	882	.....	.....	73	2,106
Fallon.....	186	12,400	2	900	.....	.....	184	11,500	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt.....	202	33,441	3	674	23	467	150	30,300	26	2,000
Moapa River.....	45	3,102	3	552	25	300	17	2,250	.....	.....
Nevada.....	84	4,646	10	3,264	74	1,382	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walker River.....	443	75,547	4	984	162	5,013	277	69,550	.....	.....
Western Shoshone.....	110	10,809	12	3,425	18	152	80	7,232	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	1,651	171,512	206	74,089	1,003	27,371	224	58,493	218	11,559
Albuquerque.....	114	9,669	15	6,061	29	1,579	.....	.....	70	2,029
Jicarilla.....	346	20,632	48	10,578	234	5,570	52	4,205	12	279
Mescalero.....	230	8,233	19	4,714	12	3,519	(2)	(2)	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito.....	23	5,948	11	4,648	17	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools.....	281	71,805	42	13,294	74	1,933	146	52,088	19	4,590
San Juan.....	374	33,762	44	22,364	300	9,309	(2)	(2)	30	2,089
Santa Fe.....	109	10,529	17	7,770	5	187	.....	.....	87	2,572
Zuni.....	168	10,934	10	4,660	132	4,074	26	2,200	.....	.....
New York: New York Agency.....	3	138	.....	.....	3	138	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	117	9,766	11	4,980	51	1,236	45	3,450	10	100
North Dakota.....	2,668	99,779	170	67,324	2,490	32,455	8	.....	.....	.....
Bismarck.....	13	3,655	11	3,296	2	359	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Berthold.....	423	13,148	24	9,168	391	3,980	8	(2)	.....	.....
Fort Totten.....	71	11,607	24	10,637	47	970	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standing Rock.....	2,146	65,909	96	35,763	2,050	27,146	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turtle Mountain.....	10	2,880	10	2,880	.....	.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wahpeton.....	5	2,580	5	2,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	632	153,538	304	144,578	283	6,614	25	1,596	20	750
Cantonment.....	87	7,421	15	6,583	49	502	23	336	.....	.....
Chiyenne and Arapaho.....	48	13,237	23	12,750	25	487	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chillico.....	39	10,246	19	9,496	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	750
Five Civilized Tribes.....	61	49,181	61	49,181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa.....	143	24,246	85	23,427	58	819	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osage.....	19	2,115	15	1,760	4	355	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otoe.....	1	420	1	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pawnee.....	13	6,330	9	4,340	2	730	2	1,260	.....	.....
Ponca.....	2	1,200	2	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Unknown.

TABLE 14.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendenc- cies.	Total em- ployed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular em- ployees.		Irregular em- ployees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
<b>Oklahoma—Continued.</b>										
Red Moon.....	35	\$930	3	\$500	32	\$430				
Sac and Fox.....	30	6,350	25	6,101	5	249				
Seger.....	74	5,356	10	4,440	64	916				
Seneca.....	10	5,900	10	5,900						
Shawnee.....	24	11,000	13	9,960	11	1,100				
Five Civilized Tribes— schools.....	46	9,546	13	8,520	33	1,026				
<b>Oregon.....</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>37,639</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>28,602</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>9,037</b>				
Klamath.....	162	9,661	18	7,546	144	2,115				
Salem.....	39	8,911	27	8,798	12	113				
Siletz.....	9	3,180	9	3,180						
Umatilla.....	13	3,822	9	3,784	4	38				
Warm Springs.....	122	12,065	15	5,294	107	6,771				
<b>Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>28,699</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6,613</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1,478</b>			<b>517</b>	<b>\$20,608</b>
<b>South Dakota.....</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>221,120</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>120,694</b>	<b>1,612</b>	<b>49,077</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>\$50,060</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,289</b>
Canton Asylum.....	1	478	1	478						
Cheyenne River.....	305	33,729	52	19,522	253	14,207				
Crow Creek.....	184	9,833	41	8,656	143	1,177				
Flandreau.....	77	10,451	17	7,736	37	1,516			23	1,199
Lower Brule.....	81	10,276	11	6,520	70	3,756				
Pierre.....	23	2,088	4	1,608	18	390				
Pine Ridge.....	932	90,226	171	35,867	391	11,199	370	43,160	1	90
Rapid City.....	31	5,332	23	5,262	8	70				
Rosebud.....	779	40,947	78	19,047	635	15,000	66	6,900		
Sisseton.....	65	10,497	35	8,997	30	1,500				
Springfield.....	4	1,740	4	1,740						
Yankton.....	39	5,523	12	5,261	27	262				
<b>Utah.....</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>12,867</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>10,415</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>120</b>
Shivwits.....	58	1,389	2	324	30	425	19	520	7	120
Uintah and Ouray.....	114	11,478	33	10,091	81	1,387				
<b>Washington.....</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>87,251</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>32,730</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>26,213</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>28,228</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>80</b>
Colville.....	329	18,966	18	5,628	311	13,338				
Cushman.....	180	16,875	9	4,100	25	1,175	146	11,600		
Neah Bay.....	92	6,339	6	858	25	330	60	5,071	1	80
Spokane.....	429	12,643	8	1,803	315	3,480	106	7,360		
Taholah.....	52	4,663	8	1,769	6	117	38	2,777		
Tulalip.....	80	12,661	22	8,804	54	2,437	4	1,420		
Yakima.....	79	15,104	18	9,768	61	5,336				
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	<b>1,956</b>	<b>153,963</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>50,615</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>8,898</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>89,300</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>5,150</b>
Carter.....	5	1,420	1	720			4	700		
Hayward.....	683	41,477	18	9,870	15	1,107	543	25,350	107	5,150
Keshena.....	428	21,994	55	16,124	368	5,570	5	1,900		
Lac du Flambeau.....	32	5,519	8	4,920	24	599				
La Pointe.....	578	38,017	7	2,285	10	932	561	34,800		
Oneida.....	45	6,869	16	6,281	29	588				
Red Cliff.....	164	31,392	6	3,140	11	102	147	28,150		
Tomah.....	12	3,355	12	3,355						
Wittenberg.....	9	3,920	9	3,920						
<b>Wyoming: Shoshone.....</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>68,622</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10,485</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>46,364</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>11,623</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,150</b>

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

TABLE 15.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and superintendencies.	Popu-lation.	Births and deaths.				Disease.				Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.	
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians exam-ined for disease.	Found with—		Estimated having—		Families living in—		
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tuber-cu-losis.		Tuber-culosis.	Tra-choma.	Tuber-culosis.	Tra-choma.	Perman-ent houses.		Tents, tepees, etc.
Grand total.....	205,450	6,542	5,632	1,897	1,986	66,729	7,195	14,433	22,834	34,947	45,005	9,213	25,735
Arizona.....	42,336	2,173	2,044	874	1,047	12,183	1,208	4,091	5,282	6,765	6,911	3,529	673
Camp Verde.....	421	8	9	2	2	200	7	65	7	84	.....	110	.....
Colorado River.....	477	14	22	2	16	680	48	80	168	80	<sup>1</sup> 21	47	35
Fort Apache.....	2,388	29	221	137	134	970	349	41	1,465	<sup>1</sup> 210	6	577	5
Fort Mojave.....	763	10	33	4	16	655	37	36	37	46	30	256	20
Havasupai.....	170	5	15	7	6	135	15	8	42	8	16	21	16
Kaibab.....	98	2	1	1	1	68	.....	56	.....	64	8	23	5
Leupp.....	1,700	110	34	11	1	600	1	64	143	<sup>1</sup> 325	20	270	.....
Moqui.....	4,193	196	59	33	14	990	23	580	79	650	<sup>2</sup> 860	.....	40
Navajo.....	10,000	1,100	1,100	500	600	1,500	134	480	1,125	1,500	<sup>3</sup> <sup>4</sup> 3,500	.....	<sup>4</sup> 400
Pima.....	6,296	310	197	57	120	3,055	280	<sup>4</sup> 2,105	406	<sup>4</sup> 2,266	1,270	139	35
Salt River.....	1,208	48	45	13	15	569	26	48	<sup>4</sup> 318	172	72	241	15
San Carlos.....	<sup>5</sup> 2,608	40	83	32	22	1,265	48	75	225	400	88	562	79
San Xavier.....	4,990	195	124	48	52	495	39	264	<sup>1</sup> 620	<sup>1</sup> 480	945	<sup>(1)</sup> 12	12
Truxton Canon.....	474	6	16	2	8	380	121	140	152	160	15	143	4
Western Navajo.....	6,550	100	85	25	40	621	80	49	495	320	60	1,140	7
California.....	9,562	141	164	27	58	3,097	213	327	498	1,194	1,691	622	936
Bishop.....	1,345	13	18	4	8	160	32	10	68	<sup>1</sup> 10	135	135	120
Campo.....	228	4	4	.....	.....	141	3	19	3	19	18	47	4
Digger.....	53	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	15
Fort Bidwell.....	715	7	25	.....	10	143	5	79	14	450	62	110	34
Fort Yuma.....	788	14	14	4	2	700	14	14	33	17	10	198	10
Greenville.....	<sup>5</sup> 1,000	<sup>5</sup> 7	<sup>5</sup> 7	.....	.....	67	1	1	20	.....	165	60	50
Hocopa Valley.....	1,245	18	23	2	9	96	74	25	109	<sup>4</sup> 100	332	10	305
Malki.....	612	11	18	5	5	612	15	76	30	80	106	58	54
Palat.....	936	13	21	1	11	424	13	27	13	27	188	4	122
Round Valley.....	1,550	13	8	4	1	145	37	38	156	300	382	.....	97
Soboba.....	938	20	18	4	8	604	16	38	26	39	.....	.....	91
Tule River.....	152	7	6	3	3	5	3	.....	26	152	58	.....	34

<sup>1</sup> Overestimated last year.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 820 hogans.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 3,000 hogans.

<sup>4</sup> Underestimated last year.

<sup>5</sup> 1914 report.



TABLE 15.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Popu- lation.	Births and deaths.				Disease.					Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians exam- ined for disease.	Found with—		Estimated having—		Families living in—		
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tubercu- losis.		Tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.	Tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.	Perma- nent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
Colorado.....	890	28	18	7	5	766	12	570	30	670	44	265	44
Southern Ute.....	366	12	10	7	4	366	9	290	22	290	1 44	99	44
Ute Mountain.....	524	16	8	.....	1	400	3	280	8	380	.....	166	.....
Florida: Seminole.....	578	20	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....
Idaho.....	4,200	120	138	36	44	2,243	127	79	265	416	707	305	655
Coeur d'Alene.....	834	28	37	14	10	425	59	15	77	15	247	.....	255
Fort Hall.....	1,794	37	54	12	19	688	30	39	116	360	130	305	70
Fort Lapwai.....	1,572	55	47	10	15	1,130	38	25	1 72	41	330	.....	330
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	364	16	18	10	3	100	19	50	34	90	1 17	68	1 17
Kansas.....	1,375	45	35	10	2	143	.....	62	37	224	343	.....	359
Kickapoo.....	616	27	11	5	2	143	.....	62	5	224	147	.....	163
Potawatomi.....	759	18	24	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 32	.....	196	.....	196
Michigan.....	1,347	2	4	.....	3	670	6	7	6	8	468	.....	381
Bay Mills.....	250	2	4	.....	1	70	3	.....	3	1	48	.....	48
Mackinac.....	1,097	.....	.....	.....	2	600	3	7	3	7	420	.....	333
Minnesota.....	11,561	469	283	86	72	4,507	541	780	1,300	2,296	2,306	33	2,092
Fond du Lac.....	1,020	34	12	6	1	297	15	2	15	5	206	.....	206
Grand Portage.....	318	13	4	1	2	175	4	.....	4	.....	149	.....	150
Leech Lake.....	1,754	78	73	27	22	648	59	118	1 103	1 160	572	6	372
Nett Lake.....	625	18	22	4	.....	141	5	.....	.....	.....	110	22	100
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	3 141	5	5	1	.....	78	36	31	36	31	24	.....	24
Red Lake.....	1,486	60	53	22	19	963	73	300	217	400	340	.....	340
White Earth.....	6,217	261	114	25	27	2,205	349	329	925	1,700	1,005	5	1,000
Montana.....	11,329	419	290	72	91	6,625	608	1,389	1,248	3,046	2,741	376	1,294
Blackfeet.....	2,724	123	40	8	5	3,239	104	242	1 155	783	557	4 171	378
Crow.....	1,699	56	53	10	11	694	58	103	125	143	441	.....	213
Flathead.....	2,302	51	45	13	17	209	25	37	103	120	591	4 105	303
Fort Belknap.....	1,205	36	33	10	15	500	40	250	250	4 700	266	4	1 100
Fort Peck.....	1,943	97	56	25	12	1,348	185	257	270	500	436	75	240
Tongue River.....	1,456	56	63	6	31	635	196	500	345	800	450	21	60
Nebraska.....	3,917	143	158	71	24	975	112	122	351	783	1,006	1	942
Omaha.....	1,313	75	94	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	316	.....	316
Santee.....	1,508	43	26	9	9	425	53	35	141	228	434	1	370
Winnebago.....	1,096	25	38	8	15	550	59	87	4 210	4 555	2 256	(2)	2 256
Nevada.....	7,819	212	202	33	24	1,468	106	391	384	860	838	1,004	453
Fallon.....	437	13	10	.....	4	170	12	81	43	220	73	45	45
Fort McDermitt.....	344	5	8	3	4	168	60	122	117	260	31	89	10
Moapa River.....	123	7	7	5	1	40	6	48	12	20	3	37	3
Nevada.....	606	13	8	1	3	410	8	55	19	70	126	.....	100
Walker River.....	707	10	17	3	4	180	12	36	108	40	48	5 213	48
Western Shoshone.....	602	14	22	6	8	500	8	49	85	250	57	120	27
Reno, special agent.....	5,000	150	130	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500	.....	220
New Mexico.....	22,007	290	287	64	37	4,283	308	746	1,791	3,527	5,999	577	1,793
Jicarilla.....	642	19	8	4	15	370	43	8	70	25	140	17	55
Mescalero.....	626	17	20	5	5	194	30	15	40	30	35	110	55
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,035	17	35	517	1 122	60	450	.....
Pueblo day schools.....	8,421	200	217	40	14	2,013	163	539	361	920	2,189	.....	83
San Juan.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	445	52	126	800	2,400	1,600	.....	.....
Zuni.....	1,603	54	42	15	3	226	3	23	3	30	400	.....	25
New York: New York.....	5,825	93	76	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,575	.....	1,575
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,211	38	29	7	13	450	21	30	43	140	1 448	.....	1 460
North Dakota.....	8,710	222	151	46	59	6,206	965	963	1,026	1,520	1,673	394	1,406
Fort Berthold.....	1,154	51	45	13	14	225	23	48	23	180	261	.....	187
Fort Totten.....	999	35	25	9	6	1,036	68	100	130	400	273	.....	250
Standing Rock.....	3,434	30	35	9	26	3,185	797	593	796	680	420	394	350
Turtle Mountain.....	3,123	106	46	15	13	1,760	77	222	77	260	719	.....	719
Oklahoma.....	16,444	609	434	179	83	3,903	254	905	1,060	4,924	3,979	707	2,526
Cantonment.....	782	24	27	9	10	455	2 66	54	3 365	110	65	6 135	70
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,253	44	47	18	11	800	54	150	133	400	214	88	221

<sup>1</sup> Overestimated last year.  
<sup>2</sup> 1914 report.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include pupils at Pipestone.  
<sup>4</sup> Underestimated last year.

<sup>5</sup> Underestimated.

TABLE 15.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Popu- lation.	Births and deaths.				Disease.					Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians exam- ined for disease.	Found with—		Estimated having—		Families living in—		
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tubercu- losis.		Tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.	Tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.	Perma- nent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
Oklahoma—Continued.													
Kiowa.....	4,410	222	163	91	33	1,700	36	320	116	3,000	1,214	304	(1)
Osage.....	2,195	32	25	.....	.....	125	9	18	99	345	854	.....	854
Otoe.....	476	39	11	3	.....	74	10	62	48	220	138	.....	150
Pawnee.....	679	30	31	14	3	174	22	33	48	34	178	.....	178
Ponca.....	1,010	55	33	17	6	135	7	51	2 54	85	292	.....	255
Red Moon.....	155	7	5	2	2	50	23	24	5	45	43	.....	54
Sac and Fox.....	687	22	12	6	.....	115	5	29	5	275	134	.....	132
Seeger.....	593	30	18	5	5	268	15	125	2 100	300	84	.....	171
Seneca.....	1,605	3 10	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 139
Shawnee.....	2,599	85	52	14	12	(1) 7	(1) 7	(1) 39	(1) 58	(1) 110	3 358	(1) 73	3 139
Oregon.....	11,481	102	71	18	28	1,774	281	487	2,507	2,595	2,965	153	2,767
Klamath.....	1,145	37	15	6	5	631	55	128	55	128	483	.....	360
Roseburg.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	2,000	1,900	100	1,900
Siletz.....	425	13	14	1	4	338	13	2	4 65	17	70	.....	70
Umatilla.....	1,152	25	21	2	9	455	74	225	206	5 225	275	34	200
Warm Springs.....	759	27	21	9	10	350	139	132	181	225	237	19	237
South Dakota.....	21,082	801	688	224	219	9,046	1,471	1,278	3,804	2,860	6,587	146	3,185
Cheyenne River.....	2,708	99	91	23	44	1,957	367	160	680	550	680	.....	680
Crow Creek.....	955	36	40	16	20	725	83	290	105	400	314	20	200
Flandreau.....	282	5	3	.....	.....	50	1	2	12	2	154	1	125
Lower Brule.....	481	15	4	1	.....	90	25	50	5 108	5 350	124	.....	124
Pine Ridge.....	7,240	264	209	71	59	3,900	486	229	5 1,710	5 300	2,645	9	763
Rosebud.....	5,519	307	260	104	65	1,574	383	99	482	4 300	1,290	25	550
Sisseton.....	2,053	31	43	.....	.....	350	36	150	401	500	5 850	1	243
Yankton.....	1,844	44	38	9	10	400	90	300	306	460	530	90	500
Utah.....	1,794	50	65	20	16	740	81	262	114	353	149	148	124
Shivwits.....	133	5	5	3	.....	100	2	78	2	133	36	14	17
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,161	34	49	15	16	640	79	184	5 112	220	113	134	92
Salt Lake, special agent.....	500	11	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Washington.....	9,630	259	207	32	121	3,297	256	421	1,673	993	2,509	183	2,103
Colville.....	2,468	120	74	4	76	1,371	130	125	210	4 300	586	8	425
Cushman 6.....	630	25	18	4	5	2	2	.....	57	10	144	.....	144
Neah Bay.....	702	20	15	2	8	354	13	.....	32	.....	211	.....	150
Spokane.....	611	11	16	3	4	200	.....	31	48	40	217	.....	217
Taholah.....	800	4	8	1	4	234	5	16	8	16	245	1	72
Tulalip.....	1,273	51	44	8	20	436	27	39	140	127	303	27	292
Yakima.....	3,146	28	32	10	4	700	79	110	1,228	500	803	147	803
Wisconsin.....	9,283	224	187	38	37	3,159	464	195	870	405	1,944	46	1,919
Carter.....	309	4	8	1	4	157	19	1	43	12	18	42	18
Hayward.....	1,259	20	13	2	3	646	55	50	200	62	300	4	294
Keshena.....	1,730	52	43	13	10	851	69	43	110	65	350	.....	268
Lac du Flambeau.....	706	13	14	2	7	230	42	70	42	200	195	.....	195
La Pointe.....	1,040	38	29	14	7	898	130	16	175	16	437	.....	7 500
Oneida.....	2,491	78	38	.....	.....	30	13	15	225	50	470	.....	470
Red Cliff.....	505	6	8	.....	.....	347	75	.....	75	.....	4 174	.....	4 174
Tomah.....	1,243	13	34	6	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,705	66	74	24	.....	1,094	142	1,278	5 511	5 1,278	105	572	31

1 Unknown. 4 Overestimated last year. 7 As reported.  
 2 Underestimated. 5 Underestimated last year.  
 3 Records incomplete. 6 Does not include Taholah superintendency.

SUMMARY.

Birth rate per 1,000 Indian population.....	35.25
Death rate per 1,000 Indian population.....	30.50
Percentage of all deaths due to tuberculosis.....	35.08

TABLE 16.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1914.	During fiscal year 1915.				Remaining in hospital June 30, 1915.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
Total 1915.....		74		2,045	402	11,799	12,201	11,643	91	467
1914.....		151		1,432	487	11,103	11,590	11,086	80	424
1913.....		48		1,358	296	9,475	9,771	9,231	62	487
1912.....		53		1,256	258	9,257	9,515	9,141	68	306
1911.....		50		1,268	330	8,078	8,408	7,940	65	403
1900.....		5				4,176				
1888.....		4				2,198				
Arizona.....		14		377	54	1,691	1,745	1,629	24	92
Fort Apache.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	40		52	52	48	4	
Fort Mojave.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	10		94	96	95		1
Leupp.....	Agency.....	1	Stone.....	8	2	206	208	208		
Moqui.....	do.....	1	do.....	35						
Navajo.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	40		370	370	335	5	30
Do.....	Sanatorium.....	1	do.....	30						
Phoenix.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	55	4	495	499	497	2	
Do.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Frame.....	100	46	70	116	55	9	52
Pima.....	School.....	1	do.....	8		101	101	93	1	7
Do.....	Sanatorium.....	1	do.....	15						
Rice Station.....	School.....	1	Stone.....	15		168	168	168		
San Carlos.....	Agency.....	1	Camp.....	4		4	4	1	1	2
Truxton Canon.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	4		58	58	58		
Western Navajo.....	do.....	1	Stone.....	8		73	73	71	2	
California.....		5		152	19	575	594	575	5	14
Fort Bidwell.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	9		51	51	50	1	
Fort Yuma.....	do.....	1	do.....	25	5	197	202	202		
Greenville.....	do.....	1	do.....	12	1	61	62	59	1	2
Hoopa Valley.....	do.....	1	do.....	6	1	14	15	13	1	1
Sherman Institute.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	100	12	252	264	251	2	11
Idaho.....		2		112	145	156	301	131	4	166
Fort Hall.....	School and agency.....	1	Stone.....	12		64	64	63	1	
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Frame.....	100	145	92	237	68	3	166
Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	70	47	55	102	59	4	39
Kansas: Haskell Institute.....	School.....	1	do.....	70	2	635	637	637		2
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.....	do.....	1	do.....	24		201	201	199	1	1
Minnesota.....		5		116	11	447	458	440	9	9
Fond du Lac.....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	30						
Leech Lake.....	do.....	1	do.....	10						
Pipestone.....	School.....	1	Stone.....	16		143	143	142	1	
Red Lake.....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	30						
Vermillion Lake.....	School.....	(6)	do.....	6						
White Earth.....	Agency.....	1	do.....	24	11	304	315	298	8	9
Montana.....		3		73	2	230	232	224	6	2
Blackfeet.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Frame.....	20						
Crow.....	Agency.....	1	do.....	27	2	110	112	105	5	2
Flathead.....	do.....	(8)	do.....	12						
Fort Peck.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	14		120	120	119	1	
Nebraska.....		2		65	2	506	508	506	1	1
Genoa.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	40	2	506	508	506	1	1
Winnebago.....	Agency.....	1	do.....	25						
Nevada.....		3		42	1	134	135	128	2	5
Carson.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	14	1	128	129	122	2	5
Do.....	Sanatorium.....	1	do.....	20						
Fort McDermitt.....	School.....	1	Stone.....	8		6	6	6		
New Mexico.....		8		208	14	863	877	852	7	18
Albuquerque.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	44	2	488	490	488		2
Hearilla.....	do.....	1	do.....	8		20	20			
Mescalero.....	Sanatorium.....	1	do.....	20						
Pueblo Bonito.....	Agency.....	(9)	do.....	4		39	39	34	4	1
Pueblo day schools.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Adobe.....	34	10	14	24	12	1	11
San Juan.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	8	2	158	160	156		4
Do.....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	20						
Santa Fe.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	50		139	139	137	2	
Zuni.....	Agency.....	1	Stone.....	20		5	5	5		
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	12						

1 Does not include rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.  
 2 Including rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.  
 3 Cases treated during year by physicians not all in hospitals.  
 4 Not completed June 30, 1915.  
 5 1914 report.

6 A large room is used when needed.  
 7 In process of enlargement June 30, 1915.  
 8 Not in operation fiscal year 1915.  
 9 Temporary quarters.

TABLE 16.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1914.	During fiscal year 1915.				Remaining in hospital June 30, 1915.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
North Dakota.....		4		94		1,604	1,604	1,599	2	3
Fort Totten.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	20		<sup>1</sup> 1,398	1,398	1,398		
Standing Rock.....	.....do.....	1	.....do.....	25		141	141	139	2	
Turtle Mountain <sup>2</sup> .....	Sanatorium.....	1	.....do.....	20						
Wahpeton.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	24		65	65	62		3
Oklahoma.....		5		190	13	1,076	1,089	1,081	4	4
Cheyenne and Arapaho <sup>3</sup> .....	School.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	Frame.....	35		150	150	150		
Chilocco.....	.....do.....	1	Stone.....	35	13	311	324	320		4
Five Civilized Tribes <sup>2</sup> .....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	60						
Kiowa <sup>2</sup> .....	.....do.....	1	Brick.....	35						
Osage.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	10		50	50	50		
Pawnee.....	.....do.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	.....do.....	10		78	78	76	2	
Seger.....	.....do.....	1	Brick.....	5		<sup>5</sup> 487	487	485	2	
Oregon: Salem.....	.....do.....	1	.....do.....	36	15	202	217	189	4	24
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	.....do.....	1	.....do.....	59	6	1,202	1,208	1,203		5
South Dakota.....		8		194	54	874	928	860	8	60
Canton Asylum <sup>6</sup> .....	Agency.....	1	Brick.....	48	50	4	54		6	48
Cheyenne River.....	.....do.....	2	Brick and frame.....	46	4	103	107	107		
Flandreau.....	School.....	( <sup>7</sup> )	Frame.....	24		280	280	280		
Lower Brule.....	Agency.....		.....do.....	4						
Pierre.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	10		94	94	93	1	
Pine Ridge.....	.....do.....	1	.....do.....	20		84	84	84		
Rapid City.....	.....do.....	1	.....do.....	12		263	263	262	1	
Rosebud.....	Agency.....	1	.....do.....	30		46	46	34		12
Utah: Uintah and Ouray <sup>2</sup> .....	.....do.....	1	Frame.....							
Washington.....		4		79	8	494	502	499	2	1
Cushman.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	40	8	359	367	364	2	1
Spokane <sup>2</sup> .....	Sanatorium.....	1	.....do.....	15						
Tulalip.....	School.....	1	.....do.....	12		84	84	84		
Yakima.....	.....do.....	1	.....do.....	12		51	51	51		
Wisconsin.....		3		57	9	854	863	834	8	21
Hayward.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	10	1	519	520	517	1	2
Keshena.....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	30	8	79	87	61	7	19
Lac du Flambeau.....	School.....	( <sup>7</sup> )	.....do.....	9						
Oneida.....	.....do.....	1	.....do.....	8		256	256	256		
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	Agency.....	( <sup>7</sup> )	Adobe.....	15						

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1,270 dispensary patients.  
<sup>2</sup> Not completed June 30, 1915.

<sup>3</sup> 1914 report.  
<sup>4</sup> Treated in dormitories.

<sup>5</sup> Includes 466 dispensary patients.  
<sup>6</sup> Asylum for insane Indians.

<sup>7</sup> Not used.

TABLE 17.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.							Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.
Total 1915.....	51,761	18,231	\$297,668	1,325	\$30,196	6,650	10,256	\$267,472	8,512	\$201,917	4,625	\$64,024	2,677	1,210	\$137,893
1914.....	52,110	14,987	471,394	805	9,475	4,371	9,811	461,919	9,045	104,808	5,331	72,190	1,634	2,080	32,618
1913.....	51,516	17,166	344,024	1,138	13,172	5,338	10,690	330,852	7,963	93,434	4,408	61,048	2,045	1,450	32,386
1912.....		16,679	400,732	1,415	37,262	5,175	10,089	363,470	5,475	61,695	3,501	45,743	635	1,339	15,953
1911.....		15,987	395,165						5,759	195,488					
1900 <sup>1</sup> .....		57,570	1,231,000												
1840 <sup>1</sup> .....			11,800												
1830 <sup>1</sup> .....			11,528												
Arizona.....	19,280	1,465	37,389	549	18,945	17	899	18,444	3,556	41,236	3,166	40,786		390	450
Camp Verde.....	250	35	112				35	112							
Colorado River.....	228	52	1,567			6	46	1,567	83	10,690	83	10,690			
Fort Apache.....	550	700	3,940	450	1,760		250	2,180	1,525	4,230	1,325	4,024	200	205	
Fort Mojave.....	481	51	174				51	174	2	22	2	22			
Havasupai.....	103	24	46				24	46							
Kaibab.....	50	5	94				5	94							
Leupp.....	700								129	2,387	129	2,387			
Moqui.....	2,001								284	3,122	284	3,122			
Navajo.....	6,150	30	72				30	72	370	6,362	370	6,362			
Pima.....	3,150	189	1,230	62	124		127	1,106	170	4,248	150	4,241	20	7	
Salt River.....	492	46	323			11	35	323	97	2,326	97	2,326			

<sup>1</sup> Only items reported.



TABLE 17.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.						Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.								
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.				
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.	
Arizona—Continued.																
San Carlos.....	1,275	251	\$29,508	37	\$17,061			214	\$12,447	770	\$4,324	600	\$4,087		170	\$238
San Xavier.....	1,200									69	2,365	69	2,365			
Truxton Canon.....	150	82	323					82	323	2	68	2	68			
Western Navajo.....	2,500									55	1,092	55	1,092			
California.....	3,896	330	4,054	5	47	63	262	4,007		256	3,672	182	3,385	3	125	287
Bishop.....	886	18	422					18	422							
Campo.....	90	22	164	5	47			17	117	39	88	27	45		12	43
Digger.....	42	13	360			6	7	360		5	17			1	4	17
Fort Bidwell.....	450	59	216			3	56	216								
Fort Yuma.....	233	39	618				39	618	107	2,560	107	2,560				
Hoopa Valley.....	700	50	350			50		350								
Malki.....	430	19	420			4	15	420	42	580	36	538		6		42
Pala.....	535	20	244				20	244	8	92	6	63	2			29
Round Valley.....	(1)	53	368				53	368	49	156				49		156
Soboba.....	530	37	892				37	892	6	179	6	179				
Colorado.....	50	360	10,447				360	10,447								
Southern Ute.....	25	130	5,316				130	5,316								
Ute Mountain.....	25	230	5,131				230	5,131								
Florida: Seminole.....	213		75			(2)		75								
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	750	476	15,114	250	5,500		226	9,614								
Minnesota.....	3,860	1,191	9,233	34	986	58	1,099	8,247	566	4,572	93	2,437	170	303	2,135	
Fond du Lac.....	100	34	642	3	162	20	11	480	7	180	3	154	4			26
Grand Portage.....	160	27	458	8	74	19		384								
Leech Lake.....	600	204	1,043	8	467	12	184	576	241	935	20	830	46	175	105	
Nett Lake.....	285	34	1,287			7		1,287								
Pipstone (Birch Cooley).....	75	4	90				4	90	6	45				6	45	
Red Lake.....	640	122	324				122	324						122	1,959	
White Earth.....	2,000	766	5,389	15	283		751	5,106	312	3,412	70	1,453	120	122		
Montana.....	1,597	3,688	60,187	264	2,001	2,176	1,248	58,186	346	3,710	161	715	159	26	2,995	
Blackfeet.....	463	2,032	22,137	225	1,589	1,754	53	20,548	118	734	108	153	9	1	581	
Crow.....	403	80	829	30	327		50	502								
Flathead.....	281	105	1,105				105	1,105	39	408	39	408				
Fort Belknap.....	400	150	5,170				150	5,170	14	154	14	154				
Tongue River.....	50	1,321	30,946	9	85	422	890	30,861	175	2,414			150	25	2,414	
Nebraska: Santee.....	670	71	3,035				71	3,035	11	33	11	33				
Nevada.....	2,108	255	3,461			2	253	3,461	204	2,496	294	2,480		10	16	
Fort McDermitt.....	164	37	51				37	51	29	239	29	239				
Moapa River.....	60	10	155				10	155								
Nevada.....	300	33	408			2	31	408	58	296	58	296				
Walker River.....	185	60	729				60	729	4	80	4	80				
Western Shoshone.....	269	65	1,407				65	1,407	113	1,881	103	1,865		10	16	
Reno, special agent.....	21,130	50	711				50	711								
New Mexico.....	6,301	198	23,590	17	907	153	28	22,683	741	15,431	591	13,806	36	114	1,625	
Jicarilla.....	75	177	10,556	17	907	153	7	9,649	152	2,045	102	1,743	36	14	302	
Mescalero.....	85	21	13,034				21	13,034	100	1,323				100	1,323	
Pueblo Bonito.....	50								200	4,982	200	4,982				
Pueblo day schools.....	4,591								74	1,833	74	1,833				
San Juan.....	1,500								215	5,248	215	5,248				
North Dakota.....	2,887	1,131	25,005				1,131	25,005	565	1,910	10	75	395	160	1,835	
Fort Berthold.....	387	135	3,089				135	3,089	405	1,610	10	75	395		1,535	
Fort Totten.....	200	15	100				15	100								
Standing Rock.....	1,200	821	19,331				821	19,331								
Turtle Mountain.....	1,100	160	2,485				160	2,485	160	300				160	300	
Oregon.....	2,228	103	1,348				103	1,348	65	575	53			12	575	
Klamath.....	500								3	64				3	64	
Roseburg.....	1,200	18	398				18	398	1	20				1	20	
Siletz.....	225	46	528				46	528								
Warm Springs.....	200	39	422				39	422	61	491	53	(3)		8	491	
South Dakota.....	3,307	7,602	76,355	60	555	3,493	4,049	75,800	1,482	114,211	25	44	1,454	3	114,167	
Cheyenne River.....	800	722	15,677	19	392	128	575	15,285	150	539			150		539	
Crow Creek.....	150	165	5,384	12	111		153	5,273	25	44	25	44				
Flandreau.....	150	32	830				32	830	3	12				3	12	
Lower Brule.....	100	37	2,863				37	2,863								

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.

<sup>2</sup> As reported.

<sup>3</sup> Not reported.

TABLE 17.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.							Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.
South Dakota—Con.															
Pine Ridge.....	1,372	2,656	\$8,083	29	\$52	1,590	1,037	\$8,031	1,304	\$113,616			1,304		\$113,616
Rosebud <sup>1</sup> .....	650	3,960	43,003			1,775	2,185	43,003							
Yankton.....	185	30	515				30	515							
Utah.....	125	437	9,119	34	315	403		8,804	184	10,585	4	\$23	180		10,562
Shivwits.....	60	34	315	34	315										
Uintah and Ouray	65	403	8,804			403		8,804	184	10,585	4	23	180		10,581
Washington.....	2,719	197	2,383	105	720	4	88	1,663	88	794			71	17	794
Colville.....	812	116	417	105	205		11	212	67	428			67		428
Cushman.....	225	8	145				8	145	4	32				4	32
Neah Bay.....	342	12	232				12	232							
Spokane.....	300	18	4				18	4	7	295			4	3	295
Taholah.....	540	18	533			4	14	533							
Yakima.....	500	25	1,052	( <sup>2</sup> )	515		25	537	10	39				10	39
Wisconsin.....	1,520	255	7,840	7	220		248	7,620	28	1,707			5	23	1,707
Carter.....	230								20	1,600			5	15	1,600
Hayward.....	350	62	826				62	826							
Keshena.....	500	133	6,168	7	220		126	5,948	8	107				8	107
Lac du Flambeau.	200	25	244				25	244							
La Pointe.....	100	27	185				27	185							
Red Cliff.....	140	8	417				8	417							
Wyoming: Shoshone..	250	472	9,033			281	191	9,033	266	985	35	240	204	27	745

<sup>1</sup> As reported.<sup>2</sup> Not reported.

TABLE 18.—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, 1915.

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for 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.		
Grand total.....	84,929	6,596	78,333	10,791	9,899	7,270	27,960	4,557	492	26,438	59,447	15,359	18,596	8,239	5,572	615	26,438	59,460
Arizona.....	10,860	1,192	9,668	1,219	1,930	1,405	4,554	627	222	3	5,406	4,262	2,078	1,447	585	240	3	4,353
Camp Verde.....	111	7	104	24	.....	80	104	.....	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	60
Colorado River.....	147	18	129	29	89	.....	118	.....	.....	.....	118	11	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Fort Apache.....	755	220	535	8	220	86	314	.....	32	.....	346	189	200	132	.....	40	.....	372
Fort Mojave.....	220	6	214	2	214	.....	214	.....	.....	.....	214	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Havasupai.....	40	8	32	1	.....	29	30	.....	.....	.....	30	2	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Kaibab.....	21	2	19	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	16	3	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Leupp.....	36	6	325	15	84	.....	99	24	.....	.....	123	202	63	.....	20	.....	.....	83
Moqui.....	1,250	90	1,160	75	146	399	620	.....	.....	.....	620	540	125	466	.....	.....	.....	591
Navajo.....	2,500	(4)	2,500	102	645	32	779	222	31	.....	1,032	1,468	616	25	190	35	.....	866
Pima.....	1,800	218	1,582	352	235	267	854	260	60	.....	1,174	408	218	224	235	60	.....	737
Salt River.....	372	31	341	142	.....	157	299	.....	.....	.....	302	39	158	.....	.....	3	.....	161
San Carlos.....	800	34	766	21	251	125	397	.....	27	.....	424	342	216	100	25	.....	.....	341
San Xavier.....	1,180	162	1,018	191	.....	164	355	121	72	.....	548	470	190	140	80	.....	.....	410
Truxton Canon.....	120	10	110	11	97	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	108	2	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Western Navajo.....	1,200	380	820	21	163	50	234	.....	.....	.....	234	586	220	35	.....	.....	.....	140
Scattered.....	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255
California.....	2,667	236	2,431	705	333	503	1,541	9	.....	316	1,866	561	345	621	100	.....	316	1,382
Bishop.....	269	2	267	45	.....	138	183	.....	.....	59	242	25	140	.....	.....	59	.....	199
Campo.....	63	20	43	.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	23	20	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Digger.....	14	.....	14	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	12	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Fort Bidwell.....	189	27	162	80	64	.....	144	.....	.....	.....	144	18	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Fort Yuma.....	218	4	214	22	180	.....	202	.....	.....	.....	202	12	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	180
Greenville.....	160	39	121	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	(4)	22	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	(4)	180
Hoopa Valley.....	340	16	324	32	153	.....	185	.....	.....	(5) 60	245	79	165	.....	.....	.....	(4) 60	225

<sup>1</sup> Includes those in public schools, but not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 14 pupils at Chilocco, Phoenix, and Sherman Institute.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated.

<sup>4</sup> Unknown.

<sup>5</sup> Does not include 100 from other reservations.

<sup>6</sup> 1914 report.

TABLE 18.—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, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for 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.			
<b>California—Continued.</b>																			
Malki.....	141	30	111	25	.....	.....	25	.....	9	.....	52	86	25	.....	.....	100	.....	52	152
Pala.....	228	8	220	108	.....	55	163	.....	.....	29	192	24	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	29	113
Round Valley.....	384	47	337	48	.....	134	182	.....	.....	22	204	133	.....	153	.....	.....	.....	22	175
Soboba.....	247	42	205	31	.....	46	77	.....	(1)	.....	64	141	64	.....	90	.....	.....	64	154
Tule River.....	138	1	137	14	.....	43	57	.....	(1)	.....	18	75	62	.....	62	.....	.....	18	80
Scattered.....	276	.....	276	276	.....	.....	276	.....	.....	.....	276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Colorado.</b>																			
Southern Ute.....	109	8	101	6	68	17	91	.....	.....	8	99	2	50	30	.....	.....	.....	8	88
Ute Mountain.....	237	52	185	2	.....	37	39	.....	.....	.....	39	146	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
<b>Florida: Seminole.</b>																			
.....	149	.....	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
<b>Idaho.</b>																			
Coeur d'Alene.....	189	68	121	10	.....	.....	10	82	.....	20	112	9	.....	.....	80	.....	20	100	
Fort Hall.....	428	155	273	23	174	.....	197	22	8	27	254	19	200	.....	30	20	.....	27	
Fort Lapwai.....	2 402	70	2 332	27	138	29	194	50	.....	88	2 332	.....	100	50	100	.....	.....	88	
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox.</b>																			
.....	165	11	154	16	64	64	144	.....	.....	4	148	6	80	70	.....	.....	.....	4	
<b>Kansas.</b>																			
Kickapoo.....	244	7	237	17	92	28	137	.....	.....	4	181	56	71	40	.....	.....	.....	44	
Potawatomi.....	280	14	266	63	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	91	154	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	
Scattered.....	42	.....	42	42	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<b>Michigan.</b>																			
Bay Mills.....	44	1	43	1	.....	42	43	.....	.....	70	43	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	
Mackinac.....	310	30	280	15	.....	.....	15	217	.....	.....	302	.....	32	352	.....	.....	.....	70	
<b>Minnesota.</b>																			
Scattered.....	424	.....	424	424	.....	.....	424	.....	.....	971	2,767	666	598	441	200	.....	.....	971	
Fond du Lac.....	347	27	320	35	.....	48	83	.....	.....	190	273	47	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	190	
Grand Portage.....	93	10	83	.....	.....	28	28	.....	.....	39	67	16	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	39	
Leech Lake.....	608	40	568	69	141	49	259	.....	.....	81	6 340	228	120	48	.....	.....	.....	81	
Nett Lake.....	7 392	54	7 238	62	143	62	205	.....	.....	.....	205	33	110	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	46	.....	46	.....	.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....	24	22	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Red Lake.....	411	90	321	64	150	.....	214	86	.....	.....	300	21	118	70	.....	.....	.....	188	
White Earth.....	2,064	284	1,780	210	281	219	710	110	.....	4 661	1,481	299	250	203	130	.....	.....	661	
Scattered.....	77	.....	77	77	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<b>Montana.</b>																			
Blackfeet.....	955	53	902	67	219	41	327	129	.....	126	582	320	144	46	145	.....	126	461	
Crow.....	441	29	412	26	118	.....	144	55	137	76	412	.....	147	.....	170	.....	76		
Flathead.....	656	67	589	101	.....	.....	101	145	.....	176	422	167	.....	300	.....	.....	176		
Fort Belknap.....	323	19	304	26	77	41	144	105	.....	.....	249	55	51	40	160	.....	.....		
Fort Peck.....	472	20	452	40	124	103	267	68	.....	103	438	14	120	120	40	103	383		
Tongue River.....	331	44	287	.....	89	89	178	39	.....	22	239	48	69	87	60	22	238		
Scattered.....	65	.....	65	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
<b>Nebraska.</b>																			
Omaha.....	419	23	396	95	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	119	214	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	119		
Santee.....	509	23	486	162	.....	.....	162	120	.....	150	432	54	.....	125	.....	.....	150		
Winnebago.....	272	20	252	107	.....	20	127	37	.....	81	245	7	.....	30	122	.....	81		
Scattered.....	39	.....	39	39	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
<b>Nevada.</b>																			
Fallon.....	89	24	65	21	.....	42	63	.....	.....	.....	63	2	.....	65	.....	.....	.....		
Fort McDermitt.....	107	25	82	1	.....	76	77	.....	.....	1	78	4	.....	80	.....	.....	1		
Moapa River.....	60	6	54	5	.....	24	29	.....	.....	1	30	24	.....	20	.....	.....	.....		
Nevada.....	150	11	139	17	91	17	125	.....	.....	.....	125	14	70	25	.....	.....	.....		
Walker River.....	141	7	134	41	.....	44	85	.....	.....	.....	85	49	.....	60	.....	.....	.....		
Western Shoshone.....	178	22	156	20	.....	77	97	.....	.....	.....	97	59	.....	69	.....	.....	.....		
Reno, special agent.....	1,000	150	850	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	340	345	505	.....	.....	.....	.....	340		
Scattered.....	164	.....	164	164	.....	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
<b>New Mexico.</b>																			
Jicarilla.....	172	16	156	16	136	.....	152	.....	.....	.....	152	4	108	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Mescalero.....	193	28	165	14	116	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	130	35	100	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Pueblo Bonito.....	1 221	321	900	21	.....	129	150	.....	.....	.....	150	750	.....	80	.....	.....	.....		
Pueblo day school.....	2,479	66	2,413	752	.....	917	1,669	171	.....	21	1,861	552	.....	932	200	.....	21		
San Juan.....	2,500	500	2,000	6	216	.....	222	.....	.....	.....	222	1,778	180	.....	.....	.....	.....		

1 Unknown.  
 2 Includes 30 pupils off reservation.  
 3 Includes 64 pupils off reservation.  
 4 1914 report.  
 5 Includes pupils off reservation.  
 6 Includes 45 of Cass Lake.  
 7 Includes 77 pupils off reservation.  
 8 Vermillion Lake boarding school.  
 9 Estimated.



TABLE 18.—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, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for 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.		
New Mexico—Continued.																		
Zuni.....	442	23	419	34	110	123	267		37		304	115	80	66		30	176	
Scattered.....	36		36	36			36				36							
New York: Scattered.....																		
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	163		163	135			135			28	163	134	160	150			28	
North Dakota.....	2,598	197	2,401	284	818	475	1,577	81		28	1,686	715	700	450	63		28	
Fort Berthold.....																		
Fort Totten.....	376	21	315	95	65	81	241	12			253	62	75	96	13		184	
Standing Rock.....	275	21	254	11	187		198				198	56	323				323	
Turtle Mountain.....	793	71	722	105	359	141	605	69			674	48	302	194	50		546	
Scattered.....	1,159	84	1,075	38	1,207	253	498			28	526	549		160		28	188	
Scattered.....	35		35	35			35				35							
Oklahoma.....	30,448	675	29,773	2,494	1,751	28	4,273	800	55	20,227	25,355	698	2,533	65	940	85	20,227	
Cantonment.....																		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	220	37	183	6	115		121				121	62	90				90	
Kiowa.....	338	52	286	28	165		193		32	50	275	11	150			45	245	
Osage.....	1,456	252	1,204	133	605		738	15	23	286	1,062	142	593		50	40	969	
Otoe.....	868	62	806	30	119		149	49		388	586	220	115		75		578	
Pawnee.....	145	12	133	40	65		105			25	130	3	80				105	
Ponca.....	204	14	190	73	75		148			40	188	2	100				140	
Red Moon.....	364	23	341	86	114		200			41	241	100	90			41	131	
Sac and Fox.....	35	2	33	5		28	33			41	33			65			65	
Seger.....	250	36	214	30	131		161			51	212	2	80				131	
Seneca.....	173	11	162	16	84		100			17	117	45	79				96	
Shawnee.....	770	140	630	88	135		223	40		312	575	55	100				312	
Shawnee.....	439	34	405	34	143		177	132		140	349	56	110		200		412	
Total.....	5,262	675	4,587	569	1,751	28	2,348	236	55	1,250	3,889	698	1,587	65	325	85	1,250	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	25,043		25,043	1,782			1,782	564		18,977	21,323	(?)	946		615		18,977	
Cherokee Nation.....																		
Chickasaw Nation.....	11,687	(?)	11,687	361			361			8,954	9,315	(?)	60				8,954	
Choctaw Nation.....	3,311	(?)	3,311	172			172	{ <sup>3</sup> 95 <sup>4</sup> 324 }		2,539	3,130	(?)	52		{ <sup>3</sup> 185 <sup>4</sup> 310 }		2,539	
Creek Nation.....	5,073	(?)	5,073	630			630	145		3,840	4,615	(?)	430		120		3,840	
Seminole Nation.....	4,582	(?)	4,582	496			496			3,356	3,852	(?)	304				3,356	
Scattered.....	390	(?)	390	123			123			288	411	(?)	100				288	
Oregon.....	143		143	143			143				143							
Klamath.....	4,074	705	3,369	155	333	198	686	104		1,559	2,349	1,020	305	250	150		1,559	
Roseburg.....	375	57	318	8	111	125	244			43	287	31	112	150			43	
Siletz.....	3,000	600	2,400	5			5			1,500	1,505	895					1,500	
Umatilla.....	140	25	115	42		48	90			16	106	9	70			16		
Warm Springs.....	349	9	340	34	125		159	104			263	77	93	150			243	
Scattered.....	155	14	141	11	97	25	133				133	8	100	30			130	
Scattered.....	55		55	55			55				55							
South Dakota.....	5,886	526	5,360	1,156	973	1,160	3,289	711		652	4,652	708	1,031	1,396	710		652	
Cheyenne River.....	691	93	598	228	97	24	349			168	517	81	180	22			168	
Flandreau.....	283	53	230	50	117		167	60			227	3	82		75		157	
Lower Brule.....	79		79	48			48			29	77	2					12	
Pine Ridge.....	155	14	141	44	50		94			94	47	111					111	
Rosebud.....	1,895	146	1,749	276	250	679	1,205	220		181	1,606	143	210	823	240		1,454	
Sisseton.....	1,366	26	1,340	181	169	457	807	431		85	1,323	17	200	551	395		1,231	
Yankton.....	748	18	730	119	170		289			<sup>6</sup> 76	365	365	133				209	
Scattered.....	584	176	408	125	120		245			113	358	50	115				228	
Scattered.....	85		85	85			85				85							
Utah.....	494	107	387	42	74	68	184			47	231	156	67	90			47	
Shivwits.....	27	7	20			19	19				19	1	40				40	
Salt Lake, special agent.....	308	44	264	42	74		116			17	133	131	67				84	
Washington.....	159	56	103	49			49			30	79	24	50				80	
Colville.....	2,966	279	2,687	364	341	628	1,333	219		468	2,020	780	661	641	260		468	
Cushman.....	703	100	603	30		212	242	111		164	517	86	190	190		164	544	
Neah Bay.....	<sup>7</sup> 276	28	<sup>7</sup> 248	158		76	234	<sup>7</sup> 108		19	361		350	95	70		19	
Spokane.....	223	29	194	33		122	155			39	194		120				39	
Taholah.....	189	14	175			89	89				89	86	90				90	
Tulalip.....	<sup>8</sup> 160	10	<sup>8</sup> 150	9		65	74				74	76	76				76	
Yakima.....	396	65	331	32	186	64	282			46	328	3	180	70			296	
Scattered.....	927	33	894	10	155		165			200	365	529	131				331	
Scattered.....	92		92	92			92				92							

<sup>1</sup> Enrolled at Fort Totten.  
<sup>2</sup> Not reported.  
<sup>3</sup> Private schools.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes Choctaw pupils.  
<sup>5</sup> Estimated.  
<sup>6</sup> 17 attend Birch Cooley.  
<sup>7</sup> Includes pupils from off reservation.  
<sup>8</sup> Does not include 100 pupils under Cushman.

TABLE 18.—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, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for 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.			
Wisconsin.....	2,638	177	2,461	813	389	279	1,481	460	33	237	2,211	312	480	696	605	50	237	2,068	
Carter.....	70	14	56									56						21	95
Hayward.....	314	28	286	<sup>1</sup> 177		57	234			21	255	31		74				3	593
Keshena.....	524	11	513	77	113	38	228	282		3	<sup>2</sup> 513		170	80	340			31	201
Lac du Flambeau.....	175	11	164	26	107		133			31	164		170					50	740
La Pointe.....	316	23	293	49		141	190	<sup>2</sup> 115		50	355			490	200			34	224
Oneida.....	699	33	666	232	169		401	<sup>8</sup> 19	33	34	487	179	140			50		52	169
Red Cliff.....	183	13	170	31		43	74	<sup>2</sup> 44		52	170			52	65			46	46
Tomah.....	187	44	143	51			51			<sup>5</sup> 46	97	46							
Scattered.....	170		170	170			170				170								
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	557	67	490	17	182	26	225	110		44	379	111	135	25	120	20	44	344	
Alaska.....	312		312	312			312				312								
Canada.....	2		2	2			2				2								
Illinois.....	6		6	6			6				6								
Indiana.....	1		1	1			1				1								
Louisiana.....	2		2	2			2				2								
Maine.....	9		9	9			9				9								
Massachusetts.....	2		2	2			2				2								
Missouri.....	4		4	4			4				4								
Porto Rico.....	2		2	2			2				2								
Texas.....	8		8	8			8				8								
Total.....	348		348	348			348				348								
Capacity <sup>6</sup> .....													7,933						7,933

<sup>1</sup> Includes 155 pupils at Hayward School; does not include 71 from Red Cliff, La Pointe, and off reservation.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes pupils from off reservation.  
<sup>3</sup> Attend at St. Joseph's, Keshena.

<sup>4</sup> Includes pupils only from Tomah superintendency.  
<sup>5</sup> Attend mission schools in Wisconsin.  
<sup>6</sup> Nonreservation schools not included above.

RECAPITULATION.

Indian children of school age .....	84,929	
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.....	6,596	
<b>Total Indian children eligible for school attendance.....</b>		<b>78,333</b>
INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.		
<b>Government schools:</b>		
Nonreservation boarding.....	10,791	
Reservation boarding.....	9,899	
Day.....	7,270	
		<b>27,960</b>
<b>Mission schools:</b>		
Contract boarding .....	1,751	
Noncontract—		
Boarding.....	2,711	
Day.....	492	
		<b>3,203</b>
		<b>4,954</b>
Private schools: Contract boarding .....		95
Public schools .....		<b>26,438</b>
		<b>59,447</b>
<b>Total all classes .....</b>		<b>115,359</b>
Number eligible children not in school .....		

<sup>1</sup> Does not include eligible and ineligible children not reported in Oklahoma.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Grand total.....	33,022	33,009	26,128.4	
Arizona.....	5,050	5,178	4,290.4	
Camp Verde superintendency.....	60	80	62.9	
Camp Verde.....	30	32	25.1	Day.
Clarksdale.....	30	48	37.8	Do.
Colorado River.....	80	89	77.5	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency.....	372	338	282.1	
Fort Apache.....	200	220	193.9	Do.
Canon.....	42	43	34.2	Day.
Cibecue.....	50	50	50.0	Do.
East Fork.....	40	43	33.0	Do.
Cibecue.....	20	18	11.0	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
East Fork.....	20	14	10.0	Do.
Fort Mohave.....	200	200	197.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	29	22.5	Day.
Kaibab.....	22	16	12.7	Do.
Leupp superintendency.....	83	108	94.4	
Leupp.....	63	84	72.1	Reservation boarding.
Tolchaco.....	20	24	22.3	Mission boarding; independent.
Moqui superintendency.....	591	545	472.6	
Moqui.....	125	146	121.5	Reservation boarding.
Bacabi.....	65	56	45.4	Day.
Chimopovy.....	55	52	44.0	Do.
Orabi.....	156	105	90.1	Do.
Polacca.....	100	107	93.2	Do.
Second Mesa.....	90	79	78.4	Do.
Navajo superintendency.....	866	930	721.9	
Navajo.....	300	294	255.6	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	166	107	100.7	Do.
Tohatchi.....	150	244	123.0	Do.
Cornfields.....	25	32	26.0	Day.
Ganado.....	35	31	28.0	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	40	68	64.5	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's.....	150	154	124.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	700	794	658.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency.....	737	822	680.6	
Pima.....	218	235	207.9	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	35	21.9	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	74	55.3	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	35	16.1	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	35	31.6	Do.
Sacaton (Pima).....	28	42	20.0	Do.
Santana.....	40	46	32.9	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	35	38	22.7	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's.....	235	260	254.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's.....	25	22	17.7	Mission day; Catholic.
Rice Station.....	216	251	218.5	Reservation boarding.
Salt River superintendency.....	158	157	107.3	
Salt River.....	88	84	58.6	Day.
Camp McDowell.....	40	42	28.0	Do.
Lehi.....	30	31	20.7	Do.
San Carlos superintendency.....	125	152	116.3	
San Carlos.....	100	125	95.5	Do.
Rice.....	25	27	20.8	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.				
San Xavier superintendency .....	410	357	299.1	
San Xavier .....	155	133	104.7	Day.
Tucson .....	35	31	18.0	Do.
Lourdes .....	30	24	17.7	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Anthony's .....	30	30	27.0	Do.
San Miguel .....	20	18	15.7	Do.
Tucson Mission .....	140	121	116.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Truxton Canon .....	140	97	91.3	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency .....	255	213	175.4	
Western Navajo .....	190	116	105.5	Do.
Marsh Pass .....	30	47	29.4	Do.
Moencopi .....	35	50	40.5	Day.
California .....	1,904	1,748	1,381.3	
Bishop superintendency .....	140	138	104.9	
Bishop .....	60	67	48.6	Do.
Big Pine .....	30	24	17.8	Do.
Independence .....	20	15	10.0	Do.
Pine Creek .....	30	32	28.5	Do.
Campo .....	30	23	22.6	Do.
Fort Bidwell superintendency .....	160	144	102.4	
Fort Bidwell .....	98	80	68.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Alturas .....	24	25	10.1	Day.
Likely .....	20	18	12.0	Do.
Lookout .....	18	21	12.0	Do.
Fort Yuma .....	180	180	137.3	Reservation boarding.
Greenville .....	90	71	60.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley .....	165	153	111.4	Reservation boarding.
Malki superintendency—St. Boniface .....	100	19	9.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Pala superintendency .....	84	55	41.3	
Pala .....	30	23	19.8	Day.
Capitan Grande .....	24	15	10.8	Do.
La Jolla .....	30	17	10.7	Do.
Round Valley superintendency .....	153	134	86.8	
Round Valley .....	80	56	40.0	Do.
Manchester .....	18	12	7.0	Do.
Ukiah .....	25	33	17.4	Do.
Upper Lake .....	30	33	22.4	Do.
Sherman .....	650	752	636.8	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba superintendency .....	90	46	41.0	
Cahuilla .....	30	12	10.6	Day.
Mess Grande .....	30	15	14.9	Do.
Volcan .....	30	19	15.5	Do.
Tule River superintendency .....	62	43	27.3	
Tule River .....	30	18	10.5	Do.
Auberry .....	32	25	16.8	Do.
Colorado .....	105	122	102.0	
Southern Ute superintendency .....	80	85	81.5	
Southern Ute .....	50	68	66.5	Reservation boarding.
Allen .....	30	17	15.0	Day.
Ute Mountain .....	25	37	20.5	Do.
Idaho .....	580	503	380.5	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency—De Smet .....	80	82	68.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.

<sup>1</sup> Does not include 100 from other reservations.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
<b>Idaho—Continued.</b>				
Fort Hall superintendency.....	250	204	179.0	
Fort Hall.....	200	174	155.5	Reservation boarding. Mission boarding; Episcopal. Mission day; Presbyterian.
Good Shepherd.....	30	22	17.5	
Presbyterian Mission.....	20	8	6.0	
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	100	138	92.1	Reservation boarding.
Fort Lapwai superintendency.....	150	79	41.3	
Kamiah.....	50	29	16.8	Day. Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	100	50	24.5	
Iowa.....	150	128	103.1	
Sac and Fox superintendency.....	150	128	103.1	
Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....	80	64	64.0	Reservation boarding. Day. Do.
Fox.....	40	33	19.5	
Mesquakie.....	30	31	19.6	
Kansas.....	811	955	795.5	
Haskell.....	700	835	711.9	Nonreservation boarding.
Kickapoo superintendency.....	111	120	83.6	
Kickapoo.....	71	92	73.2	Reservation boarding. Day.
Great Nemaha.....	40	28	10.4	
Michigan.....	734	629	551.8	
Bay Mills.....	32	42	30.3	Day.
Mackinac superintendency.....	352	217	179.4	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	87	55.1	Mission boarding and day; Catholic. Mission boarding; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).....	200	130	124.3	
Mount Pleasant.....	350	370	342.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota.....	1,451	1,549	1,137.1	
Cass Lake.....	40	45	36.6	Reservation boarding.
Fond du Lac superintendency.....	74	48	26.1	
Fond du Lac.....	40	19	11.6	Day. Do.
Normantown.....	34	29	14.5	
Grand Portage.....	20	28	14.6	Do.
Leech Lake superintendency.....	128	145	89.6	
Leech Lake.....	80	96	70.6	Reservation boarding. Day. Do.
Squaw Point.....	24	22	10.0	
Sugar Point.....	24	27	9.0	
Nett Lake.....	60	62	38.7	Do.
Pipestone superintendency.....	248	232	199.5	
Pipestone.....	212	208	184.4	Nonreservation boarding. Day.
Birch Cooley.....	36	24	15.1	
Red Lake superintendency.....	188	236	198.5	
Red Lake.....	75	86	74.6	Reservation boarding. Do. Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Cross Lake.....	43	64	57.5	
St. Mary's.....	70	86	66.4	
Vermillion Lake.....	110	143	117.5	Reservation boarding.
White Earth superintendency.....	583	610	416.0	
White Earth.....	250	281	195.0	Do. Day. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Mission boarding; Catholic.
Pine Point.....	53	47	23.0	
Elbow Lake.....	30	20	8.2	
Round Lake.....	30	29	14.4	
Twin Lake.....	30	43	25.7	
White Earth.....	60	80	46.7	
St. Benedict's.....	130	110	103.0	

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Montana.....	1,824	1,579	1,178.3	
Blackfeet superintendency.....	335	389	265.6	
Blackfeet.....	144	219	137.6	Reservation boarding.
Burd.....	16	6	5.0	Day.
Old Agency day.....	30	35	21.2	Do.
Holy Family.....	145	129	101.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow superintendency.....	442	310	240.7	
Crow.....	100	68	39.0	Reservation boarding.
Pryor Creek.....	47	50	43.8	Do.
Black Lodge.....	30	21	18.5	Day; American Missionary Association.
Lodge Grass.....	50	47	34.9	Mission day; Baptist.
Reno.....	35	36	25.0	Day; American Missionary Association.
St. Ann's.....	25	16	13.6	Mission day; Catholic.
San Xavier.....	125	55	52.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wyola.....	30	17	13.9	Mission day; Baptist.
Flathead superintendency—St. Ignatius.....	300	145	138.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap superintendency.....	251	223	158.6	
Fort Belknap.....	51	77	54.8	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole.....	40	41	20.6	Day.
St. Paul's.....	160	105	83.2	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency.....	280	295	211.9	
Fort Peck.....	120	124	94.3	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	30	34	21.1	Day.
No. 2.....	30	25	14.0	Do.
No. 3.....	30	13	10.0	Do.
No. 4.....	30	31	24.0	Do.
Wolf Point.....	40	68	48.5	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Tongue River superintendency.....	216	217	162.7	
Tongue River.....	69	89	61.7	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....	47	45	32.5	Day.
Lamedeer.....	40	44	30.0	Do.
St. Labre's.....	60	39	38.5	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Nebraska.....	652	612	547.4	
Genoa.....	375	435	391.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Santee superintendency—Santee Normal Training.....	125	120	105.0	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Winnebago superintendency.....	152	57	51.0	
Decora.....	30	20	14.0	Day.
St. Augustine.....	122	37	37.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Nevada.....	675	663	531.9	
Carson.....	286	292	256.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency.....	65	42	27.6	
Fallon.....	40	25	14.0	Day.
Lovelocks.....	25	17	13.6	Do.
Fort McDermitt.....	80	76	74.8	Do.
Moapa River.....	20	24	18.4	Do.
Nevada superintendency.....	95	108	88.7	
Nevada.....	70	91	77.4	Reservation boarding.
Wadsworth.....	25	17	11.3	Day.
Walker River.....	60	44	22.8	Do.
Western Shoshone superintendency.....	69	77	43.5	
No. 1.....	35	34	18.0	Do.
No. 2.....	34	43	25.5	Do.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
New Mexico.....	2, 526	2, 776	2, 342. 3	
Albuquerque.....	400	441	426. 5	Nonreservation boarding.
Jicarilla.....	108	136	109. 5	Reservation boarding.
Mescalero.....	100	116	105. 2	Do.
Pueblo Bonito.....	80	129	90. 4	Day.
Pueblo day schools superintendency.....	1, 132	1, 088	836. 9	
Albuquerque—				
Acomita.....	32	71	37. 4	Do.
Encinal.....	30	26	20. 0	Do.
Isleta.....	120	99	70. 0	Do.
Laguna.....	34	52	43. 5	Do.
McCarty.....	38	38	27. 0	Do.
Mesita.....	38	33	30. 0	Do.
Paguata.....	60	66	52. 0	Do.
Paraje.....	20	32	29. 4	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	50	41. 0	Do.
Seama.....	28	35	30. 0	Do.
Bernalillo.....	125	106	98. 0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Santa Fe—				
Cochiti.....	28	27	18. 2	Day.
Jemez.....	120	82	50. 4	Do.
Picuris.....	24	26	18. 0	Do.
San Ildefonso.....	40	20	12. 0	Do.
San Juan.....	70	55	50. 0	Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	43	32. 0	Do.
Santo Domingo.....	50	58	42. 0	Do.
Sia.....	30	17	14. 0	Do.
Taos.....	70	87	57. 0	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	75	65	65. 0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Santa Fe.....	350	380	354. 2	Nonreservation boarding.
San Juan superintendency.....	180	216	189. 3	
San Juan.....	150	200	173. 7	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena.....	30	16	15. 6	Do.
Zuni superintendency.....	176	270	230. 3	
Zuni.....	80	110	107. 0	Reservation boarding.
Zuni.....	66	123	95. 0	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	30	37	28. 3	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
North Carolina.....	310	338	206. 0	
Cherokee superintendency.....	310	338	206. 0	
Cherokee.....	160	228	155. 0	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	29	9. 7	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	38	18. 2	Do.
Little Snow Bird.....	30	19	9. 6	Do.
Snow Bird Gap.....	40	24	13. 5	Do.
North Dakota.....	1, 473	1, 717	1, 345. 0	
Bismarck.....	60	111	89. 9	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency.....	184	158	109. 9	
Fort Berthold.....	75	65	37. 3	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	30	35	25. 0	Day.
No. 2.....	36	22	17. 6	Do.
No. 3.....	30	24	20. 0	Do.
Congregational.....	13	12	10. 0	Mission boarding.
Fort Totten.....	323	394	350. 9	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency.....	546	569	456. 8	
Standing Rock.....	202	253	205. 4	Reservation boarding.
Martin Kenel.....	100	106	91. 3	Do.
Bullhead.....	40	39	33. 3	Day.
Cannon Ball.....	40	27	19. 2	Do.
Grand River.....	30	20	13. 7	Do.
Little Oak Creek.....	40	22	15. 2	Do.
Porcupine.....	24	19	14. 7	Do.
No. 1.....	20	14	8. 5	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	69	55. 5	Mission boarding; Episcopal.



TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
<b>North Dakota—Continued.</b>				
Turtle Mountain superintendency.....	160	253	135.0	
No. 1.....	40	47	27.4	Day.
No. 2.....	30	59	25.2	Do.
No. 3.....	30	39	19.0	Do.
No. 4.....	30	68	48.3	Do.
No. 5.....	30	40	15.1	Do.
Wahpeton.....	200	232	202.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma.....	4,123	4,491	3,625.1	
Cantonment.....	90	115	76.5	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendency	195	197	180.4	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	150	165	152.5	Do.
St. Luke's.....	45	32	27.9	Mission day; Episcopal.
Chilocco.....	500	653	543.8	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency.....	683	643	549.1	
Anadarko.....	110	123	109.0	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill.....	160	173	146.0	Do.
Rainy Mountain.....	155	180	162.2	Do.
Riverside.....	168	129	104.3	Do.
Cache Creek.....	50	15	12.2	Mission boarding; Reformed Presbyterian.
Red Stone.....	40	23	15.4	Mission day.
Osage superintendency.....	190	168	115.6	
Osage.....	115	119	79.3	Reservation boarding.
St. Louis'.....	75	49	36.3	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Otoe.....	80	65	65.0	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee.....	100	75	67.5	Do.
Ponca.....	90	114	100.4	Do.
Red Moon.....	65	28	18.0	Day.
Sac and Fox.....	80	131	80.1	Reservation boarding.
Seger.....	79	84	71.7	Do.
Seneca superintendency.....	100	175	155.9	
Seneca.....	100	135	124.6	Do.
St. Mary's.....	40	40	31.3	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Shawnee superintendency.....	310	275	221.4	
Shawnee.....	110	143	106.8	Reservation boarding.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's).....	100	55	38.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's).....	100	77	76.5	Do.
Total.....	2,562	2,723	2,245.4	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,561	1,768	1,379.7	
Cherokee Nation—Cherokee Orphan School.....	60	95	67.2	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation.....	304	381	289.3	
Euclaw.....	100	127	97.5	Do.
Eufaula.....	112	126	110.3	Do.
Nuyaka.....	92	128	81.5	Do.
Chickasaw Nation.....	87	112	71.4	
Collins Institute.....	52	97	57.4	Do.
El Meta Bond College.....	35	15	14.0	Contract private boarding.
Choctaw Nation.....	550	659	553.9	
Armstrong Male Academy.....	120	137	133.4	Tribal boarding.
Jones Male Academy.....	100	123	102.9	Do.
Tusahoma Academy.....	110	128	107.0	Do.
Wheelock Academy.....	100	126	95.0	Do.
Old Goodland.....	80	86	72.0	Contract mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission.....	40	59	43.6	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
<b>Oklahoma—Continued.</b>				
<b>Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.</b>				
Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations....	460	404	302.9	
Murray School of Agriculture....	150	80	62.1	Contract private boarding.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College	50	56	46.7	Contract mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy.....	160	158	115.3	Contract mission boarding Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	74	52.5	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	36	26.3	Do.
Seminole Nation—Mekuskey.....	100	117	95.0	Tribal boarding.
<b>Oregon.....</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>998.8</b>	
<b>Klamath superintendency.....</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>158.0</b>	
Klamath.....	112	111	83.3	Reservation boarding.
Modoc Point.....	30	23	13.8	Day.
Yainax.....	30	39	14.6	Do.
No. 1.....	30	23	16.0	Do.
No. 2.....	30	12	9.6	Do.
No. 3.....	30	28	20.7	Do.
Salem.....	650	776	544.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Siletz superintendency.....	70	43	30.4	
Siletz.....	50	35	20.1	Day.
Upper Farm.....	20	13	10.3	Do.
<b>Umatilla superintendency.....</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>171.9</b>	
Umatilla.....	93	125	96.3	Reservation boarding.
St. Andrew's (Kate Drexel).....	150	104	75.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
<b>Warm Springs superintendency.....</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>94.2</b>	
Warm Springs.....	100	97	79.0	Reservation boarding.
Simnasho.....	30	25	15.2	Day.
<b>Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>513.3</b>	Nonreservation boarding.
<b>South Dakota.....</b>	<b>4,107</b>	<b>3,832</b>	<b>3,058.4</b>	
<b>Cheyenne River superintendency.....</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>99.6</b>	
Cheyenne River.....	180	97	83.3	Reservation boarding.
No. 7.....	22	24	16.3	Day.
<b>Crow Creek superintendency.....</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>138.0</b>	
Crow Creek.....	82	117	88.5	Reservation boarding.
Immaculate Conception.....	75	60	49.5	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
<b>Flandreau.....</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>341.1</b>	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule.....	111	50	45.3	Reservation boarding.
Pierre.....	250	251	195.4	Nonreservation boarding.
<b>Pine Ridge superintendency.....</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>861.7</b>	
Pine Ridge.....	210	250	210.3	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	25	29	18.5	Day.
No. 3.....	23	18	12.9	Do.
No. 4.....	30	32	27.2	Do.
No. 5.....	30	52	25.8	Do.
No. 6.....	30	34	25.6	Do.
No. 7.....	33	39	25.2	Do.
No. 8.....	33	14	10.1	Do.
No. 9.....	30	26	16.3	Do.
No. 10.....	33	25	16.5	Do.
No. 11.....	30	13	10.7	Do.
No. 12.....	30	13	8.0	Do.
No. 13.....	24	12	10.0	Do.
No. 14.....	22	18	11.6	Do.
No. 15.....	24	18	13.0	Do.
No. 16.....	36	24	14.5	Do.
No. 17.....	30	23	16.3	Do.
No. 18.....	33	27	16.2	Do.
No. 19.....	30	26	17.4	Do.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.				
Pine Ridge superintendency—Contd.				
No. 20.....	24	25	13.4	Day.
No. 21.....	30	15	10.6	Do.
No. 22.....	27	27	15.6	Do.
No. 23.....	30	24	16.8	Dc.
No. 24.....	33	26	20.3	Do.
No. 25.....	30	26	20.3	Do.
No. 26.....	30	26	23.5	Do.
No. 27.....	20	19	14.0	Do.
No. 28.....	23	17	10.2	Do.
No. 29.....	30	11	6.6	Do.
No. 30.....	20	20	10.7	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	240	220	193.6	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City.....	300	291	253.8	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency.....	1,146	1,057	819.2	
Rosebud.....	200	169	151.6	Reservation boarding.
Big White River.....	35	19	15.0	Day.
Black Pipe.....	20	20	18.0	Do.
Bull Creek.....	32	24	18.3	Do.
Corn Creek.....	40	21	14.0	Do.
Cut Meat.....	24	27	19.0	Do.
He-Dog's Camp.....	27	24	19.0	Do.
Ironwood.....	24	22	20.0	Do.
Little Crow's.....	26	18	13.0	Do.
Little White River.....	26	16	9.0	Do.
Lower Cut Meat.....	27	19	18.5	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	21	15.0	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	33	24.0	Do.
Pine Creek.....	25	23	21.0	Do.
Red Leaf.....	23	19	14.3	Do.
Ring Thunder.....	23	21	17.0	Do.
Rosebud.....	25	27	20.0	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	22	14.0	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	21	22	15.0	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier.....	26	19	13.0	Do.
White Lake.....	19	19	14.0	Do.
White Thunder.....	27	21	15.0	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	71	65.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Francis.....	325	360	256.5	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Sisseton.....	133	170	149.2	Reservation boarding.
Springfield.....	60	112	63.7	Nonreservation boarding.
Yankton.....	115	120	91.4	Reservation boarding.
Utah.....	157	142	110.1	
Shivwits.....	40	19	13.3	Day.
Uintah and Ouray.....	67	74	62.0	Reservation boarding.
Salt Lake, special agent.....	50	49	34.8	
Deep Creek.....	30	31	20.7	Day.
Skull Valley.....	20	18	14.1	Do.
Washington.....	1,562	1,570	1,178.7	
Colville superintendency.....	330	323	212.6	
No. 1.....	25	25	16.0	Do.
No. 3.....	30	43	24.0	Do.
No. 4.....	30	41	23.1	Do.
No. 5.....	30	30	19.9	Do.
No. 6.....	25	36	17.3	Do.
No. 7.....	25	9	3.5	Do.
No. 9.....	25	28	24.0	Do.
Sacred Heart Academy.....	90	37	30.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	100	74	54.3	Do.
Cushman superintendency.....	515	566	439.0	
Cushman.....	350	382	304.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Skokomish.....	40	24	15.0	Day.
Jamestown.....	30	28	16.1	Do.
Fort Gamble.....	25	24	12.7	Do.
St. George's.....	70	103	88.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
<b>Washington—Continued.</b>				
Neah Bay superintendency .....	120	122	89.9	
Neah Bay.....	60	72	51.5	Day.
Quilente .....	60	50	38.4	Do.
Spokane superintendency .....	90	89	52.1	
No. 1.....	33	30	12.3	Do.
No. 2.....	32	42	28.0	Do.
No. 3.....	25	17	11.8	Do.
Taholah superintendency .....	76	65	42.9	
Taholah.....	36	51	33.4	Do.
Queets River.....	40	14	9.5	Do.
Tulalip superintendency .....	250	250	214.8	
Tulalip.....	180	186	176.3	Reservation boarding.
Lummi.....	40	41	21.0	Day.
Swinomish.....	30	23	17.5	Do.
Yakima.....	131	155	127.4	Reservation boarding.
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	2,416	1,787	1,466.0	
Hayward superintendency .....	274	283	228.4	
Hayward.....	200	226	191.0	Nonreservation boarding.
La Courte Oreille.....	74	57	37.4	Day.
Keshena superintendency .....	590	452	351.1	
Keshena.....	170	113	89.6	Reservation boarding.
Neopit.....	80	38	23.8	Day.
St. Joseph's.....	220	242	196.4	Contract-mission boarding;
St. Anthony's.....	120	59	41.3	Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	120	59	41.3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau.....	170	107	88.8	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency .....	690	256	209.9	
Odanah.....	490	141	96.9	Day.
Odanah (St. Mary's).....	200	115	113.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Onelda superintendency .....	190	202	176.0	
Onelda.....	140	169	141.0	Reservation boarding.
Adventist Mission.....	25	11	9.0	Mission day.
Hobart Mission.....	25	22	6.0	Mission day; Episcopal.
Red Cliff superintendency .....	117	87	67.9	
Red Cliff.....	52	43	31.4	Day.
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	65	44	36.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah.....	275	257	214.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Wittenberg.....	110	143	129.8	Do.
<b>Wyoming.....</b>	300	318	285.1	
Shoshone superintendency .....	300	318	285.1	
Shoshone.....	135	182	168.0	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho.....	25	26	17.4	Day.
St. Stephen's.....	120	91	84.5	Contract-mission boarding;
St. Stephen's.....	120	91	84.5	Catholic.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	19	15.2	Mission boarding; Episcopal.

TABLE 20.—School libraries.

[Schools not listed have reported no library.]

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1915.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
Grand total.....	11,147	3,183	2,205	73,840	21,253	11,279	12,260	9,414	\$8,983
Arizona.....	1,248	53	49	7,796	1,361	1,048	174	98	1,152
Camp Verde.....	68			287					( <sup>1</sup> )
Colorado River.....				887	112	227			
Fort Apache.....				122					
Havasupai.....	12			142					
Kaibab.....				15	50	15			
Leupp.....	12	3		87	135	16	3		( <sup>1</sup> )
Moqui.....				320					
Day schools.....				35	80	90	80	90	
Navajo.....	5			136					12
Chin Lee.....	4			135					9
Tohatchi.....	5			136					13
Pima.....	760	30	40	960	830	640			1,040
Rice Station.....				182	63		80		
San Carlos.....	12			2,081	27		10		
San Xavier.....	42	6	7	903	4	39	1	8	6
Tucson.....	119	14	2	2,207	27	13			19
Truxton Canon.....	194			394	22	4			22
Western Navajo.....	15			242	11	4			13
Marsh Pass.....				60					
California.....	545	114	288	2,620	1,310	636	1,372	315	395
Bishop.....	225	12		510	72	7	321	44	189
Big Pine.....	76	14		186	59	4	80	9	90
Independence.....	59	8		303	56		54	8	
Pine Creek.....	39	9					9		( <sup>1</sup> )
Fort Bidwell.....	56	22		362	158	7			( <sup>1</sup> )
Fort Yuma.....	49	13	162	115	13	183			107
Greenville.....				258	164	22			
Hoopa Valley.....	15	20	10	104	340	17			( <sup>1</sup> )
Pala.....					8		8		( <sup>1</sup> )
Round Valley.....				231	39	10			
Day schools.....				86	20	16			
Sherman Institute.....	26	16	116	465	381	370	900	254	( <sup>1</sup> )
Colorado.....	10			795	174	74	39	57	12
Southern Ute.....	10			95	10	10	35	52	12
Ute Mountain.....				3,700	164	64	4	5	
Idaho.....	47	49	43	347	264	97	279	91	130
Fort Hall.....	42	47	41	279	251	91	279	91	130
Fort Lapwai.....	5	2	2	68	13	6			( <sup>1</sup> )
Kansas.....	143	230	241	1,555	792	671	896	1,975	455
Haskell Institute.....	23	128	241	627	594	671	800	1,975	385
Kickapoo <sup>2</sup> .....	120	102		928	198		96		70
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.....	30	50	200	130	308	308	308	308	338
Minnesota.....	1,145	142	108	6,980	664	414	380	425	501
Cass Lake.....	173			1,850	34	10			50
Fond du Lac.....	36	24	30	84	42	58	42	58	55
Leech Lake.....	83			200					42
Pipestone.....	9	20	10	271	81	90	10	30	5
Red Lake.....	38	21	1	205	60	1	15		30
White Earth.....	301	21	18	2,454	176	55	40	60	126
Day schools.....	505	56	49	1,916	272	200	273	277	193

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Overestimated last year.

<sup>3</sup> As reported.

<sup>4</sup> Includes textbooks used also.

TABLE 20.—School libraries—Continued.

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1915.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
Montana.....	233	22	1	2,667	911	315	236	55	\$133
Blackfeet.....		<sup>1</sup> 18		78	12	19	200	50	
Crow.....	11	2		103	65	136			59
Pryor Creek.....	19	1	1	271	25	3	25	3	16
Fort Belknap.....	2			2	142				2
Fort Peck.....	103			778	11	2	11	2	43
Tongue River.....	98	1		<sup>2</sup> 1,435	656	155			43
Nebraska.....	38	22	8	996	102	397			
Genoa.....	38	22	8	259	99	383			( <sup>3</sup> )
Winnebago <sup>4</sup> .....				737	3	14			
Nevada.....	126	72		1,042	253	37	79	15	130
Carson.....	11	21		49	88	13			23
Fallon.....	5			55	10				3
Lovelocks.....				5	5	1			
Fort McDermitt.....	4			55	24	15	79	15	5
Nevada.....	10			142					13
Walker River.....	1			1					3
Western Shoshone.....	95	51		735	126	8			86
New Mexico.....	867	74	78	8,201	992	678	600	227	453
Albuquerque.....	394	70	60	876	110	374			170
Jicarilla.....	37		3	342	10	26			13
Mescalero.....	4			122	66	8			3
Pueblo Bonito.....				130	5	5			
San Juan.....	30	2	3	1,907	191	21			25
Santa Fe.....	394			<sup>2</sup> 3,604	400	212	400	212	234
Day schools.....				265			150		
Zuni.....	4	2	2	777	210	32	35	15	5
Day school.....	4		10	178			15		3
North Dakota.....	85	335	96	1,001	694	305	257	25	17
Bismarck.....	20	228	24	26	295	25	245	25	( <sup>3</sup> )
Fort Totten.....				61	19	54			
Standing Rock.....	4	17	22	406	175	84			
Turtle Mountain.....	11			378	35	2	12		17
Wahpeton.....	50	90	50	130	170	140			( <sup>3</sup> )
Oklahoma.....	3,004	471	258	11,588	2,606	1,476	2,439	1,801	703
Cantonment.....	4			308					5
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	31	18	90	217	32	103	20	40	84
Chilocco.....				553	625	610	1,097	932	( <sup>3</sup> )
Kiowa.....									
Anadarko.....	<sup>2</sup> 311	28		<sup>2</sup> 524	28	58			( <sup>3</sup> )
Fort Sill.....	<sup>2</sup> 552	3		<sup>2</sup> 703	174				( <sup>3</sup> )
Rainy Mountain.....	<sup>2</sup> 339	28		<sup>2</sup> 471	30	2			( <sup>3</sup> )
Riverside.....	<sup>2</sup> 666	1	3	<sup>2</sup> 1,092	152	51			44
Osage.....	201	3	18	<sup>2</sup> 2,656	209	25			118
Otoe.....	85	7		<sup>2</sup> 560	82		75		38
Pawnee.....	147	187	51	<sup>2</sup> 525	199	61			( <sup>3</sup> )
Ponca.....	25	19	11	81	199	34			( <sup>3</sup> )
Sac and Fox.....	3	3		152	3	2			2
Seger.....	24	12		308	285		308	285	26
Seneca.....				53	35	96			
Shawnee.....	54			<sup>2</sup> 1,166	11	29			( <sup>3</sup> )
Total.....	2,412	309	173	9,369	2,064	1,101	1,500	1,257	317
Five Civilized Tribes.....	592	162	85	2,219	542	375	930	544	386
Armstrong.....				55	60	21			( <sup>3</sup> )
Cherokee.....	51	45		<sup>5</sup> 180	214	88	214	88	46
Colins.....	8	42	6	63	53	19	357		11
Euchee.....	35	11	16	110	26	44	200	200	35
Eufaula.....	39	7	6	106	12	27			23

<sup>1</sup> Donated.<sup>2</sup> Include textbooks used also.<sup>3</sup> Not reported.<sup>4</sup> 1914 report.<sup>5</sup> 1914 report included textbooks.

TABLE 20.—School libraries—Continued.

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1915.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
<b>Oklahoma—Continued.</b>									
Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.									
Jones.....				123	29	18	150	200	.....
Mekuskey.....	22			377	56	3			\$10
Nuyaka.....	54	1	1	1,138	16	43			44
Wheelock.....	383	56	56	2,167	76	112	18	56	217
<b>Oregon.....</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>47</b>
Klamath.....				571	170	61			23
Salem.....	301	190	311	879	465	684	465	684	24
Umatilla.....	21	52	1	246	149	31			(*)
Warm Springs.....	8			159	71	28			(*)
<b>Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3,511</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>2,075</b>	<b>1,722</b>	<b>(*)</b>
<b>South Dakota.....</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>14,093</b>	<b>3,613</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>3,412</b>
Cheyenne River.....	280	81		2,535	710		710		(*)
No. 7.....				278	98		98		(*)
Crow Creek.....		1		228	21	6			
Flandreau.....	606	86		2,367	223	121			1,247
Lower Brule.....	104			2,136	235	103			(*)
Pierre.....	13	2		182	404				930
Pine Ridge.....				250	100	100	50	100	
Day schools.....	110	162	71	2,338	1,124	853	460	449	909
Day-school inspector.....	10			238	117	111	40	55	
Rapid City.....	5		22	100		130	105	230	22
Rosebud (21 day schools).....	63	251	84	197	451	284	300	600	195
Sisseton.....	12	16	4	188	66	9			(*)
Springfield.....	263			2,008	35	5	35	5	90
Yankton.....	10	14	3	248	29	6	15	3	18
<b>Utah: Uintah.....</b>				<b>131</b>					
<b>Washington.....</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2,267</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>293</b>
Colville Agency.....	2	2	1	113	49		18	2	5
No. 1.....	1			22	34	2	29	2	1
No. 3.....	17	6	2	116	87	9	60	4	12
No. 4.....	24	2	1	134	50	10	45	3	12
No. 5.....	4	17	1	20	111	4	88		11
No. 6.....	10	2	1	104	53	14	45	12	7
No. 7.....	30	1	1	291	34	16	20	10	13
No. 8.....	2	4	4	46	46	13	40	18	4
No. 9.....	2								
Cushman.....	41	52	12	346	318	351			146
Spokane.....	27	3	5	430	161	89			(*)
Tulalip.....	8	71	39	266	288	173			70
Yakima.....	13		2	379		2			12
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>9,545</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>782</b>
Hayward.....	63	16	15	111	127	41	127	41	(*)
Keshena.....	432	200		2,458	361	3	200	3	(*)
Day school.....	54			796	64	14	25	5	(*)
Lac du Flambeau.....	335	25	40	2,101	111	78	50	50	345
Oneida.....	374		37	487	500	74	75		172
Red Cliff.....	93			526	4	3			(*)
Tomah.....				140					
Wittenburg.....	244	191	138	798	419	330			265
<b>Wyoming.....</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>.....</b>
Shoshone.....	32	6	4	192	26	24	26	24	(*)
Arapaho.....			30						

1 1914 report included textbooks.

2 Includes textbooks used also.

3 Not reported.

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TABLE 21.—School statistics for 39 years.<sup>1</sup>

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1915.

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. <sup>2</sup>		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.....	<sup>3</sup> 170	20,973	242	5,308	412	26,281
1913.....	<sup>3</sup> 168	20,607	230	5,223	398	25,830
1914.....	<sup>3</sup> 166	20,858	233	5,269	399	26,127
1915.....	<sup>3</sup> 160	20,702	228	5,426	388	26,128

<sup>1</sup> For other years see 1913 report.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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	.....	1898.....	\$2,631,771	4.54
1878.....	30,000	50.00	1899.....	2,638,390	.25
1879.....	60,000	100.00	1900.....	2,936,080	11.28
1880.....	75,000	25.00	1901.....	3,080,367	4.91
1881.....	75,000	.....	1902.....	3,244,250	5.32
1882.....	135,000	80.00	1903.....	3,531,250	8.84
1883.....	487,200	260.00	1904.....	3,522,950	1.23
1884.....	675,200	38.00	1905.....	3,880,740	10.15
1885.....	992,800	47.00	1906.....	3,777,100	12.67
1886.....	1,100,065	10.00	1907.....	3,925,830	3.93
1887.....	1,211,415	10.00	1908.....	4,105,715	4.58
1888.....	1,179,916	12.60	1909.....	4,008,825	12.36
1889.....	1,348,015	14.00	1910.....	3,757,909	6.26
1890.....	1,364,568	1.00	1911.....	3,685,290	1.93
1891.....	1,842,770	35.00	1912.....	3,757,495	1.96
1892.....	2,291,650	24.30	1913.....	4,015,720	6.87
1893.....	2,315,612	1.04	1914.....	<sup>4</sup> 4,403,355	9.65
1894.....	2,243,497	13.50	1915.....	<sup>4</sup> 4,678,627	6.25
1895.....	2,060,695	18.87	1916.....	<sup>4</sup> 4,391,155	6.14
1896.....	2,056,515	12.00			
1897.....	2,517,265	22.45	Total since 1876.....	94,055,002	.....

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$400,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$440,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$430,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.



TABLE 22.—*Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and schools.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and imple-ments.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Num-ber.	Wages.	Raised.	Con-sumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	1,426	\$59,320	\$8,701	12	\$2,348	\$4,021	\$2,214	\$443	\$1,364
Arizona: San Xavier.....	160	12,000	780	2	720	319	126	139	54
California: Campo.....	5	200	.....	.....	.....	119	119	.....	.....
Idaho: Fort Hall <sup>1</sup> .....	200	3,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota: Grand Por-tage <sup>2</sup> .....	4	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	49	530	742	1	80	215	215	.....	.....
Blackfeet.....	48	480	742	.....	.....	215	215	.....	.....
Crow <sup>2</sup> .....	1	50	.....	1	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska: Santee.....	20	2,100	574	.....	.....	215	215	.....	.....
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	638	6,380	355	8	1,068	3,153	1,539	304	1,310
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapaho <sup>2</sup> .....	410	32,800	4,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon: Klamath.....	40	1,000	1,850	1	480	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Leased.

<sup>2</sup> Only items reported.

TABLE 23.—*Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and schools.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and imple-ments.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Num-ber.	Wages.	Raised.	Con-sumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	126	\$7,065	\$2,289	91	\$10,097	\$2,949	\$337	\$20	\$2,592
Arizona.....	60	5,027	2,089	79	9,152	2,864	252	20	2,592
Leupp <sup>1</sup> .....	10	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pima.....	50	5,000	2,089	79	9,152	2,864	252	20	2,592
Minnesota: Grand Por-tage <sup>1</sup> .....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	57	1,918	.....	2	870	85	85	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools.....	47	418	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan.....	10	1,500	.....	1	720	85	85	.....	.....
Utah.....	8	110	200	10	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shivwits.....	5	50	200	10	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake, special agent <sup>1</sup> .....	3	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Only items reported.

<sup>2</sup> School implements used.

TABLE 24.—Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States.	Paid deputies employed.	Cases pending July 1, 1914.	New cases, fiscal year 1915.	Total cases, 1915.	Disposition of cases.						Fined and imprisoned.			Seizure of liquors (gallons).					
					Convictions.	Dismissals.	Acquittals.	Died, escaped, or bonds forfeited.	Total cases disposed of.	Cases pending June 30, 1915.	Number.	Fines.	Term (months).	Whisky.	Alcohol.	Malt.	Wine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Total 1915....	38	1,621	2,187	3,808	1,237	317	73	122	1,649	2,159	1,196	\$102,067	3,662	2,468	186	15,558	687	2,223	21,122
1914....	58	1,365	1,705	3,070	884	449	94	22	1,449	1,621	893	103,304	3,629	6,207	480	14,419	257	9,584	30,947
1913....	67	1,004	1,054	2,058	553	114	17	9	693	1,365	2,551	250,291	2,1,699	7,214	472	17,181	826	487	26,180
1912....	184	846	1,480	2,326	1,002	267	32	21	1,322	1,004	2,923	267,627	2,3,005	6,537	513	23,314	477	621	31,462
1911....	143	596	1,717	2,313	1,168	265	34	8	1,547	766	2,685	280,463	2,3,260	18,495	1,470	7,773	2,506	5,300	35,544
1900....			463		97	18		3	118	345									
Arizona.....	3	122	234	356	211	60	5	1	277	79	210	13,538	411	1		1	528	530	
Arkansas.....		19		19						19				74	2			108	
California.....	5	33	69	102	66	4	2		72	30	66	1,670	148						
Colorado.....	2	10		10						10									
Florida.....		5	3	8	5					5	3	700	22						
Idaho.....		45	140	185	58	27	10	2	97	88	58	7,150	164	2	1	2		5	
Iowa.....	1	25	1	26	10	1			11	15	10	500	91	5	1			6	
Kansas.....		2	43	45	16	14			30	15	15	1,500	30	15	4			19	
Michigan.....			2	2						2									
Minnesota.....	3	75	105	180	26	17			43	137	23	1,350	64	725	38	14,215	356	632	15,966
Missouri.....		21	27	48					48	48				52	10			62	
Montana.....	1	77	151	228	62	58	7	1	128	100	63	6,687	186	13		12		27	
Nebraska.....	2	28	69	97	23	14			37	60	23	1,237	31	6	2	9		17	
Nevada.....	1	45	147	192	139	31	7		177	15	139	14,700	489						
New Mexico.....	5	74	26	100	17	11	2		30	70	16	1,600	54						
New York.....		17		17			1		1	16									
North Carolina.....		6		6					6	6									
North Dakota.....	1	6	29	35	11	3	3		17	18	10	1,190	45	16	1		1	18	
Oklahoma.....	7	545	565	1,110	253	32	16	6	307	803	250	25,102	1,180	1,521	122	1,274	325	1,060	4,302
Oregon.....	1	23	88	111	64	3	3		70	41	63	3,685	121	1				1	
Pennsylvania.....		2		2	1				1	1		100	12						
South Dakota.....	1	83	75	158	21	20	5	2	48	110	21	2,000	108	3	1			4	
Texas.....		8	8	16						16					3	12		15	
Utah.....	4		2	2	2				2	2		350		32			5	37	
Washington.....		100	76	176	79	14	6	3	102	74	75	4,158	143	2	1	2		5	
Wisconsin.....	1	247	324	571	170	8	6	7	191	380	145	14,550	357						
Wyoming.....		3	3	6	3				3	3		300	6						

<sup>1</sup>Includes 18 deaths and 4 escaped.

<sup>2</sup>Includes fined but not sentenced, penitentiary sentences, and miscellaneous.

<sup>3</sup>Includes 75 suspended.

<sup>4</sup>Cases prosecuted.

TABLE 25.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

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.	
							No.	Cost.	No.	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>		
Grand total.....	1,365,404	6,489,063	\$11,234,413	6,153,051	35,040,666	\$74,863,615	34	\$240,500	37	\$324,930	44,030	\$160,082	42,877	\$102,732	296,125	\$1,183,207
Arizona.....	9,440	7,000	7,000	1,267,500	4,280,600	11,799,050			3	11,000	1,948	4,897	5,957	11,664		
Colorado River <sup>1</sup> .....				22,500	22,500	22,500							250	250		
Fort Apache.....				650,000	1,000,000	3,575,000			1	6,000	1,010	2,430	85	170		
Moqui.....													2,000	2,000		
Navajo.....				430,000	3,000,000	7,500,000			1	2,000	450	1,125	1,000	2,000		
Pima <sup>1</sup> .....				20,000	10,000	20,000							2,770	5,540		
Salt River.....													617	1,234		
San Carlos.....				111,000	221,000	603,250			1	3,000	488	1,342	800	1,600		
San Xavier.....	9,440	7,000	7,000	2,000	1,500	1,500							435	870		
Truxton Canon.....				32,000	25,600	76,800										
California.....	23,400	1,260,000	1,915,000	106,815	1,069,200	920,100			2	5,000	534	1,045	777	1,404	6	12
Digger.....				287							6	12				
Fort Bidwell.....	4,000	10,000	40,000	1,228	5,000	20,000					153	306				
Fort Yuma.....				1,000	12,000	8,000										
Greenville.....													200	400		
Hoopa Valley.....	16,400	1,200,000	1,800,000	83,600	850,000	425,000			1	3,000	352	704	352	704		
Pala <sup>1</sup> .....				200	100	500							25	50	6	12
Round Valley.....	3,000	50,000	75,000						1	2,000	23	23	190	240		
Soboba <sup>1</sup> .....				500	10,100	10,600										
Tule River.....				20,000	192,000	456,000							10	10		
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	1,900	300	900													
Idaho.....	27,246	66,000	139,500	75,223	375,600	1,213,700	5	12,500	1	2,000			9,347	13,059	5,505	10,020
Coeur d'Alene.....	27,246	56,000	112,000	2,629	5,600	11,200	5	12,500					9,025	12,100	5,505	10,020
Fort Hall.....				45,594	100,000	460,000										
Fort Lapwai.....	1,000	10,000	27,500	27,000	270,000	742,500			1	2,000			322	959		

<sup>1</sup> Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation.

TABLE 25.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—  
Continued.

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.	
							No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		M board feet.		M board feet.						M board feet.		M board feet.		M board feet.		
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....				500	75	\$375										
Michigan: Mackinac.....	14,677	21,204	\$42,408													
Minnesota.....	181,530	62,223	370,338	119,460	121,704	1,148,684	14	\$48,000	4	\$13,000	301	2,170	1,592	6,751	\$521,936	
Fond du Lac.....	12,000	20,000	105,000													
Grand Portage.....	25,000	5,000	25,000	16,000	3,000	16,000										
Leech Lake.....	84,318	10,223	61,338						1	3,000			316	2,262	81,310	
Nett Lake.....	52,212	17,000	119,000						1	3,000	236	1,652	72	254	503,924	
Red Lake.....				103,140	116,704	1,108,684			1	4,000	25	118	1,204	4,235	7	
Vermillion Lake.....				320	2,000	24,000					40	400				
White Earth.....	8,000	10,000	60,000				14	48,000	1	3,000					3,750	
Montana.....	48,443	347,233	845,215	357,040	2,407,600	6,123,600	8	67,000	6	12,380	450	837	1,373	3,355	4,873	
Blackfeet.....				44,240	300,000	675,000									30	
Crow.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,800	21,600	21,600	1	2,000			20	20			20	
Flathead.....	30,550	305,500	763,750	200,000	1,500,000	4,500,000	7	65,000	1	5,000	180	442	1,138	2,805	4,823	
Fort Belknap.....				32,000	96,000	192,000			2	4,000			200	400	13,248	
Fort Peck.....	15,893	39,733	79,465						1	380						
Tongue River.....				70,000	490,000	735,000			2	3,000	250	375	35	150		
Nebraska: Omaha.....				1,300	200	1,300										
Nevada.....	640	2,000	5,000	32,000	3,000	12,000										
Nevada.....				32,000	3,000	12,000										
Special agent.....	640	2,000	5,000													
New Mexico.....	254,327	420,000	1,260,000	587,113	1,599,882	4,671,220			5	7,750	1,347	2,340	203	759	2,212	
Jicarilla.....				205,253	10,000	30,000			1	2,000	817	1,200	50	300	1,676	
Mescalero.....				350,000	1,500,000	4,500,000			2	2,600	230	690	153	459	5,036	
Pueblo day schools.....				25,360	32,382	73,720										
San Juan.....				5,000	50,000	45,000			1	1,450	300	450			536	
Zuni.....				1,500	7,500	220,500			1	1,700					670	
North Carolina: Cherokee.....				48,000	35,000	192,000							408	882		
North Dakota.....	100,000	50,000	250,000										1,549	3,879		
Fort Berthold.....													343	1,029		
Standing Rock.....	100,000	50,000	250,000										490	1,300		
Turtle Mountain.....													716	1,550		
Oklahoma.....	3,659	10,395	76,170	823,522	858,500	1,717,000									151,504	
Five Civilized Tribes <sup>1</sup> .....				823,522	858,500	1,717,000									\$151,500	
Otoe.....	3,000	9,000	63,000												4	
Pawnee.....	400	1,200	12,000												28	
Ponca.....	259	195	1,170													
Oregon.....	204,885	2,064,200	2,400,700	1,127,508	12,973,200	28,619,200	3	35,000	4	13,000	930	1,422	3,308	5,096	6,912	
Klamath.....	18,000	216,000	510,000	772,000	9,264,000	23,160,000	2	20,000	3	10,000	915	1,397	3,000	4,431	6,912	
Roseburg.....	180,000	1,800,000	1,800,000													
Siletz.....	700	19,000	19,000	3,188	195,000	195,000	1	15,000								
Umatilla.....	700	4,200	4,200	2,320	14,200	14,200							308	665		
Warm Springs.....	5,485	25,000	37,500	350,000	3,500,000	5,250,000			1	3,000	15	25				
South Dakota.....	26,800	13,600	60,800	51,200	20,000	100,000			1	1,000			5,450	27,275		
Lower Brule.....	1,800	3,600	10,800										25	150		
Pine Ridge.....	25,000	10,000	50,000	51,200	20,000	100,000			1	1,000			5,425	27,125		
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....				6,660	15,500	34,875			1	6,000					650	
Washington.....	322,022	2,072,332	3,552,170	1,358,999	9,247,986	10,879,139	2	4,000	6	18,000	687	3,604	11,121	24,352	2,978	
Colville.....	180,000	400,000	800,000	620,000	2,215,000	2,215,000			3	11,000	505	3,220	1,465	3,330	3	
Cushman.....	6,391	26,600	26,600										454	1,827		
Neah Bay.....	310	4,000	4,000	20,797	275,000	275,000							15	15		
Spokane.....	36,000	261,720	392,580	75,000	545,250	817,875	2	4,000	2	4,000	182	384	347	674		
Taholah.....	59,558	818,512	818,512	226,530	4,214,900	4,214,900									315	
Tulalip.....	19,121	446,000	1,323,368						1	3,000			4,633	13,900	2,582	
Yakima.....	20,642	115,500	187,110	416,672	1,997,836	3,356,364							4,207	4,606	78	
Wisconsin.....	145,435	92,576	309,212	146,051	1,698,089	6,675,335	2	74,000	2	221,000	37,831	143,757	1,463	3,303	36,325	
Hayward.....	20,318	45,000	90,000	200	151	906	1	4,000					681	1,357	6,924	
Keshena.....				125,617	1,600,000	6,000,000			2	221,000	37,831	143,757	84	318		
Lac du Flambeau.....	12,150	4,576	18,212	11,465	3,687	14,673										
La Pointe.....	104,967	23,000	161,000	8,769	94,251	659,756	1	70,000							29,401	
Red Cliff.....	8,000	20,000	40,000										698	1,628	275,178	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....				44,160	334,530	756,037			2	14,800			289	653	93	

<sup>1</sup> Choctaw and Chickasaw timberlands.

<sup>2</sup> Timber on lands sold in November, 1914.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated at \$2 per M feet.

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TABLE 26.—Cost of care and protection of timber, acreage per employee for protection, and permanent improvements built to date, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and reservations.	Cost of care and protection of timber during year.				Acreage per employee for protection.	Permanent improvements built to date.			
	Employees in forestry work.		Cost of fire fighting.	Total.		Roads.	Telephone lines.	Trails.	Cabins.
	Number.	Salaries.							
Grand total....	160	\$104,172	\$9,522	\$113,694	.....	Miles. 3,091	Miles. 2,047	Miles. 3,172	64
Arizona.....	19	13,570	435	14,005	.....	837	570	625	10
Fort Apache.....	10	7,210	435	7,645	65,000	252	153	600	5
Navajo.....	2	600	.....	600	215,000	.....	152	.....	1
Pima.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	70	.....	.....
San Carlos.....	7	5,760	.....	5,760	18,500	3	106	25	3
Truxton Canon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1
Western Navajo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	24	.....	.....
California.....	7	4,060	205	4,265	.....	107	137	97	5
Hoopa Valley... ..	3	1,900	70	1,970	33,000	70	95	50	3
Pala.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Round Valley... ..	1	900	.....	900	3,000	1	30	4	1
Soboba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Tule River.....	3	1,260	135	1,395	6,666	26	12	38	1
Idaho.....	4	3,770	482	4,252	.....	.....	8	2	4
Coeur d'Alene... ..	1	750	.....	750	29,875	.....	8	.....	.....
Fort Lapwai... ..	3	3,020	482	3,502	9,300	.....	.....	2	4
Minnesota.....	20	14,211	35	14,246	.....	128	118	5	1
Fond du Lac.....	3	2,700	35	2,735	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Portage... ..	2	600	.....	600	20,500	.....	10	.....	.....
Leech Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	5	.....
Nett Lake.....	2	2,000	.....	2,000	26,106	.....	.....	.....	1
Red Lake.....	4	2,280	.....	2,280	25,785	.....	58	.....	.....
White Earth... ..	9	6,631	.....	6,631	900	.....	50	.....	.....
Montana.....	10	11,710	2,776	14,486	.....	2	190	.....	1
Blackfeet.....	2	1,275	.....	1,275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crow.....	.....	.....	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flathead.....	5	7,255	2,749	10,004	46,000	1	140	.....	1
Fort Belknap... ..	1	1,200	.....	1,200	32,000	.....	50	.....	.....
Tongue River... ..	2	1,980	.....	1,980	35,000	1	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	14	10,605	12	10,617	.....	314	87	430	9
Jicarilla.....	8	5,000	.....	5,000	57,446	45	52	.....	4
Mescalero.....	2	1,450	12	1,462	175,000	185	.....	300	1
Pueblo day schools.....	1	600	.....	600	25,360	25	.....	18	4
San Juan.....	3	3,555	.....	3,555	1,660	20	.....	.....	.....
Zuni.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	35	112	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1	840	.....	840	48,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	45	.....	.....
Oregon.....	23	11,625	115	11,740	.....	570	347	130	16
Klamath.....	12	8,700	27	8,727	65,850	500	190	50	13
Siletz.....	3	450	.....	450	1,260	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umatilla.....	1	375	.....	375	3,020	.....	.....	.....	1
Warm Springs... ..	7	2,100	88	2,188	50,000	70	157	80	2
South Dakota: Pine Ridge.....	2	1,620	.....	1,620	38,100	124	.....	1,500	2
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	3	974	.....	974	2,220	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 26.—Cost of care and protection of timber, acreage per employee for protection, and permanent improvements built to date, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Contd.

States and reservations.	Cost of care and protection of timber during year.				Acreage per employee for protection.	Permanent improvements built to date.			
	Employees in forestry work.		Cost of fire fighting.	Total.		Roads.	Telephone lines.	Trails.	Cabins.
	Number.	Salaries.							
Washington.....	40	\$22,177	\$4,890	\$27,067	.....	Miles. 348	Miles. 370	Miles. 147	16
Colville.....	10	8,511	2,582	11,093	90,000	60	213	86	7
Spokane.....	3	1,750	799	2,549	37,000	171	29	26	3
Taholah.....	16	5,771	.....	5,771	18,000	7	40	30	.....
Tulalip.....	3	1,190	.....	1,190	6,373	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakima.....	8	4,955	1,509	6,464	54,660	110	88	5	6
Wisconsin.....	14	7,300	247	7,547	.....	307	97	136	.....
Hayward.....	5	2,000	.....	2,000	4,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keshena.....	3	2,160	247	2,407	41,872	260	62	128	.....
Lac du Flambeau	3	1,020	.....	1,020	7,870	6	5	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	2	1,220	.....	1,220	56,868	38	20	.....	.....
Red Cliff.....	1	900	.....	900	8,000	3	10	8	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.	3	1,710	325	2,035	14,720	24	78	100	.....

TABLE 27.—Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and superintendencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.			Acreage not under project.	Expenditures—				
	Total.	Allotted.	Unal- lotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Unal- lotted.	School and agency.		During fiscal year 1915.		To June 30, 1915.		
									Construc- tion.	Mainte- nance.	Construc- tion.	Maintenance.	Total.
Grand total.....	1,627,253	1,015,772	596,711	14,770	605,515	263,011	6,613	752,114	\$896,843.79	\$294,451.60	\$11,275,458.91	\$1,122,850.87	\$12,398,309.78
Arizona.....	232,015	67,925	162,681	1,409	60,358	29,891	742	141,024	160,699.27	35,170.48	1,638,334.66	49,515.38	1,687,850.04
Camp Verde <sup>1</sup> .....	18			18			14	4			750.00		750.00
Colorado River.....	100,000	8,160	94,556	284	5,160	8,624	115	86,101	7,034.34	8,174.01	243,734.43	10,648.54	254,382.97
Fort Apache.....	6,737		6,650	87		2,200	87	4,150	2,035.85	963.98	15,462.36	963.98	16,426.34
Fort Mojave.....	15,115	15,085		30	15,085		30		90.03		42,690.20		42,690.20
Havasapai.....	304		300	4		258	4	42			2,218.99		2,218.99
Kaibab.....	40		40			40			189.86		5,262.88		5,262.88
Keams Canyon.....											5,567.30		5,567.30
Leupp.....	25			25			25				7,748.95		7,748.95
Moqui.....	10		10			10							
Navajo.....	12,248		12,000	248		2,000	65	10,183	44,601.21	4,562.08	353,725.90	4,562.08	358,287.98
Papago Reservation and Nomadic Papagoes.....									26,418.23		56,403.98		56,403.98
Pima.....	55,000	31,540	23,460		31,540	12,560		10,900	56,791.53	15,754.14	731,645.13	27,330.19	758,975.32
Salt River.....	12,950	8,040	4,865	45	5,573	1,400	45	5,932	67.04	4,997.98	7,944.49	4,997.98	12,942.47
San Carlos <sup>1</sup> .....	7,308		7,220	88		1,499	22	5,787	6,322.07		80,189.16		80,189.16
San Xavier.....	8,500	8,100	400		3,000	200		5,300	10,086.41	718.29	33,853.74	718.29	34,572.03
Truxton Canon.....	195		180	15		100	10	85			15,038.20	294.32	15,332.52
Western Navajo.....	13,565		13,000	565		1,000	325	12,240	6,972.70		36,098.95		36,098.95
California.....	43,516	18,342	24,831	343	12,859	11,141	318	19,198	139,023.44	7,897.71	597,472.02	27,868.73	625,340.75
Bishop.....	14,300	6,000	8,300		3,160	8,300		2,840	7,597.29				
Campo.....	320		315	5		140	5	175	1,429.73	71.07			
Digger.....	43			43			43						
Fort Bidwell.....	1,360	1,300		60	300		60	1,000					
Fort Yuma.....	8,250	8,090		170	8,090		160	10	67,738.11				
Hoopa Valley.....	2,789	1,400	1,360	29	200		14	2,415	152.12				
Malki.....	13,091		13,081	10		1,571	10	11,510	23,689.28	4,274.01	597,472.02	27,868.73	625,340.75
Pala.....	2,298	1,552	735	11	1,109	388	11	790	18,919.97	3,011.07			
Round Valley.....									3,782.64				
Soboba.....	894		880	14		522	14	358	13,779.32	351.48			
Tule River.....	161		160	1		60	1	100	490.18				
Tuolumne.....									1,450.80	190.08			
.....	12,678	12,600		78	1,800		78	10,800	28,863.76	1,093.35	210,788.46	1,908.95	212,697.41
Fort Lewis.....											214.24	308.45	522.69
Southern Ute dimin- ished.....									2,100.67		8,422.83		8,422.83
Southern Ute.....	12,678	12,600		78	1,800		78	10,800	26,763.99	1,093.35	202,151.39	1,600.50	203,751.89
Idaho.....	45,100	38,000	6,580	520	38,000	6,580	520		3,463.37	30,977.02	860,752.25	137,743.44	998,495.69
Fort Hall.....	45,100	38,000	6,580	520	38,000	6,580	520		3,463.37	30,765.58	855,265.33	137,532.00	992,797.93
Fort Lapwai.....										211.44	3,120.19	211.44	3,331.63
Lemhi.....											2,366.13		2,366.13
Montana.....	495,146	325,457	168,200	1,489	218,506	152,200	1,139	123,301	350,034.98	115,034.63	4,250,238.38	463,351.53	4,713,589.91
Blackfeet.....	143,664	67,000	76,500	164	46,836	76,500	164	20,164	61,484.56	1,115.06	942,700.14	19,152.32	961,852.46
Crow.....	153,702	153,307		395	74,029		205	79,477	73,472.29	68,150.99	1,088,960.59	306,259.57	1,395,220.56
Flathead.....	152,000	96,650	55,000	350	96,650	55,000	350		122,595.12	34,929.50	1,407,470.36	77,002.84	1,484,473.20
Fort Belknap.....	34,340		34,000	340		20,000	180	14,160	14,418.88	5,627.86	222,924.66	37,447.23	260,371.89
Fort Peck.....	7,500	7,500						7,500	77,318.19	3,147.29	455,249.95	9,436.45	464,686.40
Fort Shaw.....											2,769.31		2,769.31
Tongue River.....	4,340	1,000	2,700	240	1,300	700	240	2,000	745.94	2,063.93	130,162.97	14,053.12	144,216.09
Nevada.....	61,076	10,430	50,348	298	6,033	1,118	219	53,706	21,508.85	4,612.07	274,240.36	37,202.17	311,442.53
Carson School.....									12.57		1,827.00		1,827.00
Carson Sink allotments.....									10,655.39	4,280.08	71,903.39	19,833.08	91,736.47
Fallon.....	3,740	3,690	18	32	825	18	32	2,865					
Fort McDermitt.....	1,763	1,158	530	75	638		39	1,116	463.44		5,222.11	407.87	5,629.98
Moapa River.....	600	600			600				249.58	322.99	9,954.35	322.99	10,277.34
Nevada (Pyramid Lake).....	21,033		21,000	30		2,620	30	20,380	1,303.79		41,836.73		41,836.73
Walker River.....	5,000	4,982		18	4,000		18	982	4,271.28		104,032.40	12,758.38	116,790.78
Western Shoshone.....	28,343		28,800	143		2,480	100	28,363	4,552.80		39,464.38	3,879.85	43,344.23
New Mexico.....	52,881	11,850	40,260	771	750	29,310	641	22,180	56,529.55	9,882.18	883,390.07	61,982.92	945,372.99
Jicarilla.....	2,213	1,850		360	750		240	1,220			5,921.78		5,921.78
Mescalero.....	430		360	40		290	40	100	1,025.30		15,462.82		15,462.82
Pueblo Bonito.....	10,000	10,000						10,000			341.21		341.21
Pueblo day schools.....	26,931		26,900	31		21,050	21	5,860	30,737.35	503.32	122,689.85	503.32	123,193.17
San Juan.....	6,220		6,000	220		3,000	220	5,800	11,595.19	6,503.24	133,365.97	43,627.50	236,993.47
Zuni.....	7,120		7,000	120		2,500	120	2,000	13,201.71	2,875.62	545,608.44	17,852.10	563,460.54
North Dakota: Standing Rock <sup>1</sup> .....	89,646	88,640		1,006				89,646					

<sup>1</sup> 1914 report.

<sup>2</sup> Overestimated last year.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated.

<sup>4</sup> As reported.

TABLE 27.—Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.			Acreage not under project.	Expenditures—				
	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.		During fiscal year 1915.		To June 30, 1915.		
									Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.
Oregon.....	125,193	17,000	106,955	1,238	15,000	7,915	278	102,000	\$42,287.32	\$2,180.70	\$205,295.35	\$2,180.70	\$207,476.05
Klamath.....	118,130	10,000	106,955	1,175	10,000	7,915	215	100,000	41,894.48	2,180.70	199,815.01	2,180.70	201,995.71
Umatilla.....	<sup>2</sup> 5,050	5,000	.....	50	5,000	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warm Springs.....	2,013	2,000	.....	13	.....	.....	13	2,000	392.84	.....	5,480.34	.....	5,480.34
South Dakota.....	34,500	32,500	.....	2,000	400	.....	160	33,940	1,439.86	.....	64,418.39	.....	64,418.39
Pierre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,439.86	.....	28,439.16	.....	28,439.16
Pine Ridge.....	34,500	32,500	.....	2,000	400	.....	160	33,940	.....	.....	35,690.03	.....	35,690.03
Rosebud.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289.20	.....	289.20
Utah.....	69,129	85,482	10,070	3,577	78,502	70	577	19,980	11,998.67	25,704.02	834,207.79	102,949.07	937,156.86
Salt Lake, special agent.	710	640	.....	70	640	.....	70	.....	37.47	.....	.....	.....	37.47
Shivwits.....	77	.....	70	7	.....	70	7	.....	.....	76.06	1,155.35	76.06	1,231.41
Uintah and Ouray.....	98,842	84,842	13,000	3,500	77,862	.....	500	19,980	11,961.20	25,627.96	833,014.97	102,873.01	935,887.98
Washington.....	201,460	174,534	26,786	140	109,534	24,786	40	67,100	31,231.34	39,646.07	562,535.85	155,194.23	717,730.08
Colville.....	<sup>3</sup> 14,360	9,534	4,786	40	9,534	4,786	40	.....	5,510.56	.....	1,050.11	.....	19,050.11
Cushman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,146.39	.....	1,464.96	.....	1,464.96
Yakima.....	187,100	165,000	<sup>4</sup> 22,000	100	100,000	20,000	.....	67,100	24,456.37	39,646.07	541,873.74	155,194.23	697,067.97
Spokane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118.12	.....	147.04	.....	147.04
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	134,913	133,012	.....	1,301	63,773	.....	1,901	69,239	49,757.38	22,263.37	711,269.08	82,953.75	794,222.83
Administration: Special investigation, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182,516.25	.....	182,516.25

<sup>1</sup> Overestimated last year.<sup>2</sup> Estimated.<sup>3</sup> As reported.<sup>4</sup> Reported "deeded."



TABLE 28.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments under ditch June 30, 1915.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated allotted lands leased.	Acreage of irrigated lands cultivated.					Within service of ditches June 30, 1915.	Remainder to be put under ditch.	
	Main.	Lateral.				Allotted.	Un-allotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Indians engaged.			Value of crops.
Grand total.....	Miles. 1,304	Miles. 2,422	A.cres. 13,366	A.cres. 37,940	A.cres. 63,312	92,434	53,761	129	146,324	12,649	\$3,448,122	A.cres. 518,786	A.cres. 1,018,821
Arizona.....	287	246	4,723	14,113	206	32,266	18,997	14	51,277	6,036	409,101	58,572	173,443
Camp Verde <sup>2</sup> .....		1		123				14	14	20	595	14	4
Colorado River.....	16	26	516	477	206	893			893	95	38,450	5,275	94,725
Fort Apache.....	54	12		460			2,000		2,000	460	14,815	2,287	4,450
Fort Mojave <sup>2</sup> .....													15,115
Havasupai.....	4	10		170			258		258	56	6,260	262	42
Kaibab.....		1		( <sup>1</sup> )						( <sup>1</sup> )	700	15	25
Leupp.....	2	3									( <sup>1</sup> )		25
Moqui.....							5 10		10	6 30	( <sup>1</sup> )	5 10	
Navajo.....	7 50			2,500			4,000		4,000	2,500	55,451	4,248	8,000
Pima.....	58	48	3,154	6,000		25,000	10,184		35,184	1,700	140,788	35,184	19,816
Salt River.....	28	58	804	1,208		5,573	1,400		6,973	277	85,940	7,318	5,632
San Carlos <sup>2</sup> .....	48	50		6 735		( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	283	31,926	2,189	5,119
San Xavier.....	6	12	249	2,000		800	100		900	175	16,450	1,700	6,800
Truxton Canon.....	( <sup>6</sup> ) 1			6 40			6 45		6 45	6 40	( <sup>1</sup> )	45	150
Western Navajo.....	6 20	6 25	( <sup>1</sup> )	6 400			6 1,000		1,000	400	17,726	( <sup>1</sup> )	13,565
California.....	82	79	1,141	2,673	598	2,086	2,334	8	4,428	940	182,478	14,343	29,173
Bishop.....	1		6 150	6 500	40	960			960	200	19,626	1,000	13,300
Campo.....	12	14		144			145		145	32	7,570	150	170
Digger.....	1			18				3	3	18	68	3	40
Fort Bidwell.....	2 5	2 4		30		300			300	30	6,000	360	1,000
Fort Yuma.....	10	30	802	788	558	619			619	150	15,700	8,260	
Hoopa Valley.....			( <sup>1</sup> )			( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	85	5,600	( <sup>1</sup> )	2,789
Maliki.....	16	16		556			1,409	( <sup>1</sup> ) 5	1,414	162	57,214	2,839	10,252
Pala.....	25	12	189	8 323		8 207	100		8 307	168	17,400	1,088	1,210
Soboba.....	4			162			520		520	65	50,300	482	412
Tule River.....	8	1		152			160		160	30	3,000	161	
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	38	15	9 95	250		1,800			1,800	75	7,535	8 4,000	8 8,678

<sup>1</sup> Does not include Standing Rock, which shows an irrigable area of 89,646 acres in preceding table.

<sup>2</sup> 1914 report.

<sup>3</sup> Overflow of Colorado River interfered with irrigation and crops.

<sup>4</sup> Not reported.

<sup>5</sup> Patches under springs.

<sup>6</sup> Estimated.

<sup>7</sup> Dry ditches.

<sup>8</sup> As reported.

<sup>9</sup> Part of allotment.

TABLE 28.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments under ditch June 30, 1915.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated allotted lands leased.	Acreage of irrigated lands cultivated.					Within service of ditches June 30, 1915.	Remainder to be put under ditch.	
	Main.	Lateral.				Allotted.	Un-allotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Indians engaged.			Value of crops.
	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.						Acres.	Acres.	
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	56	112	1,544	1,544	1,381	7,998			7,998	315	\$200,805	27,920	17,180
Montana.....	230	843	2,967	5,396	35,000	27,120			27,120	604	995,436	173,990	321,156
Blackfeet.....	85	250	(3)	750	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	36,650	107,014
Crow.....	97	164	1,772	1,696	10,000	17,000			17,000	227	70,816	71,640	82,062
Flathead.....	11	363	495	1,500	25,000	10,120			10,120	61	900,000	49,400	102,600
Fork Belknap.....	28	58	700	1,205	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	267	22,720	15,600	18,740
Fort Peck <sup>6</sup> .....	9	8		245		(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	49	1,900	700	7,500
Tongue River.....													3,240
Nevada.....	38	69	721	723	668	2,144	1,100	60	3,304	485	47,875	11,917	49,159
Fallon.....	4	21	369	306		825		30	855	50	2,890	3,740	
Fort McDermitt.....	7		110	100		(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	92	9,791	647	1,116
Moopa River.....	6	4	117	117		225			225	40	5,425	600	
Nevada.....	9	32	(3)	200	650		620	30	650	200	(3)	650	20,380
Walker River.....	12	12	125	(3)	18	1,094			1,094	(3)	(3)	2,500	2,500
Western Shoshone.....	(3)	(3)		(3)			480		480	103	29,769	3,780	25,163
New Mexico.....	222	232	50	11,194		300	31,260	40	31,600	3,667	194,179	38,256	14,625
Jicarilla.....	11	2	50	150		300		40	340	58	13,005	805	1,405
Mescalero.....	4			20	(3)			210	210	20	3,411	300	100
Pueblo Bonito.....											800		10,000
Pueblo day schools.....	197	200	(3)	8,421			21,050		2,050	2,189	(3)	26,931	
San Juan.....	(7)	(7)		1,000	0		5,000		5,000	1,000	115,473	5,220	1,000
Zuni.....	10	30		1,603			5,000		5,000	400	61,490	5,000	2,120
Oregon.....	28	12	87	42	580	1,500			1,500	35	12,000	7,980	117,213
Klamath.....	22	10	75	2	380	1,500			1,500	35	(3)	7,780	110,350
Umatilla.....	6	2	12	40	200	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	12,000	4,200	4,850
Warm Springs.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	2,013
South Dakota; Pine Ridge.....	9		6	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	200	560	33,940
Utah.....	150	248		105			70	7	77	30	187,138	82,899	16,230
Shivwits.....	3	1		105			70	7	77	30	1,675	77	
Uintah and Ouray.....	147	247	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	185,463	82,112	16,230
Salt Lake, special agent.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	710	
Washington.....	101	406	905	600	24,879	9,220			9,220	183	1,147,240	40,686	160,774
Colville.....	20	20	55	150	320	220			220	8	10,300	81	14,279
Yakima.....	81	386	850	450	24,559	9,000			9,000	175	1,136,940	40,605	146,495
Wyoming; Shoshone.....	63	160	1,127	1,300		8,000			8,000	279	64,135	57,663	77,250

<sup>1</sup> Includes drain ditch.  
<sup>2</sup> Approximate.  
<sup>3</sup> Not reported.

<sup>4</sup> As reported.  
<sup>5</sup> 1914 report.  
<sup>6</sup> Estimated.

<sup>7</sup> Unknown.  
<sup>8</sup> Overestimated last year.

TABLE 29.—Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, and made in the field.

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by the department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
<b>Total</b> .....	4,535	671,546	6,473	850,094
<b>Arizona</b> .....	14	140	1,492	14,920
Colorado River.....	14	140		
Pima (Gila River).....			1,492	14,920
<b>California</b> .....	1	160	1	10
Yuma.....			1	10
Public domain.....	1	160		
<b>Idaho: Fort Hall</b> .....	1,784	338,910		
<b>Michigan: L'Anse and Vieux Desert</b> .....	2	120		
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	148	6,154		
Fond du Lac.....	143	5,748		
Leech Lake.....	1	91		
Nett Lake (Boise Fort).....	4	315		
<b>Montana</b> .....	413	51,342	192	61,440
Fort Peck.....			192	61,440
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	413	51,342		
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	3	164		
Omaha.....	2	120		
Santee.....	1	44		
<b>Nevada: Moapa River</b> .....	117	605		
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	278	46,539	788	206,155
Fort Berthold.....			788	206,155
Standing Rock.....	213	36,165		
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	65	10,374		
<b>Oklahoma: Fort Sill, Apache</b> .....	7	859		
<b>Oregon: Warm Springs</b> .....	1	160		
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	403	69,190	1,470	261,093
Cheyenne River.....	287	50,487		
Crow Creek.....	113	18,063		
Pine Ridge.....			574	117,733
Rosebud.....	3	640	896	143,360
<b>Utah: Uintah and Ouray</b> .....			1	50
<b>Washington</b> .....	1,364	157,203	2,291	282,615
Colville.....			2,291	282,615
Yakima.....	1,364	157,203		
<b>Wyoming: Shoshone</b> .....			238	23,811

TABLE 30.—Lands purchased for Indians in California to June 30, 1915.

Band.	County.	Number of Indians.	Acres.	Amount paid.
<b>Total</b> .....		3,479	6,783.51	\$144,470.45
<b>San Manuel</b> .....	San Bernardino...	56	5.13	1,795.50
Do.....	do.....	56	7.50	200.00
<b>Trinidad</b> .....	Humboldt.....	43	60.00	1,198.40
<b>Ramsey</b> .....	Yolo.....	48	75.00	2,000.00
<b>Pachanga or Temecula</b> .....	Riverside.....	179	235.00	6,650.00
<b>Los Coyotes</b> .....	San Diego.....	165	160.00	800.00
<b>Hopland</b> .....	Mendocino.....	120	630.00	5,750.00

TABLE 30.—Lands purchased for Indians in California to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Band.	County.	Number of Indians.	Acres.	Amount paid.
Etna and Ruffey's.....	Siskiyou.....	56	480.00	\$2,208.00
Colus.....	Colusa.....	63	40.00	3,800.00
Cahto Laytonville.....	Mendocino.....	98	200.00	2,500.00
Blue Lake, or Mad River.....	Humboldt.....	45	26.00	1,500.00
Polasky, or Millerton.....	Madera.....	55	140.86	1,500.00
Cortina.....	Colusa.....	47	480.00	4,800.00
Campo.....	San Diego.....	165	720.00	12,500.00
Do.....	do.....	165	160.00	800.00
Do.....	do.....	165	160.00	1,200.00
Upper Lake.....	Lake.....	285	143.00	5,000.00
Lower Eel River.....	Humboldt.....	60	20.00	3,000.00
Grindstone.....	Glenn.....	56	80.00	1,050.00
Guidville.....	Mendocino.....	92	50.00	2,000.00
Coyote Valley.....	do.....	48	100.00	2,484.80
Potter Valley.....	do.....	72	16.00	2,000.00
San Pasqual.....	San Diego.....	66	1 1/20	1,500.00
Do.....	do.....	66	1 80.00	300.00
Redwood Valley and Little River.....	Mendocino.....	51	80.00	2,000.00
Palm Springs.....	Riverside.....	35	800.00	6,000.00
East Lake.....	Lake.....	134	88.00	6,600.00
Point Arena, or Manchester.....	Mendocino.....	84	65.00	4,908.75
San Joaquin, or Big Sandy.....	Fresno.....	114	280.00	2,800.00
Alexander Valley, or Wappo.....	Sonoma.....	74	24.00	1,800.00
Smith River.....	Del Norte.....	163	163.00	7,200.00
Middletown, or Loconami.....	Lake.....	51	108.70	2,650.00
Sherwood.....	Mendocino.....	92	230.72	5,750.00
Tuolumne.....	Tuolumne.....	78	289.52	3,500.00
Bear River.....	Humboldt.....	.....	15.00	1,500.00
Scotts Valley.....	Lake.....	60	56.68	2,900.00
Big Valley.....	do.....	92	80.00	12,000.00
Ukiah, or Pine Ville.....	Mendocino.....	130	95.28	8,500.00
Point Arena.....	do.....	.....	40.00	600.00
Guidville.....	do.....	.....	34.12	2,100.00
Bishop.....	Inyo.....	.....	15.00	1,125.00
Wappo.....	Sonoma.....	.....	30.00	2,500.00
Crescent City.....	Del Norte.....	50	100.00	3,500.00

1 Improvements only.

TABLE 31.—Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales. <sup>1</sup>			Inherited-land sales. <sup>2</sup>		
	Number of tracts.	Acreege.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreege.	Proceeds.
Grand total.....	2,824	316,030.30	\$5,166,756.90	8,021	998,711.89	\$15,185,297.86
Total 1915.....	422	34,429.09	584,724.56	393	68,245.45	715,568.52
1914.....	529	45,526.31	779,526.14	418	45,241.99	773,309.16
1913.....	208	20,778.80	407,315.56	109	10,797.94	285,097.72
1912.....	324	34,391.11	568,880.75	392	43,652.27	889,285.02
1911 <sup>3</sup> .....	494	56,197.98	978,538.27	638	79,665.66	1,593,960.38
1910 <sup>4</sup> .....	520	82,665.80	1,245,639.96	873	129,359.61	1,956,315.92
1909 <sup>4</sup> .....	235	34,060.33	442,762.85	753	102,708.00	1,321,258.72
1908.....	92	7,990.88	159,318.81	768	91,302.57	1,302,508.94
1907.....	.....	.....	.....	820	106,359.25	1,248,793.34
1906.....	.....	.....	.....	643	64,447.67	981,430.87
1905.....	.....	.....	.....	978	90,214.97	1,393,131.52
1904.....	.....	.....	.....	1,236	122,222.52	2,057,464.50
1903.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	44,493.99	757,173.25
California.....	3	115.69	4,520.00	1	160.00	640.00
Fort Bidwell.....	2	40.50	350.00	1	160.00	640.00
Hoopa Valley.....	1	75.19	4,170.00	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-275), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).

<sup>3</sup> Includes sales of lands of Kaw, Osage, and Five Civilized Tribes.

<sup>4</sup> Includes sales of Five Civilized Tribes.

<sup>5</sup> Unknown.

TABLE 31.—Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.			Inherited-land sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	1	40.00	\$320.00	2	320.00	\$810.00
Idaho: Fort Lapwai.....	5	322.43	12,520.50	8	554.86	14,901.00
Kansas.....	14	576.32	23,415.00	10	697.23	24,659.28
Kickapoo.....	1	40.00	800.00	2	159.56	8,658.28
Potawatomi.....	13	536.32	22,615.00	8	537.67	16,001.00
Michigan: Mackinac.....	6	310.00	3,065.00	4	226.61	4,061.50
Minnesota.....	19	1,215.35	24,103.30	8	528.00	14,071.30
Fond du Lac.....	4	200.00	3,462.00	1	80.00	2,044.00
Leech Lake.....	5	302.00	4,669.30	4	244.50	2,980.80
Nett Lake.....				2	120.00	8,326.50
Red Lake.....	1	35.40	5,200.00			
White Earth.....	9	677.95	10,772.00	1	81.50	720.00
Montana.....	8	1,163.96	11,424.65	50	10,282.84	64,305.07
Crow.....	3	682.37	4,127.15	41	9,423.16	42,199.07
Flathead.....	5	481.59	7,297.50	9	859.68	22,106.00
Nebraska.....	12	572.79	29,364.67	32	2,228.61	105,132.40
Omaha.....	3	158.79	14,335.27	8	680.00	40,562.06
Santee.....	7	334.00	12,825.00	8	798.60	12,895.00
Winnebago.....	2	80.00	2,204.40	16	750.01	51,675.34
North Dakota.....	26	2,955.75	23,803.40	20	2,172.94	21,415.67
Fort Berthold.....	1	160.00	2,400.00	1	160.00	1,600.00
Fort Totten.....	11	745.13	11,098.40	10	852.02	12,738.67
Turtle Mountain.....	14	2,050.62	10,305.00	9	1,160.92	7,077.00
Oklahoma.....	160	13,473.72	187,557.62	88	12,832.29	181,028.25
Cantonment.....	14	1,497.16	13,574.30	10	1,625.59	10,773.70
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	32	3,712.46	47,802.25	17	2,339.30	47,948.00
Kiowa.....				1	155.29	3,255.00
Osage.....	12	1,760.00	12,471.00	6	3,937.31	38,538.50
Otoe.....	39	2,669.85	23,896.30	6	730.00	9,791.25
Pawnee.....	20	1,280.29	29,588.00	8	619.96	11,086.00
Ponca.....	22	1,016.02	27,359.27	11	1,222.49	32,082.80
Red Moon.....	1	160.00	2,005.00	2	316.19	5,540.00
Seger.....	11	961.21	20,765.50	1	160.00	2,003.00
Seneca.....	5	275.73	7,360.00	25	1,652.16	19,060.00
Shawnee.....	4	141.00	2,736.00	1	73.40	950.00
Oregon.....	32	3,690.60	36,499.70	55	6,713.92	87,708.10
Klamath.....	3	480.00	3,365.00	13	1,603.00	10,600.00
Roseburg.....	24	2,838.62	18,554.20	30	4,117.06	22,660.10
Siletz.....	1	100.00	1,562.50	1	5.00	126.00
Umatilla.....	4	271.98	13,018.00	11	988.86	54,322.00
South Dakota.....	73	6,187.00	154,492.84	36	4,896.26	79,603.11
Cheyenne River.....	1	253.10	1,961.53	4	753.75	5,940.00
Crow Creek.....	1	160.00	835.00	6	847.80	7,455.34
Lower Brule.....				2	400.00	3,160.80
Pine Ridge.....	7	1,025.00	5,250.00			
Rosebud.....	4	800.00	5,064.00	6	1,429.16	13,008.00
Sisseton.....	30	2,201.82	56,956.70	5	560.85	12,744.00
Yankton.....	30	1,747.08	84,425.61	13	904.70	37,294.97
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	14	753.98	14,398.88	41	24,040.47	51,067.24
Washington.....	7	481.16	18,840.00	17	1,413.67	49,486.10
Coeur d'Alene.....	1	80.00	930.00	3	480.00	9,151.00
Colville.....	2	153.90	11,610.00	1	80.00	1,500.00
Cushman.....	2	84.76	2,400.00	4	103.42	3,750.00
Tulalip.....	1	160.00	3,800.00	2	130.25	7,670.00
Yakima.....	1	2.50	100.00	7	620.00	27,415.10
Wisconsin.....	15	827.67	17,094.00	10	391.36	6,452.00
Lac du Flambeau.....	1	101.20	3,036.00			
La Pointe.....	3	220.24	4,100.00			
Oneida.....	7	255.48	6,532.00	9	326.26	5,885.00
Red Cliff.....	4	250.75	3,428.00			
Wittenberg.....				1	65.10	567.00
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	27	1,742.67	23,305.00	11	788.39	9,327.50

TABLE 32.—*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 superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1915.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re-ceived.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Num-ber.	Acreage.	Num-ber.	Acreage.			Num-ber.	Acreage.
Total.....	10,694	1,044,874.18	2,022	208,353.62	1,254	314	940	124,114.86
Arizona: San Xavier.....	1	40.00	1	12.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	20	1,173.00	1	10.00	1	1	.....	.....
Bishop.....	2	240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley.....	15	838.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Round Valley.....	2	15.00	1	10.00	1	1	.....	.....
Idaho.....	85	9,323.62	53	3,252.18	33	7	26	2,564.50
Coeur d'Alene.....	46	6,834.16	4	627.65	12	3	9	1,066.34
Fort Lapwal.....	39	2,489.46	49	2,624.53	21	4	17	1,498.16
Kansas.....	101	7,248.14	55	5,082.84	23	4	19	1,669.40
Kickapoo.....	41	2,551.98	30	2,652.84	7	3	4	160.27
Potawatomi.....	60	4,696.16	25	2,430.00	16	1	15	1,509.13
Michigan: Mackinac and Mount Pleasant.....	14	1,183.28	3	142.24	5	.....	5	388.24
Minnesota.....	3,640	291,103.51	10	640.00	28	6	22	1,618.29
Fond du Lac.....	18	1,357.50	4	200.00	4	2	2	80.00
Grand Portage.....	12	1,035.92	1	80.00	7	1	6	475.92
Leech Lake.....	28	2,035.20	3	200.00	13	3	10	652.96
Nett Lake.....	9	834.89	2	160.00	4	.....	4	409.41
White Earth <sup>1</sup> .....	3,573	285,840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	373	39,980.62	248	29,002.46	121	48	73	8,144.89
Blackfeet.....	3	640.97	.....	.....	3	.....	3	640.97
Crow.....	44	8,574.88	208	25,448.72	14	4	10	1,876.78
Flathead.....	317	28,401.17	39	3,354.74	88	31	57	4,643.54
Fort Peck.....	9	2,363.60	1	200.00	16	13	3	983.60
Nebraska.....	968	63,511.62	466	43,859.77	54	23	31	2,208.60
Omaha.....	563	36,438.44	175	23,931.00	19	13	6	520.00
Santee.....	242	17,808.69	256	17,510.00	14	2	12	1,000.15
Winnebago.....	163	9,264.49	35	2,418.77	21	8	13	688.45
Nevad.: Carson.....	3	360.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	803	140,482.31	127	19,369.10	268	33	235	34,798.66
Fort Berthold.....	13	1,652.90	2	164.00	2	.....	2	429.96
Fort Totten.....	44	3,742.65	29	2,591.30	17	2	15	1,247.96
Standing Rock.....	185	56,614.53	45	8,882.21	44	15	29	5,065.55
Turtle Mountain.....	561	78,472.23	51	7,731.59	205	16	189	27,425.19
Oklahoma.....	1,721	153,853.63	328	32,235.02	221	96	125	14,582.75
Cantonment.....	50	7,175.88	26	3,932.66	68	44	24	3,603.07
Cheyenne and Arap-aho.....	133	17,251.48	12	2,333.49	23	19	4	448.90
Kiowa.....	155	19,775.14	20	3,277.86	2	.....	2	412.93
Otoe.....	81	9,516.03	8	1,348.63	21	.....	21	2,364.43
Pawnee.....	56	5,781.32	12	1,200.87	16	1	15	1,659.09
Ponca.....	67	4,905.01	25	3,023.36	14	4	10	1,240.00
Sac and Fox.....	103	10,860.06	21	2,887.07	13	.....	13	1,492.25
Seger.....	34	3,757.77	1	40.00	16	12	4	480.00
Seneca.....	548	34,441.64	184	12,061.08	27	6	21	2,222.08
Shawnee.....	494	40,389.30	19	2,130.00	21	10	11	660.00

<sup>1</sup> Restrictions removed under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 353).

TABLE 32.—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)—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1915.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re-ceived.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Num-ber.	Acreage.	Num-ber.	Acreage.			Num-ber.	Acreage.
Oregon.....	286	21,235.13	65	6,283.62	27	6	21	2,109.38
Klamath.....	130	4,552.27	3	482.72	10	2	8	1,190.66
Roseburg.....	14	2,067.09	10	1,511.29	3	1	2	240.00
Siletz.....	20	1,378.78	7	562.72	7	.....	7	478.72
Umatilla.....	219	12,876.09	40	2,966.89	7	3	4	200.00
Warm Springs.....	3	360.00	5	760.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	1,336	249,368.77	191	36,030.36	307	61	246	46,676.43
Cheyenne River.....	88	20,952.29	18	3,308.86	33	6	27	5,968.77
Crow Creek.....	50	8,102.06	16	2,638.50	17	3	14	2,398.50
Lower Brule.....	63	17,331.89	6	1,050.00	10	2	8	1,440.00
Pine Ridge.....	412	82,053.65	80	18,050.82	189	24	165	33,689.28
Rosebud.....	351	78,725.25	54	9,315.43	5	.....	5	1,124.13
Sisseton.....	133	12,596.11	5	556.75	34	19	15	1,345.63
Yankton.....	239	29,607.52	12	1,110.00	19	7	12	710.12
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	4	240.00	.....	.....	1	.....	1	40.00
Washington.....	218	17,348.85	259	20,726.01	59	24	35	2,826.86
Colville.....	49	3,950.56	1	80.00	6	2	4	320.61
Cushman.....	6	570.00	3	153.90	4	2	2	200.00
Spokane.....	34	3,082.50	.....	.....	28	8	20	1,725.55
Taholah.....	.....	.....	1	80.00	2	1	1	80.00
Tulalip.....	12	1,678.36	1	163.85	8	5	3	260.70
Yakima.....	117	8,067.43	253	20,248.26	11	6	5	240.00
Wisconsin.....	1,095	45,499.17	179	9,465.97	98	4	94	5,854.33
Hayward.....	2	133.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac du Flambeau.....	10	711.14	.....	.....	6	1	5	282.99
La Pointe.....	49	3,875.89	9	959.97	52	2	50	4,115.73
Oneida.....	1,029	40,520.62	169	8,426.00	36	1	35	1,177.13
Red Cliff.....	5	258.48	1	80.00	4	.....	4	278.48
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	26	2,922.53	36	2,241.65	8	1	7	632.53

<sup>1</sup> Last year's report included trust patents.

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
1915.....	940	124,114.86
Total.....	8,960	983,897.82

TABLE 33.—Removals of restrictions.

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca), Okla. <sup>1</sup>		Five Civilized Tribes. <sup>2</sup>	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Total.....	470	24,408.07	7,788	462,230.97
1915.....	25	1,095.28	786	50,077.33
1914.....	72	3,889.35	1,106	81,034.72
1913.....	37	1,930.00	956	60,532.64
1912.....	53	3,218.28	652	45,075.51
1911.....	68	4,104.91	953	84,679.34
1910.....	215	10,170.25	1,470	88,070.34
1909.....			1,865	52,761.09

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

NOTE.—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 34.—Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, 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.
Grand total.....	188	16,894
Total 1915.....	65	5,616
1914.....	33	3,951
1913.....	23	1,600
1912.....	25	1,917
1911.....	42	3,810
Mackinac, Mich.....	1	62
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	1	40
Seneca, Okla.....	15	1,780
Absentee Wyandot, Oreg.....	2	160
Roseburg, Oreg.....	1	80
Sisseton, S. Dak.....	1	160
Tulalip, Wash.....	2	160
Lac du Flambeau, Wis.....	3	246
La Pointe, Wis.....	-36	2,770
Red Cliff, Wis.....	3	158

TABLE 35.—Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.

Fiscal year.	Kaw. <sup>1</sup>		Osage. <sup>2</sup>	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	52	16,784	457	.....
1915.....	5	800	12	5,880
1914.....	12	1,904	4	1,960
1913.....	1	400	23	10,890
1912.....	1	480	22	10,890
1911.....			84	41,160
1910.....			293	143,570
1909.....	20	8,000	19	9,310
1908.....	6	2,400		
1907.....	6	2,400		
1906.....	1	400		

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



TABLE 36.—Lands leased for mining purposes and production of minerals and royalty therefor, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and superintendencies.	Kind of lease.	1899 to 1914 (both included).				Fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.					
		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.
Total.....		1,770,903		\$583,265	\$17,121,251	\$724,992		1,701,797	\$670,716	\$2,475,861	\$39,416
California: Greenville.....	Miscellaneous		80		1 24						
New York: New York Agency...	Oil (barrels) <sup>2</sup> .....	8,452			14,554		796			1,192	
	Gas <sup>2</sup> .....				4,700					1,833	
Oklahoma.....		1,710,761		563,776	17,071,651	724,992		1,685,894	668,771	2,472,629	39,416
Cantonment.....	Miscellaneous		490		1 34						
Kiowa.....	Oil and gas.....		<sup>8</sup> 8,638		5,440						
Osage.....	Oil (barrels).....	<sup>4</sup> 7,993,892	714,673	5,262	4,727,908	536,999	7,426,209	714,673	12,591	523,576	
	Gas.....	( <sup>5</sup> )									
Otoe.....	Oil and gas.....	( <sup>5</sup> )	10,101		14,006		( <sup>5</sup> )		6,700	2,125	
Pawnee.....	do.....	( <sup>5</sup> )	1,040		5,366	<sup>6</sup> 1,454	( <sup>5</sup> )	19,548	7,432		2,205
Ponca.....	Oil (barrels).....	654,091			<sup>6</sup> 73,821		129,442		19,548	7,432	7,552
	Gas.....	( <sup>5</sup> )	560		<sup>6</sup> 1,000		( <sup>5</sup> )	1,040	738	7,992	
	Oil (barrels).....	( <sup>5</sup> )	1,868		<sup>8</sup> 280		<sup>8</sup> 77		50	490	
Shawnee.....	do.....		35,305		1 22,769		14,110		14,000	25,214	3,649
Sac and Fox.....	do.....	156,693,276	744,240		<sup>8</sup> 422,351	<sup>8</sup> 8,954,358	<sup>8</sup> 172,352	27,098,994	714,304	536,271	1,700,233
Five Civilized Tribes.....	Gas.....		( <sup>5</sup> )		222,463		( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	46,986	26,010
	Coal (tons).....	211,910	7,737		2,639	16,791	183,014	7,737	7,737	13,759	
	Miscellaneous.....	8,156	80,078		27,163	2,336		98,042	32,664		
	Coal (tons) <sup>2</sup> .....	36,178,216	<sup>8</sup> 101,081		<sup>8</sup> 56,000	3,013,648	2,558,559	104,890	48,186	167,374	
	Asphalt (tons) <sup>2</sup> .....	51,122	<sup>8</sup> 4,960		<sup>8</sup> 2,500	25,725	3,261	4,960	3,500	224	
Wyoming.....			60,062		19,465	30,346		13,903	1,945	207	
Shoshone.....	Oil and gas.....		2,406		<sup>8</sup> 3,877		5,405	2,584	518	207	
	Coal (tons).....	968	1,048		1,502		1,022	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )		
	Miscellaneous.....		9,214		3,219						
	Oil (barrels).....	874						13,319	1,427		
	Coal (tons).....	354,905	47,394		10,867	30,346	289	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )		
							1,490				

<sup>1</sup> From 1913 to 1914.<sup>2</sup> Unallotted; all other allotted.<sup>3</sup> For 1914.<sup>4</sup> One-eighth of actual production; from 1901 to 1914.<sup>5</sup> Not reported.<sup>6</sup> From 1911 to 1914.<sup>7</sup> From 1912 to 1914.<sup>8</sup> From 1907 to 1914.

TABLE 37.—Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total.....		\$820, 679. 79
<b>Arizona:</b>		
Fort Apache.....	Water main.....	1, 152. 20
Do.....	Frame hospital.....	2, 000. 00
Fort Yuma.....	Steel highway bridge across Colorado River.....	176, 000. 00
Kaibab.....	Frame office.....	1, 200. 00
Navajo.....	Frame sanatorium.....	12, 007. 14
Phoenix.....	Brick industrial building.....	14, 900. 00
Phoenix, East Farm Sanatorium.....	Frame lavatory building.....	1, 034. 00
Do.....	Frame barn.....	975. 00
Do.....	Brick boiler house.....	1, 000. 00
Pima.....	Refrigerating plant.....	2, 525. 00
San Carlos.....	2 steel highway bridges across Gila and San Carlos Rivers, White Mountain Reservation.....	54, 212. 24
San Carlos Bylas day school.....	Day school plant.....	9, 621. 00
San Xavier.....	Adobe office and quarters at Indian Oasis.....	1, 350. 00
Western Navajo.....	Additions to stone dormitory.....	21, 500. 00
Do.....	Steel bridge across Moencopi Wash, Navajo Reservation.....	5, 741. 00
Western Navajo, Marsh Pass day school.....	2 frame day-school buildings.....	6, 100. 00
<b>California:</b>		
Bishop.....	Addition to frame schoolhouse.....	3, 625. 48
Bishop, Pine Creek day school.....	Combined frame schoolhouse and quarters.....	4, 707. 28
Campo.....	Frame office building.....	459. 27
Greenville.....	Frame quarters.....	5, 964. 00
Hoopa Valley.....	Frame jail.....	200. 00
Pala.....	Frame cottage and remodeling old cottage.....	2, 478. 20
Soboba.....	Frame horse barn.....	875. 00
<b>Idaho:</b>		
Coeur d'Alene.....	Concrete driveways and walks.....	950. 00
Do.....	Drilling well and construction of pump house.....	4, 647. 20
Coeur d'Alene, Kallspeil and Kootenai day schools.....	2 day-school plants.....	8, 839. 75
<b>Iowa:</b>		
Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....	Frame office building.....	2, 038. 41
Do.....	Heating plant.....	5, 000. 00
Kansas: Haskell Institute.....	Stone shop buildings and boiler house.....	8, 000. 00
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.....	Central heating system.....	7, 232. 72
<b>Minnesota:</b>		
Cass Lake.....	Wooden bridge over Mississippi River.....	5, 000. 00
Leech Lake.....	Frame horse and dairy barns.....	4, 024. 75
Nett Lake.....	Physician's frame cottage and office.....	2, 392. 50
Pipestone.....	Frame dairy and horse barns.....	4, 081. 04
Red Lake.....		
Cross Lake School.....	Frame cottage.....	1, 414. 47
Do.....	Frame dairy barn.....	1, 200. 00
Red Lake Reservation.....	Wooden bridge across Black Duck River.....	1, 000. 00
White Earth.....	Frame cottage.....	1, 558. 00
<b>Montana:</b>		
Crow.....	Concrete oil and paint house.....	475. 00
Flathead.....	New agency plant.....	25, 483. 39
Fort Belknap (irrigation).....	Frame shop and coal shed.....	463. 25
Do.....	Frame office and mess hall.....	2, 798. 25
Fort Peck.....	Frame dairy barn.....	2, 119. 96
<b>Nebraska:</b>		
Genoa.....	Brick lavatory annex.....	2, 480. 32
Do.....	Addition to brick hospital.....	3, 957. 88
Do.....	Superintendent's brick cottage.....	5, 469. 65
Do.....	Septic tank.....	655. 00
Do.....	Frame cottage.....	2, 138. 00
<b>Nevada: Fallon.....</b>		
<b>New Mexico:</b>		
Albuquerque.....	Brick shop and domestic-science buildings.....	15, 000. 00
Albuquerque Pueblos (Laguna).....	Frame sanatorium.....	12, 990. 00
Albuquerque, San Felipe day school.....	Adobe horse barn.....	337. 27
Albuquerque, Pagate day school.....	Water system.....	3, 775. 00
Jicarilla.....	Frame cottage (field matron).....	450. 00
Pueblo Bonito.....	Brick quarters.....	8, 900. 00
Do.....	3 brick cottage dormitories.....	29, 740. 00
Do.....	Shop building and barn.....	750. 00
Santa Fe.....	Addition to brick dormitory.....	16, 228. 00
Do.....	Water-supply extension.....	1, 600. 00
Do.....	Frame dairy barn.....	3, 848. 32
San Juan.....	Steel highway bridge over San Juan River, Navajo Reservation.....	16, 500. 00
<b>Zuni.....</b>		
Do.....	Water system.....	2, 176. 02
Do.....	2 frame cottages.....	3, 275. 00

1 Government appropriation, \$25,000.

TABLE 37.—Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
<b>North Dakota:</b>		
Fort Berthold.....	Frame employees' quarters.....	\$3,995.00
Do.....	Telephone towers.....	560.00
Do.....	Tank and tower.....	2,355.00
Fort Berthold (S h e l l Creek).....	Frame cottage, barn, and outhouse.....	2,083.00
Standing Rock.....	Frame hospital.....	26,000.00
<b>Oklahoma:</b>		
Cantonment.....	Electric lighting.....	2,693.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Brick lavatory building.....	4,764.00
Five Civilized Tribes—		
Armstrong Academy.....	Drilling well.....	685.00
Collins Institute.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	3,850.00
Euchee boarding school.....	Wiring school buildings.....	800.00
Eufaula boarding school.....	Frame domestic-science cottage.....	1,300.00
Jones Academy.....	Frame dairy barn.....	378.30
Kiowa (Fort Sill).....	Brick hospital.....	37,280.00
Osage.....	Frame cottage.....	3,000.00
Do.....	Stone oil house.....	523.00
Ponca.....	Frame office building.....	4,000.00
Seger.....	Heating plant.....	365.00
Shawnee.....	Steel water tank.....	1,180.00
Oregon: Klamath.....	Frame cottage for forest supervisor.....	2,560.40
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	Wiring buildings.....	1,500.00
<b>South Dakota:</b>		
Canton Insane Asylum.....	Electric lighting.....	705.00
Do.....	Brick hospital.....	31,149.00
Cheyenne River.....	do.....	34,700.00
Crow Creek.....	1 frame cottage.....	1,522.20
Crow Creek Reservation.....	Steel bridge across Elm Creek.....	2,150.00
Flandreau.....	Frame dairy, meat, and ice buildings.....	3,054.00
Lower Brule.....	Frame dormitory.....	4,500.00
Do.....	Frame dairy barn.....	1,500.00
Do.....	Drilling wells.....	6,000.00
Pierre.....	Brick employees' quarters.....	12,742.00
Pine Ridge.....	Frame quarters.....	3,500.00
Rosebud.....	Brick schoolhouse.....	22,595.00
Do.....	Brick hospital.....	33,200.00
Do.....	2 cottages for hospital employees.....	1,540.00
Do.....	Frame cottage, barn, and outhouses for farmer at Hamil, S. Dak.....	2,980.00
Do.....	Frame barn, Butte Creek, S. Dak.....	900.00
Sisseton.....	Frame cottage.....	1,400.00
Springfield.....	Wagon shed and poultry house.....	522.99
<b>Washington:</b>		
Colville.....	Stallion barn.....	1,793.54
Do.....	Implement shed, garage, and water, sewer, and lighting.....	1,792.00
Do.....	Concrete oil house.....	450.00
Colville (Inchelium sub- agency).....	Concrete guardhouse.....	775.00
Cushman.....	Concrete walks and driveways.....	5,295.70
Neah Bay, Quileute day school.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	2,000.00
Spokane (Wellpint).....	5 frame cottages, guardhouse, office building, and warehouse, and water and sewer systems.....	10,600.00
<b>Wisconsin:</b>		
Hayward.....	Tank and tower.....	2,351.00
Keshena.....	Brick dormitory, schoolhouse, and lavatory building.....	44,846.00
Do.....	Steel highway bridge across Wolf River.....	5,054.40
Tomah.....	Remodeling laundry and construction of pump house.....	836.00
Do.....	Central steam heating plant.....	10,000.00
<b>Wyoming:</b>		
Shoshone.....	Dairy barn.....	2,182.18
Do.....	Oil house.....	574.12
Do.....	Flour and saw mill.....	18,000.00
Do.....	2 steel bridges.....	982.00

TABLE 38.—Buildings, etc., under construction or contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total.....		\$746, 104. 58
Arizona:		
Fort Apache.....	Frame dormitory.....	1 9, 306. 15
Do.....	Frame cottage.....	1 1 704. 20
Fort Mojave.....	Steel highway bridge across Colorado River near Topock, Ariz.....	1 274, 450. 00
Moqui.....	4 cottages.....	1 4, 573. 55
Navajo—		
Navajo School.....	Stone dormitory.....	1 9, 344. 88
Chin Lee School.....	Stone schoolhouse.....	14, 891. 36
Luki Chuki day school.....	Stone schoolhouse and quarters.....	14, 517. 28
Tohatchi School.....	Frame hospital.....	5, 431. 18
Phoenix School and East Farm Sanatorium.....	Sewer system.....	22, 347. 00
Pima.....	Frame sanatorium.....	1 14, 466. 66 <sup>2</sup>
Pima, Gila Bend, Cockle-burr, and Chin Chuischui day schools.....	3 adobe day-school buildings.....	16, 800. 00
Rice Station.....	Stone domestic-science building.....	1, 573. 48
Salt River.....	Frame office building.....	1, 500. 00
San Xavier.....	Frame sanatorium.....	1 14, 466. 66 <sup>2</sup>
San Xavier, Comababi, Indian Oasis, San Pedro, and Santa Rosa day schools.....	4 adobe day-school buildings.....	29, 313. 44
Western Navajo.....	Additions to stone dormitory.....	25, 300. 00
California, Hoopa Valley.....	Cement bakery building.....	1, 850. 00
Idaho:		
Fort Hall.....	Addition to stone schoolhouse.....	5, 850. 00
Do.....	Frame horse barn.....	2, 500. 00
Fort Lapwai.....	Frame barn.....	2, 381. 00
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	Brick boiler house and laundry.....	7, 055. 00
Do.....	Electric wiring buildings.....	2, 123. 00
Kansas:		
Haskell Institute.....	Brick gymnasium.....	20, 075. 94
Kickapoo.....	Frame dairy barn.....	1 1, 917. 63
Michigan, Mount Pleasant.....	Brick gymnasium.....	1 19, 000. 00
Minnesota:		
Fond du Lac.....	Frame hospital.....	24, 537. 76
Leech Lake.....	Addition to frame dormitory.....	1 2, 995. 24
Do.....	Remodeling frame building for hospital.....	1 800. 00
Nett Lake.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	3, 500. 00
Pipestone.....	2 frame cottages.....	2, 320. 00
Do.....	Stone lavatory annex.....	3, 500. 00
Red Lake.....	Frame hospital.....	20, 105. 00
Montana:		
Blackfeet.....	Frame sanatorium.....	1 14, 466. 66 <sup>2</sup>
Crow.....	Frame hospital.....	1 2, 761. 81
Fort Belknap.....	2 lavatory annexes.....	6, 494. 00
Tongue River.....	Flour mill.....	1 7, 640. 70
Nebraska:		
Genoa.....	Brick laundry building.....	1 3, 006. 08
Do.....	Brick industrial building.....	1 2, 607. 71
Omaha.....	Remodeling employees' building.....	1, 030. 80
Winnebago.....	Electric lighting.....	848. 00
Do.....	Remodeling building for hospital.....	8, 692. 85
Do.....	Frame cottage.....	1, 559. 40
Nevada:		
Carson.....	Frame sanatorium.....	1 14, 666. 66 <sup>2</sup>
Fallon.....	Frame office building.....	450. 00
Do.....	Water system.....	1, 000. 00
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque.....	Brick assembly hall and gymnasium.....	1 24, 134. 30
Albuquerque Pueblos—		
Isleta day school.....	Adobe schoolhouse and quarters.....	10, 055. 00
Laguna Sanatorium.....	Frame dairy and horse barns.....	3, 500. 00
Mescalero.....	Frame sanatorium.....	14, 466. 66 <sup>2</sup>
Pueblo Bonito.....	2 brick dormitories.....	19, 600. 00
Do.....	Drilling well.....	1, 400. 00
Santa Fe.....	Brick and frame dairy barn.....	3, 848. 32
San Juan.....	Frame hospital.....	1 6, 000. 00
San Juan, Aneth day school.....	Stone dormitory and repair of building.....	7, 000. 00
San Juan, Toadlena day school.....	2 stone dormitories.....	18, 000. 00

<sup>1</sup> Cost to June 30, 1915.<sup>2</sup> Government appropriation, \$25,000.

TABLE 38.—Buildings, etc., under construction or contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
North Carolina:		
Cherokee.....	Frame hospital.....	\$3,030.25
Do.....	Frame dining hall, kitchen and bakery, and sleeping porches.....	2,063.08
North Dakota:		
Standing Rock.....	Cement sidewalks.....	1,990.70
Turtle Mountain.....	Frame sanatorium.....	<sup>1</sup> 14,466.66
Wahpeton.....	Extension of power plant, water system, and addition to power house.....	19,750.30
Oklahoma:		
Cantonment.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	3,735.00
Do.....	2 frame lavatory buildings.....	1,917.07
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Frame dairy barn.....	<sup>1</sup> 2,068.81
Do.....	Water system.....	2,333.97
Do.....	Central heating plant.....	<sup>1</sup> 7,916.36
Chillico.....	Addition to stone schoolhouse.....	11,085.00
Choctaw Sanatorium.....	Frame hospital and power house, and water, sewer, and lighting systems.....	48,954.00
Five Civilized Tribes—		
Nuyaka boarding school.....	Converting schoolhouse into dining room and quarters.....	2,022.96
Do.....	Frame laundry and lavatory building.....	3,500.00
Kiowa—		
Fort Sill School.....	Annex to boys' dormitory.....	3,100.00
Rainy Mountain School.....	Frame school building.....	10,307.00
Do.....	Frame laundry building.....	2,698.00
Do.....	Annex to boys' dormitory.....	4,065.00
Do.....	Acetylene gas lighting.....	1,156.62
Riverside School.....	Water system.....	3,542.60
Osage.....	Frame domestic-science cottage.....	1,855.90
Oregon: Umatilla School.....	Water system.....	2,832.75
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	3 frame cottages.....	4,432.18
South Dakota:		
Canton Insane Asylum.....	Frame cottage.....	3,997.60
Crow Creek.....	2 frame cottages.....	3,139.94
Pierre.....	Brick mess hall.....	16,842.00
Pine Ridge.....	Frame lavatory building.....	2,700.00
Yankton.....	Water and sewer systems.....	1,866.32
Utah: Uintah.....	Water system.....	<sup>1</sup> 6,272.11
Washington:		
Spokane Agency.....	Remodeling building for hospital.....	5,367.00
Tulalip.....	Frame quarters.....	2,650.00
Wisconsin: Oneda.....	Septic tank.....	1,720.00

<sup>1</sup> Cost to June 30, 1915.

TABLE 39.—Number and value of live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

8340-15-13

States and reservations.	Value.		Stock on reservation.						Purchased, current year.						Value of stock.		
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value, miscellaneous.	Number horses and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Sold.	Slaughtered.
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.									
<b>Total 1915</b> .....	\$27,166,323	\$442,056	212,828	150,219	9,435	187,653	70,773	6,104	2,091,916	\$1,508,525	\$48,575	3,682	72	15,804	1,194	\$2,114,623	\$1,199,733
1914.....	24,462,494	490,282	215,616	145,058	10,772	186,995	64,581	4,716	1,980,918	1,568,509	32,274	3,451	299	17,099	1,018	1,599,633	571,924
1913.....	22,777,075	(*)	438,908	233,586	25,254	160,127	63,392	4,695	1,790,991	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,783,950	535,774
1912.....	22,238,242	(*)	531,123	(*)	(*)	265,114	(*)	(*)	1,789,287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,571,795	490,808
1911.....	17,971,209	(*)	530,000	(*)	(*)	269,321	(*)	(*)	1,219,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900.....	8,187,818	(*)	353,387	(*)	(*)	257,610	(*)	(*)	575,710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	6,384,441	(*)	443,244	(*)	(*)	170,419	(*)	(*)	964,759	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Arizona</b> .....	5,815,277	32,437	56,569	20,283	2,899	47,162	16,562	2,022	1,350,000	103,060	3,774	187	14	1,142	268	750,417	776,287
Camp Verde.....	1,200	100	40	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	38
Colorado River.....	45,191	3,416	430	357	22	455	350	12	.....	8,570	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	5,455	1,370
Fort Apache.....	447,515	8,000	4,635	2,550	(*)	6,557	1,228	497	.....	7,300	.....	12	.....	50	35,000	6,400	
Fort Mojave.....	15,195	1,815	112	90	12	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	601	.....
Havasupai.....	13,290	270	385	320	7	90	35	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,750	846
Kaibab.....	22,100	.....	25	.....	.....	450	50	13	.....	1,226	6	1	.....	.....	10	1,730	220
Leupp.....	558,000	3,000	3,100	3,000	(*)	2,150	650	35	160,000	1,850	.....	.....	4	.....	10	22,000	39,750
Mogul.....	442,630	3,550	4,150	2,000	159	2,000	3,900	100	120,000	2,150	.....	2	5	.....	10	11,309	126,440
Navajo.....	2,531,500	1,500	27,200	(*)	880	15,000	(*)	625	920,000	4,200	3,768	.....	.....	16	.....	550,000	550,000
Pima.....	353,300	700	2,700	2,500	805	5,700	2,900	250	.....	4,650	.....	27	2	.....	.....	24,030	1,880
Salt River.....	49,856	2,211	730	736	50	355	114	12	.....	860	.....	5	.....	3	.....	9,915	341
San Carlos.....	220,075	1,000	3,025	800	343	3,460	135	178	.....	57,132	.....	.....	.....	972	160	5,775	2,660
San Xavier.....	666,420	5,300	4,670	2,900	121	8,500	6,200	160	.....	1,100	.....	2	.....	.....	10	72,590	8,330
Truxton Canon.....	42,830	.....	167	(*)	.....	825	.....	33	.....	14,022	.....	89	3	151	18	.....	.....
Western Navajo.....	406,175	1,575	5,200	5,000	500	1,500	1,000	100	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,187	38,012
<b>California</b> .....	473,616	26,883	2,031	1,784	29	3,711	963	73	1,389	30,390	327	150	4	105	5	35,821	7,054
Bishop.....	28,776	2,281	250	100	.....	100	.....	6	1,033	50	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campo.....	11,398	1,413	37	44	3	78	37	7	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....	.....
Digger.....	19,321	66	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell <sup>a</sup> .....	19,650	810	300	130	9	40	40	3	65	1,310	.....	10	.....	.....	1	36	.....

<sup>1</sup> Includes tribal stock valued at \$1,694,721.

<sup>2</sup> Difference over last year due partly to number of pony stallions reported.

<sup>3</sup> Unknown.

<sup>4</sup> Included with horses and mules.

<sup>5</sup> Included with cows and heifers.

<sup>6</sup> Includes calves.

<sup>7</sup> Stallions included with horses.

<sup>8</sup> Includes sale of wool, \$250,000.

<sup>9</sup> 1914 report except purchased, sold, and slaughtered.

TABLE 39.—Number and value of live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Table with columns: States and reservations, Value (All stock, Other stock), Stock on reservation (Horses and mules, Mares, Stallions and jacks, Cattle: Cows and heifers, Steers, Bulls, Sheep and goats), Purchased, current year (Total value, Value, miscellaneous, Number horses and mules, Number stallions and jacks, Number cows and heifers, Number bulls), Value of stock (Sold, Slaughtered).

1 Overestimated last year.
2 No record.
3 Included with horses and mules.
4 Includes 25 steers.

5 Underestimated last year.
6 Includes calves.
7 Includes 150 colts.

8 Includes 6 ponies.
9 Sheep.
10 As reported.

TABLE 39.—Number and value of live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and reservations.	Value.		Stock on reservation.							Purchased, current year.					Value of stock.			
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value, miscellaneous.	Number horses and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Sold.	Slaughtered.	
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.										
Oklahoma.....	\$2,297,743	\$105,069	6,715	4,228		61	10,750	13,166	339	17	\$35,431	\$180	235		42	5	\$50,747	\$5,670
Cantonment.....	48,401	1,019	522	100	11	65	8			12								
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	83,803	2,045	727	242	12	677	37			1								
Kiowa.....	1,300,000	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)							(?)	(?)
Osage.....	1,395,600	55,350	2,500	3,000	25	8,000	12,500	300									(?)	(?)
Otoe.....	36,685	985	230	150		40											210	900
Pawnee.....	42,045	4,670	222	140	3	130	40										7,080	1,300
Ponca.....	40,389	1,579	292	117		41	2										432	370
Red Moon.....	20,850	250	210	38		20											875	105
Sac and Fox.....	59,776	3,816	314	32		95	3											2,995
Seger.....	52,537	2,327	375	134	8	227	31											
Seneca.....	143,965	21,065	795	375		795	490											
Shawnee.....	73,692	11,968	522	215	2	600	55										42,150	
Oregon.....	589,175	2,870	6,086	1,160	45	7,085	1,020	131	900		36,312	73	16	1	560	42	96,549	6,610
Klamath.....	369,510	1,110	1,006	1,100	41	4,750	1,000	100			7,000	30	14		11	41	84,365	4,430
Roseburg.....	25,000	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)								(?)	(?)
Siletz.....	15,390	1,170	80	60		120	20	3	900								(?)	(?)
Umatilla.....	43,000	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)								(?)	(?)
Warm Springs.....	146,275	590	5,000	(?)	4	2,215	(?)	31			29,312	43	2	1	549	1	12,184	2,180
South Dakota.....	4,298,679	71,905	16,921	17,431	407	29,472	9,832	731	421		372,794	2,506	833	20	5,083	250	397,445	43,597
Cheyenne River.....	547,461	2,223	2,865	3,218	782	3,489	1,573	152	412		171,820	650	157	7	2,680	80	49,157	11,430
Crow Creek.....	328,329	4,289	975	1,367	38	1,175	750	36			14,695		54	6	67	15	32,000	4,202
Flandreau.....	6,350	550	32	20		12											2,060	870
Lower Brule.....	182,345	1,985	350	650	25	1,616	200	55			3,670	20	35		5		12,565	2,195
Pine Ridge.....	1,805,989	8,230	5,884	7,027	155	14,253	6,318	267			94,721	118	356		1,637	32	298,563	24,900
Rosebud.....	1,058,430	18,830	5,400	3,700	99	8,200	840	700			42,307	337	69	5	325	122		
Sisseton.....	155,830	13,613	615	439	3	327	26	7			27,926	75	46	2	346	1	3,100	
Yankton.....	213,935	22,185	800	1,010	5	400	125	14			17,655	1,306	116		23			
Utah.....	214,597	2,222	1,042	288	19	1,616	460	49	2,150		31,083	16	192		41	5	7,819	2,426
Shivwits.....	2,320	50	66	6	1	10	6											
Uintah and Ouray.....	209,407	2,022	776	282	18	1,691	450	47	2,150		31,083	16	192		41	5	7,819	2,426
Salt Lake, special agent.....	2,870	150	200			15	4	2										
Washington.....	893,746	33,754	7,173	2,700	156	6,482	4,394	216	6,663		33,420	86	87		279	54	114,385	22,021
Colville.....	666,644	21,384	4,943	2,088	90	4,274	2,311	143	202		19,850		35		225	50	105,330	20,290
Cushman.....	34,878	2,214	194	119		239	20	6	147								1,605	150
Neah Bay.....	7,687	377	100	20	5	71	8				100		1				800	200
Spokane.....	27,121	560	298	295	34	324	12	8			756		5				1,795	800
Taholah.....	9,568	273	37	36		63		10			50		1					
Tulalip.....	69,548	8,746	201	142	1	411	43	19	1,314		4,646	86	17		7	4	4,855	581
Yakima.....	78,300	200	1,400	(?)	26	1,100	2,000	30	5,000		8,018		28		41			
Wisconsin.....	340,331	17,957	1,466	365	16	1,619	206	25	36		33,275	1,530	99		166		6,913	3,330
Carter.....	8,150	200	75	70	10													
Hayward.....	13,080	220	60	70	3	120	8	12			845	65	4		6		894	330
Keshena.....	44,151	4,702	332	(?)		177	30	2	16		8,995		34		13		3,444	1,350
Lac du Flambeau.....	19,375	275	70	68		30					4,195	125	16		14			
La Pointe.....	112,275	5,750	114	145	2	275	168	10	20		17,750	1,000	38		132		2,575	1,650
Oneida.....	136,600	6,000	805	(?)		1,001					60	40	5		1			
Red Cliff.....	6,700	810	10	12	1	16		1			850	300	2					
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	454,283	785	802	1,760	124	6,461	920	80	200		38,185	4,383	151	14	112	21	7,500	50,000

<sup>1</sup> Value reported 1914.  
<sup>2</sup> No record.  
<sup>3</sup> Overestimated last year.  
<sup>4</sup> Estimated.  
<sup>5</sup> Included with horses and mules.  
<sup>6</sup> Included with cows and heifers.  
<sup>7</sup> Decrease due to epidemic.  
<sup>8</sup> Includes calves.  
<sup>9</sup> Ponies.  
<sup>10</sup> Underestimated last year.  
<sup>11</sup> Includes 268 ponies and colts.  
<sup>12</sup> Includes 100 steers and 2 ponies.



TABLE 40.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1915.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
<b>Grand total..</b>	<b>\$33,357,928</b>	<b>\$3,795,267</b>	<b>\$1,001,232</b>	<b>\$14,289</b>	<b>\$12,398,310</b>	<b>\$1,677,871</b>	<b>\$1,766,933</b>	<b>\$12,704,026</b>
<b>Arizona.....</b>	<b>2,416,870</b>	<b>295,283</b>	<b>158,920</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>42,362</b>	<b>135,320</b>	<b>35,282</b>	<b>1,748,826</b>
Camp Verde.....	4,330	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,055
Colorado River....	136,400	730	318	527	36,657	12,583	276	85,309
Fort Apache.....	200,681	27,298	10,480	.....	.....	12,881	18,527	131,495
Fort Mojave.....	110,434	1,960	6,734	.....	.....	2,023	.....	99,717
Havasupai.....	7,241	500	346	.....	35	2,909	.....	3,451
Kaibab.....	6,045	3,185	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,810
Leupp.....	91,041	17,387	7,065	.....	4,605	4,823	.....	57,161
Moqui.....	133,630	19,400	26,420	.....	.....	4,110	.....	183,700
Navajo.....	402,065	42,325	26,514	.....	.....	9,709	3,204	320,313
Phoenix.....	502,733	.....	50,473	.....	.....	.....	.....	452,260
Pima.....	158,785	6,208	2,900	350	1,065	19,402	.....	128,860
Rice Station.....	87,575	.....	4,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,975
Salt River.....	41,380	5,915	2,200	.....	.....	9,048	.....	24,217
San Carlos <sup>2</sup> .....	216,633	156,205	8,210	.....	.....	13,337	13,275	25,606
San Xavier.....	16,891	5,750	.....	.....	.....	1,300	.....	9,841
Truxton Canon.....	138,180	3,850	6,245	.....	.....	* 7,000	.....	121,085
Western Navajo....	162,826	4,570	6,000	.....	.....	36,195	.....	115,971
<b>California.....</b>	<b>894,993</b>	<b>56,303</b>	<b>33,649</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>12,675</b>	<b>82,392</b>	<b>7,703</b>	<b>702,121</b>
Bishop.....	33,154	767	169	.....	600	.....	.....	31,618
Campo.....	9,974	3,070	90	.....	.....	90	.....	6,724
Digger.....	4,824	4,824	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	104,470	.....	500	150	.....	.....	.....	103,820
Fort Yuma.....	81,139	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,339
Greenville.....	48,314	.....	3,895	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,419
Hoopa Valley.....	60,190	4,900	1,850	.....	.....	9,075	3,950	40,415
Maki.....	21,425	15,200	45	.....	8,900	.....	.....	1,220
Pala.....	29,510	6,555	1,030	.....	3,100	2,110	.....	15,655
Round Valley.....	76,191	2,895	630	.....	.....	.....	3,525	69,201
Sherman Institute	362,331	.....	24,215	.....	.....	60,906	.....	277,210
Soboba.....	46,190	15,528	1,165	.....	.....	10,211	.....	19,286
Tule River.....	13,281	1,764	.....	.....	75	.....	228	11,214
<b>Colorado.....</b>	<b>89,013</b>	<b>38,923</b>	<b>1,995</b>	.....	<b>2,225</b>	<b>2,900</b>	.....	<b>43,070</b>
Southern Ute.....	63,863	16,773	1,925	.....	2,225	.....	.....	42,940
Ute Mountain.....	* 25,250	* 22,150	70	.....	.....	2,900	.....	130
<b>Idaho.....</b>	<b>461,486</b>	<b>80,133</b>	<b>38,480</b>	.....	<b>17,342</b>	<b>76,362</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>247,564</b>
Coeur d'Alene....	64,426	49,470	1,705	.....	.....	1,565	570	11,116
Fort Hall.....	228,809	30,663	12,610	.....	17,342	14,352	.....	153,842
Fort Lapwai.....	31,326	.....	1,440	.....	.....	.....	1,035	28,851
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	136,925	.....	22,725	.....	.....	60,445	.....	53,755
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox.</b>	<b>99,253</b>	.....	<b>83,140</b>	.....	.....	<b>415</b>	.....	<b>6,698</b>
<b>Kansas.....</b>	<b>527,876</b>	<b>9,225</b>	<b>24,488</b>	.....	.....	<b>131,418</b>	.....	<b>362,745</b>
Haskell Institute	443,189	.....	24,363	.....	.....	106,935	.....	317,891
Kickapoo.....	70,314	.....	125	.....	.....	24,483	.....	45,706
Potawatomi.....	14,373	9,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,148
<b>Michigan.....</b>	<b>205,652</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>11,480</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>193,862</b>
Bay Mills.....	2,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,360
Mackinac.....	2,385	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,075
Mount Pleasant..	200,907	.....	11,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	189,427
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	<b>681,901</b>	<b>138,114</b>	<b>31,077</b>	.....	.....	<b>9,146</b>	<b>6,916</b>	<b>496,648</b>
Cass Lake (Leech Lake).....	17,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,279
Fond du Lac.....	12,505	7,745	500	.....	.....	100	.....	4,160
Grand Portage.....	9,022	8,872	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....
Leech Lake.....	98,358	33,303	2,225	.....	.....	4,736	.....	58,094
Nett Lake.....	30,273	13,572	2,575	.....	.....	.....	271	13,855
Pipestone.....	150,185	5,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144,260
Red Lake.....	117,912	18,329	845	.....	.....	4,310	6,495	87,933
Vermillion Lake..	58,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,535
White Earth.....	<sup>1</sup> 187,832	50,368	24,932	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,532

<sup>1</sup> Overestimated last year.<sup>2</sup> 1914 report.<sup>3</sup> Increase due to increase in stock.

TABLE 40.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Montana.....	\$1,061,838	\$346,316	\$35,215	\$1,151	\$170,604	\$104,968	\$17,355	\$386,229
Blackfeet.....	<sup>1</sup> 132,436	31,411	2,575			5,920		92,530
Crow.....	305,222	124,385	12,990		52,017	25,970	970	88,890
Flathead.....	195,766	71,605	925		108,951	700	12,685	<sup>2</sup> 900
Fort Belknap.....	144,872	21,757	2,450		8,136	57,492	200	54,837
Fort Peck.....	157,927	52,958	15,990	1,151		14,736		73,092
Tongue River.....	125,615	44,200	285		1,500	150	3,500	75,980
Nebraska.....	446,040	100,305	5,815			16,175		323,745
Genoa.....	316,745		5,570					311,175
Omaha.....	24,000	7,825				16,175		
Santee.....	30,500	30,500	245					205
Winnebago.....	74,795	62,430						12,365
Nevada.....	298,838	43,262	4,866	29	3,414	29,657		217,610
Carson.....	100,676	1,936	3,601			21,053		74,086
Fallon.....	12,125							12,125
Fort McDermit.....	16,045	3,817	850		70	3,630		7,678
Moapa River.....	4,668		90		173			4,405
Nevada.....	75,892	8,450						67,442
Walker River.....	17,278				2,075			15,203
Western Shoshone.....	71,425	28,359	325		1,096	4,974		36,671
Reno, special agent.....	729	700		29				
New Mexico.....	1,358,890	99,499	51,164		16,933	141,181	22,600	1,027,513
Albuquerque.....	258,805	9,900	8,725			32,550		207,630
Jicarilla.....	135,431	26,483	5,507		188	13,671	9,150	80,432
Mescalero.....	136,747	14,698	2,364			15,055	11,650	92,980
Pueblo Bonito.....	136,725	18,000	825			8,000		109,900
Pueblo day schools.....	126,024	1,700	16,804			11,718		95,802
San Juan.....	228,072	28,718	5,391			31,037	1,800	161,126
Santa Fe.....	183,803		2,750					181,056
Zuni.....	153,280		8,798		16,745	29,150		98,587
New York Agency.....	710	135	575					
North Carolina:								
Cherokee.....	97,357							97,357
North Dakota.....	977,685	163,691	61,177	313		114,556		637,948
Bismarck.....	83,379							83,379
Fort Berthold.....	80,296	41,936	1,777	313		27,993		8,277
Fort Totten.....	200,488	7,978	6,410			4,410		181,690
Standing Rock.....	336,209	81,578	29,900			48,108		176,623
Turtle Mountain.....	60,687	26,509	3,755			2,885		27,538
Wahpeton.....	216,626	5,690	19,335			31,160		160,441
Oklahoma.....	2,801,268	187,767	59,913	100		240,904		2,312,584
Cantonment.....	87,100	1,325	400	100		62,791		22,484
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	366,877	23,335	3,037			90,605		249,900
Chillico.....	660,869		4,500					656,369
Five Civilized Tribes.....	15,035	15,035						
Kiowa.....	485,894	32,190	46,376			46,669		360,659
Osage.....	186,234	35,875	1,275			8,675		140,409
Otoe.....	66,508	6,800	400					59,308
Pawnee.....	133,775	29,982	300					103,493
Ponca.....	95,856	17,435	300			5,523		72,588
Red Moon.....	69,852	2,030	64					67,728
Sac and Fox.....	55,120	14,300						40,820
Serer.....	100,074	2,950	2,876			12,996		81,252
Seneca.....	122,000							22,000
Shawnee.....	104,375	6,480						97,895
Total.....	2,449,569	187,767	59,528	100		227,259		1,974,915

<sup>1</sup> Overestimated last year.  
<sup>2</sup> Buildings included under administration.  
<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 40.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Oklahoma—Contd.								
Five Civilized Tribes	\$351,699		\$385			\$13,645		\$337,669
Cherokee Nation—Cherokee orphan school	33,197							33,197
Chickasaw Nation—Bloomfield Seminary	11,777							11,777
Collins Institute	20,705		150					20,555
Choctaw Nation—Armstrong Male Academy	55,456							55,456
Jones Male Academy	30,823							30,823
Wheelock Academy	30,321							30,321
Creek Nation—Euchee boarding school	49,577					10,110		39,467
Eufaula boarding school	34,590		125			3,535		30,930
Nuyaka boarding school	30,485		110					30,375
Seminole Nation—Mekuskey Academy	54,768							54,768
Oregon	700,238	\$14,865	29,435	\$30	\$14,327	114,547	\$22,220	504,814
Klamath <sup>1</sup>	139,238	4,470	2,825		14,327	19,677	19,235	78,704
Roseburg	1,980	1,900		30			50	232,508
Salem	347,135		22,807			91,820		9,541
Siletz	<sup>2</sup> 17,139	<sup>2</sup> 5,945	1,653					120,140
Umatilla	120,775						635	63,921
Warm Springs	73,971	2,550	2,150			3,050	2,300	
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	545,190		25,920			101,400		417,870
South Dakota	3,217,021	885,421	264,576	1,355	27,700	291,502	380,485	1,365,982
Canton Asylum	138,521		138,521					106,129
Cheyenne River	381,641	190,767	40,435		1,200	43,110		64,350
Crow Creek	112,528	37,048	2,375	225		8,530		181,217
Flandreau	247,965	6,825	4,300			55,623		49,285
Lower Brule	122,352	57,942	6,275			8,850		142,663
Pierre	222,659		7,175		26,500	46,321		253,812
Pine Ridge	<sup>3</sup> 859,406	183,586	20,290	730		20,503	<sup>3</sup> 380,485	185,645
Rapid City	256,085	4,415	4,980			61,045		236,540
Rosebud	665,734	342,249	39,025	400		47,520		62,024
Sisseton	82,549	20,525						31,426
Springfield	96,155	42,064	1,200					52,891
Yankton	391,300	291,360	3,255		31,818	7,036	4,500	53,331
Utah								
Shivwits	8,221	260	150					7,811
Uintah and Ouray Salt Lake, special agent	377,234	<sup>4</sup> 291,100	3,105		31,818	7,036	4,500	39,675
	5,845							5,845
Washington	1,652,142	787,970	47,540	1,300	19,038	37,096	49,343	709,855
Colville	<sup>5</sup> 844,716	<sup>5</sup> 722,097	26,135	1,300		31,306	36,604	27,274
Cushman	424,977		11,000					413,977
Neah Bay	9,080	7,405						1,675
Spokane	26,226	5,136					5,400	15,690
Taholah	19,038		900					18,138
Tulalip	210,517	29,482	6,780					174,255
Yakima	117,588	23,850	2,725		19,038	5,790	7,339	58,846

<sup>1</sup> 1914 report.<sup>2</sup> As reported.<sup>3</sup> Includes timber reserve.<sup>4</sup> Includes supplies in storehouse.<sup>5</sup> Includes value land and old Spokane Sanatorium.

TABLE 40.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Wisconsin.....	\$1,871,914	\$44,180	\$21,937	.....	.....	\$36,226	\$1,200,124	\$569,447
Carter.....	1,750	1,325	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayward.....	121,816	1,901	4,990	.....	.....	19,280	27	95,618
Keshena.....	1,379,026	33,272	8,745	.....	.....	15,646	1,198,997	122,366
Lac du Flambeau.....	81,291	.....	1,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,971
La Pointe.....	7,692	7,092	120	.....	.....	340	.....	100
Oneida.....	64,589	.....	1,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,129
Red Cliff.....	3,362	590	190	.....	.....	960	1,060	562
Tomah.....	152,878	.....	4,687	.....	.....	.....	.....	148,191
Wittenberg.....	59,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,510
Wyoming: Shoshone	389,045	165,058	6,615	.....	\$15,695	4,670	18,800	178,207
State totals..	21,277,620	3,748,120	1,001,232	\$5,305	374,133	1,677,871	1,766,933	12,704,026
Miscellaneous.....	12,080,308	47,147	.....	8,984	12,024,177	.....	.....	.....
Warehouses.....	* 2,884	* 2,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquor suppression	* 650	* 650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allotting service	* 8,984	.....	.....	* 8,984	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation service (cost).....	12,024,177	.....	.....	.....	12,024,177	.....	.....	.....
Indian office.....	43,613	43,613	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Includes saw mill plant, etc.

<sup>2</sup> 1914 report.

TABLE 41.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1915.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.							Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents. <sup>1</sup>	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
<b>Total 1915</b> .....	\$658,262,436	\$438,116,841	\$368,030,944	\$11,369,277	\$12,224,196	\$10,827,552	\$4,244,646	\$31,420,226	\$220,145,595	\$101,390,579	\$76,558,336	\$42,196,680
1914.....	667,454,639	434,872,202	372,776,671	11,373,084	12,251,557	9,924,495	3,769,903	24,776,492	232,582,437	111,396,816	74,093,412	47,092,209
1913.....	666,931,263	426,436,766	338,890,835	11,766,623	11,200,525	8,537,204	2,815,071	23,226,508	240,494,497	120,701,799	73,123,997	46,668,701
1912.....	648,689,092	404,265,024	348,504,213	11,745,511	10,098,276	8,276,073	2,641,906	22,998,965	244,424,068	127,893,467	72,011,067	44,519,534
1911.....	623,134,254	380,934,110	331,429,044	9,106,470	10,735,523	7,796,805	2,232,379	19,633,329	242,200,148	124,942,410	75,413,904	41,843,830
<b>Arizona</b> .....	46,573,626	10,641,675	3,977,240	7,000	4,116	313,470	328,887	6,010,962	35,931,951	23,848,494	11,990,480	92,977
Camp Verde.....	1,575	1,575				200	175	1,200				
Colorado River.....	2,319,784	496,691	436,500			6,500	7,000	46,691	1,823,093	1,742,500	22,500	58,093
Fort Apache.....	9,617,429	462,715				1,700	12,500	448,515	9,154,714	5,534,832	3,610,200	9,682
Fort Mojave.....	403,056	403,056	377,125			3,720	2,900	15,195				
Havasupai.....	48,510	24,350				3,500	700	14,290	30,050	30,050		
Kaibab.....	201,678	24,350				2,050	200	22,100	177,328	177,328		
Leupp.....	2,770,651	581,300				3,300	20,000	558,000	2,189,351	2,189,351		
Mogul.....	2,332,130	491,130				40,500	8,000	442,630	1,841,000	1,841,000		
Navajo.....	15,554,500	2,956,500				35,000	40,000	2,881,500	12,598,000	5,098,000	7,500,000	
Pima.....	4,036,990	1,819,700	1,315,400			46,000	85,000	373,300	2,217,290	2,197,290	20,000	
Salt River.....	980,163	726,633	628,115			17,900	18,912	61,706	253,530	253,530		
San Carlos.....	2,904,215	82,210				21,600	8,000	52,640	2,821,975	2,088,361	721,180	12,434
San Xavier.....	2,218,189	2,135,090	1,220,100	7,000		123,000	115,000	669,990	113,099	111,599	1,500	
Truxton Canon.....	962,678	9,830				2,500	300	7,030	952,848	824,980	115,100	12,768
Western Navajo.....	2,192,048	432,375				6,000	10,200	416,175	1,759,673	1,759,673		
<b>California</b> .....	8,331,506	4,528,602	1,815,894	1,915,000	25,456	200,536	93,130	478,586	3,802,904	2,869,607	920,100	13,197
Bishop.....	372,501	302,501	255,200		25	12,500	6,000	28,776	70,000	70,000		
Campo.....	80,962	15,123				2,730	995	11,398	65,839	65,839		
Digger.....	796					350	70	376				
Fort Bidwell.....	379,121	359,121	275,000	40,000	2,121	15,000	7,000	20,000	20,000	20,000		
Fort Yuma.....	767,824	677,096	623,100			9,000	14,097	30,899	90,728	72,000	8,000	10,728
Greenville.....	2,077	2,077										
Hoopa Valley.....	2,593,464	2,009,464	118,000	1,800,000	13,266	12,000	5,500	60,698	584,000	159,000	425,000	
Malki.....	2,102,935	121,260				29,900	23,000	65,330	1,981,135	1,981,135		
Pala.....	355,041	260,028	149,546			34,900	12,940	62,642	95,013	94,513	500	
Round Valley.....	617,241	614,452	395,048	75,000	6,930	51,346	7,503	78,625	2,789	320		2,469
Soboba.....	484,177	113,777				23,810	11,525	78,442	370,400	359,800	10,600	
Tule River.....	575,907	52,907			1,037	9,000	1,500	41,370	523,000	67,000	456,000	
<b>Colorado</b> .....	2,468,608	510,545	275,440	900	132,545	7,000	7,600	87,060	1,958,063	162,000	102,250	1,693,813
Southern Ute.....	1,192,168	403,647	275,440	900	71,047	7,000	7,000	42,260	788,521			788,521
Ute Mountain.....	1,276,440	106,898			61,498		600	44,800	1,169,542	162,000	102,250	905,292
<b>Florida: Seminole</b> .....	115,946	4,200						4,200	111,746	111,746		
<b>Idaho</b> .....	14,357,736	11,971,815	10,387,565	139,500	296,447	357,500	165,500	625,303	2,385,921	941,232	1,245,560	199,129
Coeur d'Alene.....	2,708,681	2,451,536	1,844,575	112,000	194,801	160,000	30,000	110,160	257,145	71,662	11,200	174,283
Fort Hall.....	4,817,859	3,562,458	3,165,110		3,460	85,000	30,000	278,888	1,255,401	751,570	491,860	11,971
Fort Lapwai.....	6,831,196	5,957,821	5,377,880	27,500	98,186	112,500	105,500	236,255	873,375	118,000	742,500	12,875
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox</b> .....	731,694	41,384			20,544	10,800	2,500	7,540	690,310	311,685	375	378,250
<b>Kansas</b> .....	3,833,159	3,615,971	2,856,370		118,543	257,050	160,400	223,608	217,188			217,188
Kickapoo.....	2,026,399	1,937,011	1,476,300		118,543	151,050	57,500	133,618	89,388			89,388
Potawatomi.....	1,806,760	1,678,960	1,380,070			106,000	102,900	89,990	127,800			127,800
<b>Michigan</b> .....	307,227	307,227	146,756	42,408	46,533	28,500	15,700	27,330				
Bay Mills.....	7,775	7,775	1,200			5,500	700	375				
Mackinac.....	299,452	299,452	145,556	42,408	46,533	23,000	15,000	26,955				
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	16,023,156	7,176,250	5,732,511	370,338	501,727	213,650	37,800	320,224	8,846,906	985,860	1,150,243	6,710,803
Fon du Lac.....	1,218,230	656,818	357,000	105,000	138,707	27,500	2,050	26,561	561,412			561,412
Grand Portage.....	355,467	104,330	75,000	25,000	4,000	100	50	180	251,137	48,000	16,000	187,137
Leech Lake.....	1,923,987	925,922	588,603	61,338	152,564	74,000	10,000	39,417	998,065			998,065
Nett Lake.....	950,440	576,166	435,272	119,000	8,212	6,750	2,200	4,702	374,274			374,274
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) <sup>5</sup>	59,800	59,800	54,000			5,300	500					
Red Lake.....	3,585,891	278,537			24,343	100,000	23,000	131,194	3,307,354	927,888	1,110,243	1,269,223
Vermillion Lake.....	21,000								24,000			
White Earth.....	7,935,341	4,574,677	4,222,636	60,000	173,871	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	118,170	3,330,664	9,972		3,320,692
<b>Montana</b> .....	46,278,904	19,774,033	14,224,933	845,215	226,525	536,475	405,250	3,535,635	26,504,871	18,341,343	6,995,625	1,167,903
Blackfeet.....	8,375,882	4,897,788	3,019,600		75	181,775	72,800	1,623,538	3,478,094	2,468,212	824,915	184,967
Crow.....	12,019,927	5,057,777	4,355,168	2,000	108,551	106,850	74,300	410,898	6,962,150	5,531,107	593,870	837,173
Flathead.....	13,329,079	4,700,762	3,075,100	763,750	81,127	120,000	75,000	583,785	8,628,317	4,054,024	4,500,000	74,293
Fort Belknap.....	4,317,053	112,383			7,608	30,000	19,000	55,775	4,204,670	3,899,600	300,590	4,480
Fort Peck.....	4,521,483	4,460,912	3,775,065	79,465	9,613	65,350	137,900	393,509	60,581	( <sup>6</sup> )		60,581
Tongue River.....	3,715,480	544,421			19,541	32,500	26,250	466,130	3,171,059	2,388,400	776,250	6,409
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	11,374,970	11,008,295	9,790,463		226,415	454,761	142,135	394,521	366,675	116,230	1,300	249,145
Omaha.....	3,979,709	3,849,482	3,155,550		152,327	255,000	100,000	186,605	130,227	90,000	1,300	38,927
Santee.....	1,453,532	1,403,253	1,270,580		74,088	11,000	4,000	43,585	50,279			50,279
Winnebago.....	5,941,729	5,755,560	5,364,333			188,761	38,135	164,331	186,169	26,230		159,939

<sup>1</sup> Data incomplete.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes \$1,694,721 tribal stock.

<sup>3</sup> Includes tribal stock.  
<sup>4</sup> Overestimated last year.

<sup>5</sup> 1914 report.  
<sup>6</sup> Timber on school land.

<sup>7</sup> Unknown.  
<sup>8</sup> Lands opened for settlement.

TABLE 41.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.							Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
Nevada.....	\$2,477,537	\$1,110,307	\$667,630	5,000	\$2,235	\$68,200	\$52,291	\$314,951	\$1,367,230	\$1,346,070	\$12,600	\$8,560
Fallon.....	16,512	13,512				7,000	1,550	4,962	3,000	3,000		
Fort McDermitt.....	63,570	55,330	35,530			5,200	3,700	10,900	8,240	8,240		
Moapa River.....	146,670	146,670	142,500			800	400	2,970				
Nevada.....	678,046	21,555				6,280	1,500	13,775	656,491	639,500	12,000	4,991
Walker River.....	294,439	192,349	147,600		229	9,500	4,600	30,420	102,090	101,490	600	
Western Shoshone.....	842,994	245,585				13,420	15,541	216,624	597,409	593,840		3,569
Reno, special agent.....	435,306	435,306	342,000	5,000	2,006	26,000	25,000	35,300				
New Mexico.....	22,001,982	6,633,271	878,332	1,260,000	128,563	634,400	169,050	3,562,926	15,368,711	10,545,902	4,770,094	52,715
Jicarilla.....	1,911,862	1,657,949	316,832	1,260,000	3,292	15,300	10,050	52,475	253,913	141,231	61,554	51,123
Mescalero.....	5,451,994	263,287			120,687	30,800	22,000	89,800	5,188,707	619,800	4,567,320	1,587
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,984,250	1,108,750	561,500					547,250	1,875,500	1,875,500		
Pueblo Day Schools.....	3,964,017	978,757			3,096	355,000	77,000	643,661	2,985,260	2,911,540	73,720	
San Juan.....	6,225,738	2,250,738			1,488	80,000	20,000	2,149,250	3,975,000	3,930,000	45,000	
Zuni.....	1,464,121	373,790				153,300	40,000	180,490	1,090,331	1,067,831	22,500	
New York: New York Agency.....	4,507,845	1,648			1,648				4,506,197	4,442,350		63,847
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	938,925	148,269			23,064	71,980		46,075	790,656	588,000	192,000	10,656
North Dakota.....	26,947,758	23,031,973	19,982,317	250,000	232,578	602,425	284,125	1,680,528	3,915,785	2,346,946	129,245	1,439,594
Fort Berthold.....	3,927,413	1,982,658	1,183,658		18,500	218,425	101,125	460,950	1,944,755	1,157,784	129,245	657,726
Fort Totten.....	1,525,909	1,523,508	1,084,341		27,967	67,000	70,000	274,200	2,401			2,401
Standing Rock.....	16,992,480	15,023,851	13,561,613	250,000	158,360	187,000	88,000	778,878	1,968,629	1,189,162		779,467
Turtle Mountain.....	4,501,956	4,501,956	4,152,705		27,751	130,000	25,000	166,500				
Oklahoma.....	263,808,916	229,284,750	212,627,760	76,170	4,833,335	3,190,630	1,074,088	7,432,767	34,524,166	14,463,514	1,717,000	18,343,652
Cantonment.....	1,025,670	1,025,670	776,575		54,994	88,900	56,800	48,401				(3)
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	4,390,062	3,765,434	3,330,835		198,796	110,000	27,000	98,803	624,628			624,628
Kiowa.....	19,594,521	15,813,374	13,919,010		689,364	815,000	385,000	5,000	3,781,147			3,781,147
Osage.....	23,109,432	17,358,410	8,582,321		305,335	1,350,000	352,000	6,768,754	5,751,022	11,993		5,739,029
Otoe.....	1,985,001	1,628,691	1,357,531	63,000	66,475	75,000	27,000	39,685	356,310	6,480		349,830
Pawnee.....	2,060,605	1,863,809	1,468,010	12,000	228,584	96,550	6,620	52,045	196,796			196,796
Ponca.....	3,264,208	3,150,826	2,761,609	1,170	143,853	176,320	22,940	44,934	113,382	4,800		108,582
Red Moon.....	558,593	558,593	505,575		10,768	13,000	8,400	20,850				(3)
Sac and Fox.....	1,485,997	1,485,997	1,140,546		150,552	110,170	24,953	59,776				(3)
Seger.....	1,461,025	1,461,025	1,146,075		74,373	107,740	80,075	52,762				(3)
Seneca <sup>5</sup> .....	3,022,169	2,581,318	2,151,702		22,901	202,950	35,800	187,965	440,851	7,750		433,101
Shawnee.....	1,854,988	1,854,988	1,637,448		51,248	45,000	47,500	73,792				
Total <sup>6</sup> .....	63,812,271	52,548,135	38,777,237	76,170	1,997,243	3,190,630	1,074,088	7,432,767	11,264,136	31,023		11,233,113
Five Civilized Tribes.....	199,996,645	176,736,615	173,850,523	(8)	2,886,092				23,260,030	*14,432,491	1,717,000	7,110,539
Oregon.....	46,065,195	10,681,179	6,998,536	2,400,700	262,162	295,400	123,250	601,131	35,384,016	6,370,000	28,638,920	375,096
Klamath.....	28,629,564	2,153,781	1,047,880	540,000	31,891	117,400	33,800	382,810	26,475,783	3,141,200	23,160,000	174,583
Roseburg.....	2,582,155	2,582,155	492,000	1,800,000	105,155	90,000	60,000	35,000				
Siletz.....	670,894	429,728	1374,900	19,000	20,438			15,390	241,166	12,800	195,000	33,366
Umatilla.....	5,108,587	4,683,240	4,450,000	4,200	99,840	72,000	19,200	38,000	425,347	244,000	14,200	167,147
Warm Springs.....	9,073,995	832,275	633,756	37,500	4,838	16,000	10,250	129,931	8,241,720	2,972,000	5,269,720	
South Dakota.....	66,784,289	58,133,859	49,819,148	60,800	1,191,922	2,030,875	775,000	4,256,114	8,650,430	2,687,136	174,565	5,788,729
Canton Asylum.....	1,194	1,194			1,194							
Cheyenne River.....	10,252,341	7,838,622	6,739,054		108,712	354,875	84,000	551,981	2,413,719	1,422,742	8,980	981,997
Crow Creek.....	1,988,155	1,854,067	1,288,096		91,632	93,000	47,000	334,339	134,088	6,732		127,356
Flandreau.....	117,932	117,932	84,000		82	20,000	7,000	6,850				
Lower Brule.....	1,986,920	1,776,573	1,497,200	10,800	55,688	50,000	15,000	147,885	210,347	112,000	36,460	61,887
Pierre.....	130	130			130							
Pine Ridge.....	16,124,071	14,620,729	12,044,615	50,000	181,750	210,000	325,000	1,809,364	1,503,342	633,662	106,625	763,055
Rosebud.....	20,403,157	16,870,234	14,916,304		768,000	150,000	1,035,930	3,532,923	512,000	22,500		2,998,423
Sisseton.....	10,104,418	9,498,776	8,858,182		184,764	220,000	80,000	155,830	605,642			605,642
Yankton.....	5,805,971	5,555,602	4,391,697		567,970	315,000	67,000	213,935	250,369			250,369
Utah.....	5,236,072	2,261,338	1,584,815		360,426	66,900	32,500	216,697	2,974,734	563,500	34,875	2,376,359
Shivwits.....	20,820	5,320				2,400	500	2,420	15,500	15,500		(10)
Uintah and Ouray.....	5,208,882	2,249,648	1,584,815		360,426	62,000	31,000	211,407	2,959,234	548,000	34,875	2,376,359
Salt Lake, special agent.....	6,370	6,370				2,500	1,000	2,870				
Washington.....	45,630,059	27,882,717	21,492,395	3,687,034	1,075,401	491,275	214,165	922,447	17,747,342	6,259,643	10,889,139	598,560
Colville.....	14,081,776	8,331,026	5,854,970	800,000	609,347	252,400	138,165	676,144	5,750,750	3,097,500	2,225,000	428,250
Cushman.....	784,531	661,755	545,283	26,600	25,503	22,900	6,590	34,879	122,776			122,776
Neah Bay.....	396,114	98,487	17,000	4,000		32,500	25,550	19,437	297,627	22,047	275,000	580
Spokane.....	2,751,337	1,486,725	990,880	392,580	11,744	50,000	10,400	31,121	1,264,612	421,845	817,875	24,892
Taholah.....	7,098,957	1,364,244	344,192	953,376	4,898	41,000	10,010	10,768	5,734,713	1,512,894	4,214,900	6,919
Tulalip.....	4,368,813	2,691,974	1,323,368	165,748	92,475			71,798				
Yakima.....	16,148,531	11,571,667	11,048,096	187,110	258,161			78,300	4,576,864	1,205,357	3,356,364	15,143

<sup>1</sup> Overestimated last year.

<sup>2</sup> As reported.

<sup>3</sup> Included in Cheyenne and Arapaho.

<sup>4</sup> Included in Seneca.

<sup>5</sup> Decrease due to admission of Peoria and Miami Indians to citizenship.

<sup>6</sup> Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes.

<sup>7</sup> 1913 report.

<sup>8</sup> Included in value of land.

<sup>9</sup> Includes \$12,319,000 lowest estimated value coal.

<sup>10</sup> Included in Uintah and Ouray.

TABLE 41.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.							Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
Wisconsin.....	\$19,556,256	\$7,234,779	\$3,049,460	\$309,212	\$2,401,426	\$975,625	\$120,025	\$379,031	\$12,321,477	\$3,259,011	\$6,675,335	\$2,387,131
Carter.....	208,837	63,489	.....	.....	48,314	5,325	1,500	8,350	145,348	145,348	.....	.....
Hayward.....	771,664	769,758	594,500	90,000	45,378	23,500	2,800	13,580	1,906	1,000	906	.....
Keshena.....	11,123,194	120,305	.....	.....	10,629	53,800	9,725	46,151	11,002,889	2,934,153	6,000,000	2,068,736
Lac du Flambeau.....	585,829	475,861	234,274	18,212	.....	178,000	26,000	19,375	109,968	95,295	14,673	.....
La Pointe.....	4,276,320	3,533,349	800,767	161,000	2,122,307	270,000	52,000	127,275	742,971	83,215	659,756	.....
Oneda.....	1,893,630	1,893,630	1,306,240	.....	10,790	395,060	25,000	156,600	.....	.....	.....	(1)
Red Cliff.....	299,662	299,662	113,679	40,000	85,283	50,000	3,000	7,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomah.....	397,120	78,725	.....	.....	78,725	.....	.....	.....	318,395	.....	.....	318,395
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	3,911,070	2,132,754	1,723,379	.....	62,585	20,100	35,000	291,690	1,778,316	830,310	918,630	29,376

<sup>1</sup> Included in New York.

TABLE 42.—Employees in Indian school and agency service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1915.

Position.	Total.		School service.		Agency service.		Range of salaries. <sup>1</sup>
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	
Total.....	5,175	\$3,423,301	2,772	\$1,870,776	2,403	\$1,552,525	.....
Supervision of Indians:							
Superintendents and assistant superintendents.....	149	261,578	146	254,428	3	7,150	\$900 to \$3,600
Cashiers and storekeepers.....	11	12,035	8	7,360	3	4,675	600 to 1,040
Clerks.....	516	517,518	109	94,840	407	422,678	600 to 1,600
Stenographers.....	48	47,452	.....	.....	48	47,452	600 to 1,080
Principals and assistant principals.....	78	78,518	78	78,518	.....	.....	900 to 1,400
Disciplinarians.....	63	52,270	62	50,470	1	1,800	720 to 1,400
Judges.....	106	7,932	2	168	104	7,764	84
Police, privates.....	641	181,348	12	2,940	629	178,408	240 to 420
Constables.....	6	4,560	.....	.....	6	4,560	600 to 850
Education:							
Academic—							
Teachers.....	586	404,762	586	404,762	.....	.....	600 to 900
Kindergartners.....	30	19,820	30	19,820	.....	.....	600 to 750
Industrial teachers.....	50	36,060	47	34,740	3	1,320	600 to 1,000
Mechanical—							
General mechanics.....	38	27,420	9	7,020	29	20,400	400 to 1,200
Engineers and assistant engineers.....	120	94,040	99	78,120	21	15,920	420 to 1,200
Blacksmiths and carpenters.....	160	116,080	71	51,840	89	64,240	480 to 900
Shoe and harness makers.....	28	17,360	24	14,900	4	2,460	300 to 900
Others.....	25	19,390	17	13,570	8	5,820	300 to 900
Domestic science—							
Domestic-science teachers.....	24	16,680	24	16,680	.....	.....	600 to 840
Housekeepers.....	185	59,820	184	59,220	1	600	300 to 600
Matrons.....	205	112,815	201	110,775	4	2,040	300 to 840
Assistant matrons.....	76	39,510	74	39,210	2	300	460 to 600
Cooks and bakers.....	189	94,460	181	90,980	8	3,480	180 to 660
Seamstresses and laundresses.....	254	122,780	252	122,060	2	720	300 to 660
Others.....	7	4,860	7	4,860	.....	.....	480 to 720
Health—							
Physicians.....	* 184	170,725	67	53,970	117	116,755	300 to 1,600
Nurses.....	81	54,180	65	43,500	16	10,680	240 to 900
Field matrons.....	78	47,220	.....	.....	78	47,220	300 to 840
Hospital matrons.....	2	1,320	1	600	1	720	600 to 720
Agriculture and stock:							
Superintendents, industries and live stock.....	20	20,760	5	4,260	15	16,500	900 to 1,500
Farmers and assistant farmers.....	338	281,398	69	51,660	269	229,738	600 to 1,200
Stockmen.....	31	27,470	.....	.....	31	27,470	720 to 960
Line riders.....	27	16,905	.....	.....	27	16,905	520 to 840
Others.....	69	42,670	33	23,810	36	18,860	400 to 900
Forestry:							
Deputy supervisors.....	5	7,000	.....	.....	5	7,000	1,300 to 1,500
Forest guards.....	88	66,605	.....	.....	88	66,605	400 to 900
Sawyers.....	8	7,240	.....	.....	8	7,240	700 to 1,000
Others.....	30	16,810	1	900	29	15,910	720 to 1,000
Miscellaneous:							
Assistants.....	119	35,910	114	34,170	5	1,740	120 to 600
Laborers.....	335	164,480	162	80,195	173	84,285	240 to 720
Teamsters.....	21	8,920	4	1,500	17	7,420	200 to 600
Interpreters.....	24	8,560	.....	.....	24	8,560	100 to 600
Painters.....	6	4,500	6	4,500	.....	.....	680 to 840
Others.....	114	91,560	22	14,430	92	77,130	420 to 1,000

\* Occasionally extremely high and low salaries are not embraced herein.

\* Includes 72 contract physicians, whose time is only partly employed in the Indian Service.

TABLE 43.—Miscellaneous field employees June 30, 1915.

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.
<i>Field investigating and supervising force.</i>						
Total.....	110	\$177,800	19	\$43,050	91	\$134,750
Inspection.....	3	8,500	1	3,500	2	5,000
Liquor.....	24	31,590	1	2,000	23	29,590
Construction.....	2	5,500	1	3,000	1	2,500
Health.....	30	47,400	1	3,000	29	44,400
Schools.....	11	23,500	1	3,000	10	20,500
Industries:						
Farming.....	1	3,000	1	3,000		
Employment.....	2	2,500	1	2,000	1	500
Forestry:						
Field supervising officers.....	6	12,750	1	2,250	5	10,500
Menominee.....	20	22,260	1	1,800	19	20,460
Special agents.....	9	17,300	8	16,000	1	1,300
Commissioner to negotiate with Seminole Indians.....	1	2,000	1	2,000		
Attorney for Pueblo Indians.....	1	1,500	1	1,500		
<i>Field irrigation service.</i>						
Total.....	267	304,295	20	40,500	247	263,795
Chief inspector.....	2	6,500	1	4,000	1	2,500
Superintendents of irrigation.....	6	13,500	6	13,500		
Total.....	8	20,000	7	17,500	1	2,500
Arizona and New Mexico: Miscellaneous work..	24	34,920	1	2,000	23	32,920
Arizona.....	6	6,160	2	2,400	4	3,760
Colorado River.....	1	1,000			1	1,000
Pima.....	4	3,960	1	1,200	3	2,760
Salt River.....	1	1,200	1	1,200		
California: Miscellaneous work.....	85	77,690	2	4,000	83	73,690
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	1	720			1	720
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	11	10,690	1	1,600	10	9,090
Montana.....	13	14,405	2	3,000	11	11,405
Billings.....	1	1,200			1	1,200
Crow.....	7	6,860	1	1,500	6	5,360
Fort Belknap.....	5	6,345	1	1,500	4	4,845
Oregon: Klamath.....	27	32,720	1	2,000	26	30,720
South Dakota: Pierre.....	1	900			1	900
Utah.....	36	41,270	2	3,800	34	37,470
Salt Lake City.....	17	21,520	1	1,800	16	19,720
Uintah.....	19	19,750	1	2,000	18	17,750
Washington: Yakima.....	40	48,720	1	2,100	39	46,620
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	15	16,100	1	2,100	14	14,000
<i>Field allotment service.</i>						
Total.....	14	15,535	1	2,500	13	13,035
Special allotting agent.....	1	2,500	1	2,500		
Appraising commissioners.....	2	1,800			2	1,800
Arizona.....	3	2,700			3	2,700
Leupp.....	1	720			1	720
Pima.....	2	1,980			2	1,980
California: Round Valley.....	1	2,160			1	2,160
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.....	2	1,350			2	1,350
South Dakota.....	5	5,025			5	5,025
Cheyenne River.....	2	2,025			2	2,025
Pine Ridge.....	3	3,000			3	3,000

1 Includes 39 temporary positions; salaries not included.

? Temporary.



TABLE 43.—Miscellaneous field employees June 30, 1915—Continued.

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.
<i>Field allotment service—Continued.</i>						
Inheritance examiners.....	54	\$61,500	19	\$34,800	35	\$26,700
Probate attorneys.....	20	25,000	20	25,000		
<i>Warehouses.</i>						
Total.....	39	39,160	3	6,000	36	33,160
Chicago.....	25	24,670	1	2,000	24	22,670
St. Louis.....	8	8,020	1	2,000	7	6,020
San Francisco.....	6	6,470	1	2,000	5	4,470

TABLE 44.—Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.

Designation.	Number.	Salaries.
Total.....	5,939	\$4,403,541
School.....	12,772	1,870,776
Agency.....	12,403	1,552,525
Field investigating and supervising force.....	110	177,800
Irrigation service.....	267	304,295
Allotment service.....	14	15,535
Inheritance examiners.....	54	61,500
Probate attorneys.....	20	50,000
Warehouses.....	39	39,160
Indian Office employees, exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner....	260	* 331,950

1 School and agency includes 2,533 Indians earning \$940,013, as reported by superintendents.

\* 1914 report shows \$233,710, which should have been \$312,450.

TABLE 45.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, with unexpended balances.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1915.	Disbursements for 1915.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.
Total.....	\$547,336.17	\$9,863,686.15	\$8,206,968.66	\$2,204,053.66
<b>General provisions:</b>				
Court costs, etc., in suits involving lands allotted to Indians.....		2,000.00	313.07	1,686.93
Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees.....		100,000.00	81,595.24	18,404.76
Expenses of Indian commissioners.....		10,000.00	9,294.05	705.95
General expenses, Indian Service.....		135,000.00	126,433.15	8,566.85
Indian schools, support.....		1,500,000.00	1,368,974.51	131,025.49
Indian school and agency buildings.....		440,000.00	301,870.96	138,129.04
Indian school transportation.....		72,000.00	66,200.50	5,799.50
Industrial work and care of timber.....		450,000.00	407,284.91	42,715.09
Industry among Indians (reimbursable).....		600,000.00	436,743.91	163,256.09
Inspectors, Indian Service.....		30,000.00	3,548.33	26,451.67
Irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable).....	143,504.08	345,700.00	364,753.77	124,450.31
Judgments, Indian depredation claims.....	95,568.44	45,829.00	42,775.00	98,622.44
Pay of Indian police.....		200,000.00	191,920.06	8,079.94
Pay of judges, Indian courts.....		8,000.00	7,355.96	644.04
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies.....		300,000.00	153,267.69	146,732.31
Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians.....		300,000.00	170,336.87	129,663.13
Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians.....		100,000.00	97,661.91	2,338.09
Surveying and allotting Indian reservations (reimbursable).....	76,320.72	150,000.00	145,914.05	80,406.67
Telegraphing and telephoning, Indian Service.....		10,000.00	7,557.79	2,442.21

TABLE 45.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1915.	Disbursements for 1915.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.
<b>Fulfilling treaties with—</b>				
Choctaws, Oklahoma.....	\$21,040.00	\$10,520.00		\$31,560.00
Crows, Montana.....	11,036.07	6,000.00	\$5,724.19	11,311.88
Navajos, schools, Arizona.....		100,000.00	36,598.96	63,401.04
Pawnees, Oklahoma.....	6,699.96	30,000.00	29,462.22	7,237.74
Senecas of New York.....	2,514.68	6,000.00	5,966.15	2,548.53
Six Nations of New York.....	770.27	4,500.00	3,926.82	1,343.45
<b>Support of—</b>				
Bannocks, employees, Idaho.....		5,000.00	4,725.00	275.00
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Oklahoma.....		35,000.00	30,843.26	4,156.74
Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wisconsin.....		7,000.00	6,553.40	446.60
Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota.....		4,000.00	3,958.33	41.67
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band, North Dakota.....		11,000.00	10,296.50	703.50
Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho.....		3,000.00	2,863.90	136.10
Confederated Bands of Utes—				
Employees, etc.....		23,740.00	23,264.26	475.74
Subsistence.....		30,000.00	21,450.57	8,549.43
Seeds and implements, Utah.....		10,000.00	4,030.26	5,969.74
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington.....		7,000.00	6,762.40	237.60
<b>Support of Indians in—</b>				
Arizona and New Mexico.....		330,000.00	303,429.78	26,570.22
California.....		42,000.00	39,083.56	2,916.44
Nevada.....		18,500.00	17,512.86	987.14
Utah.....		10,000.00	6,706.38	3,293.62
<b>Support of Indians of—</b>				
Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....		15,000.00	14,012.99	987.01
Colville and Puyallup Agencies and Joseph's Band of Nez Percés, Wash.....		13,000.00	9,699.99	3,300.01
Flathead Agency, Mont.....		12,000.00	10,585.58	1,414.42
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.....		20,000.00	18,092.96	1,907.04
Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.....		15,000.00	14,310.96	689.04
Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.....		30,000.00	29,267.23	732.77
Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....		30,000.00	29,674.53	325.47
Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oreg.....		4,000.00	3,714.22	285.78
Klamath Agency, Oreg.....		6,000.00	5,997.95	2.05
Umatilla Agency, Oreg.....		3,000.00	2,940.00	60.00
Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.....		4,000.00	3,999.14	.86
Yakima Agency, Wash.....		3,000.00	2,947.38	52.62
<b>Support of—</b>				
Kansas Indians, Oklahoma.....	1,500.00		1,268.63	231.37
Kickapoos, Oklahoma.....	2,000.00		1,892.31	107.69
Makahs, Washington.....	2,000.00		1,530.43	469.57
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana.....		85,000.00	73,243.69	11,756.31
Pawnees, Oklahoma—				
Employees, etc.....		6,600.00	6,304.98	295.02
Iron, steel, etc.....		500.00	483.73	16.27
Schools.....		10,000.00	8,590.88	1,409.12
Poncas, Oklahoma.....		8,000.00	7,217.02	782.98
Pottawatomies, Wisconsin.....		7,000.00	6,459.65	540.35
Quapaws, Oklahoma—				
Education.....		1,000.00	729.00	271.00
Employees, etc.....		500.00	498.14	1.86
Quinaielts and Quillehutes, Washington.....		1,000.00	817.80	182.20
Rocky Boy's Band of Chippewas and other Indians, Montana.....		10,000.00	8,408.00	1,592.00
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, Kansas.....		200.00		200.00
Shoshoni in Wyoming.....		15,000.00	11,117.59	3,882.41
Employees, etc.....		6,000.00	5,561.67	438.33
Sioux of Devils Lake, North Dakota.....		5,000.00	4,854.82	145.18
Sioux of different tribes, South Dakota—				
Employees, etc.....		107,000.00	104,337.15	2,662.85
Subsistence and civilization.....		200,000.00	155,623.30	44,376.70
Sioux, Yankton Tribe, South Dakota.....		14,000.00	12,708.78	1,291.22
Spokanes, Washington.....		1,000.00	1,000.00	
Wichitas and Affiliated Bands, Oklahoma.....		5,000.00	4,587.58	412.42
<b>Indian schools—</b>				
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....		68,600.00	67,772.78	927.22
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	4,895.37	104.63
Assembly hall and gymnasium.....		25,000.00	10,049.69	14,950.31
Bismarek, N. Dak.....		18,200.00	16,435.60	1,764.40
Repairs and improvements.....		2,000.00	1,570.36	429.64
Carlisle, Pa.....		132,000.00	122,546.22	9,453.78
Repairs and improvements.....		20,000.00	17,373.02	2,626.98

TABLE 45.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1915.	Disbursements for 1915.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.
<b>I. Indian schools—Continued.</b>				
Carson City, Nev.....		\$41,700.00	\$40,458.85	\$1,241.15
Repairs and improvements.....		8,000.00	7,524.76	475.24
Cherokee, N. C.....		30,000.00	26,636.04	3,363.96
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,794.05	205.95
Cherokee Orphan Training School, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		35,000.00	19,922.34	15,077.66
Repairs and improvements.....		15,000.00	5,101.63	9,898.37
Chilocco, Okla.....		86,250.00	83,317.48	2,932.52
Repairs and improvements.....		7,000.00	6,937.49	62.51
Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		275,000.00	270,256.68	4,743.32
Flandreau, S. Dak.....		61,500.00	59,087.94	2,412.06
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,541.31	458.69
Special repairs.....		10,000.28	7,210.28	2,789.72
Fort Bidwell, Cal.....		20,500.00	19,762.82	737.18
Repairs and improvements.....		3,600.00	3,494.58	105.42
Fort Mojave, Ariz.....		35,100.00	33,143.95	1,956.05
Repairs and improvements.....		3,800.00	2,509.13	1,290.87
Fort Totten, N. Dak.....		68,500.00	66,376.92	2,123.08
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,802.78	197.22
Dairy barn.....		5,000.00		5,000.00
Genoa, Nebr.....		60,000.00	58,821.61	1,178.39
Repairs and improvements.....		11,000.00	7,753.34	3,246.66
Industrial building.....		4,000.00	2,605.71	1,394.29
Laundry.....		4,000.00	3,006.08	993.92
Dairy barn.....		6,000.00		6,000.00
Greenville, Cal.....		18,400.00	15,867.77	2,532.23
Repairs and improvements.....		6,600.00	2,135.93	4,464.07
Hayward, Wis.....		36,670.00	33,830.60	2,839.40
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	4,832.50	167.50
Kickapoo Reservation, Kans.....		14,860.00	14,023.31	836.69
Repairs and improvements.....		2,500.00	2,396.80	103.20
Lawrence, Kans.....		127,750.00	121,339.34	6,410.66
Gymnasium.....		25,000.00	14,532.69	10,467.31
Repairs and improvements.....		11,000.00	8,084.36	2,915.64
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....		60,450.00	54,609.47	5,840.53
Buildings.....		20,000.00		20,000.00
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	4,304.66	695.34
Phoenix, Ariz.....		119,400.00	112,739.81	6,660.19
Repairs and improvements.....		7,500.00	6,463.71	1,036.29
Sewer system.....		32,000.00	890.46	31,109.54
Pierre, S. Dak.....		43,750.00	39,255.52	4,494.48
Irrigation system.....	\$227.40	7,000.00	1,416.24	5,583.76
Land.....		3,500.00		3,500.00
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,091.32	908.68
Buildings.....	21,234.13	22,000.00	13,824.22	29,409.91
Pipestone, Minn.....		39,175.00	36,992.45	2,182.55
Repairs and improvements.....		9,500.00	6,310.35	3,189.65
Special repairs.....		6,500.00	6,500.00	
Rapid City, S. Dak.....		48,500.00	47,064.12	1,435.88
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	3,490.96	1,509.04
Riverside, Cal.....		108,125.00	104,226.88	3,898.12
Repairs and improvements.....		10,000.00	8,392.23	1,607.77
Salem, Oreg.....		102,000.00	98,218.92	3,781.08
Assembly hall.....		10,000.00	25.00	9,975.00
Repairs and improvements.....		12,000.00	11,829.85	170.15
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....		61,150.00	59,918.29	1,231.71
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,702.32	297.68
Dairy barn.....		4,000.00	3,940.50	59.50
Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.....		31,025.00	30,131.69	893.31
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	2,907.26	3,092.74
School facilities, Papago Indians, Arizona.....		50,000.00	17,229.38	32,770.62
Tacoma, Wash.....		50,000.00	48,799.42	1,200.58
Truxton Canyon, Ariz.....		18,200.00	15,473.70	2,726.30
Repairs and improvements.....		3,000.00	2,400.83	599.17
Tomah, Wis.....		43,450.00	41,692.65	1,757.35
Employees' building.....		10,000.00	1.25	9,998.75
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,491.94	508.06
Wahpeton, N. Dak.....		35,200.00	33,594.34	1,605.66
Power plant and water system.....		15,000.00	1,083.28	13,916.72
Repairs and improvements.....		3,000.00	2,738.79	261.21
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>				
Administration of affairs of Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		175,000.00	174,940.99	59.01
Appraisalment, classification, etc., reserved lands, Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak. (reimbursable).....		10,000.00	2,411.52	7,588.48

TABLE 45.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1915.	Disbursements for 1915.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.
<b>Miscellaneous—Continued.</b>				
Asylum for insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak.		\$37,500.00	\$23,695.81	\$13,804.19
Bridge across the Colorado River, Topock, Ariz.		25,000.00		25,000.00
Bridge, Western Navajo Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable)		6,000.00	4,650.93	1,349.07
Counsel for Pueblo Indians, New Mexico		2,000.00	1,991.00	9.00
Damages to individual Seminoles		558.00	558.00	
Dike, Fort Mojave Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable)		5,000.00	120.43	4,879.57
Diking, etc., Bad River Reservation, Wis. (reimbursable)		8,000.00	7,688.73	311.27
Education—				
Chippewas of Minnesota (reimbursable)		4,000.00		4,000.00
Sioux Nation, South Dakota	\$30,204.06	200,000.00	204,028.72	26,175.34
Indemnity to certain Chickasaw Indians for losses		8,213.00	8,213.00	
Investigation, San Carlos Irrigation project, Arizona		50,000.00	19,730.78	30,269.22
Irrigating allotments, Yuma Reservation, Cal. (reimbursable)		40,000.00	33,396.00	6,604.00
Irrigation, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable)	1,843.74	15,000.00	14,337.91	2,505.83
Irrigation system—				
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)		50,000.00	49,233.01	766.99
Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)	5,097.39	200,000.00	30,116.43	174,980.96
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)	6,708.59	50,000.00	46,173.93	10,534.66
Uintah Reservation, Utah (reimbursable)	87,981.74	10,000.00	37,051.30	60,930.44
Wind River Diminished Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable)	34,317.23	25,000.00	54,660.15	4,657.08
Line riders, Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.		1,500.00	1,176.00	324.00
Maintenance, irrigation system, Pima Indian lands, Arizona (reimbursable)		10,000.00	8,122.63	1,877.37
Maintenance and operation—				
Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho (reimbursable)		25,000.00	23,165.90	1,834.10
Milk River irrigation system, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)		20,000.00	19,745.21	254.79
Modoc Point irrigation system, Klamath Reservation, Oreg. (reimbursable)		4,740.00	2,430.23	2,309.77
Irrigation system, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable)		15,000.00	14,849.64	150.36
Oil and gas inspectors, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma		25,000.00	11,576.20	13,423.80
Payment of drainage assessments—				
On allotted lands in Pottawatomie County, Okla. (reimbursable)		21,183.39	18,256.66	2,926.73
Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn. (reimbursable)		13,080.00		13,080.00
Payment for water, Yakima Reservation, Wash.		100,000.00	100,000.00	
Payment to trustees of school district No. 23, Flathead County, Mont.		471.60	471.60	
Payment to Wm. Volz, Oklahoma		65.50	65.50	
Probate attorneys, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma		85,000.00	76,734.43	8,265.57
Protecting bridge, Myton, Utah		200.00	200.00	
Purchase of land for Camp Verde Indians, Arizona		20,000.00		20,000.00
Purchase of Land for landless Indians in California	2,267.67	10,000.00	85.55	12,182.12
Purchase of stock for Northern Cheyenne Indians, Montana (reimbursable)		25,000.00		25,000.00
Reimbursement of M. D. Colgrove, superintendent, etc., Idaho		6.00	6.00	
Reimbursement of Bishop N. S. Thomas, Wyoming		391.84	391.84	
Relief of Jennie S. Sherman or her heirs		1,500.00	1,500.00	
Relief of Benjamin A. Sanders for injuries		1,000.00	1,000.00	

TABLE 45.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1915.	Disbursements for 1915.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.
<b>Miscellaneous—Continued.</b>				
Relief of Mary Stanley, widow of Will H. Stanley, late superintendent Soboba Indian School, Cal.....		\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00	.....
Repairs, Fort Wakashie, Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....		1,732.82	1,247.71	\$485.11
Roads and bridges, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).....		25,000.00	23,444.10	1,555.90
Wagon road, Standing Rock Reservation, S. Dak.....		1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Water supply—				
Navajo Indians, Arizona (reimbursable).....		25,000.00	22,513.64	2,486.36
Nomadic Papago Indians, Arizona.....		5,000.00	4,772.92	227.08
Papago Indian villages, Arizona.....		20,000.00	17,901.73	2,098.27

TABLE 46.—Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

[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 right of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by sec. 3622, Rev. Stats.]

On hand July 1, 1914.....	\$84,311.79
Received:	
July, 1914.....	\$204.95
August, 1914.....	482.90
September, 1914.....	22,058.09
October, 1914.....	2.60
November, 1914.....	18.34
December, 1914.....	.....
January, 1915.....	3.65
February, 1915.....	92.30
March, 1915.....	23,638.00
April, 1915.....	31.15
May, 1915.....	60,096.60
June, 1915.....	248.58
	<u>106,877.16</u>
<b>Total on hand and received.....</b>	<b>191,188.95</b>
Disbursed and deposited:	
July, 1914.....	13,954.40
August, 1914.....	2,515.82
September, 1914.....	523.19
October, 1914.....	2.60
November, 1914.....	22,084.47
December, 1914.....	11.95
January, 1915.....	1.08
February, 1915.....	99.25
March, 1915.....	58,152.64
April, 1915.....	38.58
May, 1915.....	1,096.85
June, 1915.....	138.00
	<u>98,618.83</u>
<b>Balance on hand June 30, 1915.....</b>	<b>92,570.12</b>
	<u>191,188.95</u>

TABLE 47.—Receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		On hand July 1, 1914.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1915.
		Volume.	Page.				
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 27, 1908 June 5, 1906 June 28, 1906	35 34 34	49 213 550	\$2,951,499.57	\$32,968.11	\$318,489.56	\$2,665,978.12
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund.....	June 17, 1910 Jan. 14, 1889	36 25	533 642	125,754.18	12,369.22	27.36	138,096.04
Chippewas in Minnesota fund <sup>1</sup> .....	Feb. 26, 1896 June 27, 1902 May 29, 1908	29 32 35	17 400 460	5,740,995.54	567,181.01	199,776.91	6,108,399.64
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	June 23, 1910 June 21, 1906	36 34	602 335	793,512.81	92,754.16	145,730.77	740,536.20
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.....	June 1, 1910	36	458	425,773.69	30,281.24	309,762.64	146,292.29
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	July 1, 1902	32	638	407,958.80	213,343.16	7,154.64	614,147.32
Kansas consolidated fund.....	June 30, 1913	38	92	114,889.63		9,499.29	105,390.34
Kiowa Agency Hospital 4 per cent fund.....	June 15, 1870 May 19, 1872 June 16, 1880	16 17 21	362 90 292	21,903.88	27,902.38	4,568.02	45,238.74
Osage fund.....	Aug. 19, 1890 May 27, 1910 Mar. 3, 1893	26 36 27	344 443 633	6,000,485.27	805.68	591,469.90	5,409,821.05
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	May 30, 1910	36	451	101,012.96	2,903.71	34.80	103,881.90
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	Oct. 1, 1890	26	658	114,245.24		11,067.39	103,177.85
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1,006	313,996.44	61,576.29	32.00	375,540.73
Round Valley general fund.....	July 3, 1882 Sept. 1, 1888 May 29, 1908	22 25 35	149 455 460	102.47	1,942.63	1,522.00	523.10
Shoshone and Bannock fund.....	Feb. 14, 1913 Mar. 3, 1885	23 37	343 934	6,741.83	640.00		7,381.83
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	Mar. 4, 1913	37	934	402,933.41	114,759.28	198,291.00	319,401.69
Umatilla general fund.....	Apr. 30, 1908	35	92	159,703.37	2,773.54	18,666.83	143,810.08
Ute, Confederated Bands of, 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 4, 1913	37	934	3,576,278.74	46,597.90	464,652.02	3,158,224.62
Payment to Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg., for lands conveyed to the California & Oregon Land Co.							
Proceeds of:							
Cheyenne and Arapaho reserve lands.....	May 29, 1908	35	447	35,124.84		14,177.99	20,946.85
Colville Reservation, Wash.....	July 1, 1892 July 1, 1898 Apr. 27, 1904	27 30 33	63 593 352	12,798.59	10,364.73	14,472.10	8,691.22
Crow ceded lands, Montana.....	July 1, 1892	27	63	139,240.47	6,981.37	63,287.76	82,934.08
Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.....	July 1, 1898	30	593	724,340.99	291,873.13	379,835.21	636,378.91
Flathead patented lands, Bitter Root Valley, Mont.....	Apr. 27, 1904	33	352	5,525.74	3,068.15	6,192.62	2,401.27
Flathead Reservation, Mont.....	do.	33	319	5,751.96		3,004.83	2,747.13
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.....	Mar. 2, 1889	25	872	37,838.91	56,964.41	30,984.62	63,818.70
Irrigable land, Yuma Reservation, Cal.....	Apr. 23, 1904	33	305	36,799.35	104,194.18	80,412.15	60,581.38
Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 21, 1906	34	124	4,466.16	6,262.06		10,728.22
Omaha Reservation, Nebr.....	May 15, 1888	25	150	52,790.17	305.05	38,409.77	14,685.45
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.....	Feb. 20, 1904	33	258	5,497.93	4,008.81		9,506.74
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 23, 1904	33	352	486,158.48	44,585.62	101,585.08	429,159.02
San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.....	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1,230	1,060,581.63	152,440.19	311,658.21	901,363.61
Siletz Reservation, Oreg.....	June 10, 1896	29	360	12,433.63			12,433.63
Sioux Reservations, N. Dak. and S. Dak.....	May 13, 1910	36	367	5,481.75			5,481.75
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.....	Mar. 2, 1889	25	888	307,942.54		2,352.90	305,589.64
Spokane Reservation, Wash.....	Feb. 20, 1895	28	678	144,069.18	2,616.36		146,715.54
Surplus Potawatomi lands, Kansas.....	May 29, 1908	35	458	22,396.38	1,153.81		23,550.19
Surplus lands, Quapaw Agency, Okla.....	Feb. 28, 1899	30	909	13,567.65	7,945.46		21,513.11
Surplus Puyallup school lands.....	Mar. 3, 1909	35	752	1,993.00		800.00	1,193.00
Town lots, White Earth Reservation, Minn.....	June 21, 1906	34	377	12,618.58	1,721.70	2,945.30	11,394.88
Town sites, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.....	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1,032	4,345.99	4,875.00		9,220.99
Uintah and White River Ute lands.....	Apr. 30, 1908	35	77	54,951.92	75.00	13.00	55,013.92
Wichita ceded lands.....	May 27, 1902	32	263	123,812.10	64,449.77	69,500.99	118,760.88
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1,069	9,532.27	878.38	144.95	10,265.70
White Mountain Apache lands, Arizona.....	Mar. 2, 1895	28	894	3,214.06	1,869.12	3,012.54	2,070.64
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor:	Mar. 2, 1901	31	952		785.00	785.00	
Cherokee unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	31,083.18	2,226,839.51	198,452.89	59,469.80
Cherokee town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1911 Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	36 22 24	1,070 590 463	3,073.50	90,000.00	78,878.49	14,195.01
Chickasaw town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1887	24 24	590 463	9,729.36	1,697.44	1,151.43	10,275.37
Choctaw unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906 Mar. 3, 1911	34 36	143 1,070	557,836.84	4,422,458.81	678,025.60	302,270.05
Choctaw town lots.....	Apr. 26, 1906 Mar. 3, 1911 Mar. 3, 1883	34 36 22	143 1,070 590	2,332,260.98	1,248,274.68	1,256,357.64	2,324,178.02
Creek town lots.....	Mar. 2, 1887 Mar. 3, 1883	24 22	463 590	27,677.27	16,092.36	2,202.10	41,567.53
Creek unallotted lands.....	Mar. 2, 1887 Apr. 26, 1906 Mar. 3, 1911	24 34 36	463 143 1,070	35,129.60	76,000.05	288.35	40,841.30
Seminole unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906 Mar. 3, 1911 Mar. 3, 1911	34 36 36	143 1,070 1,070	24,723.37	12,227.56	24,432.22	12,518.71
Total.....				27,595,486.01	94,018,034.18	5,653,082.92	25,960,437.27

<sup>1</sup> Proceeds of Indian land and timber.  
<sup>2</sup> \$216,478.70 refunded by Oklahoma banks.  
<sup>3</sup> \$90,000 refunded by Oklahoma banks.

<sup>4</sup> \$31,000 refunded by Oklahoma banks.  
<sup>5</sup> \$82,700 refunded by Oklahoma banks.  
<sup>6</sup> \$11,000 refunded by Oklahoma banks.

<sup>7</sup> \$5,000.05 refunded by Oklahoma banks.  
<sup>8</sup> \$10,000 refunded by Oklahoma banks.  
<sup>9</sup> Total refunded by Oklahoma banks, \$446,178.75.

TABLE 48.—Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations June 30, 1915.

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, 1805, \$3,000. Art. 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$600. Art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$6,000.....	Vol. 7, p. 99... Vol. 11, p. 614. Vol. 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.....	Vol. 7, p. 212... Vol. 7, pp. 236, 614.	920
Coeur d'Alene.....	Employees.....	Art. 11 of agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	Vol. 26, p. 1029.	3,000
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	For schools, during the pleasure of the President.....	Art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867.....	Vol. 16, p. 720.	4,000
Crow.....	Physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc.....	Art. 10, treaty of May 7, 1868.....	Vol. 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.....	Vol. 19, p. 256; Vol. 15, p. 653.	85,000
Pawnee.....	Annuity in cash.....	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.....	Vol. 11, p. 729.	30,000
Do.....	Support of 2 manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.....	do.....	do.....	10,000
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.....	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.....	Vol. 11, p. 730.	1,200
Sac and Fox of Missouri.	For support of school.....	For education, \$1,000; for smith, etc., \$500.	Vol. 7, p. 425..	1,500
Senecas of New York.....	Permanent annuities.....	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1861.....	Vol. 12, p. 1172.	200
Shoshoni and Bannock:		Treaty of Feb. 13, 1831.....	Vol. 4, p. 442..	6,000
Shoshoni.....	Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	Estimated.....	Vol. 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.....	Vol. 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.	Vol. 15, p. 638.	1,600
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 schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings.	Estimated, acts of Feb. 28, 1877, Mar. 2, 1889, and Aug. 1, 1914.	Vol. 19, p. 256; Vol. 38, p. 608.	400,000
Spokane.....	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter.....	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1887, ratified July 13, 1892.	Vol. 27, p. 139.	1,000
Tabasquache, Moeche, Capote, Wiminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah Bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.....	Estimated, art. 9, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 621.	220
Do.....	2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers.....	Estimated, art. 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	Vol. 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 49.—Classified statement of total receipts and disbursements of the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (exclusive of individual Indian moneys).

	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.	Received during fiscal year 1915.	Total on hand and received.	Disbursed during fiscal year 1915.	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.
General provisions.....	\$630,193.96	\$2,836,487.17	\$3,466,681.13	\$2,485,991.55	\$980,689.58
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	382,028.30	630,560.00	1,012,588.30	604,812.09	407,776.21
Supports (gratuities).....	125,119.94	811,836.98	936,956.92	802,424.75	134,532.17
Schools and school buildings.....	525,631.62	4,308,895.00	4,834,526.62	4,068,036.00	766,490.62
Trust funds and interest.....	39,366,367.26	3,756,903.31	43,123,270.57	6,253,547.93	36,869,722.64
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....	5,119,088.32	3,067,143.54	8,186,231.86	3,759,031.91	4,427,199.95
Miscellaneous.....	5,629,476.01	2,736,111.96	8,365,587.97	3,967,869.88	4,397,718.09
Total.....	51,777,905.41	18,147,937.96	69,925,843.37	*21,941,714.11	47,984,129.26

\* The \$3,759,031.91 disbursed as "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," includes \$103,155 net amount placed in Oklahoma banks, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1070).

† Includes judgments of Court of Claims, \$13,189.30; proceeds of sale of lands, \$3,039,231.59; irrigation funds, \$392,419.93; surveying and allotting, \$41,146; payments to Indians for lands, \$423,927.17; and other miscellaneous funds, \$437,804.10; total, \$4,397,718.09.

‡ The total amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1915 includes reimbursements to the United States on account of reimbursable appropriations, surplus-fund items, transfers, and disbursements for obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1915 and former years.

TABLE 50.—*Pro rata shares of tribal trust funds settled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average pro rata share.	Amount paid.
Total .....		3,092		\$1,104,502.78
Iowa: Sac and Fox .....	Sac and Fox .....	3	\$1,112.11	3,336.33
Kansas .....		13		4,931.39
Kickapoo .....	Kickapoo .....	5	611.71	3,058.59
Potawatomi .....	Potawatomi .....	8	234.10	1,872.80
Nebraska: Santee .....	Ponca .....	47	76.63	3,601.80
New York: New York .....	Tonawanda (Seneca) .....	23	175.77	4,042.85
North Dakota: Standing Rock .....	Sioux .....	276	168.17	46,417.54
Oklahoma .....		654		761,952.28
Cantonment .....	Cheyenne and Arapaho .....	37		
Cheyenne and Arapaho .....	do .....	59	344.56	49,273.26
Red Moon .....	do .....	20		
Seger .....	do .....	27		
Kiowa .....	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche .....	172	392.44	28,255.97
Do .....	do .....	273	895.32	65,358.75
Ponca .....	Ponca .....	28	75.84	2,123.77
Osage .....	Osage .....	291	3,819.76	575,146.23
Pawnee .....	Pawnee .....	17	575.18	9,778.07
Sac and Fox .....	Sac and Fox .....	30	1,067.20	32,016.23
Oregon .....		91		24,062.78
Klamath .....	Klamath .....	30	245.07	7,352.22
Umatilla .....	Umatilla, Cayuse, etc. ....	61	273.94	16,710.56
South Dakota .....		1,484		202,295.40
Cheyenne River .....	Sioux .....	290	130.09	37,727.65
Crow Creek .....	do .....	102	175.97	17,949.52
Lower Brule .....	do .....	9	176.77	1,590.98
Pine Ridge .....	do .....	802	129.72	104,035.24
Yankton .....	do .....	38	233.88	8,887.56
Rosebud .....	do .....	243	132.11	32,104.45
Utah: Uintah and Ouray .....	Ute .....	36	240.59	8,661.24
Wisconsin: Keshena .....	Menominee .....	465	97.20	45,201.17

15 per cent.

24 per cent.

TABLE 51.—*Tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and national banks of Oklahoma.*<sup>1</sup>

Tribes.	On deposit June 30, 1915.			Interest.	
	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Paid into the U. S. Treasury.	Total paid and due.
Total .....	\$6,064,141.34	\$5,932,231.43	\$131,909.91	\$557,780.20	\$689,690.11
Choctaw .....	3,765,507.68	3,686,520.48	78,987.20	299,302.76	378,289.96
Chickasaw .....	1,151,750.56	1,126,571.33	25,179.23	110,696.89	135,876.12
Cherokee .....	68.39		68.39	31,827.49	31,895.88
Creek .....	1,110,467.17	1,083,618.32	26,848.85	112,450.24	139,299.09
Seminole .....	36,347.54	35,521.30	826.24	3,502.82	4,329.06

<sup>1</sup> The deposits are made under the act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1070), in 289 banks. The rates of interest are from 4 to 6 per cent.



TABLE 52.—Volume of business in Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

Warehouses.	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>	
Chicago.....	102,745	31,209,633	\$592,665.81	3	2,197	\$247.11
St. Louis.....	58,369	34,965,230	208,563.45			
San Francisco.....	35,855	3,396,957	145,767.89			
New York <sup>1</sup> .....	8,099	884,180	242,055.84			
Omaha <sup>2</sup> .....	23,671	2,881,043	145,460.91	2	43	5.26
Total.....	228,739	73,337,043	1,334,513.90	5	2,240	252.37

Warehouses.	Packages mailed.			Requisitions issued.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Contract.	Open market.	Total.
		<i>Pounds.</i>				
Chicago.....	4,081	27,414	\$13,596.60	158	2,167	2,325
St. Louis.....	1,379	8,415	3,187.70	1,080	872	1,952
San Francisco.....	85	1,110	1,100.00	390	276	666
New York <sup>1</sup> .....	3,402	15,206	13,227.54	443	146	589
Omaha <sup>2</sup> .....	358	2,156	264.47	206	398	604
Total.....	9,305	54,301	31,376.31	2,277	3,859	6,136

<sup>1</sup> 10 months only.

<sup>2</sup> 9 months only.

Total number of shipments..... 238,049  
 Total weight (pounds)..... 73,393,584  
 Total value..... \$1,366,142.58

TABLE 53.—Expenses at warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

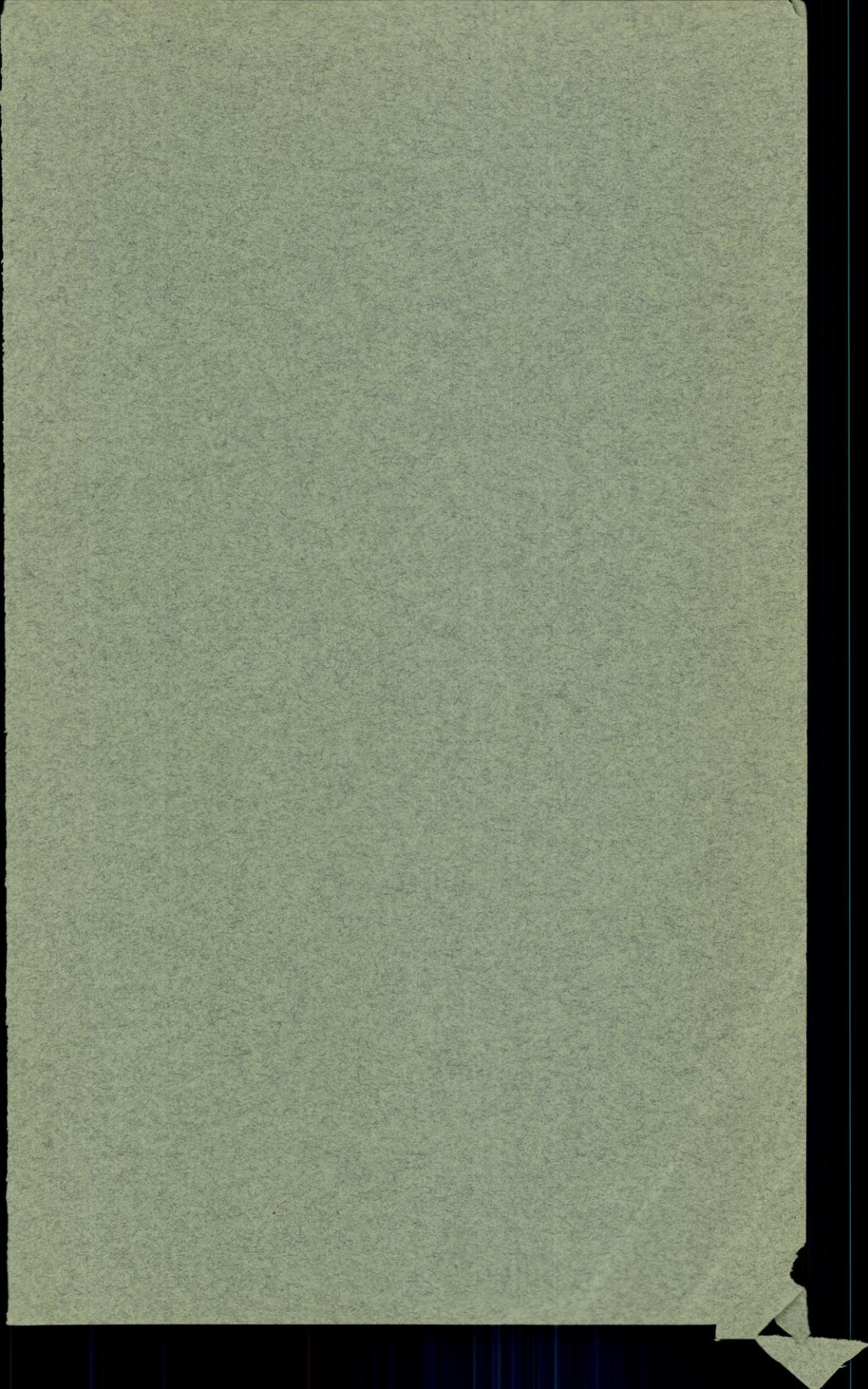
Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Amount paid regular employees.	Amount paid irregular employees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Chicago.....	\$4,500.00	\$124.94	\$13,625.41	\$5,812.59	\$2,406.26	\$26,469.20
St. Louis.....	1,500.00	93.48	7,240.00	( <sup>1</sup> )	625.33	9,458.81
San Francisco.....	2,400.00	.35	6,008.31	1,001.00	1,595.81	11,005.47
New York <sup>2</sup> .....	2,916.67	118.44	5,901.66	752.50	1,582.17	11,271.44
Omaha <sup>3</sup> .....	1,199.97	69.74	3,855.00	690.11	395.36	6,210.18
Total.....	12,516.64	406.95	36,630.38	8,256.20	6,604.93	64,415.10

<sup>1</sup> Included in amount paid regular employees.

<sup>2</sup> 10 months only.

<sup>3</sup> 9 months only.











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LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DEPT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

ENDED JUNE 30

1916







DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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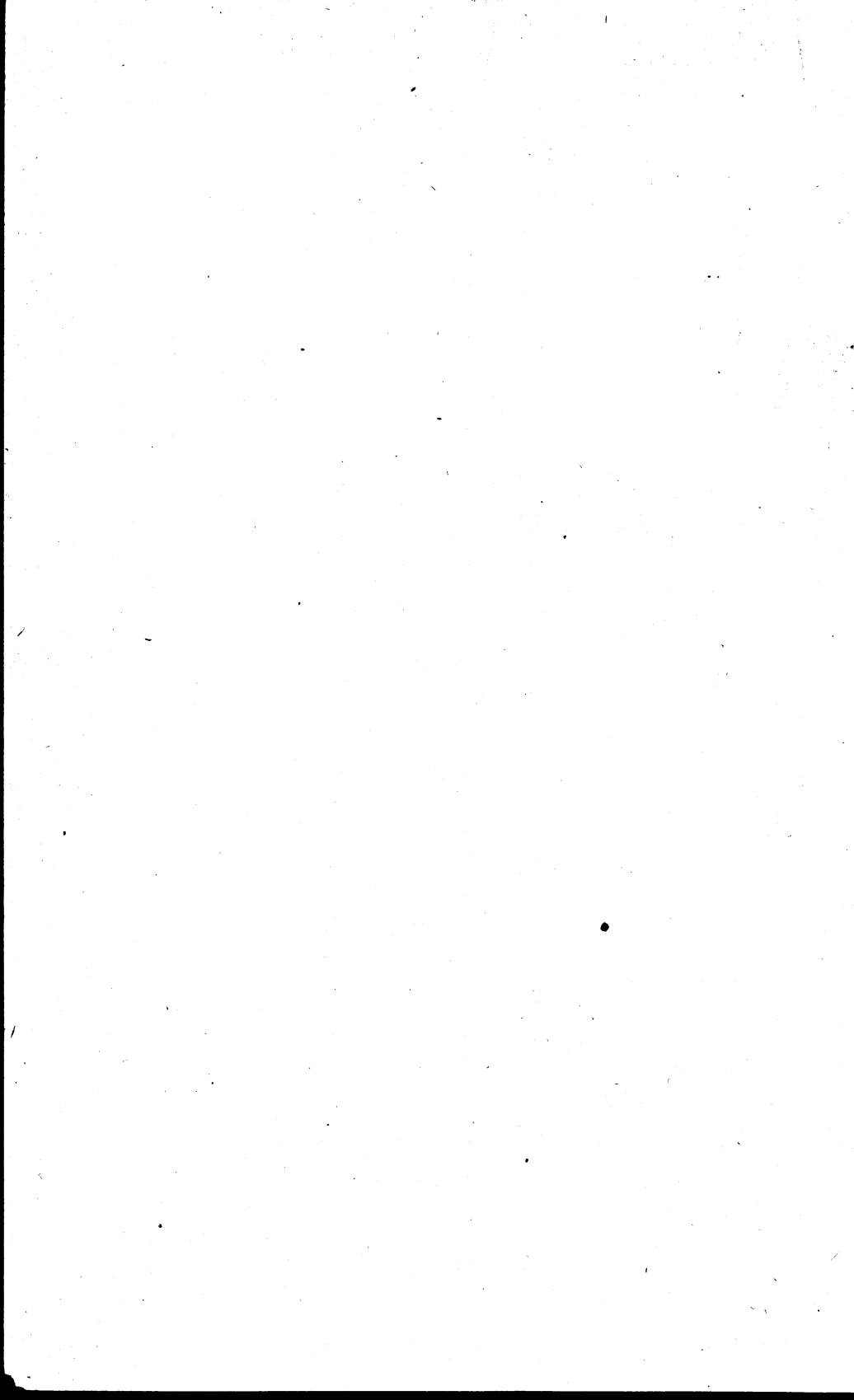
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# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, October 2, 1916.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, the eighty-first annual report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

Large sums have been spent for hospitals and medical attention, and the campaign for sanitary and cleanly homes recently inaugurated has been vigorously pursued. To teach the Indian right home life gives him greater resistance to the ravages of disease and strengthens his hold upon life. As the battle for comfortable fire-sides and for hygienic living goes on in white communities, so does the Indian Service seek the same end through every means at its command. Tuberculosis takes an excessive toll from the Indian, but an aggressive and unceasing campaign against this terrible menace is certainly checking its progress.

The conservation of Indian baby life has appealed splendidly to the best efforts of every person connected with the service and the response has been notable. The Indian mother and father are being taught proper ways of protecting their young children so that they may grow to strong physical manhood and womanhood. The antipathy of the Indian woman to the white man's hospital is fast being overcome and the medicine man will soon be only a memory.

The most radical departure from the old plan for the development of the Indian was made in the formation and introduction of a new and comprehensive vocational course of study. It adequately meets all the Indian's industrial and home-building needs, and is a practical application of the best academic thought to the requirements of a vocational education.

The last year has been instructive and profitable for the Indians. They have made a remarkable showing in increased acreage and yield of lands cultivated. Their stock interests, both individual and tribal, have been a wonderful success. Tribal herds have been properly cared for and are rapidly increasing. They have been individually taught to take care of their farms, fences, stock, and implements and have acquired valuable lessons in thrift and industry.

## HEALTH.

A determined fight has been made for preventive measures against disease on Indian reservations.

The greatest problems confronting us are tuberculosis, trachoma, and a high infant mortality.

Medical supervisors visit as frequently as possible each agency and school, make medical inspections, and suggest remedies for unhealthy and insanitary conditions. The special physicians are principally engaged in eye work, all being ophthalmologists. They are constantly on the road, performing the various eye operations required, instituting campaigns against trachoma, and instructing local physicians in the best treatment of that disease and other eye affections found among the Indians.

The field dentists visit the schools and do the requisite dental work for the school children. They have in many cases succeeded in doing work among the adult Indians who are beginning to realize the importance of such attention.

The duties of the school and agency physicians are extensive and include the general practice of medicine and surgery.

The field matrons are doing a wonderfully helpful work; they are the good Samaritans of the Indian Service, and many more than our funds will now permit could be employed to great advantage.

The treatment of trachoma is difficult, but the problem in the schools is now nearly solved. The number of these cases has in most places been materially reduced by the curing of disease in the older pupils, yet the introduction of new cases into the schools in the primary grades continues to some extent. This will continue until greater inroads can be made on the foci of infection in the homes of the older Indians. Since the installation in the schools of the Pullman towel system, the segregation of acute trachomatous cases, and the institution of regular treatment, new cases seldom appear except through outside infection.

Among the older Indians the elimination of trachoma has not been accomplished, but progress is everywhere apparent.

Tuberculosis is an ever present problem, and the Indian has no racial immunity to tubercular infection. The records show that a large per cent of the Indian mortality from tuberculosis is among children, and evidence is accumulating that the primary infection occurs in childhood. Among young children under 2 years of age the appearance of tuberculosis is almost inevitably the precursor of a fatal issue. We are therefore strenuously exerting our efforts to protect the infants and children, which is being done through a campaign of education looking to better methods of caring for them.

In furtherance of our health campaign, on January 10, 1916, I sent the following letter to every Indian Service employee and to others known to be interested or those who, it was thought, might be induced to participate, directly or indirectly, in the accomplishment of health betterments among the Indians.

In an address before the Congress on Indian Progress held at San Francisco in August of last year I said:

"It is our chief duty to protect the Indian's health and to save him from premature death. Before we educate him, before we conserve his property, we should save his life. If he is to be perpetuated, we must care for the children. We must stop the tendency of the Indian to diminish in number, and restore a condition that will insure his increase. Every Indian hospital bed not necessarily occupied with those suffering from disease or injury should be available for the mother in childbirth. It is of first importance that we begin by reestablishing the health and constitution of Indian children. Education and protection of property are highly important, but everything is secondary to the basic condition which makes for the perpetuation of the race."

That thought has deepened its hold upon my convictions.

We must guarantee to the Indian the first of inalienable rights—the right to live. No race was ever created for utter extinction. The chief concern of all ethics and all science and all philosophies is life.

The Indian has demonstrated his humanity and his capacity for intellectual and moral progress amid conditions not always propitious and I am eager to participate with all the favoring forces that contribute to his racial triumph, believing as I do that when he comes to himself as a factor in the modern world his achievements will enrich and brighten the civilization of his native land.

I should like to get the feeling I have upon this question into the conscience and aspirations of every Indian Service employee until there shall prevail a sort of righteous passion to see that every Indian child has a fair chance to live.

There is something fundamental here:

We can not solve the Indian problem without Indians. We can not educate their children unless they are kept alive.

All our Indian schools, reservations, individual allotments, and accumulated incomes tend pathetically toward a wasted altruism if maintained and conserved for a withering, decadent people.

If we have an Indian policy worthy of the name, its goal must be an enduring and sturdy race, true to the noblest of its original instincts and virtues and loyally sympathetic with our social and national life; a body of efficient citizens blending their unique poise and powers with the keen and sleepless vigor of the white man.

We must, therefore, renew daily our warfare against the arch foe of efficiency—disease.

We must begin at the right place—not only with the infant at its mother's breast, but with the unborn generation.

The new campaign for health in which I would enlist you is first of all to save the babies.

Statistics startle us with the fact that approximately three-fifths of the Indian infants die before the age of 5 years.

Of what use to this mournful mortality are our splendidly equipped schools?

I earnestly call upon every Indian Bureau employee to help reduce this frightful percentage. Superintendents, teachers, physicians, matrons, nurses, everyone can do something by instruction or example, the physician with his science, the nurse with her trained skill, the matron, with her motherly solicitude, all of us by personal hygiene, cleanliness, and sobriety.

With this idea uppermost, all employees whose duties bring them in touch with Indian families must work in closest harmony for surrounding the expectant Indian mother with favorable health conditions before and after childbirth. The sanitation of the homes of such women should have special attention and no baby allowed to be born into an environment germinating disease, if prevention is available.

The simplest rules of motherhood applied under intelligent and friendly direction would save most of the Indian babies who annually fill untimely graves.

I want to send this safety, as far as possible, into every home of an Indian mother, whether that home be a tepee, a tent, a log house with dirt floors or a more comfortable abode.

This means work, hard work, but the reward will be living souls.

I shall expect each superintendent to acquaint himself with the home conditions of every Indian family on the reservation and to adopt practical and effective means for quick and certain improvement.

Superintendents must organize such a system of cooperative information through their employees as will enable them to do this, exercising, of course, great care and discretion in gathering the requisite information.

I shall consider, on the superintendent's recommendation, a reasonable use of individual Indian moneys for the improvement of insanitary homes, where the family has such funds. In the absence of such moneys, every effort must be made to secure clean and wholesome conditions through the efforts of the adult members of the family. If there are no members physically able to labor, expenditure may be recommended from the funds "Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of disease among Indians."

The crux of the matter is this: We must, if possible, get rid of the intolerable conditions that infest some of the Indian homes on the reservation, creating an atmosphere of death instead of life.

It will be the duty of the field matron to learn of conditions existing in Indian homes and of cases requiring medical attention and report them to the superintendent. It will be her duty to see that the prospective mother knows what equipment is necessary for the proper care of her new-born babe, and the importance of the provision which the husband should make for the health and comfort of the mother and child should be early and urgently impressed upon him.

Physicians must be promptly advised of all cases of prospective motherhood and they must see that proper attention is given before and after that event, arranging, if practicable, for hospital facilities where the home surroundings are unfavorable. Special effort should be made to see that the mother has nourishing food before and following childbirth.

I am advised that the death rate among Indian babies is most excessive after the nursing period when, through ignorance or carelessness, they are given improper food, such as green fruits, melons, or corn, made further harmful, perhaps, by the presence of flies, and from the use of which intestinal disorders are almost sure to follow.

There should be vigilant and unrelenting effort to impress upon parents the great importance of supplying food which will furnish proper nourishment for the growing child. There should be constant endeavor to educate parents to

an understanding of the value of a sufficient supply of cow's or goat's milk, or condensed milk, pure water, and suitable solid food, and to the necessity of maintaining cleanliness of person, cooking utensils, and other articles of domestic use.

It would be worth while, it would be great, if we could lift the Indian out of his uninformed condition and induce him to see that the natural and beautiful love he has for his children will not keep them alive and well and joyous unless supplemented by a rational use of food, clothing, fresh air, and pure water.

If Government aid is necessary to bring health out of disease and squalor, it should not be withheld, but good results, if obtained, will scarcely continue unless the Indian parents exchange indolence for industry and are awakened to the use and beauty of personal and enviroing cleanliness.

This campaign for better babies, for the rescue of a race, calls for redoubled energy and zeal throughout the service, for it means personal work and tireless patience. It is a well-nigh stupendous task, but will be a glorious one if we can make successful headway.

I believe that the high aspirations and missionary spirit generally prevailing among our field employees are a guaranty of substantial and lasting achievements, and I hope and believe we shall have the quickened cooperation of all denominational agencies, religious missionaries, and mission schools having special interest in the Indian's spiritual welfare and whose priceless labors, luminant with self-sacrifice and religious fervor, have done so much for the red man. We shall all, I am sure, exert an irrestible union of effort.

The educational propaganda against disease must, of course, be steadily increased and strengthened. Our Indian schools, where so many of the rising generations are assembled, are well organized and should be a mighty instrumentality for health and higher ideals of life. In their education of girls I hope to see added emphasis given to such subjects as home nursing, child welfare, and motherhood, the sanitation, arrangement, and management of the home, and that nothing reasonable shall be spared to fit every Indian girl for intelligent housekeeping and for attractive home-making.

There is among the Indians a marked and tender affection for their children, but too often the wife, the mother, is regarded and treated as the burden bearer. I wish we might see this habit overcome, for it is distinctly barbaric. I want to see developed and prevalent in every Indian school from the least to the largest that modern and truly chivalrous spirit that recognizes and respects the sacredness of womanhood. I should like to have every Indian boy leave school with this lofty and just sentiment fused into his character as the picture in porcelain, because of the deep and exquisite power it will have to bless his future home with health and happiness.

While, therefore, this appeal aims primarily at the safety and health of the child and is intended to enforce the thought that the future of the Indian race may depend vitally upon what we shall be able to accomplish for its new generation, it is also a message of reenforcement to every utterance and every effort expressed or put forth within the Indian Service in behalf of the adult against tuberculosis, trachoma, and every other disease; against the liquor curse and the use of any kind of enervating drug or dope. I look to the schools chiefly to safeguard the boys and girls enrolled there against these deadly scourges, and there must be no abatement but rather renewed and continuing energies in this direction.

In closing, I ask every employee to do his or her part in widening our work against disease until our Indian reservations become the home of healthy,



happy, bright-eyed children with a fair start in life, and our schools become impregnable defenses against every enemy to healthy and high-minded boys and girls.

The campaign thus started has developed widespread interest in this work, and almost unbelievable results have been secured. Women's meetings are held frequently, with lectures on various child-welfare topics by the physicians, field matrons, and others. Little-mothers' leagues have been formed among the schoolgirls, and numerous other activities for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Indian baby have been organized on the reservations. At non-reservation boarding schools special emphasis has been given the instruction of the older girls in nursing, hygiene, sanitation, and the care of children, it having been demonstrated that this teaching is often reflected in the Indian homes through the returned girl students, while the children, who soon become the wives and mothers of the race, promptly and greatly profit thereby.

At all Indian Service hospitals every effort is made to provide for the Indian mother during childbirth and to bring to the hospitals every such case as may not have proper home surroundings. To the greatest extent possible those mothers who are not cared for in hospitals are assisted by the physicians or field matrons, and, as far as facilities will permit, a systematic follow-up system is maintained for the benefit of all newborn infants.

At many of the Indian fairs last fall a baby show formed a prominent feature of the exhibit, and it is planned to have a baby show at every Indian fair to be held this year. These contests have created much interest among the Indians, and in a number of instances at fairs where white and Indian babies competed Indian babies won the first award.

On the Blackfeet Reservation a most aggressive effort has been made to improve insanitary Indian homes. A special physician and a woman supervisor spent several months there in a house-to-house canvass, and with the aid of the field matron and assistants have "cleaned up" the Heart Butte district. The Indian homes there have been cleaned, whitewashed, and repaired, and all cases needing medical attention have been placed under treatment. The Indians have shown interest in this work, and it is believed that a permanent improvement has been made.

Homes of tubercular Indians are placarded, and cases which can reasonably be expected to benefit from sanatorium treatment are sent to the several sanatoria.

Reports from these sanatoria are very encouraging and show that among Indians, when placed in a proper environment, the disease, in a reasonable number of cases not incomparable to similar conditions among whites, can be arrested.

Hospitals have recently been completed or are now in course of construction at Carson, Pima, Mescalero, Navajo, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Turtle Mountain, Blackfeet, Choctaw-Chickasaw, Crow Creek, Hoopa Valley, Jicarilla, Spokane, Cherokee, San Juan, Tohatchi, and additions at Geñoa and Crow.

Constantly increasing correspondence concerning health matters shows the very great interest which has been aroused. Educational and publicity measures to keep up and increase interest in sanitation have been taken. Press dispatches from the Public Health Service and the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis are made use of in the Indian school journals. Individual letters are written to tubercular cases urging them to take advantage of the means offered for their relief, and all employees of the service are urged to lose no opportunity to exploit the value of preventive measures. Medical journals have been supplied to physicians, and special medical pamphlets have been widely distributed.

At all of the institutes held during the summer health matters were especially emphasized. Practically all of the reservation and school superintendents attended these meetings and there carefully prepared reports on vital statistics developing the startling fact that on nearly all of the reservations there had been more births than deaths during the last year. These institute reports are not available for this publication, but they have come to me in such way as to be dependable.

### EDUCATION.

The preparation and introduction of a new and uniform course of study for all Indian schools marks a forward step in the educational system of the Indian Service. For many years the general country has recognized a vital deficiency in its system of education. There has been a chasm, often impassable, between the completion of a course in school and the selection of a vocation in life. The Indian Service has recognized a similar deficiency, although partially overcome in its system. The new vocational course of study for Indian schools is believed to provide a safe and substantial passage from school life to success in real life. Great care has been exercised in the preparation of this course. In the fall of 1915 a committee of eight of the experienced and strong men of the service, representing the various classes of schools and reservations, were called to Washington for the purpose of preparing a course of study which could and should be adapted to the demands of all Indian schools throughout the United States. For a year or more much thought and time had been put upon gathering material to be utilized in connection with the development of the new course. Courses of study were ob-

tained from nearly all of the States, from agricultural schools, from home economics schools, from trade schools, and from every source from which it was thought practical suggestions could be gotten. The committee critically examined all available material, selected out of it such parts as were found to be suitable for use in Indian schools, and with this as a foundation began the task of developing a practical course for use in all Indian day, reservation boarding, and nonreservation training schools of the United States. It was thought advisable to thus tie the course to typical public school courses because of the fact that Indian boys and girls are rapidly going into the public schools, and in comparatively a few decades will take their places alongside of white boys and girls as an integral part of the public school population. For the present, however, conditions are such as to make it impracticable for this ideal to be realized. Furthermore, while the academic courses offered in the public schools are adaptable to Indian children's needs, the industrial courses of the public schools are inadequate and unsatisfactory for Indian schools. This was an important factor in arriving at the decision to prepare a special course for Indian schools, and while the committee on course of study thought it advisable to incorporate many of the ideals of public school academic courses for the reason already stated, it was found necessary to blaze almost a new trail in developing the vocational features of the course for Indian schools. Indian schools must train the Indian youth of both sexes to take upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. To do this requires a system of schools and an organization capable of preparing the Indian young people to earn a living either among their own people or away from the reservation homes and in competition with their white brethren. This contemplates a practical system of schools with an essentially vocational foundation. In other words, the Indian needs a school that will fit him as fully as possible for the life of his immediate future and the changing conditions that may mark his remoter future. The school should accomplish this as quickly as is compatible with thoroughness. The economic needs of all people—of the Indian especially—demand that the schools provide for instruction along eminently practical lines. Indian schools must provide that form of training and instruction which leads directly to productive efficiency and self-support.

To give those who may be interested in Indian education an idea of the comprehensiveness of the course of study, an outline of it is made a part of this report:

OUTLINE OF COURSE OF STUDY.

PRIMARY DIVISION.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The time assigned to a subject indicates its relative importance.

**First Grade:**

General Exercises..... { Music.  
(15 minutes.) { Manners and Right Conduct.

English..... { Conversational and other  
(90 minutes.) { oral exercises.  
  
Reading.  
Spelling.

{ Personal experiences and observations.  
Nature study.  
Health.  
Activities of home, school, and community.  
History.  
Picture study.  
Reproductions.  
Stories.  
Dramatization.  
Numbers, etc.  
Memory work.

Writing and Drawing (alternate).  
(20 minutes.)

Industrial Work.  
(60 minutes.)

Occupation and Study.  
(85 minutes.)

Recreation.  
(90 minutes.)

**Second Grade:**

General Exercises..... { Music.  
(15 minutes.) { Manners and Right Conduct.

English..... { Conversational and other  
(70 minutes.) { oral exercises.  
Reading.  
Spelling.

{ Expand on work of first grade.  
Health.  
History.  
Geography.

Numbers.  
(20 minutes.)

Writing and Drawing (alternate).  
(20 minutes.)



**BOARDING SCHOOLS.**

The time assigned to a subject indicates its relative importance.

**First Grade:**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| General Exercises.....<br>(25 minutes.)                  | {<br>Assembly, once each week.<br>Music, once each week.<br>Manners and right conduct, once each week.<br>Current events, once each week. |
| English.....<br>(110 minutes.)                           | {<br>Conversational and other oral exercises.<br>History.<br>Health.<br>Numbers.<br>Nature study.<br>Reading and written exercises.       |
| Writing and Drawing (alternate).<br>(20 minutes.)        |   |
| Breathing Exercises.<br>(10 minutes.)                    |   |
| Industrial Work.....<br>(240 minutes.)                   | Small and young pupils should not be required to work full time.  |
| Physical Training.<br>(60 minutes.)                      |   |
| Evening hour.....<br>(60 minutes.)                       | Little folks, free play. Adults, miscellaneous exercises.   |
| Meals, free time, extra detail.<br>(6 hours 15 minutes.) |   |
| Sleep.<br>(9 hours—10 hours for little folks.)           |   |

**Second Grade:**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| General Exercises.....<br>(25 minutes.) | {<br>Assembly, once each week.<br>Music, once each week.<br>Manners and right conduct, once each week.<br>Current events, once each week.                      |
| English.....<br>(90 minutes.)           | {<br>Conversational and other oral exercises.<br>History.<br>Health.<br>Reading.<br>Nature study.<br>Mechanics of language and written exercises.<br>Spelling. |

Arithmetic.

(20 minutes.)

Writing and Drawing (alternate)

(20 minutes.)

**Second Grade—Continued.**

Breathing Exercises.

(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work..... Small and young pupils should not be required to work full time.  
(240 minutes.)

Physical Training.

(60 minutes.)

Evening hour..... {Little folks, free play.  
(60 minutes.) {Adults, miscellaneous exercises.

Meals, free time, extra detail.

(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.

(9 hours—10 hours for little folks.)

**Third Grade :**

General Exercises.....

(25 minutes.)

- { Assembly, once each week.
- { Music, once each week.
- { Manners and right conduct, once each week.
- { Current events, once each week.
- { Civics, once each week.

English.....

(80 minutes.)

- { Conversational and other oral exercises.
- { History.
- { Health.
- { Reading.
- { Geography.
- { Mechanics of language and written exercises.
- { Spelling.

Arithmetic.

(30 minutes.)

Writing and Drawing (alternate).

(20 minutes.)

Breathing Exercises.

(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work.

(240 minutes.)

Physical Training.

(60 minutes.)

Evening hour.

(60 minutes.)

Meals, free time, extra detail.

(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.

(9 hours—10 hours for little folks.)

PREVOCATIONAL DIVISION.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The time assigned to a subject indicates its relative importance.

Fourth Grade :

<p>General Exercises..... (25 minutes.)</p>	<p>{ Assembly, once each week. Current events, once each week. Music, once each week. Manners and right conduct, once each week. Civics, once each week.</p>	<p>{ Review work of previous grades. Stories of travel. History. Personal experiences and observation of the pupils. Dramatization. Nature study. Agriculture. Games. Picture study.</p>
<p>English..... (60 minutes.)</p>	<p>{ Conversational and other oral exercises..... (Five 20-minute lessons per week.)</p> <p>{ Reading..... (Five 20-minute lessons per week.)</p> <p>{ Language..... (Two 20-minute lessons per week.)</p> <p>Spelling. (Three 20-minute lessons per week.)</p>	<p>{ Readers. Classics. History. Nature. Mechanics of language and written exercises.</p>

Arithmetic.

(30 minutes.)

Geography..... } 3 lessons per week.  
Physiology and Hygiene } 2 lessons per week.  
(30 minutes.)

Writing and Drawing (alternate).  
(25 minutes.)

Breathing Exercises.  
(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work..... } Instruction, 30 minutes.  
 } Production, 210 minutes.  
(240 minutes.)



**Fourth Grade—Continued.**

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Physical Training.....<br>(60 minutes.) | } | Competitive group games, two or three times per week.       |
|   |   | Military and gymnastic drills, two or three times per week. |
| Evening hour.....<br>(60 minutes.)      | } | Study, at least three nights each week.                     |
|   |   | Literary and debating societies.....                        |
|   |   | Entertainments.....   |
|   |   | Religious instruction.....                                  |
|   |   | Other nights.   |
- Meals, free time, extra detail.  
(6 hours 15 minutes.)
- Sleep:  
(9 hours.)

**Fifth Grade:**

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| General Exercises.....<br>(25 minutes.) | } | Assembly, once each week.   |
|   |   | Current events, once each week.   |
|   |   | Music, once each week.  |
|   |   | Manners and right conduct, once each week.  |
|   |   | Civics, once each week.   |
|   | } | Conversational and other oral exercises.<br>(Five 20-minute lessons per week.)  |
|   |   | For outline see fourth grade.   |
| English.....<br>(60 minutes.)           | } | Reading.....<br>(Five 20-minute lessons per week.)  |
|   |   | Readers.<br>Classics.<br>History.<br>Nature.  |
|   |   | Mechanics of language and written exercises.<br>A great deal of the development of mechanics of language is to be taught with oral exercises. |
|   |   | Language.....<br>(Two 20-minute lessons per week.)  |
|   |   | Spelling.<br>(Three 20-minute lessons per week.)  |
- Arithmetic.  
(30 minutes.)
- |   |   |                     |
|---|---|---------------------|
| Geography.....                          | } | 3 lessons per week. |
| Physiology and Hygiene<br>(30 minutes.) |   | 2 lessons per week. |
- Writing and Drawing (alternate).  
(25 minutes.)
- Breathing Exercises.  
(10 minutes.)

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**Fifth Grade—Continued.**

Industrial Work..... (240 minutes.)	{ Instruction, 30 minutes. Production, 210 minutes.	
Physical training..... (60 minutes.)	{ Competitive group games. (Two or three times per week.) Military and gymnastic drills, two or three times per week.	
Evening hour..... (60 minutes.)	{ Study, at least three nights each week. Literary and debating societies. Entertainments. Religious instruction.	} Other nights.
Meals, free time, extra detail. (6 hours 15 minutes.)		
Sleep. (9 hours.)		

**Sixth Grade:**

General Exercises..... (25 minutes.)	{ Assembly, once each week. Current events, once each week. Music, once each week. Manners and right conduct, once each week. Civics, once each week.	
English..... (60 minutes.)	{ Conversational and other oral exercises..... (Five 20-minute lessons per week.) Reading..... (Five 20-minute lessons per week.) Language..... (Two 20-minute lessons per week.) Spelling. (Three 20-minute lessons per week.)	{ For outline see fourth grade. Readers. Classics. History. Nature. Mechanics of language and written exercises. A great deal of the development of mechanics of language is to be taught with oral exercises.
Arithmetic. (30 minutes.)		
Geography.....	{ 3 lessons per week.	
Physiology and Hygiene..... (30 minutes.)	{ 2 lessons per week.	



**First Year—Continued.**

Breathing Exercises.

(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work.....	{	Drafting, 2 hours per week.
(4 hours.)		Instruction, 1½ hours per week.
		Application, 20½ hours per week.
Physical Training.....	{	Competitive group games, two or three lessons per week.
(60 minutes.)		Military and gymnastic drills, two or three lessons per week.

Study.

(60 minutes.)

Meals, free time, extra detail.

(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.

(9 hours.)

**Second Year:**

General Exercises.....	{	Assembly, once each week.
(25 minutes.)		Music, once each week.
		Current events, once each week.
		Civics, once each week.
		Penmanship, once each week.

English.....	{	Reading.....	{	Business papers, first term.
(60 minutes.)		(25 minutes.)		Classics.
		Grammar.....		General agriculture.
		(20 minutes.)		History, second term.
	Spelling.	(15 minutes.)	Health.	
			Mechanics of language.	
			Composition.	

Vocational Arithmetic and Farm and Household Accounts.

(40 minutes.)

History, first term.

Soils and Soil Fertility, second term.

(30 minutes.)

Breathing Exercises.

(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work.....	{	Drafting, 2 hours per week.
(4 hours.)		Instruction, 1½ hours per week.
		Application, 20½ hours per week.
Physical Training.....	{	Competitive group games, two or three lessons per week.
(60 minutes.)		Military and gymnastic drills, two or three lessons per week.

Study.

(60 minutes.)



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Fourth Year—Continued.

English..... (45 minutes.)	} Reading.....	} Study materials—history of, supply, demand, where.

Breathing Exercises.

(10 minutes.)

Rural Economics, and Insects and Insecticides (alternate).

(40 minutes.)

Field Crops and Plant Diseases (alternate).

(45 minutes.)

Industrial Work.....

(4 hours.)

{ Instruction, 1½ hours per week.  
Application, 22½ hours per week.

Physical Training.....

(60 minutes.)

{ Competitive group games (two or three lessons per  
week).  
Military and gymnastics drills (two or three lessons per  
week).

Study.

(60 minutes.)

Meals, free time, extra detail.

(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.

(9 hours.)

A study of this synopsis shows that the course of study is separated into three divisions—(1) primary, (2) prevocational, and (3) vocational. The primary division includes the first three grades, the prevocational division includes the next three grades, and the vocational division contemplates a four-year course above the sixth grade. The first group is the beginning stage, the second group is the finding stage, and the third group is the fitting stage. In the first six years the course parallels the public-school courses in the essentials of the academic work. During this period the principles are to be taught and the application of them is to be made just as soon after instruction as possible. The knowledge of industrial and domestic activities at this state center more or less around the improvement of the rural home. This is the period when the boys and girls, through trying out their capacities, are finding that activity to which

it is thought best to apply themselves definitely in the vocational period. The course has been planned with the vocational aim very clearly and positively dominant, with especial emphasis on agriculture and home making. The character and amount of academic work has been determined by its relative value and importance as a means of solution of the problems of the farmer, mechanic, and housewife. All effort is directed toward training Indian boys and girls for efficient and useful lives under the conditions which they must meet after leaving school.

It was thought best to have the course introduced and tried out in the schools throughout the country before having it published in permanent form, therefore a tentative edition was printed and gotten ready for introduction on February 1, 1916. To aid in the introduction of the course the entire Indian country was divided into 21 districts, and an equal number of experienced superintendents, one from each district, were chosen to visit the schools and assist the local superintendents and workers in the introduction of the course. In order that these supervising superintendents might be better qualified for their special assignment, they were brought to Washington and spent a week in conference, familiarizing themselves with the aims and purposes, and all of the details of the course. Three sessions were held each day and every feature of the course was discussed. Previous to and during these conferences copies of the course of study were submitted to leading educators of the country for criticisms and suggestions. A number of educators of national reputation were invited to participate in the conferences. Such criticisms, suggestions, and conferences were very helpful and resulted in being able to offer a course to Indian schools which had the indorsement of leading educators from all grades and classes of schools and from all sections of the country.

On February 1, 1916, the course was introduced in all Indian schools throughout the United States. It was cordially received everywhere, as the need of a standard and uniform course had long been felt. The supervising superintendents visited all of the schools once or twice between February 1 and the end of the term in June and rendered much valuable assistance in the introduction of the course. As a further means of perfecting the course of study and aiding in its introduction, a series of six summer institutes, lasting two weeks each, were planned and held during the months of June, July, and August. One of the principal purposes of these institute meetings and of the officers and employees was the development of a workable plan for the successful introduction and better understanding of the new course of study and thus insure its intelligent and complete installation at the beginning of the fall term of the fiscal year 1917. The institutes were held at Haskell Institute, Law-

rence, Kans.; Santa Fe., N. Mex.; Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal.; Salem Indian School, Chemawa, Oreg.; Toimah, Wis.; and Rapid City, S. Dak. The superintendents of all of the schools of the United States, except 10, were present. The total attendance was approximately 1,600. Those present represented all departments of Indian schools, industrial as well as academic, and also all phases of reservation work. In addition to a varied program of regular class instruction, in which English, agriculture, home economics, and health were emphasized, daily group conferences were held, at which all of the details of the course of study were thoroughly discussed. General conferences were also held and the aims and purposes of the course, as well as ways and means of organizing the schools to meet its requirements, were fully discussed. With the attendance at these institutes being equal to one-half of the entire Indian school employee force, or to one-fourth of the whole number employed in the Indian Service, the aims and purposes not only of the new course of study but of the many and varied problems of the Indian Bureau are undoubtedly better understood and more keenly appreciated than ever before, and thus indirectly the preparation and introduction of the new course of study has become a means of vitalizing and unifying the work of the entire service.

Definite plans have already been made for the complete installation of the course in every school of the service during the coming year. Some revision of the course will be made during the year and undoubtedly will be found advisable from time to time in the future, but as a whole it has been found to be very practical and comprehensive.

As intimated at the beginning of this section of the report, it is believed that the preparation and introduction of the new vocational course of study marks an epoch in Indian education and through the emphasis of vocational education and training the beginning of a new era in Indian life and accomplishments.

As a corollary to the course of study and for the purpose of obtaining more efficient instruction, I have directed that the teachers of the service should hereafter be graded and judged largely by their success in passing at least 70 per cent of the pupils of their classes. It will be necessary, however, for the pupil to actually accomplish the work before being so promoted and steps will be taken to guard against any promotions which are not warranted. This will be accomplished by conducting uniform examinations for all Indian schools throughout the United States.

#### NAVAJO SCHOOL FACILITIES.

The school facilities for the Indians of the several Navajo reservations in Arizona and New Mexico have been woefully inadequate,



several thousand children remaining unprovided for in that territory. Additional facilities for them are being secured as rapidly as money is available and school plants can be constructed or enlarged. The Leupp Boarding School is being enlarged to provide for 50 more boys and 45 additional girls. At Western Navajo the boarding school has been increased by an additional capacity for 118 girls. The boarding schools at Fort Defiance and Pueblo Bonito have been enlarged and a new day school has been built and opened at Luki Chuki. Plans for providing additional school capacity at other points under the San Juan, Navajo, and Pueblo Bonito superintendencies are being definitely made and will rapidly be constructed.

#### PAPAGO SCHOOLS, ARIZONA.

Schools have been completed at the Indian villages of Indian Oasis, Santa Rosa, Gila Bend, Chiu Chuischu, and Cocklebur contemplated for the Papago Indians in southern Arizona under the jurisdiction of the San Xavier and Pima superintendencies. A school is being erected at Quajote and another soon will be erected at Vamori. All of these schools will be opened in a few months. Each has a capacity of 40 pupils, or a total of 280 new pupils among the Papagos.

#### INDIAN STUDENTS IN STATE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Importance has been attached to the education of the Indian child in the same school and in association with the white child. In the past there has been some opposition on the part of the patrons of white schools to the presence of the Indian, but this feeling is gradually disappearing, and in nearly all of the States and public-school districts there is a willingness to cooperate with this office. In many places, however, where Indians are on or adjacent to their reservations no adequate public school system has been established in which the Indian children can be accommodated.

The amount, \$20,000, appropriated for this purpose was inadequate. It was all expended for tuition of the Indian children in 46 public-school districts, and a number of applications for contracts were denied for want of funds.

The price paid has ranged from 10 to 35 cents per pupil per day, but the more common rate has been about 15 cents.

#### TRAMP STUDENTS.

The term "tramp student" has been applied to those students who have formed the habit of transferring from one school to another, not because they required new work which the first school did not

give but because of personal caprice or perhaps dissatisfaction with necessary or merited discipline.

Often students have been admitted to far-distant schools and their transportation paid by the Government, the schools to which they made application being without knowledge of their prior enrollments. Again, pupils have deserted from one school and have applied later for admission to another school. Instructions have been issued to the superintendents for the purpose of correcting these practices. A considerable saving in the cost of transportation of pupils will thus be effected.

The following expression on this subject is an excerpt from an address delivered by me at a conference held in San Francisco last year :

The student tramp is for many reasons to be discouraged. It is my information that in practically all of the nonreservation boarding schools there are Indian boys and girls who have been transported at Government expense long distances from their homes, passing other schools more accessible and having as good facilities. This condition is ordinarily inexcusable, and should not continue. It makes a large and unnecessary expense for transportation, encourages unrest, has a demoralizing influence on the student body, in many instances places pupils in schools wholly foreign to their after-life residence, limits desirable acquaintance with those with whom they will mingle thereafter, and in an industrial way, particularly agricultural, gives but little opportunity for acquiring knowledge of conditions prevailing in their respective home localities. Another important factor is that the nomadic student acquires no lasting interest in the institution where he attends school; he is thus robbed of that beautiful relationship which should maintain and ought to engender a life-long pride in the school where he received his education.

#### **SCHOOLS OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.**

There have been conducted heretofore two boarding schools for the Chickasaw Nation. At Collins Institute the main building was destroyed by fire and new buildings are to be constructed. At Bloomfield Seminary the school building was burned in January, 1914. Hargrove College property, at Ardmore, has been purchased and will be opened as Bloomfield Seminary. Extensive repairs and improvements have been made in order to fit the plant for its purpose.

There was appropriated the sum of \$275,000 for the purpose of aiding the public-school districts in eastern Oklahoma, at the Quapaw superintendency and in the Osage Nation, which had been deprived of school revenue because of the nontaxable Indian lands within the districts. This amount has been expended under regulations issued by the Secretary in assistance of approximately 2,400 school districts, on the basis of the approximate amount of revenue of which the districts have been deprived. There have been so educated at the public schools approximately 20,000 children of the Five Civilized Tribes.

**INDUSTRIAL CONTESTS.**

For several years past contests have been held in which all students of the Indian schools have engaged. Prizes have been awarded and much interest and benefit found. This year the contests were industrial, the students submitting articles of their own handiwork.

The following interview with the commissioner appeared in the *Sioux City (Iowa) Tribune*, where he stopped en route returning to Washington from attendance at the institute meetings held during the summer:

I have just finished a tour of nearly 10,000 miles, during which I have attended Indian Service employee institutes held at Lawrence, Kans., Santa Fe, N. Mex., Riverside, Cal., Salem, Oreg., Tomah, Wis., and Rapid City, S. Dak., where I met and conferred with a large part of the 6,000 employees of the Indian Service, including all the superintendents of the reservations and schools, except a half dozen who were necessarily absent.

Each of these institutes was in session two weeks, and I was at each of them two or three days. They were called for the purpose of discussing administrative problems and to work out the introduction of a new system of vocational education, which is conceded to be the best vocational course in the United States. While strengthening the academic side, vocational education is stressed, the prominent features being agriculture, stock raising, domestic science, and domestic arts. We are undertaking to make the Indians successful farmers, stock raisers, and home builders, and our accomplishments in this respect are so gratifying as to be almost unbelievable. If the Indians of the United States progress for the next 10 years as they have during the last 3, they will practically become self-supporting, with a corresponding reduction in congressional appropriations. It is our purpose to make them producers rather than altogether consumers, as in the years gone by.

The Indians have advanced more rapidly during the last 50 years than has any other race of people within a similar period in the history of the world, but there is yet much to be done. It is unreasonable to expect the Indian to accomplish as much in 50 years as the Caucasian has achieved in 2,000 years. It requires time to transform a people from buffalo hunters into intensive farmers. If I were called upon to name the most important word in connection with the administration of Indian affairs, I would unhesitatingly say "patience"—patience not only on the part of the administrative officers of the Government, but among white people who have to do with conditions affecting the red man. The chief instrument in bringing about this new relationship has been the inauguration of a policy of cooperative helpfulness and human sympathy, injecting red blood into the administration of Indian affairs. The results from such a procedure have been marvelously effective.

I have great pleasure in the announcement that the Indian is no longer a vanishing race. Our dependable census statistics for 1916 disclose the fact that, as a result of the health campaign recently inaugurated, there are to-day more Indians in the United States than there were 10 years ago, 5 years ago, 3 years ago, 1 year ago, and that there is good reason to believe they will continue to increase. This is perhaps the most notable achievement of the present administration of Indian affairs. While it is important to educate the children, and to protect the property of the Indian, it is altogether most important that we save his life and restore his constitution.

A large element in the success of our campaign for health betterment has come from an effective attack upon the liquor traffic among Indians. Liquor has, beyond question, been the Indian's greatest foe. It destroys his health, lowers his morals, and makes him an easy prey of the unscrupulous. The present Congress approved our antiliquor campaign by increasing the appropriation for this work \$50,000. This Congress also construed the word "liquor," as written in the Federal statutes, to include beer, and enacted a law making the possession of liquor in Indian country prima facie evidence of intent to introduce and sell. With these added weapons, we will be even more successful in our fight with the liquor demon.

While the advancement of the Indian has been primarily the results of the efforts of the Indian Bureau, there have been many other elements of helpfulness, notable among them being the missionary work of the churches of the country, including practically every denomination.

I have been active in a professional and business way throughout my life. I thought I understood devotion to duty, and have always been a hard worker, but I would be less than frank if I failed to say to my old-time friends that until entering the Indian Service I had no such conception of either as this new experience has developed. I have now come to appreciate the satisfaction one enjoys in the personal sacrifice involved in doing things for the other fellow. I am a living example that it is impossible to kill a man with hard work.

My greatest present ambition is to so administer this great responsibility as to invite the respect of our entire citizenship, and to secure the confidence of the red race.

### AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING ACTIVITIES.

The Indians have made continued progress during the year in farming and stock raising. Final reports are not yet available, but it is apparent that the total cultivated area is much greater than last year, when a large increase was made over all previous years, with consequent encouraging advancement toward self-support. While getting the Indians firmly established in farming, it has been customary to furnish them large quantities of seed in return for labor, to be paid for in cash on the reimbursable plan, or returned in kind at harvest. Special attention has been directed toward educating the Indians to select and save their own seed. A conspicuous example is at Sisseton, where only \$7,500 worth of seed was furnished the Indians in 1916, as compared with \$11,500 for 1914. The importance of seed selection and its testing has been emphasized. Many cases of noteworthy activity and industry by the Indians in farming and stock raising have come to my notice during the year.

During the year 1915-16 the number of stock on various reservations, in addition to the natural increase, was increased by the purchase of the following animals: Blackfeet, 30 bulls; Cheyenne River, 80 bulls, 1,360 heifers, 49 cows, 12 mares; Colville, 300 heifers; Crow, 140 bulls; Crow Creek, 15 bulls, 11 heifers, 25 cows, 29 mares; Flathead, 3 bulls, 175 heifers and cows; Fort Belknap, 30 bulls; Fort Hall, 30 bulls, 200 heifers; Fort Peck, 6 bulls, 20 heifers, 19 mares; Kaibab, 10 bulls, 200 heifers; Klamath, 80 bulls; Lower Brule, 10

bulls, 307 heifers; Moqui, 15 bulls; Navajo, 25 bulls; Pine Ridge, 70 bulls, 250 heifers, 186 cows, 186 mares; Pueblo day schools, 10 bulls; Rosebud, 45 bulls, 1,014 heifers, 356 mares; Shoshone, 50 bulls; Standing Rock, 25 bulls, 530 heifers, 46 cows, 48 mares, 1,000 steers; Tongue River, 25 bulls; Uintah and Ouray, 12 bulls; Walapai, 10 bulls, 150 heifers; Blackfeet, 700 heifers. The purchase of 250 heifers and 25 bulls for Camp McDowell is now pending, the superintendent having been instructed to procure bids.

The following interview with me was published in the Chicago Herald and other newspapers throughout the country immediately after the shipment and sale of the Crow cattle mentioned:

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has recently returned from Chicago, where he supervised the sale of 34 carloads out of a shipment of 51 cars of Indian cattle from the Crow Reservation, Mont., 17 carloads having been sold at Omaha the day before. The commissioner spent most of a day on horseback, riding among the cattle in the pens of the stockyards, discussing the cattle and prices with his commission man and the buyers.

Commissioner Sells is not only a lawyer and banker, but is also a real-thing farmer and stockman. He knows the business from every angle. In a conversation to-day with the newspaper men Commissioner Sells said:

"Two years ago last June, with funds derived from the sale of part of their lands, we purchased for the Crow Indians 7,000 2-year-old heifers, 2,000 yearling steers, and 350 bulls. Since then these cattle have been handled under my direction and the immediate supervision of Reservation Superintendent Estep and Superintendent of Live Stock Willcutt, assisted by Indian stockmen and line riders.

"Two hundred and fifty-six head have heretofore been sold, but this sale was the first big shipment, when 51 carloads of Crow Indian cattle reached the Omaha and Chicago stockyards and sold for \$97,993.42. All of these steers were range raised and grass fed, not a pound of corn or feed other than grass and hay ever having been fed to any of them. Including the increase of the herd, the profit of the Crow Indians on the original purchase in 27 months, after paying all expenses, has been \$350,000. The first year after the purchase of these cattle, the Indians cut and stacked 5,000 tons of hay to winter their herd, and last winter cut and stacked nearly 7,000 tons. The winter loss during each of these two years has been about 2 per cent, which is considerably less than the loss usually sustained by white cattlemen during the winters of the Northwest.

"Heretofore our conduct of the stock business among the Indians has consisted largely of upbreeding and the development of herds. Everywhere the Indians have taken great interest in their stock, both as to tribal herds and those individually owned, and the increase in number and value has been such as to insure a business man's profit. We have sold wool and mutton and some horses, but we are only now commencing to widely and substantially realize on their cattle.

"These sales from the Crow Reservation are the beginning of large sales from this and other reservations. It is a demonstration of the wisdom of the policy of utilizing the grazing lands of the reservations for the benefit of the Indians and positive indication of the responsive disposition of the Indians when given opportunity with sympathetic encouragement to do things for themselves.

"About three and a half years ago I inaugurated, and have since aggressively pursued, a policy of farm and stock-raising betterments among the Indians, the immediate purpose being to make them producers rather than altogether consumers. Shortly after becoming Commissioner of Indian Affairs I discovered that the agricultural and grazing lands on Indian reservations were not being utilized as they should have been; that the large part of their grazing lands was leased to white men for a minimum rental, and likewise much of the agricultural land; that the Indians were not making proper industrial progress, and that their income from the leased lands was much less than should have been derived either when rented or cultivated by themselves; all of which meant lack of progress and large appropriations by Congress, neither of which was in any sense satisfactory, and all demanding radical change. To remedy this condition, the Indian Office has made a vigorous and unceasing campaign, with gratifying results. For example, three years ago one reservation in the Northwest had 2,800 acres under plow; last year there was in cultivation by Indians on this reservation 15,000 acres. The advancement is not so great everywhere as there, but it is exemplary of the progress being made by the Indians as farmers on practically all the reservations.

"It can not be expected that all Indians shall advance from plainmen to intensive farmers in one generation, but that they are now making tremendous progress is apparent throughout the entire country, many of them being among the best and most prosperous farmers in the vicinity of their residence, frequently comparing favorably with their white neighbors. As stockmen they have been even more successful. The Indian is a natural herdsman. He loves horses and readily adapts himself to raising cattle and sheep. During the last three years the Indian Bureau has purchased with funds of the Indians (not a dollar of the amount invested being gratuity) more than \$2,000,000 worth of cattle, horses, and sheep for tribal herds and individual Indians, most of the purchases being for upbreeding stock and young stuff—heifers for breeding purposes; at the same time an industrious effort has been made to dispose of inferior male animals. Accompanying these activities there has been a corresponding reduction in the leased acreage. The carrying capacity for reservation pastures has been reestimated, rentals increased to a fair price and round-ups and counts carefully made to determine where lessees failed to pay for the full number of stock grazed under their permits. For example, on the San Carlos Reservation, in Arizona, charges to grazing permittees were advanced so that the Indians on this reservation now receive \$25,000 annually more than at any time theretofore, and on this same reservation cattlemen have been required to pay \$34,000 excess grazing fees. The new leases cover the count upon which this excess payment was made. Long-time sheep leases on a reservation in the Northwest, which recently expired, have been made to new lessees on a competitive basis for \$36,000 annually, which previously paid \$16,000; all of which charges and collections are entirely reasonable and fair "as between man and man" and should be equally just as between white men and Indians. While the protection of our wards is a first consideration, we have not been unmindful of the interests of the stockmen in matters of fencing, water supply, and leases sufficiently long to realize on their improvements and investment.

"Pony stallions are no longer used, and the horse stock is being so rapidly improved that on many reservations the Indian-owned horses are marketed for prices almost, if not quite, equal to those raised by white ranchmen. The southwestern Indians, notably the Navajos of New Mexico and Arizona, are among the best sheep raisers in the United States. The Navajos own more than 2,000,000 sheep, and they are now being upbred so rapidly that buyers are eager to purchase their wool at the same price paid to white sheepmen. Two years

ago we purchased, with reimbursable funds, a band of sheep for the Jicarilla Indians, and last year their net profit from wool alone was \$3,600. Recently Frank Reed, a Crow Indian, sold a range-raised and grass-fed steer for \$10.50 per hundred. This is said to be the highest price ever paid for a grass-fed steer on the Chicago market.

"These conditions and achievements now exist in varying degree on all Indian reservations and among numerous individual Indians.

"There is every probability that the Indian will soon become the cattle king of America, a great factor in the world's wool market, and a large producer of horses.

"If the Indians continue to progress as rapidly for the next 10 years as they have for the past 3 years, they will be practically self-supporting, with corresponding reduction in appropriations."

#### LEASING TRIBAL LANDS FOR GRAZING PURPOSES.

That I might pass intelligently upon the renewal of permits for grazing stock on Indian reservations, I caused an experienced stockman to thoroughly examine the ranges to determine their real carrying capacity and to ascertain to what extent and at what cost a better water supply could be developed; also the necessity for and the expense of additional fence construction with a view to increasing the number of, and protection for, the stock. Round-ups and counts were had to determine whether permittees were grazing stock in excess of the lease limit for which they were paying and a readjustment of charges for grazing privileges made to the end that a fair and just rate to all concerned be established. As a result of this work great improvements have been effected, large sums collected for excess grazing, and fees considerably increased.

To protect the interests of the individual Indians whose allotments are being used inside of the big pastures, provision has been made that such persons be paid pro rata for the use of their lands so long as they are a part of the open range, or that they may withdraw them from the range by inclosing with a lawful fence.

#### LEASING FOR FARMING AND GRAZING PURPOSES.

Congress has at various times enacted legislation authorizing the leasing of individual allotments where the allottees could not themselves make beneficial use of their lands by reason of age, disability, or inability. To permit the indiscriminate leasing of these allotments would defeat the purpose for which they were made. Allottees are being urged to go upon their allotments and establish homes and work the lands rather than to depend for a living upon the rentals received. However, to govern cases in which it seems to be expedient to make leases, regulations have been modified and revised.

Special laws have been enacted to cover certain reservations and in these cases particular instructions have been issued to the various su-

perintendents. It is believed that the changes made in the regulations will materially assist in inducing the Indians to engage in farming and stock-raising pursuits.

#### ERADICATION OF STOCK DISEASE.

Congress has appropriated \$100,000 for suppressing contagious diseases which have been prevalent among the live stock of the Indians. This will permit adequate measures for eradicating these diseases. The stamping out of dourine is carried on in cooperation with representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry. It will practically be completed on Montana and North and South Dakota Reservations this year. Limited funds have prevented as successful results on the reservations in Arizona and New Mexico.

The cooperation of representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the inspection of the stock of the schools, agencies, and individual Indians in purchases made for them, and eradicating contagious diseases has been of valuable assistance.

#### EXPERIMENTATION.

The experimental farms already in operation at Shoshone, San Juan, Malki, and other places were continued during the year with good results. In general, more emphasis has been placed upon demonstration work on the farms of the Indians themselves, under the conditions which they must meet in their actual farm work; in other words, the demonstration material consists of the Indian's growing crops, on his own land, in which he naturally takes more interest. This plan is in line with the most advanced thought of up-to-date agricultural experts and teachers.

#### SACATON FARM.

The experimental farm conducted at Sacaton, on the Pima Reservation in Arizona, in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, was operated during the year on the same basis as formerly, except that plans have been formulated and partially put into effect for its enlargement. This will bring it to the full measure of its usefulness along experimental lines. A laboratory building completely equipped was erected during the year for the benefit of the experts on duty at the farm, which is meeting requirements and is contributing materially to the successful prosecution of the work at this station.

#### COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK.

A significant development of the year was the completion of definite arrangements for cooperative extension work with the Federal and State agricultural departments under the provisions of the



Smith-Lever Act, and the county agents are cooperating with the farmers of this service in behalf of the Indians along systematic and effective lines. The officials of the Federal and State agricultural departments connected with this work have, without exception, expressed a willingness to advance it among the Indians. Their sympathetic and helpful attitude will be a potent influence among the Indians. Boys' and girls' clubs were organized on 23 reservations. The Grain Sorghum Club at the Phoenix school was awarded the first prize in the State of Arizona.

Agricultural demonstration work was very successful at Cheyenne River, Flathead, Hayward, Kickapoo, La Pointe, Omaha, San Xavier, Sisseton, Tomah, and Turtle Mountain.

### NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

Baskets, pottery, and bead work are made by Indians and encouraged by the Indian Office, but the Navajo blanket industry is the most important and remunerative. This industry has not been as extensive as in previous years, owing to the Indians having received higher prices for their wool, which they have preferred to sell as clipped rather than weave into fabrics.

The system of tagging blankets at the San Juan and Moqui Indian reservations has been extended to all Navajo reservations with the ultimate aim of requiring all traders who purchase blankets to distinguish them by permanently attached tags. This guarantees the genuineness of the article and gives it unique and exceptional value. These metal tags are fastened to the blanket by means of a wire and lead seal. They are placed on all blankets for which the Indians receive a price of 75 cents or more per pound. If the system works satisfactorily, it will be extended to baskets, pottery, and other Indian-made articles. New markets for the sale of the products of native Indian industry are being exploited, and it is believed that if the arrangements now under consideration can be perfected the Indians will hereafter have a more certain and better market with comparatively satisfactory prices.

The directors of the Commercial Museum and the University Museum, both of Philadelphia, have indicated their willingness to cooperate with us by giving valuable floor space and assisting in setting up exhibits in conspicuous places properly marked to direct the public to the Indian source of supply.

Prominent and reliable merchants from the populous centers, dealing in such wares extensively, have indicated their interest in a dependable and standardized supply of native Indian industries, and if successfully developed will be a source of distribution greatly to the advantage of the Indians.

### LACE MAKING.

The Sybil Carter Lace Association of New York City maintains lace schools on several reservations, where it furnishes its own teachers, all the material, the funds needed to pay the Indians, and disposes of the finished product. Last September, through a cooperative agreement with this association, a meeting was held at Laguna, where the teachers of day schools and field matrons in that section were given instructions in lace making which would enable them to cooperate with the representative of the association in extending this industry to the pueblos under the Albuquerque superintendency.

This association also intended to start a lace school at Eastern Cherokee, N. C., but was unable to obtain a teacher, and was compelled for the present to give up the project.

Lace work among the Mission reservations in California was heretofore conducted in cooperation with Mrs. Cordelia S. Sterling, of Redlands, Cal. Prior to her death this spring ill health caused her to give up this labor of love, and her death had a depressing effect upon the industry of which she had so long been the mainspring. Last year two teachers were employed by the Indian Bureau to teach this art among the Mission Indians in California. Altogether the Indians have shown an interest in and adaptability to lace making, indicating that it will be successful and profitable as an industry for the home employment of Indian women and children. Some Indians have shown skill, both in the making of the lace and patterns. Many have indicated industry. It has occurred to me that the interest of purchasers can be increased by the development of native Indian patterns, and it is our purpose to undertake the working out of such a plan.

### INDIAN FAIRS.

The holding of agricultural fairs on the different reservations and of placing Indian exhibits at county and State fairs has been continued with excellent results. Fifty-four fairs were held in 1915, as compared with 38 the previous year, of which 32, or nearly 60 per cent, were entirely supported by voluntary contributions from Indians, gate receipts, etc. On most reservations where Indian fairs are held there is a permanently organized fair association, with Indian officers, charged with entire responsibility for the management of the fair, under the supervision of the superintendent. This makes the Indians feel that it is their enterprise, for which they are responsible.

About 100 certificates of merit, under the official seal of the Indian Office and the personal signature of the commissioner, were sent to Indian first-prize winners at Indian and white fairs in recognition of their accomplishments.

On January 26, 1916, I addressed the following letter concerning Indian fairs to reservation superintendents:

*To superintendents:*

As stated in Circular No. 1041, the Indian fairs and the Indian exhibits at county and State fairs in 1915 were the most successful ever known in the history of the Indian Service. A large number of prizes were won by Indians on agricultural products in open competition with the exhibits of white farmers, which is gratifying evidence that our work in behalf of the industrial uplift of the Indians is accomplishing substantial and permanent results.

While, of course, the Indians themselves are primarily entitled to the credit for these excellent results, yet they could not have been achieved without the hearty support and cooperation of superintendents and employees, whose splendid work along these lines I greatly appreciate. Yet I feel that the possibilities of Indian fairs as a potent factor in the industrial progress of the Indians have just begun to be realized, and I wish to offer some suggestions with respect to the conduct of future fairs, based on the experience of the past two years.

I understand that at some of the fairs the exhibits are contributed by a comparatively small number of the more intelligent and progressive Indians in proportion to the whole number farming. In order to make a good showing I fear that the tendency sometimes is to pay most attention to Indians of this class. This should not be, and I desire that every effort be put forth to make the fairs more representative of the industrial accomplishments of all the Indians by getting the largest possible number to enter exhibits at the fair.

The superintendents should be even now making tentative plans for their next fair, with the view of issuing their premium list early in the spring so that the Indians may have the fair "idea" definitely in mind when planting and caring for their crops, in order to select some particular product or products on which they wish to contest for a prize, thereby giving it or them special attention with the specific purpose of growing the best possible crop. If properly followed up by the farmers this will eventually get the Indian into the habit of cultivating all of his crops according to the latest and most approved methods. The influence of the fair will thus operate to the permanent benefit of the Indian in all the varied activities of his life and contribute materially to his progress.

Permanent fair associations with Indian officers exist on a number of reservations, holding successful fairs, which have the exclusive management of the fair under the supervision of the superintendent, thus tending to emphasize to the Indians the fact that the fair is primarily their enterprise. These associations should be organized on all reservations holding fairs where they do not now exist. It is suggested that the principal officers consist of president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, with an executive committee made up of one Indian from each farm district on the reservation, who would work in conjunction with the farmer of that district in further developing the interest of the Indians in the fair and in arranging plans. The officers of the fair association should be progressive Indians, who are really interested in the fair, as demonstrated by their active participation.

Previous instructions limiting the fair to three days, prohibiting the old-time dances entirely, and restricting the horse races, if any, to two each day, are still in effect and must be observed. I realize that some form of amusement or recreation is necessary at the fair, and it will be the superintendent's duty to devise helpful and constructive substitutes for the old-time practices, as outlined in Circular No. 836, such as athletic contests, feats of strength or skill,

baseball games, foot races, etc. If evening entertainment is thought advisable, stereopticon talks on suitable topics, band concerts, etc., might be arranged. In this connection representatives from the State agricultural college were present at a number of the fairs the past season and delivered instructive addresses to the Indians. Superintendents should endeavor to make these addresses a regular feature of the fair each year, submitting advance request for authority to expend funds which may be necessary to defray the expenses.

Climatic and soil conditions, and the crops produced on the different reservations, vary so widely that no uniform premium list can be adopted. However, broadly speaking, the premium list for your fair should be arranged under the following heads: Agricultural products, live stock, poultry, culinary products, needlework, Indian handicraft, miscellaneous exhibits (baby show, etc.). Under each heading it would be well to offer special prizes for exhibits of those articles or products which it is desired especially to encourage on each particular reservation, such as live stock, poultry, hogs, milch cows, etc. Prizes should also be offered for the best-kept home and the greatest improvement in home conditions during the year, and the best garden, with such others as may occur to the superintendent, adapted to conditions on each reservation. A sanitary and health exhibit should also be arranged, if practicable, with the cooperation of the agency physician or field matron, and lectures on these topics given, illustrated with slides obtained from the Public Health Service, as suggested in Circular No. 1041.

When you have a representative from the State agricultural college present at the fair, if agreeable, he might act as one of the judges of the agricultural or live-stock exhibits, pointing out to the Indians the good and bad qualities of some of the principal exhibits, giving the "why and wherefores" in each case. Where no representative of the college is present, superintendents might request several of the leading farmers or stockmen of the locality to act as judges in the same manner.

I desire that superintendents again read Circular No. 896 on the subject and endeavor to conduct their fair accordingly, so far as conditions will permit. As stated therein:

"The campaign for the Indians' 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."

While very successful Indian exhibits were shown at several county fairs this fall, yet the number is not nearly so great as should be. I desire that special efforts be made to place an Indian exhibit at every county fair adjacent to Indian reservations, in direct competition with the exhibits of white farmers, entered in the names of the several Indians contributing to the exhibit and not collectively as an agency or school exhibit. The matter of Indian exhibits at the State fairs next fall will be taken up through the various superintendents in charge last year.

Of the 52 Indian fairs held this fall, 32, or 61 per cent, were entirely self-supporting with respect to premiums and expenses from gate receipts, sale of privileges and concessions, advertising in programs, and voluntary contributions from the Indians. This is gratifying, but it is far better that every Indian fair be self-supporting, if at all practicable, and superintendents should endeavor to bring about this result as rapidly as may be consistent with the success of the fair.

With this end in view, where it is absolutely necessary for the office to assist the fair, superintendents should try to reduce the amount below that granted this year, and request authority therefor no later than March 1, 1916.

Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining advance information as to the dates of the fairs each year. This information should be promptly furnished the office as soon as the dates for the fair have been fixed.

Reports of fairs should include unmounted photographs of exhibits, if available, with any newspaper comments.

An important feature of your fair should be the baby show, as instructed in Circular No. 1043.

With the hearty support and cooperation of superintendents and employees even the splendid results of last year should be surpassed this year.

Following the success of the first extensive Indian exhibit at the Oklahoma State Fair, in 1914, similar exhibits were shown last fall at State fairs in Arizona, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Texas.

The Indian exhibits proved a most attractive feature of each fair. At some of the fairs the Indian exhibits were entered in direct competition with the products of white farmers, and were awarded first prizes. At other fairs the Indians were only allowed to compete with each other, but strong efforts are being made to have all the Indian exhibits entered in open competition, placing the Indian farmer on the same basis as his white neighbor. This will furnish a stronger incentive for success and friendly competition. Indians were participants at a greater number of county fairs than ever before and with good results.

We have reason to believe that the number of Indian fairs and the number participating in county and State fairs in 1916 will be much greater than on any previous year.

### INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

There is no single feature of Indian administration presenting a more difficult problem for solution than the manner in which individual Indian money should be handled.

It is a problem because in this we are dealing with individual lives rather than a race, and, if we succeed, wholesale methods must be abandoned and the needs of each individual considered.

The goal of our endeavor, through a proper use of individual Indian money, may be said to be:

1. To assist every Indian to the establishment of a permanent and substantial home built upon land to which the individual whose money is being expended may expect to obtain a fee-simple title.
2. To acquire independence of thought and action and a sturdy self-reliance looking to eventual self-support, substantial progress and permanent prosperity.
3. And at last to emerge triumphant from tribal relations into those of individual citizenship with a full knowledge of all its rights, privileges, and responsibilities which accompany it.

It is a pleasure to be able to see that within even so short a time as three years there has been a marked increase in the number of

Indians who have built and are building substantial homes on their allotments or who have purchased farms with their own money and have equipped and improved them with good buildings, more and better stock, and are surrounding themselves with the comforts and pleasures of an enlightened and more advanced civilization than they have hitherto known.

There has been a pronounced increase in the number of bank accounts and in the amounts on deposit, also a steady increase in the interest earnings on the accounts of individual Indians.

Some are reaching out into business enterprises of various kinds looking for investments and finding profitable ones in farm and city real estate, and others are launching forth into specialties, such as dairy, poultry, fruit, etc., some, of course, with failure ahead, but many making of their efforts a pronounced success.

The ideal can only be realized when every Indian shall be fully competent to care for himself without assistance. The proper management of an Indian's bank account is one requiring delicate tact and skill in order to teach him how to care for it and himself without robbing him of his manhood and independence. It is really an educative process and calls for time in its development. It is felt that the plan being pursued will bring success, for the complaints regarding the management of the Indian's money are steadily decreasing. It is confidently believed that the Indian's money can be made to serve him a double purpose, to give him the material things he needs and through experience in its use inculcate in him principles of business and thrift which shall contribute permanently to his personal and material developments.

The rules governing the handling of individual Indian money, approved July 14, 1913, have afforded satisfactory aid thus far, and the amendments which have been promulgated with the idea of liberalizing expenditures of individual Indian money appear to have likewise been beneficial. While it is true that the weight of responsibility for the superintendents has been somewhat increased, yet their improved opportunities for assisting the Indians without delay have offset the extra work involved.

### DEBTS OF INDIANS.

The problem of indebtedness of the Indians is gradually becoming less serious. A strict adherence to the policy of forbidding assistance to creditors of Indians in the collection of claims covering indebtedness incurred subsequent to that date has wrought a beneficial change. The unscrupulous trader is thus thoroughly convinced that his methods will meet with no approval here and is growing cautious in permitting Indians to pile up debts. Even the rich Osage Indians

are learning the necessity of living within their means so as to avoid the embarrassment arising through the importunities of their creditors. In cases where payment for property is authorized the superintendents are required to take Government bills of sale, and the possession is thus secured to the Indian.

### REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

For the past three years reimbursable appropriations have been made by Congress for use on all the reservations, aggregating \$1,825,000, for the encouragement of industry and self-support among Indians.

These funds have been used in limited amounts to assist Indians without funds in the purchase of agricultural equipment, work and breeding stock, seeds, fence, and building material. Many comfortable homes have also been built for the Indians under this plan. The property is not given to the Indians, but must be paid for in easy payments, the title thereto remaining in the Government until the amount advanced has been fully repaid.

The results secured during the time this fund has been available have far exceeded expectations. The Indians have made their payments in a surprisingly satisfactory manner; practically nothing has been lost, and many Indians otherwise helpless have thus been enabled to make beneficial use of their allotments and secure a start not previously within their reach.

Tribal herds have also been established from these appropriations. These herds are held as tribal property, to be later distributed among the Indians or sold to them on their individual reimbursable agreements. The increases from these herds will be utilized in making repayments to the Treasury before the cattle are distributed.

On some reservations a part of the available tribal funds was used for the same purposes as the general reimbursable appropriations. On other reservations where the tribal funds were insufficient to meet the needs of the Indians, apportionments from regular reimbursable appropriations were used to supplement their own funds.

In the leveling of Indian allotments on some of the reservations these funds have been of real service in preparing the lands of the Indians for proper use and enabling them to farm their allotments.

In some instances agricultural equipment too expensive to be sold to one Indian has been sold to several Indians on a community or partnership basis. This supplied their needs for threshing machines, tractor engines, stump-pulling outfits, etc., without compelling dependence on agency machinery.

The Indians generally are fast coming to appreciate the assistance rendered them through the use of these reimbursable funds, and it is

believed that with this better understanding the help to be derived will cause many others to take advantage of their opportunity.

The following letter recently written by the commissioner to an Indian living in Arizona gives unmistakable evidence of the desirability, possibilities, and appreciation of the reimbursable fund:

Mr. MCGEE, *Hackberry, Ariz.*

MY FRIEND: Under date of October 15, 1915, you purchased from the superintendent of the Truxton Canon School 10 head of cows for a total consideration of \$470. These cows were purchased for you under the reimbursable plan and an agreement entered into between you and your superintendent on behalf of the Government for the amount expended for you in the purchase.

Your agreement provided that the title to the animals, free and unencumbered, would pass to you upon full payment for the same and gave you four years in which to complete the payment. The first installment, amounting to \$150, will not be due until January 1, 1918, and the final installment, amounting to \$320, will not be due until January 1, 1919.

I have just been advised by your superintendent that during the month of August, 1916, you had found it to your advantage to make immediate full settlement for the cows, thus closing out your reimbursable account, notwithstanding the fact that you have remaining a period of nearly two and one-half years in which to complete your payments.

This is very commendable in you and clearly demonstrates what can be done by one who is willing to exert the necessary energy and display the proper interest in the things which make for his best welfare.

Your superintendent tells me that he has granted you permission to remove the cows and all the increase from them to a range off the reservation where you have about 50 or 60 other head of cattle and where proper range and water can be provided for them. I understand that the other cattle owned by you were acquired through the personal efforts of yourself and wife by hard work and the proper investment of your funds. Through your combined energy and good judgment you have achieved a success for which you both deserve a great deal of credit, and I take this opportunity to congratulate you and to wish you success in the handling of this and other stock acquired by you from time to time as well as in all other enterprises undertaken by you in the future.

### EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

From an economic viewpoint the progress of the returned students offers assurance for the future. Indians are engaged in industrial activities, both agricultural and mechanical, on the different reservations, and as laborers on work of every character, including ditches, roads, bridges, etc. Many are self-supporting and prosperous on their allotments.

Over 200 Indian boys were employed in the beet fields at Rocky Ford, Colo., and Garden City, Kans., during the season 1915 and earned \$17,790.55.

The Navajo pupils alone have on deposit to their credit \$3,301.81 from their share of the work. This was used for clothing and to buy sheep. More than 80 boys have herds of sheep.



Opportunities for work have been greatly extended this year by the changed basis of work. A large building has been rented and equipped to accommodate 80 Indians who may find work during the entire year at Rocky Ford.

This arrangement is intended to meet the industrial needs of Indian youths past school age who have spent the best part of their lives in school endeavoring to gain an education yet who have gone through only the fourth and fifth grades. Such boys will find lucrative employment at Rocky Ford during the winter and, indeed, all the year around.

About 350 boys and young men of Indian blood are employed for the season 1916 in the beet fields and on ranches working for the agriculturists in the vicinity of Rocky Ford.

On the Klamath, Fort Peck, Fort Belknap, and Flathead irrigation projects work is plentiful for Indians. On the pay roll of the irrigation service at Klamath the Indians received \$1,414.75, whites \$1,083.96, at one payment. Indians also received a considerable amount for hay, grain, logs, lumber, and wood bought from them.

Indian employees are of the faculty in every Indian school, but the Navajo school at Fort Defiance, Ariz., leads all the rest in having the majority of its employees, including its superintendent, of Indian blood.

This year several Indian girls have been added to the ranks of Indian Service employees as graduate nurses.

Fifty-four schools and agencies have reported returned student organizations, with names of officers and places of meeting, covering a diversity of aims and activities. On some reservations returned students seem to feel a compelling inner urge to become active participants in general welfare work.

Indians and their white neighbors mingle freely in churches, lodges, schools, and clubs in some communities, and it has been thought by a few that the formation of returned student organizations would act as a deterrent to the progress of the Indian. In one district all the returned students of the neighborhood are in the band. Another organization meets on Sundays, when the International Sunday school lessons form the basis of the talk given. One superintendent reports his organization to be a potent factor in the community life.

### EXHIBITION INDIANS.

The employment of Indians for exhibition purposes by Wild West and other shows has been discouraged. Participation in these revivals of frontier life and primitive customs is neither educative nor conducive to the formation of habits of industry and thrift. While such participation is not absolutely prohibited, it is discouraged, and

everything practicable is done to guard them against demoralizing influences and to conserve their wages.

### UTE JUDGMENT FUND.

The sum of \$300,000 was available for expenditure during the year from the principal of the \$3,000,000 Ute judgment fund awarded by the Court of Claims in 1911, plus one year's interest, the most of which was segregated into individual shares and deposited in banks to the credit of the Indians for expenditure, under supervision, for permanent industrial purposes. The use of this money is gradually bringing about a material improvement in the industrial and economic situation of these formerly backward Indians and some of them have become entirely self-supporting.

The leasing plan inaugurated last year at Uintah with the view of getting water on the land in order to save the rights thereto, which expire in 1919, has been continued with good results, approximately 25,000 acres being put under cultivation during this year. The acreage cultivated by the Indians themselves was also largely increased, although definite figures are not now at hand.

The water supply for irrigation on the reservation decreases each year during July and August, and this has resulted in serious damage to the crops of the Indians and lessees. As various white settlers were taking water from the river above the Indian project it was our contention that under the doctrine of reserved water rights the Indians' land is entitled to sufficient water to properly irrigate the crops produced, and to settle the question suit was recently instituted in the Federal court and a temporary injunction granted restraining all parties from taking water from the river to the injury of the Indians and their white lessees. Upon final hearing the injunction was made permanent.

### IRRIGATION.

The irrigation work of the Indian Bureau is one of the most important of the industrial activities, as irrigation farming is the only means by which nearly 100,000 of the Indians may be able to attain self-supporting, useful citizenship. Included within this number are, with few exceptions, those with the least resources and those most backward in adopting our civilization, so that efforts to advance the irrigation work should and do bring the most pronounced progress.

More than 100 irrigation projects for the benefit of the Indian farmer are in different stages of completion. These vary in size from a comparatively few acres to several which will include more than 100,000 acres each when fully developed. The total area which

should eventually be provided with water in the projects now initiated or favorably reported upon is more than one and one-half million acres. At present 490,000 acres may be supplied with water from completed works, and of this area already more than 220,000 acres are actually being farmed.

During the year of this report no notable new undertakings were possible in the irrigation work because of the failure of the passage of the Indian appropriation act. Nearly all irrigation projects are specially authorized, and as special appropriations are made therefor it is impossible to initiate some of the very urgently needed work, pending such time as funds are appropriated. There was, however, increased activity in the maintenance and care of the structures and systems already completed and more careful supervision of the expenditure of all funds to see that the highest economy was obtained. This is, of course, desirable in the expenditure of all Government funds, but as the irrigation appropriations for the benefit of the Indians are, except in a few instances, now all reimbursable to the United States, the Indian Service considers itself custodian of a trust for the Indians themselves in the expenditure of irrigation funds. There is constantly kept in mind the necessity of securing the greatest benefit to the Indians for each dollar expended.

#### EXTENSION OF IRRIGATION.

On several of the reservations surveys were made, including examinations and reports for the extension of present irrigation facilities or the initiation of new projects. On the Colville Reservation practically all of the economical irrigation possibilities have been studied. These are scattered in 12 or 13 districts and include a total area of more than 33,000 acres. Several projects upon this reservation have been reported upon which are feasible from an engineering standpoint, but in some instances the desirability of undertaking these is contingent upon the attitude of the Indians toward irrigation farming, which as yet is not altogether favorable. The Little Nespelem project to irrigate about 3,300 acres has been nearly completed and some assistance given the Indian farmers on the San-Poil River, but no other projects on Colville Reservation have been undertaken by the Indian Service.

The extensive surveys and investigations, including not only the physical but the legal questions involved with reference to a water supply for the Pima Indians, have been completed and the final field reports made. From a thorough study of these data, recommendations as required by the act of August 1, 1914, are expected to be submitted shortly. In the meantime the possibility of improving the water supply for the deserving Pimas by means of better facilities for

diverting water from the Gila River has been taken advantage of and Congress has authorized a dam and diversion system to take water from the Gila River about 12 miles above Florence, by means of which all the irrigable lands on the south side of the Gila River, as well as white lands which are entitled to water, will secure a much more reliable supply than has been possible from the temporary and unsatisfactory diversions used in the past. Congress has also authorized the construction of a diversion dam lower down on the Gila River, from which water may be diverted not only to the south-side lands but to the north side, where a large body of fine land is already being cultivated as well as the limited supply of water available will permit. These appropriations are the first important steps to rectify the injustice which has been done these Pima Indians for the 30 or 40 years that their water supply has been encroached upon by the whites.

Another important irrigation project which has been authorized for the coming year and funds therefor made immediately available is that for the Yakima Reservation, for the portion known as the Wapato project. The situation at the Yakima Reservation has been somewhat similar to that among the Pimas, in that the Indians were apparently unjustly deprived of water which was found to be necessary for their self-support. The matter of the water supply had previously been adjusted by Congress in the Indian bill for the year 1915, and the appropriation of \$200,000 now made permits the construction of a permanent diversion dam and the beginning of the enlargement of the canal system which will eventually supply 120,000 acres of land, most of which is still held by Indians.

A long-needed irrigation improvement has been authorized for the coming year—the Pyramid Lake project in Nevada. Sufficient funds have been appropriated for 1917 to construct a diversion dam and the remainder of the authorized project, it is expected, will be provided for next year. This improvement will permit the industrious Indians of this reservation, who have been attempting with very unsatisfactory means to farm a sufficient area to make themselves self-supporting, to really accomplish this result.

#### CONSTRUCTION.

The more important projects upon which construction has been maintained during the past year are as follows: On the Wind River Reservation on both the ceded and diminished portions; on the Crow Reservation, Mont., where the work of replacing the worn-out temporary structures, many of which have been in use 20 or more years; with properly designed permanent works has proceeded as well as the necessary extensions of the lateral system.

Construction of somewhat similar nature has been performed on the Uintah project, the Fort Hall project, and to a limited extent on the Yakima project in Washington, although in the past year insufficient funds have been available at the latter place to do more than the most urgent repair work.

On the Colorado River Reservation the laterals were extended to additional areas being farmed by the Indians, and on the Gila River Reservation the necessary laterals were constructed to supply many of the new allotments which the Indians are occupying and bringing under cultivation nearly as fast as the limited amount of water available will warrant. Active maintenance and betterment work was done upon the Fort Hall, Modoc Point, Pine River Valley, Hogback, Fort Belknap, Ganado, and the several mission reservations in California and others.

In southern California during January, 1916, a large portion of the country was devastated by the greatest flood known in recent years. The Pala, Rincon, Soboba, La Jolla, Campo, Morongo, and Palm Springs Reservations, all in California, suffered considerably, and first reports indicated almost complete destruction of some of the irrigation work. However, prompt and vigorous repairs were instituted, and practically all lands were being supplied with water by the time that they needed irrigation, at a total expenditure of less than \$20,000 for the repairs. With few exceptions the projects were again placed in first-class operating conditions. At Pala further expenditures will be needed to replace permanently the south side diversion. Though temporary works have been provided for this year, it has not yet been possible to arrange an economical permanent plan on account of the great erosion along the river. A more substantial protection is needed against the ravages of the San Jacinto River at the Soboba Reservation. Plans are being perfected to cooperate with owners of private lands which were also damaged, to accomplish these results.

One of the subordinate but important phases of irrigation work is the opportunity given many of the Indians of laboring upon irrigation construction. For the fiscal year 1916 the sum of \$165,330.95 was paid to these Indian laborers upon the various projects, and not only was this money of direct benefit to them but they were instructed in habits of industry and self-support. Indeed, in many instances, by exercising considerable patience the irrigation officers have trained many Indians in various occupations, such as concrete workers, carpenters, engine operators, earth excavation, etc., so that a large number of Indians were benefited in many ways. Some of these Indians have even developed sufficient skill along these lines to act as foremen directing the work of others. While it is doubtless a fact that the initial cost of the irrigation work considered only as

an engineering structure may have been slightly higher by employing Indians to such a large extent, the Indians benefited not only by having the money paid them for labor but in the knowledge they acquired of the various trades, so that the ultimate benefit to them was much greater than any difference in cost. This industrial idea as the great means of advancing the Indians is being emphasized wherever possible, but in no other activity of the Indian Bureau are actual beneficial results obtained to a greater extent than on irrigation work.

#### UTILIZATION OF WATER.

The object of irrigation construction is to arrange for a water supply to produce crops, but this obvious purpose seems to have been neglected in the past as compared to the interest taken in the engineering investigations and construction relating to irrigation works. However, continued emphasis is now being placed on the necessity of encouraging and urging the Indians to make use of the agricultural facilities provided for them. Those employees especially concerned with industrial development are taking hold of this problem where the engineers' functions cease, and a closer cooperation between the two has resulted in commendable progress by the Indians in irrigation farming.

As a means of teaching habits of industry and civilization, irrigation is of notable value as it requires continued and faithful application to work by the Indians, but also the returns may be safely counted upon as seldom do discouraging crop failures result from these efforts and nearly always remuneration is in direct proportion to the amount of energy exhibited. In emphasizing industrial training, irrigation farming is, of course, included, and I am glad to be able to report a continued progress in the extension of the area actually being farmed by the Indians on nearly every reservation. Notable increases were made upon the Crow, Fort Hall, Wind River, Colorado River, Yuma, Pima, Klamath, Uintah, Fort Belknap, San Xavier, and several other reservations. The crops produced by irrigation on the Yakima Reservation during 1916 were of an estimated value of \$2,000,000. On the Crow Reservation 23,846 acres were being irrigated. On the Fort Hall Reservation the area was 18,542 acres; on Gila River 18,850 acres; and on Uintah the area in irrigated crops was 25,062.

#### WATER-RIGHTS PROTECTION.

The right to the use of water for irrigation is one of the most intangible and complicated property rights with which we have to deal, and to secure permanently for the Indians a sufficient supply this fact must be kept in mind at all times.

To protect the interests of the Indians, special investigations were made with respect to the water rights of several of the reservations. At Uintah a thorough study of the situation was made under direction of a special Assistant Attorney General, and this preparation was of primary importance, as it became necessary in June, 1916, to apply for an injunction in the Federal district court of Utah against illegal diversion of water belonging to the Indians. The Uintah irrigation project had been suffering for several years on account of various encroachments. The conditions of law under which this work was authorized added to the complications and it will require continued watchfulness to retain this large development for the benefit of the Indians for whom it is intended.

On the Umatilla Reservation, the court rendered a decision confirming to the Indians water rights which had been in litigation for several years. On the Fort Hall Reservation steps were taken after careful consideration and ample legal notice to offenders to prevent damage to the Indian lands and irrigation system by a careless wasting of water from irrigation upstream from Fort Hall lands.

The extended and comprehensive investigations of conditions regarding the water supply for the Pima Indians along the Gila River are expected to furnish the facts with which the Government will be able to protect the rights of the Indians to the water of the Gila. Studies of water rights of the Walker River Reservations have also been initiated and apparently it will be possible to take steps to secure a more equitable division of water between the various users upon the Walker River drainage basin. On several other reservations similar investigations are being instituted.

Reference was made in my last annual report to conditions upon the three Montana reservations—Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck—where irrigation construction is being carried on by the engineers of the Reclamation Service. Legislation along the lines there suggested was enacted by the present Congress in the Indian appropriation act.

This modification of the method of financing these projects releases a portion of the tribal funds for other uses of the Indians, so that it may be possible for them to obtain at least to a limited extent the equipment and resources necessary to enable them to engage in farming.

Under the old scheme the Indian funds were hypothecated for all the expenses of irrigation construction, although on two of the reservations a large proportion of the irrigated area not needed for Indian allotments has passed to other ownership. The injustice of tying up Indian funds to construct irrigation works to supply lands for the use of whites is, of course, apparent.

While the law now relieves the Indians, it also arranges for proper reimbursement of the Government for the expenditures chargeable to the various landholders.

Another important provision of the Indian bill is that which arranges for a water right for the Salt River Reservation Indians. These industrious people have been attempting to farm a much larger area than their inadequate water supply warranted. With the addition provided for, they should be soon comfortably self-supporting.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.

Among the most important operations of the engineers usually engaged upon irrigation has been the development of underground water. Upon the Navajo, Hopi, and Papago Reservations this added water supply is of almost inestimable value for stock and domestic use. With the addition of these new watering places, great areas of hitherto unavailable grazing land can be used, and it also adds to the value of those already occupied by reducing the damage to both range and stock by shortening the trips of the latter to water.

Upon the Navajo, Hopi, Isleta, and Papago Reservations six well rigs were constantly in operation, drilling through the year 30 wells, of which, however, 10 did not yield either a sufficient quantity or a quality of water to make them successful. In addition, the 10 wells drilled in various portions of the Papago country during 1915 had their pumping plants completed and placed in operation. At some of these plants Indians come with barrels for water from as great a distance as 18 miles, indicating that considerable further development is needed at other points.

Upon the Hopi and Navajo Reservations considerable work was done cleaning and protecting the small springs found at infrequent intervals. The use of the easily contaminated and, in some cases, filthy pools for domestic purposes is being changed by cleaning and reconstructing these sources of supply, so that many Indians for probably the first time in their lives have regularly pure, wholesome water.

Some reservations, especially in the upper Mississippi Valley, need reclamation not by irrigation but by drainage. To this end I have had our engineers examine and report on the feasibility of this sort of work for the Indian lands of Fond du Lac, Minn.; Santee and Kickapoo, Nebr.; Haskell, Kans.; Sac and Fox, Iowa; Carlisle, Pa.; Round Valley, Cal.; and Shiprock, N. Mex. All of the foregoing work, which is being done by the Indian Service, is along those lines which I am constantly urging in the various branches of the Indian



Service—that is, to study each reservation, and after determining to what industry it is best adapted, to develop it for this purpose for the use of the Indians.

### ALLOTMENTS.

The important work of allotting irrigable land on the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., was continued during the year. In addition to the irrigable allotments, instructions have been issued to the allotting agent to allot the grazing lands pro rata. The area of irrigable land to be allotted is estimated at 50,000 acres and grazing land 315,000 acres.

During the year allotments were completed on the Colville Reservation in Washington, where a grand total of about 2,500 Indians have been allotted nearly 325,000 acres. The surplus unallotted lands, with the exception of those classified as timber and areas withdrawn for grazing purposes and for school, agency, and missionary uses, will be opened to homestead settlement and entry this fall under the provisions of the act of March 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80).

On the Fort Peck Reservation in Montana, under authority of the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 593), allotments may be made to children born to the tribe as long as there is any undisposed-of tribal land. This work is being carried on under direction of the superintendent of the reservation.

On the Sioux Reservations in North and South Dakota allotment work was continued under the supervision of the superintendents.

A list of the reservations, number of allotments approved during the year, and number made in the field but not yet approved will be found in Table No. 27.

### EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIODS.

The first act authorizing the issuance of trust patents to Indians was the act of August 7, 1882 (22 Stat. L., 342), affecting the Omahas in Nebraska. Allotments to 963 Omaha Indians were approved in 1884, and patents containing a 25-year trust, held by the United States, were issued to the allottees. By Executive order of July 3, 1909, this trust was extended 10 years and will not expire until 1919. Since 1884 patents containing a 25-year trust clause have issued to the various tribes allotted in severalty, mainly under authority of the fifth section of what is known as the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388). The trust on the allotments of eight reservations will expire during the calendar year 1916 if not extended. The trust has been extended on the allotments of five of the reservations, and steps are being taken to protect the other allottees whose period of trust will soon expire.

The following table shows the tribes whose period of trust has been extended, number of allotments on each reservation, date of expiration of trust, and length of extension:

Tribe.	Number of allotments.	Date trust expires.	Extended (years).
Omaha, Nebraska.....	963	1909	10
Santee, Nebraska.....	848	1910	10
Sisseton, South Dakota.....	1,381	1914	10
Grande Ronde, Oregon.....	269	1916	10
Papago, Arizona.....	291	1916	10
Ponca, Nebraska.....	191	1916	10
Eastern Shawnee, Oklahoma.....	72	1916	10
Yankton, South Dakota.....	1,485	1916	10

In addition to these extensions on reservation allotments, the trust on all Indian homesteads and allotments on the public domain which would otherwise expire during the calendar year has been extended for one year by an Executive order. Authority for these extensions will be found in the fifth section of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), section 11 of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888-892), and the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 326).

**PATENTS IN FEE.**

Patents in fee simple are issued under the provisions of the act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), and the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855). During the past year 1,298 applications for patents in fee have been received, of which 350 were denied and 949 approved, involving an area of 132,647.30 acres.

During the past year the Secretary of the Interior has appointed competency commissions composed of some of the best men in the Indian Service, who know the Indian and the Indian question, and whose duty it was to make a personal investigation with a view of determining the Indians who are fully qualified to care for their own affairs. Examinations have been made on the following reservations: Yankton, Santee, Flathead, Cheyenne River, Standing Rock, Fort Peck, Umatilla, and Coeur d'Alene. On the recommendation of the commissions thus appointed 576 fee patents have issued, involving 97,842.41 acres, thus making the total number of fee patents issued during the year 1,525, involving an area of 220,489.71 acres.

**SALE OF INDIAN LAND.**

The sale of allotted and inherited Indian land is authorized by the acts of 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 act last mentioned 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 purchasers of Indian lands in Oklahoma, with the exceptions noted.

During the year 1916 there have been made sales covering an area of 90,819.03 acres, involving a consideration of \$1,661,851.92. The average price for which the land sold was \$18.60 per acre. The year previous the office sold 761 tracts, involving 102,674.53 acres, for \$1,300,303.08, or \$12.66 per acre.

### HOMELESS INDIANS.

In continuation of the work of providing lands for homeless California Indians, small tracts aggregating 1,860.04 acres, at a total price of \$19,367.29, are now being purchased for the benefit of approximately 1,302 Indians of various bands. Four purchases have been consummated and 16 more are practically completed.

With the balance of funds provided by the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 582), an additional tract of about 50 acres of agricultural land was bought for \$6,000 for the benefit of the Camp Verde Indians, located in Yavapai County, Ariz. This tract is contiguous to a 240-acre tract which was purchased at \$13,000 for these Indians last year. The Indians are settling on these lands and Supt. Taylor reports that 110 acres have been placed under cultivation.

Negotiations have been entered into for the purchase of lands and water rights in the total amount of \$32,233.33 for the Navajo of the public domain in Arizona and New Mexico.

### MISSION LANDS.

The total area of mission lands on Indian reservations and the issuance of patents in fee to mission organizations under the general act of March 3, 1909, and other special acts has been less than in former years.

There are pending for surveys orders for patents on the following reservations:

Menominee, under Keshena: Catholic, for patent, about 26 acres; indefinite number of acres to be set apart.

Yankton: To the Church of the Holy Fellowship, 52 acres.

Cheyenne River: Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, 5 to 15 acres.

Yakima: Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 12 acres.

Warm Springs: Woman's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church, about 16 acres.

A patent for 40 acres on the Nett Lake Reservation, Minn., has been issued to the Northern Minnesota Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church since the beginning of the new fiscal year, 1917.

A small tract on the Fort Berthold Reservation awaits survey on the request of the American Missionary Association. Applications for patents for lands on the Fort Totten, the Winnebago and Western Navajo Reservations are pending. An agreement has been reached under which the office is preparing for the issuance of a patent to the Women's Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in America, for lands on the Winnebago Reservation in Nebraska.

### A GREAT PROBATE COURT.

The general public has but a vague idea of the immensity of the work devolving upon the Federal Government in connection with the American Indian. Not only must protection be afforded him in connection with his personal rights and privileges, but his immense property rights must be safeguarded. These rights consist of millions of acres of land allotted to the Indians, moneys from land by way of leases for grazing, agriculture, mines, oil, and other purposes, as well as of their lands, timber, live stock, etc., and the earnings of individual Indians from innumerable sources. The work is not permitted to stop here, but after the death of the Indians, their estates must be probated under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855, 856), and this work has become one of the most important branches of the Indian Service.

During the present year the heirs to thousands of acres of land and millions of dollars' worth of trust property have been determined.

Hearings for the purpose of these determinations are conducted at the different reservations and agencies throughout the entire Indian country by examiners of inheritance who are especially qualified for the work. In addition to other qualifications they must be members of the bar admitted to practice law in one of the several States. Hearings are conducted in a legal and judicial manner after first giving notice to all parties interested.

During the past year 4,086 estates of deceased Indians were probated, 178 wills approved, 68 disapproved, and 5,014 miscellaneous cases disposed of.

### ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

A magnificent bridge has been built over the Little Colorado River near Topock, jointly by the States of Arizona and California, the county of San Bernardino, and this office, for the benefit of the Indians on the Fort Mojave Reservation and the traveling public. The system of roads on the Shoshone Reservation has been carried further toward completion by the expenditure of \$25,000.

Construction and maintenance of roads on the several reservations by the use of tribal funds and general appropriations have been developed as rapidly as practicable. A good road has been built on the

San Carlos Reservation between bridges across the San Carlos and Gila Rivers by the use of \$20,000 appropriated by the State of Arizona.

### MINING ON RESTRICTED INDIAN LANDS.

Until recently leasing for mining operations of lands allotted to Indians outside of the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osage Nation has been more or less perfunctory, but within the last year many leases have been made on several reservations in Oklahoma, and also in Wyoming. A material increase in the number of leases executed has been due chiefly to the finding of several large gas wells in the Otoe Indian Reservation, Okla., and to the increased demand for crude oil and its by-products. It is hoped that this leasing activity will result in the discovery of oil and gas in paying quantities on these reservations and thereby increase the income of these Indians.

### FORESTRY.

The work of road, trail, and telephone construction has been continued so far as funds would permit. The system of telephonic communication is now fairly satisfactory on every reservation having important timber interests. Although large expenditures will yet be required to make all parts of the extensive forest areas accessible by road or trail, substantial progress is being made each year, and the comparatively insignificant fire losses of the past year indicate that the existing means of fire control are effective.

The administrative force has been strengthened during the year by the appointment of several men who have had thorough technical training in forestry.

The work of estimating the timber on the Menominee Reservation, begun in September, 1914, was completed early in December, 1915. About one-third of the area of the Quinaielt Reservation was cruised in 1915. In April, 1916, this work was resumed, and it is hoped that about three-fourths of the reservation can be completed before the October rains render further field work impracticable. The work will be completed in 1917.

A resurvey of the boundaries and an estimate of the timber lands of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians was made during the year. Timber trespass upon these lands has been very common in the past, and several superintendents have urged the difficulty of preventing trespass because of a lack of knowledge as to the boundary lines. At all important points of the boundaries, as determined by the resurvey, iron posts have now been set.

In October, 1915, the timber on tribal lands of the Bad River Indian Reservation, the sale of which was authorized by section 23

of the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 582,605), was offered, and on January 14, 1916, the bid of the J. S. Stearns Lumber Co. on the saw timber, and that of the M. J. Bell Lumber Co. on the cedar, were accepted.

The remaining timber on allotments of the Lac Courte Oreille Indian Reservation was sold to the Fountain-Campbell Lumber Co. in February, 1916.

Timber operations were begun on the Jicarilla Indian Reservation, under the contract with the Pagosa Lumber Co., and on the Tulalip Reservation, under the contract with the Everett Logging Co. On the Jicarilla about 13,000,000 feet, and on the Tulalip about 50,000,000 feet b. m. were cut. From the Bad River Reservation about 40,000,000 feet were removed, and the cut at Neopit on the Menominee Reservation was approximately 20,000,000 feet. Rather extensive operations were also conducted on the Leech Lake and Lac Courte Oreille Reservations.

Four important items of legislation recommended by this office were included in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917, approved May 18, 1916. These were an item authorizing the homesteading of timber lands of the Flathead Reservation, which should be found valuable for agricultural or horticultural purposes, one authorizing the sale of the timber from so-called school and swamp lands claimed by the State of Wisconsin within the Bad River and Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservations, one authorizing improved methods for the sale of products of the Menominee Indian Mills, and one creating an Indian forest reserve on the Red Lake Indian Reservation in Minnesota.

### ROCKY BOY'S BAND.

Over 60 years ago a band of Chippewa left Wisconsin to hunt buffalo and finally reached Montana, then a wild and unsettled country. Years passed and the Chippewa who remained in Minnesota and Wisconsin were given land, but this offshoot of a once powerful tribe was apparently overlooked. They remained in Montana hunting buffalo and other wild game, then plentiful there, but with the advent of the white man their natural means of subsistence was dissipated and soon these people became a wandering band of tramps, seeking odd jobs but depending largely upon the charities of the public.

To the credit of Rocky Boy's Band it should be said that even in need they were honest, no complaint ever having been made against them for the infraction of any law.

Altogether, their condition appealed strongly to many of the best citizens of Montana, some of whom, notably at Great Falls and Helena, took an active interest in their welfare, contributing money, time, and practical help.

So apparent were the necessities of these Indians that Congress for several years has made a small annual appropriation for their relief.

It was found impracticable to settle these Indians upon either public lands or on existing reservations, nor was the Government able to purchase a proper reservation for them. Subsequently a part of the band was settled on land within the Blackfeet Reservation, but the part of the reservation designated for the Rocky Boys was not adapted to agricultural purposes. Partly on account of this fact and partly owing to tribal antagonism the majority of the band refused to remain there and resumed their former nomadic habits.

Early in my administration an effort was made through Congress to provide land for these Indians on the Fort Assiniboine Military Reserve, where most of them had been temporarily located, in order that they might be looked after during the winter. These efforts, supplemented by the work of earnest friends of the Indians residing in Montana, in and out of Congress, finally resulted in the recent setting apart to them of three townships in the southern part of this reserve as a permanent reservation.

It soon became apparent that the Rocky Boy Band was anxious to have a home, to settle down and become self-supporting—as expressed by one of their number: “To learn to farm, be given land which would be their own, whereby they would soon be self-supporting.”

Carrying out this promise, they planted and cultivated gardens with the seeds and implements furnished them and worked faithfully, with the result that they produced a considerable quantity of hay and vegetables, sufficient, in fact, to justify a substantial reduction in the ration allowance provided for in the congressional appropriation. As further evidence of their interest in these practical benefits which the Government had conferred upon them they voluntarily sent samples of the vegetables grown to the State fair at Helena as a part of the Indian exhibit.

With the encouraging start already made there seems little doubt that within a few years these formerly nomadic Indians, who were literally wanderers upon the face of the earth, will be self-supporting, self-respecting Indians on the high road to successful citizenship.

A sad feature of their history is revealed in the fact that Rocky Boy, who had for so many years led his people through a wilderness of starvation and despair, died as his band reached the promised land.

#### PAPAGO INDIANS.

On January 14, 1916, the President, by Executive order, set apart a permanent reservation for the use of the Papago Indians in southern Arizona. Just how long these Indians have occupied this coun-

try is not known, but so far as known they have always lived there. The first authentic record of these people is given in the diary of Father Eusebio Kino, who made several trips into their country between 1698 and 1702.

In Bancroft's History, volume 13, at page 550, is found the following:

The Papagos have been regarded as the best Indians in Arizona. \* \* \* More readily than other Indians they adapt themselves to circumstances, tilling the soil, raising live stock, working in the mines, or doing anything that offers. As the reader knows, they have sometimes had trouble with the Spaniards and Mexicans, but they have always been friends of the Americans and deadly foes of the Apaches. They have received very little aid from the Government.

The greater part of the reservation is only adapted to grazing purposes, and the raising of live stock has naturally been the principal occupation and must be the chief means of livelihood for these Indians. Some parts of the reservation are known to contain valuable minerals, and under the terms of the order of withdrawal such lands may be located, entered, and acquired by citizens under the regular mining laws.

Plans have been formulated for the education and civilization of the Papago Indians, and several schoolhouses have been built at convenient points. Wells have been dug to furnish water for domestic and stock purposes, there being no considerable irrigation possibilities on this reservation.

In addition to these improvements a hospital is in the course of construction at Indian Oasis. Under these improved conditions it is not hard to believe that this tribe of Indians, who have always been independent of the outside world and self-supporting, will in time become prosperous citizens.

The Papagos are a moral, intelligent, industrious, and in all respects deserving people.

### FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

To avoid useless and expensive officialdom, the Cherokee Nation was abolished on July 1, 1915, with the exception of the principal chief, who was retained at the nominal salary of \$25 per month to sign Cherokee tribal deeds. On suggestion from this office, the officers of the Seminole Nation of Indians in Oklahoma, following similar action by the tribal officials of the Cherokee Nation, have tendered their resignations. This step marks in a definite and significant way the accomplishment of the final disposition of the affairs of the Seminole Nation and the disbandment of the tribal organization so far as possible under existing law. In the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek Nations only pro forma tribal governments remain, which will be abolished as soon as tribal affairs will permit.



The total tribal enrollment of the Five Civilized Tribes corrected to date is 101,519 enrolled members, to all of whom have been made complete allotments of land or payments of money in lieu of land except in the Creek Nation, where partial allotments of the value of \$800 have been made. Of these, 64,339 are by operation of law in the unrestricted class, while 37,180 are in the restricted class. This number is further reduced by removal of restrictions and by death in 5,177 cases, leaving 32,003 restricted Indians on June 30, 1916.

The total area of the Five Civilized Tribes is 19,525,966 acres, of which 15,794,238 acres have been allotted, 139,284 acres have been reserved for town sites, railroad rights of way, coal and asphalt segregation, churches, schools, cemeteries, and other public purposes, and 2,673,828 acres have been sold, leaving 918,616 acres unsold, of which there will be offered from October 4 to October 31, 1916, 907,500 acres, and if all offered is sold there will remain 11,116 acres unallotted and unsold land among the Five Civilized Tribes. Since September 11, 1900, a total of 309 towns with various additions have been surveyed and platted by the Government in the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations, for which the tribes have received from sale thereof a total of \$4,540,432.69.

During the year 6,406 suits of the 27,494 separate suits instituted in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma under the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, to set aside illegal conveyances of restricted allotted lands, have been dismissed or otherwise disposed of. Prior to July 1, 1915, 19,890 of these suits were closed, now leaving 7,604 suits still pending and undetermined.

Eighteen field clerks have been stationed through the 40 counties comprising the Five Civilized Tribes, with headquarters located usually at county seats, and each field clerk has in his district an average of about 1,800 restricted Indians. During the last fiscal year 112 houses and 32 barns were erected from land funds under the supervision of the field clerks for the benefit of restricted allottees. Since May 27, 1908, restrictions on alienation have been removed from 504,567.44 acres of land, which together with the six acts of Congress, to wit, act of July 1, 1902, act of April 21, 1904, section 16 of the Creek agreement of July 1, 1902, act of May 27, 1908, act of May 29, 1908, and act of March 3, 1903, removed the restrictions on alienation from a total of 12,518,140 acres.

#### PROBATE WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

During the present fiscal year the probate work in the Five Civilized Tribes has proceeded along well-organized lines and in a thorough and effective manner.

Pioneer work, during the two preceding years, was necessary in order to accomplish the organization of an adequate force of probate attorneys, the division of the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes into districts, and the preparation and promulgation of a code of rules and regulations to govern procedure in probate cases. With these primary accomplishments assured, the way stood open for the performance in a systematic way of the work that seriously demanded attention with respect to individual cases.

A special effort has been made this year to put all probate cases upon a sound financial basis. In the past straw bonds were accepted in many cases and reports of guardians were allowed to drift along for years without being audited or checked. But the attorneys are now rapidly correcting this situation. They have checked case after case, and whenever a guardian has been found delinquent they have secured an order from the court citing such guardian to appear and make good his shortage, and if necessary to give a new and satisfactory bond. In doing this they have caused citations to be issued in 7,198 cases, and have secured the discharge or removal of 2,584 guardians. They have also caused 2,277 new bonds to be filed, aggregating in amount \$2,625,945.

These beneficial results were attained partly through the institution of suits in the State courts, suits that would not and could not have been filed and prosecuted without the assistance of the probate attorneys. There were 91 suits in criminal cases and 416 suits in civil cases instituted during the year on behalf of members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and the amounts involved in the civil actions totaled \$1,382,238.

It is always one of the most difficult problems to cope with in the Indian Service to make proper and profitable disposition of funds belonging to individual Indians, especially where, as in the oil districts, they are in receipt of large incomes. Here again the services of the probate attorneys have proved of great value, for they have been able to follow up their legal victories by supervising the conservation and investment of the funds of their Indian clients. This they have done during the year, in the amount of \$1,814,972. They have, moreover, prevented, by their supervision of probate cases, by checking reports of guardians, by requiring new bonds, and in other ways, losses to dependent Indians in the amount of \$1,487,158 since July 1, 1915.

Altogether there has been saved and conserved to the restricted and adult allottees during the last fiscal year the total sum of \$3,302,130.

In no other branch of the probate work in the past have fraud and graft perpetrated their crimes upon helpless Indians more than in connection with the sales of minors' allotments and of inherited lands.

But now every step is scrutinized by the probate attorneys, who insist that lands that are to be sold must be appraised by representatives of the United States, and that all sales shall be duly advertised, thereby doing away with the undesirable practice of private sales.

In the accomplishment of these beneficial results, the probate attorneys have necessarily performed a vast amount of routine work, including the holding of conferences with allottees and others in nearly 50,000 instances and the writing of upward of 57,000 letters and other official communications.

Now that the scope and volume of the probate work is apparent, I look forward with confidence to the achievement during the next year of even greater results than those attained.

#### OIL AND GAS—FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Mining for oil and gas in the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, during the past fiscal year has been very active, and extensive wild-cattling has been done. No large pools have been discovered. The production of the Cushing field has declined very rapidly, and this fact, together with the conditions which have existed in connection with the marketing of crude oil at home and abroad, is probably the cause of the increased price of oil from 40 cents per barrel at the close of the fiscal year, to \$1.55 during the past winter. The posted price remained at \$1.55 during the last three or four months of the year. However, practically one-third of the oil produced in the Mid-Continent field has been sold at a premium, which varies from 5 to 55 cents per barrel above the posted price. The Indian lessors have been receiving their proportionate share of the premium received by the lessees.

During the past year the affairs of several large oil and gas lessees have been investigated, with the result that violations of the regulations have been discovered and the guilty parties have been compelled to reduce their acreage within the maximum of 4,800 acres allowed by the regulations.

From 1,372 leases, covering 109,107.68 acres, there was produced during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, 23,988,862.32 barrels of oil from departmental leases, as against 27,098,994.02 barrels during the previous year. The receipts from gas wells during the fiscal year aggregated \$51,557.62, and the receipts from coal production on allotments, \$15,893.29, representing 212,069 tons, of which 160,607 tons were produced in the Creek Nation. While 3,110,131.70 less barrels of oil were marketed from departmental leases during the year ended June 30, 1916, the royalty interest was \$1,359,279.74 in excess of that for the previous year.

**OSAGE OIL AND GAS LEASES.**

March 16, 1896, the Osage Tribe of Indians leased to Mr. Edwin E. Foster the Osage Indian Reservation for oil and gas mining purposes. This lease expired in 1906. However, by the act of Congress of March 3, 1905, it was renewed as to 680,000 acres for a period of 10 years, which expired March 16, 1916.

It then became necessary to provide new regulations to govern the leasing of the lands for oil and gas mining purposes. Conferences were held, both with the oil and gas men interested and the Osage tribal council, and on June 17, 1915, the latter passed a resolution containing recommendations as to the manner in which new leases should be made, which resolution is set forth at length in my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915. August 26, 1915, the Secretary of the Interior promulgated regulations to govern the leasing of these and other lands in the Osage Reservation for oil and gas mining purposes.

The Osage Tribe will receive considerably more revenue under the new leases than they received under the Foster lease. The old lease covered 680,000 acres, whereas the new oil leases cover about 190,000, of which 120,000 acres is subject to a rental of \$1 per acre per year until wells are drilled, leaving 500,000 acres out of the 680,000 acres of the old lease to be leased for oil in the future. New gas leases have been made to cover about 900,000 acres, a little more than that formerly covered by the Foster lease. Under the old oil lease the tribe received one-eighth royalty, but did not receive any rental on undeveloped lands. The tribe will receive under the new oil leases one-sixth royalty from each quarter-section unit producing less than 100 barrels per well per day, and one-fifth royalty from such units producing 100 barrels or more per well per day; also a rental of \$1 per acre on each quarter section (160 acres) of undeveloped lands.

The tribe received \$2,057,600 from the sale of leases on April 20, 1916, and has received from the sale held on June 20 approximately \$1,175,000; these amounts being in addition to the stipulated royalties heretofore mentioned. The properties which were sold were those producing tracts where the wells averaged over 25 barrels per well and producing lands in excess of 4,800 acres held by former sublessees.

The tribe received \$100 per year for each gas well in service on the old lease, and the amount realized last year aggregated about \$12,000, but, under the new lease, the tribe will receive a minimum royalty of 3 cents per thousand cubic feet, measured at or near the wells, which should amount, during the first year to at least \$700,000.

The Osage Tribe, however, should within a year after the new leases are approved, *i. e.*, by May 17, 1917, receive six or eight times as much as they have heretofore received under the old lease. In addition, it is expected that gas lessees, in drilling for gas on the 700,000 acres leased for gas but not leased for oil, will find new wells which will prove that such lands are valuable for oil and, when put up for sale and sold to the highest bidder, the tribe should receive large sums in bonuses, the amount depending upon the number and extent of new oil pools so discovered in the gas territory.

### SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

From the earliest colonial days intoxicating liquors have been the curse of the Indian. Prior to the advent of the white man he did not know alcohol, either in distilled or fermented liquor. It was the gift of the white man to the red man, and since that time the best element of the former race has endeavored to overcome the evils which have come from it.

For years there have been statutes with drastic penalties against the sales of intoxicants to Indians but until the last few years they have proven almost dead letters.

During the last three years a vigorous, continuous and effective assault has been made upon the liquor interests which have debauched the Indian race. Increased appropriations have enabled the Indian Office to place in the field a corps of detectives who have become a terror to the bootlegger and drinking man in the Indian country.

In three years 508,880 pints of whisky, beer, and other alcoholic decoctions have been confiscated and their contents destroyed; 5,511 arrests have been made of alleged violators of the law; and the courts have assessed fines against convicted offenders in an amount practically equal to the annual appropriations by Congress for the support of this branch of Indian work.

While the strong arm of the law is being invoked to prevent the Indian from obtaining whisky and to punish the man who provides him with it, a moral awakening is being brought about through more peaceful means. My personal appeal to every employee in the Indian Service and to persons of prominence in local communities has made possible a most successful pledge-signing campaign among the Indians, in school and out of school, young and old, pledging themselves to abstain from the use of all kinds of intoxicants.

The last Congress has materially strengthened the hand of the Government in the enforcement of its prohibitory liquor legislation for Indians. Heretofore many violators of the law have escaped through inability of the Government to discover how the intoxicants were introduced on the reservation. This loophole has been closed by making the possession of intoxicants within the Indian country *prima facie* evidence of its criminal introduction and extending the

provisions of sections 2140 and 2141 of the Revised Statutes to beer and other classes of intoxicating liquors not heretofore covered by that statute.

This legislation has been greatly needed, and particularly so in Oklahoma and Minnesota. In the former State the many decisions of the circuit court of appeals, holding that possession by a defendant within certain portions of the State of intoxicating liquor which had been brought into the State from without is not sufficient to warrant conviction under a statute for introducing liquor into the Indian country or the old Indian Territory, have made it difficult to obtain convictions.

In Minnesota within the area ceded by the treaty of February 22, 1855, there was a large number of saloons, breweries, etc., and liquor was transported from one point to another within the territory as legislation has heretofore only prohibited distilleries of ardent spirits and authorized the destruction of ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country. This legislation remedies these conditions.

The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States have been favorable to the contention of the Government, and several important decisions were rendered. The action of the court in upholding the provisions of the treaty of February 22, 1855, with the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota enabled us to extend our operations in behalf of a large number of Indians and to close the saloons within the area in Minnesota ceded by this band. However, the case of most importance is that of *United States v. Nice*, in which this tribunal overruled the *Heff* case and held that the power of Congress to regulate or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to allottees under the general-allotment act is not debatable. Other cases of importance have been disposed of in the Supreme Court and other Federal courts. Likewise, several important decisions have been rendered by State courts bearing on this phase of our work which will prove beneficial to the Indian.

Our work in Minnesota has been carried on successfully and with no feeling of resentment on the part of a large majority of citizens, although I regret that one person was killed in connection with these operations. That sentiment has been favorable is evidenced by the fact that many of the counties within the treaty territory have recently voted for county option and against the liquor interests. During the course of the year all saloons remaining within the treaty territory were closed and drunkenness among the Indians practically eliminated. Our work has resulted in a very large number of cases on the charge of introducing, and many automobiles, teams, and conveyances were seized and libeled, in accordance with the provisions of law. The State authorities have cooperated with us, and

with the continued support of the citizens of that community the matter is now well in hand, although a considerable force of officers is still operating in that territory.

With the closing of the saloons, breweries, etc., and our efforts to prevent the introduction of intoxicants into the treaty territory we were confronted with difficulties which arose through what are known as near beers, ciders, and the like. Many preparations of this character have found their way into closed territory and in some instances they contained large percentages of alcohol and were merely substitutes under false names for intoxicants. Various subterfuges were used which have kept our suppression officers extremely busy.

Our operations have covered the entire country where Indians reside. Every means possible and every provision of law applicable has been invoked to insure the greatest success.

Section 2078 of the Revised Statutes relative to withholding annuity payments under certain conditions has been applied at practically every payment made, with the result that the Indians have been freed from temptation and are now comparatively sober. The payments are no longer drunken orgies nor have the Indians been debauched and robbed as formerly.

All this has resulted in the greatest activity and in an unprecedented number of arrests and convictions. By invoking existing legislation it has been possible to protect the Indians during these payments and at a time when it would do the most good.

If Congress would amend the present liquor laws applicable to the Indian country, making the first offense a misdemeanor and permit prosecution by information instead of indictment there would be convictions where acquittals are now procured, because of the present drastic penalty. Procedure by information would decrease the heavy costs of prosecution.

A native fermented liquor known as tulapai or tiswin has a strong hold on the Apaches. It is so easily made and so insidious that its suppression is a difficult undertaking. Instruction in schools and among adults and the punishment of offenders is gradually having a good effect.

Two bills have been introduced in Congress for the purpose of controlling and eliminating the use of peyote, an imported Mexican product which produces a dangerous narcotic intoxication. These laws should be quickly passed.

### INDIAN CRIMINAL OFFENSES.

The Federal laws relating to offenses committed by Indians against the person or property of other Indians or persons within the limits of any Indian reservation include only murder, manslaughter, rape,

assault with intent to kill, assault with a dangerous weapon, arson, burglary, and larceny. There are other offenses committed by Indians for which they should be punished. We are trying to transform the Indian into a law-abiding citizen, but at the present time a number of offenses against society, morality, etc., are allowed to go unpunished, as they are not crimes under our laws. This condition is detrimental to good citizenship and the maintenance of law and order.

Sections 328 and 329 of the Criminal Code should be amended so as to enlarge the number of offenses and make the Indian subject to the same laws and the same penalties as are all other persons committing these or similar offenses.

A code of laws for the guidance of the Indian courts on the several reservations would be of manifest advantage on reservations where such courts are now the principal form of justice.

I shall submit for your consideration, prior to the next session of Congress, a draft of a bill which will be designed to meet the needs of the service in these respects.

### COURT DECISIONS.

The following cases of interest to the Indian Service were decided during the last year:

*La Roque v. United States* (239 U. S., 62).—The question involved in this case was whether the Nelson Act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 642), contemplated that allotments should be made on behalf of Indians otherwise entitled thereto but who died without selecting the land wanted. It was held that the act mentioned contemplated only selections on the part of living Indians acting for themselves or through designated representatives.

*Hallowell v. Commons* (239 U. S., 506).—The court in this case affirmed the decision of the court of appeals, dismissing the bill for want of jurisdiction, and held that where the death of the allottee intestate occurred during the trust period the decision of the Secretary of the Interior determining his heirs is final and conclusive under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and that it was unnecessary to consider whether the court had jurisdiction when the suit was begun.

*Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, v. U. S. ex rel. Julia Lamere Mickadiet, née Tiebault, and Alma Lamere Tiebault* (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on May 22, 1916).—The question of the power of the Secretary of the Interior to reopen or reconsider cases was involved in this decision, and the court held that the words "final and conclusive," contained in the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), describing the power



given to the Secretary, must be taken as conferring and not as limiting or destroying that authority; that, in other words, they must be treated as absolutely excluding the rights to review in the courts, as has hitherto been the case under the act of 1887, the question of fact as to who were the heirs of an allottee, thereby causing that question to become one within the final and conclusive competency of the administrative authority.

*United States v. Louis Hemmer et al.* (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States June 5, 1916).—In this case it was held that the act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 96), containing a provision whereby the United States was to hold the land in trust for a period of 25 years, did not apply to Indians located upon the public lands who before the passage of the act of 1884 had substantially complied with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 420), relative to homesteads. In other words, it was held that acts of 1875 and 1884 were independent acts, and that the act of 1884 containing the 25-year restriction was not amendatory of the act of 1875 containing a restriction against alienation for a period of 5 years only.

*Levindale Lead & Zinc Mining Co., W. H. Aaron and M. L. Levin v. Charles Coleman* (decided by the United States Supreme Court on June 5, 1916).—Charles Coleman, a white man, the defendant in error in this case, brought suit to set aside a conveyance of an undivided interest in lands inherited from his Indian wife and child, who were members of the Osage Tribe. Judgment was entered annulling the conveyance, upon the ground that it was executed in violation of restrictions imposed by Congress. This judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma and a writ of error sued-out to the United States Supreme Court. The United States Supreme Court held that the act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539), placed no restrictions upon the alienation of land or undivided interests in land of which white men who were not members of the tribe became owners. The judgment of the State court was reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings.

*New York v. Becker* (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States June 12, 1916).—In this case it was held that the right of hunting and fishing reserved by the Seneca Indians of New York under the treaty ratified by the Senate April 11, 1798, on the lands ceded by that treaty was not an exclusive right in the Indians, and was subject to that necessary power of appropriate regulation which inhered in the sovereignty of the State over the lands where the privilege was exercised. In other words, the only right reserved to the Indian was that of hunting and fishing in common with other citizens of the State, and subject to the same provision, regulation, and limitation as are imposed on whites by the laws of the State.

*United States v. Fred Nice* (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, June 12, 1916).—In this case it was held that when lands are allotted and trust patents issued to Indians the Government does not lose its guardianship over them, and therefore can prohibit the sale of liquor to them in violation of Federal laws. This case overruled the *Heff* case decided by the Supreme Court in 1905, wherein it was held that an Indian who received an allotment and patent for land under the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), was no longer a ward of the Government and not within the reach of Indian police regulations on the part of Congress. The decision in the *Nice* case is very important, as under its holdings the department will be enabled more successfully to cope with the liquor situation among the Indians.

*United States v. Debell et al.* (227 Fed., 760) (decided by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit).—It was held in this case that where a person with knowledge of the incompetency of an Indian for whom the United States holds lands in trust induced the Indian to sell the land to him and apply for and obtain a patent in fee simple for it, and then convey it to him, wrongfully appropriates the land to himself; he becomes a trustee de son tort thereof and of its proceeds for the benefit of the Indian, and the United States may maintain a suit in equity to set aside, as against him, the patent and the deed, and in case the title has passed to an innocent subsequent purchaser, to recover of the appropriator the amount he realized from the land above the amount he paid for it to the Indian.

*United States v. Pearson, County Treasurer, et al.* (231 Fed., 270) (decided by the United States court).—This was a South Dakota case involving the Sioux Indians who have been allotted in severalty but maintain their tribal relations. It was held that personal property consisting of horses, cattle and their increase, and farm implements and other property acquired by exchange of such property or otherwise, which is derived directly or indirectly from the Government and is used by the Indians on their farms, is not subject to taxation by State authorities; and that such property is not absolute property of the Indians but is still held in trust for their benefit by the Government for the purpose of carrying out its policy of helping them to be self-supporting.

*State v. Towessnute* (154 Pac., 805) (decided by the Supreme Court of the State of Washington).—In this case it was held that the Yakima treaty of March 8, 1859 (12 Stat. L., 951), providing that the exclusive right of taking fish in all streams running through or

bordering on the reservation is secured to the Indians, as also the right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places "in common with citizens" of the Territory, does not authorize a tribal inhabitant of the Yakima Indian Reservation to fish in a river several miles outside the reservation without a license, contrary to a law of the State, the words quoted indicating an intent not to give the Indian an advantage but to save him from a disadvantage, and to permit the State laws to operate on both races alike in respect to the right to fish outside the reservation.

### FISHING RIGHTS.

The ancient fishing rights of Indians of the State of Washington have been considered in the courts of that State during the year. Treaties with several of these tribes provide that the Indians shall have the right to fish at their usual and accustomed fishing places, outside of their reservations, in common with the citizens of the State. It is their contention that this provision gives them the right to fish in these places without compliance with the requirements of the State law. The State has contested this, and on February 4, 1916, obtained a favorable decision from the State supreme court in *State v. Alex Towessnute*. An appeal on behalf of the Indians to the United States Supreme Court is contemplated.

An important decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was rendered June 12, 1916, in *State of New York ex rel. Walter S. Kennedy v. Becker*, which has a bearing upon the fishing rights of the Indians. The court held in effect that a reservation of fishing rights pertaining to land which had been ceded by the Indians was an easement or profit as against their grantees and all who might become owners of the ceded lands, but that it was not a right in derogation of the sovereignty of the State, and that the State might enforce within the ceded area against the Indians as well as white people such laws as might be enacted for the preservation of the fish and game within the borders of that State.

### LEGISLATION.

The Indian appropriation act, approved May 18, 1916, carries appropriations for approximately \$11,000,000.

Aside from the usual items for conducting work among the Indians, it contains such important ones as these:

Repeal of the law which prohibits granting permission in writing or otherwise to any Indian or Indians to go into the State of Texas.

Allotted lands of Indians which are arid but susceptible of irrigation may be leased for a period not exceeding 10 years where, by reason of old age or other disability, the allottee can not personally occupy or improve such allotments.

Permitting the State of Colorado to use the old Grand Junction Indian school plant, granted to it in 1910 for educational purposes (36 Stat L., 273), for the care of the insane or for other public purposes which may be authorized by the legislature of the State, provided that Indians shall always be admitted to the institution free of charge and upon an equality with white persons.

Amending section 2 of the act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1221), so that the pro rata share of any Indian who is mentally or physically incapable of managing his or her own affairs may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be withdrawn from the Treasury and expended for the benefit of the Indian.

Amending section 9 of the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 450), so that bidders may now accompany their bids with a cashier's check or an acceptable bond in favor of the United States.

Authorizing an advance to any individual Chippewa Indian in Minnesota entitled to share in the permanent fund of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota one-fourth of the amount which would now be coming to said Indian under a pro rata distribution of the permanent fund.

Creating the Red Lake Indian Forest Reserve.

Appropriating \$5,000 to complete the enrollment of the allottees within the White Earth Reservation, Minn., required by the act of June 30, 1913.

Permitting lands on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont., valuable for agricultural or horticultural purposes, heretofore classified as timberlands, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, to be appraised and opened to homestead entry.

Authorizing the withdrawal from the Treasury of \$100,000 of the principal sum on deposit to the credit of Indians on the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., if needed, for the purpose of purchasing and caring for cattle, seeds, and farming equipment for the individual Indians thereof.

Authorizing a compromise settlement of the suit of the United States against E. Dowden and others, now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Authorizing the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. to reconstruct its line of railroad through the Chilocco Indian School Reservation, Okla., so as to eliminate existing heavy grades and curves, payment for the land to be for the use of that school.

Authorizing a per capita payment of not to exceed \$300 to the Choctaw Indians of Oklahoma, and \$200 to the Chickasaws and \$300 to the enrolled members of the Seminole Tribe, Oklahoma.

Appropriating \$1,000 for an investigation as to the probable cost of providing adequate school facilities on the various Sioux Indian

Reservations for the children of the Sioux Tribes who are now without Government or public school facilities.

Authorizing the withdrawal of \$300,000 of the principal funds to the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians, Utah, for promoting their civilization and self-support.

Authorizing the sale of not to exceed 20 acres of land within the limits of the abandoned Fort Spokane Military Reservation, Wash., not necessary for hospital purposes, the proceeds thereof to go to the credit of the Spokane Indians of Washington.

Authorizing for memorial purposes a patent to be issued to the Washington State Historical Society for land approximating 25 acres in area on the diminished Colville Indian Reservation, Washington.

Authorizing leases to citizens of the United States for mining purposes of unallotted mineral lands on the diminished Spokane Reservation in the State of Washington for periods of 25 years with privilege of renewal on conditions.

Appropriating \$95,000 in addition to the tribal funds to pay members of the Stockbridge and Munsee Tribes of Indians enrolled under the act of Congress of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 744), sums equal to the amounts paid the other members of said tribe prior to the enrollment under said act.

Appropriating \$100,000 reimbursable for support and civilization of Wisconsin Band of Potawatomi Indians residing in Wisconsin and Michigan.

Authorizing the withdrawal of \$300,000 from the tribal funds of the Menominee Indians of Wisconsin, for the purpose of clearing their land, erecting sanitary homes, and purchasing building material, seeds, implements, stock, equipment, and supplies.

Amending section 3 of the act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51), so as to authorize the sale of lumber, lath, shingles, crating, ties, poles, posts, bolts, logs, bark, pulp wood, and other marketable materials obtained from the forests on the Menominee Reservation, the proceeds of the sale to be deposited to the credit of the Menominee Tribe of Indians.

Authorizing without bias or prejudice to the rights or interests of any party to the litigation now pending the sale of timber on the so-called school lands and swamp lands within the boundaries of the Bad River and Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservations in Wisconsin, to which the State has asserted a claim, provided that the consent of the State or any person claiming title therefrom shall be obtained before a sale shall be made.

Authorizing with the consent of the Indians the leasing or granting of the flowage rights on the unallotted and allotted lands in the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation, Wis., for storage reservoir purposes.

## THE PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SUPPLIES.

To maintain its schools, its industrial activities, its agricultural and stock-raising program for nearly 300,000 Indians required the Indian Office annually to purchase about \$4,500,000 worth of supplies of a most varied nature. These supplies are almost entirely bought by contract after proper advertising and notice to prospective bidders. The bulk of these, other than live stock, are contracted for at the annual lettings, held during the last fiscal year in Chicago, San Francisco, and St. Louis.

To give some idea of the variety of supplies essential to the Indian Service, the following statement is given to show approximately the amounts expended annually for various purposes and activities:

Subsistence .....	\$1, 123, 000
Dry goods and clothing .....	418, 000
Forage .....	269, 000
Fuel .....	365, 000
Stationery supplies .....	49, 000
Educational supplies .....	43, 000
Medical supplies .....	61, 000
Live stock, equipment, and miscellaneous supplies .....	2, 757, 000

Supplies are bought under two general classifications—general contracts and specific advertisements—and bids received from time to time to meet the immediate needs of the particular point in the service where the supplies are required. During the last fiscal year there were maintained warehouses at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and a large bulk of our supplies passed through these warehouses on their way to their separate destinations.

Close inspection is made of all deliveries and articles checked with awarded samples. In making its purchases, the Indian Service practically covers every section of the country from coast to coast and from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. No vendor is so remote from the Indian country as to bar him from competition with other dealers in the sale of goods and supplies.

The revised system of handling the purchase of supplies in this office by assigning certain clerks to a particular class of goods has evolved a superior system and one which educates the clerk along a line of work similar to that of the buyers of specialties in the ordinary business trade marts.

### NEW SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING.

The bookkeeping system of the Indian Office for years has consisted of a number of separate and unrelated records which had been designed and instituted from time to time to suit special needs as they arose. Although each unit of the system served the particular pur-

pose for which it was intended, the activities and expenditures in the Indian Service have so increased in the last few years that the business could not be handled satisfactorily under the old system, and a general revision was imperatively demanded. By authority and direction of the Indian appropriation act approved June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 103), an entirely new system has accordingly been worked out and installed, which will better take care of the work and enable the department to furnish Congress with the detailed information it requires with respect to expenditures and appropriations.

Making a complete change of system in a bureau having so many field officers in 26 States and which controls and keeps account of disbursements aggregating approximately \$20,000,000 per annum was a stupendous task, but it was accomplished with very little appreciable confusion or interruption to the current work.

The superintendents and employees having to do with accounts and disbursements throughout the entire service were brought together at the several institutes during the summer, where conferences were held, instructions given, and discussion had of Order No. 7, to the end that all concerned might quickly arrive at a comprehensive understanding of the new accounting system.

### THE EYES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

Thoroughgoing and frequent inspection is the surest safeguard against inefficiency and fraud.

Millions of dollars invested for the Indians in land, stock, timber, oil, minerals, etc., are intrusted to the care of many persons who are employed by the Government. These material interests are closely interwoven with their social and industrial life.

Few persons understand the extensive and intimate association which the Indian Bureau has with the more than 300,000 Indians of the United States. This association touches the home, the school, the farm, and the field. Six thousand employees come into almost daily contact with them. Every walk of life and every kind of intellectual and professional ability is represented in these employees. While the greatest care is exercised in their selection, the inefficient and unworthy occasionally find an entrance. To discover them is very important for an efficient administration of this great trust.

Inspection in the past has been inadequate and loose. This fact was quickly disclosed and a corps of faithful and intelligent men with human sympathy and business acumen was obtained. The inspecting corps is a fine body of 18 well-equipped men engaged in weeding out the incompetent, inefficient, and unworthy. Their duties are constructive in character with a view to promoting the welfare of the Indians—morally, industrially, and otherwise.

Indian schools, agencies, and projects are scattered throughout two-thirds the area of the United States, and for the purposes of administration this territory has been divided into 10 districts and an inspecting officer assigned to each. It is his duty to visit at least twice in each year every Indian school, reservation, irrigation project, or other Indian activity in his district. He makes a thorough examination of office, school, and field work. Helpful criticism and suggestions are given impartially where merited. The Indians are seen in their homes, at their work, and in their play, so that an intelligent transcript of real conditions can be made by the inspectors in their reports. As a result of this comprehensive plan much of the dry rot infesting the service has been eliminated, and cases where more heinous offenses were involved have mercilessly been dealt with.

While corruption and inefficiency may find its way into the rank and file of Government employees, the greatest danger to the Indian lies in the greed of the white man for his land and money. Where a tribe has these the grafter is sure to be in evidence. He comes from every breed known to mankind, and in the past has despoiled the Indian with a ruthlessness unparalleled. Under the present system of fearless and dependable inspecting officers many of these schemes have been ferreted out and their promotors punished, while other schemes of these human sharks have been discovered and their voracity thwarted. Their course is as crooked as their morals and difficult to follow, but through the present thoroughly coordinated force the fraudulent practices of these financial pariahs have been reduced to a minimum. As long, however, as the Indian has property with no practical combative experience, so long will nefarious schemes against him be attempted.

No past system of inspection has been as comprehensive, as vigorous, or as intimate in reaching every part of one of the greatest functions ever attempted by any government for developing a semicivilized nation into self-respecting and industrious citizens as that in operation in the Indian Service. Quick results in adequate rewards and punishments follow the reports of these officers.

### EMPLOYEES.

There are approximately 6,000 employees in the Indian Service. This great host deals with every phase of the most distinctively human problem connected with our Government. It comes into intimate association with every detail of the Indian's life, his home, religion, health, education, property, and all of his moral, social, and industrial relations.

Few persons outside of those who have had practical experience with the work devolving upon employees in this service realize the



responsibilities and difficulties under which their arduous duties are performed.

During my administration of Indian affairs, and particularly when in attendance at the institute meetings this year, I have had close personal contact with practically all of the superintendents and employees of the service. This association was inspiring and helpful to me. I have found a corps of capable, earnest, and missionary-spirited men and women, as self-sacrificing as any friend of the Indian could wish, from the superintendent, who deals with the problems of his superintendency, to the field matron who, in their homes, works out a comprehensive and improved life for the adult Indian and his children.

They are a splendid body of workers, who deeply appreciate their burdens and opportunities and are loyal to its ideals, each in his or her sphere contributing to a successful uplift of the Indian race. It was quickly discovered that thorough discipline, coherency of purpose, and intelligent action everywhere prevailed.

There is complete harmony between the field and office forces. Each of these branches has come to understand the conditions under which the other is performing its functions.

Our policy of recognizing merit, with equipment and adaptability for service, has met with splendid response and field accomplishments have been correspondingly improved.

As a corollary to our program in this respect the indiscriminate transfer of employees has been reduced to a minimum. The wanderluster in the Indian Service no longer piles his avocation.

Altogether there is cause for congratulations on gratifying accomplishments, in which practically every employee in the Indian Service shares and for which they have full credit.

### CONCLUSION.

I have had the hearty cooperation of the Indian Office and field employees in dealing with the stupendous problems of Indian administration. In the conservation of the Indian's health and morals and in the development of his industrial life all have worked with a unity of purpose which makes me confident that a strong economic, moral, and social life is being evolved which will result in the certain addition of a splendid body of American citizens to our country.

I am sincerely grateful to you for your uniform support and encouragement.

CATO SELLS, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.<sup>1</sup>

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

Year.	Work.		Employees.	
	Communica- tions received.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.	Total number em- ployed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.
1899.....	59,707	<i>Per cent.</i>	101	<i>Per cent.</i>
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.....	79,115	+ .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
1915.....	298,240	+ 6.23	260	+ 6.12
1916.....	284,195	- 4.70	260	.....

Increase in work, 1916 over 1899.....	Per cent. 375.98
Increase in force, 1916 over 1899.....	157.43

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916.

[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.....	335,753
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101,519
By blood.....	75,532
By intermarriage.....	2,582
Freedmen.....	23,405
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	234,234

### INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.....	909	Idaho.....	4,162
Arizona.....	44,436	Illinois.....	188
Arkansas.....	460	Indiana.....	279
California.....	15,335	Iowa.....	363
Colorado.....	898	Kansas.....	1,415
Connecticut.....	152	Kentucky.....	234
Delaware.....	5	Louisiana.....	780
District of Columbia.....	68	Maine.....	892
Florida.....	574	Maryland.....	55
Georgia.....	95	Massachusetts.....	688

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma and scattered Indians under Government jurisdiction, except where indicated.

Michigan.....	7, 514	Oklahoma.....	118, 996
Minnesota.....	11, 758	Oregon.....	6, 544
Mississippi.....	1, 253	Rhode Island.....	284
Missouri.....	313	South Carolina.....	331
Montana.....	11, 450	South Dakota.....	21, 237
Nebraska.....	3, 941	Tennessee.....	216
Nevada.....	7, 915	Texas.....	702
New Hampshire.....	34	Utah.....	3, 215
New Jersey.....	168	Vermont.....	26
New Mexico.....	20, 819	Virginia.....	539
New York.....	6, 245	Washington.....	11, 438
North Carolina.....	8, 096	West Virginia.....	36
North Dakota.....	8, 887	Wisconsin.....	9, 997
Ohio.....	127	Wyoming.....	1, 684

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Total population <sup>2</sup> .....	335, 753	106, 093	105, 411	90, 270	107, 816	169, 987	49, 176	69, 370
Alabama: Not under agent.....	<sup>3</sup> 909							
Arizona.....	44, 436	22, 074	22, 362	19, 892	22, 544	44, 094	184	158
Camp Verde School—Mohave—Apache.....	416	219	197	168	248	399	17	
Colorado River <sup>4</sup> .....	1, 215	677	538	503	712	1, 136	18	61
Chemehuevi.....	1, 002	569	433	503	712	1, 136	18	61
Mohave.....	213	108	105					
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache.....	2, 384	1, 216	1, 168	1, 226	1, 158	2, 297	11	76
Havasupai School—Havasupai.....	170	88	82	72	98	170		
Kaibab School—Kaibab—Paiute.....	95	53	42	41	54	95		
Leupp School—Navaho.....	1, 761	925	836	458	1, 303	1, 761		
Moqui School.....	4, 203	2, 226	1, 977	1, 970	2, 233	4, 203		
Moqui (Hopi).....	2, 203	1, 179	1, 024	1, 020	1, 183	2, 203		
Navaho.....	2, 000	1, 047	953	950	1, 050	2, 000		
Navajo School—Navaho <sup>5</sup> .....	11, 915	5, 769	6, 146	6, 968	4, 947	11, 826	88	1
Pima School.....	6, 253	3, 164	3, 089	1, 830	2, 423	6, 243	8	2
Maricopa.....	269	130	139	127	142	269		
Pima.....	3, 984	2, 034	1, 950	1, 703	2, 281	3, 974	8	2
Gila Bend Reservation, Papago.....	2, 000	1, 000	1, 000	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	2, 000		
Salt River School.....	1, 222	642	580	558	664	1, 220	2	
Maricopa.....	84	46	38	33	51	84		
Mohave Apache.....	230	123	107	89	141	228	2	
Pima.....	908	473	435	436	472	908		
San Carlos School.....	2, 670	1, 378	1, 292	1, 208	1, 462	2, 645	20	5
Apache.....	2, 584	1, 337	1, 247	1, 208	1, 462	2, 645	20	5
Mohave.....	86	41	45					
San Xavier School—Papago.....	5, 112	2, 462	2, 650	1, 860	3, 252	5, 089	11	12
Truxton Canon School—Walapai.....	470	255	215	191	279	460	9	1
Western Navajo School.....	6, 550	3, 000	3, 550	2, 839	3, 711	6, 550		
Moqui (Hopi).....	273	138	135	139	134	273		
Navaho.....	6, 087	2, 782	3, 305	2, 620	3, 467	6, 087		
Paiute.....	190	80	110	80	110	190		
Arkansas: Not under agent.....	<sup>8</sup> 460							

<sup>1</sup> Includes 23,405 freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites. <sup>4</sup> Includes Fort Mojave.  
<sup>2</sup> Correct as reported by superintendents. <sup>5</sup> Includes Indians in New Mexico under this school.  
<sup>3</sup> 1910 census. <sup>6</sup> Unknown.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California.....	15,335	7,736	7,599	3,866	6,469	9,779	3,960	1,596
Bishop School—Paiute, Shoshoni, and Moache.....	1,568	740	828	547	1,021	1,273	187	108
Campo School.....	227	116	111	83	144	209	14	4
Mission Indians at Campo.....	137	77	60	48	89	132	3	2
Cuyapaipe.....	8	4	4	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Laguna.....	7	3	4	1	6	7	.....	.....
La Posta.....	6	2	4	2	4	5	1	.....
Manzanita.....	69	30	39	32	37	57	10	2
Digger Agency—Digger.....	293	147	146	91	202	47	231	15
Fort Bidwell School.....	797	376	421	277	520	770	18	9
Digger.....	14	7	7	2	12	3	2	9
Paiute.....	207	117	90	92	115	198	9	.....
Pit River.....	576	252	324	183	393	569	7	.....
Fort Yuma School—Yuma.....	813	431	382	312	501	780	26	7
Greenville School—Digger, Washo, Concow, and Uki.....	624	326	298	254	370	312	154	158
Hoopa Valley School.....	1,290	634	656	484	806	622	549	119
Hupa.....	453	222	231	165	288	192	240	21
Klamath.....	568	292	276	218	350	295	207	66
Lower Klamath.....	269	120	149	101	168	135	102	32
Malki School.....	609	333	276	204	405	531	44	34
Mission Indians at Augustine.....	20	11	9	7	13	20	.....	.....
Cabazon.....	31	18	13	11	20	31	.....	.....
Martinez.....	120	74	46	26	94	112	8	.....
Mission Creek.....	16	9	7	6	10	16	.....	.....
Morongo.....	233	122	111	97	136	177	22	34
Palm Springs.....	53	28	25	13	40	53	.....	.....
San Manuel.....	50	23	27	7	43	50	.....	.....
Torres.....	86	48	38	37	49	72	14	.....
Pala School.....	1,017	514	503	347	670	890	120	7
Mission Indians at—								
Capitan Grande.....	133	71	62	48	85	117	16	.....
La Jolla.....	247	128	119	97	150	246	1	.....
Pala.....	195	90	105	66	129	151	42	2
Pauma.....	51	23	28	20	31	50	1	.....
Pechanga.....	194	93	101	41	153	194	.....	.....
Rincon.....	148	83	65	51	97	91	52	5
San Pasqual.....	4	1	3	2	2	1	3	.....
Syquan.....	45	25	20	22	23	40	5	.....
Roseburg (Oreg.) School—Scattered Wichumni, Kawia, Pit River, and others in northern California.....	5,000	2,500	2,500	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	<sup>2</sup> 2,500	<sup>2</sup> 1,875	<sup>2</sup> 625
Round Valley School—Concow, Uki, and others.....	1,716	859	857	720	996	615	645	456
Soboba School.....	935	526	409	352	583	796	85	54
Mission Indians at Cahuilla.....	132	72	60	38	94	132	.....	.....
Inaja.....	35	18	17	11	24	35	.....	.....
Los Coyotes.....	125	75	50	48	77	125	.....	.....
Mesa Grande.....	200	118	82	84	116	146	54	.....
Santa Rosa.....	63	36	27	11	52	63	.....	.....
Santa Ynez.....	71	38	33	26	45	1	16	54
Soboba.....	133	73	60	45	88	118	15	.....
Volcan.....	176	96	80	89	87	176	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
<b>California—Continued.</b>								
Tule River School.....	446	234	212	195	251	434	12	.....
Tule River.....	150	89	61	195	251	434	12	.....
Auberry.....	157	74	83					
Burrough.....	139	71	68					
<b>Colorado.....</b>	898	461	437	446	452	881	9	8
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	365	175	190	159	206	348	9	8
Ute Mountain School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	533	286	247	287	246	533	.....	.....
<b>Connecticut: Not under agent.....</b>	1 152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Delaware: Not under agent.....</b>	1 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>District of Columbia: Not under agent.....</b>	1 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Florida: Seminole.....</b>	574	342	232	206	368	558	3	13
<b>Georgia: Not under agent.....</b>	1 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Idaho.....</b>	4, 162	2, 070	2, 092	1, 565	2, 597	3, 299	551	312
Coeur d'Alene.....	840	419	421	320	520	640	111	89
Coeur d'Alene.....	615	309	306	245	370	433	93	89
Kalispel.....	91	50	41	31	60	91	.....	.....
Kootenai.....	134	60	74	44	90	116	18	.....
Fort Hall School.....	1, 771	903	868	670	1, 101	1, 484	229	58
Bannock.....	378	200	178	670	1, 101	1, 484	229	58
Shoshoni.....	1, 393	703	690					
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Perce....	1, 551	748	803	575	976	1, 175	211	165
<b>Illinois: Not under agent.....</b>	1 188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others.....</b>	1 279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox.....</b>	363	188	175	154	209	363	.....	.....
<b>Kansas.....</b>	1, 415	756	659	774	641	745	331	339
Kickapoo School.....	630	331	299	345	285	217	195	218
Iowa.....	313	158	155	166	147	15	80	218
Kickapoo.....	219	126	93	131	88	190	29	.....
Sac and Fox.....	98	47	51	48	50	12	86	.....
Potawatomi Agency—Prairie Band of Potawatomi.....	785	425	360	429	356	528	136	121
<b>Kentucky: Not under agent.....</b>	1 234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Louisiana: Not under agent.....</b>	1 780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Maine: Not under agent.....</b>	1 892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Maryland: Not under agent.....</b>	1 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Massachusetts: Not under agent.....</b>	1 688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Michigan.....</b>	7, 514	690	657	618	729	209	521	617
Bay Mills Agency—Chippewa.....	250	125	125	102	148	9	121	120
Mackinac Agency—L'Anse, Vieux Desert, and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa.....	1, 097	565	532	516	581	200	400	497
Not under agent—Scattered Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others.....	1 6, 167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	11, 758	5, 864	5, 894	5, 772	5, 986	3, 229	4, 208	2, 818
Fond du Lac School—Chippewa....	1, 050	543	507	540	510	86	554	410
Grand Portage School—Chippewa.....	319	139	180	145	174	8	202	109
Leech Lake School.....	1, 758	883	875	738	1, 020	997	697	64
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	459	215	244	201	258	307	146	6
Leech Lake.....	803	402	401	343	460	460	330	13
White Oak Point (Miss.) Chippewa.....	496	266	230	194	302	230	221	45

1 1910 Census.

2 1915 report.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>								
Nett Lake School—Chippewa (Bois Fort)	625	288	337	279	346	407	162	56
Red Lake School—Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa	1,503	751	752	766	737	(1)	(1)	(1)
White Earth School	6,343	3,185	3,158	3,227	3,116	1,671	2,508	2,164
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa	2,446	1,244	1,202	3,227	3,116	1,671	2,508	2,164
Mille Lac (removal)	1,187	571	616					
Otter Tail Pillager	830	425	405					
Gull Lake (Miss.)	438	212	226					
Mille Lac (nonremoval)	282	137	145					
Pembina—Pillager	425	236	189					
Leech Lake Pillager	275	125	150					
White Oak Point (removal)	288	136	152					
Fond du Lac (removal)	111	66	45					
Cass and Winibigoshish	61	33	28					
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) Mdewakanton and Wapaguita, Sioux and Sisseton, and Wahpeton	160	75	85	77	83	60	85	15
Mississippi: Not under agent	1,253							
Missouri: Not under agent	313							
<b>Montana</b>	11,450	5,762	5,688	5,218	6,232	6,436	3,083	1,931
Blackfeet School—Blackfeet	2,743	1,379	1,364	1,466	1,277	1,228	1,152	363
Crow Agency—Crow	1,707	860	847	709	998	1,264	246	197
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead	2,343	1,179	1,164	1,025	1,318	660	835	848
Fort Belknap School	1,211	636	575	542	669	861	252	98
Assinboin	640	342	298	264	376	468	101	71
Grosventre	571	294	277	278	293	393	151	27
Fort Peck School—Fort Peck Sioux Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne	1,985	999	986	892	1,093	1,074	528	383
Nebraska	1,461	709	752	584	877	1,349	70	42
Omaha School—Omaha	3,941	2,011	1,930	1,956	1,985	1,728	976	1,237
Santee School	1,331	686	645	679	652	1,027	121	183
Ponca	1,511	731	780	785	726	590	453	468
Santee	338	153	185	214	124	94	138	106
Winnebago School—Winnebago	1,173	578	595	571	602	496	315	362
Winnebago School—Winnebago	1,099	594	505	492	607	111	402	586
<b>Nevada</b>	7,915	3,987	3,928	2,227	5,688	7,175	527	213
Fallon School	439	217	222	124	315	396	30	13
Paiute at Fallon	326	164	162	85	241	303	23	
Lovelocks	113	53	60	39	74	93	7	13
Fort McDermitt School—Paiute	341	172	169	137	204	327	14	
Moapa River School—Paiute	119	58	61	42	77	116	3	
Nevada School—Paiute	600	271	329	198	402	596	4	
Walker River School	712	347	365	210	502	636	76	
Paiute	564	276	288	210	502	636	76	
Paiute (Mason Valley)	148	71	77					
Western Shoshone School	604	322	282	276	328	604		
Hopi	1		1		1			
Paiute	274	153	121	128	146	604		
Shoshoni	329	169	160	148	181			
Reno, special agent	5,100	2,600	2,500	1,240	3,860	4,500	400	200
Digger (scattered California tribes)	2,100	1,030	1,070	1,240	3,860	4,500	400	200
Paiute	1,400	725	675					
Shoshoni	1,000	525	475					
Vasho	600	320	280					

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.

<sup>2</sup> 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
New Hampshire: Not under agent.....	<sup>1</sup> 34							
New Jersey: Not under agent.....	<sup>2</sup> 168							
New Mexico.....	20,819	10,545	10,274	10,513	10,306	20,386	351	82
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache.....	642	347	295	275	307	642		
Mescalero School—Mescalero Apache.....	<sup>2</sup> 630	306	324	275	355	602	17	11
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho.....	2,724	1,200	1,524	1,362	1,362	2,724		
Pueblo Day Schools.....	8,535	4,437	4,098	3,774	4,761	8,130	334	71
Navaho.....	378	185	193	195	183	378		
Pueblo.....	8,157	4,252	3,905	3,579	4,578	7,752	334	71
San Juan School—Navaho.....	6,483	3,269	3,214	<sup>3</sup> 4,059	<sup>2</sup> 2,433	6,483		
Zuni School—Pueblo.....	1,805	986	819	777	1,023	1,805		
New York.....	6,245	3,036	2,849	2,388	3,497			5,885
New York Agency.....	5,885	3,036	2,849	2,388	3,497			5,885
Cayuga.....	177	71	106	61	116			177
Oneida.....	249	120	129	76	173			249
Onondaga.....	550	264	286	191	359			550
Seneca (Allegany).....	938	479	459	392	546			938
Seneca (Cattaraugus).....	1,319	681	638	483	836			1,319
Seneca (Tonawanda).....	504	289	215	178	326			504
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations)	1,538	811	727	768	770			1,538
Tuscarora.....	360	196	164	114	246			360
Montauk.....	30	15	15	15	15			30
Poospatuck.....	20	10	10	10	10			20
Shinnecock.....	200	100	100	100	100			200
Not under agent.....	<sup>4</sup> 360							
North Carolina.....	8,096	1,205	1,055	1,207	1,053	1,348	365	547
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee	2,260	1,205	1,055	1,207	1,053	1,348	365	547
Not under agent.....	5,836							
North Dakota.....	8,887	4,456	4,431	4,089	4,798	4,478	4,021	388
Fort Berthold.....	1,182	590	592	559	623	847	306	29
Arikara.....	417	205	212	202	215	260	144	13
Grosventre.....	497	248	249	231	266	368	114	15
Mandan.....	268	137	131	126	142	219	48	1
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthhead Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux)	1,004	514	490	423	581	1,004	<sup>(5)</sup> 665	<sup>(5)</sup> 359
Standing Rock School—Sioux.....	3,484	1,729	1,755	1,379	2,105	2,460		
Turtle Mountain School—Turtle Mountain Chippewa.....	3,217	1,623	1,594	1,728	1,489	167	3,050	
Ohio: Not under agent.....	<sup>1</sup> 127							
Oklahoma.....	118,996	8,749	8,728	8,783	8,694	35,838	14,463	46,290
Cantonment School.....	784	424	360	345	439	731	37	16
Arapaho.....	238	132	106	107	131	228	10	
Cheyenne.....	546	292	254	238	308	503	27	16
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	1,263	636	627	547	716	933	274	56
Arapaho.....	523	259	264	547	716	933	274	56
Cheyenne.....	740	377	363					

<sup>1</sup> 1910 census.<sup>2</sup> Includes 183 Apache; 1913 Fort Sill removal.<sup>3</sup> Estimated.<sup>4</sup> 1910 census, minus 250 Montauk, Poospatuck, and Shinnecock.<sup>5</sup> Included in full blood.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Kiowa School.....	4,514	2,216	2,298	2,282	2,232	3,314	800	400
Apache.....	184	87	97	} 2,282	2,232	3,314	800	400
Comanche.....	1,568	782	786					
Kiowa.....	1,548	735	813					
Wichita and Caddo.....	1,128	564	564					
Apache prisoners.....	86	48	38					
Osage School—Osage.....	2,195	1,127	1,068	1,174	1,021	808	1,387	.....
Otoe School—Oto and Missouri.....	492	254	238	266	226	424	54	14
Pawnee School—Pawnee.....	693	329	364	339	354	538	121	34
Ponca School.....	1,036	524	512	634	402	391	419	226
Kaw (Kansas).....	355	186	169	274	81	102	27	226
Ponca.....	633	314	319	339	294	250	383	.....
Tonkawa.....	48	24	24	21	27	39	9	.....
Red Moon School—Cheyenne.....	167	88	79	54	113	167	.....	.....
Sac and Fox School.....	679	332	347	369	310	395	145	139
Iowa.....	87	37	50	35	52	46	41	.....
Sac and Fox.....	592	295	297	334	258	349	104	139
Seger School.....	595	281	314	257	338	530	22	43
Arapaho.....	152	65	87	75	77	134	7	11
Cheyenne.....	443	216	227	182	261	396	15	32
Seneca School.....	2,050	1,007	1,043	1,112	938	119	425	1,506
Eastern Shawnee.....	152	63	89	73	79	4	26	122
Ottawa.....	273	146	127	171	102	4	10	259
Quapaw.....	333	161	172	186	147	79	9	245
Seneca.....	432	212	220	235	197	14	278	140
Wyandot.....	467	244	223	217	250	.....	28	439
Poria—Miami (citizen).....	393	181	212	230	163	18	74	301
Shawnee School.....	3,009	1,531	1,478	1,404	1,605	701	386	1,922
Absentee Shawnee.....	569	293	276	251	318	472	80	17
Citizen Potawatomi.....	2,229	1,132	1,097	1,068	1,161	24	300	1,905
Mexican Kickapoo.....	211	106	105	85	126	205	6	.....
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,519					26,787	10,393	41,934
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824					8,703	4,778	23,424
By blood.....	36,432					} 8,703	} 4,778	} 23,424
By intermarriage.....	286							
Delawares.....	187							
Freedmen.....	4,919							
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966					1,515	966	3,823
By blood.....	5,659					} 1,515	} 966	} 3,823
By intermarriage.....	645							
Freedmen.....	4,662							
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828					8,444	2,473	10,882
By blood.....	17,488					} 8,444	} 2,473	} 10,882
By intermarriage.....	1,651							
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,660							
Freedmen.....	6,029							
Creek Nation.....	18,774					6,871	1,698	3,396
By blood.....	11,965					} 6,871	} 1,698	} 3,396
Freedmen.....	6,809							
Seminole Nation.....	3,127					1,254	478	409
By blood.....	2,141					} 1,254	} 478	} 409
Freedmen.....	986							



TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oregon.....	6,544	3,171	3,373	1,491	2,053	3,937	1,668	939
Klamath Schools—Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, and Pit River.....	1,152	547	605	510	642	870	261	21
Roseburg Schools—Scattered Indians on public domain.....	3,000	1,500	1,500	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,500	1,125	375
Siletz School—Clackamas, Rogue River, Santiam, Siletz (confederated) Grande Ronde, Umpqua, Hapata Lake, and Yamhill.....	416	215	201	180	236	193	206	17
Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.....	1,151	541	610	483	668	577	48	526
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, and Paiute.....	825	368	457	318	507	797	28	.....
Rhode Island: Not under agent.....	2 284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawbas, Cherokee, Oneida, and others.....	2 331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	21,237	10,594	10,643	9,693	11,544	12,358	5,808	3,071
Chevenne River School—Blackfeet, Min'nonjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	2,741	1,377	1,364	1,257	1,484	1,611	571	559
Crow Creek School—Lower Yanktonai Sioux.....	960	455	505	397	563	704	210	46
Flandreau School—Flandreau Sioux.....	289	153	136	96	193	233	56	.....
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux.....	497	252	245	239	258	230	227	40
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux.....	7,288	3,668	3,620	3,413	3,875	4,679	1,638	971
Rosebud School—Rosebud Sioux.....	5,521	2,764	2,757	2,484	3,037	3,148	1,602	771
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wahpeton.....	2,065	1,045	1,020	906	1,159	856	879	330
Yankton School—Yankton Sioux.....	1,876	880	996	901	975	897	625	354
Tennessee: Not under agent.....	2 216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas: Not under agent.....	702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama.....	3 192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Koosati, Seminole, Isleta, and others.....	2 510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	3,215	866	909	540	759	1,695	83	21
Shivwits School—Paiute.....	135	64	71	53	82	135	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray Agency.....	1,164	595	569	487	677	1,060	83	21
Uinta Ute.....	439	207	232	487	677	1,060	83	21
Uncampahre Ute.....	444	223	221					
White River Ute.....	281	165	116					
Salt Lake—Under special agent—Paiute and others.....	500	231	269	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	500	.....	.....
Not under agent—Paiute and others.....	2 1,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont: Not under agent.....	2 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia: Not under agent.....	2 539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	11,438	5,522	5,823	4,121	5,524	7,518	2,575	1,252
Colville—Confederated Colville.....	2,526	1,229	1,297	1,181	1,345	1,486	489	551
Cushman School.....	2,339	1,176	1,163	269	370	1,427	687	225
Chehalis.....	100	60	40	43	57	68	32	.....
Muckleshoot.....	167	74	93	67	100	132	34	1
Nisqually.....	82	46	36	24	58	52	20	10
Skokomish.....	213	105	108	98	115	135	70	8
Squaxon Island.....	77	41	36	37	40	40	31	6
Unattached.....	1,700	850	850	.....	.....	1,000	500	200
Cowlitz.....	490	240	250	.....	.....	1,000	500	200
Clallam.....	537	301	236					
Fuyallup.....	372	190	182					
Various other Indians.....	301	119	182					

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.<sup>2</sup> 1910 census.<sup>3</sup> Special agent's report, 1910.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Washington—Continued.								
Neah Bay School.....	698	364	334	299	399	649	49	.....
Hoh.....	50	25	25	15	35	50	.....	.....
Makah.....	412	211	201	192	220	365	47	.....
Ozette.....	14	6	8	.....	14	14	.....	.....
Quileute.....	222	122	100	92	130	220	2	.....
Spokane School—Spokane.....	616	282	334	262	354	413	54	149
Taholah School.....	745	356	389	277	468	494	232	19
Queets River Reservation.....	82	38	44	22	60	81	1	.....
Quileute.....	26	11	15	8	18	26	.....	.....
Quinalt.....	56	27	29	14	42	55	1	.....
Quinalt Reservation—Quinalt.	663	318	345	255	408	413	231	19
Tulalip School.....	1,335	673	662	647	688	899	384	52
Lummi.....	488	248	240	647	688	899	384	52
Susquamish.....	190	95	95					
Swinomish.....	220	109	111					
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands)	437	221	216					
Yakima School—Confederated Yakima Not under agent.....	3,086 193	1,442	1,644	1,186	1,900	2,150	680	256
West Virginia: Not under agent.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	9,997	5,140	4,857	3,950	4,805	2,709	5,245	1,437
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin Band of Winnebago.....	1,242	611	631	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,228	9	5
Hayward School—Chippewa, Lac Courte Oreille.....	1,254	631	623	547	707	213	896	145
Keshena School.....	2,342	1,248	1,094	1,068	1,274	434	868	434
Menominee.....	1,736	933	803	794	942	434	868	434
Stockbridge and Munsee <sup>2</sup> .....	606	315	291	274	332	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa.....	737	348	389	280	457	465	162	110
Laona Agency—Potawatomi.....	316	186	130	144	172	316	.....	.....
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River.....	1,042	523	519	458	584	50	360	632
Oneida School—Oneida.....	2,550	1,319	1,231	1,200	1,350	.....	2,550	.....
Red Cliff School—Chippewa.....	514	274	240	253	261	3	400	111
Wyoming.....	1,684	868	816	801	883	1,224	244	216
Shoshone School.....	1,684	868	816	801	883	1,224	244	216
Arapaho.....	853	436	417	414	439	751	94	8
Shoshoni.....	831	432	399	387	444	473	150	208

<sup>1</sup> 1910 census.

<sup>2</sup> Unknown.

<sup>3</sup> Now citizens.

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TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal super- vision.	Allotted.				Unal- lotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of al- lotment.	Entire al- lotment.	
<b>Total, 1916</b> .....	312,654	184,865	72,508	3,492	108,865	126,547
1915.....	309,911	182,289	68,980	2,623	110,686	126,379
1914.....	307,891	180,605	69,944	1,643	109,018	124,797
1913.....	307,433	183,742	72,411	1,420	109,911	121,233
1912.....	300,930	177,626	103,417	1,926	70,904	120,876
1911.....	296,320	164,215	88,182		176,033	120,780
1901 <sup>2</sup> .....	247,522	64,853				
1890 <sup>2</sup> .....	230,437	15,166				
<b>Arizona</b> .....	44,436	7,935	7,935			36,501
Camp Verde.....	416					416
Colorado River <sup>3</sup> .....	1,215	1,215	1,215			
Fort Apache.....	2,384					2,384
Havasupai.....	170					170
Kaibab.....	95					95
Leupp.....	1,761					1,761
Moqui.....	4,203					4,203
Navajo.....	11,915					11,915
Pima.....	6,253	3,243	3,243			3,010
Salt River.....	1,222	687	687			535
San Carlos.....	2,670					2,670
San Xavier.....	5,112	2,790	2,790			2,322
Truxton Canon.....	470					470
Western Navajo.....	6,550					6,550
<b>California</b> .....	10,335	3,144	2,348	1	795	7,191
Bishop.....	1,568	236	234		2	1,332
Campo.....	227					227
Digger.....	298	24	24			269
Fort Bidwell.....	797	235	235			562
Fort Yuma.....	813	743			743	70
Greenville.....	624	210	210			414
Hoopa Valley.....	1,290	837	826		11	453
Maki.....	603					609
Pala.....	1,017	259	221		38	758
Round Valley.....	1,716	540	538	1	3	1,176
Soboba.....	935					935
Tule River.....	446	60	60			386
<b>Colorado</b> .....	898	206	206			692
Southern Ute.....	365	206	206			159
Ute Mountain.....	533					533
<b>Florida: Seminole</b> .....	574					574
<b>Idaho</b> .....	4,162	2,982	2,810	37	135	1,180
Coeur d'Alene.....	840	522	481		41	318
Fort Hall.....	1,771	1,614	1,614			157
Fort Lapwai.....	1,551	846	715	37	94	705
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox</b> .....	363					363
<b>Kansas</b> .....	1,415	776	621	80	75	639
Kickapoo.....	630	302	254	11	37	328
Potawatomi.....	785	474	367	69	38	311
<b>Michigan</b> .....	1,347	323	323			1,024
Bay Mills.....	250	250	250			
Mackinac.....	1,097	73	73			1,024

<sup>1</sup> Includes fee patents for part of their allotment.<sup>2</sup> Only items reported.<sup>3</sup> Includes Fort Mojave.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Minnesota.....	11,758	5,101	4,345	552	204	6,657
Fond du Lac.....	1,050	300	290	10	.....	750
Grand Portage <sup>1</sup> .....	519	167	153	.....	14	152
Leech Lake.....	1,758	998	966	4	23	765
Nett Lake.....	625	299	295	.....	4	326
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) <sup>2</sup> .....	160	42	42	.....	.....	118
Red Lake.....	1,503	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,503
White Earth.....	6,343	3,300	2,599	538	163	3,043
Montana.....	11,450	7,200	6,666	106	428	4,250
Blackfeet.....	2,743	2,387	2,385	1	1	356
Crow.....	1,707	1,263	1,217	7	30	444
Flathead.....	2,343	1,891	1,531	25	335	452
Fort Belknap.....	1,211	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,211
Fort Peck <sup>1</sup> .....	1,985	1,659	1,533	73	53	326
Tongue River.....	1,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,461
Nebraska.....	3,941	1,411	684	46	681	2,530
Omaha.....	1,331	598	287	20	291	733
Santee.....	1,511	438	170	16	252	1,073
Winnebago.....	1,099	375	227	10	138	724
Nevada.....	7,915	1,439	1,434	.....	5	6,476
Fallon.....	439	304	304	.....	.....	135
Fort McDermitt.....	341	86	86	.....	.....	255
Moapa River.....	119	102	102	.....	.....	17
Nevada.....	606	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
Walker River.....	712	337	337	.....	.....	375
Western Shoshone.....	604	.....	.....	.....	.....	604
Reno, special agent.....	5,100	610	605	.....	5	4,490
New Mexico.....	20,819	518	518	.....	.....	20,301
Jicarilla.....	642	518	518	.....	.....	124
Mescalero.....	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	630
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,724
Pueblo day schools.....	8,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,535
San Juan.....	6,483	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,483
Zuni.....	1,805	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,805
New York: New York Agency.....	5,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,885
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,260
North Dakota.....	8,887	7,909	6,963	306	640	978
Fort Berthold.....	1,182	1,007	988	17	2	175
Fort Totten.....	1,004	493	400	80	13	511
Standing Rock.....	3,484	3,396	3,239	92	65	88
Turtle Mountain.....	3,217	3,013	2,336	117	560	204
Oklahoma.....	118,603	110,935	7,257	1,016	102,662	7,668
Cantonment.....	784	385	363	4	18	399
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,263	637	362	150	125	626
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,519	101,519	.....	.....	<sup>3</sup> 101,519	.....
Kiowa.....	4,514	3,100	2,927	59	114	1,414
Osage.....	2,195	1,889	1,460	429	.....	306
Otoe.....	492	315	144	150	21	177
Pawnee.....	693	302	250	15	37	391
Ponca.....	1,036	619	562	54	3	417
Red Moon.....	167	106	105	1	.....	61
Sac and Fox.....	679	248	148	53	47	431
Seger.....	595	304	284	8	12	291
Seneca.....	<sup>4</sup> 1,657	768	136	.....	632	889
Shawnee.....	3,009	743	516	93	134	2,266

<sup>1</sup> As reported.

<sup>2</sup> 1915 report included pupils.

<sup>3</sup> 37,180 restricted Indians as to alienation; includes 26,907 intermarried whites and Freedmen.

<sup>4</sup> Does not include 393 Peoria-Miami citizen Indians.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Oregon.....	11,544	4,006	3,668	9	329	7,538
Klamath.....	1,152	816	796	.....	20	336
Roseburg.....	<sup>1</sup> 8,000	2,000	1,977	.....	23	6,000
Siletz.....	416	212	110	8	94	204
Umatilla.....	1,151	531	346	1	184	620
Warm Springs.....	825	447	439	.....	8	378
South Dakota.....	21,237	18,038	15,920	1,211	907	3,199
Cheyenne River.....	2,741	2,637	2,549	38	50	104
Crow Creek.....	960	960	902	5	53	.....
Flandreau.....	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	289
Lower Brule.....	497	488	453	2	33	9
Pine Ridge.....	7,288	6,604	5,975	568	61	684
Rosebud.....	5,521	5,521	5,185	92	244	.....
Sisseton.....	2,065	965	500	286	179	1,100
Yankton.....	1,876	863	356	220	287	1,013
Utah.....	1,799	639	635	2	2	1,160
Shivwits.....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	135
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,164	639	635	2	2	525
Salt Lake, special agent.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Washington.....	11,345	7,235	6,745	39	451	4,110
Colville.....	2,526	2,518	2,476	.....	42	8
Cushman.....	2,339	167	159	4	4	2,172
Neah Bay.....	698	284	.....	.....	284	414
Spokane.....	616	524	485	4	35	92
Taholah.....	745	521	521	.....	.....	224
Tulalip.....	1,335	189	177	1	11	1,146
Yakima.....	3,086	3,032	2,927	30	75	54
Wisconsin.....	9,997	3,639	2,035	82	1,522	5,116
Grand Rapids.....	1,242	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Hayward (Lac Courte Oreille).....	1,254	541	535	6	.....	713
Keshena.....	2,342	<sup>3</sup> 606	.....	.....	<sup>3</sup> 606	1,736
Lac du Flambeau.....	737	356	344	.....	12	381
Laona.....	316	.....	.....	.....	.....	316
La Pointe.....	1,042	1,042	977	.....	65	.....
Oneida.....	2,550	968	70	76	822	1,582
Red Cliff.....	514	126	109	.....	17	388
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,684	1,429	1,395	5	29	255

<sup>1</sup> Includes 5,000 Indians in California.<sup>2</sup> Unknown.<sup>3</sup> Stockbridge and Munsee Indians now citizens.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1916.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Church-going Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.		Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
<b>Total, 1916.</b>	176	1,717	498	1,395	421	263	157	1,094	221	1,275	119	399	257	617	40,510	56,951	113,484	74,972	1,191,201	78,985	26,290
1915.	111	1,633	474	1,210	219	313	120	942	165	1,489	135	432	291	625	37,430	51,638	113,928	74,973	1,182,496	74,092	24,034
1914.	168	1,892	496	1,516	154	305	229	881	512	1,815	261	431	282	583	36,377	48,925	104,594	66,203	1,173,160	80,241	22,118
1913.	200	1,800	516	1,494	201	292	244	822	348	1,960	153	425	277	554	34,136	45,251	100,208	62,865	1,161,585	74,265	.....
1912.	172	2,151	779	1,544	588	266	207	1,264	327	2,057	165	386	258	513	29,897	39,632	90,431	54,843	1,149,521	78,543	.....
1911.	.....	.....	606	1,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	189	458	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,138,410	.....	.....
1900.	.....	.....	459	891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	118	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,131,714	.....	.....
1890.	.....	.....	397	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	130	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,118,196	.....	.....
<b>Arizona.</b>	2	435	143	294	323	29	.....	261	1	56	.....	70	23	61	4,612	9,402	7,986	5,985	36,037	29	22
Camp Verde	.....	4	2	2	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	225	160	416	1	1
Colorado River	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	120	.....	607	607	1,215	.....	.....
Fort Apache	.....	23	.....	23	8	4	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	20	1,500	.....	.....
Havasupai	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	52	170	.....	.....	.....
Kalbab	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	30	95	.....	.....	.....
Leupp	.....	47	32	15	52	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	3	65	.....	200	132	1,200	.....	.....
Moqui	.....	16	12	4	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	4	564	.....	670	335	2,800	.....	.....
Navajo	1	125	15	111	201	7	.....	11	.....	50	.....	7	7	10	410	850	980	750	10,000	20	20
Phoenix	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	477	121	734	734	734	.....	.....
Pima	.....	49	.....	49	1	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	4	14	1,800	3,760	1,100	950	6,253	.....	.....
Salt River	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	476	171	690	440	1,222	1	1
San Carlos	.....	20	.....	20	6	5	.....	144	.....	4	.....	2	.....	3	100	.....	300	150	1,350	.....	.....
San Xavier	.....	65	30	35	5	3	.....	4	.....	4	.....	14	9	18	525	4,500	1,250	1,190	5,112	7	.....
Truxton Canon	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	135	470	.....	.....	.....
Western Navajo	.....	50	50	.....	50	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	8	.....	2	74	.....	450	300	3,500	.....	.....

† Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1916.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Church-going Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.		Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
California.....	7	71	12	66	14	10	7	24	75	26	26	28	1,491	3,195	6,959	3,824	11,127	3,748			
Bishop.....		4		4	2			3	6	2		1	200	228	1,200	500	1,568	(1)	20		
Campo.....															102	227					
Digger.....		1	1		12	2		1	6				18	295	295	50	295		12		
Fort Bidwell.....						2	7	13	40	2		1	25	643	250	797	797				
Fort Yuma.....		3		3						1	1	2	300	300	555	355	813				
Greenville.....	1	15	11	5		2		2	3	2		2	155	2,600	2,722	2,624	6	40			
Hoop Valley.....		6		6				6	7	2		1	75	900	500	1,290	3,810	400			
Malki.....	3			3						4	6		168	347	423	609	(4)	10			
Pala.....	3	11		14					1	3	7	8	6	1,013	3,587	3,465	1,017	40			
Round Valley.....		24		24					5	4	2	7	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,716	1,716	620			
Sherman Institute.....													444	347	790	790	395	9			
Soboba.....		3		3		3			6		5	4		810	514	404	395	379			
Tule River.....		4		4					1	6		2	100	150	2,350	140	2,446				
Colorado.....	1	2	1	2		1			3	3	1	2	50	150	422	80	804	365			
Southern Ute.....	1	2	1	2		1			2	2	1	2	50	150	160	80	300	365			
Ute Mountain.....									1						262		504				
Florida: Seminole.....		3	3						2	2			10		250	12	50				
Idaho.....	3	18		21	1	20	5	1	33	9	12	14	846	1,180	1,930	1,230	4,162	1,598	958		
Coeur d'Alene.....	3	5		8		11	5	1	13		10	3		840	470	380	840	47			
Fort Hall.....		13		13	1	9			20	7		2	181	500	300	1,771	47	47			
Fort Lapwai.....										2	2	2	665	960	550	1,551	1,551	911			
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....		4		4		2	1	2		1		1	22		200	350	200	350			
Kansas.....	5	11		16		4	2	2	1	2	1	4	100	260	877	692	1,405	1,104	601		
Kickapoo.....	2	6		8						1	1	2	80		462	377	620	630			
Potawatomi.....	3	5		8		4	2	2	2	1	1	2	20	260	415	315	785	474	356		
Michigan.....										5	16	10	477	720	1,090	840	1,347	1,347	654		
Bay Mills.....										1	1	2	70	30	240	140	250	250			
Mackinac.....	(1)	(1)								4	15	8	407	690	850	700	1,097	1,097	581		
Minnesota.....	4	27	6	25	1	1		4	28	21	17	32	1,428	2,988	7,587	4,924	12,107	9,492	2,851		
Fond du Lac.....	1	5		6					5	15	1	5	50	900	900	600	1,050	700			
Grand Portage.....	1	1		1						1	1	1	301	319	300	319	319	79			
Leech Lake.....	1	7	5	3	1	1			14	6	3	9	340	560	800	500	1,758	1,758			
Nett Lake.....	1	2		3						1	1	1	30	15	300	150	625	625			
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	1	3		4					2	2		3	160	75	40	160	160	35			
Red Lake.....		8		8			4		4	4	1	2	300	700	1,000	500	1,503	100			
Vermillion Lake.....		1		1					3	1	1	3	58	62	313	264	349	141			
White Earth.....										8	4	11	490	450	3,880	2,570	6,343	6,189	1,221		
Montana.....	16	111	18	109	6	62	89	294	38	56	13	23	40	44	1,203	6,393	6,885	4,195	10,745	526	1,574
Blackfeet.....	4	23		27	6	12	13	125	3	5	2	2	300	2,000	1,800	1,000	2,743	2			
Crow.....	2	19		21		1	17	9	4	5	2	2	300	900	850	675	1,025	38			
Flathead.....	5	19		24		43	57	33	27	6	25	11	2,000	1,700	1,220	2,320	364	364			
Fort Belknap.....		8	2	6				5	12	2	2	2	100	700	600	300	1,211				
Fort Peck.....	5	26		31		2	2	20	8	3	8	12	445	430	1,335	650	1,985	122			
Tongue River.....		16	16			4		102	2		3	1	58	363	600	350	1,461	1,050			
Nebraska.....	4	54	25	33	3	2		21	11	72		21	8	11	1,082	248	2,735	2,440	3,941	3,262	1,365
Omaha.....		10		10	3	1		11	1	25		1	55		815	800	1,331	652			
Santee.....	4	9		13		1		1	32		15	7	752	68	1,100	840	1,511	1,511			
Winnebago.....		35	25	10				10	10	15		8	275	180	820	800	1,099	1,099			
Nevada.....		116	79	37	1	5		14	271		12		8	347		5,654	1,211	7,915	1,372	30	
Fallon.....		7	7			1		3	52		2	2	35		426	46	439				
Fort McDermitt.....		11	11		1	1			6				1		300	97	341	341			
Moapa River.....		3		3		1			5				108		108	33	119	119			
Nevada.....		6		6					2				106		500	150	600				
Walker River.....		4		4		2			3				10		400	75	712	712			
Western Shoshone.....		8	1	7				11	3				36		420	210	604				
Reno, special agent.....		77	60	17					200		7		160		3,500	600	5,100	200	30		

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.  
<sup>2</sup> Overestimated last year.

<sup>3</sup> 1915 report.  
<sup>4</sup> Unknown.

<sup>5</sup> As reported.  
<sup>6</sup> 1915 report; now turned over to State.

<sup>7</sup> Overestimated last year.  
<sup>8</sup> 1916 report.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1916.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Church-going Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.		Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
New Mexico.....	7	121	41	87	49	20	19	60	1	76	.....	17	18	26	315	8,422	5,408	4,055	11,195	5,330	982
Jicarilla.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	5	.....	3	.....	3	(1)	(1)	300	175	430	.....	.....
Mescalero.....	2	9	.....	11	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	200	375	355	260	630	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito.....	.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	225	(1)	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools.....	5	50	.....	53	.....	10	19	13	.....	36	.....	2	.....	20	113	8,047	4,000	3,020	8,535	3,525	982
San Juan.....	.....	5	(1)	5	45	7	.....	40	.....	7	.....	4	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	228	175	700	.....	.....
Zuni.....	.....	35	30	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	(1)	(1)	300	200	900	1,805	.....
New York: New York Agency.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	15	3,110	250	5,885	5,885	5,885	249	75
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1	14	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	10	1,200	.....	1,800	1,200	2,260	2,260	530
North Dakota.....	17	81	.....	98	.....	23	3	33	.....	32	.....	11	15	34	1,338	5,776	6,110	4,300	8,818	5,372	1,012
Fort Berthold.....	1	9	.....	10	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4	2	9	265	650	650	500	1,182	298	298
Fort Totten.....	.....	19	.....	19	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	3	8	5	350	350	800	600	1,004	1,004	290
Standing Rock.....	.....	32	.....	32	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	3	4	17	506	1,776	2,500	2,000	3,415	3,415	69
Turtle Mountain.....	16	21	.....	37	.....	8	3	23	.....	7	.....	1	1	3	217	3,000	2,160	1,200	3,217	655	355
Oklahoma.....	51	132	10	173	11	10	28	11	139	158	59	48	9	61	2,922	1,902	12,508	8,930	16,078	16,665	3,635
Cantonment.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	3	179	.....	500	250	627	784	207
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	2	10	.....	12	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	7	.....	5	560	825	430	1,263	1,263	338	.....
Kiowa.....	11	40	.....	51	8	3	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	11	2	13	925	400	2,708	1,954	4,062	4,514	90
Osage.....	19	16	.....	35	1	1	25	6	136	70	38	2	2	21	425	1,500	1,895	1,750	1,850	2,187	523
Otoe.....	1	10	1	10	.....	.....	3	1	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	161	.....	456	440	492	432	208
Pawnee.....	1	7	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	223	1	510	415	692	693	140
Ponca.....	2	12	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	100	1	680	570	1,020	1,002	234
Red Moon.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	47	155	.....	.....
Sac and Fox.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	24	.....	585	370	677	679	151
Seger.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	595	595	595	146
Seneca.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268	.....	200	677	1,657	1,657	363
Shawnee.....	15	23	9	29	2	3	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	3	4	(1)	(1)	2,425	1,425	2,988	2,859	1,233
Oregon.....	4	145	100	49	.....	13	3	127	2	56	2	10	2	9	741	685	8,605	3,481	10,893	4,799	4,244
Klamath.....	3	12	.....	15	.....	5	1	102	.....	12	2	2	.....	2	200	.....	1,130	576	1,152	8	8
Roseburg.....	.....	125	100	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	6,000	2,000	8,000	3,000	3,000
Siletz.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5	.....	1	1	2	90	210	320	205	416	416	236
Umatilla.....	1	4	.....	5	.....	6	2	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	2	350	475	655	250	500	550	550
Warm Springs.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	19	.....	11	.....	2	.....	3	101	.....	500	450	825	825	450
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	494	279	705	705	705	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	20	133	.....	153	10	43	.....	121	.....	79	.....	69	25	167	13,013	8,299	12,117	8,240	21,309	7,474	3,058
Cheyenne River.....	2	19	.....	21	2	.....	.....	40	.....	10	.....	4	1	30	1,581	1,150	1,300	1,190	2,741	485	250
Crow Creek.....	.....	13	.....	13	1	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	2	2	9	705	500	500	440	960	619	18
Flandreau.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	2	482	191	232	200	289	289	99
Lower Brulé.....	1	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	7	378	119	375	250	497	.....	.....
Pierre.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	140	120	260	260	200	.....	.....
Pine Ridge.....	2	16	.....	18	5	15	.....	30	.....	6	.....	36	13	55	3,786	3,500	5,100	2,600	7,221	765	316
Rosebud.....	13	51	.....	64	2	5	.....	24	.....	35	.....	5	4	43	3,687	2,900	1,850	1,500	5,400	1,375	1,375
Sisseton.....	2	20	.....	22	.....	22	.....	7	.....	5	.....	1	12	1	1,244	19	1,500	1,200	2,065	2,065	559
Yankton.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....	1	.....	12	.....	15	1	8	2	9	1,000	100	1,000	600	1,876	1,876	441
Utah.....	.....	31	25	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	5	346	.....	720	213	1,799	1,164	1,164
Shivwits.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	85	.....	120	28	135	.....	.....
Utah and Ouray.....	.....	21	20	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	161	.....	300	110	1,164	1,164	1,164
Salt Lake, special agent.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	100	.....	500	75	500	.....	.....
Washington.....	17	93	.....	110	.....	10	.....	71	23	135	4	10	12	37	1,593	2,879	9,135	6,936	11,345	8,477	816
Colville.....	9	29	.....	38	.....	8	.....	6	.....	10	.....	1	4	11	1	900	1,515	893	2,526	700	61
Cushman.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	2	2	335	230	2,057	1,323	2,339	2,339	674
Neah Bay.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	300	359	698	698	698	7	.....
Spokane.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	200	250	525	335	616	39	39
Taholah.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	75	.....	669	394	745	.....	.....
Tulalip.....	1	20	.....	21	.....	1	.....	19	2	24	2	.....	4	4	32	1,198	1,158	832	1,335	1,335	15
Yakima.....	7	20	.....	27	.....	30	20	75	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	650	300	2,800	2,800	3,086	3,086	20
Wisconsin.....	16	101	35	82	.....	1	.....	42	5	132	19	22	26	21	2,976	3,363	6,886	4,736	9,390	4,282	1,526
Grand Rapids.....	.....	30	25	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	2	.....	.....	150	25	950	425	1,242	1,242	.....
Hayward.....	2	6	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	160	450	600	400	1,254	1,254	200
Keshena.....	4	12	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1,500	1,200	1,000	1,735	60	30
Lac du Flambeau.....	.....	9	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	1	1	2	12	112	616	451	737	180	180
Laona.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	10	316	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	5	15	.....	20	.....	1	.....	3	3	18	16	7	.....	.....	.....	600	800	500	1,042	584	280
Onesida.....	5	18	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	5	2,374	176	2,000	1,500	2,550	722	722
Red Cliff.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	500	700	400	514	240	114
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1	14	.....																		



TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1916.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Grand total.....	1 218, 713	35, 564, 708	36, 413, 121	71, 977, 829
Total reservations.....	211, 172	34, 477, 970	36, 413, 121	70, 891, 091
Total public domain.....	7, 541	1, 086, 738		1, 086, 738
Arizona.....	1, 671	80, 769	18, 993, 158	19, 073, 927
Camp McDowell (Salt River).....			24, 971	24, 971
Colorado River.....	516	5, 159	235, 540	240, 699
Fort Apache.....			1, 681, 920	1, 681, 920
Fort Mojave (Colorado River).....			31, 328	31, 328
Gila Bend (Pima).....			10, 231	10, 231
Gila River (Pima).....			366, 309	366, 309
Havasupai (Suppai).....			518	518
Hualapai (Truxton Canon).....			730, 880	730, 880
Kaibab.....			138, 240	138, 240
Moqui (Hopi).....			2, 472, 320	2, 472, 320
Navajo (see New Mexico and Utah).....	60	9, 600	8, 689, 397	8, 689, 997
Papago.....			2, 649, 600	2, 649, 600
Papago (San Xavier).....	291	41, 606	114, 348	155, 954
Salt River.....	804	24, 404	22, 316	46, 720
San Carlos.....			1, 834, 240	1, 834, 240
California.....	2, 593	82, 172	430, 126	512, 298
Digger.....			370	370
Hoopa Valley.....	639	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
Cuyapipa (Campo).....			4, 080	4, 080
Inaja (Soboba).....			760	760
Laguna (Campo).....			320	320
La Posta (Campo).....			3, 679	3, 679
Los Coyotes (Soboba).....			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.....	177	1, 396	3, 084	4, 480
Pechanga or Temecula (Pala).....	85	1, 299	3, 896	5, 195
Potrero or La Jolla (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 (Pala).....	17	270	370	640
Torres (Malki).....			20, 800	20, 800
Tuolumne.....			34	34
Twenty-nine Palms (Malki).....			480	480
Paiute.....			75, 746	75, 746
Round Valley.....	877	42, 106		42, 106
Tule River.....			48, 551	48, 551
Yuma (Fort Yuma).....	798	8, 010	31, 376	39, 386
Colorado.....	372	72, 731	396, 143	468, 874
Ute (Ute Mountain and Southern Ute).....	371	72, 651	396, 143	468, 794
Absentee Wyandot.....	1	80		80
Florida: Seminole.....			23, 542	23, 542
Idaho.....	4, 377	628, 098	54, 841	682, 939
Cœur d'Alene.....	638	104, 077		104, 077
Fort Hall.....	1, 863	345, 209	21, 263	366, 472
Lapwai (Nez Perce).....	1, 876	178, 812	33, 578	212, 390
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....			3, 251	3, 251

1 Decrease; see Choctaw, Oklahoma.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
<b>Kansas</b> .....	3,079	272,519	.....	272,519 <sup>1</sup>
Chippewa and Munsee (Potawatomi).....	100	4,195	.....	4,195
Iowa (Kickapoo).....	143	11,769	.....	11,769
Kickapoo.....	351	27,691	.....	27,691
Potawatomi.....	2,363	220,785	.....	220,785
Sac and Fox (Kickapoo).....	122	8,079	.....	8,079
<b>Michigan</b> .....	2,646	153,107	803	153,910
Isabella.....	1,943	98,395	191	98,586
L'Anse.....	668	52,161	612	52,773
Ontonagon.....	35	2,551	.....	2,551
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	8,349	953,395	546,733	1,500,128
Bois Fort (Nett Lake).....	712	56,782	.....	56,782
Deer Creek (Nett Lake).....	4	296	.....	296
Fond du Lac.....	583	35,866	.....	35,866
Grand Portage.....	304	24,191	.....	24,191
Leech Lake.....	628	48,280	.....	48,280
Mdewakanton (Birch Cooley).....	135	12,582	.....	12,582
Red Lake.....	.....	.....	543,528	543,528
Vermillion Lake.....	.....	.....	1,080	1,080
White Earth.....	5,157	710,665	2,125	712,790
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake).....	826	64,733	.....	64,733
<b>Montana</b> .....	6,901	1,432,852	4,312,452	5,745,304
Blackfeet.....	7	2,220	1,491,167	1,493,387
Crow.....	2,438	479,028	1,834,185	2,313,213
Fort Belknap.....	.....	.....	497,600	497,600
Fort Peck.....	2,028	723,196	.....	723,196
Jocko (Flathead).....	2,428	228,408	.....	228,408
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River).....	.....	.....	489,500	489,500
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	4,036	353,383	6,159	359,542
Omaha.....	1,460	130,642	4,380	135,022
Ponca (Santee).....	168	27,226	.....	27,226
Santee (Niobrara).....	850	73,251	.....	73,251
Sioux (additional).....	.....	.....	640	640
Winnebago.....	1,558	122,264	1,139	123,393
<b>Nevada</b> .....	973	14,018	686,179	700,197
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone).....	.....	.....	321,920	321,920
Moapa River.....	117	605	523	1,128
Paiute (Fallon).....	366	3,650	990	4,640
Pyramid Lake (Nevada).....	.....	.....	322,000	322,000
Walker River.....	490	9,763	40,746	50,509
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	2,800	673,175	3,870,517	4,543,692
Jicarilla Apache.....	796	353,812	407,300	761,112
Mescalero Apache.....	.....	.....	474,240	474,240
Navajo (see Arizona and Utah).....	2,004	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
Nambé.....	.....	.....	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
Sis.....	.....	.....	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

<sup>1</sup> Includes 12,348 acres purchased from the Omaha Indians.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
<b>New York</b> .....			87,677	87,677
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
<b>North Carolina: Qualla</b> .....			63,211	63,211
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	8,178	2,004,844	285,908	2,290,752
Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	1,189	137,381		137,381
Fort Berthold.....	2,165	435,708	285,908	721,616
Standing Rock.....	4,498	1,387,935		1,387,935
Turtle Mountain.....	326	43,820		43,820
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	116,700	19,548,768	919,003	20,467,771
Cherokee.....	40,193	4,346,203		4,346,203
Chickasaw.....	10,955	3,800,350	889	3,801,239
Choctaw.....	126,723	4,291,036	915,070	5,206,106
Creek.....	18,710	2,997,114	2,495	2,999,609
Seminole.....	3,118	359,535	162	359,697
Cherokee Outlet.....	62	4,949		4,949
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	3,331	528,789		528,789
Iowa (Sac and Fox).....	108	8,605		8,605
Kansa (Kaw, now Ponca).....	247	99,644		99,644
Kickapoo (Shawnee).....	280	22,650		22,650
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....	3,451	547,236		547,236
Modoc (Seneca).....	68	3,966		3,966
Oakland (Ponca).....	73	11,456		11,456
Osage.....	2,230	1,465,350		1,465,350
Otoe.....	514	128,351		128,351
Ottawa (Seneca).....	160	12,995		12,995
Pawnee.....	820	112,701		112,701
Peoria (Seneca).....	218	43,334		43,334
Ponca.....	782	100,745	387	101,132
Potawatomi (Shawnee).....	2,108	291,616		291,616
Quapaw (Seneca).....	248	56,245		56,245
Sac and Fox.....	548	87,684		87,684
Seneca.....	435	41,813		41,813
Shawnee.....	117	12,745		12,745
Wichita (Kiowa).....	957	152,714		152,714
Wyandot (Seneca).....	244	20,942		20,942
<b>Oregon</b> .....	4,244	507,392	1,208,804	1,716,196
Grande Ronde (Siletz).....	269	32,983		32,983
Klamath.....	1,345	207,374	811,802	1,019,176
Siletz.....	551	44,459		44,459
Umatilla.....	1,113	82,444	74,330	156,774
Warm Springs.....	966	140,132	322,672	462,804
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	26,115	6,038,133	429,425	6,467,558
Cheyenne River.....	3,247	921,834	288,996	1,210,830
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.....	1,460	272,560	16,345	288,905
Lake Traverse (Sisseton).....	2,006	308,838		308,838
Lower Brule.....	843	197,855	41,656	239,511
Pine Ridge.....	7,870	2,284,720	82,428	2,367,148
Rosebud.....	8,076	1,784,063		1,784,063
Yankton.....	2,613	268,263		268,263
<b>Utah</b> .....	1,367	111,947	1,506,960	1,618,907
Goshute and Deep Creek.....			34,500	34,500
Navajo (see Arizona and New Mexico).....			600,000	600,000
Palute (Navajo).....			600,000	600,000
Shivwits.....			23,040	23,040
Skull Valley.....			80	80
Uintah Valley.....	777	39,620	249,340	288,960
Uncompahgre.....	590	72,327		72,327

1 1915 figures erroneous.

2 Includes timber lands, and segregated coal and asphalt lands.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Washington.....	9,959	1,018,919	1,705,581	2,724,500
Chehalis (Cushman).....	136	3,799	.....	3,799
Columbia (Colville).....	35	22,618	.....	22,618
Colville.....	2,918	332,795	1,015,194	1,347,989
Hoh River (Neah Bay).....	.....	.....	640	640
Kalispel (under Cœur d'Alene).....	.....	.....	4,629	4,629
Lummi (Tulalip).....	109	12,561	.....	12,561
Makah (Neah Bay).....	373	3,728	19,312	23,040
Muckleshoot (Cushman).....	43	3,491	.....	3,491
Nisqualli (Cushman).....	30	4,717	.....	4,717
Ozette (Neah Bay).....	.....	.....	640	640
Port Madison (Tulalip).....	51	7,219	65	7,284
Puyallup (Cushman).....	167	17,463	.....	17,463
Quilteute (Neah Bay).....	.....	.....	837	837
Quimault (Taholah).....	690	54,990	168,553	223,543
Shoalwater.....	.....	.....	335	335
Skokomish (Cushman).....	134	7,803	.....	7,803
Snohomish (Tulalip).....	164	22,166	324	22,490
Spokane.....	628	64,954	82,488	147,442
Squaxon Island (Cushman).....	23	1,494	.....	1,494
Swinomish (Tulalip).....	71	7,359	.....	7,359
Yakima.....	4,487	451,762	412,564	864,326
Wisconsin.....	4,415	286,690	297,237	583,927
Lac Courte Oreille (Hayward).....	876	68,511	403	68,914
Lac du Flambeau.....	600	45,756	25,274	71,030
La Pointe (Bad River).....	1,063	83,871	39,880	123,751
Menominee (Keshena).....	.....	.....	231,680	231,680
Oneida.....	1,504	85,466	.....	85,466
Red Cliff.....	205	14,166	.....	14,166
Stockbridge and Munsee (Keshena).....	187	8,920	.....	8,920
Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone).....	2,397	245,053	585,411	830,469
Public domain.....	7,541	1,086,738	.....	1,086,738

<sup>1</sup> Homesteads.

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.
Homesteads.....	Chehalis.....	Washington.....	36	3,798.59
1860.....	Chippewa and Munsee.....	Kansas.....	100	4,195.31
1867.....	La Pointe (Bad River).....	Wisconsin.....	46	3,022.03
1868.....	Potawatomi.....	Kansas.....	411	43,399.88
1869.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	669	57,541.40
1870.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	232	22,584.11
1871.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	242	20,879.73
.....	Saginaw, Swan Creek, etc.....	Michigan.....	1,037	57,896.23
.....	Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	235	18,407.42
.....	.....	.....	1,514	97,183.38
1872.....	Saginaw, Swan Creek, etc.....	Michigan.....	668	29,304.20
1875.....	L'Anse.....	.....do.....	302	23,575.47
1876.....	Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	66	4,090.41
1877.....	Red Cliff.....	Wisconsin.....	20	1,642.21
1881.....	Lac Courte Oreille.....	.....do.....	186	14,774.65
.....	La Pointe (Bad River).....	.....do.....	138	10,779.05
.....	Red Cliff.....	.....do.....	14	838.35
.....	Skokomish.....	Washington.....	45	2,820.37
.....	.....	.....	383	29,212.42
1882.....	La Pointe (Bad River).....	Wisconsin.....	32	2,518.83
1883.....	Isabella.....	Michigan.....	112	6,148.05
.....	Lac Courte Oreille.....	Wisconsin.....	97	7,656.02
.....	Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	9	619.03
.....	.....	.....	218	14,423.10

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.	
1884.	Fond du Lac.....	Minnesota.....	40	3,074.98	
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	Wisconsin.....	32	2,555.14	
	Lummi.....	Washington.....	72	10,494.98	
	Nisqualli.....	do.....	30	4,717.26	
	Omaha.....	Nebraska.....	963	78,016.64	
	Puyallup.....	Washington.....	167	17,462.82	
	Snohomish.....	do.....	96	13,721.12	
	Squaxon Island.....	do.....	23	1,494.15	
				1,423	131,537.09
1885.	Lac Courte Oreille.....	Wisconsin.....	196	15,423.15	
	L'Anse.....	Michigan.....	93	7,366.82	
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	Wisconsin.....	55	4,387.62	
	Niobrara (Santee).....	Nebraska.....	846	72,638.75	
	Skokomish.....	Washington.....	47	3,893.36	
	Swinomish.....	do.....	49	5,628.02	
			1,286	109,337.72	
1886.	Lac du Flambeau.....	Wisconsin.....	22	1,775.48	
	Port Madison.....	Washington.....	35	5,289.48	
			57	7,064.96	
1887.	Lac du Flambeau.....	Wisconsin.....	29	2,318.48	
	Red Cliff.....	do.....	1	55.35	
			30	2,373.83	
1888.	Lac du Flambeau.....	do.....	38	2,991.65	
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	do.....	48	3,795.98	
	Sisseton (Lake Traverse).....	South Dakota.....	1,316	123,888.93	
			1,402	130,586.56	
1889.	Lac Courte Oreille.....	Wisconsin.....	47	3,792.24	
1890.	do.....	do.....	29	2,092.99	
	Peoria.....	Oklahoma.....	218	43,334.54	
	Ponca (Santee).....	Nebraska.....	168	27,235.90	
	Shawnee.....	Oklahoma.....	72	6,272.87	
	Yankton.....	South Dakota.....	1,471	166,764.44	
				1,958	245,700.74
1891.	Iowa.....	Oklahoma.....	108	8,605.30	
	Isabella.....	Michigan.....	126	5,046.83	
	Grande Ronde.....	Oregon.....	269	32,983.43	
	Modoc.....	Oklahoma.....	68	3,966.00	
	Oneida.....	Wisconsin.....	1,503	65,440.49	
	Papago.....	Arizona.....	291	41,605.62	
	Potawatomi.....	Oklahoma.....	2,107	291,455.83	
	Sac and Fox.....	do.....	548	87,683.64	
				5,020	536,787.14
	1892.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	do.....	3,331	528,789.15
Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....		North Dakota.....	872	101,378.15	
Ottawa.....		Oklahoma.....	160	12,994.70	
Potawatomi.....		Kansas.....	115	12,154.88	
Sac and Fox.....		do.....	76	6,407.63	
Seneca.....		Oklahoma.....	301	25,821.55	
Shawnee.....		do.....	12	4,278.35	
Sisseton (Lake Traverse).....		South Dakota.....	1,690	184,949.31	
Wyandotte.....		Oklahoma.....	244	20,942.17	
				5,801	897,715.89
1893.		Cherokee Outlet.....	do.....	62	4,949.45
		Hoopa Valley.....	California.....	161	9,781.79
		Iowa.....	Kansas.....	143	11,769.49
	Pawnee.....	Oklahoma.....	820	112,701.24	
	Potawatomi.....	Kansas.....	150	16,075.36	
	Tonkawa.....	Oklahoma.....	73	11,455.89	
	Umatilla.....	Oregon.....	1,045	77,061.27	
	Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	956	81,066.23	
				3,410	324,840.72

1644 additional.

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.	
1894	Kickapoo.....	Oklahoma.....	280	22,649.62	
	Lac Courte Oreille.....	Wisconsin.....	118	9,186.17	
	Lac du Flambeau.....	do.....	101	8,045.97	
	L'Anse.....	Michigan.....	176	13,861.20	
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	Wisconsin.....	122	9,793.29	
	Potawatomi.....	Kansas.....	116	9,220.78	
	Siletz.....	Oregon.....	551	44,459.30	
	Yankton.....	South Dakota.....	1,142	101,499.00	
				2,606	218,715.31
	1895	Crow Creek.....	do.....	842	172,211.61
		Kickapoo.....	Kansas.....	163	12,984.13
Lac du Flambeau.....		Wisconsin.....	126	10,114.47	
Nez Perce (Lapwai).....		Idaho.....	1,876	178,811.78	
Pala.....		California.....	15	119.99	
Ponca.....		Oklahoma.....	626	75,082.26	
Potawatomi.....		Kansas.....	322	30,448.52	
Round Valley.....		California.....	622	5,408.33	
Southern Ute.....		Colorado.....	371	72,650.65	
Syquan.....		California.....	17	270.24	
				4,609	485,453.63
1896	Fond du Lac.....	Minnesota.....	349	23,114.85	
	Grand Portage.....	do.....	304	24,191.31	
	Lac Courte Oreille.....	Wisconsin.....	89	6,800.55	
	Quapaw.....	Oklahoma.....	248	12,057.03	
	do.....	do.....	(1)	44,188.18	
	Red Cliff.....	Wisconsin.....	169	11,556.90	
	Warm Springs.....	Oregon.....	965	140,044.35	
	Southern Ute.....	Colorado.....	371	72,650.65	
	White Oak Point.....	Minnesota.....	174	13,909.75	
				2,669	348,523.57
	1897	Bois Fort (Nett Lake).....	do.....	684	54,523.54
Deep Creek (Nett Lake).....		do.....	4	295.55	
Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....		North Dakota.....	244	28,339.51	
Leech Lake (Cass Lake).....		Minnesota.....	17	1,381.20	
Pechanga.....		California.....	85	1,299.00	
Swinomish.....		Washington.....	6	269.30	
White Oak Point.....		Minnesota.....	203	16,331.19	
Yakima.....		Washington.....	1,840	174,129.63	
				3,083	276,568.92
1898		Kickapoo <sup>2</sup> .....	Kansas.....	109	8,312.14
		Lac du Flambeau.....	Wisconsin.....	153	12,116.15
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	do.....	183	14,624.19	
	Rosebud.....	South Dakota.....	344	72,171.88	
	Sac and Fox.....	Kansas.....	9	710.67	
				798	107,953.03
1899	Otoe.....	Oklahoma.....	441	65,095.05	
	White Oak Point.....	Minnesota.....	381	29,065.45	
	Yakima.....	Washington.....	613	53,232.89	
			1,435	147,393.39	
1900	Colville.....	do.....	651	50,937.55	
	Fort Berthold.....	North Dakota.....	948	80,526.55	
	Klamath.....	Oregon.....	951	146,316.84	
	Omaha.....	Nebraska.....	467	49,926.06	
	Red Cliff.....	Wisconsin.....	1	63.20	
	Rosebud.....	South Dakota.....	2,759	770,778.87	
	White Oak Point.....	Minnesota.....	2	160.00	
				5,779	1,098,709.07
1901	Colville.....	Washington.....	9	715.86	
	Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....	Oklahoma.....	2,758	443,178.37	
	L'Anse.....	Michigan.....	15	1,160.56	
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	Wisconsin.....	357	28,452.64	
	Lower Brule.....	South Dakota.....	555	151,823.78	
	Omaha.....	Nebraska.....	12	1,283.29	
	White Earth.....	Minnesota.....	4,372	361,005.97	
	Wichita.....	Oklahoma.....	957	152,713.99	
	Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	292	18,071.11	
				9,327	1,158,405.57

<sup>1</sup> Additional.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to 1898.

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.	
1902.....	Fort Hall.....	Idaho.....	79	6,298.72	
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	Wisconsin.....	35	2,815.87	
	Rosebud.....	South Dakota.....	887	216,719.79	
	Seneca.....	Oklahoma.....	134	15,991.50	
	Shawnee.....	do.....	33	2,193.29	
	Snohomish.....	Washington.....	7	1,135.41	
	Swinomish.....	do.....	7	830.65	
	Umatilla.....	Oregon.....	64	4,614.88	
				1,246	250,600.11
	1903.....	Kansas (Kaw).....	Oklahoma.....	247	99,643.81
Lac Courte Oreille.....		Wisconsin.....	112	8,705.84	
Lac du Flambeau.....		do.....	115	7,310.42	
L'Anse.....		Michigan.....	55	4,237.07	
La Pointe (Bad River).....		Wisconsin.....	4	318.04	
Leech Lake.....		Minnesota.....	48	3,749.41	
Ontonagon <sup>1</sup> .....		Michigan.....	33	2,551.35	
Rosebud.....		South Dakota.....	665	139,407.32	
White Oak Point.....		Minnesota.....	57	4,558.94	
				1,336	270,482.20
1904.....	Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	North Dakota.....	61	6,196.54	
	Mdewakanton.....	Minnesota.....	135	12,582.46	
	Muckleshoot.....	Washington.....	38	3,053.22	
	Omaha.....	Nebraska.....	16	1,295.99	
	Snohomish.....	Washington.....	61	7,309.17	
			311	30,437.38	
1905.....	Crow.....	Montana.....	343	60,992.99	
	Fond du Lac.....	Minnesota.....	14	1,123.78	
	Kickapoo.....	Kansas.....	74	5,920.00	
	Leech Lake.....	Minnesota.....	3	240.00	
	Ponca.....	Oklahoma.....	156	18,133.04	
	do.....	do.....	<sup>2</sup> 195	7,518.66	
	Port Madison.....	Washington.....	4	640.00	
	Red Lake (public domain).....	Minnesota.....	3	320.15	
	Swinomish.....	Washington.....	8	590.55	
	Utah.....	Utah.....	776	39,580.05	
	Uncompahgre.....	do.....	590	72,327.29	
	White Oak Point.....	Minnesota.....	8	626.02	
				1,979	208,012.53
	1906.....	Cheyenne River.....	South Dakota.....	1,757	601,576.99
Crow.....		Montana.....	114	19,540.94	
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....		Oklahoma.....	517	82,099.00	
Leech Lake.....		Minnesota.....	546	41,780.97	
Lummi.....		Washington.....	9	1,091.93	
Otoe.....		Oklahoma.....	73	12,257.75	
Pine Ridge.....		South Dakota.....	1,128	385,429.49	
Potawatomi.....		Kansas.....	100	8,480.59	
Skokomish.....		Washington.....	42	1,089.66	
Swinomish.....		do.....	1	40.00	
Walker River.....		Nevada.....	490	9,763.27	
Wind River (Shoshone).....		Wyoming.....	368	34,017.79	
Yakima.....		Washington.....	680	68,724.92	
				5,831	1,266,493.33
1907.....	Crow.....	Montana.....	1,929	387,875.93	
	Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	North Dakota.....	11	1,336.49	
	Kickapoo.....	Kansas.....	4	315.00	
	Lac du Flambeau.....	Wisconsin.....	5	201.98	
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	do.....	11	880.00	
	Otoe.....	Oklahoma.....	<sup>2</sup> 371	50,998.42	
	Pine Ridge.....	South Dakota.....	647	215,760.05	
	Quinalt.....	Washington.....	119	9,535.84	
	Rosebud.....	South Dakota.....	252	63,600.93	
	Sac and Fox.....	Kansas.....	37	960.91	
	Standing Rock.....	North Dakota.....	867	297,674.51	
	Turtle Mountain.....	do.....	326	43,820.14	
	White Earth.....	Minnesota.....	505	40,190.89	
	Wind River (Shoshone).....	Wyoming.....	1,786	189,217.93	
				6,499	1,302,369.02

<sup>1</sup> Prior to 1903.<sup>2</sup> Additional.

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.	
1908.	Flathead (Jocko)	Montana	2,369	222,544.28	
	L'Anse	Michigan	7	520.00	
	Navajo	New Mexico	468	74,875.96	
	Osage	Oklahoma	2,230	1,465,350.51	
	Fine Ridge	South Dakota	829	253,535.08	
	Quimaielt	Washington	349	27,587.90	
	Rosebud	South Dakota	803	132,503.61	
	Standing Rock	North Dakota	1,620	553,790.97	
				8,675	2,730,708.31
	1909.	Cheyenne River	South Dakota	969	245,842.98
		Coeur d'Alene	Idaho	637	103,911.53
Crow		Montana	40	8,051.91	
do		do	56	5,802.61	
Flathead (Jocko)		New Mexico	796	353,811.60	
Jicarilla		South Dakota	151	24,259.18	
Lower Brule		Washington	4	298.75	
Muckleshoot		New Mexico	473	75,680.00	
Navajo		South Dakota	965	338,415.36	
Fine Ridge		Washington	626	64,794.48	
Spokane		North Dakota	1,271	360,304.72	
Standing Rock		do	1,182	178,453.28	
Turtle Mountain (public domain)		Minnesota	216	16,810.29	
White Earth		do	1	81.50	
White Oak Point		Washington	4	320.00	
Yakima			7,391	1,776,638.09	
1910.	Blackfeet	Montana	2	640.00	
	Cheyenne River	South Dakota	6	1,585.21	
	Coeur d'Alene	Idaho	1	160.00	
	Crow	Montana	11	2,242.16	
	Devils Lake (Fort Totten)	North Dakota	1	130.00	
	Fond du Lac	Minnesota	5	323.75	
	Fort Berthold	North Dakota	359	35,686.93	
	Hoopla Valley	California	478	19,328.95	
	Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache	Oklahoma	169	20,498.25	
	Lac Courte Oreille	Wisconsin	2	79.40	
	L'Anse	Michigan	18	1,320.00	
	Leech Lake	Minnesota	1	80.00	
	Makah	Washington	373	3,727.60	
	Muckleshoot	do	1	138.75	
	Navajo	New Mexico	1,063	168,807.25	
	Palute	Nevada	354	3,540.00	
	Pine Ridge	South Dakota	869	256,452.09	
	Fort Madison	Washington	12	1,289.50	
	Quimaielt	do	222	17,865.81	
	Rosebud	South Dakota	682	113,435.85	
	Round Valley	California	<sup>1</sup> 350-255	36,697.23	
	Standing Rock	North Dakota	<sup>1</sup> 2,486	11,137.83	
	do	do	<sup>2</sup> 125	558.70	
	do	do	<sup>2</sup> 2	320.00	
	do	do	<sup>4</sup> 253	49,392.83	
	Stockbridge and Munsee	Wisconsin	167	8,920.00	
				5,304	754,358.09
	1911.	Columbia	Washington	35	22,618.12
Crow		Montana	1	320.00	
Klamath		Oregon	394	61,056.79	
Leech Lake		Minnesota	3	221.20	
Navajo (see New Mexico)		Arizona	60	9,600.00	
Ontonagon		Michigan	2	160.00	
Palute		Nevada	4	40.00	
Pine Ridge		South Dakota	1,006	278,493.85	
Rosebud		do	421	71,296.31	
Umatilla		Oregon	3	480.00	
			1,929	444,286.27	
1912.	Blackfeet	Montana	3	960.00	
	Cheyenne River	South Dakota	408	83,244.09	
	Crow Creek	do	477	77,838.77	
	Fort Berthold	North Dakota	<sup>1</sup> 507-72	113,420.43	
	Lower Brule	South Dakota	71	11,273.09	
	Palute	Nevada	4	30.00	
	Pine Ridge	South Dakota	549	125,586.52	
	Rosebud	do	349	55,473.48	
	Standing Rock	do	49	40,842.76	
	Turtle Mountain (public domain)	do	15	2,400.80	
			1,997	511,069.94	

<sup>1</sup> Additional.

<sup>2</sup> Additional; timber.

<sup>3</sup> Additional; partly in South Dakota.

<sup>4</sup> Temporary assignments under department certificates.



TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.	
1913.....	Bois Fort (Nett Lake).....	Minnesota.....	11	880.00	
	Cheyenne River.....	South Dakota.....	3	640.68	
	Crow.....	Montana.....	1	160.00	
	Colorado River.....	Arizona.....	488	4,878.74	
	Crow.....	Montana.....	1	160.00	
	Crow Creek.....	South Dakota.....	31	4,929.24	
	Flathead (Jocko).....	Montana.....	3	480.00	
	Fort Peck.....	do.....	2,026	722,453.47	
	Leech Lake.....	Minnesota.....	3	233.45	
	Lummi.....	Washington.....	28	974.00	
	Pala.....	California.....	162	1,276.28	
	Pine Ridge.....	South Dakota.....	657	179,307.74	
	Rosebud.....	do.....	33	7,660.76	
	Salt River.....	Arizona.....	804	24,408.74	
	Standing Rock.....	North Dakota.....	145	24,879.13	
	Truckee Carson.....	Nevada.....	5	40.00	
	Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	Montana.....	434	61,640.76	
	do.....	North Dakota.....	22	3,029.02	
	Uintah.....	Utah.....	1	40.00	
	Umatilla.....	Oregon.....	1	160.00	
	White Earth.....	Minnesota.....	60	4,302.32	
	White Earth <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	287,996.92	
	Yuma.....	California.....	797	8,000.00	
				5,715	1,338,363.25
	1914.....	Blackfeet.....	Montana.....	2	638.36
		Bois Fort (Nett Lake).....	Minnesota.....	13	1,063.20
		Cheyenne River.....	South Dakota.....	10	1,904.48
Colorado River.....		Arizona.....	13	130.00	
Fort Hall.....		Idaho.....	1,784	338,909.95	
Pine Ridge.....		South Dakota.....	647	134,167.85	
Standing Rock.....		North and South Dakota.....	212	35,707.86	
Truckee Carson.....		Nevada.....	4	40.00	
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....		North Dakota and Montana.....	241	35,858.12	
Umatilla.....		Oregon.....	1	160.00	
Warm Springs.....		do.....	2	324.98	
White Earth.....		Minnesota.....	1	160.00	
Yakima.....		Washington.....	1,119	120,966.00	
			4,049	670,031.16	
1915.....	Cheyenne River.....	South Dakota.....	281	49,702.36	
	Colorado River.....	Arizona.....	13	130.00	
	Crow Creek.....	South Dakota.....	113	18,063.12	
	Fond du Lac.....	Minnesota.....	143	5,748.18	
	Fort Berthold.....	North Dakota.....	787	206,154.08	
	Fort Sill, Apache.....	Oklahoma.....	7	858.94	
	Fort Yuma.....	California.....	1	10.00	
	Lac Du Flambeau.....	Wisconsin.....	11	879.75	
	L'Anse and Vieux Desert.....	Michigan.....	2	120.00	
	Leech Lake.....	Minnesota.....	5	380.21	
	Moapa River.....	Nevada.....	117	604.52	
	Omaha.....	Nebraska.....	2	120.00	
	Pine Ridge.....	South Dakota.....	574	117,732.20	
	Santee.....	Nebraska.....	1	43.70	
	Shoshone.....	Wyoming.....	230	23,086.00	
	Standing Rock.....	North Dakota.....	85	13,855.17	
	Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	Montana.....	42	5,735.81	
	do.....	Montana, North and South Dakota.....	338	51,650.15	
	Warm Springs.....	Oregon.....	1	160.00	
	White Earth.....	Minnesota.....	3	200.00	
Yakima.....	Washington.....	248	36,716.52		
Public domain.....	California.....	4	396.63		
			3,008	532,347.34	
	Total reservations <sup>3</sup> .....		108,429	18,314,983.17	
	Total public domain.....		* 7,520	* 1,083,944.06	
	Grand total <sup>4</sup> .....		115,949	19,398,927.23	

<sup>1</sup> Prior to 1913.<sup>2</sup> Additional allotments.<sup>3</sup> Table 6, p. 93, 1915, annual report, should not include allotments and acreage on public domain; deduct same from grand total also.<sup>4</sup> Includes 2,274 Turtle Mountain allotments of 338,767.94 acres, and 4 California allotments of 396.63 acres, above; and 5,246 allotments of 745,176.12 acres not itemized above; but shown in Table 6, p. 93, 1915 annual report.

TABLE 7.—Lands set apart during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, for temporary use and occupancy by mission organizations.

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act and citation.	Warrant for action.	Acres.
Arizona:				
San Xavier.....	Franciscan Fathers of Arizona.....		Policy...	175.00
Do.....	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.		do.....	5.00
Western Navajo.....	do.....		do.....	.60
California: Cold Springs..	Northern California Baptist Convention.		do.....	2.50
North Dakota:				
Standing Rock.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675).		80.00
Do.....	American Missionary Association.....	do.....		40.00
South Dakota:				
Pine Ridge.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.		Policy..	20.00
Do.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	May 27, 1910 (35 Stat. L., 440).		40.00
Washington: Colville....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions..	Mar. 22, 1901 (34 Stat. L., 82).	Policy..	470.86
Wyoming:				
Shoshone.....	Wyoming State Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.		do.....	.88
Total.....				834.84

TABLE 8.—Patents in fee issued to mission organizations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act.	Citation.	Acres.
Arizona:				
Pima.....	Franciscan Fathers of Arizona.....	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814...	10.00
Salt River.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2.50
California: Fort Yuma..	The Roman Catholic Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles.	June 25, 1910	36 Stat., 829...	3.13
South Dakota:				
Pine Ridge.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814...	160.00
Do.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	do.....	do.....	1 409.09
Rosebud.....	American Missionary Association.....	May 30, 1910	36 Stat., 448...	80.00
Total.....				664.72

<sup>1</sup> Four tracts.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Total, 1916.....		26,956	\$1,206,826
1915.....		27,927	1,177,600
1914.....		22,968	1,194,185
1913.....		24,490	1,316,298
1912.....		22,564	1,211,335
1911.....		21,235	847,456
1900.....			177,169
1890.....			131,374
<b>Arizona.....</b>		<b>8,264</b>	<b>423,124</b>
Camp Verde.....	Basket making.....	65	480
	Woodcutting.....	2	12
Total.....		67	492
Colorado River.....	Basket making.....	10	300
	Beadwork.....	95	1,850
	Woodcutting.....	135	12,200
Total.....		240	14,350
Fort Apache.....	Basket making.....	175	600
	Beadwork.....	110	50
	Woodcutting.....	175	4,200
Total.....		460	4,850
Havasupai.....	Basket making.....	40	800
	Woodcutting.....	11	162
	Others.....	22	1,000
Total.....		73	1,962
Kaibab.....	Basket making.....	15	140
Leupp.....	Blanket weaving.....	600	18,000
	Woodcutting.....	100	1,200
	Others.....	100	5,000
Total.....		800	24,200
Moqui.....	Basket making.....	100	1,000
	Blanket weaving.....	300	14,611
	Pottery.....	50	600
	Woodcutting.....	80	1,126
	Others.....	562	58,535
Total.....		1,092	75,775
Navajo.....	Blanket weaving.....	750	190,000
	Woodcutting.....	60	5,600
Total.....		810	195,600
Pima.....	Basket making.....	1,050	10,500
	Pottery.....	200	350
	Woodcutting.....	450	7,500
Total.....		1,700	18,350
Salt River.....	Basket making.....	116	1,900
	Pottery.....	7	105
	Woodcutting.....	170	6,900
Total.....		293	8,905
San Carlos.....	Basket making.....	150	500
	Beadwork.....	100	150
	Woodcutting.....	200	9,600
Total.....		450	10,250
San Xavier.....	Basket making.....	700	7,000
	Pottery.....	50	400
	Woodcutting.....	400	36,000
	Others.....	12	600
Total.....		1,162	44,000

1 Estimated.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Arizona—Continued. Truxton Canon.....	Basket making.....	30	\$200
	Woodcutting.....	30	3,000
	Others.....	102	3,400
	Total.....	162	6,600
Western Navajo.....	Basket making.....	75	250
	Blanket weaving.....	1,000	15,000
	Woodcutting.....	40	900
	Others.....	125	1,500
Total.....	1,240	17,650	
California.....		1,267	42,697
Bishop.....	Basket making.....	30	450
	Beadwork.....	12	150
	Woodcutting.....	20	2,000
	Total.....	62	2,600
Campo.....	Basket making.....	5	225
Digger.....	do.....	8	140
Fort Bidwell.....	do.....	50	1,000
	Beadwork.....	15	400
	Woodcutting.....	75	7,500
	Others.....	25	850
	Total.....	165	9,750
Fort Yuma.....	Beadwork.....	28	2,000
	Pottery.....	6	1,200
	Woodcutting.....	125	5,000
	Others.....	1	500
Total.....	160	8,700	
Greenville.....	Basket making.....	60	300
	Beadwork.....	10	80
	Fishing.....	150	700
	Woodcutting.....	130	500
Total.....	1,350	11,580	
Hoopa Valley.....	Basket making.....	80	250
	Fishing.....	100	10,000
	Woodcutting.....	40	2,800
Total.....	220	13,050	
Malki.....	Basket making.....	13	275
	Woodcutting.....	8	380
Total.....	21	655	
Pala.....	Basket making.....	47	1,490
	Lace making.....	27	318
	Pottery.....	5	33
	Woodcutting.....	24	874
	Others.....	1	24
Total.....	104	2,739	
Soboba.....	Basket making.....	66	1,221
	Lace making.....	52	875
	Woodcutting.....	10	250
Total.....	128	2,346	
Tule River.....	Basket making.....	24	192
	Woodcutting.....	20	720
Total.....	44	912	

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Idaho.....		230	\$35,200
Coeur d'Alene.....	Beadwork.....	8	200
	Woodcutting.....	25	10,000
	Others.....	37	12,200
Total.....		70	22,400
Fort Hall.....	Basket making.....	20	200
	Beadwork.....	40	600
	Others.....	100	12,000
Total.....		160	12,800
Iowa.....		58	2,400
Sac and Fox.....	Beadwork.....	25	250
	Others.....	33	2,150
Kansas: Potawatomi.....	Others.....	3	2,600
Michigan.....		245	9,600
Mackinac.....	Basket making.....	35	300
	Beadwork.....	25	300
	Fishing.....	110	7,000
	Woodcutting.....	75	2,000
Minnesota.....		4,071	63,821
Grand Portage.....	Fishing.....	20	6,000
	Woodcutting.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	316
	Others.....	79	4,290
Total.....		99	10,606
Leech Lake.....	Beadwork.....	130	3,000
	Lace making.....	25	800
	Fishing.....	400	3,600
	Woodcutting.....	40	1,200
	Others.....	2,200	10,500
Total.....		2,795	19,100
Nett Lake.....	Woodcutting.....	5	315
	Others.....	112	2,500
Total.....		117	2,815
Red Lake.....	Beadwork.....	150	3,000
	Fishing.....	200	6,000
	Wood cutting.....	50	4,000
Total.....		400	13,000
White Earth <sup>2</sup> .....	Basket making.....	50	100
	Beadwork.....	100	3,000
	Lace making.....	10	200
	Fishing.....	300	5,000
	Woodcutting.....	200	10,000
Total.....		660	18,300
Montana.....		427	22,550
Blackfeet.....	Wood cutting.....	20	3,750
Crow.....	Others.....	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Total.....		22	3,750
Flathead.....	Basket making.....	4	100
	Beadwork.....	12	800
	Fishing.....	2	300
	Woodcutting.....	8	4,000
	Others.....	4	2,500
Total.....		30	7,700
Fort Belknap.....	Woodcutting.....	30	2,100

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.<sup>2</sup> Estimated.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
<b>Montana—Continued.</b>			
Fort Peck.....	Beadwork.....	45	\$500
	Woodcutting.....	60	2,200
	Others.....	50	5,000
Total.....		155	7,700
Tongue River.....	Beadwork.....	165	400
	Woodcutting.....	25	900
Total.....		190	1,300
<b>Nebraska.....</b>			
		74	38,780
Omaha.....	Others.....	13	18,580
Santee.....	Others.....	61	30,200
<b>Nevada.....</b>			
		534	11,765
Fallon.....	Basket making.....	10	25
	Beadwork.....	5	25
Total.....		15	50
Fort McDermitt.....	Woodcutting.....	25	850
	Others.....	31	455
Total.....		56	1,305
Moapa River.....	Basket making.....	15	600
	Others.....	1	60
Total.....		16	660
Nevada.....	Basket making.....	30	500
	Beadwork.....	30	300
	Fishing.....	50	2,000
	Others.....	4	1,200
Total.....		114	4,000
Walker River.....	Basket making.....	125	1,500
	Beadwork.....	50	200
	Fishing.....	50	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	70	1,000
Total.....		295	3,700
Western Shoshone.....	Basket making.....	8	50
Reno, special agent.....	Others.....	30	2,000
<b>New Mexico.....</b>			
		3,380	114,446
Jicarilla.....	Basket making.....	60	600
	Beadwork <sup>1</sup> .....	50	250
	Woodcutting <sup>1</sup> .....	15	425
	Others.....	68	1,275
Total.....		193	2,550
Mescalero.....	Basket making.....	15	400
	Beadwork.....	15	150
	Woodcutting.....	25	1,050
	Others.....	15	200
Total.....		70	1,800
Pueblo Bonito.....	Woodcutting.....	50	10,000
Pueblo day schools.....	Basket making.....	8	250
	Beadwork.....	97	1,598
	Blanket weaving.....	23	900
	Lace making.....	100	( <sup>2</sup> )
	Pottery.....	1,530	8,000
	Woodcutting.....	38	2,260
	Others.....	6	1,488
Total.....		1,802	14,496

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2</sup> Not reported.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
<b>New Mexico—Continued.</b>			
San Juan.....	Basket making.....	25	<sup>1</sup> \$200
	Blanket weaving.....	1,000	<sup>1</sup> 80,000
Total.....		1,025	80,200
Zuni.....	Beadwork.....	100	2,500
	Pottery.....	100	500
	Woodcutting.....	40	2,400
Total.....		240	5,400
Oklahoma.....		345	5,500
Cantonment.....	Beadwork.....	200	( <sup>2</sup> )
Kiowa.....	Woodcutting.....	20	2,500
Seeger.....	Beadwork.....	125	3,000
Oregon.....		2,181	165,400
Klamath.....	Basket making.....	200	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	6	2,400
Total.....		206	3,400
Roseburg.....	Fishing.....	<sup>1</sup> 200	<sup>1</sup> 4,000
	Woodcutting.....	<sup>1</sup> 100	<sup>1</sup> 4,000
	Others.....	1,500	150,000
Total.....		1,800	158,000
Warm Springs.....	Beadwork.....	50	500
	Woodcutting.....	50	2,500
	Others.....	75	1,000
Total.....		175	4,000
South Dakota.....		848	5,950
Crow Creek.....	Beadwork.....	50	200
	Other.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )
Total.....		51	200
Flandreau.....	Beadwork.....	6	<sup>2</sup> 200
	Others.....	5	<sup>2</sup> 500
Total.....		11	700
Lower Brulé.....	Beadwork.....	28	50
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	710	4,000
	Woodcutting.....	47	1,000
	Others.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )
Total.....		758	5,000
Utah.....		59	3,040
Shivwits.....	Basket making.....	20	240
	Woodcutting.....	20	1,100
Total.....		40	1,340
Uintah and Ouray.....	Basket making.....	5	<sup>1</sup> 100
	Beadwork.....	10	<sup>1</sup> 1,000
	Woodcutting.....	4	<sup>1</sup> 600
Total.....		19	1,700
Washington.....		1,825	203,273
Colville.....	Basket making.....	8	160
	Beadwork.....	25	700
	Fishing.....	200	2,500
	Woodcutting.....	20	2,400
	Others.....	258	5,760
Total.....		511	11,520

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.<sup>2</sup> Unknown.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Washington—Continued.			
Cushman.....	Basket making.....	43	\$442
	Fishing.....	23	750
	Woodcutting.....	26	3,735
	Others.....	21	1,200
Total.....		113	6,127
Neah Bay.....	Basket making.....	125	7,560
	Fishing.....	112	29,848
	Woodcutting.....	8	296
Total.....		248	37,704
Spokane.....	Woodcutting.....	25	2,400
Taholah.....	Basket making.....	76	2,865
	Fishing.....	95	76,240
	Woodcutting.....	18	788
	Others.....	18	6,000
Total.....		207	85,893
Tulalip.....	Basket making.....	130	1,400
	Fishing.....	147	10,174
	Woodcutting.....	100	38,855
	Others.....	24	1,200
Total.....		201	50,629
Yakima.....	Basket making.....	150	1,400
	Beadwork.....	300	1,600
	Fishing.....	150	2,500
	Woodcutting.....	20	4,500
Total.....		520	9,000
Wisconsin.....		2,990	50,180
Grand Rapids.....	Fishing.....	5	2,000
	Woodcutting.....	25	750
Total.....		30	2,750
Hayward.....	Basket making.....	60	525
	Fishing.....	450	600
	Woodcutting.....	50	2,000
	Others.....	675	2,025
Total.....		1,235	5,150
Keshena.....	Basket making.....	20	100
	Beadwork.....	50	300
	Fishing.....	50	400
	Woodcutting.....	100	6,000
	Others.....	362	5,290
Total.....		582	12,000
Lac du Flambeau.....	Basket making.....	150	1,000
	Beadwork.....	200	1,500
	Fishing.....	200	800
	Woodcutting.....	50	3,000
	Others.....	300	1,250
Total.....		900	7,550
La Pointe.....	Basket making.....	5	100
	Beadwork.....	10	200
	Fishing.....	5	4,300
	Others.....	12	13,600
Total.....		32	8,200
Oneida.....	Basket making.....	50	( <sup>3</sup> )
	Lace making.....	75	2,500
	Others.....	3	1,500
Total.....		128	4,000

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>3</sup> Unknown.



TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Wisconsin—Continued.			
Red Cliff.....	Beadwork.....	3	\$30
	Fishing.....	20	5,000
	Woodcutting.....	20	5,000
	Others.....	40	500
Total.....		83	10,530
Wyoming: Shoshone.....		155	6,500
	Beadwork.....	150	( <sup>2</sup> )
	Woodcutting.....	55	1,500
	Others.....	150	5,000
RECAPITULATION.			
Total.....	Basket making.....	4,059	\$48,930
	Beadwork.....	3,134	35,033
	Blanket weaving.....	3,673	318,511
	Fishing.....	2,939	180,712
	Lace making.....	289	4,693
	Pottery.....	1,948	11,088
	Woodcutting.....	3,770	252,514
	Others.....	7,144	355,345
Grand total.....		26,956	1,206,826

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.<sup>2</sup> Unknown.

TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.
<b>Total, 1916</b> .....	367,797	\$26,489,948	\$5,293,719	\$2,583,069	\$1,206,826	\$1,137,061	\$2,378,377	\$491,026	\$3,003,905	\$3,421,535	\$1,779,115	\$630,560	\$4,564,755
1915.....	309,911	23,193,046	4,790,968	2,114,623	1,177,600	1,446,021	2,304,339	499,585	2,975,526	3,571,855	2,125,787	630,560	1,556,182
1914.....	307,447	24,709,074	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
1913.....	303,340	26,283,494	4,021,392	1,783,950	1,316,298	1,605,011	2,065,124	437,458	4,386,151	6,116,369	1,830,564	780,560	1,940,597
1912.....	300,930	22,484,093	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
1911.....	296,320	21,092,923	1,951,762	900,000	847,556	1,398,166	1,861,630	590,655	2,392,027	6,010,642	1,911,909	1,117,561	2,051,015
1900.....	247,622	9,091,986	1,408,865	(*)	177,169	324,225	953,573	1,231,000	109,946	(*)	1,387,349	2,702,649	797,210
1890.....	230,437	3,307,235	1,507,072	(*)	131,374	193,460	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,475,329	(*)	(*)
<b>Arizona</b> .....	44,436	2,808,860	538,627	1,138,519	423,124	97,571	386,380	41,069	1,092	.....	.....	.....	182,468
Camp Verde.....	416	12,698	400	150	492	.....	11,489	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado River.....	1,215	109,460	\$ 31,300	1,900	14,350	.....	48,689	4,066	1,092	.....	.....	.....	8,063
Fort Apache.....	2,384	160,448	11,750	45,000	4,850	7,775	28,668	6,690	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,715
Havasupai.....	170	12,877	5,630	2,590	1,692	.....	2,445	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaibab.....	95	5,733	1,125	1,500	140	.....	1,985	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	886
Leupp.....	1,761	65,130	7,200	24,900	24,200	.....	7,558	1,272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moqui.....	4,203	109,468	\$ 4,000	17,060	75,775	1,126	8,428	3,079	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo.....	11,915	1,322,791	162,000	\$ 918,000	195,600	3,050	43,252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 889
Phoenix.....	.....	20,763	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,763	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pima.....	6,253	271,699	139,760	24,030	18,350	31,850	55,708	2,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt River.....	1,222	145,363	101,237	9,580	8,905	6,300	17,970	1,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Carlos.....	2,670	210,813	4,425	11,031	10,250	10,370	61,169	12,443	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,125
San Xavier.....	5,112	268,854	53,850	72,590	44,000	37,100	54,783	1,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Truxton Canon.....	470	41,552	900	.....	6,600	.....	17,370	892	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,790
Western Navajo.....	6,550	51,201	\$ 10,050	10,188	17,650	.....	6,103	7,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>California</b> .....	10,335	604,495	109,764	46,948	42,697	4,174	361,492	8,486	24,491	4,453	.....	.....	1,990
Bishop.....	1,568	20,366	10,000	.....	2,600	.....	7,105	511	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campo.....	227	13,059	9,962	.....	225	170	2,455	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digger.....	263	7,467	1,605	145	140	3	4,970	604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	797	44,689	5,770	.....	9,750	1,400	25,912	464	1,393	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Yuma.....	813	93,773	8,500	1,435	5,700	.....	49,444	4,041	18,015	3,621	.....	.....	.....
Greenville.....	624	116,116	.....	.....	1,580	.....	114,483	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Hoopa Valley.....	1,290	49,663	7,228	12,825	13,050	2,200	13,606	754	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Does not include \$773,707 which is duplicated in farming and grazing tables.

<sup>2</sup> Unknown.

<sup>3</sup> 1915 report.

<sup>4</sup> Includes sale of wool, \$360,000.

<sup>5</sup> Includes moneys for other Indians.

<sup>6</sup> Estimated.

TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.
California—Continued.													
Melki	609	\$55,338	\$7,811	\$6,730	\$655		\$39,845	\$297					
Pala	1,017	59,662	19,763	8,416	2,739	\$322	28,586	36					
Round Valley	1,716	33,783	16,061	6,444		69	2,921	550	\$4,933	\$832			\$1,973
Sherman Institute		18,967					18,967						
Soboba	935	77,782	19,364	5,243	2,346		50,496	333					
Tule River	446	13,830	3,700	5,710	912	10	2,902	566					
Colorado	898	62,087	14,095				18,944	10,745	1,186	5,410			11,707
Southern Ute	365	29,029	13,895				5,411	2,928	1,186	5,410			199
Ute Mountain	533	33,058	200				13,533	7,817					11,508
Florida: Seminole	574	49,321	42,000	1,200			6,000	121					
Idaho	4,162	839,416	265,321	65,126	35,200	4,497	34,360	8,691	369,571	42,221	\$5,006	\$3,000	6,423
Coeur d'Alene	840	395,348	91,650	17,750	22,400	3,695	14,559		194,860	42,221	4,867	3,000	346
Fort Hall	1,771	235,390	136,651	47,376	12,800		15,701	8,691	11,801				2,370
Fort Lapwai	1,551	208,678	37,020			802	4,100		162,910		139		3,707
Iowa: Sac and Fox	363	36,694	16,240	275	2,400	320	5,040				21,208		1,211
Kansas	1,415	277,357	142,619	740	2,600		13,450		110,740	2,541	4,471		196
Haskell Institute		8,628											
Kickapoo	630	118,456	61,451	740			8,628		52,643				
Potawatomie	785	150,273	81,168		2,600		3,622		58,097	2,541	4,471		196
Michigan	1,097	18,510			9,600		5,823	290			26		2,771
Mackinac	1,097	12,708	(*)		9,600		21	290			26		2,771
Mount Pleasant		5,802					5,802						
Minnesota	11,758	1,450,195	142,308	14,780	63,821	346,098	118,101	16,156	4,683	29,725	308,297	4,000	402,226
Fond du Lac	1,050	148,309	6,050			60,288	17,845	806			27,744		35,576
Grand Portage	319	35,644	135				2,897	899			9,248		11,859
Leach Lake	1,758	466,600	16,600		10,606	236,025	19,100		45		46,240		59,294
Leech Lake	1,758	466,600	16,600		10,606	236,025	19,100		45		46,240		59,294
Nett Lake	625	55,435	1,100	30	2,815	8,633	6,143	1,537			15,413		19,764
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	160	11,844	1,000				10,030	473	341				
Red Lake	1,503	213,824	23,523	14,750	13,000	7,200	28,224	209		29,485	40,105		57,328
Vermillion Lake		4,320				860	3,460						
White Earth	6,343	574,219	93,900	(*)	18,300	33,092	21,762	10,676	4,297	240	169,547	4,000	218,405
Montana	11,450	3,010,286	945,037	427,610	22,550	25,318	211,674	72,995	189,018	682,690	12,001	58,630	362,763
Blackfeet	2,743	522,588	135,481	267,190	3,750	3,825	33,229	43,250	2,370		5,995		27,498
Crow	1,707	697,685	112,291	23,476	(*)	293	39,789	411	57,029	224,428	6,000	6,000	227,968
Flathead	2,343	909,544	458,662	85,730	7,700	20,476	55,805	1,444	64,038	206,082			9,607
Fort Belknap	1,211	123,502	35,515	8,000		2,100	22,278	3,952			6		51,085
Fort Peck	1,985	527,520	152,438		7,700		38,348		65,581	252,180			11,273
Tongue River	1,461	229,447	50,660	43,214		1,300	22,227	23,938				52,630	35,332
Nebraska	3,941	603,181	181,147		38,780		36,372	2,836	326,507	3,859	7,978		5,702
Genoa		6,360					6,360						3,730
Omaha	1,331	272,018	87,700		8,580		2,040		165,000	3,859	1,109		590
Santee	1,511	89,035	22,107		30,200		11,770	2,836	20,752		780		1,382
Winnebago	1,099	235,768	71,340				16,202		140,755		6,089		
Nevada	7,915	251,437	97,012	13,500	11,765		96,598	7,636	1,293				23,633
Carson		6,740					6,740						3,781
Fallon	439	23,878	7,559	588	50		11,900						2,836
Fort McDermitt	341	43,016	7,400	450	1,305		30,748	277					945
Moapa River	119	13,921	8,200	124	660		3,852	140					4,963
Nevada	600	29,780	13,000	1,062	4,000		3,831	2,904					6,145
Walker River	712	65,187	23,103	(*)	3,700		31,523	616	100				4,963
Western Shoshone	604	62,316	37,750	8,276	50		3,004	3,273					
Reno, special agent	5,100	6,619	(*)	3,000	2,000			426	1,193				
New Mexico	20,819	931,502	383,735	142,631	114,446	47,386	174,592	28,827	7,159				32,726
Albuquerque		9,343					9,343						22,891
Jicarilla	642	134,625	6,847	14,335	2,550	42,311	25,328	13,204	7,159				9,454
Mescalero	630	50,293	13,525	10,400	1,800		8,081	7,083					
Pueblo Bonito	2,724	20,989	1,337		10,000		6,299	3,353					
Pueblo day schools	8,535	373,229	196,153	81,996	14,496		78,357	2,222					381
San Juan	6,483	205,621	91,000	(*)	80,200	5,000	26,075	2,965					
Santa Fe	10,503						10,503						
Zuni	1,805	126,899	74,868	35,900	5,400	75	10,656						
New York: New York	5,885	24,398	(*)				200				2,428	10,500	11,270
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,260	45,257	19,825	6,505		3,049	15,429	25			424		
North Dakota	8,887	1,343,871	425,566	51,545		5,983	97,042	24,641	110,246	422,239	47,080	78,280	81,249
Bismarck		3,440					3,440						
Fort Berthold	1,182	521,310	57,823	42,695		2,276	20,029	3,040	51,675	253,305	20,605		69,862

1 As reported. 2 Includes moneys for other Indians. 3 Estimated. 4 Unknown. 5 No record. 6 Includes cash and improvements. 7 1915 report.

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TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.
<b>North Dakota—Contd.</b>													
Fort Totten.....	1,004	\$287,020	\$216,000	\$8,850			\$10,704	\$100	\$27,765	\$6,777		\$16,480	\$343
Standing Rock.....	3,484	394,413	140,678			\$1,300	52,629	19,331	19,210	162,157	26,474	61,800	10,834
Turtle Mountain.....	3,217	131,988	111,065			2,407	4,540	2,170	11,596				210
Wahpeton.....		5,700					5,700						
<b>Oklahoma.....</b>	<b>118,996</b>	<b>7,760,158</b>	<b>402,495</b>	<b>180,042</b>	<b>\$5,500</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>166,896</b>		<b>1,263,379</b>	<b>1,692,614</b>	<b>918,255</b>	<b>59,320</b>	<b>3,071,559</b>
Cantonment.....	784	56,158	20,600	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )		4,558		31,000				
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,263	224,658	43,581				11,700		117,269	22,698	26,268		3,142
Chillico.....	4,514	652,992	23,600	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,500		12,687		402,500	46,513	150,978		5,452
Kiowa.....	2,195	3,524,689	97,880	119,630			21,440		257,337	10	262,163		2,775,4
Osage.....	492	88,024	23,480	260		80	12,220		39,423		21,208		93
Otoe.....	693	179,859	28,755	695			3,480		87,810		9,193	47,100	1,226
Pawnee.....	1,036	202,586	45,899	643		18	5,080		145,275		6,315		236
Ponca.....	167	16,447	10,174	842			4,200		4,600				
Red Moon.....	679	104,101	31,875	1,307			831		41,568		21,734	200	1,276
Sac and Fox.....	595	80,775	8,723		3,000		6,141		5,137				
Seger.....	2,050	118,766	50,828	56,665			7,100		63,915	2,007	8	1,500	580
Seneca.....	3,009	64,628	17,100				9,440		32,025		5,751		312
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17,477</b>	<b>5,326,370</b>	<b>402,495</b>	<b>180,042</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>104,023</b>		<b>1,222,722</b>	<b>71,228</b>	<b>503,696</b>	<b>48,800</b>	<b>2,787,766</b>
<b>Total Five Civilized Tribes.....</b>	<b>101,519</b>	<b>2,433,788</b>					<b>62,873</b>		<b>40,657</b>	<b>1,621,386</b>	<b>414,559</b>	<b>10,520</b>	<b>283,793</b>
<b>Five Civilized Tribes.....</b>													
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824	93,703					53,046		40,657	2,230	5,866		228
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966	539,884								403,139	57,735		69,183
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828	1,613,073					9,827			1,210,194	181,685	10,520	210,674
Creek Nation.....	18,774	101,043								698	97,885		2,960
Seminole Nation.....	3,127	77,761								5,125	71,888		748
<b>Oregon.....</b>	<b>6,544</b>	<b>727,496</b>	<b>187,382</b>	<b>108,680</b>	<b>165,400</b>	<b>65,992</b>	<b>40,288</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>124,588</b>	<b>7,638</b>	<b>14,389</b>		<b>11,336</b>
Klamath.....	1,152	264,022	73,327	87,560	3,400	60,571	13,056	( <sup>4</sup> )	15,755		5,419		4,934
Roseburg.....	3,000	160,714	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	158,000			743	959				1,012
Salem.....		8,774					8,774						
Siletz.....	416	24,401	12,075				3,126	487	2,000	5,546	1,119		48
<b>Umatilla.....</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>213,074</b>	<b>83,100</b>	( <sup>2</sup> )	4,000	4,661	5,615		105,874	2,092	7,851		3,881
Warm Springs.....	825	56,511	18,880	21,120		760	9,717	573					1,461
<b>Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....</b>		<b>45,939</b>					<b>45,939</b>						
<b>South Dakota.....</b>	<b>21,237</b>	<b>2,386,446</b>	<b>542,629</b>	<b>211,430</b>	<b>5,950</b>	<b>26,693</b>	<b>204,419</b>	<b>229,290</b>	<b>250,358</b>	<b>368,736</b>	<b>170,317</b>	<b>333,720</b>	<b>42,904</b>
Canton Asylum.....	2,741	477,046	91,525	40,550			41,701	19,964	9,890	161,755	29,188	49,440	33,033
Cheyenne River.....	960	130,997	40,800	31,985	200		22,668	7,519	5,393	5,752	70	16,480	200
Crow Creek.....	289	27,789	9,200	2,060	700		10,934	705			1,674	8,240	846
Flandreau.....	497	54,791	17,500	12,565	50	850	8,610	3,279	960	217			
Lower Brule.....		4,064					4,064						
Pierre.....	7,288	593,143	35,100	121,170	5,000	25,843	48,121	145,040	37,556	11,072	31,054	127,720	5,467
Pine Ridge.....		5,179					5,179						
Rapid City.....	5,521	651,816	151,500				45,049	52,226	51,304	195,692	59,901	94,760	1,384
Rosebud.....	2,065	213,225	105,125	3,100			9,960		63,509		30,509		1,022
Sisseton.....		1,320					1,320						
Springfield.....	1,876	227,076	91,879				6,813	557	81,746		12,169	32,960	952
Yankton.....													
<b>Utah.....</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>469,022</b>	<b>92,890</b>	<b>8,808</b>	<b>3,040</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>13,861</b>	<b>21,765</b>	<b>5,573</b>	<b>133,944</b>	<b>146,585</b>	<b>38,740</b>	<b>2,391</b>
Shivwits.....	135	6,139	2,115	208	1,340		1,864	612					
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,164	457,640	86,401	8,600	1,700	1,425	11,128	21,153	5,573	133,944	146,585	38,740	2,391
Salt Lake, special agent.....	500	5,243	4,374				869						
<b>Washington.....</b>	<b>11,345</b>	<b>1,371,651</b>	<b>532,394</b>	<b>104,502</b>	<b>203,273</b>	<b>196,429</b>	<b>99,260</b>	<b>2,980</b>	<b>207,449</b>	<b>4,246</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>16,218</b>
Colville.....	2,526	437,258	278,242	91,126	11,520	2,292	35,870	767	9,670				7,771
Cushman.....	2,339	43,399	7,530	2,685	6,127	781	18,330	841	1,025	2,103	3,900		77
Neah Bay.....	698	48,959	4,375	1,000	37,704	75	5,716	89				1,000	363
Spokane.....	616	47,132	18,387	5,230	2,400	2,278	11,084	101	4,146	2,143			1
Taholah.....	745	92,257	3,020	85,893			2,970	373					1,576
Tulalip.....	1,335	294,473	36,090	4,461	50,629	187,670	10,084	303	3,660				6,430
Yakima.....	3,086	408,173	184,750	( <sup>2</sup> )	9,000	3,333	15,206	506	188,948				
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	<b>9,997</b>	<b>1,069,962</b>	<b>166,703</b>	<b>13,228</b>	<b>50,180</b>	<b>311,736</b>	<b>153,061</b>	<b>6,316</b>	<b>2,012</b>		<b>116,384</b>		<b>250,342</b>
Grand Rapids.....	1,242	57,486	41,025		2,750		600		2,000		11,111		
Hayward.....	1,254	73,774	8,050	268	5,150	28,440	30,950	916					
Keshena.....	2,342	489,659	28,274	5,210	12,000	63,053	21,615	3,892			105,273		250,342
Lac du Flambeau.....	737	22,094	7,750		7,550		6,258	524	12				
Laona.....	316	3,300	1,280				1,320	700					
La Pointe.....	1,042	309,791	29,784	7,750	8,200	220,243	43,669	145					
Oneida.....	2,550	49,211	38,550		4,000		6,661						
Red Cliff.....	514	57,620	11,990		10,530		34,961	139					
Tomah.....		3,107					3,107						
Wittenberg.....		3,920					3,920						
<b>Wyoming: Shoshone.....</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>302,417</b>	<b>55,930</b>	<b>47,000</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>73,156</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>4,560</b>	<b>21,219</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>43,370</b>	<b>43,670</b>

<sup>1</sup> 1915 report.

<sup>2</sup> Unknown.

<sup>3</sup> Potawatomi citizens not reported.

<sup>4</sup> Not reported.

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COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.							
	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.			Allotted.			Unallotted.			Total income.	
							Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
Total, 1916.....	<i>Acres.</i> 6,463,840	<i>Acres.</i> 954,428	<i>Acres.</i> 544,353	<i>Acres.</i> 134,174	42,959	35,823	22,612	20,045	<i>Acres.</i> 2,357,542	\$2,603,498	1,544	<i>Acres.</i> 452,527	\$55,212	\$2,658,710
1915.....	6,623,170	969,441	532,095	132,444	42,239	31,956	16,500	15,207	2,415,794	2,117,166	51	2,370	5,265	2,122,431
1914.....	5,820,701	2,221,135	468,722	125,546	42,353	29,811	( <sup>1</sup> )	16,757	1,570,267	( <sup>2</sup> )	68	4,151	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,164,319
1913.....	6,775,542	2,873,108	478,052	117,279	39,951	29,216	( <sup>1</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 28,847	<sup>3</sup> 3,109,209	( <sup>2</sup> )	578	<sup>3</sup> 70,201	( <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 3,520,251
1912.....	6,661,032	2,042,963	431,500	127,003	39,901	28,051	( <sup>1</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 27,605	<sup>3</sup> 2,792,799	( <sup>2</sup> )	46	4,951	( <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 3,073,898
1911.....	6,311,591	2,533,328	265,080	117,945	28,544	24,489	( <sup>1</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 19,753	<sup>3</sup> 2,528,495	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,706	<sup>3</sup> 183,528	( <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 2,075,271
1900 <sup>4</sup> .....						<sup>5</sup> 10,835	( <sup>1</sup> )							
1890 <sup>4</sup> .....						<sup>5</sup> 5,554	( <sup>1</sup> )				52	8,421	( <sup>2</sup> )	7,033
Arizona.....	120,895	190,245	36,764	35,558	10,367	11,803	5	17	170	337				337
Camp Verde.....		168		110	90	16								
Colorado River.....	20,245	95,000	1,241		354	95								
Fort Apache.....		7,800		<sup>6</sup> 1,800	486	479	5	17	170	337				337
Havasupai.....		300		275	43	50								
Kaibab.....		2,040		300	27	16								
Leupp.....		750		500	605	<sup>6</sup> 250								
Moqui.....		4,000		4,000	1,272	1,500								
Navajo.....		12,000		12,000	2,108	<sup>6</sup> 2,500								
Pima.....	40,360	9,690	26,250	9,690	1,175	<sup>7</sup> 5,053								
Salt River.....	8,040	4,376	5,573	1,400	307	350								
San Carlos.....		2,075		1,383	721	283								
San Xavier.....	52,250	31,566	3,700	3,000	1,435	775								
Truxton Canon.....		180		100	113	45								
Western Navajo.....		20,300		1,000	1,631	400								
California.....	35,681	33,419	8,400	12,883	2,991	1,733	244	326	2,908	22,934				22,934
Bishop.....	6,000	8,000	1,090		459	154	1	1	40	50				50
Campo.....		1,015		185	61	34								
Digger.....	106	51	110	25	94	43								
Fort Bidwell.....	12,300		1,500		187	80								
Fort Yuma.....	8,020		900		268	174								
Greenville.....	75	230	460	230	175	150	120	120	1,200	18,015				18,015
Hoop Valley.....	1,400	1,360	200	1,360	323	300								
Malki.....		13,386		1,824	206	162								
Pala.....	2,392	2,027	2,392	1,909	309	216								
Round Valley.....	5,388		1,748		477	54	123	205	1,668	4,869				4,869
Soboba.....		<sup>8</sup> 7,090		<sup>8</sup> 7,090	302	346								
Tule River.....		260		260	130	20								
Colorado.....	6,800	35	2,500	35	187	85	6	6	585	578				578
Southern Ute.....	6,800		2,500		65	80	6	6	585	578				578
Ute Mountain.....		35		35	122	5								
Florida: Seminole.....		2,140		800	219	86								
Idaho.....	236,122	11,080	24,168	495	859	640	1,384	1,502	129,711	369,411	10	718	2,075	371,486
Coeur d'Alene.....	64,480	2,000	7,750	50	226	95	306	306	42,600	194,700				194,700
Fort Hall.....	38,000	6,580	10,468		485	312	<sup>9</sup> 89	<sup>9</sup> 89	<sup>9</sup> 9,325	<sup>9</sup> 11,801				11,801
Fort Lapwai.....	133,642	2,500	5,950	445	148	233	<sup>9</sup> 989	<sup>9</sup> 1,107	<sup>9</sup> 77,786	<sup>9</sup> 162,910	10	718	2,075	164,985
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....		2,520		1,200	111	60					2	520	1,466	1,466
Kansas.....	55,813		20,213		283	255	519	251	35,169	91,375				91,375
Kickapoo.....	25,819		9,681		132	163	251	251	16,787	52,643				52,643
Potawatomi.....	29,994		10,532		151	92	268	( <sup>1</sup> )	18,382	38,732				38,732
Michigan: Mackinac.....	670		670		290	30								
Minnesota.....	225,917	68,766	7,489	753	1,884	1,077	47	47	2,701	3,866				3,866
Fond du Lac.....	14,000		1,470		242	90								
Grand Portage.....	12		10		69	11								
Leech Lake.....	6,210		3,051		318	365	2	2	45	25				25
Nett Lake.....	1,025		180		134	18								
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	670		378		32	6	16	16	292	341				341
Red Lake.....		67,766		753	313	287								
White Earth.....	204,000	1,000	2,400		776	300	29	29	2,364	3,500				3,500
Montana.....	680,081	257,680	67,551	7,902	2,627	1,664	576	638	61,445	116,652	59	416,222	23,618	140,270
Blackfeet.....	117,000	78,000	5,500		463	300								
Crow.....	153,307		18,286	214	400	277	<sup>9</sup> 180	251	<sup>9</sup> 14,210	<sup>10</sup> 28,106	4	1,617	126	28,232
Flathead.....	<sup>7</sup> 126,774	56,280	<sup>7</sup> 33,790		550	372	374	365	34,248	<sup>9</sup> 64,038	54	14,205	4,801	68,839
Fort Belknap.....		90,000		3,188	347	270					1	<sup>7</sup> 400,400	<sup>7</sup> 18,691	18,691
Fort Peck.....	283,000		9,975		502	165	22	22	12,987	24,508				24,508
Tongue River.....		33,400		4,500	365	280								

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.  
<sup>2</sup> Included in "total income."  
<sup>3</sup> Includes grazing leases also.  
<sup>4</sup> Only items reported.

<sup>5</sup> Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severalty.  
<sup>6</sup> 1915 report.  
<sup>7</sup> As reported.  
<sup>8</sup> Includes some grazing land.

<sup>9</sup> Includes some grazing leases.  
<sup>10</sup> Includes cash and improvements.

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.							
	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.			Allotted.				Unallotted.			Total income.
							Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.			Acres.			
Nebraska.....	185,052	4,420	31,616	700	897	630	1,604	1,322	147,400	\$322,651	38	2,300	\$3,367	\$326,018
Omaha.....	61,255	3,000	11,000	700	290	270	614	560	52,110	165,000	38	2,300	3,367	168,367
Santee.....	21,064		10,016		325	114	95	112	11,048	16,896				16,896
Winnebago.....	102,733	1,420	10,600		282	246	895	650	84,242	140,755				140,755
Nevada.....	18,083	22,965	3,453	1,527	2,538	684	1	1	20	100				100
Fallon.....	4,640	18	825		144	64								
Fort McDermitt..	1,330	530	688	55	90	92								
Moapa River.....	600		275		35	30								
Nevada.....		21,000		620	157	200								
Walker River.....	9,763	14	1,215	14	191	123	1	1	20	100				100
Western Shoshone		1,403		1,838	166	175								
Reno, special agent	1,750		450		1,755	100								
New Mexico.....	3,050	54,210	950	39,820	3,279	3,892								
Jicarilla.....	2,750		650		181	100								
Mescalero.....		9,210		1,820	140	117								
Pueblo Bonito 2	300	100	300		100	200								
Pueblo day schools		26,900		26,900	2,458	1,975								
San Juan.....		10,000		5,000	500	500								
Zuni.....		8,000		6,000	500	500								
New York: New York Agency.....		88,847		20,000	(5)	1,599								
North Carolina: Cherokee.....		15,000		5,500	536	350								
North Dakota.....	1,605,921		116,557		1,941	1,633	981	1,124	88,122	68,195				68,195
Fort Berthold.....	155,475		6,000		242	200	565	590	52,682	33,793				33,793
Fort Totten.....	52,207		11,600		230	150	349	349	24,850	27,483				27,483
Standing Rock 2	1,048,239		13,957		750	733	(8)	128	702	959				959
Turtle Mountain..	350,000		85,000		719	550	67	67	9,888	5,960				5,960
Oklahoma.....	1,150,980		89,745		3,798	3,243	11,769	10,224	1,531,387	1,146,900	1,435	32,767	24,686	1,171,586
Cantonment.....	57,000		4,000		197	145	400	400	53,000	25,000				25,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho Five Civilized Tribes.....	68,456		4,702		275	140	1,180	1,025	151,477	117,269				117,269
Kiowa.....	500,000	(8)	20,000		1,017	1,000	502	502	38,844	38,774	1,435	32,767	24,686	63,460
Osage.....	171,350		11,585		470	155	2,551	1,460	532,278	257,337				350,000
Otoe.....	39,276		1,271		88	55	256	237	30,034	28,071				28,071
Pawnee.....	30,700		3,112		140	102	416	416	74,587	87,810				87,810
Ponca.....	71,535		5,626		139	149	620	474	62,804	116,591				116,591
Red Moon.....	12,505		1,423		53	43	(8)	(8)	3,332	4,500				4,500
Sac and Fox.....	48,795		10,036		142	98	264	351	34,974	41,568				41,568
Seger.....	31,410		2,955		119	74	204	183	28,415	47,955				47,955
Seneca.....	54,714		6,850		380	142	(9)	(9)						
Shawnee.....	65,239		18,191		778	1,140	376	376	35,642	32,025				32,025
Oregon.....	171,747	11,550	17,923		794	443	1,126	1,281	64,064	124,009				124,009
Klamath.....	10,000		3,000		287	100	489	459	17,100	15,755				15,755
Roseburg.....	20,996		600		(8)	30	3	3	442	380				380
Siletz.....	3,650		625		89	53	24	24	2,439	2,000				2,000
Umatilla.....	75,000	1,550	9,800		250	110	610	795	44,083	105,874				105,874
Warm Springs.....	62,101	10,000	3,898		168	150								
South Dakota.....	1,341,797	45,200	52,358	900	4,558	3,052	2,521	1,431	173,673	134,415				134,415
Cheyenne River.....	10 3,600		10 3,600		657	720	3	3	560	350				350
Crow Creek.....	3,620		3,500		230	238	3	3	120	49				49
Plandreau.....		1,200		900	83	20								
Lower Brule.....	45,696		1,030		117	90								
Pine Ridge.....	10 8,295		10 8,295		1,449	806								
Rosebud.....	1,217,266	44,000	15,060		1,139	715	890	(8)	55,899	19,255				19,255
Sisseton.....	17,011		14,000		550	225	1,600	900	82,591	62,017				62,017
Yankton.....	46,309		6,823		333	238	525	525	34,503	52,744				52,744
Utah.....	76,631	11,270	7,136	80	318	307	604	602	36,720	5,373				5,373
Shivwits.....		1,270		80	39	106								
Utah and Ouray Salt Lake City, special agent	76,401	10,000	7,136		279	201	604	602	36,720	5,373				5,373
	230		(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)								

1 As reported.  
2 1915 report.  
3 Not reported.  
4 Unknown.

5 No record.  
6 Includes some grazing land.  
7 Includes grazing leases.  
8 Includes some grazing leases.

9 Leases are made without departmental supervision.  
10 Grazing land.

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to the Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.							
	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.			Allotted.			Unallotted.			Total income.	
							Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					Acres.			Acres.		
Washington.....	342,962	38,719	35,251	105	2,191	1,169	1,073	1,121	71,805	\$194,500				\$194,500
Colville.....	146,930	26,469	20,580		585	578	112	163	14,800	8,250				8,250
Cushman.....	8,059		705	50	157	70	7	7	170	1,025				1,025
Neah Bay.....	3,420	250	220	55	189	27								
Spokane.....	35,775	10,000	2,013		150	88	31	30	3,406	4,117				4,117
Taholah.....	1,040	2,000	83		198	14								
Tulalip.....	11,738		2,250		312	181	23	21	1,669	3,660				3,660
Yakima.....	136,000		9,400		600	211	900	900	51,960	177,448				177,448
Wisconsin.....	70,299	20,662	13,409	5,916	1,901	1,162	1	1	804	2,012				2,012
Grand Rapids.....	800	3,500		2,500	(1)	250	(1)	(1)	800	2,000				2,000
Hayward.....	51,800		550		353	60								
Keshena.....		3,096		3,096	421	240								
Lac du Flambeau.....	444		444		175	50	1	1	4	12				12
Laona.....		12,316		320	100	24								
La Pointe.....	5,000	1,750	3,000		(2)	105								
Oneida.....	11,840		9,185		708	400								
Red Cliff.....	415		230		144	33								
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	135,339	75,700	8,200		390	226	151	151	10,858	4190				190

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.<sup>2</sup> Unknown.<sup>3</sup> Overestimated last year.<sup>4</sup> Partly reported.

TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.							
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.			Unallotted.			Total income.	
						Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.			Acres.			
Total, 1916.....	13,434,039	31,999,219	8,600,349	22,004,879	43,309	115,559	14,764	3,055,470	\$1,174,114	1,839	9,406,866	\$574,701	\$1,748,815
1915.....	13,083,784	30,935,867	8,702,245	21,894,398	44,704	19,387	10,426	1,898,779	925,554	329	8,122,918	420,895	1,346,449
1914.....	13,499,098	29,991,010	8,178,753	21,350,359	53,503	(*)	18,356	2,584,446	(*)	1,759	10,162,842	(*)	1,771,421
1913.....	12,500,000	30,500,000	8,544,127	20,611,984	54,226	(*)	28,847	3,109,209	(*)	3,611	10,569,948	(*)	1,400,078
1912.....	9,566,449	31,029,696	8,755,552	21,314,683	51,380	(*)	27,605	2,792,799	(*)	3,225	8,369,351	(*)	1,355,948
1911.....	6,295,485	25,199,192	4,696,446	18,729,124	44,985	(*)	19,753	2,528,495	(*)	3,684	5,869,325	(*)	1,261,125
1900.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2,592	(*)	(*)	101	2,373,815	(*)	94,233
Arizona.....	340,177	14,648,077	340,177	11,949,092	14,316	3		3,000	755	36	2,549,935	147,325	148,080
Colorado River.....	1,000	92,500	1,000	10,000	27	3	(*)	3,000	755	2	475,000	7,000	7,755
Fort Apache.....		1,687,220		695,300	975					(*)	997,920	62,500	62,500
Havasupai.....		215		125	35					13			
Kalbab.....		128,580		41,960	50						87,600	855	855
Leupp.....		804,090		804,090	1,761								
Moqui.....		1,841,000		1,841,000	2,000								
Navajo.....		2,997,906		2,997,906	3,166								
Pima.....	14,110	1,714,969	14,110	1,714,969	1,455								
Salt River.....	18,547	26,893	18,547	26,893	297								
San Carlos.....		1,825,271		741,636	625					15	1,089,415	61,420	61,420
San Xavier.....	306,520	8,066	306,520	35,566	71								
Truxton Canon.....		481,740			125					6	300,000	15,550	15,550
Western Navajo.....		3,039,647		3,039,647	2,500								
California.....	90,247	163,615	76,338	95,988	1,272	4	202	15,111	1,557	2	8,000	415	1,972
Bishop.....	5,520	62,000	281		451	1	1	120	100				100
Campo.....		13,596		13,596	50								
Digger.....	290	305	290	305	4								
Fort Bidwell.....	40,000		36,459		42	1	191	14,341	1,393				1,393
Fort Yuma.....		2,000		2,000	21								
Greenville.....	4,479	1,427											

1 Includes some farming leases also.  
2 Not reported.

3 Included in "Total income."  
4 Grazing permits.

5 As reported.  
6 Includes some agricultural lands.

7 1915 report.



TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.						Total income.	
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.			Unallotted.				
						Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
California—Continued.	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>				<i>Acres.</i>					
Hoopa Valley.....	1,600	3,000	1,600	3,000	125								
Malki.....		<sup>1</sup> 23,982		23,982	42								
Pala.....	10	<sup>1</sup> 5,375	10	5,375	188								
Round Valley.....	<sup>1</sup> 38,348	80	37,698	80	105	2	10	650	\$64			\$64	
Soboba.....		17,850		13,650	182								
Tule River.....		34,000		34,000	62					<sup>2</sup> 2	8,000	\$415	415
Colorado.....	39,480	310,000	13,000	310,000	25	4	4	1,215	608	2	310,000	5,000	5,608
Southern Ute.....	39,430		13,000		25	4	4	1,215	608				608
Ute Mountain.....		310,000		310,000						2	310,000	5,000	5,000
Florida, Seminole.....		22,982			82								
Idaho.....	352,155	112,699	352,155	112,699	1,372	1,082	1,200	87,751	174,871	25	5,726	2,420	177,291
Coeur d'Alene.....	<sup>1</sup> 37,801	<sup>1</sup> 4,579	<sup>1</sup> 37,801	4,579	400	<sup>4</sup>	<sup>4</sup>	640	160				160
Fort Hall.....	<sup>1</sup> 313,234	<sup>1</sup> 103,120	<sup>1</sup> 313,234	103,120	322	<sup>8</sup> 89	<sup>8</sup> 89	<sup>8</sup> 9,325	<sup>8</sup> 11,801	6	<sup>4</sup> 1,018	<sup>1</sup> 424	13,225
Fort Lapwai.....	1,120	5,000	1,120	5,000	650	<sup>8</sup> 989	1,107	<sup>8</sup> 77,786	<sup>8</sup> 162,910	<sup>2</sup> 19	<sup>2</sup> 4,708	<sup>2</sup> 996	163,906
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....		1,169		1,169	100								
Kansas.....	23,322		5,621		179	244		17,701	19,365				19,365
Kickapoo.....	<sup>1</sup> 1,238		<sup>1</sup> 1,238		137								
Potawatomi.....	22,084		4,383		42	244	( <sup>6</sup> )	17,701	19,365				19,365
Michigan: Mackinac.....	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	30								
Minnesota.....	380,045	311,566	363,070	305,566	893	29	29	2,088	817				817
Fond du Lac.....	9,000		1,000		90								
Grand Portage.....	25,000	6,000	25,000										
Leech Lake.....	19,867		12,820		225	2	2	160	20				20
Nett Lake.....	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	20								
Red Lake.....		<sup>1</sup> 304,586		<sup>1</sup> 304,586	142								
White Earth.....	<sup>6</sup> 326,178	<sup>6</sup> 1,000	324,250	1,000	416	27	27	1,928	797				797
Montana.....	1,570,024	3,315,007	436,301	839,568	2,582	2,682	2,773	481,528	149,198	83	2,513,940	251,481	400,679
Blackfeet.....	736,840	508,805	250,000	121,000	665	52	74	23,700	2,370	13	<sup>7</sup> 189,750	<sup>7</sup> 16,395	18,765
Crow.....	317,229	1,843,702	37,000	226,576	227	<sup>8</sup> 2,180	<sup>8</sup> 2,251	<sup>8</sup> 304,039	<sup>8</sup> 41,717	4	1,906,356	135,276	226,993
Flathead.....	<sup>1</sup> 81,515	<sup>8</sup> 162,600	80,566	10,000	310	10	8	949	<sup>8</sup> 64,038	54	14,204	4,801	68,839
Fort Belknap.....		441,400		123,492	265					<sup>2</sup> 1	<sup>2</sup> 400,400	18,690	18,690
Fort Peck.....	434,440		68,735		315	440	440	152,840	41,073	10	3,230	9,069	50,142
Tongue River.....		<sup>1</sup> 358,500		<sup>1</sup> 358,500	800					1	( <sup>6</sup> )	17,250	17,250
Nebraska.....	26,642		10,396		184	112	123	12,687	3,856				3,856
Santee.....	21,642		5,396		104	112	123	12,687	3,856				3,856
Winnebago.....	<sup>1</sup> 5,000		<sup>1</sup> 5,000		80								
Nevada.....	88,915	627,109	21,642	444,369	1,632	7	445	68,571	1,193	16	179,000	12,454	13,647
Fallon.....		<sup>1</sup> 18		18	64								
Fort McDermitt.....	<sup>1</sup> 1,062	2,940	1,062	1,200	150								
Moapa River.....	<sup>9</sup> 325		325		40								
Nevada.....		301,000		120,000	35					<sup>2</sup> 1	179,000	3,450	3,450
Walker River.....	<sup>9</sup> 8,528	37,834	8,528	37,834	52								
Western Shoshone.....		285,317		285,317	291					<sup>2</sup> 15	( <sup>10</sup> )	9,004	9,004
Reno, special agent.....	79,000		11,727		1,000	7	445	68,571	1,193				1,193
New Mexico.....	696,477	6,557,961	450,100	5,357,424	7,301	108	564	248,477	7,159	21	558,640	16,179	23,338
Jicarilla.....	248,477	356,647	2,100		30	108	564	248,477	7,159	<sup>2</sup> 7	207,360	3,677	10,836
Mescalero.....		390,000		46,110	126					<sup>2</sup> 14	<sup>2</sup> 351,280	12,502	12,502
Pueblo Bonito.....	448,000	1,500,000	448,000	1,000,000	2,000								
Pueblo day schools.....		447,314		447,314	1,945								
San Juan.....		3,752,000		3,752,000	2,000								
Zuni.....		<sup>1</sup> 112,000		112,000	1,200								
North Carolina: Cherokee.....		<sup>1</sup> 57,500		57,500	450								
North Dakota.....	1,602,750	567,297	1,169,461	428,390	2,375	328	841	343,774	42,051	15	153,219	28,108	70,159
Fort Berthold.....	281,980	369,103	161,691	266,103	425	5	390	120,289	17,882	5	103,000	15,450	33,332
Fort Totten.....	50,492		10,000		200	21	21	875	282				282
Standing Rock <sup>11</sup> .....	1,094,278	198,194	911,770	162,287	1,200		<sup>6</sup> 128	182,508	18,251	10	50,219	12,658	30,909
Turtle Mountain.....	176,000		86,000		550	<sup>12</sup> 302	302	<sup>12</sup> 40,102	5,636				5,636
Oklahoma.....	1,871,900	33,827	159,759	32,767	1,751	7,112	5,754	1,089,806	610,920	1,435	32,767	24,686	635,606
Cantonment.....	18,915		4,300		20	100	100	12,000	6,000				6,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	96,338		7,485		99	<sup>8</sup> 1,180	<sup>8</sup> 1,025	<sup>8</sup> 151,477	<sup>8</sup> 117,269				117,269
Five Civilized Tribes <sup>13</sup> .....	38,909	32,767	38,909	32,767		<sup>12</sup> 482	482	38,909	1,883	1,435	32,767	24,686	26,569
Kiowa.....	141,901				525	1,000	1,000	141,901	52,500				52,500

<sup>1</sup> Includes some agricultural lands.  
<sup>2</sup> Grazing permits.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes farming leases.  
<sup>4</sup> Entire acreage not reported.

<sup>5</sup> Not reported.  
<sup>6</sup> Estimated.  
<sup>7</sup> Includes permits.

<sup>8</sup> Decrease due to sale of lands.  
<sup>9</sup> Agricultural land.  
<sup>10</sup> Lands leased by head instead of by acres.

<sup>11</sup> 1915 report.  
<sup>12</sup> Includes grazing permits.  
<sup>13</sup> Partly reported.

TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.						Total income.	
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.				Unallotted.			
						Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
Oklahoma—Continued.	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>				<i>Acres.</i>					
Osage.....	1,294,050	20	39,900	.....	154	1	1,460	1,532,277	\$257,337	.....	.....	.....	\$257,337
Otoe.....	52,974	720	21,266	.....	200	309	250	32,593	11,352	.....	.....	.....	11,352
Pawnee.....	51,064	.....	4,064	.....	177	1,416	1,416	74,587	187,810	.....	.....	.....	87,810
Ponca.....	42,268	320	4,739	.....	175	1,377	1,381	34,244	128,684	.....	.....	.....	28,684
Red Moon.....	11,040	.....	2,736	.....	6	5	5	720	100	.....	.....	.....	100
Seger.....	41,156	.....	5,700	.....	207	316	259	35,456	15,960	.....	.....	.....	15,960
Seneca.....	55,425	.....	2,800	.....	188	( <sup>2</sup> )	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawnee.....	27,860	.....	27,860	.....	.....	1,376	1,376	35,642	132,025	.....	.....	.....	32,025
Oregon.....	376,189	580,190	315,383	382,950	1,023	556	526	25,278	18,334	9	379,240	\$4,258	22,592
Klamath.....	127,840	151,000	81,401	151,000	360	1,489	1,459	17,100	15,755	6	192,000	2,908	18,663
Roseburg.....	28,000	.....	18,000	.....	35	40	40	5,549	579	.....	.....	.....	579
Siletz.....	23,500	.....	19,133	.....	38	1,24	1,24	2,439	12,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Umatilla.....	23,737	73,600	23,737	73,600	375	3	3	190	( <sup>4</sup> )	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warm Springs.....	173,112	355,690	173,112	158,350	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	187,240	1,350	1,350
South Dakota.....	5,173,540	2,333,520	4,216,768	593,877	4,582	3,084	2,070	631,684	125,911	54	873,150	16,336	142,247
Cheyenne River.....	962,722	2,004,994	707,200	355,685	500	300	333	95,400	9,540	8	802,816	12,120	21,660
Crow Creek.....	282,372	2,953	243,642	.....	221	233	233	37,712	5,344	22	2,953	( <sup>4</sup> )	5,344
Lower Brule.....	179,676	38,000	173,276	38,000	100	40	40	6,400	960	.....	.....	.....	960
Pine Ridge.....	2,449,181	267,573	2,194,515	200,192	2,224	837	837	247,811	37,556	24	67,381	4,216	41,772
Rosebud.....	1,082,887	20,000	881,249	.....	798	1,059	( <sup>4</sup> )	201,638	42,017	.....	.....	.....	42,017
Sisseton.....	175,589	.....	11,034	.....	359	108	70	7,462	1,492	.....	.....	.....	1,492
Yankton.....	41,113	.....	5,852	.....	380	507	507	35,261	29,002	.....	.....	.....	29,002
Utah.....	20,707	214,270	20,187	202,770	187	3	3	520	200	.....	.....	.....	200
Shivwits.....	.....	6,190	.....	6,190	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray.....	20,707	208,080	20,187	196,580	185	3	3	520	200	.....	.....	.....	200
Washington.....	549,176	1,477,976	386,937	640,469	1,907	127	156	16,590	12,949	40	618,778	25,607	38,556
Colville.....	<sup>6</sup> 231,441	896,622	223,760	536,469	442	19	48	7,680	1,420	18	180,000	7,656	9,076
Cushman.....	<sup>6</sup> 16,535	.....	<sup>6</sup> 16,535	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neah Bay.....	<sup>7</sup> 3,200	.....	<sup>6</sup> 3,200	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane.....	14,000	22,000	6,000	3,000	44	4	4	470	29	1	20,000	68	97
Taholah.....	2,640	24,500	640	1,000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip.....	12,441	.....	5,802	.....	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakima.....	268,919	534,854	131,000	100,000	1,050	104	104	8,440	11,500	21	418,778	17,883	29,383
Wisconsin.....	62,235	204,674	52,685	17,860	734	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids.....	.....	<sup>6</sup> 4,500	.....	<sup>6</sup> 4,500	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayward.....	<sup>6</sup> 51,300	.....	<sup>6</sup> 51,300	.....	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keshena.....	.....	184,564	.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laona.....	.....	<sup>6</sup> 13,360	.....	13,360	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	10,750	2,250	1,200	.....	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff.....	7,185	.....	<sup>6</sup> 185	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	<sup>6</sup> 220,058	429,780	210,369	232,421	332	74	74	9,689	4,370	<sup>6</sup> 101	<sup>6</sup> 1,224,471	40,432	44,802

<sup>1</sup> Includes farming leases.

<sup>2</sup> Leases made without departmental supervision.

<sup>3</sup> Grazing permits.

<sup>4</sup> Not reported.

<sup>5</sup> Includes some agricultural lands.

<sup>6</sup> Includes grazing permits.

<sup>7</sup> Agricultural land.

TABLE 13.—Use of agency and school lands, and products raised, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Agency lands. <sup>1</sup>								School lands. <sup>1</sup>							
	Total.	Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Other.	Products raised.			Total.	Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Other.	Products raised.		
						Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.						Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	\$311,493	\$72,553	\$61,797	
Grand total.....	109,400	1,541	4,469	48,790	54,600	\$19,643	\$2,595	\$2,645	103,125	2,838	19,085	50,694	30,508	\$311,493	\$72,553	\$61,797
Arizona.....	4,003	58	348	3,353	244	630		72	12,792	173	982	3,637	8,000	33,130	4,824	4,435
Camp Verde.....									18		10		8	375	25	
Colorado River.....	40	4	30		6				243	3	65	10	165	980	72	30
Fort Apache.....	1,815	25	30	1,750	10	50			1,587	60	87	1,436	4	4,414	96	100
Fort Mojave.....									47	1	10	30	7	2,304	609	8
Havasupai.....									6	1	2		3	246		
Kalabab.....	90		90						2	1	1			6		20
Leupp.....	175	8	35	10	122			22								
Moqui.....									7,000		10		6,990			
Navajo.....	160	3	120		37				1,423	25	90	1,280	28	7,384	165	125
Phoenix.....									241	36	137	61	7	4,990		
Pima.....									206	12	194		1	2,475	475	1,465
Rice Station.....						580		50	65	15	29	20	1	3,924	3,269	180
Salt River.....	49	8	25	13	3				16	7	5	4		175		84
San Carlos.....	1,674	10	18	1,580	66				6	(?)	6	(?)		45	5	
San Xavier.....									2	1			1			
Truxton Canon.....									800	7	11	6	776	995	14	150
Western Navajo.....	(?)								1,130	5	325	790	10	4,817	86	2,281
California.....	402	14	44	219	125	118		42	4,844	150	576	3,018	1,100	19,006	1,451	3,055
Bishop.....									16	2	4		10			
Campo.....	4	1	3						3	1	2					
Digger.....	330	4	25	210	91	63		42								
Fort Bidwell.....									3,086	28	200	2,208	650	2,812	529	133
Fort Yuma.....									226	35	122		69	1,940	155	165
Greenville.....									200	1	1		198	92	39	80
Hoopa Valley.....	18	4			14				44	8	14	15	7	614		
Malki.....	13	2	6	2	3	40										
Pala.....	19	2	7	6	4	15										
Round Valley.....	13				13				9	2	1	5		260		264
Sherman Institute.....									945	25	125	632	163	1,224	293	241
Soboba.....									150	40	100	10		11,883	435	2,417
Tule River.....	5	1	3	1					63	6	7		2	181		
									102	2	100					
Colorado.....	319	70	56	70	123	510			108	4	54	50		1,210		
Southern Ute.....	259	10	56	70	123	510			108	4	54	50		1,210		
Ute Mountain.....	60	60	(4)													
Idaho.....	641	22	95	502	22		84	50	1,868	80	491	887	410	9,670	2,964	2,989
Coeur d'Alene.....	321	12	5	304					18	8			10			
Fort Hall.....	320	10	90	198	22		84	50	501	6	170	260	65	4,785	1,151	769
Fort Lapwai.....									264	26	111	127		4,826	791	2,120
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....									1,085	40	210	500	335	59	1,022	100
Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....									75	12	38	21	4	38		
Kansas.....	10	3		7					1,403	51	732	302	318	14,508	1,058	1,311
Haskell Institute.....									997	45	486	160	306	13,083	1,013	355
Kickapoo.....									400	5	243	142	10	1,425	45	956
Potawatomi.....	10	3		7					6	1	3		2			
Michigan.....									325	21	179	72	53	9,992	480	
Bay Mills.....									5	1	1	3				
Mount Pleasant.....									320	20	178	69	53	9,992	480	
Minnesota.....	1,176	116	55	363	642	2,360		15	3,801	190	525	983	2,103	7,578	432	802
Cass Lake.....									124	10	15	79	20	432		84
Fond du Lac.....	80	5	20	50	5				40	2	1		37			
Grand Portage.....	208	5	5	10	188	28										
Leech Lake.....	261	5	5	13	238											
Nett Lake.....									278	9	23	53	193	1,051	32	163
Pipestone.....									395	60	20	110	205	128	10	
Red Lake.....	160	1		40	119				695	21	169	166	339	4,450	349	239
Vermillion Lake.....									371	13	87	115	156	734		
White Earth.....	467	100	25	250	92	2,332		15	1,080	15	30	80	965	262		
Montana.....	7,152	241	1,048	4,793	1,070	5,601	688	408	818	60	180	380	198	521	51	306
Blackfeet.....	560	46	88	416	10	72			2,110	87	358	1,533	132	9,802	730	2,677
Crow.....	1,233	80	45	1,097	11	350			637	30	54	473	80	1,651	77	70
Flathead.....	629	10	100	115	404	700			475	18	122	315	20	3,125	63	384
Fort Belknap.....	920	15	600	100	205	3,710	688	400	37	1		36				
Fort Peck.....	3,610	80	175	2,920	435	5,344		8	482	20	2	458	2	1,107	77	130
Tongue River.....	200	10	40	145	5	425			239	8	40	181	10	2,136		168
Nebraska.....	933	14	100	475	344	683	768	441	240	10	140	70	20	1,783	513	1,925
Genoa.....									490	38	263	110	79	3,912	2,775	1,460
Omaha.....	282	5	60	215	2	520			320	26	183	45	66	3,912	2,775	1,460
Santee.....	411	9	26	220	156	163										
Winnebago.....	240		14	40	186				170	12	80	65	13			

<sup>1</sup> Classification of lands as of June 30, 1915.

<sup>2</sup> See Rice Station.

<sup>3</sup> Included in school.

<sup>4</sup> Included under building sites.

<sup>5</sup> 1915 report.

TABLE 13.—Use of agency and school lands, and products raised, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency lands.								School lands.							
	Total.	Build- ing sites.	Under culti- vation.	Pas- ture.	Other.	Products raised.			Total.	Build- ing sites.	Under culti- vation.	Pas- ture.	Other.	Products raised.		
						Con- sumed.	Sold.	On hand.						Con- sumed.	Sold.	On hand.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
Nevada.....	1,920	7	60	1,791	62				1,375	41	109	386	839	\$6,867	\$582	\$653
Carson.....									687	20	50	30	587	4,369	254	
Fallon.....									32	4	27		1	315	145	
Fort McDermitt.....									160	5	19	15	121	734	38	33
Nevada.....	5	1		4					251	5	9	225	12	1,379	145	600
Walker River.....	75	3	10		62				5	3	2					20
Western Shoshone.....	1,840	3	50	1,787					240	4	2	116	118	70		
New Mexico.....	2,047	60	362	1,195	430	\$4,230			2,916	185	365	1,466	900	25,788	1,004	3,248
Albuquerque.....									72	25	36	6	5	7,671	83	360
Jicarilla.....	1,160	20	160	560	420	2,230			1,080	10	80	370	620	1,139		202
Mescalero.....	5	5							150	45	40	25	40	442	37	
Pueblo Bonito.....									1,280	20	35	1,000	225	225		650
Pueblo day schools.....	87	30	17	30	10				38	35	3			170	13	1,497
San Juan.....	100	5	90	5		2,000			120	5	110	5		11,652	400	14
Santa Fe.....									106	46	60			2,605	471	525
Zuni.....	695		95	600					70	45	15		10	1,884		
North Carolina: Cherokee.....									163	10	32	118	3	2,398	10	23
North Dakota.....	2,578	65	33	2,371	109				5,611	153	811	3,669	978	5,241	4,669	2,140
Bismarck.....									160	10	17	130	3	625		730
Fort Berthold.....	35	10	15		10				445	15	30	65	335	81		
Fort Totten.....	147	10		40	97				1,560	40	300	580	640		3,261	120
Standing Rock.....	2,306	10	10	2,284	2				3,218	15	319	2,884		2,986	351	490
Turtle Mountain.....	90	35	8	47					48	43	5			175		
Wahpeton.....									180	30	140	10		1,374	1,057	800
Oklahoma.....	7,927	113	1,747	5,853	214	1,704	\$933	\$937	27,481	290	8,800	15,731	2,660	54,465	28,978	21,314
Cantonment.....	2,960	20	1,100	1,820	20	850		850	160	1	5	154		67		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,552	10	410	1,120	12				3,600	15	1,600	1,845	140	1,618	772	1,390
Chiloco.....									8,580	40	4,490	2,200	1,850	20,967	15,719	1,555
Kiowa.....	2,981	50	100	2,806	25	540	539	87	6,836	35	520	6,266	15	5,024	4,582	7,887
Osage.....									105	20	26	39	20	2,767		
Otoe.....									640	15	124	368	133	720		705
Pawnee.....	49	8	8	31	2				640	25	163	438	14	3,101	169	708
Ponca.....	218	11	118	35	54	56	204		546	11	220	171	144	1,969	570	390
Red Moon.....									1,267	7	490	765	5	3,232	3,472	2,525
Sac and Fox.....	160	10	8	41	101	258	180		640	10	95	437	98	2,817	408	13
Segar.....									2,545	10	245	2,286	4	2,966		178
Seneca.....									160	20	70	50	20	966		25
Shawnee.....	7	4	3						298	20	230	48		578	1,200	4,265
Five Civilized Tribes.....									1,464	61	522	664	217	8,249	2,086	1,673
Armstrong Male Acad- emy.....									160	5	71	70	14	875	50	
Bloomfield Seminary.....									160	10	80	60	10			
Cherokee Orphan.....									60	8	18	34		1,188	87	183
Collins Institute.....									160	3	75	80	2	418	162	36
Euchee Boarding.....									38	(1)	17		21	201		65
Enfauila Boarding.....									40	5	35			285		
Jones Male Academy.....									160	2	70	60	28	678	485	670
Mekusukey Academy.....									320	10	100	210				
Nuyaka Boarding.....									46	3	31	5	7	589	623	79
Tuskahoma Female Academy.....									160	5	20	120	15	2,489	318	465
Wheelock Academy.....									160	10	5	25	120	1,526	361	175
Oregon.....	1,059	12	52	833	162	228	122		5,698	88	1,025	1,269	3,316	17,191	9,296	2,721
Klamath.....	1,018	10	50	818	140	228	122		3,345	20	75	740	2,510	4,111	540	340
Salem.....									441	30	160	70	181	9,342	950	581
Siletz.....	41	2	2	15	22				12	3			9			
Umatilla.....									720	15	550	150	5	2,657	7,138	1,800
Warm Springs.....									1,180	20	240	300	620	1,081	668	
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....									316	29	287			4,415	2,270	1,290
South Dakota.....	75,063	495	216	25,367	48,985	2,047			18,913	887	1,658	15,796	572	39,482	5,340	4,628
Canton Asylum.....									100	17	43	25	15	1,937		239
Cheyenne River.....	6,968	30	150	6,556	232	2,047			4,840	24	30	4,784	2	516	24	476
Crow Creek.....	381	20	30	230	101				164	9	88	22	45	2,156	817	188
Flandreau.....	2	2							481	61	132	140	148	7,950	1,989	1,462
Lower Brule.....	552	8	35	507	2				320	30	120	165	5	600	200	
Pierre.....									302	20	112	153	17	6,860	268	459
Pine Ridge.....	48,401	20		9,764	38,617				2,088	26	225	1,821	16	3,436	50	376
Rapid City.....									1,390	40	350	1,000		8,414	304	
Rosebud.....	18,208	320		8,270	9,618				8,260	640	360	7,140	120	4,314		584
Sisseton.....	190	15	1	40					440	10	108	120	202	1,880	652	
Springfield.....									10					209		
Yankton.....	361	80			281				518	10	80	426	2	1,210	1,036	844

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<sup>1</sup> Not reported.

<sup>2</sup> 37,336 acres forest reserve.

TABLE 13.—Use of agency and school lands, and products raised, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency lands.								School lands.							
	Total.	Build- ing sites.	Under culti- vation.	Pas- ture.	Other.	Products raised.			Total.	Build- ing sites.	Under culti- vation.	Pas- ture.	Other.	Products raised.		
						Con- sumed.	Sold.	On hand.						Con- sumed.	Sold.	On hand.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
Utah.....									5,847	47	79	300	5,421	\$1,241	\$145	\$177
Shivwits.....									87	1			80	140		47
Uintah and Ouray.....	(1)								5,440	40	6	300	5,060	1,011	75	130
Salt Lake, special agent.....									320	6	33		281	90	70	
Washington.....	2,290	80	196	437	1,577	\$1,300	\$630	3,646	209	194	292	2,951	4,892	664	481	
Colville.....	1,409	48	66	227	1,068		630	420	18	60	109	233	455			
Cushman.....						80		414	45	34	17	318	981			
Neah Bay.....	20		20					2	1		1					
Spokane.....	150	2		10	138			249	10	10	74	155	143			
Taholah.....	277				277			15	2		1	12				
Tulalip.....	194	30	30	40	94			258	53	10	40	155	1,813	475	70	
Yakima.....	240		80	160		500		2,288	80	80	50	2,078	1,550	189	381	
Wisconsin.....	423	21	27	74	301	82		2,133	67	752	655	659	23,503	1,874	2,881	
Hayward.....	79	3	12	64		82		640	6	260	334	40	5,812	472	585	
Keshena.....	45	15	15	10	5			292	12	131	144	5	6,234	114		
Lac du Flambeau.....								629	10	70	15	534	721	55	70	
La Pointe.....	299	3			296											
Oneida.....								112	13	20	33	46	1,114			
Tomah.....								340	10	235	91	4	5,399	760	2,228	
Wittenberg.....								120	16	36	38	30	4,223	473		
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,457	150	30	1,087	190	150		1,210	26	775	399	10	17,164	3,007	5,538	

<sup>1</sup> Included with "School."

TABLE 14.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employeés.		Irregular employeés.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Total, 1916.....	25,948	\$2,378,377	2,115	\$922,736	14,587	\$427,689	6,992	\$82,784	2,254	\$145,168
1915.....	25,681	2,304,339	2,533	940,013	13,968	414,422	6,899	828,218	2,281	121,686
1914.....	23,440	2,127,403	2,319	810,950	13,218	595,492	5,553	689,517	2,350	121,444
1913.....	22,793	2,065,124	2,271	762,254	12,230	414,706	5,585	778,117	2,647	110,037
1912.....	22,424	1,940,414	2,516	732,523	12,420	432,470	5,113	673,289	2,375	102,129
1911.....	11,781	1,861,630	1,995	687,039	6,582	582,919	3,204	591,672 <sup>(1)</sup>	1 <sup>(1)</sup>	102,129
1900.....	2,901	953,573	2,094	749,148	(?)	(?)	(?)	177,169	807	27,256
Arizona.....	5,213	386,380	307	124,757	3,007	96,177	1,455	134,075	444	31,371
Camp Verde.....	106	11,489	3	720	11	94	88	10,575	4	100
Colorado River.....	410	48,689	25	11,880	229	7,638	93	23,480	63	2,691
Fort Apache.....	1,253	28,668	33	14,068	1,220	14,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havasupai.....	87	2,445	1	300	53	325	33	1,820	.....	.....
Kaibab.....	51	1,985	1	285	35	1,100	15	600	.....	.....
Leupp.....	113	7,558	14	4,396	32	2,101	50	500	17	561
Moqui.....	62	8,428	35	7,451	27	977	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo.....	244	43,252	61	30,078	95	6,760	.....	.....	88	6,414
Phoenix.....	140	20,763	16	7,080	7	894	.....	.....	117	12,789
Pima.....	772	55,708	35	17,948	482	24,510	120	5,250	135	8,000
Rice Station.....	64	5,464	9	4,932	55	532	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt River.....	459	17,970	8	3,240	81	3,100	370	11,630	.....	.....
San Carlos.....	587	55,705	34	14,088	500	30,977	53	10,640	.....	.....
San Xavier.....	551	54,783	10	2,469	25	814	516	51,500	.....	.....
Truxton Canon.....	162	17,370	8	1,200	34	730	117	15,080	3	360
Western Navajo.....	152	6,103	14	4,652	121	995	.....	.....	17	456
California.....	2,602	361,492	110	36,919	259	15,959	1,623	258,873	607	49,741
Bishop.....	28	7,105	6	1,630	8	4,375	.....	.....	14	1,100
Campo.....	16	2,455	3	1,475	.....	.....	13	980	.....	.....
Digger.....	49	4,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	4,970	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	187	25,912	5	2,852	.....	.....	150	20,600	32	2,490
Fort Yuma.....	364	49,444	13	2,664	70	1,047	253	42,230	28	3,503
Greenville.....	486	114,483	1	500	8	1,458	387	85,525	90	27,000
Hoopa Valley.....	141	13,606	22	6,716	85	1,130	30	5,400	4	360
Malki.....	319	39,845	10	2,748	19	407	279	36,390	11	300
Pala.....	197	28,386	13	3,948	1	750	176	21,408	7	2,280
Round Valley.....	33	2,921	8	1,925	25	996	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherman Institute.....	432	18,967	11	6,229	.....	.....	.....	.....	421	12,738
Soboba.....	267	50,496	17	5,692	31	5,534	219	39,270	.....	.....
Tule River.....	83	2,902	1	540	12	262	70	2,100	.....	.....
Colorado.....	173	18,944	15	6,680	158	12,264	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Ute.....	88	5,411	7	4,100	81	1,311	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ute Mountain.....	85	13,533	8	2,580	77	10,953	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole.....	60	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	6,000	.....	.....
Idaho.....	395	34,360	34	13,425	310	9,345	51	11,590	.....	.....
Coeur d'Alene.....	80	14,559	7	2,664	22	305	51	11,590	.....	.....
Fort Hall.....	307	15,701	19	6,661	288	9,040	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Lapwai.....	8	4,100	8	4,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	10	5,040	10	5,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	92	13,459	18	11,272	3	30	.....	.....	71	2,148
Haskell Institute.....	80	8,628	9	6,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	2,148
Kickapoo.....	9	3,622	6	3,592	3	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potawatomi.....	3	1,200	3	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	14	5,823	12	5,802	2	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinac.....	2	21	.....	.....	2	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Pleasant.....	12	5,802	12	5,802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Included with adults by private parties.

<sup>2</sup> No data available.

TABLE 14.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Contd.

States and superintendenc- cies.	Total em- ployed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular em- ployees.		Irregular em- ployees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
Minnesota.....	1,185	\$118,101	137	\$63,245	780	\$18,235	268	\$36,621		
Fond du Lac.....	103	17,845	9	4,500			94	13,345		
Grand Portage.....	20	2,897	4	2,560	16	337				
Leech Lake.....	310	27,740	32	12,162	180	2,678	96	12,900		
Nett Lake.....	102	6,143	5	2,340	97	3,803				
Pipestone.....	43	10,030	13	7,500	5	430	25	2,100		
Red Lake.....	390	28,224	29	12,988	310	6,960	51	8,276		
Vermillion Lake.....	21	3,460	6	3,160	15	300				
White Earth.....	196	21,762	39	18,035	157	3,727				
Montana.....	1,430	211,674	167	75,239	1,069	51,595	194	84,840		
Blackfeet.....	151	33,229	36	14,724	82	5,215	33	13,290		
Crow.....	375	39,789	42	19,970	333	19,819				
Flathead.....	205	55,805	14	6,799	74	1,906	117	47,100		
Fort Belknap.....	319	22,276	19	6,968	300	15,308				
Red Lake.....	72	38,348	28	11,648	(1)	2,250	44	24,450		
Tongue River.....	308	22,227	28	15,130	280	7,097				
Nebraska.....	115	36,372	31	15,023	19	670	49	19,376	16	\$1,300
Genoa.....	11	6,360	11	6,360						
Omaha.....	5	2,040	4	1,850	1	180				
Santee.....	79	11,770	8	3,280	13	490	37	6,700	16	1,300
Winnebago.....	20	16,202	8	3,523			12	12,676		
Nevada.....	924	96,598	37	13,998	108	3,815	717	76,785	62	2,000
Carson.....	89	6,740	8	3,890	19	850			62	2,000
Fallon.....	192	11,900	2	900			190	11,000		
Fort McDermitt.....	172	30,748	2	919	2	29	168	29,800		
Moapa River.....	49	3,852	3	552	20	200	20	3,100		
Nevada.....	19	3,831	8	3,024	11	807				
Walker River.....	320	31,523	5	984	50	989	265	29,550		
Western Soshone.....	83	8,004	9	3,723	6	940	68	3,335		
New Mexico.....	1,915	174,592	187	65,185	1,026	25,747	363	70,866	339	12,794
Albuquerque.....	139	9,343	13	5,132	31	959			96	3,252
Jicarilla.....	471	25,328	26	10,812	336	9,934	103	4,285	6	297
Mescalero.....	38	8,031	13	4,415	24	3,016	1	2,600		
Pueblo Bonito.....	19	6,239	15	6,120	4	179				
Pueblo day schools.....	318	78,357	54	13,378	18	123	233	64,031	13	825
San Juan.....	583	26,075	40	13,540	455	6,536			88	5,699
Santa Fe.....	159	10,503	17	7,728	5	54			137	2,721
Zuni.....	188	10,656	9	4,060	153	4,646	26	1,950		
New York: New York Agency.....	28	200			28	200				
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	252	15,428	12	4,982	73	2,297	162	8,000	5	150
North Dakota.....	2,661	97,042	144	57,256	2,425	33,566	75	6,000	17	220
Bismarck.....	24	3,440	6	2,920	1	300			17	220
Fort Berthold.....	448	20,029	22	8,473	351	5,556	75	6,000		
Fort Totten.....	47	10,704	24	10,140	23	564				
Standing Rock.....	2,117	52,629	67	25,483	12,050	27,146				
Turtle Mountain.....	13	4,540	13	4,540						
Wahpeton.....	12	5,700	12	5,700						
Oklahoma.....	464	166,896	266	158,623	147	5,573	1	900	50	1,800
Cantonment.....	28	4,558	8	4,229	20	329				
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	36	11,700	17	10,820	19	880				
Chillico.....	70	12,687	20	10,887					50	1,800
Five Civilized Tribes.....	80	53,046	80	53,046						
Kiowa.....	55	21,449	50	21,200	5	249				
Osage.....	17	12,220	17	12,220						
Otoe.....	7	3,480	3	2,160	4	1,320				

1 1915 report.

\* Estimated.

TABLE 14.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Contd.

States and superintend- cies.	Total employ- ed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular em- ployees.		Irregular em- ployees.		Adults		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
<b>Oklahoma—Continued.</b>										
Pawnee.....	10	\$5,080	7	\$3,700	2	\$480	1	\$900		
Ponca.....	8	4,200	8	4,200						
Red Moon.....	34	831			34	831				
Sac and Fox.....	18	6,141	11	5,800	7	341				
Seger.....	44	5,137	10	4,580	34	557				
Seraco.....	10	7,100	10	7,100						
Shawnee.....	12	9,440	12	9,440						
Five Civilized Tribes schools.....	35	9,827	13	9,241	22	586				
<b>Oregon.....</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>40,288</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>29,341</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>10,947</b>				
Klamath.....	253	13,056	16	6,095	237	6,961				
Salem.....	13	8,774	13	8,774						
Siletz.....	10	3,126	6	2,940	4	186				
Umatilla.....	20	5,615	12	4,824	8	791				
Warm Springs.....	100	9,717	15	6,708	85	3,009				
<b>Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>45,939</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6,663</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>4,107</b>			<b>476</b>	<b>\$35,189</b>
<b>South Dakota.....</b>	<b>3,016</b>	<b>204,419</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>118,432</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>60,525</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>23,840</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,622</b>
Cheyenne River.....	880	41,701	42	17,480	838	24,221				
Crow Creek.....	305	22,668	20	8,408	178	2,180	107	12,080		
Fladreau.....	70	10,934	17	8,314	29	998			24	1,622
Lower Brule.....	108	8,610	13	6,190	75	2,050	20	370		
Pierre.....	33	4,064	7	3,220	26	844				
Pine Ridge.....	609	48,121	96	33,266	468	12,475	45	2,350		
Rapid City.....	12	5,179	11	5,023	1	156				
Rosebud.....	908	45,049	62	18,949	758	17,060	88	9,040		
Sisseton.....	19	9,960	19	9,960						
Springfield.....	4	1,320	4	1,320						
Yankton.....	68	6,813	13	6,272	55	541				
<b>Utah.....</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>13,861</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10,384</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>150</b>
Shivwits.....	93	1,864	2	324	32	290	51	1,100	8	150
Uintah and Ouray.....	43	11,128	22	10,060	21	1,068				
Salt Lake City, special agent.....	44	869			44	869				
<b>Washington.....</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>99,260</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>41,503</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>15,557</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>40,650</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,550</b>
Colville.....	385	35,870	15	8,900	301	8,170	69	18,800		
Cushman.....	214	18,330	12	5,840	33	350	164	10,590	5	1,550
Neah Bay.....	49	5,716	5	1,560	12	556	32	3,600		
Spokane.....	210	11,084	8	2,573	96	1,151	106	7,360		
Taholah.....	81	2,970	5	1,429	58	1,241	18	300		
Tulalip.....	28	10,084	19	9,453	9	631				
Yakima.....	83	15,206	22	11,748	61	3,458				
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>153,061</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>46,736</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>9,284</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>92,068</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>4,973</b>
Grand Rapids.....	1	600	1	600						
Hayward.....	619	30,950	8	3,690	15	225	471	22,260	125	4,775
Keshena.....	580	21,615	36	15,630	544	5,985				
Lac du Flambeau.....	65	6,258	12	5,550	53	708				
Lacna.....	31	1,320	1	720			30	600		
La Pointe.....	585	43,669	7	4,230	8	1,731	570	37,708		
Onesida.....	21	6,661	16	6,540	5	121				
Red Cliff.....	167	34,961	5	2,820	10	443	148	31,500	4	198
Tomah.....	23	3,107	19	3,036	4	71				
Wittenberg.....	10	3,920	10	3,920						
<b>Wyoming: Shoshone.....</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>73,156</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12,228</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>49,548</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>189</b>



TABLE 15.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Popula- tion.	Births and deaths.				Disease.						Number of families using milk cows.	Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians exam- ined.	Found with—			Estimated hav- ing—			Families liv- ing in—		
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tubercu- losis.		Latent tubercu- losis.	Active tubercu- losis.	Tra- choma.	Tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.		Perma- nent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
Grand total.....	209 224	6,092	4,570	1,303	1,347	71,685	4,393	4,302	16,314	23,584	37,789	5,686	42,110	10,446	25,511
Arizona.....	44,436	1,428	952	339	361	11,625	611	420	4,829	5,353	6,397	192	4,265	4,978	700
Camp Verde.....	416	14	4	1	1	135	2	1	36	3	40	2	73	109	55
Colorado River 1.....	1,215	31	44	8	23	724	84	25	25	157	90	2	5	593	5
Fort Apache.....	2,384	137	117	56	34	325	54	29	33	1,465	185	2	11	31	18
Havasupai.....	170	10	9	5	3	142	48	7	22	74	22	68	6	23	6
Kalbab.....	95	3	2	1	1	74	12	109	155	345	22	22	270	73	366
Leupp.....	1,761	98	37	11	1	700	81	30	1,239	360	600	786	1,401	40	73
Moqui.....	4,203	86	56	25	9	612	31	60	499	1,060	1,500	15	766	1,628	366
Navajo.....	11,915	370	190	72	24	1,780	75	30	1,902	470	1,939	55	81	278	40
Pima.....	6,253	279	194	61	121	2,535	130	101	273	119	353	18	81	278	21
Salt River.....	1,222	21	34	9	11	1,222	32	11	135	225	400	100	88	572	79
San Carlos.....	2,670	64	83	21	36	1,468	15	10	270	637	530	100	88	572	25
San Xavier.....	5,112	205	83	40	51	574	15	24	140	133	160	16	124	5	7
Truxton Canon.....	470	10	14	2	7	376	75	32	77	495	160	60	1,140	7	7
Western Navajo.....	6,550	100	85	25	40	978	77	97	97	97	97	60	1,140	7	7
California.....	10,335	184	154	35	40	3,109	127	82	439	791	1,946	227	1,907	536	1,110
Bishop.....	1,568	25	14	4	4	215	5	17	41	68	55	200	93	120	4
Campo.....	227	1	2	1	1	135	2	2	19	2	19	5	13	47	4
Digger.....	293	3	4	1	1	17	1	2	4	6	4	40	2	43	4
Fort Bidwell.....	797	4	3	1	1	30	1	2	21	3	637	8	60	135	34
Fort Yuma.....	813	39	14	2	1	700	10	2	20	16	22	29	188	10	10
Greenville.....	624	12	6	1	1	121	4	4	32	12	265	10	142	21	156
Hoopa Valley.....	1,290	19	11	2	7	280	43	21	50	450	150	36	322	10	305
Malki.....	609	16	31	7	10	339	15	13	28	28	28	36	134	14	82
Pala.....	1,017	19	17	6	6	485	7	6	22	38	25	28	196	1	122
Round Valley.....	1,716	23	15	5	3	135	29	8	78	111	280	50	406	97	98
Soboba.....	935	13	23	4	7	582	5	7	20	20	21	85	293	39	39
Tule River.....	446	10	14	6	1	70	5	5	105	37	330	4	120	194	42
Colorado.....	898	28	25	5	5	715	6	16	369	37	479	4	120	27	42
Southern Ute.....	365	7	8	1	1	365	6	5	329	20	329	4	120	27	42
Ute Mountain.....	533	21	17	4	4	350	11	11	40	17	150	4	120	27	42
Florida: Seminole.....	574	11	4	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	3	86	86	86
Idaho.....	4,162	107	133	30	44	2,444	38	85	105	339	581	110	733	280	657
Coeur d'Alene.....	840	27	19	8	11	435	3	37	8	66	8	92	248	257	70
Fort Hall.....	1,771	56	70	15	22	869	23	68	118	530	13	140	280	70	70
Fort Lapwai.....	1,551	24	44	7	11	1,140	35	25	29	155	43	(?)	345	330	330
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	363	14	15	3	4	115	15	39	25	90	1	24	61	24	24
Kansas.....	1,415	68	26	4	6	186	3	2	47	38	395	73	345	285	285
Kickapoo.....	630	25	9	2	4	79	3	3	33	6	195	44	147	166	166
Potawatomi.....	785	43	17	2	2	107	3	2	14	32	200	29	198	119	119
Michigan.....	1,347	2	4	1	1	670	3	4	7	7	8	25	468	380	380
Bay Mills 2.....	250	2	4	1	1	70	2	1	3	1	1	48	48	48	48
Mackinac.....	1,097	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	600	1	3	7	4	7	25	120	332	332
Minnesota.....	11,758	503	311	88	85	4,699	152	305	921	1,067	2,053	441	2,674	24	2,137
Fond du Lac.....	1,050	52	21	6	6	443	4	40	6	40	6	100	200	200	200
Grand Portage.....	319	8	8	2	4	145	4	3	8	8	8	73	73	73	73
Leach Lake.....	1,758	76	58	23	23	718	33	15	35	111	125	(?)	876	6	375
Nett Lake.....	625	21	15	4	4	58	3	12	15	15	22	3	115	18	115
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	160	4	7	3	5	68	17	14	22	31	22	2	36	24	24
Red Lake.....	1,503	80	66	21	21	655	20	36	303	217	350	86	350	350	350
White Earth.....	6,343	262	136	29	22	2,612	75	185	555	645	1,550	250	1,024	1,000	1,000
Montana.....	11,450	433	322	68	109	5,655	493	277	1,629	1,668	3,746	435	2,647	233	1,453
Blackfeet.....	2,743	73	54	5	15	1,702	43	79	647	400	1,497	125	596	135	509
Crow.....	1,707	70	62	14	15	1,039	119	28	131	147	139	30	463	2	218
Flathead.....	2,343	70	44	8	13	266	49	12	44	101	110	136	498	2	316
Fort Belknap.....	1,211	58	52	12	21	500	22	219	250	700	(?)	275	275	100	100
Fort Peck.....	1,985	103	56	13	18	1,348	100	85	257	270	500	120	436	75	240
Tongue River.....	1,461	59	54	16	27	800	160	55	300	500	900	24	379	21	70
Nebraska.....	3,941	140	119	45	14	755	47	33	277	278	406	99	984	2	921
Omaha.....	1,331	62	44	20	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	75	303	303	303
Santee.....	1,511	39	35	10	9	450	37	14	226	132	256	24	423	2	370
Winnebago.....	1,099	39	40	15	5	305	10	19	51	146	150	(?)	248	248	248
Nevada.....	7,915	211	210	35	16	1,515	82	48	505	402	2,190	40	875	1,027	468
Fallon.....	439	8	9	2	2	313	19	7	138	38	190	1	91	68	55
Fort McDermitt.....	341	11	13	2	2	160	51	7	125	124	260	2	21	84	10
Moapa River.....	119	4	8	3	5	42	7	5	45	17	70	2	40	40	3
Novada.....	600	10	15	2	5	250	18	61	28	115	70	2	140	100	100
Walker River.....	712	8	9	(?)	(?)	180	5	3	36	108	40	2	53	257	53
Western Shoshone.....	604	20	16	1	4	500	80	8	60	87	250	18	60	78	27
Reno: special agent.....	5,100	150	140	25	(?)	70	(?)	(?)	40	(?)	1,275	15	500	500	220

1 Includes Fort Mojave. 2 Estimated. 3 1915 report. 4 Increase due to large jurisdiction. 5 Not reported. 6 Overestimated last year. 7 No record. 8 Does not include pupils at Pipestone. 9 Partly reported.

TABLE 15.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Popula- tion.	Births and deaths.				Disease.						Number of families using milk cows.	Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians exam- ined.	Found with—			Estimated hav- ing—			Families liv- ing in—		
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tubercu- losis.		Latent tubercu- losis.	Active tubercu- losis.	Tra- choma.	Tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.		Perma- nent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
New Mexico.....	20,819	356	325	108	57	7,980	341	232	1,310	2,443	6,491	155	4,238	620	232
Jicarilla.....	642	23	23	4	13	401	9	34	4	43	13	2	140	20	60
Mescalero.....	630	17	27	14	6	415	13	14	44	29	50	3	35	115	35
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,150	13	17	170	338	<sup>2</sup> 1,810	( <sup>1</sup> )	65	385	( <sup>1</sup> )
Pueblo day schools.....	8,535	258	230	79	28	3,459	67	94	514	712	1,392	150	2,248	100	97
San Juan.....	6,483	<sup>3</sup> 10	<sup>3</sup> 15	3	<sup>3</sup> 9	2,225	235	73	<sup>4</sup> 552	<sup>4</sup> 1,297	<sup>4</sup> 3,200	( <sup>5</sup> )	<sup>2</sup> 1,033	717	40
Zuni.....	1,805	48	30	8	1	300	4	.....	26	24	26	( <sup>5</sup> )	717	.....	40
New York: New York Agency.....	5,885	118	98	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,599	.....	1,599
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,260	88	34	4	6	263	.....	7	17	20	100	350	450	.....	460
North Dakota.....	8,887	282	160	55	65	6,452	503	526	1,033	1,093	1,690	720	1,717	394	1,453
Fort Berthold.....	1,182	57	30	14	12	425	42	17	160	59	400	20	259	.....	90
Fort Totten.....	1,004	51	45	16	16	1,292	45	88	120	133	360	40	277	.....	250
Standing Rock.....	3,484	30	35	9	26	3,185	400	397	593	796	680	110	420	394	350
Turtle Mountain.....	3,217	144	50	16	11	1,550	16	24	160	105	250	550	761	.....	763
Oklahoma.....	16,873	535	355	121	68	4,934	130	236	1,791	1,039	4,562	1,168	4,468	631	2,690
Cantonment.....	784	36	33	12	8	500	.....	77	40	165	80	15	70	114	75
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,263	48	38	7	10	782	24	24	160	148	400	18	294	36	256
Kiowa.....	4,514	190	114	48	22	2,338	75	88	1,175	296	2,500	200	<sup>2</sup> 1,323	<sup>2</sup> 331	( <sup>6</sup> )
Osage.....	2,195	25	28	.....	12	130	.....	5	14	98	250	100	910	.....	856
Otoe.....	492	28	15	8	.....	70	2	.....	1	49	221	100	146	.....	217
Pawnee.....	693	43	21	.....	2	80	1	1	46	50	344	106	177	.....	177
Ponca.....	1,036	43	29	13	5	466	7	7	126	<sup>6</sup> 54	128	29	280	.....	<sup>6</sup> 255
Red Moon.....	167	8	2	2	.....	55	.....	18	16	55	30	5	54	2	58
Sac and Fox.....	679	23	32	10	1	223	5	1	68	6	279	36	139	.....	139
Seger.....	595	19	10	2	2	287	<sup>2</sup> 12	<sup>2</sup> 13	117	100	300	14	86	75	216
Seneca.....	1,657	48	16	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	358	<sup>6</sup> 358	( <sup>6</sup> )	<sup>6</sup> 139
Shawnee.....	2,798	24	<sup>17</sup>	6	6	3	4	2	28	18	30	187	631	73	<sup>6</sup> 302
Oregon.....	11,544	84	91	20	41	1,457	132	84	329	1,464	961	142	2,891	148	2,788
Klamath.....	1,152	37	31	7	7	712	<sup>3</sup> 33	<sup>3</sup> 33	148	66	148	65	439	.....	360
Roseburg.....	8,000	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	8	50	<sup>2</sup> 6	<sup>2</sup> 6	50	<sup>2</sup> 1,000	<sup>2</sup> 500	( <sup>6</sup> )	1,900	100	2,000
Siletz.....	416	5	15	2	4	230	.....	4	2	72	18	35	79	.....	79
Umatilla.....	1,151	16	18	2	8	190	50	13	20	93	50	45	275	34	235
Warm Springs.....	825	26	27	9	14	275	43	28	109	233	245	7	198	14	124
South Dakota.....	21,237	831	671	189	309	11,766	1,376	1,131	1,320	4,039	2,557	670	6,560	155	3,570
Cheyenne River.....	2,741	113	73	17	38	2,176	460	240	435	1,000	460	200	720	.....	720
Crow Creek.....	960	33	28	7	21	745	63	23	258	126	300	105	278	22	210
Flandreau.....	289	14	7	.....	2	55	.....	2	8	<sup>6</sup> 12	8	5	167	.....	125
Lower Brule.....	497	23	13	6	3	155	26	36	50	113	200	20	213	.....	128
Pine Ridge.....	7,288	253	205	68	121	5,660	543	512	313	1,569	395	( <sup>6</sup> )	2,299	32	1,024
Rosebud.....	5,521	264	262	80	80	1,637	<sup>2</sup> 255	<sup>2</sup> 250	131	797	324	75	1,483	20	600
Sisseton.....	2,065	66	50	1	11	800	4	31	90	117	400	140	850	1	263
Yankton.....	1,876	65	33	10	33	538	25	37	35	305	470	125	550	80	500
Utah.....	1,799	56	56	13	8	843	18	28	298	92	545	16	161	142	152
Shivwits.....	135	5	3	.....	1	47	.....	4	40	7	125	.....	36	20	17
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,164	44	41	13	7	560	18	24	172	82	240	16	125	122	112
Salt Lake, special agent.....	500	7	12	.....	.....	236	.....	.....	86	3	180	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	23
Washington.....	9,645	277	231	53	65	3,297	176	476	705	1,977	1,318	288	2,783	114	2,409
Colville.....	2,526	108	52	11	14	870	.....	254	199	360	300	141	597	.....	470
Cushman.....	639	22	13	5	3	370	20	43	189	121	199	17	444	.....	443
Neah Bay.....	698	19	22	5	7	387	13	7	.....	23	.....	6	186	.....	163
Spokane.....	616	7	18	1	7	350	16	28	144	<sup>9</sup> 120	200	35	144	.....	161
Taholah.....	745	10	11	4	1	77	1	3	.....	5	.....	7	249	12	89
Tulalip.....	1,335	57	47	13	14	443	3	19	38	118	119	82	353	12	273
Yakima.....	3,086	54	68	14	19	800	123	122	135	1,230	500	( <sup>6</sup> )	810	90	810
Wisconsin.....	9,997	271	190	40	43	2,643	124	263	184	817	374	507	2,081	281	1,927
Grand Rapids.....	1,242	23	24	( <sup>6</sup> )	.....	20	2	4	13	71	25	6	50	220	50
Hayward.....	1,254	20	25	8	7	582	.....	45	43	147	55	30	312	.....	280
Keshena.....	2,342	61	48	13	9	664	.....	119	50	119	50	80	350	.....	228
Lac du Flambeau.....	737	17	12	3	6	197	20	17	58	37	160	20	254	.....	204
Laona.....	316	13	17	1	5	175	13	4	6	39	20	2	20	61	20
La Pointe.....	1,042	34	32	12	10	800	50	64	14	135	14	55	440	.....	500
Oneida.....	2,550	92	30	3	5	39	3	2	.....	225	50	300	481	.....	481
Red Cliff.....	514	11	2	.....	1	166	36	8	.....	44	.....	14	174	.....	174
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,684	65	84	30	( <sup>6</sup> )	555	31	32	160	575	1,000	20	120	540	44

<sup>1</sup> No record. <sup>2</sup> Partly reported. <sup>3</sup> 1915 report. <sup>4</sup> Overestimated last year. <sup>5</sup> Increase due to difference in observers.  
<sup>6</sup> Estimated. <sup>7</sup> Increase due to greater number examined. <sup>8</sup> Unknown. <sup>9</sup> No data.

SUMMARY.

Birth rate per 1,000 Indian population.....	31.85
Death rate per 1,000 Indian population.....	23.33

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 16.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital Jun 30, 1915.	During fiscal year 1916.				Remaining in hospital Jun 30, 1916.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
<b>Total, 1916.</b>		81		2,233	352	15,314	15,666	14,998	139	529
1915		74		2,045	402	11,799	12,211	11,643	91	467
1914		51		1,432	487	11,103	11,590	11,086	80	424
1912		48		1,358	296	9,475	9,771	9,231	62	487
1911		53		1,256	258	9,257	9,515	9,141	63	306
1900		50		1,263	330	8,078	8,408	7,940	65	403
1888		4				4,176				
						2,198				
<b>Arizona</b>		14		426	83	2,012	2,095	1,919	24	152
Colorado River <sup>4</sup>	School	1	Brick	16	1	230	231	231		
Fort Apache	do	1	Frame	40		96	96	94		2
Leupp	Agency	1	Stone	8		51	51	51		
Mojul	do	1	do	35		343	343	324	2	17
Navajo	do	1	Frame	40	30	345	375	334	5	36
Phoenix	Sanatorium	1	do	27		39	39	16	5	18
Do	School	1	Brick	66		499	499	496	1	2
Pima	Sanatorium	1	Frame	100	52	62	114	41	7	66
Rice Station	School	1	do	63		72	72	61	2	9
San Carlos <sup>4</sup>	Agency	1	Stone	15		170	170	163		2
Truxton Canon	School	1	Camp	4						
Do	Agency	1	Brick	10		33	33	32	1	
Western Navajo	School	1	Camp	8		58	58	58		
	School	1	Stone	5		44	44	43	1	
<b>California</b>		6		177	15	1,041	1,056	1,036	7	13
Fort Bidwell	School	1	Frame	12		73	73	71	1	1
Fort Yuma	do	1	do	25		130	130	123	1	1
Greenville	do	1	do	9	4	126	130	129		1
Hoopa Valley	do	1	do	6		72	72	69	1	2
Do	Agency	1	do	25						
Sherman Institute	School	1	Brick	100	11	640	651	639	4	8
<b>Idaho</b>		2		112	59	215	274	192	13	69
Fort Hall	School and agency	1	Stone	12		131	131	125		6
Fort Lapwai	Sanatorium	1	Frame	100	59	84	143	67	13	63
<b>Idaho: Sac and Fox Sanatorium</b>	do	1	Brick	80	39	67	106	55	8	43
<b>Kansas: Haskell Institute</b>	School	1	do	70	2	752	754	751	3	
<b>Michigan: Mount Pleasant</b>	do	1	do	24	1	294	295	294		1
<b>Minnesota</b>		5		116	9	677	686	653	9	24
Fond du Lac	Agency	1	Frame	39		43	43	33	2	8
Leech Lake <sup>7</sup>	do	1	do	10						
Pipestone	School	1	Stone	16		168	168	167	1	
Red Lake	Agency	1	Frame	30		102	102	90	2	10
Vermillion Lake	School	(8)	do	6						
White Earth	Agency	1	do	24	9	364	373	363	4	6
<b>Montana</b>		4		70	2	239	241	226	8	7
Blackfeet	Sanatorium	1	Frame	20		17	17	14		3
Crow	Agency	1	do	24	2	91	93	82	7	4
Flathead	do	1	do	12		11	11	11		
Fort Peck <sup>9</sup>	School	1	Brick	14		120	120	119	1	
<b>Nebraska</b>		2		136	1	435	436	417	5	14
Genoa	School	1	Frame	10 <sup>8</sup> 86	1	387	388	335	1	2
Winnebago	Agency	1	Brick	10 <sup>8</sup> 50		48	48	32	4	12
<b>Nevada</b>		4		42	5	413	418	408	2	8
Carson	School	1	Frame	14	5	383	388	387	1	
Do	Sanatorium	1	do	20		20	20	12		8
Fort McDermitt	School	1	Stone	8		10	10	9	1	
Western Shoshone <sup>11</sup>	Agency	1	Frame							
<b>New Mexico</b>		10		233	18	1,176	1,194	1,155	11	23
Albuquerque	School	1	Frame	44	2	464	466	465	1	
Jicarilla	do	1	do	8		76	76	74	2	
Do	Agency	1	do	25						
Mescalero <sup>12</sup>	Sanatorium	1	do	20						2
Pueblo Bonito <sup>13</sup>	Agency	1	Brick	4	1	36	37	33	2	2
Pueblo day schools	Sanatorium	1	Adobe	34	11	52	63	40	3	20
San Juan	School	1	Brick	8	4	229	233	228	1	4
Do <sup>12</sup>	Agency	1	Frame	20						
Santa Fe	School	1	Brick	50		298	298	294	2	2
Zuni	Agency	1	Stone	20		21	21	21		
<b>North Carolina: Cherokee<sup>12</sup></b>	School	1	Frame	20						

<sup>1</sup> Does not include rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.  
<sup>2</sup> Including rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.  
<sup>3</sup> Cases treated during year by physicians not all in hospitals.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes Fort Mojave.  
<sup>5</sup> Includes sleeping porches.

<sup>6</sup> Not used fiscal year 1916.  
<sup>7</sup> Not completed June 30, 1916.  
<sup>8</sup> A large room is used when needed.  
<sup>9</sup> 1915 report.  
<sup>10</sup> Capacity increased since June 30, 1915.

<sup>11</sup> Remodeling project, not completed June 30, 1916.  
<sup>12</sup> Not opened for reception of patients fiscal year 1916.  
<sup>13</sup> Temporary quarters.

TABLE 16.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1915.	During fiscal year 1916.				Remaining in hospital June 30, 1916.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
North Dakota.....		4		94	3	498	501	494	7	
Fort Totten.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	20		258	258	257	1	
Standing Rock.....	Agency.....	1	do.....	30		119	119	114	5	
Turtle Mountain <sup>1</sup> .....	Sanatorium.....	1	do.....	20						
Wahpeton.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	24	3	121	124	123	1	
Oklahoma.....		7		197	4	1,295	1,299	1,269	6	24
Cheyenne and Arapaho <sup>2</sup> .....	Sanatorium.....	1	Frame.....	20						
Chillico.....	School.....	1	Stone.....	35	4	385	389	380	2	7
Five Civilized Tribes <sup>1</sup> .....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	60						
Kiowa.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	50		323	323	304	2	17
Osage.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	10		98	98	97	1	
Pawnee <sup>3</sup> .....	do.....	1	Stone.....	10		39	39	38	1	
Seger.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	12		450	450	450		
Oregon: Salem.....	do.....	1	do.....	36	24	325	349	327	3	19
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	do.....	1	do.....	59	5	1,311	1,316	1,307	3	6
South Dakota.....		8		236	60	1,990	2,050	1,941	15	94
Canton Asylum <sup>4</sup> .....	Agency.....	1	Brick.....	92	48	13	61	2	5	54
Cheyenne River.....	do.....	1	do.....	36		1,093	1,093	1,063	5	25
Crow Creek <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	1	do.....	12						
Flandreau.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	24		422	422	419	3	
Pierre.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	10		160	160	160		
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	1	do.....	20		90	90	89	1	
Rapid City.....	do.....	1	do.....	12		104	104	103	1	
Rosebud.....	Agency.....	1	do.....	30	12	108	120	105		15
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	do.....	1	Frame.....	8		97	97	92		5
Washington.....		4		84	1	670	671	660	3	8
Cushman.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	40	1	304	305	299	2	4
Spokane.....	Sanatorium.....	1	do.....	20	4	4	4			4
Tulalip.....	School.....	1	do.....	12		261	261	261		4
Yakima.....	do.....	1	do.....	12		101	101	100	1	
Wisconsin.....		3		48	21	1,807	1,828	1,802	12	14
Hayward.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	10	2	1,400	1,402	1,402		
Keshena.....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	30	19	168	187	161	12	14
Oneida.....	School.....	1	do.....	8		239	239	239		
Wyoming: Shoshone <sup>7</sup> .....	Agency.....	1	Adobe.....	15						

<sup>1</sup> Not opened for reception of patients fiscal year 1916.  
<sup>2</sup> Not completed June 30, 1916.  
<sup>3</sup> Treated in room in dormitory.

<sup>4</sup> Asylum for insane Indians.  
<sup>5</sup> Institution enlarged during fiscal year 1916.

<sup>6</sup> Capacity of new hospital only.  
<sup>7</sup> Not used.

TABLE 17.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.<sup>1</sup>

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.						Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.							
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.
Total, 1916.....	59,733	14,929	\$353,557	1,930	\$18,708	3,807	9,192	\$334,849	7,063	\$137,469	4,188	\$39,571	1,365	1,510	\$97,898
1915.....	51,761	18,231	297,668	1,325	30,196	6,650	10,256	267,472	8,512	201,917	4,625	64,024	2,677	1,210	137,893
1914.....	52,110	14,987	471,394	805	9,475	4,371	9,811	461,919	9,045	104,808	5,331	72,190	1,634	2,080	32,618
1913.....	51,516	17,166	344,024	1,138	13,172	5,338	10,660	330,852	7,963	93,434	4,468	61,048	2,045	1,450	32,386
1912.....	16,679	400,732	1,415	37,262	5,175	10,089	363,470	5,475	61,695	3,501	45,743	635	1,339	15,953	
1911 <sup>2</sup> .....	15,987	395,165						5,759	195,488						
1900 <sup>2</sup> .....	57,570	1,231,000													
1840 <sup>2</sup> .....		11,800													
1830 <sup>2</sup> .....		11,528													
Arizona.....	16,888	1,494	17,889	617	1,784	15	862	16,105	3,365	23,180	2,997	21,289	10	358	1,891
Camp Verde.....	250	42	167				42	167							
Colorado River.....	606	57	1,374	5	138	5	47	1,236	90	2,692	90	2,692			
Fort Apache.....	565	800	4,659	550	1,646		250	3,013	1,465	2,031	1,375	1,700		90	331
Havasupai.....	152	21	182				21	182	43	68	22	36		21	32
Kaibab.....	50	6	97				6	97							
Leupp.....	840								57	1,272	57	1,272			
Moqui.....	2,214								455	3,079	455	3,079			
Navajo.....	2,108														
Pima.....	3,350	189		62	(*)		127	(*)	200	2,001	180	1,560		20	441
Salt River.....	493	43	299			10	33	299	108	1,072	108	1,072			

<sup>1</sup> This pertains only to Indians on reservations where rations and miscellaneous supplies are issued.

<sup>2</sup> Only items reported.

<sup>3</sup> Not reported.

TABLE 17.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.							Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.
Arizona—Continued.															
San Carlos.....	1,000	289	\$10,802						289	\$10,802					
San Xavier.....	2,610												197	\$479	
Truxton Canon.....	150	47	309						47	309			30	25	
Western Navajo.....	2,500											10		583	
California.....	5,339	475	5,683	24	\$596	69	382	5,087	306	2,803	80	938	101	125	1,865
Bishop.....	1,021	29	511			5	24	511							
Campo.....	30	20	226				20	226		26	21		14	14	7
Digger.....	242	18	532			7	11	532		16	72		1	15	72
Fort Bilwell.....	500	64	464			3	61	464							
Fort Yuma.....	498	99	1,607			50	49	1,607	204	2,434	55	840	100	49	1,594
Greenville.....	300	3	53				3	53							
Hoopa Valley.....	700	104	754			4	100	754							
Malki.....	405	21	297				21	297							
Pala.....	65	4	36				4	36							
Round Valley.....	1,960	53	358				53	358	49	192				49	192
Soboba.....	536	36	249				36	249	11	84	11	84			
Tule River.....	82	24	596	24	596										
Colorado.....	130	372	10,745				286	86	10,745						
Southern Ute.....	30	97	2,928				16	81	2,928						
Ute Mountain.....	100	275	7,817				270	5	7,817						
Florida: Seminole.....	368	( <sup>2</sup> )	121				( <sup>2</sup> )		121						
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	1,750	204	8,691				204	8,691	18	( <sup>2</sup> )	18	( <sup>2</sup> )			
Michigan: Mackinac.....	525								6	290				6	290
Minnesota.....	4,270	955	12,769	27	547	86	842	12,222	343	3,387	41	2,541	200	102	846
Fond du Lac.....	198	36	806				6	30	806						
Grand Portage.....	122	80	804				73	7	804	25	95				95
Leech Lake.....	900	110	604	10	358		110	246	199	952	25	880	24	174	72
Nett Lake.....	320	52	1,517			7	45	1,517	33	20			2	31	20
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	90	28	473	5	20	( <sup>2</sup> )	23	453							
Red Lake.....	640	159	209				159	209							
White Earth.....	2,000	480	8,356	12	169		468	8,187	86	2,320	16	1,061		70	659
Montana.....	1,613	2,967	67,272	786	13,889	641	1,540	53,383	440	5,723	27	557	51	362	5,166
Blackfeet.....	468	1,425	41,369	770	13,784	231	424	27,585	316	1,881				316	1,881
Crow Agency.....	410	40	411				40	411							
Flathead.....	285	81	928				81	928	19	516	13	466		6	50
Fort Belknap.....	400	160	3,544				160	3,544	55	408	14	91	41		317
Tongue River.....	150	1,261	21,020	16	105	410	835	20,915	50	2,918			10	40	2,918
Nebraska: Santee.....	650	73	2,765				73	2,765	35	71	35	71			
Nevada.....	4,571	322	3,948			3	319	3,948	90	3,688	78	2,159	1	11	1,529
Fort McDermitt.....	165	39	227				39	227	7	50	7	50			
Moapa River.....	60	15	140				15	140							
Nevada.....	300	57	784			3	54	784	73	2,120	71	2,109	1	1	11
Walker River.....	628	60	616				60	616							
Western Shoshone.....	288	65	1,755				65	1,755	10	1,518				10	1,518
Reno special agent.....	13,130	86	426				86	426							
New Mexico.....	10,254	207	15,995	11	749	15	181	15,246	963	12,832	781	11,661	37	145	1,171
Jicarilla.....	80	128	9,713	11	749	15	102	8,964	232	3,491	160	3,179	37	35	312
Mescalero.....	90	75	6,224				75	6,224	110	859				110	859
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724	4	58				4	58	150	3,295	150	3,295			
Pueblo day schools.....	4,713								271	2,222	271	2,222			
San Juan.....	2,647								200	2,965	200	2,965			
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1,052	1	25				1	25							
North Dakota.....	2,950	1,145	23,641				1,145	23,641	305	1,000			135	170	1,000
Fort Berthold.....	300	139	2,219				139	2,219	135	821			135		821
Fort Totten.....	200	15	100				15	100							
Standing Rock.....	1,200	821	19,331				821	19,331							
Turtle Mountain.....	1,250	170	1,991				170	1,991	170	179				170	179
Oregon.....	2,175	147	1,589				147	1,589	91	214	43	10		48	204
Klamath.....	500								10	( <sup>2</sup> )				10	( <sup>2</sup> )
Roseburg.....	1,200	48	539				48	539	38	204				38	204
Siletz.....	225	54	487				54	487							
Warm Springs.....	250	45	563				45	563	43	10	43	10			

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2</sup> Not reported.

<sup>3</sup> 1915 report.

TABLE 17.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.							Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.
South Dakota.....	3,015	5,148	\$158,245	391	\$579	1,847	2,910	\$157,666	284	\$71,045	14	\$34	200	70	\$71,011
Cheyenne River.....	455	722	19,378	19	499	128	575	18,879	150	586	2	9	150		586
Crow Creek.....	170	149	7,510				149	7,510	2	9	2	9			
Flandreau.....	150	56	696				56	696	10	9					
Lower Brule.....	100	35	3,279				35	3,279					10	9	
Pine Ridge.....	1,375	2,114	74,599	372	80	767	975	74,519	122	70,441	12	25	50	60	70,416
Rosebud.....	675	2,030	52,226			952	1,078	52,226							
Yankton.....	90	42	557				42	557							
Utah.....	148	521	11,370			490	31	11,370	279	10,395	8	8	244	27	10,387
Shivwits.....	80	31	387				31	387	35	225	8	8		27	217
Uintah and Ouray.....	68	490	10,983			490		10,983	244	10,170			244		10,170
Washington.....	3,070	272	2,307	65	228	8	199	2,079	91	673	66	303	20	5	370
Colville.....	822	79	398	65	228		14	170	20	369			20		369
Cushman.....	195	38	841				38	841							
Neah Bay.....	379	8	89				8	89							
Spokane.....	350	8	101				8	101							
Taholah.....	548	47	373				47	373							
Tulalip.....	576								66	303	66	303			
Yakima.....	200	92	505			8	84	505	5	1				5	1
Wisconsin.....	1,715	175	5,585	9	336	72	94	5,249	54	731				54	731
Hayward.....	375	64	916			64		916							
Keshena.....	700	75	3,861	6	191	8	61	3,670	10	31				10	31
Lac du Flambeau.....	200	25	524				25	524							
La Pointe.....	100	3	145	3	145										
Laona.....	200								44	700				44	700
Red Cliff.....	140	8	139				8	139							
Wyoming: Shoshone..	250	451	4,917			275	176	4,917	398	1,437			366	27	1,437

TABLE 18.—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, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	In school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity of schools.					Total capacity, all schools.
				Government.				Mission and private.		Publc.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Publc.	
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
Grand total.....	86,730	5,751	80,979	10,612	10,012	7,140	27,764	4,299	717	28,463	61,243	17,367	18,918	8,039	5,380	1,357	28,463	62,157
Arizona.....	12,498	1,317	11,181	1,291	1,703	1,536	4,530	577	280	5	5,382	5,890	1,853	1,687	575	260	5	4,380
Camp Verde.....	114	9	105	13	.....	65	78	.....	.....	1	79	26	.....	60	.....	.....	1	61
Colorado River.....	361	37	324	* 265	108	.....	* 373	.....	.....	3	* 376	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	3	83
Fort Apache.....	753	217	536	14	228	114	356	.....	40	.....	396	140	200	132	.....	40	.....	372
Havasupai.....	31	1	30	2	.....	27	29	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35
Kalbab.....	20	3	17	.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Leupp.....	458	6	452	14	69	.....	83	22	.....	.....	105	347	68	.....	20	.....	.....	88
Moqui.....	1,206	40	1,166	157	.....	371	528	.....	.....	.....	528	638	125	466	.....	.....	.....	591
Navajo.....	4,411	347	4,064	103	558	51	712	195	40	.....	947	3,117	616	85	190	35	.....	926
Pima.....	1,613	38	1,575	341	283	309	903	232	49	.....	1,184	391	218	334	235	60	.....	847
Salt River.....	381	80	301	138	.....	147	285	.....	.....	1	286	15	.....	158	.....	.....	1	159
San Carlos.....	* 876	39	837	24	233	189	446	.....	30	.....	476	361	216	140	.....	25	.....	381
San Xavier.....	* 870	54	816	177	.....	161	338	128	121	.....	587	229	190	130	100	.....	.....	420
Truxton Canon.....	187	66	121	10	100	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	100	21	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Western Navajo.....	1,200	380	820	16	154	85	255	.....	.....	.....	255	565	190	65	.....	.....	.....	255
Scattered.....	17	.....	17	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	4,322	293	4,029	719	385	563	1,667	95	.....	1,469	3,187	728	345	699	100	.....	1,469	2,613
Bishop.....	446	5	441	30	.....	134	164	.....	.....	.....	164	277	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	140
Campo.....	71	27	44	.....	.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....	24	20	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30
Digger.....	78	22	56	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	48	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Digger Bidwell.....	197	17	180	63	.....	.....	117	.....	.....	35	117	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	35	62
Fort Yuma.....	250	8	242	44	183	17	244	.....	.....	.....	* 117	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220
Greenville.....	* 1,368	23	1,345	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	244	.....	180	40	.....	.....	.....	220
Hoopa Valley.....	375	11	364	27	202	.....	229	.....	.....	1,200	1,209	39	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	1,200
Malhi.....	144	21	123	32	.....	.....	32	* 49	.....	83	* 164	135	165	.....	.....	.....	83	165

\* Includes those in public schools, but not reported.

\* Includes pupils from off reservation.

\* Overestimated last year.

TABLE 18.—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, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for 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.		
California—Continued.																		
Pala.....	242	7	235	111	86	197	22	219	16	98	22	120						
Round Valley.....	480	103	386	62	116	178	35	213	173	153	35	188						
Soboba.....	262	49	213	32	46	78	46	76	59	90	76	166						
Tule River.....	106		106	2	86	88		18	108	86	18	104						
Scattered.....	294		294	294		294		294										
Colorado.....	275	11	264	6	65	41	112	14	126	138	50	55	14	119				
Southern Ute.....	109	10	99	4	65	16	85	14	99	138	50	30	14	94				
Ute Mountain.....	166	1	165	2	25	27		27			25			25				
Florida: Seminole.....	171		171					9	9				9	9				
Idaho.....	1,142	202	940	67	302	100	469	128	11	170	778	162	280	130	210	20	170	810
Coeur d'Alene.....	215	20	188	20	63	83	60	20	163	23	60	80	20	160				
Fort Hall.....	455	65	390	16	159	14	189	19	11	60	279	111	200	20	30	60	330	
Fort Lapwai.....	469	108	361	28	143	23	194	49		90	333	28	80	50	100	90	320	
Scattered.....	3		3	3		3				3								
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	104	13	91	12	57	62	131		4	123	80	70	4	154				
Kansas.....	577	32	545	110	89	35	234		135	369	176	71	40	135	240			
Kickapoo.....	248	14	234	11	89	35	135		44	179	55	71	40	44				
Potawatomi.....	295	18	277	65		65		91	156	121				91				
Scattered.....	34		34	34		34			34									
Michigan.....	777	9	768	446	40	486	261	97	844		32	200	152	97	481			
Bay Mills.....	42		42	2	40	42			42		32			32				
Mackinac.....	310	9	301	19		19	261	197	1,377			200	152	97	449			
Scattered.....	425		425	425		425			425									

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Nett Lake.....	320	52	1,517			7	45	1,517	33	20			2	31	20
Pipstone (Birch Cooley).....	90	28	473	5	20	( <sup>1</sup> )	23	453							
Red Lake.....	640	159	209				159	209							
White Earth.....	2,000	480	8,356	12	169		468	8,187	86	2,320	16	1,661		70	659
Montana.....	1,613	2,967	67,272	786	13,889	641	1,540	53,383	440	5,723	27	557	51	362	5,166
Blackfoot.....	468	1,425	41,369	770	13,784	231	424	27,585	316	1,881				316	1,881
Crow Agency.....	410	40	411				40	411							
Flathead.....	285	81	928				81	928	19	516	13	466		6	50
Fort Belknap.....	400	160	3,544				160	3,544	55	408	14	91	41	317	
Tongue River.....	150	1,261	21,020	16	105	410	835	20,915	50	2,918			10	40	2,918
Nebraska: Santee.....	650	73	2,765				73	2,765	35	71	35	71			
Nevada.....	4,571	322	3,948			3	319	3,948	90	3,688	78	2,159	1	11	1,529
Fort McDermitt.....	165	39	227				39	227	7	50	7	50			
Moapa River.....	60	15	140				15	140							
Nevada.....	300	57	784			3	54	784	73	2,120	71	2,109	1	1	11
Walker River.....	628	60	616				60	616							
Western Shoshone.....	288	65	1,755				65	1,755	10	1,518				10	1,518
Reno special agent.....	13,130	86	426				86	426							
New Mexico.....	10,254	207	15,995	11	749	15	181	15,246	963	12,832	781	11,661	37	145	1,171
Jicarilla.....	80	128	9,713	11	749	15	102	8,964	232	3,491	160	3,179	37	35	312
Mescalero.....	90	75	6,224				75	6,224	110	859				110	859
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724	4	58				4	58	150	3,295	150	3,295			
Pueblo day schools.....	4,713								271	2,222	271	2,222			
San Juan.....	2,647								200	2,965	200	2,965			
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1,052	1	25				1	25							
North Dakota.....	2,950	1,145	23,641				1,145	23,641	305	1,000			135	170	1,000
Fort Berthold.....	300	139	2,219				139	2,219	135	821			135		821
Fort Totten.....	200	15	100				15	100							
Standing Rock.....	1,200	821	19,331				821	19,331							
Turtle Mountain.....	1,250	170	1,991				170	1,991	170	179				170	179
Oregon.....	2,175	147	1,589				147	1,589	91	214	43	10		48	204
Klamath.....	500								10	( <sup>2</sup> )				10	( <sup>2</sup> )
Roseburg.....	1,200	48	539				48	539	38	204				38	204
Siletz.....	225	54	487				54	487							
Warm Springs.....	250	45	563				45	563	43	10	43	10			

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2</sup> Not reported.

<sup>3</sup> 1915 report.

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TABLE 18.—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, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for 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.	D y.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.			
New York: Scattered.....	111		111	111							28	139						28	28
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	875	14	861	69	253	105	427				290	717	144	160	150			290	600
North Dakota.....	2,717	104	2,613	254	818	520	1,592	77	17	79	1,765	902	700	459	63	16	79	1,308	
Fort Berthold.....	345	17	328	75	79	71	225	12			237	91	75	96	13			184	184
Fort Totten.....	233	15	218	5	1,240		245				245	27	323					323	323
Standing Rock.....	907	16	891	124	335	152	611	65	17		693	198	302	194	50	16		562	562
Turtle Mountain.....	1,227	56	1,171	45	1,164	297	506			79	585	586		160				79	239
Scattered.....	5		5	5			5				5								
Oklahoma.....	29,993	689	29,304	2,592	1,773	29	4,394	593	66	21,059	26,112	642	1,587	65	890	135	21,059	23,736	
Cantonment.....	218	47	171	16	115		131				131	40	90					90	90
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	348	97	251	15	135		150		32	50	232	19	150			45	50	245	245
Kiowa.....	1,513	257	1,256	163	643		811		34	311	1,156	100	593			90	311	994	994
Osage.....	903	58	845	27	151		178	46		571	795	50	115		75		571	761	761
Otoe.....	142	8	134	42	67		109			25	134		80				25	105	105
Pawnee.....	196	3	193	56	82		138			55	193		100				55	155	155
Ponca.....	357	15	342	83	106		189			145	334	8	90				145	235	235
Red Moon.....	40	1	39	4		29	33				33	6		65				65	65
Sac and Fox.....	247	31	216	33	78		111			57	168	48	80					57	137
Sager.....	162	10	152	16	103		119			15	134	18	79					15	94
Seneca.....	715	122	593	57	147		264	38		308	550	43	100		(3)		308	438	438
Shawnee.....	840	40	800	32	141		173	142		175	490	310	110		2,000		175	435	435
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,681</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>4,992</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2,346</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>4,350</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>3,774</b>	
<b>Five Civilized Tribes.....</b>	<b>24,134</b>		<b>24,134</b>	<b>1,870</b>			<b>1,870</b>	<b>367</b>		<b>19,347</b>	<b>21,584</b>				<b>615</b>		<b>19,347</b>	<b>19,962</b>	
Cherokee Nation.....	10,830	(6)	10,830	1,349			349			8,695	9,044	(4)					8,695	8,695	8,695
Chickasaw Nation.....	3,446	(9)	3,446	127			127	{ 15 270 }		2,765	3,177	(9)			{ 35 4.0 }		2,765	3,260	3,260
Choctaw Nation.....	5,057	(6)	5,057	670			670	82		4,081	4,833	(4)			120		4,081	4,201	4,201
Creek Nation.....	4,300	(6)	4,300	552			552			3,537	4,089	(6)					3,537	3,537	3,537
Seminole Nation.....	441	(6)	441	172			172			269	441	(6)					269	269	269
Scattered.....	178		178	178			178				178								
Oregon.....	3,115	65	3,050	132	374	184	690	108		1,514	2,312	738	305	250	150		1,514	2,219	2,219
Klamath.....	352	39	313	8	128	99	235				235	78	112	150				262	262
Roseburg.....	102,000	7	1,993							1,500	1,500	493					1,500	1,500	1,500
Siletz.....	133	5	128	35	125	52	87			14	101	27		70			14	84	84
Umatilla.....	400	6	394	30	125		155	108			263	131	93		150			243	243
Warm Springs.....	178	8	170	7	121	33	161				161	9	100	30				130	130
Scattered.....	52		52	52			52				52								
South Dakota.....	5,934	487	5,447	1,118	1,142	1,122	3,382	628		516	4,526	921	1,020	1,436	710		516	3,682	
Cheyenne River.....	717	53	664	235	169	80	484			106	590	74	180	62			106	348	348
Crow Creek.....	263	32	231	62	90		152	57		4	213	18	82		75		4	161	161
Flandreau.....	74		74	42			42			6	48	26					6	6	6
Lower Brule.....	150	20	130	40	73		113				113	17	100					100	100
Pine Ridge.....	2,026	233	1,793	282	274	614	1,170	229		173	1,572	221	210	823	240		173	1,446	1,446
Rosebud.....	1,319	42	1,277	200	246	428	874	342		61	1,277		200	551	395		61	1,207	1,207
Sisseton.....	747	19	728	110	165		275			76	351	377	133				76	209	209
Yankton.....	602	88	514	111	125		236			90	326	188	115				90	205	205
Scattered.....	36		36	36			36				36								
Utah.....	411	28	383	34	67	63	164			38	202	181	67	70			38	175	175
Shivwits.....	28		28		25		25				25	3		40				40	40
Uintah and Ouray.....	297	28	269	34	67		101			16	117	152	67				16	83	83
Salt Lake, special agent.....	11 86		86		11 38		38			22	11 60	26		30			22	52	52
Washington.....	3,000	225	2,775	289	319	635	1,243	205		568	2,016	846	311	641	260		568	1,780	1,780
Colville.....	667	71	596	19	197	216	111			197	524	72		190	190		197	577	577
Cushman.....	12 274	14	260	153	83	236	12 94			17	12 347			95	70		17	182	182
Neah Bay.....	230	9	221	21	127	148				30	178	43		120			30	150	150
Spokane.....	199	19	180	3	88	91				30	121	59		90			30	120	120
Taholah.....	247	15	202	3	80	83					83	119		76				76	76
Tulalip.....	419	71	348	22	174	60	256			44	300	48	180	70			44	294	294
Yakima.....	950	26	924	24	145		169			250	419	505	131				250	381	381
Scattered.....	44		44	44			44				44								

1 Includes pupils from off reservation in addition to those from Fort Totten. 2 Enrolled at Fort Totten. 3 1915 report. 4 Includes 74 in private schools. 5 Capacity not reported. 6 Not reported. 7 Includes 48 Cherokee pupils enrolled in the Seneca School. 8 Private school. 9 Includes Choctaw pupils. 10 Estimated. 11 Does not include pupils at Skull Valley. 12 Includes pupils off reservation.

TABLE 18.—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, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for 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.		
Wisconsin.....	2,902	133	2,769	772	482	127	1,381	412	166	315	2,274	634	470	206	605	540	315	2,136
Grand Rapids.....	357	35	322	53			53			149	103	220					49	49
Hayward.....	320	23	297	180		52	232			28	260	37					28	102
Keshena.....	505	15	490	43	172	42	257	319		5	551		170	74	340		5	595
Lac du Flambeau.....	218	15	203	18	152		170			60	230		100				60	230
Laona.....	90	6	84				80			23	23	61					23	23
La Pointe.....	326	31	295	80			80	50	131	55	316						490	745
Oneida.....	783	4	779	261	158		419	61	35	34	488	291	140		200	490	55	745
Red Cliff.....	194	4	190	28		33	61	43		61	165	25		52	65	50	34	224
Scattered.....	109		109	109			109				109						61	178
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	464	59	405	26	161	16	203	105		56	364	41	135	25	140		56	356
Alaska.....	303		303	303			303				303							
Illinois.....	2		2	2			2				2							
Louisiana.....	1		1	1			1				1							
Maine.....	5		5	5			5				5							
Maryland.....	1		1	1			1				1							
Massachusetts.....	3		3	3			3				3							
Missouri.....	9		9	9			9				9							
Pennsylvania.....	1		1	1			1				1							
Porto Rico.....	2		2	2			2				2							
Texas.....	11		11	11			11				11							
Total.....	338		338	338			338				338							
Capacity.....													9,547					9,547

<sup>1</sup> Attend mission schools in Wisconsin.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes 160 pupils at Hayward School; does not include 61 from La Pointe, Red Cliff, and off reservation.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes pupils off reservation.  
<sup>4</sup> Nonreservation schools not included above.

RECAPITULATION.

Indian children of school age.....	86,730	
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.....	5,751	
<b>Total Indian children eligible for school attendance.....</b>		<b>80,979</b>
INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.		
<b>Government schools:</b>		
Nonreservation boarding.....	10,612	
Reservation boarding.....	10,012	
Day.....	7,140	27,764
<b>Mission schools:</b>		
Contract boarding.....	1,107	
Noncontract—		
Boarding.....	3,158	
Day.....	686	3,844
		4,961
Private schools: Contract boarding.....		85
Public schools.....		28,463
<b>Total all classes.....</b>		<b>61,243</b>
Number eligible children not in school.....		17,367

<sup>1</sup> Includes eligible and ineligible children not reported in Oklahoma; the number of eligible pupils shown by this table as not in any school is somewhat less than the actual number, because in the other columns has been shown the total enrollment in the several schools, whereas not all those so enrolled have remained in attendance during the entire school year, and in a few cases there have been transfers from one school to another, thus duplicating the enrollment.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment. <sup>1</sup>	Average attendance. <sup>2</sup>	Class of school.
Grand total.....	33,694	32,780	28,842	25,302.8	
Arizona.....	5,275	5,076	4,669	4,159.4	
Camp Verde superintendency.....	60	65	54	47.3	
Camp Verde.....	30	30	25	22.0	Day.
Clarksdale.....	30	35	29	25.3	Do.
Colorado River superintendency.....	280	308	277	261.0	
Colorado River.....	80	108	91	85.0	Reservation boarding.
Fort Mohave.....	200	200	186	176.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency.....	372	382	358	329.2	
Fort Apache.....	200	228	214	204.9	Reservation boarding.
Canon.....	42	39	35	30.0	Day.
Cibecue.....	50	32	31	25.3	Do.
Fast Fork.....	40	43	41	38.0	Do.
Cibecue.....	20	20	17	14.0	Mission day; † Evangelical
Fast Fork.....	20	20	20	17.0	Lutheran.
.....					Do.
Havasupai.....	35	27	26	21.8	Day.
Kaibab.....	22	17	15	12.3	Do.
Leupp superintendency.....	88	91	90	86.0	
Leupp.....	68	69	68	64.9	Reservation boarding.
Tolchaco.....	20	22	22	21.1	Mission boarding; independent.
Moqui superintendency.....	591	371	329	298.0	
Moqui.....	125				Reservation boarding.
Chinopovy.....	55	42	37	34.0	Day.
Hoteville-Bacabi.....	65	40	34	30.7	Do.
Orabi.....	156	86	77	67.3	Do.
Polacca.....	100	118	108	99.0	Do.
Second Mesa.....	90	85	73	67.0	Do.
Navajo superintendency.....	926	844	758	628.4	
Navajo.....	300	277	210	131.9	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	166	118	114	105.0	Do.
Tohatchi.....	150	165	151	145.4	Do.
Corn fields.....	25	30	28	21.0	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	60	21	21	14.0	Do.
Ganado.....	35	40	39	36.9	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	40	68	68	60.5	Mission boarding; Christian
St. Michael's.....	150	127	127	113.7	Reformed.
.....					Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	700	780	761	708.4	
Pima superintendency.....	847	843	778	695.9	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima.....	218	253	233	222.0	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	40	39	30.0	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	88	55	45.8	Do.
Chiu Chuischu.....	40	9	9	7.9	Do.
Cock abur.....	40	13	13	8.2	Do.
Gila Bend.....	30	12	11	6.8	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	45	40	32.7	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	38	38	36.3	Do.
Sacaton (Pima).....	28	38	30	21.8	Do.
Santan.....	40	31	31	22.7	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	35	24	24	17.0	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's.....	235	232	232	227.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's.....	25	25	23	17.7	Mission day; Catholic.

<sup>1</sup> The average enrollment is computed by adding the total enrollment for the four quarters and dividing by four.

<sup>2</sup> The decrease in attendance is due to a different method of computation. Formerly the average attendance was the average of the three quarters having the greatest attendance. This year's attendance has been computed for 10 months, including September, when the attendance is always small.

<sup>3</sup> In 1917 the capacity will be 163.

<sup>4</sup> Not in operation.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
<b>Arizona—Continued.</b>					
Rice Station.....	216	233	216	199.7	Reservation boarding.
Salt River superintendency.....	158	147	129	99.4	
Salt River.....	88	70	68	52.3	Day.
Camp McDowell.....	40	43	32	26.7	
Lehi.....	30	34	29	20.4	
San Carlos superintendency.....	165	219	183	164.8	Do.
San Carlos.....	100	125	106	93.5	Do.
Bylas.....	40	64	49	45.6	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Rice.....	25	30	28	25.7	
San Xavier superintendency.....	420	410	385	306.5	
San Xavier.....	155	128	107	95.5	Day.
Tucson.....	35	33	29	21.1	Do.
Lourdes.....	30	35	35	25.8	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	30	44	44	32.2	Do.
San Miguel.....	20	22	22	17.0	Do.
San Solano.....	20	20	20	14.9	Do.
Tucson Mission.....	130	128	128	100.0	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Truxton Canon.....	140	100	97	93.4	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency.....	255	239	213	204.3	
Western Navajo.....	190	154	139	135.0	Do.
Marsh Pass.....	30	33	31	30.6	Do.
Moencopi.....	35	52	43	38.7	Day.
California.....	1,982	2,013	1,724	1,545.6	
Bishop superintendency.....	140	134	115	103.0	
Bishop.....	60	68	59	52.8	Do.
Big Pine.....	30	21	19	16.6	Do.
Independence.....	20	14	12	9.9	Do.
Pine Creek.....	30	31	25	23.7	Do.
Campo.....	30	24	22	19.9	Do.
Fort Bidwell superintendency.....	160	132	110	101.1	
Fort Bidwell.....	98	78	69	66.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Alturas.....	24	20	13	11.4	Day.
Likely.....	20	22	18	14.6	Do.
Lookout.....	18	12	10	9.1	Do.
Fort Yuma superintendency.....	220	200	179	150.0	
Fort Yuma.....	180	181	164	137.3	Reservation boarding.
Cocopah.....	40	17	15	12.7	Day.
Greenville.....	90	97	75	70.7	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	202	168	153.7	Reservation boarding.
Malki superintendency—St. Boniface.....	100	95	95	80.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Pala superintendency.....	98	86	63	50.3	
Pala.....	30	25	21	18.1	Day.
Capitan Grande.....	24	16	14	12.5	Do.
La Jolla.....	30	13	13	9.8	Do.
Rincon.....	14	32	15	9.9	Do.
Round Valley superintendency.....	153	116	91	74.7	
Round Valley.....	80	43	25	29.7	Do.
Manchester.....	18	17	11	6.2	Do.
Ukiah.....	25	25	22	18.5	Do.
Upper Lake.....	30	31	23	20.3	Do.

<sup>1</sup> 1917 capacity, 308.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
<b>California—Continued.</b>					
Sherman.....	650	795	688	655.8	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba superintendency.....	90	46	45	38.8	
Cahuilla.....	30	11	11	9.6	Day.
Mesa Grande.....	30	15	15	14.2	
Volcan.....	30	20	19	15.0	
Tule River superintendency.....	86	86	73	48.6	
Tule River.....	30	19	16	10.2	Do.
Auberry.....	32	34	28	18.5	
Burrough.....	24	33	29	19.9	
Colorado.....	105	108	99	91.1	
Southern Ute superintendency.....	80	81	75	71.6	
Southern Ute.....	50	65	59	57.5	Reservation boarding.
Allen.....	30	16	16	14.1	
Ute Mountain.....	25	25	24	19.5	Do.
Idaho.....	640	541	475	389.8	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency.....	140	123	119	91.7	
Kallispel.....	30	34	31	14.6	Do.
Kootenai.....	30	29	28	26.7	
De Smet.....	80	60	60	52.4	
Fort Hall superintendency.....	270	203	173	160.1	
Fort Hall.....	200	159	130	125.5	Reservation boarding.
Skull Valley.....	20	14	13	9.1	
Good Shepherd.....	30	19	19	16.5	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Presbyterian Mission.....	20	11	11	9.0	
Fort Lapwai superintendency.....	233	215	183	136.0	
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	80	143	118	92.0	Reservation boarding.
Kamiah.....	50	23	16	13.2	
St. Joseph's.....	100	49	49	30.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa.....	150	119	113	97.5	
Sac and Fox superintendency.....	150	119	113	97.5	
Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....	80	57	57	57.0	Reservation boarding.
Fox.....	40	28	25	19.2	
Mesquakle.....	30	34	31	21.3	Do.
Kansas.....	811	962	839	762.4	
Haskell.....	700	838	733	677.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Kickapoo superintendency.....	111	124	106	85.2	
Kickapoo.....	71	89	80	75.3	Reservation boarding.
Great Nemaha.....	40	35	26	9.9	
Michigan.....	734	667	625	585.1	
Bay Mills.....	32	40	33	20.6	Do.
Mackinac superintendency.....	352	261	251	225.5	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	97	95	72.2	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).....	200	164	156	153.3	
Mount Pleasant.....	350	366	341	339.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota.....	1,367	1,377	1,195	1,039.1	
Cass Lake.....	40	47	42	38.9	Reservation boarding.
Fond du Lac superintendency.....	74	56	46	27.3	
Fond du Lac.....	40	20	18	13.3	Day.
Normantown.....	34	36	28	14.0	

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>					
Grand Portage.....	20	29	23	16.0	Day.
Leech Lake superintendency.....	104	84	73	57.9	
Leech Lake.....	80	69	61	51.8	Reservation boarding.
Sugar Point.....	24	15	12	6.1	Day.
Nett Lake.....	60	56	40	28.5	Do.
Pipestone superintendency.....	248	235	220	204.7	
Pipestone.....	212	215	201	192.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Birch Cooley.....	36	20	19	12.2	Day.
Red Lake superintendency.....	188	268	226	198.3	
Red Lake.....	75	112	85	70.0	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	43	54	50	50.0	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	102	91	72.3	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Vermillion Lake.....	110	139	121	109.2	Reservation boarding.
White Earth superintendency.....	523	463	404	358.3	
White Earth.....	250	231	217	198.6	Do.
Elbow Lake.....	30	20	16	12.3	Day.
Pine Point.....	53	31	23	14.2	Do.
Round Lake.....	30	23	18	12.3	Do.
Twin Lake.....	30	35	31	21.9	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	130	103	99	96.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
<b>Montana.....</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>1,098.7</b>	
Blackfeet superintendency.....	349	361	322	277.6	
Blackfeet.....	144	173	143	124.4	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	29	29	28.2	Day.
Old Agency Badger Creek.....	30	39	32	28.2	Do.
Holy Family.....	145	120	118	101.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow superintendency.....	442	288	255	221.9	
Crow.....	100	55	47	42.5	Reservation boarding.
Pryor Creek.....	47	47	44	42.5	Do.
Black Lodge.....	30	31	28	20.6	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
Lodge Grass.....	50	30	27	20.5	Mission day; Baptist.
Reno.....	35	33	28	22.3	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
St. Ann's.....	25	21	20	16.2	Mission day; Catholic.
San Xavier.....	125	58	51	48.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wyola.....	30	13	10	8.8	Mission day; Baptist.
Flathead superintendency—St. Ignatius.....	300	147	132	120.7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap superintendency.....	251	225	177	149.1	
Fort Belknap.....	51	92	65	60.8	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole.....	40	34	27	18.0	Day.
St. Paul's.....	160	99	85	70.3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency.....	280	255	224	192.3	
Fort Peck.....	120	103	94	90.2	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	30	25	20	16.0	Day.
No. 2.....	30	38	25	15.4	Do.
No. 3.....	30	16	13	11.8	Do.
No. 4.....	30	28	27	21.7	Do.
Wolf Point.....	40	45	45	37.2	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Tongue River superintendency.....	216	222	185	137.1	
Tongue River.....	69	90	65	51.4	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....	47	47	41	32.2	Day.
Lamedeer.....	40	43	37	24.2	Do.
St. Labre's.....	60	42	42	29.3	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

1 1917 capacity, 116.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Nebraska.....	647	590	526	504.3	
Genoa.....	400	418	375	371.3	Nonreservation boarding. Mission boarding and day; Congregational. Mission boarding; Catholic.
Santee superintendency—Santee Normal Training.	125	138	117	101.0	
Winnebago superintendency—St. Augustine.	122	34	34	32.0	
Nevada.....	675	634	570	507.0	
Carson.....	286	287	273	269.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency.....	65	37	36	25.1	
Fallon.....	40	20	19	10.8	Day.
Lovelocks.....	25	17	17	14.3	Do.
Fort McDermitt.....	80	59	53	46.9	Do.
Moapa River.....	20	17	14	13.0	Do.
Nevada superintendency.....	95	103	89	77.4	
Nevada.....	70	84	73	64.0	Reservation boarding. Day.
Wadsworth.....	25	19	16	13.4	
Walker River.....	60	43	32	23.5	Do.
Western Shoshone superintendency.	69	88	73	52.1	
No. 1.....	35	37	31	20.8	Do.
No. 2.....	34	51	42	31.3	Do.
New Mexico.....	2,802	2,977	2,726	2,511.2	
Albuquerque.....	400	475	438	473.8	Nonreservation boarding. Reservation boarding.
Jicarilla.....	108	117	113	102.8	
Mescalero.....	100	102	101	87.7	Do.
Fueblo Bonito.....	180	157	140	132.6	Do.
Fueblo Day School superintendency.	1,166	1,199	1,067	924.5	
Albuquerque—					
Acoma.....	32	57	49	37.6	Day.
Encinal.....	37	23	21	17.8	Do.
Isleta.....	120	121	116	98.0	Do.
Laguna.....	31	60	48	30.3	Do.
McCarty.....	38	31	29	23.6	Do.
Mesita.....	38	32	30	28.3	Do.
Paguate.....	60	79	70	64.2	Do.
Paraiso.....	20	39	33	28.9	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	54	53	44.7	Do.
Seama.....	28	37	33	20.7	Do.
Bernalillo.....	125	116	108	102.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Santa Fe—					
Cochiti.....	28	27	21	18.4	Day.
Jemez.....	120	80	72	52.6	Do.
Picuris.....	24	22	20	18.6	Do.
San Ildefonso.....	40	21	16	14.0	Do.
San Juan.....	70	50	43	38.4	Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	47	38	27.1	Do.
Santa Domingo.....	50	71	57	56.8	Do.
Sia.....	30	18	17	13.5	Do.
Taos.....	70	96	76	60.5	Do.
Jemez.....	34	12	12	8.5	Mission day.
St. Catherine's.....	75	106	106	102.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency.....	270	214	190	179.0	
San Juan.....	150	214	190	179.0	Reservation boarding.
Aneth.....	140				Do.
Toadlena.....	180				Do.
Santa Fe.....	310	410	384	377.6	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency.....	228	303	293	283.2	
Zuni.....	80	116	114	112.5	Reservation boarding.
Do.....	118	150	143	138.7	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	30	37	36	32.0	Mission day; Christian Reformed.

1 Not in operation.



TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Carolina.....	310	358	337	234.9	
Cherokee superintendency.....	310	358	307	231.9	
Cherokee.....	160	253	221	189.0	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	23	19	9.9	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	35	28	15.5	Do.
Little Snowbird.....	33	24	18	8.5	Do.
Snow Bird Gap.....	40	23	21	12.0	Do.
North Dakota.....	1,509	1,747	1,458	1,206.1	
Bismarck.....	80	111	93	87.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency..	184	162	132	101.2	
Fort Berthold.....	75	79	58	41.1	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	33	21	19	12.0	Day.
No. 2.....	36	22	20	17.9	Do.
No. 3.....	30	28	23	20.2	Do.
Congregational.....	13	12	12	10.0	Mission boarding; Congrega-tional.
Fort Totten.....	323	404	334	285.5	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency..	562	569	504	443.6	
Standing Rock.....	202	229	207	195.2	Do.
Martin & enel.....	100	106	95	83.3	Do.
Bullhead.....	40	40	32	26.6	Day.
Cannon Ball.....	40	34	31	21.7	Do.
Grand River.....	30	24	21	16.0	Do.
Little Oak Creek.....	40	31	26	20.2	Do.
Porcupine.....	24	12	10	8.2	Do.
No. 1.....	20	11	11	10.0	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	65	54	50.6	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Standing Rock Mission.....	16	17	17	11.8	Mission boarding.
Turtle Mountain superin-tendency.....	160	297	203	119.9	
No. 1.....	40	67	44	31.0	Day.
No. 2.....	30	70	48	26.0	Do.
No. 3.....	30	35	30	16.3	Do.
No. 4.....	30	76	52	34.6	Do.
No. 5.....	30	49	29	12.0	Do.
Wahpeton.....	200	204	187	168.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma.....	4,196	4,345	3,793	3,445.5	
Cantonment.....	90	115	85	74.4	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho super-intendency.....	195	167	154	151.5	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	150	135	130	127.7	Do.
St. Luke's.....	45	32	24	23.8	Mission day; Episcopal.
Chillico.....	500	657	585	530.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency.....	683	682	620	563.3	
Anadarko.....	110	158	141	124.0	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill.....	160	188	178	169.8	Do.
Rainy Mountain.....	155	179	153	140.6	Do.
Riverside.....	168	123	118	105.3	Do.
Cache Creek.....	50	14	10	9.7	Mission boarding; Reformed Presbyterian.
Red Stone.....	40	20	20	13.9	Mission day; Baptist.
Osage superintendency.....	190	197	165	133.5	
Osage.....	115	151	132	109.2	Reservation boarding.
St. Louis's.....	75	46	33	24.3	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Otoe.....	80	67	63	62.9	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee.....	100	82	75	72.8	Do.
Ponca.....	90	106	101	93.0	Do.
Red Moon.....	65	29	28	20.5	Day.
Sac and Fox.....	80	78	67	59.5	Reservation boarding.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity. mm	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
<b>Oklahoma—Continued.</b>					
Seger.....	79	103	89	83.8	Reservation boarding.
Seneca superintendency.....	100	185	172	159.8	
Seneca.....	100	147	134	125.2	Do. Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	38	38	34.6	
Shawnee superintendency.....	310	283	240	207.7	
Shawnee.....	110	141	117	97.0	Reservation boarding. Mission boarding; Catholic. Do.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's)	100	50	48	40.0	
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's)...	100	92	75	70.7	
Total, western Oklahoma..	2,562	2,751	2,444	2,212.8	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,634	1,594	1,349	1,232.7	
Cherokee Nation—Cherokee Orphan School.	110	89	80	69.4	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation.....	327	397	342	314.0	
Euheee.....	100	129	115	103.7	Do.
Fufaula.....	112	124	115	110.5	Do.
Nuyaka.....	115	144	112	99.8	Do.
Chickasaw Nation.....	87	98	81	70.9	
Collins Institute.....	52	83	67	58.2	Do.
El Meta Bond College...	35	15	14	12.7	Private boarding.
Choctaw Nation.....	550	598	501	471.4	
Armstrong Male Academy.	120	138	110	90.6	Tribal boarding.
Jones Male Academy....	100	129	107	98.5	Do.
Tuskahoma Academy....	110	138	115	106.9	Do.
Wheelock Academy.....	100	111	98	97.7	Do.
Old Goodland.....	80	33	27	24.8	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission.....	40	49	44	43.9	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Chickasaw and Choctaw Nation.....	460	270	238	212.0	
Murray School of Agriculture.	150	50	46	35.0	Mission boarding; private.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.	50	51	41	37.2	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy....	160	95	86	76.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	59	54	52.3	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	15	11	10.7	Do.
Seminole Nation—Mekuskey.	100	142	107	95.0	Tribal boarding.
<b>Oregon.....</b>					
Klamath superintendency.....	262	227	163	136.2	
Klamath.....	112	128	86	74.2	Reservation boarding. Day. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Mo Joe Point.....	30	23	16	11.0	
Yainax.....	30	19	18	12.3	
No. 1.....	30	24	18	17.3	
No. 2.....	30	13	9	7.2	
No. 3.....	30	20	16	14.2	
Salem.....	650	564	495	441.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Siletz superintendency.....	70	52	41	27.9	
Siletz.....	50	37	29	17.0	Day. Do.
Upper Farm.....	20	15	12	10.9	
Umatilla superintendency.....	243	233	209	171.6	
Umatilla.....	93	125	101	94.0	Reservation boarding. Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Andrew's (Kate I)rexel).	150	108	108	77.6	

<sup>1</sup> Capacity not reported.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oregon—Continued.					
Warm Springs superintendency..	130	154	118	107.3	
Warm Springs.....	100	121	97	94.1	Reservation boarding. Day.
Sinnasho.....	30	33	21	13.2	
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	757	814	705	452.1	Nonreservation boarding.
South Dakota.....	4,136	3,963	3,364	2,906.2	
Cheyenne River superintendency	242	249	195	160.0	
Cheyenne River.....	180	169	139	128.2	Reservation boarding. Day.
No. 2.....	20	33	18	11.8	
No. 7.....	22	18	15	11.6	Do.
No. 8.....	20	29	23	8.4	Do.
Crow Creek superintendency...	157	147	131	121.4	
Crow Creek.....	82	90	82	76.8	Reservation boarding. Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Immaculate Conception.....	75	57	49	44.6	
Flandreau.....	360	429	379	341.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule.....	100	73	67	65.8	Reservation boarding.
Pierre.....	250	261	234	216.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1,273	1,117	917	747.8	
Pine Ridge.....	210	274	218	188.8	Reservation boarding. Day.
No. 1.....	25	32	28	20.7	
No. 3.....	10	10	9	6.0	Do.
No. 4.....	30	23	20	18.5	Do.
No. 5.....	30	45	39	31.6	Do.
No. 6.....	30	23	21	18.4	Do.
No. 7.....	33	33	27	20.5	Do.
No. 8.....	33	10	7	5.0	Do.
No. 9.....	30	24	22	18.9	Do.
No. 10.....	33	20	15	10.8	Do.
No. 11.....	30	15	12	10.2	Do.
No. 12.....	30	11	9	7.0	Do.
No. 13.....	24	13	12	9.0	Do.
No. 14.....	22	15	13	7.6	Do.
No. 15.....	24	21	19	14.0	Do.
No. 16.....	36	25	18	9.0	Do.
No. 17.....	30	22	18	14.3	Do.
No. 18.....	33	29	23	17.7	Do.
No. 19.....	30	32	22	18.7	Do.
No. 20.....	24	21	15	12.4	Do.
No. 21.....	30	20	14	9.6	Do.
No. 22.....	27	20	14	6.9	Do.
No. 23.....	30	19	17	14.0	Do.
No. 24.....	33	38	27	17.4	Do.
No. 25.....	30	20	15	12.0	Do.
No. 26.....	30	22	19	16.3	Do.
No. 27.....	20	13	13	11.3	Do.
No. 28.....	23	13	11	9.0	Do.
No. 29.....	30	11	10	7.8	Do.
No. 30.....	20	14	13	7.2	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	240	229	197	177.2	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City.....	300	290	251	249.7	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency.....	1,146	1,016	878	724.8	
Rosebud.....	200	246	224	218.2	Reservation boarding. Day.
Big White River.....	35	14	13	10.8	
Black Pipe.....	20	25	24	21.1	Do.
Bull Creek.....	32	15	11	9.6	Do.
Corn Creek.....	40	23	15	11.8	Do.
Cut Meat.....	24	19	17	14.7	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....	27	29	24	18.9	Do.
Ironwood.....	24	23	19	15.9	Do.
Little Crow's Camp.....	26	16	15	12.9	Do.
Little White River.....	26	8	8	7.2	Do.
Lower Cut Meat.....	27	21	15	13.2	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	23	22	17.3	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	23	22	19.0	Do.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
<b>South Dakota—Continued.</b>					
<b>Rosebud superintendency—Con.</b>					
Pine Creek.....	25	26	20	14.0	Day.
Red Leaf.....	23	27	14	9.9	Do.
Ring Thunder.....	23	11	9	7.8	Do.
Rosebud.....	25	27	21	15.9	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	23	16	14.4	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	21	30	18	13.0	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier.....	26	16	12	9.9	Do.
White Lake.....	19	14	12	10.6	Do.
White Thunder.....	27	16	12	10.2	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	53	53	51.0	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Francis's.....	325	289	262	177.5	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Sisseton.....	133	165	149	145.0	Reservation boarding.
Springfield.....	60	91	67	56.6	Nonreservation boarding.
Yankton.....	115	125	96	77.5	Reservation boarding.
<b>Utah.....</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>100.7</b>	
Goshute.....	39	38	32	32.0	Day.
Shilwits.....	40	25	22	14.7	Do.
Uintah.....	67	67	57	54.0	Reservation boarding.
<b>Washington.....</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>1,095.7</b>	
<b>Colville superintendency.....</b>					
No. 1.....	25	23	17	13.2	Day.
No. 3.....	30	40	33	26.6	Do.
No. 4.....	39	43	33	23.0	Do.
No. 5.....	30	29	26	21.9	Do.
No. 6.....	25	34	28	15.6	Do.
No. 7.....	25	5	4	2.8	Do.
No. 9.....	25	23	22	20.5	Do.
Sacred Heart.....	90	33	29	24.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	100	78	72	54.9	Do.
<b>Cushman superintendency.....</b>					
Cushman.....	350	394	300	272.2	Nonreservation boarding.
James town.....	30	21	18	12.1	Day.
Port Gamble.....	25	30	24	19.3	Do.
Skokomish.....	40	32	25	14.8	Do.
St. George's.....	70	94	79	73.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
<b>Neah Bay superintendency.....</b>					
Neah Bay.....	60	70	65	55.2	Day.
Quilleute.....	60	57	51	43.4	Do.
<b>Spokane superintendency.....</b>					
No. 1.....	33	26	22	16.6	Do.
No. 2.....	32	44	30	21.0	Do.
No. 8.....	25	13	15	10.4	Do.
<b>Taholah superintendency.....</b>					
Taholah.....	36	65	55	44.0	Do.
Queets River.....	40	15	12	11.7	Do.
<b>Tulalip superintendency.....</b>					
Tulalip.....	180	174	153	149.4	Reservation boarding.
Lummi.....	40	39	33	14.2	Day.
Swinomish.....	30	21	19	15.1	Do.
Yakima.....	131	145	138	120.2	Reservation boarding.
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>1,453.1</b>	
<b>Hayward superintendency.....</b>					
Hayward.....	200	221	203	166.8	Nonreservation boarding.
La Courte Oreille.....	74	52	45	36.9	Day.

<sup>1</sup> 1917, capacity, 231.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Wisconsin—Continued.					
Keshena superintendency .....	590	533	490	416.8	
Keshena .....	170	172	146	133.7	Reservation boarding.
Neopit .....	80	42	37	22.3	Day.
St. Joseph's .....	220	217	216	192.8	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Anthony's .....	120	102	91	68.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau .....	160	152	128	125.0	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency .....	690	181	181	144.0	
Odanah Mission .....	490	131	131	94.0	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's .....	200	50	50	50.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Oneida superintendency .....	190	193	188	168.1	
Oneida .....	140	158	153	149.1	Reservation boarding.
Adventist Mission .....	25	18	18	10.0	Mission day; Adventist.
Hobart Mission .....	25	17	17	9.0	Mission day; Episcopal.
Red Cliff superintendency .....	117	76	70	62.5	
Red Cliff .....	52	33	31	25.9	Day.
Bayfield (Holy Family) .....	65	43	39	36.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah .....	275	260	226	212.8	Nonreservation boarding.
Wittenberg .....	110	130	127	120.2	Do.
Wyoming .....	300	282	258	232.0	
Shoshone superintendency .....	300	282	258	232.0	
Shoshone .....	135	161	146	136.0	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho .....	25	16	14	11.2	Day.
St. Stephen's .....	120	89	83	72.6	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshone Mission .....	20	16	15	12.2	Mission boarding; Episcopal.

TABLE 20.—School statistics for 40 years.<sup>1</sup>

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1916.

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. <sup>2</sup>		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	.....	709	.....	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	17,709	154	3,860	307	21,568
1905 .....	187	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 .....	* 170	20,973	242	5,308	412	26,281
1913 .....	* 168	20,607	230	5,223	398	25,830
1914 .....	* 166	20,858	233	5,269	399	26,127
1915 .....	* 160	20,762	228	5,426	388	26,128
1916 .....	* 162	* 20,083	238	* 5,220	400	* 26,303

<sup>1</sup> For other years see 1913 report.

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

<sup>3</sup> Includes Five Tribes boarding schools.

<sup>4</sup> The decrease in attendance is due to a different method of computation. Formerly the average attendance was the average of three-quarters having the greatest attendance. This year's attendance has been computed for 10 months, including September, when the attendance is always small.

TABLE 20.—School statistics for 40 years—Continued.

## APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877.....	\$20,000	.....	1899.....	\$2,638,390	0.25
1878.....	30,000	50.00	1900.....	2,936,080	11.28
1879.....	60,000	100.00	1901.....	3,080,367	4.91
1880.....	75,000	25.00	1902.....	3,244,250	5.32
1881.....	75,000	.....	1903.....	3,531,250	8.84
1882.....	135,000	80.00	1904.....	3,522,950	1.23
1883.....	487,200	260.00	1905.....	3,880,740	10.15
1884.....	675,200	38.00	1906.....	3,777,100	12.67
1885.....	992,800	47.00	1907.....	3,925,830	3.93
1886.....	1,100,065	10.00	1908.....	4,105,715	4.58
1887.....	1,211,415	10.00	1909.....	4,008,825	12.36
1888.....	1,179,916	12.60	1910.....	3,757,909	16.26
1889.....	1,348,015	14.00	1911.....	3,685,290	11.93
1890.....	1,364,568	1.00	1912.....	3,757,495	1.96
1891.....	1,842,770	35.00	1913.....	4,015,720	6.87
1892.....	2,291,650	24.30	1914.....	4,403,355	9.65
1893.....	2,315,612	1.04	1915.....	4,678,627	6.25
1894.....	2,243,497	13.50	1916.....	4,391,155	16.14
1895.....	2,060,695	8.87	1917.....	4,701,903	7.08
1896.....	2,056,515	2.00			
1897.....	2,517,265	22.45			
1898.....	2,631,771	4.54	Total since 1876.....	98,756,905	.....

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.<sup>2</sup> Includes \$400,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.<sup>3</sup> Includes \$440,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.<sup>4</sup> Includes \$430,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

TABLE 21.—Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products:			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	1,511	\$66,360	\$4,550	23	\$6,570	\$4,899	\$2,830	\$319	\$1,750
Arizona.....	60	12,000	875	8	1,960	400	22	95	283
Kaibab.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	585	6	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Xavier.....	<sup>2</sup> 60	12,000	290	2	960	400	22	95	283
California: Campo.....	5	200	.....	.....	.....	161	161	.....	.....
Idaho: Fort Hall <sup>3</sup> .....	200	3,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana: Blackfeet.....	48	960	778	1	900	210	126	.....	84
Nebraska.....	110	9,750	602	2	600	997	472	90	435
Santee <sup>3</sup> .....	20	2,100	.....	.....	.....	997	472	90	435
Winnebago.....	90	7,650	602	2	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota: Fort Berthold	638	6,380	445	8	1,050	3,028	1,901	134	903
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and	410	32,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arapaho <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon: Klamath.....	40	1,000	1,850	4	2,060	103	58	.....	45

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.<sup>2</sup> Leased.<sup>3</sup> Only items reported.

TABLE 22.—Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	512	\$16,638	\$2,239	78	\$3,636	\$3,586	\$1,452	\$1,708	\$426
Arizona: Pima.....	55	5,500	2,119	<sup>1</sup> 73	2,461	1,639	170	1,332	137
California: Round Valley....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,781	1,224	293	264
Montana: Crow.....	330	9,920	( <sup>3</sup> )	4	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico: Pueblo day schools.	47	418	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah: Shivwits.....	80	800	120	.....	.....	166	58	83	25

<sup>1</sup> Includes cotton pickers.<sup>2</sup> Not reported.<sup>3</sup> No data.

TABLE 23.—Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States.	Paid deputies employed.	Cases pending July 1, 1915.	New cases, fiscal year 1916.	Total cases, 1916.	Disposition of cases.						Fined and imprisoned.			Seizure of liquors (gallons).					
					Convictions.	Dismissals.	Acquittals.	Died, escaped, or bonds forfeited.	Total cases disposed of.	Cases pending June 30, 1916.	Number.	Fines.	Term (months).	Whisky.	Alcohol.	Malt.	Wine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Total, 1916...	29	2,159	1,619	3,778	906	410	64	129	1,409	2,369	906	\$88,762	2,603	5,907	511	9,973	3,956	1,192	21,539
1915...	38	1,621	2,187	3,808	1,237	317	73	22	1,649	2,159	1,196	102,067	3,662	2,468	186	15,558	687	2,223	21,122
1914...	58	1,365	1,705	3,070	884	449	94	22	1,449	1,621	893	103,304	3,626	6,207	480	14,419	257	9,584	30,947
1913...	67	1,004	1,054	2,058	553	114	17	9	693	1,365	551	50,291	1,699	7,214	472	17,151	826	487	26,180
1912...	184	846	1,480	2,326	1,002	267	32	21	1,322	1,004	923	67,627	3,005	6,537	513	23,314	477	621	31,462
1911...	143	596	1,717	2,313	1,168	265	34	30	1,547	766	685	80,463	3,260	18,495	1,470	7,773	2,506	5,300	35,544
1900...			463		97	18		3	118	345									
Arizona	2	79	60	139	50	29			79	60	50	2,520	52					266	266
Arkansas		19		19	3	3		1	7	12	3	1,500	2	43		3			55
California	4	30	89	119	73	3	7		83	36	73	3,785	153	14	9				670
Colorado	1	10	1	11	1				1	10	1	100	1						
Florida		3	1	4					4	4									
Idaho	1	88	35	123	28	22	3	1	54	69	28	3,700	64	93	14	77	35	11	230
Iowa		15	2	17					17	17				1					1
Kansas	1	15	6	21	4	2			6	15	4	2,100	9	106					106
Michigan	1	2		2					2	2									
Minnesota	3	137	290	427	143	64	6	2	215	212	143	11,415	213	3,521	351	7,348	1,571	813	13,604
Missouri		48		48		7			7	41			47	47		5			52
Montana	1	100	131	231	59	34	8	2	103	128	59	6,100	205	29					29
Nebraska		60	38	98	21	6		2	29	69	21	645	12	4	1	1	2		2
Nevada	1	15	105	120	82	13	2		97	23	82	8,280	301	2					2
New Mexico	4	70	70	140	19	8		2	34	106	19	1,360	124	5			3		8
New York		16	4	20					20	20						1			1
North Carolina		6		6					6	6									
North Dakota	1	18	94	112	30	26	4	3	63	49	30	4,300	92	52	12	449	3		516
Oklahoma	5	803	430	1,233	219	120	12	12	363	870	219	30,925	995	1,946	93	1,975	1,753	93	5,860
Oregon	1	41	56	97	50	2	2		54	43	50	2,955	76	2	1	1			4
Pennsylvania		1		1					1	1									
South Dakota	1	110	16	126	7	9	1	1	18	108	7	700	31	4		19	1		24
Texas		16	3	19		1	2		3	16									
Utah		2	3	2		1			1	1		50							
Washington	2	74	98	172	76	12	5	3	96	76	76	3,400	131	34	29	15	13	7	98
Wisconsin	1	380	88	468	40	49			96	372	40	4,927	142	4	1				5
Wyoming		3		3					3	3									

<sup>1</sup> Includes 8 deaths and 14 escaped.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes 75 suspended.

<sup>3</sup> Includes fined but not sentenced, penitentiary sentences, and miscellaneous.  
<sup>4</sup> Cases prosecuted.

TABLE 24.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

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.	
							Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		M board feet.		M board feet.		M board feet.					M board feet.	M board feet.	M board feet.	M board feet.		
Grand total.....	1,442,043	6,754,175	\$11,093,545	6,080,541	35,461,107	\$73,682,815	31	\$242,500	42	\$337,680	28,816	\$103,196	36,318	\$190,156	177,589	\$843,709
Arizona.....	9,440	7,000	7,000	1,267,000	4,310,600	11,859,050			3	11,700	1,955	9,595	9,233	87,226	75	750
Colorado River <sup>1</sup> .....				22,500	22,500	22,500			1	6,700	1,250	7,775				
Fort Apache.....				650,000	1,000,000	3,575,000										
Moqui.....									1	2,000	420	1,050	94	1,126		
Navajo.....				430,000	3,000,000	7,500,000							3,028	2,000		
Pima <sup>1</sup> .....				20,000	40,000	80,000							606	6,300	75	750
Salt River.....									1	3,000	285	770	606	6,300		
San Carlos.....				111,000	221,000	603,250							800	9,600		
San Xavier.....	9,440	7,000	7,000	2,000	1,500	1,500							4,105	37,100		
Truxton Canon.....				32,000	25,600	76,800										
California.....	40,400	1,280,000	1,915,000	106,865	1,069,250	920,300			2	5,000	182	1,482	129	482	346	2,210
Campo.....				50	50	200					1	10	15	150	1	10
Digger.....				287									10	3		
Fort Bidwell.....	4,000	10,000	40,000	1,228	5,000	20,000					175	1,400				
Fort Yuma.....				1,000	12,000	8,000										
Greenville.....	17,000	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )												( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Hoopa Valley.....	16,400	1,200,000	1,800,000	83,600	850,000	425,000			1	3,000			25	250	345	2,200
Pala <sup>1</sup> .....				200	100	500					6	72	69	69		
Round Valley.....	3,000	50,000	75,000						1	2,000			25	250		
Soboba.....				500	10,100	10,600							10	10		
Tule River.....				20,000	192,000	456,000										
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	1,900	2,000	4,000													
Idaho.....	26,411	60,000	127,500	75,709	375,600	1,213,700	5	12,500	1	2,000			752	1,017	1,236	3,480
Coeur d'Alene.....	25,411	50,000	100,000	2,629	5,600	11,200	5	12,500					562	410	1,136	3,285
Fort Hall.....				46,080	100,000	460,000										
Fort Lapwai.....	1,000	10,000	27,500	27,000	270,000	742,500			1	2,000			190	607	100	195
Iowa: Sac and Fox <sup>1</sup> .....				500	75	375					1	20	150	300		
Michigan: Mackinac.....	14,677	41,347	82,694													
Minnesota.....	144,290	43,000	221,500	126,557	121,084	1,142,803	10	45,000	4	13,000	482	10,827	2,174	8,728	53,870	326,543
Fond du Lac.....	6,000	10,000	52,500												8,634	60,288
Grand Portage.....	25,000	5,000	25,000	16,000	3,000	16,000										
Leech Lake.....	107,395	10,000	50,000						1	3,000	278	2,784	661	1,486	37,936	231,755
Nett Lake.....	1,895	14,000	70,000						1	3,000	143	7,133		300		1,500
Red Lake.....				110,237	116,084	1,102,803			1	4,000	18	50	1,438	7,150		
Vermillion Lake.....				320	2,000	24,000					43	860				
White Earth.....	4,000	4,000	24,000				10	45,000	1	3,000			75	92	7,000	33,000
Montana.....	46,893	342,733	833,965	357,070	2,211,000	6,157,100	9	72,000	8	13,680	465	1,134	1,628	5,885	6,767	18,299
Blackfeet.....				44,270	410,000	675,600			1	1,300				400	3,825	
Crow.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,800	30,000	62,000		1	2,000					178	231	5
Flathead.....	29,000	301,000	752,500	200,000	1,500,000	4,500,000	8	70,000	1	5,000	211	410	1,050	1,829	6,762	18,237
Fort Belknap.....				32,000	96,000	192,000			2	4,000	150	568				
Fort Peck <sup>1</sup> .....	15,893	39,733	79,465						1	380						
Tongue River.....				70,000	485,000	727,500			3	3,000	104	156				
Nevada.....	640	2,000	8,000	2,000	3,000	12,000										
Nevada <sup>1</sup> .....				2,000	3,000	12,000										
Reno, special agent <sup>1</sup> .....	640	2,000	8,000													
New Mexico.....	254,327	410,000	1,230,000	594,113	1,599,882	4,690,220			5	8,800	1,344	7,246	337	1,130	13,001	39,010
Jicarilla.....	254,327	410,000	1,230,000	205,253	10,000	30,000			1	2,000	1,094	2,171	337	1,130	13,001	39,010
Mescalero.....				350,000	1,500,000	4,500,000			2	2,600						
Pueblo day schools.....				25,360	32,382	73,720										
San Juan.....				12,000	50,000	64,000			1	2,500	225	5,000				
Zuni.....				1,500	7,500	22,500			1	1,700	25	75				
North Carolina: Cherokee.....				48,000	35,000	192,000			1	1,500				318	3,049	
North Dakota.....	109,600	50,000	250,000								20	100	1,324	5,883		
Fort Berthold.....											20	100	266	2,176		
Standing Rock <sup>2</sup> .....	100,000	50,000	250,000										490	1,300		
Turtle Mountain <sup>1</sup> .....	9,600												568	2,407		
Oklahoma.....	3,247	9,185	64,112	823,522	858,500	1,717,000								16	98	
Five Civilized Tribes.....				823,522	858,500	1,717,000										
Otoe.....	3,000	9,000	63,000											4	80	
Ponca.....	247	185	1,112											12	18	

<sup>1</sup> Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation.

<sup>2</sup> Unknown.

<sup>3</sup> 1915 report.

<sup>4</sup> Report of Sept. 4, 1915.

<sup>5</sup> Tribal timber.



1921

TABLE 24.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Con.

States and reservations.	Aliotted 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.	
							Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Oregon.....	204,885	2,064,200	\$2,400,700	1,127,508	12,973,200	\$29,159,200	3	\$35,000	5	\$18,000	M board feet. 5,404	\$9,857	M board feet. 9,181	\$30,398	M board feet. 8,624	\$25,737
Klamath.....	18,000	216,000	540,000	772,000	9,264,000	23,700,000	2	20,000	3	10,000	5,024	9,097	8,624	25,737	8,624	25,737
Roseburg.....	180,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz.....	700	19,000	19,000	3,188	195,000	195,000	1	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umatilla.....	700	4,200	4,200	2,320	14,200	14,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	557	4,661	.....	.....
Warm Springs.....	5,485	25,000	37,500	350,000	3,500,000	5,250,000	.....	.....	2	8,000	380	760	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	26,800	13,000	59,000	51,200	20,000	100,000	.....	.....	1	1,200	34	432	2,099	25,411	80	850
Lower Brule.....	1,800	3,000	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	850
Pine Ridge.....	25,000	10,000	50,000	51,200	20,000	100,000	.....	.....	1	1,200	34	432	2,099	25,411	.....	.....
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	.....	.....	.....	6,660	15,500	34,875	.....	.....	1	6,000	146	328	.....	.....	557	1,097
Washington.....	412,227	2,377,827	3,703,984	1,292,327	10,655,359	12,029,622	2	4,000	7	21,000	1,088	4,526	6,941	14,433	45,502	177,470
Colville.....	180,000	400,000	600,000	620,000	2,215,000	2,215,000	.....	.....	4	14,000	355	562	1,547	1,705	25	25
Cushman.....	6,391	26,600	28,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	452	781	.....	.....
Neah Bay.....	310	4,000	4,000	20,797	275,000	275,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	75	.....	.....
Spokane.....	36,000	261,720	392,580	75,000	545,250	817,875	2	4,000	2	4,000	341	814	639	1,464	.....	.....
Taholah.....	59,558	953,377	953,377	226,530	5,843,273	5,843,272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip.....	26,288	395,630	1,180,147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,000	.....	.....	4,168	10,373	45,333	177,297
Yakima.....	103,680	336,500	545,130	350,000	1,776,836	2,878,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	392	3,150	120	35	144	148
Wisconsin.....	146,306	71,883	186,090	157,350	878,527	3,698,533	2	74,000	2	221,000	17,553	57,514	2,036	6,116	47,400	248,106
Grand Rapids.....	.....	.....	.....	12,500	1,250	2,813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayward.....	20,318	40,000	80,000	200	151	906	1	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	853	7,083	27,587
Keshena.....	.....	.....	.....	125,287	792,229	3,114,441	.....	.....	2	221,000	17,553	57,514	1,766	5,263	80	276
Lac du Flambeau.....	13,021	4,833	17,090	10,594	3,973	13,905	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	104,967	7,000	49,000	8,769	80,924	566,468	1	70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,237	220,243
Red Cliff.....	8,000	20,000	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	.....	.....	.....	44,160	334,530	756,037	.....	.....	2	14,800	142	135	.....	.....	131	157

Figures in previous report were obtained from a rough and erroneous estimate; these figures obtained from an actual cruise in 1914 and 1915.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 25.—Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.			Acreage not under project.	Expenditures—				
	Total.	Allotted.	Unal- lotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Unal- lotted.	School and agency.		During fiscal year 1916.		To June 30, 1916.		
									Construc- tion.	Mainte- nance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.
Grand total.....	1,628,435	1,034,006	579,052	15,377	607,962	176,334	7,736	836,413	\$703,980.68	\$368,063.55	\$1,979,439.59	\$1,490,914.42	\$13,470,354.01
Arizona.....	200,197	54,090	144,455	1,652	39,983	29,039	916	130,259	135,987.40	34,123.30	1,774,322.06	83,638.68	1,857,960.74
Camp Verde.....	18			18			10	8			750.00		750.00
Colorado River.....	100,000	5,160	94,770	70	5,160	8,624	70	86,146	1,780.60	12,896.74	245,515.03	23,545.28	269,060.31
Fort Apache.....	5,447		5,300	147		1,800	67	3,580	1,920.95		17,383.31	963.68	18,347.29
Fort Mojave <sup>1</sup> .....									368.31		43,058.51		43,058.51
Havasupai.....	304		300	4		275	4	25			2,218.99		2,218.99
Kaibab.....	40		40			40					5,262.88		5,262.88
Keams Canon.....											5,567.30		5,567.30
Leupp.....	85			85			25	60	1,741.69		9,490.64		9,490.64
Moqui.....	10		10			10			24.17	2,178.28			
Navajo.....	12,248		12,000	248		2,000	65	10,183	30,289.75	4,158.30	394,039.82	10,998.66	394,938.48
Papago Reservation and Nomadic Papagoes.....											87,917.85	537.93	88,455.78
Pima.....	45,431	32,790	12,210	431	26,250	12,210	271	6,700	47,132.29	10,643.41	778,777.42	37,973.60	816,751.02
Salt River.....	12,950	8,040	4,865	45	5,573	1,400	45	5,932	993.93		8,938.42	4,967.98	13,936.40
San Carlos.....	1,404		1,380	24		1,380	24		1,031.03		81,220.19		81,220.19
San Xavier.....	8,500	8,100	400		3,000	200		5,300	4,113.22	3,708.64	37,966.96	4,426.93	42,393.89
Truxton Canon.....	195		180	15		100	10	85			15,038.20	294.32	15,332.52
Western Navajo.....	13,565		13,000	565		1,000	325	12,240	15,077.59		51,176.54		51,176.54
California.....	44,658	19,080	25,278	300	13,342	11,481	274	19,561	78,188.35	45,737.64	675,660.37	73,606.37	749,266.74
Bishop.....	14,300	6,000	8,300		3,160	8,300		2,840	2,614.91	33.33			
Campo.....	320		315	5		145	5	170	31.76	2,860.80			
Digger.....	111	106	5		100			6					
Fort Bidwell.....	1,360	1,300		60	300		60	1,000	.75				
Fort Yuma.....	8,350	8,020	160	170	8,020	160	160	10	54,317.43	13,204.00			
Hoopa Valley.....	2,789	1,400	1,360	29	200	160	14	2,415	3.12		675,660.37	73,606.37	749,266.74
Maki.....	13,091		13,081	10		1,571	10	11,510	2,153.61	8,767.17			
Fala.....	3,282	2,254	1,017	11	1,562	560	11	1,149	16,887.45	19,018.32			
Round Valley.....									1,727.63				
Soboba.....	894		880	14		520	13	361	427.77	1,840.74			
Tule River.....	161		160	1		60	1	100					
Tuolumne.....									23.92	13.28			

<sup>1</sup> Project abandoned.

<sup>2</sup> As reported.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated.

TABLE 25.—Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.			Acreage not under project.	Expenditures—				
	Total.	Allotted.	Unalotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Unalotted.	School and agency.		During fiscal year 1916.		To June 30, 1916.		
									Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.
Colorado.....	12,678	12,600		78	1,800		78	10,800	\$19,573.24	\$1,977.63	\$230,361.70	\$3,886.58	\$234,248.28
Fort Lewis.....											214.24	308.45	522.69
Southern Ute diminished.....									2,991.27		11,414.10		11,414.10
Southern Ute.....	12,678	12,600		78	1,800		78	10,800	16,581.97	1,977.63	218,733.36	3,578.13	222,311.49
Idaho.....	45,100	38,000	6,580	520	38,000	6,580	520		2,847.30	36,682.55	863,599.55	174,425.99	1,038,025.54
Fort Hall.....	45,100	38,000	6,580	520	38,000	6,580	520		2,773.72	36,682.55	858,039.65	174,214.55	1,032,254.20
Fort Lapwai.....									73.58		3,193.77	211.44	3,405.21
Lemhi.....											2,366.13		2,366.13
Montana.....	485,446	312,817	171,040	1,589	205,866	76,640	1,039	201,901	265,138.46	103,059.11	4,515,376.84	566,410.64	5,081,787.48
Blackfeet.....	145,284	67,000	78,000	284	46,836		164	98,284	23,095.40	4,108.65	965,795.54	23,261.27	989,056.81
Crow.....	153,702	153,307		395	74,020		205	79,477	14,958.42	56,076.56	1,103,919.41	362,336.13	1,466,255.54
Flathead.....	141,000	85,010	55,640	350	85,010	55,640	350		186,925.53	27,354.10	1,594,395.89	104,356.94	1,698,752.83
Fort Belknap.....	34,340		34,000	340			180	14,160	16,327.16	8,350.64	239,251.82	45,797.87	285,049.69
Fort Peck <sup>1</sup> .....	7,500	7,500						7,500	23,806.90	4,911.75	479,056.85	14,348.20	493,405.05
Fort Shaw.....											2,769.31		2,769.31
Tongue River <sup>2</sup> .....	3,620		3,400	220		1,000	140	2,480	25.05	2,257.11	130,188.02	16,310.23	146,498.25
Nevada.....	62,056	11,379	50,344	333	3,964	1,114	254	56,724	34,845.89	199.71	309,086.25	37,401.88	346,488.13
Carson School.....											1,827.00		1,827.00
Fallon (Carson Sink allotments).....	3,720	3,690		30	825		30	2,865					109,874.49
Fort McDermitt.....	1,763	1,158	530	75	608		39	1,116	18,138.02		90,041.41	19,833.08	109,874.49
Moapa River.....	600	600			600						5,222.11	407.87	5,629.98
Nevada (Pyramid Lake).....	21,030		21,000	30		620	30	20,380	2.22	199.71	9,956.57	522.70	10,479.27
Walker River <sup>2</sup> .....	6,000	5,931	14	55	1,931	14	55	4,000	1,930.06		43,766.79		43,766.79
Western Shoshone.....	28,943		28,800	143		480	100	28,363	9,963.02		113,995.42	12,758.38	126,753.80
New Mexico.....	56,879	11,850	44,260	769	465	31,310	640	24,464	41,901.74	6,885.69	925,291.81	68,868.61	994,160.42
Jicarilla.....	2,210	1,850		360	465		240	1,505			5,921.78		5,921.78
Mescalero.....	400		360	40		260	40	100			15,462.82		15,462.82
Pueblo Bonito <sup>1</sup> .....	10,000	10,000						10,000			341.21		341.21
Pueblo day schools.....	26,929		26,900	29		21,050	20	5,859	23,837.84		146,527.69	503.32	147,031.01
San Juan.....	10,220		10,000	220		5,000	220	5,000	18,034.62	4,247.91	211,400.59	47,875.41	259,276.00
Zuni.....	7,120		7,000	120		5,000	120	2,000	29.28	2,637.78	545,637.72	20,489.88	566,127.60
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	89,646	88,640		1,006				89,646			230,661.91	7,041.87	237,703.78
Oregon.....	125,193	19,130	104,825	1,238	17,130		100	1,238	106,725	25,366.56	4,861.17	230,661.91	7,041.87
Klamath.....	118,130	12,130	104,825	1,175	12,130		100	1,175	24,786.12	4,861.17	224,601.13	7,041.87	231,643.00
Umatilla.....	5,050	5,000		50	5,000			50	320.58		320.58		320.58
Warm Springs.....	2,013	2,000		13				2,000	259.86		5,740.20		5,740.20
South Dakota.....	34,765	32,500		2,265	400		260	34,105	1,562.20	450.00	65,980.59	450.00	66,430.59
Pierre.....	265			265			100	165	1,467.99	450.00	29,907.15	450.00	30,357.15
Pine Ridge.....	34,500	32,500		2,000	400		160	33,940	94.21		35,784.24		35,784.24
Rosebud.....											289.20		289.20
Utah.....	93,402	79,555	10,270	3,577	72,575		70	577	20,180	10,463.89	39,905.68	844,671.68	142,854.75
Salt Lake, special agent.....	710	640		70	640		70		576.77		614.24		614.24
Shivwits.....	277		270	7			7	200	3.17		1,158.52	361.41	1,519.93
Uintah and Ouray.....	92,415	78,915	10,000	3,500	71,935		500	19,980	9,883.95	39,620.33	842,898.92	142,493.34	985,392.26
Washington.....	234,885	212,735	22,000	150	142,035	20,000	40	72,810	38,565.36	61,998.58	601,101.24	217,192.81	818,294.05
Colville.....	47,000	46,960		40	41,960		40	5,000	22,169.30		41,216.41		41,216.41
Cushman.....		775		10	75			710	75		1,465.71		1,465.71
Spokane.....	785			10	75			710	1,382.92		1,529.56		1,529.96
Yakima.....	187,100	165,000	22,000	100	100,000	20,000		67,100	15,012.42	61,998.58	556,886.16	217,192.81	774,078.97
Wyoming, Shoshone.....	143,530	141,630		1,900	72,392		1,900	69,238	49,540.26	32,182.49	760,809.34	115,136.24	875,945.58
* Administration: Special investigation, etc.....											182,516.25		182,516.25

<sup>1</sup> 1915 report.

<sup>2</sup> As reported.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated.

TABLE 26.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments under ditch June 30, 1916.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated allotted lands leased.	Acreage of irrigated lands cultivated.						Within service of ditches June 30, 1916.	Remainder to be put under ditch.
	Main.	Lateral.				Allotted.	Un-allotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Indians engaged.	Value of crops.		
	Miles.	Miles.				Number.	Number.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Grand total.....	1,330	2,572	14,291	30,484	102,040	115,844	53,955	3,053	172,852	14,964	\$4,090,422	514,795	1,023,729
Arizona.....	285	257	4,302	12,641	170	38,233	20,120	564	58,917	7,740	461,076	58,399	141,798
Camp Verde.....		1		16				18	18	16	400	10	8
Colorado River.....	16	26	2 516	2 477	170	5,160		70	5,230	2 95	57,600	5,230	94,770
Fort Apache.....	54	12		470				67	1,867	470	14,270	1,867	3,580
Havasupai.....	4	8		170				275	279	57	6,450	279	25
Kaibab.....		1		(*)						(*)	551	2 15	2 25
Leupp.....	2	3											60
Moqui.....								4 10	4 10	30	(*)	25	60
Navajo.....	5 50			2,500				2,000	2,065	2,500	67,750	2,065	10,183
Pima.....	56	61	2,733	4,397		26,250	12,210	271	38,731	3,387	133,794	38,731	6,700
Salt River.....	28	58	804	1,222		5,573	1,400	45	7,018	277	102,041	7,018	5,932
San Carlos.....	48	50		749			1,380	24	1,404	283	4,030	1,404	
San Xavier.....	6	12	249	2,200		1,250			1,250	185	56,250	1,700	6,800
Truxton Canon.....	7 1			7 40					7 45	7 40		7 45	150
Western Navajo.....	7 20	7 25		7 400					7 1,000	7 400	17,940	(*)	13,565
California.....	79	75	1,148	2,813	1,300	2,774	2,951	29	5,754	941	170,560	13,389	31,269
Bishop.....	1		7 150	7 500	100	960				200	10,210	1,000	13,300
Campo.....	12	14		124					145	5	150	150	170
Digger.....	2		19	115		22		5	27		1,500	105	6
Fort Bidwell.....	(*)	(*)		30		300			300		(*)		1,000
Fort Yuma.....	10	30	802	813	1,200	800			800	160	52,500	8,340	
Hoopa Valley.....	(*)	(*)		(*)		(*)			310		5,600	(*)	10
Malki.....	16	16		559			1,354	10	1,364	170	51,890	1,581	11,510
Pala.....	26	12	177	360		692		1	1,150	142	16,742	1,160	2,122
Soboba.....	4	2		162				13	520	65	18,796	533	361
Tule River.....	8	1		150					160		3,000	160	1
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	38	15	8 95	250		1,800		78	1,878	80	15,615	1,878	10,800
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	56	9 114	1,541	1,541	2,424	10 7,448		189	7,637	311	178,320	28,480	16,620
Montana.....	230	889	3,226	5,373	35,247	32,600	650	271	33,521	482	1,483,015	198,004	287,442
Blackfeet.....	85	250	916	916		2,600		54	2,654	(*)	29,880	44,314	100,970
Crow.....	98	164	1,772	1,696	7 11,000	19,000		167	19,167	6 101	70,815	71,640	82,062
Flathead.....	11	409	538	1,500	24,247	11,000			11,000	65	1,350,000	66,000	75,000
Fort Belknap.....	2 28	2 58		1,211			(*)	(*)	(*)	267	27,720	15,400	18,940
Fort Peck 2.....													7,500
Tongue River.....	8	8		50			650	50	700	2 49	4,600	650	2,970
Nevada.....	38	69	721	1,123	20	2,923	1,114	186	4,223	588	67,196	9,709	52,347
Fallon.....	4	20	369	306		825		30	855	64	7,748	3,720	
Fort McDermitt.....	7		110	100		608		19	627	92	8,204	647	1,116
Moapa River.....	6	5	117	117		275			275	40	8,200	600	
Nevada (Pyramid Lake).....	9	32		200			620	30	650	200	13,621	650	20,380
Walker River.....	12	12	125	400	20	1,215		14	1,244	89	23,103	2,000	4,000
Western Shoshone.....				(*)			490	92	572	103	6,320	2,092	26,851
New Mexico.....	237	252	50	4,068		510	29,050	330	29,890	3,976	178,016	32,395	24,484
Jicarilla.....	11	2	7 50	7 150		300		40	340	58	10,142	685	1,525
Mescalero.....	4			20		210			210	20	15,720	300	100
Pueblo Bonito 11.....													10,000
Pueblo day schools.....	197	200		2,248			21,050	20	21,070	2 248	(*)	21,070	5,859
San Juan.....	15	20		750			3,000	210	3,210	6 750	7 75,402	5,220	7 5,000
Zuni.....	10	30		900			5,000	60	5,060	6 900	76,752	5,120	2,000
Oregon.....	21	21	212	85	900	2,900		200	3,100	45	75,000	11,900	113,293
Klamath.....	15	19	6 200	45	700	2,700		200	2,900	45	65,000	11,700	106,430
Umatilla.....	6	2	2 12	40	200	200			200		10,000	200	4,850
Warm Springs.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2,013
South Dakota: Pine Ridge.....	9		6	(*)	(*)	400		160	560	(*)	225	560	33,940
Utah.....	156	321	890	376	36,720	7,366	70	201	7,637	351	207,851	72,846	20,556
Salt Lake, special agent.....	6	24		70		230		70	300	70	4,359	710	
Shivwits.....	3	1		105				70	77	80	2,543	77	200
Uintah and Ouray.....	147	296	890	201	36,720	7,136		124	7,260	201	200,979	72,059	20,356
Washington.....	88	391	899	864	25,179	10,790		40	10,830	228	1,171,760	42,235	192,650
Colville.....	6 7	6 5	49	212	620	1,710		40	1,750	51	31,820	1,630	45,370
Spokane.....				2		80			80	2	3,000		785
Yakima.....	81	386	850	450	24,559	9,000			9,000	175	1,136,940	40,605	146,495
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	93	168	1,201	7 1,350	6 80	8,100		805	8,905	222	81,788	12 45,000	98,530

1 Does not include Standing Rock and Pierre, which show an irrigable area of 89,911 acres in preceding table.

2 1915 report.

3 Not reported.

4 Patches under springs.

5 Dry ditches.

6 As reported.

7 Estimated.

8 Part of allotment.

9 Includes drain ditch.

10 On project only.

11 No living water on this land, states report of superintendent of irrigation.

12 Overestimated last year.

TABLE 27.—Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, and made in the field.

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Total.....	4,976	798,179	2,994	256,398
Arizona.....	3	30	1,905	24,488
Colorado River.....	3	30	17	170
Pima (Gila River).....			1,733	23,930
Ak Chin.....			155	388
California.....	8	563	1	46
Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	2	146		
Fort Yuma.....	2	20		
Public domain.....	4	397	1	46
Colorado: Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	1	80		
Kansas: Kickapoo.....	1	160		
Michigan: Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	3	240		
Minnesota.....	42	3,211		
Fond du Lac.....	34	2,642		
Leech Lake.....	5	369		
White Earth.....	3	200		
Montana.....	60	9,195	346	102,360
Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	2	160		
Fort Peck.....	2	743	311	99,520
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	56	8,292	35	2,840
Nebraska: Santee.....	4	640		
Nevada: Truckee-Carson.....	4	40		
North Dakota.....	801	207,624		
Fort Berthold.....	787	206,154		
Standing Rock.....	1	158		
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	13	1,312		
Oregon: Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	1	80		
South Dakota.....	1,526	270,205	486	88,014
Cheyenne River.....	4	1,120	243	39,210
Crow Creek.....			39	6,230
Lower Brule.....	66	10,499	12	1,917
Pine Ridge.....	574	117,732	192	40,658
Rosebud.....	882	140,864		
Washington.....	2,263	281,619	256	41,490
Colville.....	2,257	280,819	256	41,490
Spokane.....	2	160		
Yakima.....	4	640		
Wisconsin.....	12	906		
Lac du Flambeau.....	11	880		
Oneida.....	1	26		
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	247	23,586		

TABLE 28.—Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales. <sup>1</sup>			Inherited-land sales. <sup>2</sup>		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
Grand total.....	3,407	370,988.92	\$6,136,368.14	8,345	1,034,474.14	\$15,879,539.34
Total, 1916.....	583	54,958.62	969,611.24	324	35,762.25	694,241.48
1915.....	422	34,429.09	584,724.56	393	68,245.45	715,568.52
1914.....	529	45,526.31	779,526.14	418	45,241.99	773,309.16
1913.....	208	20,778.80	407,315.56	109	10,797.94	285,097.72
1912.....	324	34,391.11	568,890.75	392	43,652.27	889,285.02
1911.....	494	56,197.98	978,588.27	638	79,665.66	1,503,960.38
1910.....	520	82,655.80	1,245,639.96	873	129,359.61	1,956,315.92
1909.....	235	34,060.33	442,762.85	753	102,708.00	1,321,258.72
1908.....	92	7,990.88	159,318.81	768	91,302.57	1,302,506.94
1907.....				820	106,359.25	1,248,793.34
1906.....				643	64,447.67	981,430.87
1905.....				978	90,214.97	1,393,131.52
1904.....				1,236	122,222.52	2,057,464.50
1903.....				(5)	44,493.99	757,173.25
California.....	14	1,764.72	14,114.00	7	959.60	4,739.00
Fort Bidwell.....				1	160.00	1,015.00
Roseburg.....	14	1,764.72	14,114.00	6	799.60	3,724.00
Colorado: Southern Ute.....				1	80.00	500.00
Idaho.....	16	1,513.79	58,870.00	9	923.08	31,018.60
Coeur d'Alene.....	3	480.00	14,328.00	3	478.88	8,797.00
Fort Lapwai.....	13	1,033.79	44,542.00	6	444.20	22,221.60
Kansas.....	17	999.89	41,807.25	13	1,069.85	42,821.30
Kickapoo.....	8	499.89	20,064.27	5	498.90	20,324.30
Potawatomi.....	9	500.00	21,742.98	8	570.95	22,497.00
Michigan: Mackinac.....	1	80.00	1,200.00	1	80.00	850.00
Minnesota.....	25	1,429.73	22,306.55	11	609.96	6,145.39
Fond du Lac.....	5	251.40	3,163.90	2	80.00	1,400.00
Leech Lake.....	14	829.45	12,394.65	8	449.96	4,105.39
White Earth.....	6	348.88	6,748.00	1	80.00	640.00
Montana.....	45	5,957.42	67,994.85	11	1,110.72	16,094.85
Crow.....	20	3,099.95	22,529.65	7	675.93	8,159.85
Flathead.....	21	1,737.17	36,248.20	4	434.79	7,935.00
Fort Peck.....	4	1,120.30	9,217.00			
Nebraska.....	38	2,530.82	121,046.24	23	1,399.95	82,930.48
Omaha.....	6	434.67	39,063.98	4	373.60	22,741.16
Santee.....	21	1,665.80	44,999.75	4	320.00	8,722.00
Winnebago.....	11	430.35	36,982.51	15	696.35	51,467.32
North Dakota.....	61	5,533.45	62,689.19	20	2,735.51	25,155.05
Fort Berthold.....	10	760.00	10,196.00	1	160.00	2,000.00
Fort Totten.....	33	2,599.01	41,539.19	8	877.56	11,173.20
Turtle Mountain.....	18	2,174.44	10,954.00	11	1,697.95	11,982.85
Oklahoma.....	201	20,383.96	308,019.97	125	15,965.72	257,218.54
Cantonment.....	34	4,204.39	48,648.00	15	2,370.78	23,081.50
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	46	5,663.33	110,157.55	18	2,560.00	52,189.00
Klows.....	3	174.70	7,156.00	1	13.80	240.04
Osage.....	46	5,266.75	43,897.19	5	754.33	5,139.00
Otoe.....	14	728.53	11,254.63	6	940.64	12,578.00
Pawnee.....	17	1,501.12	26,718.00	27	3,831.51	56,949.50
Ponca.....	13	441.00	10,906.60	10	890.32	18,520.50
Red Moon.....	1	160.00	1,616.00	3	174.32	2,510.00

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-275), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).

<sup>3</sup> Includes sales of lands of Kaw, Osage, and Five Civilized Tribes.

<sup>4</sup> Includes sales of Five Civilized Tribes.

<sup>5</sup> Unknown.

TABLE 28.—Sale of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.			Inherited-land sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
<b>Oklahoma—Continued.</b>						
Sac and Fox.....	1	80.00	\$1,465.00	1	180.00	\$1,350.00
Seger.....	13	1,306.25	33,290.00	18	2,800.00	58,858.00
Seneca.....	11	774.99	12,131.00	19	1,230.02	23,413.00
Shawnee.....	2	82.90	780.00	2	240.00	2,490.00
<b>Oregon.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>755.80</b>	<b>9,624.80</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,549.23</b>	<b>51,611.75</b>
Klamath.....	4	640.00	2,803.00	7	960.00	6,851.75
Umatilla.....	3	115.80	6,821.80	11	589.23	44,760.00
<b>South Dakota.....</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>10,794.02</b>	<b>176,462.61</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>5,923.90</b>	<b>98,864.80</b>
Cheyenne River.....	3	1,047.80	5,598.15			
Crow Creek.....	9	1,294.65	10,499.00			
Fine Ridge.....	4	960.00	3,510.00	2	200.06	1,200.00
Rosebud.....	27	4,412.18	50,959.00	19	4,220.40	53,264.00
Sisseton.....	27	1,518.92	45,553.80	6	520.00	14,847.40
Standing Rock.....	1	320.00	431.00			
Yankton.....	24	1,240.47	59,911.66	13	983.44	29,553.40
<b>Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,299.71</b>	<b>25,249.05</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>960.00</b>	<b>17,518.00</b>
<b>Washington.....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>771.20</b>	<b>36,532.60</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>436.05</b>	<b>26,094.50</b>
Colville.....	1	2.55	75.00	1	62.33	3,277.00
Cushman.....	3	102.15	5,161.50	2	13.72	1,925.00
Spokane.....	1	120.00	4,860.00			
Tulalip.....	1	43.50	1,350.00			
Yakima.....	9	503.00	25,086.10	5	360.00	20,892.50
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>577.57</b>	<b>16,616.00</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>444.82</b>	<b>12,005.00</b>
La Pointe.....	5	243.07	7,400.00			
Oneida.....	13	334.50	9,216.00	7	444.82	12,005.00
<b>Wyoming: Shoshone.....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>566.54</b>	<b>7,078.13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,523.86</b>	<b>20,674.22</b>

TABLE 29.—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 superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1916.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re-ceived.	De-nied.	Approved.	
	Num-ber.	Acreage.	Num-ber.	Acreage.			Num-ber.	Acreage.
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11,926</b>	<b>1,235,031.15</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>247,103.79</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>130,980.43</b>
<b>Arizona: San Xavier.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12.40</b>				
<b>California.....</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,388.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>130.00</b>
Bishop.....	2	280.00						
Greenville.....	1	80.00						
Hoopa Valley.....	16	963.00			1		1	80.00
Round Valley.....	3	65.00	1	10.00	1		1	50.00
<b>Idaho.....</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>19,868.86</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>3,252.18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,239.49</b>
Coeur d'Alene.....	84	12,801.97	4	627.65	6		6	880.00
Fort Hall.....	27	4,217.94						
Fort Lapwai.....	43	2,848.95	49	2,624.53	10	6	4	359.49

TABLE 29.—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 superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1916.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re-ceived.	De-nied.	Approved.	
	Num-ber.	Acreage.	Num-ber.	Acreage.			Num-ber.	Acreage.
Kansas.....	113	7,987.30	62	5,459.02	24	5	19	1,115.34
Kickapoo.....	49	2,991.14	32	2,754.30	13	3	10	540.62
Potawatomi.....	64	4,996.16	30	2,704.73	11	2	9	574.72
Michigan: Mackinac and Mount Pleasant.....	17	1,283.28	4	202.24	4	.....	4	160.00
Minnesota.....	3,661	293,186.73	13	800.00	31	7	24	2,243.22
Fond du Lac.....	18	1,357.50	6	280.00	4	2	2	80.00
Grand Portage.....	16	1,366.32	2	160.00	8	3	5	410.40
Leech Lake.....	43	3,641.52	3	200.00	15	.....	15	1,606.32
Nett Lake.....	11	981.39	2	160.00	4	2	2	146.50
White Earth.....	15,573	285,840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	549	77,971.08	275	36,157.03	166	20	146	31,556.93
Blackfeet.....	4	920.97	.....	.....	1	.....	1	280.00
Crow.....	46	9,012.95	208	25,448.72	6	4	2	438.77
Flathead.....	366	32,627.61	44	3,708.31	40	6	34	2,980.01
Fort Peck.....	133	35,409.55	23	7,000.00	119	10	109	27,852.15
Nebraska.....	1,020	69,276.29	476	44,379.77	31	11	20	1,316.03
Omaha.....	566	36,756.94	183	44,331.00	19	8	11	718.50
Ponca.....	26	3,365.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santee.....	265	19,839.80	257	17,590.00	11	3	8	557.53
Winnebago.....	163	9,264.49	36	2,458.77	1	.....	1	40.00
Nevada: Carson.....	3	360.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	1,018	181,614.00	161	23,968.47	280	70	210	30,353.99
Fort Berthold.....	17	1,932.90	3	324.00	6	1	5	440.00
Fort Totten.....	56	4,792.80	37	3,030.67	34	14	20	1,489.52
Standing Rock.....	244	75,841.85	49	9,662.21	37	13	24	4,630.25
Turtle Mountain.....	701	99,046.45	72	10,951.59	203	42	161	23,794.22
Oklahoma.....	1,805	162,797.67	368	36,000.77	278	154	124	12,709.79
Cantonment.....	53	7,415.88	28	4,252.66	37	32	5	560.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	154	19,434.98	15	2,673.49	47	23	24	2,523.50
Kiowa.....	155	19,775.14	20	3,277.86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otoe.....	94	10,835.79	17	2,213.74	42	20	22	2,184.87
Pawnee.....	62	7,378.38	28	2,281.51	34	12	22	2,677.70
Ponca.....	75	5,225.01	27	3,223.36	45	35	10	520.00
Sac and Fox.....	114	11,923.88	29	3,727.07	27	8	19	1,903.80
Seger.....	37	4,117.77	1	160.00	15	12	3	480.00
Seneca.....	557	35,098.46	184	12,061.08	13	4	9	656.82
Shawnee.....	504	41,592.40	19	2,130.00	18	8	10	1,203.10
Oregon.....	313	23,552.75	72	6,643.62	26	15	11	840.00
Klamath.....	33	4,952.27	3	482.72	4	1	3	400.00
Roseburg.....	15	2,147.09	10	1,511.29	1	.....	1	80.00
Siletz.....	20	1,378.78	8	642.72	12	11	1	80.00
Umatilla.....	242	14,714.61	46	3,246.89	9	3	6	280.00
Warm Springs.....	3	360.00	5	760.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	1,834	324,910.92	307	55,956.44	307	49	258	42,709.70
Cheyenne River.....	180	50,199.84	22	3,831.96	14	.....	14	2,763.82
Crow Creek.....	63	9,896.76	46	7,403.97	49	6	43	6,560.17
Lower Brule.....	69	18,847.15	6	1,050.00	6	.....	6	1,515.26
Pine Ridge.....	520	99,046.49	153	31,546.32	215	34	181	30,488.34
Rosebud.....	351	78,725.25	59	10,097.54	5	.....	5	782.11
Sisseton.....	138	12,836.11	7	756.75	16	9	7	440.00
Yankton.....	513	55,359.32	14	1,270.00	2	.....	2	160.00

<sup>1</sup> Restrictions removed under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 353).



TABLE 29.—*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 superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1916.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re-ceived.	De-nied.	Approved.	
	Num-ber.	Acreage.	Num-ber.	Acreage.			Num-ber.	Acreage.
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.	4	240.00						
Washington.....	223	17,834.59	262	20,906.01	15	7	8	665.74
Colville.....	53	4,276.30	2	160.00	5		5	405.74
Cushman.....	6	570.00	3	153.90				
Spokane.....	35	3,242.50			3	2	1	160.00
Taholah.....			1	80.00				
Tulalip.....	12	1,678.36	1	163.85	5	5		
Yakima.....	117	8,067.43	255	20,348.28	2		2	100.00
Wisconsin.....	1,152	48,811.70	209	11,114.19	91	4	87	4,960.75
Hayward.....	4	373.04			3	1	2	240.00
Lac du Flambeau.....	10	711.14	6	458.10	8	2	6	458.10
La Pointe.....	74	5,831.53	15	1,410.54	32	1	31	2,406.21
Oneda.....	1,045	40,629.69	187	9,165.55	34		34	848.62
Red Cliff.....	19	1,266.30	1	80.00	14		14	1,007.82
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	37	3,907.98	36	2,241.65	12	1	11	985.45

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
1915.....	940	124,114.86
1916.....	934	130,980.43
Total.....	9,894	1,114,878.25

TABLE 30.—*Removals of restrictions.*

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca), Okla. <sup>1</sup>		Five Civilized Tribes. <sup>2</sup>	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	500	25,809.52	8,485	504,334.57
1916.....	30	1,401.45	697	42,103.60
1915.....	25	1,095.28	786	50,077.33
1914.....	72	3,889.35	1,106	81,034.72
1913.....	37	1,930.00	956	60,532.64
1912.....	53	3,218.28	652	45,075.51
1911.....	68	4,104.91	953	84,679.34
1910.....	215	10,170.25	1,470	88,070.34
1909.....			1,865	52,761.09

<sup>1</sup> Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 751).

<sup>2</sup> Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312); by departmental approval.

NOTE.—Act of Congress dated May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), removing restrictions from all lands of inter-married 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 31.—*Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, 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.
Aggregate.....	278	25,936
Total, 1916.....	90	9,042
1915.....	65	5,616
1914.....	33	3,951
1913.....	23	1,600
1912.....	25	1,917
1911.....	42	3,810
Fort Hall, Idaho.....	27	4,218
Mackinac, Mich.....	1	40
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	2	80
Seneca, Okla.....	17	1,378
Roseburg, Oreg.....	1	80
Tulalip, Wash.....	2	160
Lac du Flambeau, Wis.....	3	248
La Pointe, Wis.....	23	1,830
Red Cliff, Wis.....	14	1,008

TABLE 32.—*Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.*

Fiscal year.	Kaw. <sup>1</sup>		Osage. <sup>2</sup>	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	52	16,784	461	.....
1916.....	.....	.....	4	1,960
1915.....	5	800	12	5,880
1914.....	12	1,904	4	1,960
1913.....	1	400	23	10,890
1912.....	1	480	22	10,890
1911.....	.....	.....	84	41,160
1910.....	.....	.....	293	143,570
1909.....	20	8,000	19	9,310
1908.....	6	2,400	.....	.....
1907.....	6	2,400	.....	.....
1906.....	1	400	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 636).

<sup>2</sup> Act June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539).

TABLE 33.—Lands leased for mining purposes and production of minerals and royalty therefor, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Kind of lease.	1899 to 1915 (both included).					Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.				
		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.
Total.....			1,809,001	\$1,253,981	\$19,597,112	\$764,408		2,184,164	\$1,056,684	\$4,242,444	\$2,238,032
California: Greenville.....	Miscellaneous.....		80	124							
New York: New York Agency...	Oil (barrels) * Gas (cu. ft.) *	9,248			15,746 6,533		774			1,679	
Oklahoma.....		1,748,681	1,232,547	19,544,280	764,408	320,429,109	2,153,392	1,044,660	4,240,757	2,237,521	
Cantonment.....	Miscellaneous.....		480	134							1,068
Kiowa.....	Oil and gas.....		\$ 8,638	5,440			9,989	1,212			1,068
Osage.....	Oil (barrels).....	\$ 8,930,263	714,673	17,853	5,251,494	536,999	1,351,398	227,733	14,690	973,858	2,069,160
	Gas.....	( <sup>6</sup> )		45,552		( <sup>6</sup> )	900,000		123,997		
Otoe.....	Oil and gas.....		6,700	2,125		2,205					18,743
Pawnee.....	do.....	( <sup>6</sup> )	19,548	21,438		\$ 9,006	( <sup>6</sup> )	64,000	35,585	1,844	
Ponca.....	Oil (barrels).....	783,533	1,040	6,104	781,813		143,225	738	21,357		
	Gas.....	( <sup>6</sup> )	560	50	71,490		( <sup>6</sup> )	30	651		
Sac and Fox.....	Oil (barrels).....		35,305	\$ 47,983		17,759		24,833	26,352		2,954
Shawnee.....	do.....		1,868	\$ 280		\$ 77					35,000
Five Civilized Tribes (restricted lands).	do.....	183,792,270	744,240	\$ 958,622	10,654,591	\$ 198,362	23,988,862	706,164	876,695	2,897,007	110,606
	Gas.....		( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	269,459		( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	51,558		
	Coal (tons).....	394,924	7,737	2,639	30,550		212,069	6,752	2,055	15,894	
	Miscellaneous.....	8,156	98,042	59,827	2,336		( <sup>6</sup> )	101,745	41,507	464	
	Coal (tons) *.....	38,730,775	104,880	\$ 104,186	3,181,022		( <sup>6</sup> )	106,296	40,736	154,127	
	Asphalt (tons) *.....	54,383	4,960	\$ 6,000	25,949		( <sup>6</sup> )	4,840	5,000		
Wyoming.....			60,240	21,410	30,553			30,772	10,124	8	511
Shoshone.....	Oil and gas.....		2,584	\$ 4,395	207		17,515	6,416	3,255		511
	Coal (tons).....	1,990	1,048	1,502			( <sup>6</sup> )	514			
	Miscellaneous.....		9,214	3,219			10 180	93	14	8	
	Oil (barrels) *.....	1,163					( <sup>6</sup> )	20,409	4,037		
	Coal (tons) *.....	356,395	47,394	12,294	30,346		292	3,340	2,505		

\* From 1913 to 1914.

\* Unallotted; all other allotted.

\* For 1914.

\* One-eighth of actual production; from 1901 to 1915.

\* Not reported.

\* For 1914 and 1915.

\* From 1911 to 1915.

\* From 1912 to 1915.

\* From 1907 to 1915.

\* Lime; barrels.

TABLE 34.—Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total.....		\$775,883.57
<b>Arizona:</b>		
Fort Apache.....	Frame cottage.....	945.70
Fort Mojave.....	Steel highway bridge across Colorado River near Topock.....	75,435.00
Moqui.....	Four cottages.....	2,985.15
Do.....	Eight day schools at Hoterville.....	5,145.07
<b>Navajo—</b>		
Navajo School.....	Stone dormitory.....	18,622.50
Chin Lee School.....	Stone schoolhouse.....	14,891.36
Luki Chuki day school.....	Stone schoolhouse and quarters.....	14,517.28
<b>Pima.....</b>	Flour mill building.....	2,425.10
Do.....	Drilling two wells.....	936.60
Do.....	Laboratory building.....	12,213.25
Do.....	Frame sanatorium.....	14,926.17
Do.....	Schoolhouses at Gila Bend, Cocklebur, and Chiu Chuischui.....	16,800.00
Rice Station.....	Stone domestic science building.....	1,673.00
Salt River.....	Frame office building.....	1,500.00
San Xavier.....	Day schoolhouses, Indian oasis, San Pedro, and Santa Rosa.....	7,833.00
Do.....	Cement walks.....	544.00
Western Navajo.....	Additions to stone dormitory.....	25,300.00
<b>California:</b>		
Hoopa Valley.....	Cement bakery building.....	1,850.00
Do.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	11,875.00
Fort Bidwell.....	Frame warehouse.....	495.00
Do.....	Moving schoolhouse.....	700.00
Greenville.....	Heating plant.....	3,750.00
Do.....	Addition to hospital.....	1,352.54
Do.....	Addition to reservoir.....	1,261.00
Do.....	Concreteing bottom school dam reservoir.....	115.00
Tule River (Auberry, day).....	Frame cottage.....	1,168.00
<b>Idaho:</b>		
Fort Hall.....	Addition to stone schoolhouse.....	5,850.00
Do.....	Frame horse barn.....	2,500.00
Do.....	Steel water tower.....	1,990.00
Do.....	Addition to office building.....	2,139.00
Fort Lapwai.....	Frame barn.....	2,381.00
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	Brick boiler house and laundry.....	7,055.00
Do.....	Electric wiring buildings.....	2,123.00
<b>Kansas:</b>		
Haskell Institute.....	Brick gymnasium.....	20,075.94
Kickapoo.....	Frame dairy barn.....	2,424.63
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.....	Brick gymnasium.....	11,433.28
<b>Minnesota:</b>		
Cass Lake.....	Pump house and water system.....	2,400.00
Do.....	Lavatory annex.....	1,743.00
Fond du Lac.....	Steel tank.....	900.00
Do.....	Septic tank.....	581.50
Do.....	Council hall.....	936.68
Leech Lake.....	Addition to frame dormitory.....	1,746.32
Do.....	Remodeling frame building for hospital.....	1,511.49
Nett Lake.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	3,500.00
Do.....	Steam heating plant, schoolhouse.....	975.00
Pipestone.....	Two frame cottages.....	2,320.00
Do.....	Stone lavatory annex.....	3,500.00
Red Lake.....	Frame hospital.....	20,105.00
<b>Montana:</b>		
Blackfeet.....	Frame sanatorium.....	14,466.67
Do.....	Two cottages and two school buildings at Old Piegan and Heart Butte.....	12,565.00
Crow.....	Frame hospital.....	10,473.10
Do.....	Pryor School employeess' quarters and laundry.....	2,794.00
Do.....	Heating plant.....	3,983.00
Fort Belknap.....	Two lavatory annexes.....	6,494.00
Tongue River.....	Flour mill.....	3,355.59
<b>Nebraska:</b>		
Genoa.....	Brick laundry building.....	4,000.00
Do.....	Brick industrial building.....	4,000.00
Do.....	Installing boiler.....	1,925.00
Do.....	Lavatory annex.....	2,500.00
Do.....	Addition to hospital.....	4,000.00
Omaha.....	Remodeling employeess' building.....	1,030.80
Santee.....	Huntka Creek steel bridge.....	1,603.00
Winnebago.....	Electric lighting.....	848.00
Do.....	Remodeling building for hospital.....	8,992.85
Do.....	Frame cottage.....	1,559.00
Do.....	Laundry equipment.....	1,830.00
<b>Nevada:</b>		
Carson.....	Frame sanatorium.....	14,666.67
Fallon.....	Frame office building.....	450.00
Do.....	Water system.....	1,000.00

TABLE 34.—Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Con.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
<b>New Mexico:</b>		
Albuquerque	Brick assembly hall and gymnasium	\$25,000.00
Do	Two steel tanks	2,225.00
Albuquerque Pueblos, Isleta.	Day schoolhouse and quarters	10,055.00
Albuquerque Pueblos, Laguna Sanatorium.	Frame dairy and horse barns	3,500.00
Isleta	Sewer system and septic tank	1,354.71
Pueblo Bonito	Water tank and tower	3,150.00
Do	Two brick dormitories	19,600.00
Do	Drilling well	1,400.00
Mescalero	Frame sanatorium	14,666.67
Santa Fe	Brick and frame dairy barn	3,848.32
San Juan—		
Aneth day school	Stone dormitory and repair building	7,000.00
Toadlena day school	Two stone dormitories	18,000.00
<b>North Carolina:</b>		
Cherokee	Frame hospital	3,030.25
Do	Frame dining hall, kitchen and baker, and sleeping porches	2,063.08
<b>North Dakota:</b>		
Standing Rock	Cement walks	990.70
Turtle Mountain	Frame sanatorium	14,666.67
Do	Water system	4,090.00
<b>Oklahoma:</b>		
Cantonment	Frame schoolhouse	3,735.00
Do	Two frame lavatory buildings	1,917.07
Cherokee, Orphan	Frame dormitory	13,565.12
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Dairy barn	1,775.00
Do	Water system	2,333.97
Do	Central heating plant	10,587.49
Chillico	Addition to stone schoolhouse	11,085.00
Choctaw Sanatorium	Frame hospital and power house, water, sewer, and lighting system	48,954.00
Kiowa	Repair to hospital roof	558.30
Five Tribes—		
Nuyaka boarding school	Converting schoolhouse into dining room and quarters	2,022.96
Do		
Frame laundry and lavatory building		3,500.00
Kiowa, Fort Sill School	Annex to boys' dormitory	3,100.00
Rainy Mountain School	Frame school buildings	10,307.00
Do	Frame laundry building	2,698.00
Do	Annex to boys' dormitory	4,065.00
Do	Acetylene gas lighting	1,156.62
Riverside School	Water system	3,542.60
Osage	Repairing buildings at Gray Horse	665.00
Do	Frame domestic science cottage	1,855.90
Ponca	Painting buildings	775.00
Oregon: Umatilla School	Water system	2,832.75
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	Three frame cottages	4,432.18
<b>South Dakota:</b>		
Canton Asylum	Frame cottage	3,997.60
Cheyenne River	Cottage at breeding station	1,334.25
Crow Creek	Cottage for field matron	1,205.30
Do	Two frame cottages	3,139.94
Pierre	Brick mess hall	16,842.00
Do	Brick laundry	3,184.00
Pine Ridge	Frame lavatory building	2,700.00
Rosebud	Frame warehouse	1,364.00
Do	Frame dining hall and coal shed	2,869.00
Do	Frame stallion barn	2,638.98
Do	Digging well	653.75
Do	Laundry building	2,898.00
Do	Three frame barns, Cut Meat, Ring Thunder, and Ashurst Hospital	999.00
Sisseton	One 2-story cottage	1,375.00
Yankton	Water and sewer system	1,866.32
Utah: Uintah	Water system	7,245.31
<b>Washington:</b>		
Spokane Agency	Remodeling building for hospital	5,367.00
Tulalip	Frame quarters	2,650.00
<b>Wisconsin:</b>		
Oneida	Septic tank	1,720.00
Tomah	Brick employees' quarters	9,891.00
Do	Addition to band room	940.00

TABLE 35.—Buildings, etc., under construction on contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total.....		\$260, 731. 83
<b>Arizona:</b>		
Fort Apache.....	Frame dormitory.....	1 18, 000. 00
Leupp.....	Two stone cottages.....	4, 136. 00
Do.....	Additions to stone dormitory.....	1 17, 600. 00
Navajo (Tohatchi).....	Frame commissary building.....	1, 990. 00
Do.....	Frame hospital.....	1 5, 431. 18
San Xavier.....	Day school, Quajote and Vamori.....	1 9, 546. 00
<b>California:</b>		
Round Valley.....	Schoolhouse No. 83 and quarters No. 87, Ukiah day school-house No. 63.....	3, 374. 00
Hoopa Valley.....	Frame hospital.....	12, 125. 00
Campo.....	Frame building for kitchen and dining room.....	510. 00
Idaho: Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	Superintendent's cottage.....	3, 998. 00
<b>Montana:</b>		
Crow.....	Frame office building.....	5, 500. 00
Do.....	Brick schoolhouse.....	21, 250. 00
Fort Belknap.....	Brick laundry and heating plant.....	18, 947. 00
Do.....	Sewer system.....	878. 00
Fort Peck.....	Steel water stand pipe.....	2, 065. 00
Tongue River.....	Spiral fire escapes.....	910. 00
<b>Nebraska:</b>		
Genoa.....	Dairy barn.....	6, 000. 00
Santee.....	Drilling well.....	612. 50
<b>New Mexico:</b>		
San Carlos.....	Repairs to San Carlos bridge.....	1, 173. 60
Jicarilla.....	Frame hospital No. 48.....	1 12, 806. 00
Pima.....	Adobe school building at Gila Crossing and Maricopa.....	1 4, 800. 00
Pueblo Bonito.....	Steam heating plant for dormitory.....	1, 247. 00
Do.....	Frame day school plant, quarters, barn, and three outhouses.....	1 5, 600. 00
Do.....	Brick industrial building No. 12.....	1 7, 680. 00
San Juan.....	Frame hospital.....	12, 000. 00
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	Refrigerating plant.....	1, 285. 00
North Dakota: Wahpeton.....	Extension of power plant, water system, and addition to power house.....	1 10, 000. 00
<b>Oklahoma:</b>		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Frame sanatorium.....	1 14, 916. 08
Chilocco.....	Fire escape.....	793. 00
Seger.....	Frame office building.....	3, 010. 59
Shawnee.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	4, 885. 00
<b>South Dakota:</b>		
Canton Asylum.....	Cement block dairy barn.....	5, 550. 00
Crow creek.....	Frame hospital.....	13, 117. 00
Do.....	Two frame cottages.....	4, 850. 00
Do.....	Three steel bridges.....	2, 743. 00
Rosebud.....	Exhibit building, stock shed, and two outhouses.....	1, 700. 00
Do.....	Frame school building and outhouses.....	1, 535. 00
Do.....	Frame dairy barn.....	1 8, 000. 00
Do.....	Frame cottage.....	1, 849. 00
Springfield.....	Electric lighting plant.....	1, 190. 00
Yankton.....	Cement walks.....	848. 88
Wisconsin: Lac du Flambeau.....	Frame employees' quarters.....	9, 780. 00

<sup>1</sup> Cost to June 30, 1916.

TABLE 36.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Stock on reservation.						Stock purchased, current year.						Value of stock.		
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value miscellaneous.	Number horses, mares, and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Sold. <sup>1</sup>	Slaughtered.
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.									
Total, 1916	\$28,824,439	\$487,516	174,736	87,344	5,382	202,784	67,502	6,483	1,562,600	\$634,445	\$57,685	2,257	43	7,439	724	\$2,583,069	\$1,003,170
1915	27,166,323	442,056	213,628	117,319	9,433	187,606	68,948	6,055	2,091,883	1,508,525	48,575	3,682	72	15,804	1,194	2,114,623	1,199,733
1914	24,462,494	490,282	215,616	145,058	10,772	186,995	64,581	4,716	1,980,918	1,568,509	32,274	3,451	299	17,099	1,018	1,599,633	571,924
1913	22,777,075	438,908	233,586	25,254	160,127	63,392	4,695	1,790,991	1,790,991							1,783,950	535,774
1912	22,238,242	(*)	531,123	(*)	(*)	265,114	(*)	(*)	1,789,287							1,571,795	490,808
1911	17,971,209		530,000	(*)	(*)	269,321	(*)	(*)	1,219,157								
1900	8,187,818		353,387	(*)	(*)	257,610	(*)	(*)	575,710								
1890	6,384,441		443,244	(*)	(*)	170,419	(*)	(*)	964,759								
Arizona	6,627,891	34,731	55,786	17,441	2,319	46,863	18,519	2,015	945,000	33,463	10,370	11	2	200	104	1,138,519	759,784
Camp Verde	1,015	165	30	20												150	37
Colorado River	65,010	815	157	150	30	7,680	176	23		2,465					29	1,900	(*)
Fort Apache	535,825	10,500	4,035	2,800	1	7,769	1,277	350		1,000			1			45,000	21,250
Tribal	20,000		1,000					104									
Havasupai	13,620	245	362	310	6	125	30	7								2,590	200
Kaibab	18,600		25			450				930	930					1,500	180
Tribal	23,400					200		23		10,500				200			
Leupp	534,750	3,000	3,400	3,000	(*)	2,100	650	35	155,000							24,900	39,400
Moqui	646,595	3,550	4,150	2,000	129	2,000	5,000	100	120,000	1,450				15		17,060	95,800
Navajo	3,132,252	4,232	26,690	(*)	9,880	13,781	(*)	650	520,000	11,833	9,340			25	10	918,000	550,000
Pima	415,975	1,725	2,350	2,300	557	5,900	3,400	150		2,650			1		25	24,030	1,880
Salt River	66,119	2,262	802	818	49	477	167	7		1,550			10	1		9,580	1,495
San Carlos	98,265	900	2,595	900	1	1,381	223	14								11,031	3,200
Tribal	121,960				42	1,955	196	244									
San Xavier	460,582	5,662	4,890	(11)	121	8,200	6,400	160								72,590	8,330
Truxton Canon	15,458		100	(*)		249	(*)										
Tribal	52,290		12	143	3	1,096		48		980				10			
Western Navajo	406,175	1,675	5,200	5,000	500	1,500	1,000	100	150,000	100	100					10,188	38,012
California	479,282	27,765	2,336	2,025	33	2,884	1,039	82	1,194	15,599		69		16	21	46,948	8,854
Bishop	47,655	2,030	525	200		100		6	850	350		3					
Campo	20,965	1,695	35	51	1	203	14	10									
Digger	398	72	6			1										145	
Fort Bidwell	20,000	355	160	174	13	40	8	2									
Fort Yuma	39,845	4,695	17	200		65	10	3		9,080		54		3	1	1,435	80
Greenville	5,000	500	25	20		15											
Hoopa Valley	66,450	4,950	160	110	1	300	386	14		1,950		7				12,825	4,825
Malki	41,718	1,662	231	205	5	399	89	6								6,730	1,040
Pala	64,776	4,248	385	347	1	362	83	10		23						6,416	1,515
Round Valley	51,076	1,700	189	168	1	1,201	104	7		3,700		4		20		8,444	
Soboba	83,619	4,498	293	350	1	758	305	17		519		1		13		5,243	1,049
Tule River	37,780	1,360	310	200	10	450	40	7		310						5,710	345
Colorado	197,298	610	1,089	416	56	2,125	400	178	7,253	3,353	115	30					3,199
Southern Ute	25,215	610	489		5	125		2	1,915	618	115	6				(17)	(17)
Ute Mountain	156,863		600	416	30	2,000	400	78	5,338	2,735		24					3,199
Tribal	15,220				21			98									
Florida: Seminole	4,100	600	20			6	30									1,200	1,500
Idaho	757,437	17,471	7,570	2,213	173	7,976	1,255	170	182	23,908	90	70		231	30	65,126	6,395
Coeur d'Alene	133,760	9,450	1,312	(*)	13	1,190	135	20	182	5,140	90	43		23		17,750	3,690
Fort Hall	286,579	1,283	2,158	2,213	35	7,480	820	82								47,376	2,705
Tribal	60,060					1,026		68		14,918				194	30		
Fort Lapwai	277,038	6,738	4,100		125	870	300			3,850		27		14		(17)	(17)
Iowa: Sac and Fox	8,280	980	70	70	4	2				1,359	74	10				275	415
Kansas	260,564	26,329	840	349	10	653	824	14		10,995	303	65		12	2	740	230
Kickapoo	165,764	20,279	557	177	6	353	324	6		4,858	48	32		8	2	740	230
Potawatomi	94,809	6,050	283	172	4	300	509	8		6,137	255	33		4			
Michigan: Mackinac	17,955	2,005	45			80											
Minnesota	349,759	28,180	985	1,108	46	1,689	526	149	398	11,158	18	74		20	1	14,780	8,897
Fond du Lac	34,440	2,820	28	74		125	2		10	3,160		16		10			
Grand Portage	310	310															
Leech Lake	31,144	1,094	175	125	20	120	80	5	60	2,210		25		3	1		
Nett Lake	4,900	100	15	28	2	3										30	
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	2,315	455	20			6											
Red Lake	150,810	7,111	322	431	8	385	194	54	173	2,314	18	14		2		14,750	8,897
White Earth	125,840	16,290	425	450	16	1,050	250	90	155	3,474		19		5		(17)	(17)

1 Includes some tribal stock also.

2 Includes tribal stock valued at \$2,121,412.

3 Difference over last year due partly to number of Indian ponies reported.

4 Unknown.

5 Included with horses and mules.

6 Included with cows and heifers.

7 Includes calves.

8 Wild stallions.

9 1915 report.

10 Includes sale of wool, \$360,000.

11 2,900 mares erroneously reported last year.

12 Includes colts.

13 Former estimate too high as to value.

14 1915 report should show only 190.

15 1915 report should show only 113.

16 Overestimated last year.

17 No record.

18 1915 report including stock purchased.

TABLE 36.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Table with columns: States and superintendencies, Value (All stock, Other stock), Stock on reservation (Horses and mules, Mares, Cattle: Stallions and jacks, Cows and heifers, Steers, Bulls, Sheep and goats), Stock purchased, current year (Total value, Value miscellaneous, Number horses, mares, and mules, Number stallions and jacks, Number cows and heifers, Number bulls), Value of stock (Sold, Slaughtered).

1 Overestimated last year.

2 Included with horses and mules.

3 Includes calves.

4 1915 report including stock purchased.

5 Includes colts.

6 No record.

7 Lost many.

8 Difference from last year partly due to number of Indian ponies reported.

9 1915 census.

10 As reported.

11 Estimated.

12 Many died during winter.



TABLE 36.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Stock on reservation.							Stock purchased, current year.						Value of stock.	
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stations and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value miscellaneous.	Number horses, mares, and mules.	Number stations and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Sold.	Slaughtered.
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.									
South Dakota	\$4,493,077	\$64,036	15,664	16,499	409	31,052	10,044	953	302	\$260,601	\$4,756	593	3	3,625	185	\$211,430	\$15,905
Cheyenne River	667,984	1,775	2,700	3,200	65	6,360	1,500	240		137,841		28		2,860	80	40,550	8,200
Tribal	8,750			4	8												
Crow Creek	319,600	4,300	1,000	1,400	41	1,500	800	35		14,905	42	94		73	15	31,985	4,900
Flandreau	6,400	600	32	20		12										2,060	870
Lower Brule	157,310	2,960	350	650	23	1,200	150	5		5,300	50	20		55		12,565	1,935
Tribal	48,970					1,900	103	50									
Pine Ridge	1,628,640	6,178	4,132	5,882	150	10,494	6,401	248	63	55,357		186		436	70	121,170	
Tribal	12,500							139									
Rosebud	1,284,222	17,872	6,210	4,440	80	9,430	960	40		10,800	50	65		30			
Tribal	31,250				29	25		166									
Sisseton	189,765	16,185	662	458	4	754	30	20	216	20,783	1,639	110	2	118	14	3,100	
Yankton	137,686	14,166	578	445	9	377	100	10	23	15,615	2,975	90	1	53	6		
Utah	293,949	2,680	1,968	446	27	1,976	591	56	2,850	13,767	295	59		124	14	8,808	1,030
Shivwits	2,290	50	65	8	1	8	1	1		369		2		5	1	268	30
Flintah and Ouray	288,599	2,370	1,703	438	26	1,948	585	55	2,850	13,398	295	57		119	13	8,600	1,000
Salt Lake, special agent	3,060	260	200			20	5										
Washington	888,996	37,994	5,345	2,265	259	6,759	2,119	209	6,489	31,388	66	43		428	6	104,502	18,946
Colville	642,570	25,885	3,057	1,322	184	4,380	1,766	135		18,837				299		91,126	16,070
Cushman	33,518	1,737	194	112		264	30	2	164							2,685	2,470
Neah Bay	7,536	349	87	46	4	83	1									1,000	160
Spokane	31,599	1,474	302	250	40	373	51	9		2,398		2		44	3	5,230	
Tribal	2,500			350													
Taholah	12,864	311	36	41	3	77	27	11									
Tulalip	74,081	8,025	245	144	2	1,428	44	21	1,325	4,125	53	17		31	2	4,461	246
Yakima	84,328	213	1,424	(*)	26	1,154	200	31	5,000	6,028	13	24		54	1	(?)	(?)
Wisconsin	431,780	22,734	1,744	797	21	1,715	313	37	22	34,069	1,169	177	1	70		13,228	5,108
Grand Rapids	56,095	1,645	250	260	1	10	5	1		15,220	220	110		6			283
Hayward	14,820	630	70	75	3	135	12	16		1,319	79	9		8		268	
Keshena	62,348	5,157	333	153		192	120	4	22	250		1				5,210	
Lac du Flambeau	21,295	390	75	70	3	35		2		2,800		14	1	2			
Laona	7,880	320	60	70	12	2				210		1		2			
La Pointe	123,662	7,042	132	157	2	308	176	12		11,170	850	33		33		7,750	4,825
Oneida	137,440	6,040	810	(*)		1,008				1,200	20	5		7			
Red Cliff	8,260	610	14	12		25		2		1,900		4		412			
Wyoming	540,963	890	882	1,892	132	6,852	1,733	244	200	24,757	45	127	8	21	50	47,000	15,000
Shoshone	321,540	890	882	1,892	110	3,019	1,000	80	200	20,007	45	127	8	421		47,000	15,000
Tribal	219,423				22	1,833	733	164		4,750					50		

<sup>1</sup> Includes calves.

<sup>2</sup> Decrease due to issue of patents in fee; stock not included.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease from 1915 due to epidemic.

<sup>4</sup> Many died during winter.

<sup>5</sup> Included with horses and mules.

<sup>6</sup> Erroneously reported last year.

<sup>7</sup> No record.

<sup>8</sup> Includes ponies.

TABLE 37.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
<b>Grand total...</b>	<b>\$35,407,121</b>	<b>\$3,562,907</b>	<b>\$1,272,334</b>	<b>\$18,452</b>	<b>\$14,128,596</b>	<b>\$1,882,068</b>	<b>\$1,289,870</b>	<b>\$13,252,904</b>
<b>Arizona.....</b>	<b>2,779,915</b>	<b>271,083</b>	<b>193,630</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>52,867</b>	<b>346,673</b>	<b>35,821</b>	<b>1,880,591</b>
Camp Verde.....	19,850	15,010	275					4,565
Colorado River <sup>1</sup> .....	220,774	6,400	6,370		36,657	12,900		158,449
Fort Apache.....	237,496	35,398	13,925			12,881	20,717	154,565
Havasupai.....	7,849	2,642	246		5	1,446		3,511
Kalbab.....	5,820	1,835	50					3,935
Leupp.....	78,791	13,050	6,445		3,650	4,285		51,351
Moqui.....	178,600	35,275	28,510			3,725		108,090
Navajo.....	471,044	51,026	23,500			10,900	3,204	382,414
Phoenix.....	551,662		69,704					481,958
Pima.....	243,066	3,437	19,075	350	12,555	91,882		115,767
Rice Station.....	99,015		4,525					94,490
Salt River.....	45,072	4,350	3,490			8,025		29,207
San Carlos.....	2,296,274	83,160	5,000			* 164,870	11,900	31,344
San Xavier.....	37,623	12,110						25,513
Truxton Canon.....	127,812	2,820	6,325					118,667
Western Navajo.....	162,175	4,570	6,090			34,750		116,765
<b>California.....</b>	<b>912,124</b>	<b>65,703</b>	<b>45,665</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>4,475</b>	<b>86,262</b>	<b>5,118</b>	<b>704,626</b>
Bishop.....	32,707	1,280	110	125		590		30,602
Campo.....	10,330	1,875	225					8,230
Digger.....	8,824	8,824						
Fort Bidwell.....	103,595		370	150				103,075
Fort Yuma.....	83,200	800						82,400
Greenville.....	49,878		4,520			8,750	1,550	45,358
Hoopa Valley.....	78,225	4,900	12,800					50,225
Maki.....	17,615	14,385	110		1,800			1,320
Pala.....	31,980	13,210	1,505		2,600	4,310		10,355
Round Valley.....	70,997	2,669	645				3,340	64,343
Sherman Institute.....	362,508		24,215			62,441		275,852
Soboba.....	46,374	15,729	1,165			10,171		19,309
Tule River.....	15,891	2,081			75		228	13,567
<b>Colorado.....</b>	<b>92,161</b>	<b>39,813</b>	<b>2,453</b>		<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,900</b>		<b>44,895</b>
Southern Ute... ..	63,553	16,673	1,850		2,100			42,980
Ute Mountain... ..	28,608	23,140	603			2,900		1,965
<b>Florida: Seminole... ..</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>						
<b>Idaho.....</b>	<b>454,437</b>	<b>80,819</b>	<b>40,706</b>		<b>16,991</b>	<b>74,778</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>239,573</b>
Coeur d'Alene... ..	63,399	49,906	1,725			910	570	10,288
Fort Hall.....	232,052	30,913	16,431		16,991	14,352		153,365
Fort Lapwai.....	158,986		22,550			59,516	1,000	75,920
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox... ..</b>	<b>89,996</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>83,350</b>					<b>6,296</b>
<b>Kansas.....</b>	<b>568,676</b>	<b>9,350</b>	<b>24,533</b>			<b>127,818</b>		<b>406,975</b>
Haskell Institute.....	475,072		24,358			120,589		330,125
Kickapoo.....	79,381		175			7,229		71,977
Potawatomi.....	14,223	9,350						4,873
<b>Michigan.....</b>	<b>224,327</b>	<b>11,825</b>						<b>212,502</b>
Mackinac.....	2,385	310						2,075
Mount Pleasant.....	221,942	11,515						210,427
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	<b>771,582</b>	<b>152,072</b>	<b>78,119</b>			<b>4,089</b>	<b>7,116</b>	<b>530,186</b>
Cass Lake.....	19,284							19,284
Fond du Lac.....	36,880	7,525	25,124			80		4,160
Grand Portage.....	7,790	7,440						
Leach Lake.....	103,607	36,019	2,219				350	65,369
Nett Lake.....	50,548	25,540	2,575					22,182
Pipestone.....	164,418	5,975					271	158,443
Red Lake.....	126,499	19,505	23,830			-4,000	6,495	72,660
Vermillion Lake.....	56,975							56,975
White Earth.....	205,572	50,068	24,371					131,133

<sup>1</sup> Includes Fort Mojave.<sup>2</sup> Includes \$151,000, value stock.

TABLE 37.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Montana.....	\$1,112,201	\$373,028	\$65,957	\$1,151	\$150,190	\$101,235	\$18,560	\$402,080
Blackfeet.....	177,070	38,494	23,417	.....	.....	6,225	.....	108,934
Crow.....	331,151	126,766	20,835	.....	62,617	27,500	900	92,533
Flathead.....	167,931	73,883	1,125	.....	78,889	800	12,660	574
Fort Belknap.....	154,508	53,027	2,450	.....	7,684	34,510	2,000	54,837
Fort Peck <sup>1</sup> .....	157,927	52,958	15,990	1,151	.....	14,736	.....	73,092
Tongue River.....	123,614	27,900	2,140	.....	1,000	17,464	3,000	72,110
Nebraska.....	439,061	71,641	38,945	.....	.....	20,180	.....	308,295
Genoa.....	309,315	.....	6,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	302,840
Omaha.....	27,520	7,340	.....	.....	.....	20,180	.....	.....
Santee.....	30,418	29,968	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	205
Winnebago.....	71,808	34,333	32,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,250
Nevada.....	316,346	50,014	22,241	29	2,830	37,526	.....	203,706
Carson.....	124,765	1,883	19,861	.....	.....	26,886	.....	76,135
Fallon.....	17,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,440
Fort McDermitt.....	17,871	3,948	880	.....	70	3,740	.....	9,233
Moapa River.....	5,195	400	495	.....	135	.....	.....	4,165
Nevada.....	77,580	8,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,980
Walker River.....	18,585	13,885	.....	.....	2,075	.....	.....	2,625
Western Shoshone.....	54,231	20,648	1,005	.....	550	6,900	.....	25,128
Reno, special agent.....	679	650	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	1,430,501	84,072	51,488	.....	11,795	140,240	23,339	1,119,567
Albuquerque.....	291,047	9,220	8,925	.....	.....	30,787	.....	242,115
Jicarilla.....	141,896	33,404	5,807	.....	.....	16,340	10,889	75,456
Mescalero.....	136,862	14,698	2,364	.....	.....	15,005	11,650	93,145
Pueblo Bonito.....	145,802	( <sup>2</sup> )	615	.....	.....	9,040	.....	136,147
Pueblo day schools.....	139,972	1,750	16,254	.....	.....	13,468	.....	109,500
San Juan.....	204,170	25,000	6,120	.....	.....	26,500	800	145,750
Santa Fe.....	219,142	.....	2,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	216,417
Zuni.....	151,610	.....	8,678	.....	11,795	29,100	.....	102,037
New York Agency.....	710	135	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	119,785	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	358	119,247
North Dakota.....	990,765	172,688	74,833	313	.....	112,516	.....	630,415
Bismarck.....	82,638	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,638
Fort Berthold.....	80,828	44,695	1,777	313	.....	25,993	.....	8,050
Fort Totten.....	200,539	7,979	6,410	.....	.....	4,410	.....	181,740
Standing Rock <sup>1</sup> .....	336,209	81,678	29,900	.....	.....	48,108	.....	176,623
Turtle Mountain.....	82,086	32,618	18,786	.....	.....	2,845	.....	27,837
Wahpeton.....	208,465	5,818	17,960	.....	.....	31,160	.....	153,527
Oklahoma.....	3,083,322	186,017	118,579	100	.....	270,410	.....	2,508,216
Cantonment.....	109,005	6,710	1,400	100	.....	64,185	.....	37,610
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	390,482	23,439	4,057	.....	.....	87,984	.....	275,002
Chillico.....	642,441	.....	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	637,941
Five Civilized Tribes.....	65,985	115,035	50,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa.....	613,296	35,650	53,250	.....	.....	88,323	.....	436,073
Osage.....	219,184	36,315	1,150	.....	.....	8,000	.....	173,719
Otoe.....	61,545	.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,145
Pawnee.....	129,655	25,509	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,786
Ponca.....	92,809	16,410	300	.....	.....	5,508	.....	70,591
Red Moon.....	70,635	1,930	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,521
Sac and Fox.....	55,386	14,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,961
Seger.....	104,727	4,834	2,852	.....	.....	1,420	.....	95,621
Seneca.....	28,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,423
Shawnee.....	106,240	5,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,540

<sup>1</sup> 1915 report.

<sup>2</sup> Included with school.

<sup>3</sup> Increase in land value.

<sup>4</sup> Value land not included.

TABLE 37.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Oklahoma—Contd. Five Civilized Tribes schools.	\$393,509		\$236			\$14,990		\$378,283
Armstrong Male Academy.....	56,856							56,856
Bloomfield Seminary <sup>1</sup> .....	1,177							1,177
Cherokee Orphan School.....	47,843							47,843
Collins Institute.....	14,150							14,150
Euchee Boarding School.....	47,755					11,455		36,300
Eufaula Boarding School.....	36,070		125			3,535		32,410
Jones Male Academy.....	31,210							31,210
Mekusuk e y Male Academy.....	55,388							55,388
Nuyaka Boarding School.....	33,426		111					33,315
Tuskahoma Female Academy.....	38,830							38,830
Wheelock Female Academy.....	30,804							30,804
Oregon.....	755,934	\$17,772	29,957	\$30	\$9,320	111,945	\$35,560	551,350
Klamath.....	170,826	7,211	2,305		9,320	17,075	24,260	110,655
Roseburg.....	2,200	2,120		30			50	
Salem.....	349,800		122,807			91,820		285,173
Siletz.....	17,057	5,871	1,645					9,541
Umatilla.....	120,530		300				650	118,380
Warm Springs.....	95,521	2,270	2,000			3,050	10,600	77,601
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	544,965		25,930			101,400		417,635
South Dakota.....	3,022,649	648,184	281,054	5,870	27,700	243,080	379,706	1,437,055
Canton Asylum.....	146,626		146,626					
Cheyenne River.....	375,975	212,122	40,435	4,845	1,200	16,610		100,763
Crow Creek.....	116,575	41,767	3,070	225		10,868		60,645
Flandreau.....	249,806	6,625	4,300			56,015		182,866
Lower Brule.....	121,097	56,442	6,275			8,850		49,530
Pierre.....	245,201		7,145		26,500	45,325		166,231
Pine Ridge.....	880,540	176,148	20,280	500		18,603	379,631	285,468
Rapid City.....	261,239	4,415	5,060			62,999		188,735
Rosebud.....	414,290	88,205	46,381	300		23,910		255,419
Sisseton.....	82,940	20,945	442					61,553
Springfield.....	30,518							30,518
Yankton.....	97,842	41,515	1,000					55,327
Utah.....	395,136	291,201	3,285		34,328	6,700	4,600	55,022
Shivwits.....	9,355	230	145					8,980
Utah and Ouray.....	380,038	290,971	3,140		34,328	6,700	4,600	40,299
Salt Lake City, special agent.....	5,743							5,743
Washington.....	1,675,445	785,295	58,598	575		62,019	50,297	718,661
Colville.....	\$ 830,717	\$ 707,607	4,968	575		56,229	35,259	26,079
Cushman.....	439,056	2,550	11,000					425,509
Neah Bay.....	8,920	4,375						4,545
Spokane.....	72,262	17,047	32,700				6,850	15,065
Taholah.....	20,661		800				750	19,111
Tulalip.....	205,177	29,866	6,405					168,906
Yakima.....	98,649	23,850	2,729			5,790	7,438	58,846

<sup>1</sup> 1915 report.<sup>2</sup> Includes timber reserve.<sup>3</sup> Includes value land and old Spokane Sanatorium.

TABLE 37.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Wisconsin.....	\$1,383,650	\$37,052	\$25,921	\$775		\$23,437	\$709,825	\$581,640
Grand Rapids...	790					790		
Hayward.....	121,795	2,240	5,000			20,010	27	94,518
Keshena.....	<sup>1</sup> 860,096	25,305	12,306			5,387	<sup>2</sup> 709,558	107,540
Lac du Flambeau.....	79,478	750	1,370					77,358
Laona.....	1,600	1,225	375					
La Pointe.....	8,212	7,042	175	775		180	40	
Oneida.....	63,756		1,460					62,296
Red Cliff.....	3,620	490	540			2,070	200	320
Tomah.....	184,606		4,695					179,911
Wittenberg.....	59,697							59,697
Wyoming:Shoshone.	384,084	163,103	6,615		\$16,525	4,670	18,000	174,371
State totals....	21,547,047	3,511,292	1,272,334	9,468	329,121	1,882,058	1,289,870	13,252,904
Miscellaneous.....	13,960,074	51,615		8,984	13,799,475			
Warehouses.....	<sup>1</sup> 2,884	<sup>1</sup> 2,884						
Liquor suppression.....	<sup>1</sup> 650	<sup>1</sup> 650						
Allotting service.....	<sup>1</sup> 8,984			<sup>1</sup> 8,984				
Irrigation service (cost).....	13,799,475				13,799,475			
Indian Office.....	48,081	48,081						

<sup>1</sup> 1915 report.

<sup>2</sup> \$502,475 value lumber, etc., in 1915 report not shown.

TABLE 38.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.							Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents. <sup>1</sup>	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
<b>Total, 1916.....</b>	<b>\$653,418,462</b>	<b>\$427,697,647</b>	<b>\$349,073,600</b>	<b>\$11,093,545</b>	<b>\$16,101,825</b>	<b>\$12,635,814</b>	<b>\$4,860,244</b>	<b>\$33,932,619</b>	<b>\$225,720,815</b>	<b>\$105,815,540</b>	<b>\$75,624,227</b>	<b>\$44,281,043</b>
1915.....	658,262,436	438,116,841	368,030,944	11,369,277	12,224,196	10,827,552	4,244,646	31,420,226	220,145,595	101,390,579	76,558,336	42,196,680
1914.....	667,454,639	434,872,202	372,776,671	11,373,084	12,251,557	9,924,495	3,769,903	24,776,492	232,582,437	111,396,816	74,093,412	47,092,209
1913.....	666,931,263	426,436,766	368,890,835	11,766,623	11,200,525	8,537,204	2,815,071	23,226,508	240,494,497	120,701,799	73,123,997	46,668,701
1912.....	648,689,092	404,265,024	348,504,293	11,745,511	10,098,276	8,276,073	2,641,966	22,998,965	244,424,068	127,893,467	72,011,067	44,519,534
1911.....	623,134,254	380,934,110	331,429,404	9,106,470	10,735,723	7,796,805	2,232,379	19,633,329	242,200,144	124,942,410	75,413,904	41,843,830
<b>Arizona.....</b>	<b>52,719,923</b>	<b>12,583,155</b>	<b>4,045,890</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>8,551</b>	<b>354,225</b>	<b>356,200</b>	<b>7,811,289</b>	<b>40,136,768</b>	<b>27,926,893</b>	<b>12,076,700</b>	<b>133,175</b>
Camp Verde.....	2,190	2,190	.....	.....	200	175	800	1,015	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado River.....	5,468,091	697,967	593,200	.....	4,557	25,500	7,800	66,910	4,770,124	4,687,500	22,500	60,124
Fort Apache.....	9,726,338	551,025	.....	.....	.....	1,700	12,500	536,825	9,175,313	5,567,402	3,595,000	12,911
Havasupai.....	49,720	19,020	.....	.....	.....	900	900	30,700	30,700	.....	.....	.....
Kaibab.....	221,578	20,850	.....	.....	.....	2,050	200	18,600	200,728	177,328	23,400	.....
Leupp.....	1,370,590	559,250	.....	.....	.....	3,500	21,000	534,750	811,340	411,340	.....	.....
Moqui.....	2,557,595	716,595	.....	.....	.....	53,000	17,000	646,595	1,841,000	1,841,000	.....	.....
Navajo.....	17,356,903	4,565,044	.....	.....	3,794	35,000	45,000	4,481,250	12,791,859	5,291,859	7,500,000	.....
Pima.....	5,900,847	1,963,125	1,386,900	.....	.....	56,000	85,000	435,225	3,937,722	3,857,722	80,000	.....
Salt River.....	1,225,109	897,159	767,440	.....	.....	20,500	31,000	78,219	327,950	327,950	.....	.....
San Carlos.....	3,529,985	126,865	.....	.....	.....	21,600	7,000	98,265	3,403,120	2,639,340	725,210	38,570
San Xavier.....	2,122,531	2,010,932	1,298,350	7,000	.....	123,000	115,000	467,582	111,599	110,099	1,500	.....
Truxton Canon.....	996,398	20,758	.....	.....	.....	2,500	2,800	15,458	975,640	824,980	129,090	21,570
Western Navajo.....	2,192,048	432,375	.....	.....	.....	6,000	10,200	416,175	1,759,673	1,759,673	.....	.....
<b>California.....</b>	<b>8,758,134</b>	<b>4,901,248</b>	<b>2,143,723</b>	<b>1,915,000</b>	<b>29,802</b>	<b>232,146</b>	<b>105,748</b>	<b>474,829</b>	<b>3,856,886</b>	<b>2,907,854</b>	<b>920,300</b>	<b>28,732</b>
Bishop.....	401,466	321,466	255,200	.....	111	10,000	8,500	47,655	80,000	80,000	.....	.....
Campo.....	122,219	56,180	.....	.....	.....	33,695	1,520	20,965	66,039	65,839	200	.....
Digger.....	13,954	8,877	6,400	.....	.....	1,930	100	447	5,077	5,077	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	379,621	359,621	275,000	40,000	1,121	15,000	8,500	20,000	20,000	.....	20,000	.....
Fort Yuma.....	770,218	703,445	641,600	.....	.....	4,000	18,000	39,845	66,773	58,000	8,000	773
Greenville.....	223,848	223,848	196,320	.....	6,328	10,000	4,000	7,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley.....	2,623,956	2,014,498	118,000	1,800,600	12,548	12,000	5,500	66,450	609,458	159,000	425,000	25,458
Malki.....	2,111,852	97,817	.....	.....	.....	29,900	25,000	42,917	2,014,035	2,014,035	.....	.....
Pala.....	379,839	280,556	181,155	.....	.....	31,400	13,200	54,801	99,283	98,783	500	.....
Round Valley.....	666,451	683,630	470,048	75,000	8,657	51,446	7,503	51,076	2,821	320	.....	2,501
Soboba.....	492,393	121,993	.....	.....	.....	23,875	12,425	85,693	370,400	359,800	10,600	.....
Tule River.....	572,317	49,317	.....	.....	1,037	9,000	1,500	37,780	523,000	67,000	456,000	.....
<b>Colorado.....</b>	<b>776,846</b>	<b>599,626</b>	<b>237,920</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>151,628</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>187,078</b>	<b>177,220</b>	<b>162,000</b>	<b>15,220</b>	<b>.....</b>
Southern Ute.....	344,432	344,432	237,920	4,000	53,297	11,000	8,000	30,215	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ute Mountain.....	432,414	255,194	.....	.....	98,331	.....	.....	156,863	177,220	162,000	15,220	.....
<b>Florida: Seminole.....</b>	<b>115,846</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>111,746</b>	<b>111,746</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>Idaho.....</b>	<b>14,765,577</b>	<b>12,337,870</b>	<b>10,668,000</b>	<b>127,500</b>	<b>297,993</b>	<b>359,000</b>	<b>173,000</b>	<b>712,377</b>	<b>2,427,707</b>	<b>916,332</b>	<b>1,273,760</b>	<b>237,615</b>
Cœur d'Alene.....	2,790,958	2,497,358	1,893,165	100,000	177,433	180,000	30,000	136,760	293,600	71,662	11,200	210,735
Fort Hall.....	5,066,472	3,805,572	3,394,455	.....	4,538	85,000	35,000	288,579	1,260,900	726,670	520,060	14,170
Fort Lapwai.....	6,908,147	6,034,940	5,380,380	27,500	116,022	114,000	108,000	289,038	873,207	118,000	742,500	12,707
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox.....</b>	<b>741,013</b>	<b>54,306</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>25,526</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>8,280</b>	<b>686,707</b>	<b>313,187</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>373,145</b>
<b>Kansas.....</b>	<b>3,973,789</b>	<b>3,765,688</b>	<b>2,817,106</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>243,669</b>	<b>271,404</b>	<b>82,955</b>	<b>350,554</b>	<b>208,101</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>208,101</b>
Kickapoo.....	2,065,487	1,978,242	1,475,606	.....	122,513	153,404	60,955	165,764	87,245	.....	.....	87,245
Potawatomi.....	1,908,302	1,787,446	1,341,500	.....	121,156	118,000	422,000	184,790	120,856	.....	.....	120,856
<b>Michigan.....</b>	<b>379,193</b>	<b>379,193</b>	<b>166,756</b>	<b>82,694</b>	<b>58,213</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>15,700</b>	<b>27,330</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>
Bay Mills.....	7,775	7,775	1,200	.....	.....	5,500	700	375	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinac.....	371,418	371,418	165,556	82,694	58,213	29,000	15,000	26,955	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	<b>18,051,254</b>	<b>8,986,505</b>	<b>5,885,722</b>	<b>221,500</b>	<b>522,374</b>	<b>1,610,350</b>	<b>278,250</b>	<b>468,259</b>	<b>9,064,749</b>	<b>1,140,869</b>	<b>1,142,803</b>	<b>6,781,077</b>
Fond du Lac.....	1,273,745	696,534	444,500	52,500	129,094	33,000	3,000	34,440	577,211	.....	.....	577,211
Grand Portage.....	318,011	77,607	50,000	25,000	2,147	100	650	310	240,404	32,000	16,000	192,404
Leech Lake.....	2,161,680	1,199,661	505,259	50,000	198,258	394,000	12,500	39,644	962,019	.....	.....	962,019
Nett Lake.....	975,207	654,534	562,377	70,000	8,407	6,750	2,200	4,800	320,673	.....	.....	320,673
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	59,415	59,415	45,000	.....	.....	11,500	500	2,415	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Lake.....	3,684,678	331,159	.....	.....	20,349	90,000	60,000	160,810	3,353,519	1,061,419	1,102,803	1,189,297
Vermillion Lake.....	24,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,000	.....	.....	.....
White Earth.....	9,554,518	5,967,595	4,278,636	24,000	164,119	1,075,000	200,000	225,840	3,586,923	47,450	.....	3,539,473
<b>Montana.....</b>	<b>44,945,406</b>	<b>20,825,913</b>	<b>15,513,898</b>	<b>833,965</b>	<b>232,020</b>	<b>565,350</b>	<b>461,900</b>	<b>3,218,780</b>	<b>24,119,493</b>	<b>15,286,794</b>	<b>7,257,400</b>	<b>1,575,299</b>
Blackfeet.....	7,839,348	4,709,288	3,354,644	.....	805	200,000	105,000	1,048,839	3,130,060	2,136,187	857,436	136,437
Crow.....	12,638,424	5,467,622	4,733,811	2,000	115,316	112,000	85,000	419,495	7,170,802	5,531,107	822,200	817,495
Flathead.....	10,626,043	4,518,244	2,818,245	752,500	74,544	140,000	85,000	647,955	6,107,799	4,324,000	4,504,762	279,037
Fort Belknap.....	4,725,264	491,804	245,902	.....	7,540	13,000	19,000	206,362	4,233,460	3,899,600	307,392	26,468
Fort Peck.....	4,773,907	4,466,493	3,775,065	79,465	12,259	65,350	137,900	396,454	3,07,414	.....	.....	307,414
Tongue River.....	4,342,420	1,172,462	586,231	.....	21,556	35,000	30,000	499,675	3,169,958	2,395,900	765,610	8,448
<b>Nebraska.....</b>	<b>11,794,135</b>	<b>11,398,957</b>	<b>9,932,279</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>432,459</b>	<b>336,485</b>	<b>300,981</b>	<b>396,753</b>	<b>395,178</b>	<b>146,230</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>248,948</b>
Omaha.....	4,612,906	4,439,278	3,675,300	.....	144,423	285,000	118,000	216,555	173,628	120,000	.....	53,628
Santee.....	1,047,114	1,002,211	892,640	.....	55,083	11,000	4,000	39,488	44,903	.....	.....	44,903
Winnebago.....	6,134,115	5,957,468	5,364,339	.....	232,953	40,485	178,981	140,710	176,647	26,230	.....	150,417
<b>Nevada.....</b>	<b>2,835,355</b>	<b>1,444,811</b>	<b>996,410</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>3,921</b>	<b>68,700</b>	<b>49,181</b>	<b>318,599</b>	<b>1,390,544</b>	<b>1,337,594</b>	<b>42,450</b>	<b>10,500</b>

TABLE 38.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.							Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
<b>Nevada—Continued.</b>												
Nevada.....	\$677,865	\$26,365				\$6,280	\$2,200	\$17,885	\$651,500	\$639,500	\$12,000	(1)
Walker River.....	494,108	388,732	\$336,700		\$452	10,000	7,500	34,080	105,376	74,926	30,450	(1)
Western Shoshone.....	849,956	227,528				13,420	8,431	205,677	622,428	611,928		\$10,500
Reno, special agent.....	439,769	439,769	342,000		\$8,000	3,469		26,000				
<b>New Mexico.....</b>	<b>22,679,261</b>	<b>6,970,203</b>	<b>878,332</b>	<b>1,230,000</b>	<b>104,862</b>	<b>672,060</b>	<b>197,925</b>	<b>3,887,024</b>	<b>15,709,058</b>	<b>10,742,622</b>	<b>4,877,929</b>	<b>88,507</b>
Jicarilla.....	2,072,794	1,655,935	316,832	1,230,000	4,706	14,260	10,925	79,212	416,859	202,785	148,533	65,541
Mescalero.....	5,471,994	281,908			100,058	30,800	22,000	109,050	5,210,086	619,800	4,567,320	22,966
Pueblo Bonito.....	3,082,806	1,205,950	561,500					644,450	1,876,856	1,875,000	1,856	
Pueblo day schools.....	4,374,684	1,389,424			98	390,000	82,000	917,326	2,985,260	2,911,540	73,720	
San Juan.....	5,942,596	1,865,596				80,000	33,000	1,752,596	4,077,000	4,013,000	64,000	
Zuni.....	1,734,387	591,390				157,000	50,000	384,390	1,142,997	1,120,497	22,500	
<b>New York: New York Agency.....</b>	<b>4,502,701</b>	<b>880</b>			<b>880</b>				<b>4,501,821</b>	<b>4,442,350</b>		<b>59,471</b>
<b>North Carolina: Cherokee.....</b>	<b>943,316</b>	<b>155,256</b>			<b>23,901</b>	<b>71,980</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>53,125</b>	<b>788,060</b>	<b>588,000</b>	<b>192,000</b>	<b>8,060</b>
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	<b>27,832,520</b>	<b>23,869,116</b>	<b>20,592,743</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>261,840</b>	<b>608,425</b>	<b>296,625</b>	<b>1,859,483</b>	<b>3,963,404</b>	<b>2,346,946</b>		<b>1,616,458</b>
Fort Berthold.....	4,698,553	2,598,437	1,738,789		28,163	218,425	101,125	511,935	2,100,116	1,157,784		942,332
Fort Totten.....	1,532,751	1,527,463	1,084,341		30,672	67,000	70,000	275,450	5,288			5,288
Standing Rock.....	16,970,286	15,112,286	13,561,613	250,000	160,175	187,000	88,000	865,498	1,858,000	1,189,162		668,838
Turtle Mountain.....	4,630,930	4,630,930	4,208,000		42,830	136,000	37,500	206,600				
<b>Oklahoma.....</b>	<b>255,853,409</b>	<b>216,072,794</b>	<b>196,803,852</b>	<b>64,112</b>	<b>7,985,952</b>	<b>3,253,094</b>	<b>1,156,142</b>	<b>6,809,642</b>	<b>39,780,615</b>	<b>17,694,688</b>	<b>1,717,000</b>	<b>20,368,927</b>
Cantonment.....	1,074,039	1,074,039	787,500		87,000	83,500	65,000	51,039				(3)
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	4,855,791	4,242,844	3,692,764		232,034	130,049	35,074	152,923	612,947			612,947
Five Civilized Tribes.....	191,439,625	164,054,791	157,942,380	(5)	6,112,411	815,000	385,000	300,000	27,384,834	617,665,345	1,717,000	8,002,489
Kiowa.....	19,589,017	15,993,852	13,919,010		574,842	815,000	385,000	300,000	3,595,165			3,595,165
Osage.....	23,499,692	16,379,407	8,499,769		306,755	1,386,000	406,000	5,780,883	7,120,285	11,993		7,108,292
Otoe.....	1,990,316	1,634,434	1,360,531	63,000	65,498	30,000	30,000	39,505	355,882	6,480		349,402
Pawnee.....	1,999,836	1,812,031	1,548,085		111,926	98,550	7,630	45,840	187,805			187,805
Ponca.....	2,930,818	2,824,737	2,436,838	1,112	134,954	178,200	23,050	50,583	106,081	4,800		101,281
Red Moon.....	557,502	557,502	499,875		11,724	17,200	10,900	17,803				(3)
Sac and Fox.....	1,860,553	1,449,007	1,086,615		157,766	115,265	26,363	62,998	411,546			411,546
Seger.....	1,463,380	1,463,380	1,102,580		114,134	113,130	82,125	51,411				(3)
Seneca.....	2,313,214	2,307,144	1,872,628		25,671	194,300	37,500	177,045	6,070	6,070		
Shawnee.....	2,279,626	2,279,626	2,055,277		51,237	46,000	47,500	79,612				
<b>Oregon.....</b>	<b>47,366,008</b>	<b>11,176,145</b>	<b>7,130,590</b>	<b>2,400,700</b>	<b>276,610</b>	<b>316,900</b>	<b>149,000</b>	<b>902,345</b>	<b>36,189,863</b>	<b>6,726,475</b>	<b>29,165,830</b>	<b>297,558</b>
Klamath.....	29,618,451	2,553,400	1,047,880	540,000	41,400	127,900	36,500	759,720	27,065,051	3,257,200	23,700,000	107,851
Roseburg.....	2,620,694	2,620,694	521,981	1,800,000	98,713	90,000	65,000	45,000				
Filetz.....	662,537	427,652	374,500	19,000	17,792			16,360	234,885	12,800	195,000	27,085
Umatilla.....	5,136,269	4,715,447	4,450,800	4,200	114,947	82,000	22,500	41,000	420,822	244,000	14,200	162,622
Warm Springs.....	9,328,057	858,952	735,429		37,500	17,000	25,000	40,265	8,469,105	3,212,475	5,256,630	
<b>South Dakota.....</b>	<b>60,495,665</b>	<b>52,516,143</b>	<b>43,395,395</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>1,747,541</b>	<b>2,075,500</b>	<b>803,000</b>	<b>4,435,707</b>	<b>7,979,522</b>	<b>2,342,720</b>	<b>201,470</b>	<b>5,435,332</b>
Canton Asylum.....	1,570	1,570			1,570							
Cheyenne River.....	10,337,141	7,965,428	6,789,054		119,790	345,000	80,000	681,584	2,371,713	1,422,742	8,750	940,221
Crow Creek.....	2,947,780	2,825,221	2,288,096		60,525	100,000	52,000	324,600	122,559	6,732		115,827
Flandreau.....	118,142	118,142	84,000		242	20,000	7,000	6,900				
Lower Brule.....	2,097,238	1,916,995	1,632,000	9,000	48,685	50,000	15,000	162,310	180,243	76,000	48,970	55,273
Pine Ridge.....	15,976,141	14,660,891	12,245,904	50,000	191,347	210,000	325,000	1,638,640	1,315,250	535,246	112,500	667,504
Rosebud.....	14,695,463	11,538,799	8,636,779		635,798	795,000	177,000	1,294,222	3,156,664	7302,000	31,250	2,823,414
Sisseton.....	7,476,173	6,870,257	6,144,180		215,812	240,500	80,000	189,765	605,916			605,916
Yankton.....	6,846,017	6,618,840	5,625,382		473,772	315,000	67,000	137,686	227,177			227,177
<b>Utah.....</b>	<b>7,018,039</b>	<b>2,464,201</b>	<b>1,644,590</b>		<b>386,832</b>	<b>81,090</b>	<b>55,140</b>	<b>296,549</b>	<b>4,553,838</b>	<b>563,900</b>	<b>34,875</b>	<b>3,955,063</b>
Shivwits.....	21,500	6,090				2,400	1,300	2,390	15,500	15,500		(8)
Uintah and Ouray.....	6,988,889	2,450,551	1,644,590		386,832	76,190	51,840	291,099	4,538,338	548,400	34,875	3,955,063
Salt Lake, special agent.....	7,560	7,560				2,500	2,000	3,060				
<b>Washington.....</b>	<b>45,607,495</b>	<b>27,808,779</b>	<b>21,385,005</b>	<b>3,703,984</b>	<b>1,022,346</b>	<b>600,605</b>	<b>181,043</b>	<b>915,796</b>	<b>17,798,716</b>	<b>5,504,045</b>	<b>12,032,122</b>	<b>262,549</b>
Colville.....	12,653,430	8,455,766	6,185,440	600,000	559,108	337,950	120,200	653,070	4,197,664	71,863,702	2,215,000	118,962
Cushman.....	862,896	755,914	627,108		37,678	22,800	6,900	33,518	106,982			106,982
Neah Bay.....	372,244	74,307	17,000	4,000	871	29,750	4,800	17,886	297,937	22,357	275,000	580
Spokane.....	2,776,266	1,508,193	990,880	392,580	12,634	62,000	13,500	36,599	1,268,076	421,845	820,375	25,856
Taholah.....	8,741,921	1,379,863	354,392		6,380	41,650	10,000	14,064	7,362,058	1,512,894	5,813,272	5,892
Tulalip.....	4,250,215	4,250,215	2,707,200	1,180,147	153,629	106,455	26,453	76,331				
Yakima.....	15,950,520	11,384,521	10,502,985	545,130	252,078	(9)	(9)	84,328	4,565,999	1,683,247	2,878,475	4,277
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	<b>17,227,951</b>	<b>7,202,794</b>	<b>3,111,960</b>	<b>186,090</b>	<b>2,212,860</b>	<b>1,078,000</b>	<b>140,704</b>	<b>473,180</b>	<b>10,025,157</b>	<b>3,784,085</b>	<b>3,698,533</b>	<b>2,542,539</b>
Grand Rapids.....	876,698	285,206	60,000		67,232	75,000	17,379	65,595	591,492	377,787	2,813	210,892
Hayward.....	785,759	783,853	604,500	80,000	53,733	27,000	3,200	15,420	1,906	1,000	906	
Keshena.....	8,654,007	126,919			1,016	53,800	9,725	62,348	8,527,088	3,061,000	73,114,441	2,331,647
Lac du Flambeau.....	690,879	581,675	226,774	17,090	110,520	180,000	26,000	21,295	109,200	95,295	13,905	
Laona.....	211,120	65,332			48,572	7,200	1,400	8,160	145,788	83,215	566,468	
La Pointe.....	3,809,098	3,159,415	800,767	49,000	1,830,986	290,000	55,000	133,662	649,683			
Oneida.....	1,900,966	1,900,966	1,306,240		17,286	395,000	25,000	157,440				(10)
Red Cliff.....	299,424	299,424	113,879	40,000	83,485	50,000	3,000	9,260				
<b>Wyoming: Shoshone.....</b>	<b>4,035,626</b>	<b>2,179,964</b>	<b>1,723,379</b>		<b>72,045</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>321,540</b>	<b>1,855,662</b>	<b>830,210</b>	<b>975,460</b>	<b>49,992</b>

<sup>1</sup> Included in Western Shoshone.

<sup>2</sup> Tribal timber.

<sup>3</sup> Included in Cheyenne and Arapaho.

<sup>4</sup> As reported.

<sup>5</sup> Included in value of land.

<sup>6</sup> Includes \$12,319,000 lowest estimated value of coal.

<sup>7</sup> Overestimated last year.

<sup>8</sup> Included in Uintah and Ouray.

<sup>9</sup> No data.

<sup>10</sup> Included in New York.

TABLE 39.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Total.			Salaries.	Male.		Female.	
	Em- ploy- ees.	In- dians.	Non- In- dians.		Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Grand total.....	5,347	2,115	3,232	\$3,622,454	3,526	\$2,591,755	1,821	\$1,030,699
Total schools.....	2,883	812	2,071	1,947,889	1,308	1,091,930	1,575	855,959
Total agencies.....	2,464	1,303	1,161	1,674,565	2,218	1,499,825	246	174,740
Arizona.....	716	307	409	462,033	471	326,563	245	135,470
Camp Verde schools.....	4	.....	4	3,140	2	2,120	2	1,020
Camp Verde Agency.....	5	3	2	2,220	4	1,620	1	600
Colorado River schools <sup>1</sup> .....	34	9	25	23,200	12	10,370	22	12,830
Colorado River Agency.....	22	16	6	15,260	20	13,340	2	1,920
Fort Apache schools.....	27	11	16	17,255	15	11,455	12	5,800
Fort Apache Agency.....	43	22	21	27,928	42	27,208	1	720
Havasupai School.....	3	.....	3	2,220	2	1,920	1	300
Havasupai Agency.....	2	1	1	1,400	2	1,400	.....	.....
Kaibab School.....	4	.....	4	2,600	2	1,700	2	900
Kaibab Agency.....	2	1	1	780	2	780	.....	.....
Leupp School.....	12	3	9	8,570	4	3,800	8	4,770
Leupp Agency.....	17	11	6	9,608	17	9,608	.....	.....
Moqui schools.....	56	21	35	31,000	27	17,890	29	13,110
Moqui Agency.....	30	14	16	17,532	23	13,272	7	4,260
Navajo schools.....	67	32	35	42,050	28	20,040	39	22,010
Navajo Agency.....	43	29	14	24,068	39	21,728	4	2,340
Phoenix School.....	71	16	55	54,810	37	32,820	34	21,990
Pima schools.....	42	13	29	27,670	21	18,550	21	9,120
Pima Agency.....	42	22	20	29,468	39	27,428	3	2,040
Rice Station School.....	24	9	15	16,300	12	8,260	12	8,040
Salt River schools.....	8	1	7	5,440	4	3,850	4	1,590
Salt River Agency.....	12	7	5	6,720	11	6,120	1	600
San Carlos schools.....	10	3	7	7,960	4	4,780	6	3,180
San Carlos Agency.....	48	31	17	29,088	46	27,888	2	1,200
San Xavier schools.....	6	.....	6	4,400	1	1,400	5	3,000
San Xavier Agency.....	18	10	8	9,688	16	8,668	2	1,020
Truxton Canon School.....	16	6	10	9,970	4	4,120	12	5,850
Truxton Canon Agency.....	5	2	3	3,760	5	3,760	.....	.....
Western Navajo schools.....	22	3	19	15,160	9	7,900	13	7,260
Western Navajo Agency.....	21	11	10	12,768	21	12,768	.....	.....
California.....	304	110	194	185,917	192	124,137	112	61,780
Bishop schools.....	11	2	9	6,190	5	3,955	6	2,235
Bishop Agency.....	7	4	3	3,540	6	2,940	1	600
Campo School.....	5	1	4	3,430	2	1,880	3	1,550
Campo Agency.....	2	2	.....	1,020	2	1,020	.....	.....
Digger Agency.....	2	.....	2	1,720	1	1,000	1	720
Fort Bidwell School.....	20	2	18	13,135	8	6,460	12	6,675
Fort Bidwell Agency.....	7	3	4	4,480	7	4,480	.....	.....
Fort Yuma schools.....	21	6	15	14,070	12	8,460	9	5,610
Fort Yuma Agency.....	11	7	4	5,744	9	4,424	2	1,320
Greenville School.....	14	1	13	9,720	7	5,760	7	3,960
Hoopa Valley School.....	20	11	9	11,590	8	5,670	12	5,920
Hoopa Valley Agency.....	17	11	6	8,528	16	7,928	1	600
Malki School.....	1	.....	1	1,400	1	1,400	.....	.....
Malki Agency.....	18	10	8	6,748	15	5,548	3	1,200
Pala schools.....	9	2	7	5,710	4	3,610	5	2,100
Pala Agency.....	15	11	4	8,448	15	8,448	.....	.....
Round Valley schools.....	10	1	9	7,180	4	3,940	6	3,240
Round Valley Agency.....	15	7	8	8,844	14	8,064	1	780
Sherman Institute.....	61	11	50	43,820	28	23,140	33	20,680
Soboba schools.....	9	2	7	6,060	3	3,150	6	2,910
Soboba Agency.....	20	15	5	9,160	20	9,160	.....	.....
Tule River schools.....	5	.....	5	3,520	3	2,440	2	1,080
Tule River Agency.....	4	1	3	1,860	2	1,260	2	600
Colorado.....	48	15	33	31,790	35	25,460	13	6,330
Southern Ute schools.....	12	1	11	8,230	5	4,630	7	3,600
Southern Ute Agency.....	16	6	10	10,740	13	9,600	3	1,140
Ute Mountain School.....	3	.....	3	2,640	1	1,650	2	990
Ute Mountain Agency.....	17	8	9	10,180	16	9,580	1	600
Idaho.....	107	34	73	78,262	75	58,042	32	20,220
Coeur d'Alene schools.....	5	.....	5	3,540	3	2,940	2	600
Coeur d'Alene Agency.....	17	7	10	12,334	15	11,014	2	1,320
Fort Hall schools.....	20	7	13	14,480	8	7,400	12	7,080

<sup>1</sup> Includes Fort Mojave School.



TABLE 39.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ploy- ees.	In- dians.	Non- In- dians.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
<b>Idaho—Continued.</b>								
Fort Hall Agency.....	24	12	12	\$15,248	23	\$14,248	1	\$1,000
Fort Lapwai School.....	25	1	24	20,180	12	11,680	13	8,500
Fort Lapwai Agency.....	16	7	9	12,480	14	10,760	2	1,720
<b>Iowa.....</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16,910</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9,590</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7,320</b>
Sac and Fox Sanatorium...	22	7	15	14,130	8	6,810	14	7,320
Sac and Fox Agency.....	5	3	2	2,780	5	2,780		
<b>Kansas.....</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>67,110</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>40,060</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>27,050</b>
Haskell Institute.....	65	9	56	50,770	33	28,880	32	21,890
Kickapoo schools.....	14	5	9	8,760	6	4,500	8	4,260
Kickapoo Agency.....	2	1	1	1,780	2	1,780		
Potawatomi Agency.....	8	3	5	5,800	6	4,900	2	900
<b>Michigan.....</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27,920</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13,120</b>
Mackinac Agency.....	2		2	2,000	2	2,000		
Mount Pleasant schools.....	39	12	27	25,920	17	12,800	22	13,120
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>172,606</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>121,096</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>51,510</b>
Cass Lake School.....	8	4	4	3,940	3	1,900	5	2,040
Fond du Lac schools.....	6		6	4,640	4	4,040	2	600
Fond du Lac Agency.....	15	9	6	10,200	10	7,100	5	3,100
Grand Portage School.....	4	1	3	2,750	2	1,680	2	1,070
Grand Portage Agency.....	5	3	2	2,680	4	2,280	1	400
Leech Lake schools.....	15	6	9	9,840	7	5,700	8	4,140
Leech Lake Agency.....	36	22	14	22,928	35	22,148	1	780
Nett Lake School.....	4	1	3	2,560	1	1,200	3	1,650
Nett Lake Agency.....	9	4	5	5,550	8	4,960	1	600
Pipestone schools.....	28	13	15	18,380	16	11,790	12	6,590
Red Lake schools.....	20	9	11	12,090	7	5,580	13	6,510
Red Lake Agency.....	32	20	12	19,388	28	16,688	4	2,700
Vermillion Lake School.....	14	6	8	9,240	6	4,840	8	4,400
White Earth schools.....	42	18	24	26,520	15	12,390	27	14,130
White Earth Agency.....	30	21	9	21,600	27	18,800	3	2,800
<b>Montana.....</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>237,223</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>198,688</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>38,535</b>
Blackfeet schools.....	20	6	14	12,800	10	8,100	10	4,700
Blackfeet Agency.....	50	30	20	32,938	46	30,718	4	2,220
Crow schools.....	23	7	16	16,990	10	9,460	13	7,530
Crow Agency.....	68	35	33	45,628	61	41,048	7	4,580
Flathead School.....	3		3	4,500	3	4,500		
Flathead Agency.....	27	14	13	19,508	25	18,068	2	1,440
Fort Belknap schools.....	11	2	9	8,125	4	4,300	7	3,825
Fort Belknap Agency.....	33	17	16	22,388	32	21,668	1	720
Fort Peck schools.....	22	10	12	14,380	8	7,520	14	6,860
Fort Peck Agency.....	33	18	15	19,508	33	19,508		
Tongue River schools.....	18	4	14	12,410	9	8,090	9	4,320
Tongue River Agency.....	42	24	18	28,048	39	25,708	3	2,340
<b>Nebraska.....</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>62,878</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>45,968</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>16,910</b>
Genoa School.....	42	11	31	28,880	21	16,100	21	12,780
Omaha Agency.....	9	4	5	7,580	8	6,980	1	600
Santee School.....	1		1	1,700	1	1,700		
Santee Agency.....	11	8	3	7,840	11	7,840		
Winnebago School.....	2		2	2,800	2	2,800		
Winnebago Agency.....	19	8	11	14,128	14	10,548	5	3,580
<b>Nevada.....</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>74,805</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>48,285</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>26,340</b>
Carson School.....	29	8	21	20,960	12	11,080	17	9,880
Fallon schools.....	9		9	4,880	5	3,080	4	1,820
Fallon Agency.....	3	2	1	1,440	3	1,440		
Fort McDermitt School.....	8		8	5,025	4	3,165	4	1,860
Fort McDermitt Agency.....	2	2		624	2	624		
Moapa River School.....	4		4	3,180	2	2,280	2	900
Moapa River Agency.....	3	3		564	3	564		
Nevada schools.....	11	2	9	6,840	2	1,900	9	4,940
Nevada Agency.....	14	6	8	9,164	12	7,844	2	1,320

TABLE 39.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.			Salaries.	Male.		Female.	
	Em- ploy- ees.	In- dians.	Non- In- dians.		Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Nevada—Continued.								
Walker River School.....	5	1	4	\$3,720	2	\$1,800	3	\$1,920
Walker River Agency.....	10	4	6	6,004	8	4,624	2	1,380
Western Shoshone schools.....	6	1	5	4,380	4	3,780	2	600
Western Shoshone Agency.....	13	8	5	7,824	11	6,104	2	1,720
New Mexico.....	430	187	243	259,218	272	169,783	158	89,435
Albuquerque School.....	42	13	29	28,630	22	15,940	20	12,690
Jicarilla schools.....	17	5	12	11,640	7	6,100	10	5,540
Jicarilla Agency.....	46	21	25	25,140	43	24,000	3	1,140
Mescalero School.....	11	3	8	7,440	3	3,060	8	4,380
Mescalero Agency.....	28	10	18	19,320	25	16,680	3	2,640
Pueblo Bonito School.....	21	6	15	13,480	5	5,200	16	8,280
Pueblo Bonito Agency.....	16	9	7	10,840	15	10,580	1	360
Pueblo day schools.....	49	15	34	29,070	13	11,155	36	17,915
Pueblo day schools agency.....	61	39	22	27,860	49	20,660	12	7,200
San Juan schools.....	26	10	16	17,730	11	8,910	15	8,820
San Juan Agency.....	42	30	12	20,888	42	20,888		
Santa Fe School.....	39	17	22	25,850	20	14,170	19	11,680
Zuni schools.....	21	5	16	13,210	8	5,860	13	7,350
Zuni Agency.....	11	4	7	8,020	9	6,580	2	1,440
New York Agency.....	3		3	2,250	2	1,650	1	600
North Carolina.....	35	12	23	23,810	23	16,430	12	7,380
Cherokee schools.....	27	9	18	17,010	16	10,350	11	6,660
Cherokee Agency.....	8	3	5	6,800	7	6,080	1	720
North Dakota.....	284	144	140	163,284	192	117,454	92	45,830
Bismarck School.....	12	6	6	6,900	5	3,390	7	3,510
Fort Berthold schools.....	17	2	15	9,848	8	6,125	9	3,723
Fort Berthold Agency.....	32	20	12	17,548	30	16,288	2	1,260
Fort Totten schools.....	46	17	29	27,700	20	13,880	26	13,820
Fort Totten Agency.....	12	7	5	7,760	9	5,960	3	1,800
Standing Rock schools.....	47	17	30	29,080	22	17,370	25	11,710
Standing Rock Agency.....	65	50	15	31,868	60	29,008	5	2,860
Turtle Mountain schools.....	11	1	10	6,825	6	5,325	5	1,500
Turtle Mountain Agency.....	19	12	7	10,028	19	10,028		
Wahpeton School.....	23	12	11	15,730	13	10,150	10	5,580
Oklahoma.....	909	266	643	733,889	577	526,360	332	207,529
Cantonment School.....	12	4	8	6,950	4	3,200	8	3,750
Cantonment Agency.....	14	4	10	10,020	13	9,720	1	300
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	20	9	11	13,400	9	7,080	11	6,320
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.....	19	8	11	14,440	16	12,220	3	2,220
Chilocco School.....	55	20	35	39,880	29	23,890	26	15,990
Kiowa schools.....	69	17	52	43,900	29	22,800	40	21,100
Kiowa Agency.....	61	33	28	39,600	48	32,520	13	7,080
Osage School.....	28	8	20	19,880	12	11,360	16	8,520
Osage Agency.....	32	9	23	34,680	29	31,680	3	3,100
Otoe School.....	12	2	10	8,020	6	4,740	6	3,280
Otoe Agency.....	7	1	6	4,920	6	4,200	1	720
Pawnee School.....	15	4	11	10,160	5	4,400	10	5,760
Pawnee Agency.....	11	3	8	7,860	10	6,960	1	900
Ponca School.....	16	5	11	10,210	7	6,220	9	3,990
Ponca Agency.....	10	3	7	8,500	9	7,900	1	600
Red Moon School.....	4		4	2,890	2	1,790	2	1,100
Red Moon Agency.....	6		6	2,680	3	1,360	3	1,320
Sac and Fox School.....	13	5	8	8,330	6	5,010	7	3,320
Sac and Fox Agency.....	12	6	6	8,700	9	6,420	3	2,280
Seger School.....	15	3	12	9,970	6	4,840	9	5,130
Seger Agency.....	12	7	5	7,840	11	7,000	1	840
Seneca School.....	16	7	9	11,190	7	5,940	9	5,250
Seneca Agency.....	5	3	2	3,060	4	2,340	1	720
Shawnee School.....	19	8	11	10,930	10	6,200	9	4,730
Shawnee Agency.....	8	4	4	4,980	7	4,380	1	600
Total.....	491	172	319	342,990	297	234,070	194	108,920

\* Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 39.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ploy- ees.	In- dians.	Non- In- dians.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Oklahoma—Continued. Five Civilized Tribes.....	418	93	325	\$390,899	280	\$292,290	138	\$98,609
Office at Muskogee.....	129	26	103	144,240	93	107,520	26	36,720
Field employees.....	128	54	74	137,270	123	133,190	5	4,080
Schools—supervisor.....	14	4	10	15,630	11	12,390	3	3,240
Armstrong Academy.....	16	2	14	10,500	8	6,240	8	4,260
Cherokee Training.....	12		12	8,185	5	4,045	7	4,140
Collins Institute.....	12		12	7,580	7	4,820	5	2,940
Euchee Boarding.....	15	2	13	9,652	5	4,155	10	5,497
Eufaula Boarding.....	14		14	8,580	2	960	12	7,620
Jones Academy.....	15	1	14	10,170	7	5,640	8	4,530
Mekuskey Academy.....	16		16	9,862	6	4,275	10	5,587
Nuyaka Boarding.....	15	1	14	9,480	6	4,635	9	4,845
Tuskahoma Academy.....	16	1	15	9,900	4	3,120	12	6,780
Wheelock Academy.....	16	2	14	9,870	3	1,500	13	8,370
Oregon.....	183	62	121	134,052	117	94,852	66	39,200
Klamath schools.....	24	5	19	15,710	11	9,750	13	5,960
Klamath Agency.....	29	11	18	24,460	24	20,700	5	3,760
Roseburg School.....	7		7	8,500	6	8,200	1	300
Salem School.....	51	13	38	38,470	24	21,520	27	16,950
Siletz schools.....	3	1	2	3,050	1	1,550	2	1,500
Siletz Agency.....	7	5	2	3,980	7	3,980		
Umatilla School.....	13	7	6	9,060	6	4,920	7	4,140
Umatilla Agency.....	10	5	5	5,744	8	4,004	2	1,740
Warm Springs schools.....	17	5	12	10,830	9	6,700	8	4,130
Warm Springs Agency.....	22	10	12	14,248	21	13,528	1	720
Pennsylvania: Carlisle School.....	76	13	63	59,410	39	35,350	37	24,060
South Dakota.....	670	304	366	396,806	448	285,926	222	110,880
Canton Asylum.....	23		23	14,280	11	8,960	12	5,320
Cheyenne River schools.....	22	6	16	15,110	10	9,170	12	5,940
Cheyenne River Agency.....	53	36	17	28,288	52	28,108	1	180
Crow Creek schools.....	13	4	9	9,230	6	5,280	7	3,950
Crow Creek Agency.....	26	16	10	15,428	24	13,988	2	1,440
Flandreau School.....	45	17	28	30,120	18	14,860	27	15,260
Lower Brule School.....	13	4	9	8,940	5	4,440	8	4,500
Lower Brule Agency.....	14	9	5	9,944	16	9,044	1	900
Pierre School.....	26	7	19	18,030	13	10,920	13	7,110
Pine Ridge schools.....	90	19	71	54,570	44	36,050	46	18,520
Pine Ridge Agency.....	99	77	22	45,696	97	44,256	2	1,440
Rapid City School.....	33	11	22	21,730	14	11,350	19	10,380
Rosebud Agency.....	71	11	60	41,820	34	25,980	37	15,840
Rosebud School.....	71	51	20	38,660	63	33,380	8	5,280
Sisseton Agency.....	13	11	2	11,990	9	7,180	9	4,810
Sisseton School.....	18	8	1	5,920	8	5,200	1	720
Springfield Agency.....	9	4	5	5,380	3	2,480	6	2,900
Springfield School.....	15	7	8	10,090	7	5,920	8	4,170
Yankton School.....	17	6	11	11,580	14	9,360	3	2,220
Yankton Agency.....								
Utah.....	60	24	36	41,414	49	35,754	11	5,660
Goshute schools.....	5		5	1,840	3	1,240	2	600
Shivwits School.....	3		3	2,020	1	1,000	2	1,020
Shivwits Agency.....	3	2	1	824	3	824		
Uintah and Ouray School.....	12	5	7	9,490	6	6,170	6	3,320
Uintah and Ouray Agency.....	37	17	20	27,240	36	26,520	1	720
Washington.....	253	86	167	185,160	188	147,250	65	37,910
Colville schools.....	17	2	15	11,710	11	9,910	6	1,800
Colville Agency.....	42	13	29	36,228	38	32,708	4	3,520
Cushman schools.....	36	8	28	27,290	20	18,040	16	9,250
Cushman Agency.....	8	4	4	5,720	7	4,520	1	1,200
Neah Bay schools.....	7	2	5	4,820	5	3,530	2	1,290
Neah Bay Agency.....	5	3	2	2,340	4	1,740	1	600
Spokane schools.....	7		7	4,650	4	3,750	3	900
Spokane Agency.....	18	8	10	11,260	16	10,100	2	1,160
Taholah schools.....	3		3	3,280	3	3,280		
Taholah Agency.....	12	5	7	8,164	12	8,164		
Tulalip schools.....	29	9	20	20,730	13	11,300	16	9,430
Tulalip Agency.....	21	10	11	14,640	21	14,640		
Yakima School.....	18	9	9	12,990	8	7,410	10	5,580
Yakima Agency.....	30	13	17	21,338	26	18,158	4	3,180

TABLE 39.—*School and agency employes in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ploy- ees.	In- dians.	Non- In- dians.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Wisconsin.....	230	115	115	\$158,742	138	\$108,632	92	\$50,110
Grand Rapids Agency.....	5	1	4	4,680	5	4,680	.....	.....
Hayward schools.....	24	6	18	16,260	10	8,120	14	8,140
Hayward Agency.....	4	2	2	2,460	4	2,460	.....	.....
Keshena schools.....	22	9	13	17,325	9	10,160	13	7,165
Keshena Agency.....	38	27	11	21,898	31	18,138	7	3,760
Lac du Flambeau School.....	18	8	10	12,370	8	6,880	10	5,490
Lac du Flambeau Agency.....	7	4	3	4,404	6	3,744	1	660
Laona Agency.....	4	1	3	4,220	4	4,220	.....	.....
La Pointe School.....	1	.....	1	2,750	1	2,750	.....	.....
La Pointe Agency.....	22	7	15	20,960	22	20,960	.....	.....
Oneida School.....	25	16	9	13,900	10	6,560	15	7,340
Red Cliff School.....	3	.....	3	2,375	1	1,400	2	975
Red Cliff Agency.....	8	5	3	5,040	7	4,320	1	720
Tomah School.....	30	19	11	19,190	11	8,640	19	10,550
Wittenberg School.....	19	10	9	10,910	9	5,600	10	5,310
Wyoming.....	63	24	39	47,165	49	39,645	14	7,520
Shoshone schools.....	19	3	16	14,440	8	8,780	11	5,660
Shoshone Agency.....	44	21	23	32,725	41	30,865	3	1,860

TABLE 40.—*Miscellaneous field employes, June 30, 1916.*

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
<i>Field investigating and supervising force.</i>						
Total.....	118	\$189,810	19	\$43,550	99	\$146,260
Inspection.....	6	16,000	1	3,500	5	12,500
Special supervisors.....	3	6,100	1	2,500	2	3,600
Liquor.....	24	31,590	1	2,000	23	29,590
Construction.....	9	17,400	1	3,000	8	14,400
Health.....	25	37,200	1	3,000	24	34,200
Schools.....	8	16,700	1	3,000	7	13,700
Industries:						
Farming.....	2	4,400	1	3,000	1	1,400
Employment.....	2	2,800	1	2,000	1	800
Forestry:						
Field supervising officers.....	7	13,750	1	2,250	6	11,500
Menominee.....	21	23,370	1	1,800	20	21,570
Special agents.....	9	17,000	7	14,000	2	3,000
Commissioner to negotiate with Seminole In- dians.....	1	2,000	1	2,000	.....	.....
Attorney for Pueblo Indians.....	1	1,500	1	1,500	.....	.....
<i>Field irrigation service.</i>						
Total.....	269	300,730	14	27,500	255	273,230
Chief inspector.....	1	4,000	1	4,000	.....	.....
Superintendents of irrigation.....	7	15,800	1	2,500	6	13,300
Total.....	8	19,800	2	6,500	6	13,300
Arizona and New Mexico: Miscellaneous work..	25	35,170	1	2,000	24	33,170
Arizona.....	6	5,700	2	2,400	4	3,300
Pima.....	5	4,500	1	1,200	4	3,300
Salt River.....	1	1,200	1	1,200	.....	.....
California: Miscellaneous work.....	83	74,800	1	2,000	82	72,800
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	13	12,045	1	1,600	12	10,445

<sup>1</sup> Temporary, or for emergency.

TABLE 40.—Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1916—Continued.

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
<i>Field irrigation service—Continued.</i>						
Montana.....	15	\$14,705	2	\$3,000	13	\$11,705
Billings.....	1	1,500			1	1,500
Crow.....	7	6,560	1	1,500	6	5,060
Fort Belknap.....	6	6,345	1	1,500	5	4,845
Tongue River.....	1	300			1	300
Oregon: Klamath.....	18	21,440	1	2,000	17	19,440
South Dakota: Pierre.....	1	900			1	900
Utah.....	43	49,190	2	3,800	41	45,390
Salt Lake.....	24	29,440	1	1,800	23	27,640
Uintah.....	19	19,750	1	2,000	18	17,750
Washington: Yakima.....	42	50,880	1	2,100	41	48,780
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	15	16,100	1	2,100	14	14,000
<i>Field allotment service.</i>						
Total.....	11	11,065	5	5,380	6	5,685
Special allotting agent.....	1	2,500	1	2,500		
Arizona: Pima.....	2	1,980			2	1,980
Montana: Blackfeet.....	1	1,080	1	1,080		
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.....	1	900			1	900
South Dakota.....	3	2,445	1	720	2	1,725
Pine Ridge.....	1	1,050			1	1,050
Rosebud.....	2	1,395	1	720	1	675
Washington: Colville.....	1	540	1	540		
Wisconsin: La Pointe.....	2	1,620	1	540	1	1,080
<i>Heirship work.</i>						
Examiners.....	53	59,500	18	32,800	35	26,700
<i>Probate work.</i>						
Attorneys.....	17	42,500	17	42,500		
<i>Warehouses.</i>						
Total.....	40	40,220	3	6,200	37	34,020
Chicago.....	28	26,870	1	2,200	27	24,670
St. Louis.....	7	7,180	1	2,000	6	5,180
San Francisco.....	5	6,170	1	2,000	4	4,170

TABLE 41.—Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.

Designation.	Number.	Salaries.
Total.....	6,115	\$4,599,529
School.....	1,283	1,947,889
Agency.....	1,464	1,674,565
Field investigating and supervising force.....	118	189,810
Irrigation service.....	269	300,730
Allotment service.....	11	11,065
Heirship work.....	53	59,500
Probate work.....	17	42,500
Warehouses.....	40	40,220
Indian Office employees, exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner...	260	333,250

<sup>1</sup> School and agency includes 2,115 Indians earning \$922,736. (Decrease from 1915 is due to failure of some superintendents in 1915 to separate Indians and non-Indians.)

TABLE 42.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, with unexpended balances.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1915.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1916.	Disbursements for 1916.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1916.*
<b>Total</b> .....	\$638,240.12	\$9,383,714.50	\$8,577,841.65	\$1,444,112.97
<b>General provisions:</b>				
Court costs, etc., in suits involving lands allotted to Indians.....		2,000.00	384.75	1,615.25
Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees.....		100,000.00	82,987.48	17,012.52
Expenses of Indian commissioners.....		10,000.00	5,811.12	4,188.88
General expenses, Indian Service.....		135,000.00	124,393.45	10,606.55
Indian schools support.....		1,500,000.00	1,404,796.53	95,203.47
Indian school and agency buildings.....		430,000.00	322,053.16	107,946.84
Indian school, transportation.....		72,000.00	64,167.46	7,832.54
Industrial work and care of timber.....		450,000.00	420,118.94	29,881.06
Industry among Indians.....		600,000.00	537,311.76	62,688.24
Inspectors, Indian Service.....		30,000.00	14,303.12	15,696.88
Irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable).....	124,504.92	345,700.00	359,924.90	110,280.02
Judgments, Indian deprecation claims.....	98,622.44	59,259.50	48,455.50	109,426.44
Pay of Indian police.....		200,000.00	185,779.47	14,220.53
Pay of judges, Indian courts.....		8,000.00	7,540.33	459.67
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies.....		300,000.00	281,426.65	18,573.35
Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians.....		296,500.00	216,114.52	80,385.48
Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians.....		100,000.00	97,749.22	2,250.78
Surveying and allotting Indian reservations (reimbursable).....	91,505.82	150,000.00	105,334.77	136,171.05
Telegraphing and telephoning, Indian Service.....		10,000.00	4,851.48	5,148.52
<b>Fulfilling treaties with—</b>				
Choctaw, Oklahoma.....	31,610.00	10,520.00	50.00	42,080.00
Crows, Montana.....		6,000.00	5,545.00	455.00
Navahos, schools, Arizona.....		100,000.00	20,305.55	79,694.45
Pawnees, Oklahoma.....	7,237.74	30,000.00	30,000.00	7,237.74
Senecas of New York.....	2,548.53	6,000.00	6,132.64	2,415.89
Six Nations of New York.....	1,221.35	4,500.00	4,817.12	9 04.23
<b>Support of—</b>				
Bannocks, employees, Idaho.....		5,000.00	4,631.00	369.00
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Oklahoma.....		35,000.00	30,111.90	4,888.10
Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wisconsin.....		7,000.00	6,757.35	242.65
Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota.....		4,000.00	4,000.00	.....
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band, North Dakota.....		11,000.00	10,438.35	561.65
Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho.....		3,000.00	2,920.63	79.37
Confederated Bands of Utes—				
Employees, etc.....		23,740.00	23,087.49	652.51
Subsistence.....		30,000.00	22,406.17	7,593.83
Seeds and implements, Utah.....		10,000.00	1,582.32	8,417.68
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington.....		7,000.00	6,220.81	779.19
<b>Support of Indians in—</b>				
Arizona and New Mexico.....		330,000.00	317,340.40	12,659.60
California.....		42,000.00	41,267.19	732.81
Nevada.....		18,500.00	17,836.31	663.69
Utah.....		10,000.00	8,142.46	1,857.54
<b>Support of Indians of—</b>				
Blackfoot Agency, Mont.....		15,000.00	14,615.23	384.77
Colville and Puyallup Agencies and Joseph's Band of Nez Percés, Wash.....		13,000.00	12,486.47	513.53
Flathead Agency, Mont.....		12,000.00	11,158.63	841.37
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.....		20,000.00	19,379.33	620.67
Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.....		15,000.00	14,748.41	251.59
Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.....		30,000.00	29,233.97	766.03
Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....		30,000.00	29,843.18	156.82
Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oreg.....		4,000.00	3,837.22	162.78
Klamath Agency, Oreg.....		6,000.00	5,506.85	493.15
Umatilla Agency, Oreg.....		3,000.00	2,943.79	56.21
Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.....		4,000.00	3,888.68	111.32
Yakima Agency, Wash.....		3,000.00	2,715.78	284.22

\* A large part of the unexpended balances shown in this column will be expended on account of outstanding obligations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

TABLE 42.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1916.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1916.	Disbursements for 1916.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1916.
Support of—				
Kansas Indians, Oklahoma.....		\$1,500.00	\$1,409.37	\$90.63
Kickapoos, Oklahoma.....		2,000.00	1,918.18	81.82
Makahs, Washington.....		2,000.00	1,282.41	737.59
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoos, Montana.....		85,000.00	70,901.65	14,098.35-
Parnees, Oklahoma—				
Employees, etc.....		6,600.00	6,529.86	70.14
Iron, steel, etc.....		500.00	496.38	3.62
Schools.....		10,000.00	8,758.53	1,241.47
Poncas, Oklahoma.....		8,000.00	7,476.05	523.95-
Pottawatomies, Wisconsin.....		7,000.00	6,980.29	19.71
Quapaws, Education, Oklahoma.....		1,000.00	750.00	250.00
Quapaws, Employees, etc., Oklahoma.....		500.00	370.67	129.33
Quinaltels and Quillehutes, Washington.....		1,000.00	444.24	555.76-
Rocky Boy's Band of Chippewas and other Indians, Montana.....		10,000.00	9,384.96	615.04
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, Kansas.....		200.00		200.00
Shoshoni in Wyoming.....		15,000.00	10,724.84	4,275.16
Employees, etc.....		6,000.00	5,480.83	519.17
Stioux of Devils Lake, N. Dak.....		5,000.00	4,981.31	18.69
Stioux of different tribes, South Dakota—				
Employees, etc.....		107,000.00	106,033.50	966.50-
Subsistence and civilization.....		200,000.00	181,434.76	18,565.24
Stioux, Yankton Tribe, South Dakota.....		14,000.00	12,501.00	1,499.00-
Spokanes, Washington.....		1,000.00	880.67	149.33
Wichitas and affiliated bands, Oklahoma.....		5,000.00	4,955.14	44.86
Indian schools:				
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....		68,600.00	67,746.95	853.05-
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	4,996.87	3.13
Bismarck, N. Dak.....		18,200.00	18,054.61	145.39
Repairs and improvements.....		2,000.00	1,862.38	137.62
Carlisle, Pa.....		132,000.00	131,908.41	91.59
Repairs and improvements.....		20,000.00	19,903.66	96.34
Carson City, Nev.....		41,700.00	40,407.11	1,292.89
Repairs and improvements.....		8,000.00	7,220.82	779.18-
Cherokee, N. C.....		30,000.00	29,109.77	890.23
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,591.90	408.10
Cherokee Orphan Training School, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		35,000.00	18,737.89	16,262.11
Repairs and improvements.....		7,000.00	6,900.61	99.39
Chillico, Okla.....		86,250.00	84,228.37	2,021.63
Repairs and improvements.....		7,000.00	5,470.97	1,529.03
Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		275,000.00	273,936.80	1,063.20-
Flandreau, S. Dak.....		61,500.00	61,236.41	263.59
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,574.34	425.66
Fort Bidwell, Cal.....		20,500.00	18,462.84	2,037.16
Repairs and improvements.....		3,600.00	2,872.53	727.47
Fort Mojave, Ariz.....		35,100.00	30,022.68	5,097.32
Repairs and improvements.....		3,800.00	1,580.31	2,219.69
Fort Totten, N. Dak.....		68,500.00	67,999.91	500.09
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,659.97	340.03
Genoa, Nebr.....		60,000.00	59,307.22	692.78-
Repairs and improvements.....		4,500.00	4,494.58	5.42
Greenville, Cal.....		18,400.00	18,057.72	342.28-
Repairs and improvements.....		6,600.00	6,174.37	425.63
Hayward, Wis.....		36,670.00	34,898.08	1,771.92
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	2,725.65	2,274.35-
Kickapoo Reservation, Kans.....		14,860.00	14,586.15	273.85
Repairs and improvements.....		2,500.00	2,207.94	292.06
Lawrence, Kans.....		127,750.00	122,364.66	5,385.34
Repairs and improvements.....		11,000.00	10,999.76	.24
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....		60,450.00	57,191.57	3,258.43-
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	4,576.49	423.51
Phoenix, Ariz.....		119,400.00	114,844.14	4,555.86
Repairs and improvements.....		7,500.00	6,990.48	509.52
Pierre, S. Dak.....		43,750.00	42,519.26	1,230.74
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	4,111.68	888.32
Pipstone, Minn.....		39,175.00	38,159.51	1,015.49-
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,069.18	930.82
Rapid City, S. Dak.....		48,500.00	46,532.54	1,967.46
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	4,984.83	15.17
Riverside, Cal.....		108,125.00	104,429.76	3,695.24-
Repairs and improvements.....		10,000.00	8,188.21	1,811.79-

TABLE 42.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1916.	Disbursements for 1916.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1916.
<b>Indian Schools—Continued.</b>				
Salem, Oreg.....		\$102,000.00	\$98,479.03	\$3,520.97
Repairs and improvements.....		12,000.00	11,512.39	487.61
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....		61,150.00	58,721.25	2,428.75
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,879.65	120.35
Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.....		31,025.00	27,741.94	3,283.06
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	3,378.87	2,621.13
Tacoma, Wash.....		50,000.00	47,569.21	2,430.79
Truxton Canon, Ariz.....		18,200.00	17,475.74	724.26
Repairs and improvements.....		3,000.00	2,309.13	690.87
Tomah, Wis.....		43,450.00	43,164.45	285.55
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,592.14	407.86
Wahpeton, N. Dak.....		35,200.00	32,581.30	2,618.70
Repairs and improvements.....		3,000.00	2,634.11	365.89
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>				
Administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		175,000.00	171,980.23	3,019.77
Asylum for Insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak.....		37,500.00	29,351.08	8,148.92
Counsel for Pueblo Indians, New Mexico.....		2,000.00	1,700.00	300.00
Education—				
Chippewas of Minnesota (reimbursable)		4,000.00		4,000.00
Sioux Nation, South Dakota.....	\$11,944.58	200,000.00	201,109.70	10,834.88
Irrigation, allotments, Yuma Reservation, Cal. (reimbursable).....		40,000.00	40,000.00	
Irrigation system—				
Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).....	2,505.83	15,000.00	16,293.62	1,212.21
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	766.99	50,000.00	26,370.21	24,396.78
Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	174,980.76	200,000.00	209,063.97	165,916.79
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	10,534.66	50,000.00	40,495.43	20,039.23
Uintah Reservation, Utah (reimbursable).....	60,930.44	16,000.00	42,991.29	27,939.15
Wind River Diminished Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).....	4,657.08	25,000.00	25,149.10	4,507.98
Line Riders, Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.....		1,500.00	1,432.00	68.00
Maintenance, irrigation system, Pima Indian Lands, Arizona (reimbursable).....		10,000.00	8,443.97	1,556.03
Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho (reimbursable).....		25,000.00	24,528.31	471.69
Milk River irrigation system, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....		20,000.00	19,926.73	73.27
Modoc Point irrigation system, Klamath Reservation, Oreg. (reimbursable).....		4,740.00	4,628.18	111.82
Irrigation system, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable).....		15,000.00	14,504.25	495.75
Oil and gas inspectors, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		25,000.00	21,955.25	3,044.75
Payment for water, Yakima Reservation, Wash.....		100,000.00	100,000.00	
Probate attorneys, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		85,000.00	83,424.72	1,575.28
Purchase of land for landless Indians in California.....	12,182.62	10,000.00	4,585.50	17,597.12
Roads and bridges, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).....		25,000.00	24,385.61	614.39
Water supply—				
Navaho Indians, Arizona (reimbursable)	2,486.36	25,000.00	20,740.53	6,745.83
Nomadic Papago Indians, Arizona.....		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Papago Indian villages, Arizona.....		20,000.00	18,763.39	1,236.61



TABLE 43.—*Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

[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 right of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by sec. 3622, Rev. Stats.]

On hand July 1, 1915.....		\$92,570.12
Received:		
July, 1915.....	\$50.00	
August, 1915.....	21.00	
September, 1915.....	336.56	
October, 1915.....	29,843.65	
November, 1915.....	91	
December, 1915.....	2,332.90	
January, 1916.....		
February, 1916.....	2,782.11	
March, 1916.....	7,506.80	
April, 1916.....	6,550.55	
May, 1916.....	74.88	
June, 1916.....	57.16	
		<u>49,596.52</u>
Total on hand and received.....		142,166.64
Disbursed and deposited:		
July, 1915.....	30,839.84	
August, 1915.....	1.00	
September, 1915.....	1,141.15	
October, 1915.....	.34	
November, 1915.....	85,001.16	
December, 1915.....		
January, 1916.....		
February, 1916.....	7,363.87	
March, 1916.....	4.50	
April, 1916.....	9,959.05	
May, 1916.....	165.08	
June, 1916.....	28.23	
		<u>134,502.22</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1916.....		7,664.42

TABLE 44.—Receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		On hand July 1, 1915.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1916.
		Volume.	Page.				
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 27, 1908	35	49	\$2,665,978.12	\$22,721.76	\$115,590.86	\$2,573,109.02
	June 5, 1906	34	213				
	June 28, 1906	34	550				
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund.....	June 17, 1910	36	533	138,096.04	22,698.25	2.06	160,792.23
	Jan. 14, 1889	25	642				
Chippewas in Minnesota fund <sup>1</sup> .....	Feb. 26, 1896	29	17	6,108,399.64	394,654.92	225,466.60	6,277,587.96
	June 27, 1902	32	400				
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	May 29, 1908	35	460				
	June 23, 1910	36	602	740,536.20	161,755.22	159,921.93	742,369.49
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.....	June 21, 1906	34	335	146,292.29	42,221.42	824.20	187,689.51
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	June 1, 1910	36	458	614,147.32	253,304.58	1,002.10	866,449.80
Kansas consolidated fund.....	July 1, 1902	32	638	105,390.34		9,063.17	96,327.17
Kiowa Agency Hospital 4 per cent fund.....	June 30, 1913	38	92	45,238.74	23,578.38	17,158.28	51,658.84
	June 15, 1870	16	362				
Osage fund.....	May 19, 1872	17	90				
	June 16, 1880	21	292	5,409,821.05	10.09	326,593.78	5,083,237.36
	Aug. 19, 1890	26	344				
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	May 27, 1910	36	443	103,881.90	11,072.49	42.06	114,912.33
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	Mar. 3, 1893	27	633	103,177.85		10,709.11	92,468.74
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	May 30, 1910	36	451	375,540.73	38,501.74	2,856.43	411,186.04
Round Valley general fund.....	Oct. 1, 1890	26	658				
	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1006	523.10	831.70		1,354.80
Shoshone and Bannock fund.....	July 3, 1882	22	149				
	Sept. 1, 1888	25	455	7,381.83	40.00	200.00	7,221.83
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	May 29, 1908	35	460				
Umatilla general fund.....	Feb. 14, 1913			319,401.69	162,156.81	219,772.06	261,786.44
Ute, Confederated Bands of, 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 3, 1885	23	343	143,810.08	2,092.05	5,786.12	140,116.01
Payment to Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg., for lands conveyed to the California & Oregon Land Co.....	Mar. 4, 1913	37	934	3,158,224.62	102,496.93	331,732.59	2,928,988.96
Proceeds of:	Apr. 30, 1908	35	92	20,946.85		20,762.03	184.82
Cheyenne and Arapaho reserve lands.....	May 29, 1908	35	447	8,691.22		2,317.01	6,374.21
Colville Reservation, Wash.....	July 1, 1892	27	63				
	July 1, 1898	30	593	82,934.08		79,235.82	3,698.26
Crow ceded lands, Montana.....	Apr. 27, 1904	33	352	636,378.91	224,427.97	163,479.91	697,326.97
Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.....	do	33	319	2,401.27	6,777.42	4,605.22	4,573.47
Flathead patented lands, Bitter Root Valley, Mont.....	Mar. 2, 1889	25	872	2,747.13			2,747.13
Flathead Reservation, Mont.....	Apr. 23, 1904	33	305	63,818.70	206,081.89	6,469.75	263,430.84
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.....	May 30, 1908	35	564	60,581.38	252,179.56	8,870.63	303,890.31
Irrigable land, Yuma Reservation, Cal.....	Apr. 21, 1904	33	224	10,728.22	3,621.19	13,575.95	773.46
Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 21, 1906	34	124	14,685.45	217.04	7,059.59	7,842.90
Omaha Reservation, Nebr.....	May 15, 1888	25	150	9,506.74	3,859.28	452.95	12,918.07
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.....	Feb. 20, 1904	33	50	429,159.02	29,485.17	111,620.28	347,023.91
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 23, 1904	33	258				
	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1230	901,363.61	157,190.48	350,617.54	707,936.55
San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.....	June 10, 1896	29	360	12,433.63			12,433.63
Siletz Reservation, Oreg.....	May 13, 1910	36	367	5,481.75	5,545.83	109.62	10,917.96
Sioux Reservations, N. Dak and S. Dak.....	Mar. 2, 1889	25	888	305,589.64			305,589.64
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.....	Feb. 20, 1895	28	678	146,715.54	5,409.79	120.00	152,005.33
Spokane Reservation, Wash.....	May 29, 1908	35	458	23,550.19	2,142.62		25,692.81
Surplus Potawatomi lands, Kansas.....	Feb. 28, 1899	30	909	21,543.11	2,540.65	487.78	23,595.98
Surplus lands, Quapaw Agency, Okla.....	Mar. 3, 1909	35	752	1,193.00	2,006.75	1,503.00	1,696.75
Surplus Puyallup school lands.....	June 21, 1906	34	377	11,394.88	2,102.56		13,497.44
Town lots, White Earth Reservation, Minn.....	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1032	9,220.99	240.00		9,460.99
Town sites, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.....	Apr. 30, 1908	35	77	55,013.92			55,013.92
Uintah and White River Ute lands.....	May 27, 1902	32	263				
	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1069	118,760.88	31,446.87		150,207.75
Wichita ceded lands.....	Mar. 2, 1895	28	894	10,265.70	213.56	43.02	10,436.24
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1016	2,070.64	21,179.34	157.88	23,092.10
Indian money, proceeds of labor:							
Cherokee unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143				
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070	59,469.80	2,230.43	41,817.05	19,883.18
Cherokee town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590				
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463	14,195.01		13,198.31	996.70
Chickasaw town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590				
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463	10,275.37	9,085.56	365.00	18,995.93
Chickasaw unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143				
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070	302,270.05	2,458,603.15	97,235.67	663,637.53
Choctaw unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143				
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070	2,324,178.02	1,545,937.32	535,596.27	3,334,519.07
Choctaw town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590				
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463	41,567.53	26,072.20	1,110.00	66,529.73
Creek town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590				
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463	40,841.30	4,574,452.00		98,293.30
Creek unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143				
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070	12,518.71	6,137,347.74	29,866.45	
Seminole unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143				
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070	2,103.49	5,124.60	5,000.00	2,228.09
Total.....				25,960,437.27	64,316,657.31	2,922,398.08	27,354,696.50

<sup>1</sup> Proceeds of Indian land and timber.

<sup>2</sup> \$64,549.95 refunded by Oklahoma banks.

<sup>3</sup> \$361,815 refunded by Oklahoma banks.

<sup>4</sup> \$57,452 refunded by Oklahoma banks.

<sup>5</sup> \$16,650 refunded by Oklahoma banks.

<sup>6</sup> Total refunded by Oklahoma banks, \$500,466.95.

TABLE 45.—Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations June 30, 1916.

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, 1805, \$3,000. Art. 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$600. Art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$6,000.	{ Vol. 7, p. 99... Vol. 11, p. 614. Vol. 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.	{ Vol. 7, p. 212... Vol. 7, pp. 236, 614.	920
Coeur d'Alene	Employees	Art. 11 of agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	Vol. 26, p. 1029.	3,000
Chippewas of the Mississippi	For schools, during the pleasure of the President	Art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867.	Vol. 16, p. 720.	4,000
Crow	Physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc.	Art. 10, treaty of May 7, 1868.	Vol. 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.	Vol. 19, p. 256; vol. 15, p. 658.	85,000
Pawnee	Annuity in cash	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.	Vol. 11, p. 729.	30,000
Do	Support of 2 manual-labor schools and pay of teachers	do.	do.	10,000
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.	do.	500
Do	Pay of physician	do.	do.	5,400
Quapaw	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop, during the pleasure of the President.	do.	Vol. 11, p. 730.	1,200
Sac and Fox of Missouri	For support of school	For education, \$1,000; for smith, etc., \$500.	Vol. 7, p. 425.	1,500
Senecas of New York	Permanent annuities	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1861.	Vol. 12, p. 1172.	200
Shoshoni and Bannock	Permanent annuities	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1831.	Vol. 4, p. 442.	6,000
Shoshoni	Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith	Estimated.	Vol. 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.	Vol. 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.	Vol. 15, p. 638.	1,600
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 schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings.	Estimated, acts of Feb. 28, 1877, Mar. 2, 1889, and Aug. 1, 1914.	Vol. 19, p. 256; vol. 38, p. 603.	400,000
Spokane	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1887, ratified July 13, 1892.	Vol. 27, p. 139	1,000
Tabasquache, Moache, Capote, Wiminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah Bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop	Estimated, art. 9, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 621.	220
Do	2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers	Estimated, art. 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868	Vol. 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				630,500

TABLE 46.—Classified statement of total receipts and disbursements of the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916 (exclusive of individual Indian moneys).

	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.	Received during fiscal year 1916.	Total on hand and received.	Disbursed during fiscal year 1916.	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1916.
General provisions	\$980,689.58	\$2,673,574.99	\$3,654,264.57	\$2,686,259.07	\$968,005.50
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	407,776.21	630,560.00	1,038,336.21	678,401.13	359,935.08
Supports (gratuities)	134,532.17	808,051.38	942,583.55	844,799.46	97,784.09
Schools and buildings	766,490.62	4,332,103.97	5,098,594.59	4,544,843.15	553,751.44
Trust funds and interest	36,869,722.64	3,561,707.88	40,431,430.52	5,387,006.54	35,044,423.98
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor	4,427,199.95	5,982,962.60	10,410,162.55	2,659,640.70	7,750,521.85
Miscellaneous	4,397,718.09	2,689,339.21	7,087,057.30	2,795,183.40	4,291,873.90
Total	47,984,129.26	20,678,300.03	68,662,429.29	19,596,133.45	49,066,295.84

<sup>1</sup> The \$2,659,640.70 disbursed as "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor" includes \$610,910.57 placed in Oklahoma banks, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-70).

<sup>2</sup> Includes judgments of Court of Claims, \$13,028.85; proceeds of sale of lands, \$3,279,705.86; irrigation funds, \$266,457.50; surveying and allotting, \$41,534.30; payments to Indians for lands, \$149,144.77; and other miscellaneous funds, \$542,002.62; total, \$4,291,873.90.

<sup>3</sup> The total amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1916, includes reimbursements to the United States on account of reimbursable appropriations, surplus fund items, transfers, and disbursements for obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1916 and former years.

TABLE 47.—Pro rata shares of tribal funds settled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average share.	Amount paid.
Total.....		2,406		\$710,433.54
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	5	\$1,079.57	5,397.85
Kansas.....		15		5,043.49
Kickapoo.....	Kickapoo.....	5	584.47	2,922.89
Potawatomi.....	Potawatomi.....	10	212.06	2,120.60
Nebraska: Santee.....	Ponca.....	24	70.50	1,692.00
New York: New York.....	Tonawanda (Seneca).....	13	164.15	2,134.05
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	Sioux.....	419	157.13	65,840.05
Oklahoma.....		378		424,325.84
Cantonment.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	12	323.50	29,762.28
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	do.....	43		
Red Moon.....	do.....	9		
Seger.....	do.....	28		
Kiowa.....	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.....	33	326.67	10,780.36
Do.....	do.....	38	849.74	32,290.27
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	21	511.18	10,734.98
Ponca.....	Ponca.....	19	72.10	1,369.98
Osage.....	Osage.....	162	3,819.76	326,213.77
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	13	1,013.40	13,174.20
Oregon.....		64		15,027.37
Klamath.....	Klamath.....	40	224.23	8,969.35
Umatilla.....	Umatilla, Cayuse, etc.....	24	252.41	6,058.02
South Dakota.....		1,312		174,840.73
Cheyenne River.....	Sioux.....	83	122.00	10,126.62
Crow Creek.....	do.....	69	170.97	11,797.26
Lower Brule.....	do.....	10	143.87	1,438.78
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	845	121.66	102,806.09
Rosebud.....	do.....	199	124.10	24,697.12
Yankton.....	do.....	106	226.17	23,974.86
Wisconsin: Keshena.....	Menominee.....	176	91.66	16,132.16

TABLE 48.—Tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and national banks of Oklahoma.<sup>1</sup>

Tribes.	On deposit June 30, 1916.			Interest.	
	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Paid in the United States Treasury.	Total paid and due.
Total.....	\$6,153,385.45	\$6,024,573.37	\$128,812.08	\$830,556.64	\$959,368.72
Choctaw.....	3,891,499.99	3,809,510.45	81,989.54	468,084.94	550,074.48
Chickasaw.....	1,158,202.11	1,134,521.38	23,680.73	161,097.50	184,778.23
Cherokee.....	53	53	53	31,896.75	31,897.28
Creek.....	1,063,645.04	1,041,291.54	22,353.50	164,339.67	186,693.17
Seminole.....	40,037.78	39,250.00	787.78	5,137.78	5,925.56

<sup>1</sup> The deposits are made under the act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1070), in 311 banks. The rates of interest are from 4 to 5½ per cent.

TABLE 49.—Volume of business in Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

Warehouses.	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>	
Chicago.....	127,600	40,866,459	\$305,807.20	7	347	\$172.40
St. Louis.....	78,028	38,793,162	428,136.66	27	1,733	207.78
San Francisco.....	58,580	6,644,999	258,885.19	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
New York <sup>5</sup> .....	5,689	617,596	158,340.33	3	147	236.25
Omaha <sup>6</sup> .....	10,994	941,485	45,359.57	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Total.....	280,891	87,863,701	1,696,528.95	37	2,227	616.43

Warehouses.	Packages mailed.			Percentage of increase of totals over previous year.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Chicago.....	5,261	34,348	\$19,159.54	24.4	30.9	36.0
St. Louis.....	2,104	11,580	5,524.94	35.0	11.0	104.9
San Francisco.....	254	2,055	703.88	63.7	95.6	78.7
New York <sup>5</sup> .....	2,951	11,832	10,293.84	<sup>6</sup> 25.0	<sup>6</sup> 30.0	<sup>6</sup> 33.8
Omaha <sup>6</sup> .....	228	1,865	417.49	<sup>6</sup> 53.3	<sup>6</sup> 67.3	<sup>6</sup> 68.6
Total.....	10,798	61,680	36,099.69	22.6	19.8	26.9

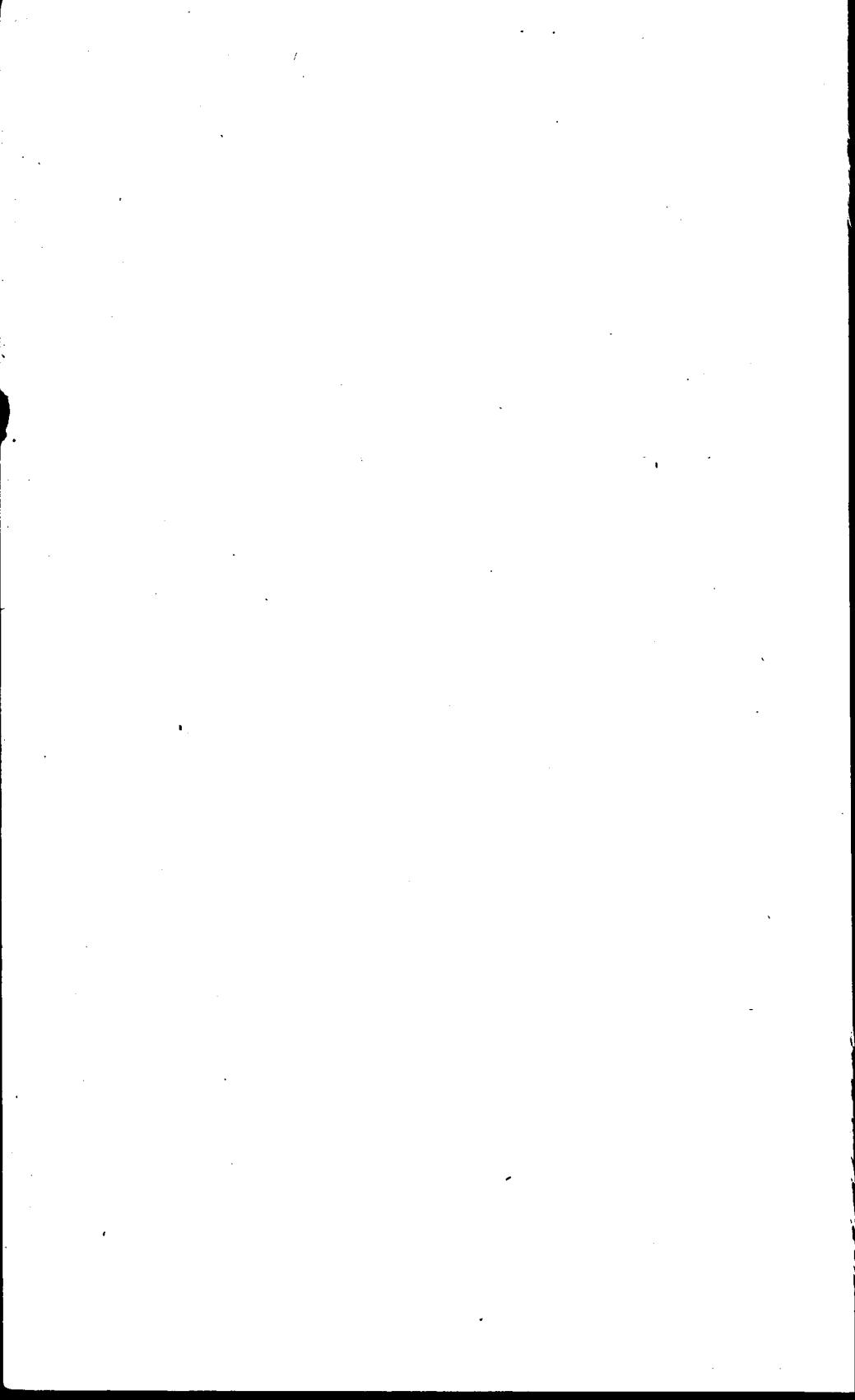
Total number of shipments (packages)..... 291,726  
 Total weight (pounds)..... 87,927,608  
 Total value..... \$1,733,245.07

- <sup>1</sup> A considerable part of this weight is coal, handled in car lots.
- <sup>2</sup> Included with freight.
- <sup>3</sup> Sept. 1 to Jan. 15 only.
- <sup>4</sup> Sept. 1 to Jan. 1 only.
- <sup>5</sup> Decrease; temporary warehouse, open 10 months in 1915, and but 4½ months in 1916.
- <sup>6</sup> Decrease; temporary warehouse, open 9 months in 1915, and but 4 months in 1916.

TABLE 50.—Expense at warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Employees and inspection of supplies. <sup>1</sup>	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Value of supplies handled.
						<i>Per cent.</i>
Chicago.....	\$4,500.00	\$149.40	\$23,649.15	\$1,712.23	\$30,010.78	<sup>2</sup> 3.63
St. Louis.....	1,500.00	224.81	11,296.68	1,070.92	14,092.41	3.25
San Francisco.....	2,400.00	37.65	9,011.86	836.68	12,286.19	4.78
New York <sup>3</sup> .....	900.00	41.31	2,017.00	745.36	3,703.67	<sup>4</sup> 2.19
Omaha <sup>5</sup> .....	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	938.09	85.09	1,023.18	2.23
Total.....	9,300.00	453.17	46,912.78	4,450.28	61,116.23	3.53
Total, 1915.....					64,415.10	4.72
Saving over 1916.....					3,298.97	1.19

- <sup>1</sup> Includes cost of letting annual contracts for supplies.
- <sup>2</sup> Includes cost of making out transcripts, calculating cost of annual estimate supplies, etc. This expense is properly chargeable against all the warehouses jointly, instead of Chicago only, as shown here.
- <sup>3</sup> Temporary for 4½ months.
- <sup>4</sup> Does not include \$675 salary of clerk in charge, he being detailed from Indian Office.
- <sup>5</sup> Considerable preliminary work, in placing requisitions, etc., was done by the Chicago warehouse
- <sup>6</sup> Temporary for 4 months.
- <sup>7</sup> None; courtesy of Quartermaster Corps.



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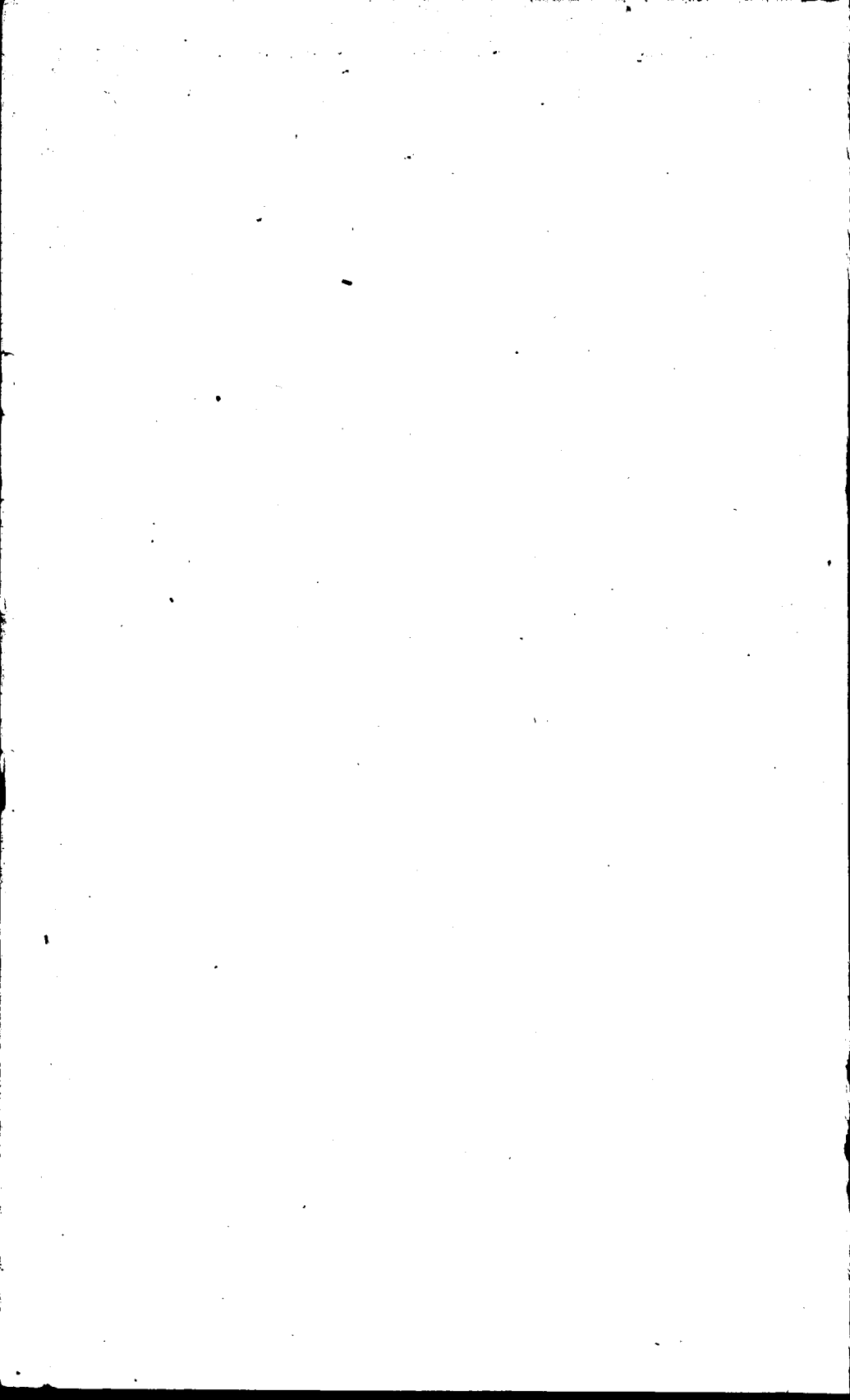
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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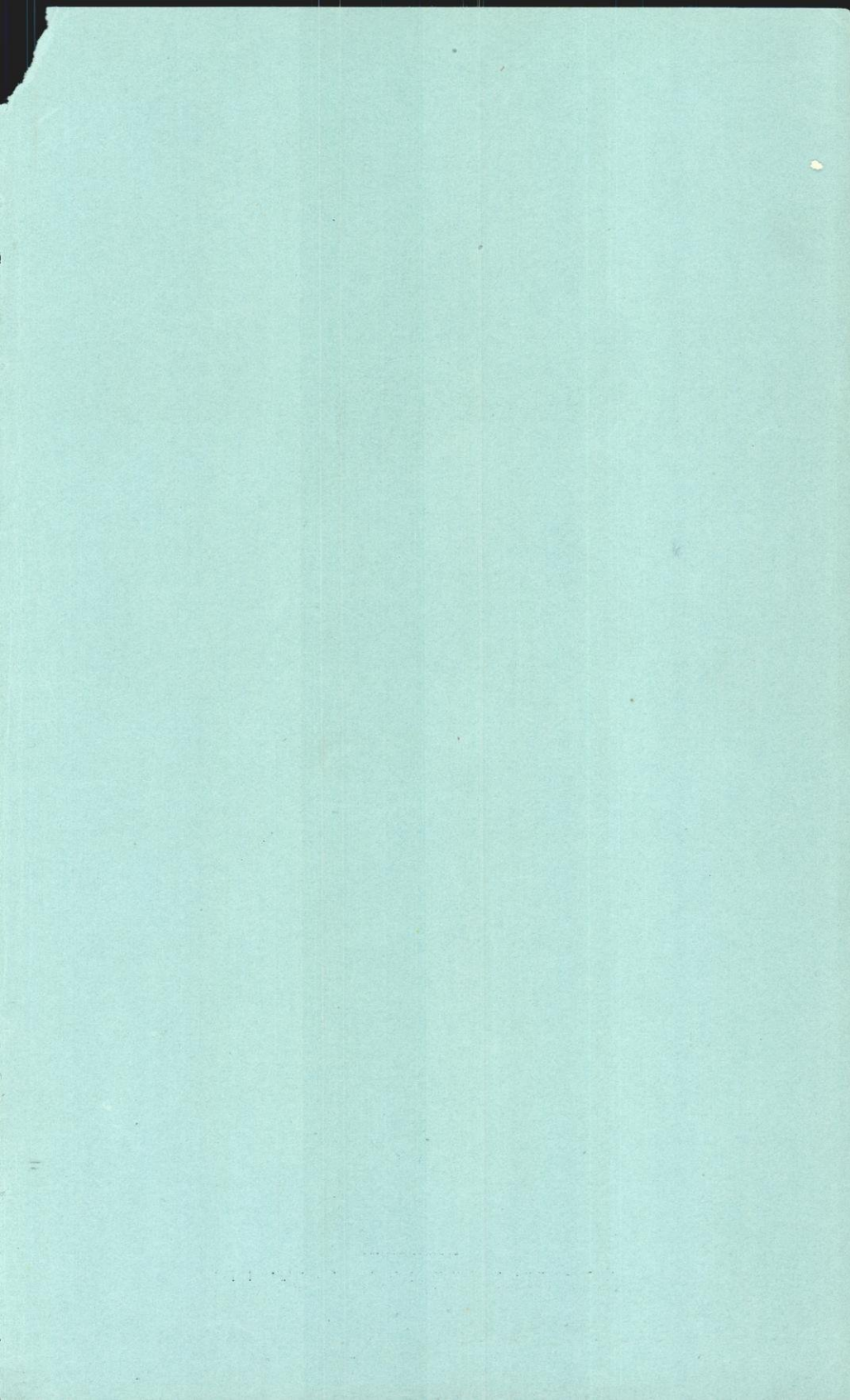
REPORT  
OF THE  
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AFFAIRS

TO THE  
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE  
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1917



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, D. C., October 15, 1917.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this the eighty-second annual report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

## A DECLARATION OF POLICY.

A careful study of the practical effects of governmental policies for determining the wardship of the Indians of this country is convincing that the solution is individual and not collective. Each individual must be considered in the light of his own environment and capacity for larger responsibilities and privileges.

While ethnologically a preponderance of white blood has not heretofore been a criterion of competency, nor even now is it always a safe standard, it is almost an axiom that an Indian who has a larger proportion of white blood than Indian partakes more of the characteristics of the former than of the latter. In thought and action, so far as the business world is concerned, he approximates more closely to the white blood ancestry.

On April 17, 1917, there was announced a declaration of policy for Indian affairs, as follows:

### DECLARATION OF POLICY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

During the past four years the efforts of the administration of Indian affairs have been largely concentrated on the following fundamental activities—the betterment of health conditions of Indians, the suppression of the liquor traffic among them, the improvement of their industrial conditions, the further development of vocational training in their schools, and the protection of the Indians' property. Rapid progress has been made along all these lines, and the work thus reorganized and revitalized will go on with increased energy. With these activities and accomplishments well under way, we are now ready to take the next step in our administrative program.

The time has come for discontinuing guardianship of all competent Indians and giving even closer attention to the incompetent that they may more speedily achieve competency.

Broadly speaking, a policy of greater liberalism will henceforth prevail in Indian administration to the end that every Indian, as soon as he has been determined to be as competent to transact his own business as the average white man, shall be given full control of his property and have all his lands and moneys turned over to him, after which he will no longer be a ward of the Government.

Pursuant to this policy, the following rules shall be observed:

1. *Patents in fee.*—To all able-bodied adult Indians of less than one-half Indian blood, there will be given as far as may be under the law full and complete control of all their property. Patents in fee shall be issued to all adult Indians of one-half or more Indian blood who may, after careful investigation, be found competent, provided, that where deemed advisable patents in fee shall be withheld for not to exceed 40 acres as a home.

Indian students, when they are 21 years of age, or over, who complete the full course of instruction in the Government schools, receive diplomas and have demonstrated competency will be so declared.

2. *Sale of lands.*—A liberal ruling will be adopted in the matter of passing upon applications for the sale of inherited Indian lands where the applicants retain other lands and the proceeds are to be used to improve the homesteads or for other equally good purposes. A more liberal ruling than has hitherto prevailed will hereafter be followed with regard to the applications of noncompetent Indians for the sale of their lands where they are old and feeble and need the proceeds for their support.

3. *Certificates of competency.*—The rules which are made to apply in the granting of patents in fee and the sale of lands will be made equally applicable in the matter of issuing certificates of competency.

4. *Individual Indian moneys.*—Indians will be given unrestricted control of all their individual Indian moneys upon issuance of patents in fee or certificates of competency. Strict limitations will not be placed upon the use of funds of the old, the indigent, and the invalid.

5. *Pro-rata shares—trust funds.*—As speedily as possible their pro rata shares in tribal trust or other funds shall be paid to all Indians who have been declared competent, unless the legal status of such funds prevents. Where practicable the pro rata shares of incompetent Indians will be withdrawn from the Treasury and placed in banks to their individual credit.

6. *Elimination of ineligible pupils from the Government Indian schools.*—In many of our boarding schools Indian children are being educated at Government expense whose parents are amply able to pay for their education and have public school facilities at or near their homes. Such children shall not hereafter be enrolled in Government Indian schools supported by gratuity appropriations, except on payment of actual per capita cost and transportation.

These rules are hereby made effective, and all Indian Bureau administrative officers at Washington and in the field will be governed accordingly.

This is a new and far-reaching declaration of policy. It means the dawn of a new era in Indian administration. It means that the competent Indian will no longer be treated as half ward and half citizen. It means reduced appropriations by the Government and more self-respect and independence for the Indian. It means the ultimate absorption of the Indian race into the body politic of the Nation. It means, in short, the beginning of the end of the Indian problem.

In carrying out this policy, I cherish the hope that all real friends of the Indian race will lend their aid and hearty cooperation.

CATO SELLS,  
Commissioner.

Approved:

FRANKLIN K. LANE,  
Secretary.

The cardinal principle of this declaration revolves around this central thought—that an Indian who is as competent as an ordinary white man to transact the ordinary affairs of life should be given untrammelled control of his property and assured his personal rights in every

particular so that he may have the opportunity of working out his own destiny. The practical application of this principle will relieve from the guardianship of the Government a very large number of Indians who are qualified to mingle on a plane of business equality with the white people. It will also begin the reduction of expenditures, and afford a better opportunity for closer attention to those who will need our protecting care for some years longer.

A vitally important result also will be obtained in placing a true ideal before those Indians remaining under guardianship. It will be a strong motive for endeavoring to reach the goal of competency, and prove a material incentive to a sincere effort for that end.

This new declaration of policy is calculated to release practically all Indians who have one-half or more white blood, although there will be exceptions in the case of those who are manifestly incompetent. It will also give like freedom from guardianship to those having more than one-half Indian blood when, after careful investigation, it is determined that they are capable of handling their own affairs. This latter class, however, will be much more limited since only about 40 per cent of the Indians of the country speak the English language and the large majority of this latter class still greatly need the protecting arm of the Government.

As an additional safeguard for those Indians of half or less white blood, a homestead commensurate with the value of the property to be patented may be retained by the allottee and made inalienable except by approval of the Secretary of the Interior. In other cases of manifest incompetency, the trust period on their land will be extended whenever it is deemed beneficial and in the interest of the Indians themselves.

As a corollary of this central idea of the declaration, a more liberal policy has been adopted in the sale of inherited lands and Indian allotments, and the Indians are urged to sell that portion of their land which is not available or adaptable for their own uses and utilize the proceeds for the improvement of their remaining land or increasing their facilities for its fuller development by purchasing stock, machinery, etc.

A liberal policy is now being pursued in allowing the use of the proceeds of the sale of the lands of old and indigent Indians, and following the general line of procedure of State laws, in all sales of allotted lands where circumstances warrant it, a part of the allotment may be retained as a homestead so that the Indian may not be deprived of a home. Especially is this desirable where an Indian and his wife need such place during their declining years.

## THE INDIAN AND THE WAR.

The peculiar conditions applicable to each separate band or tribe of Indians caused their registering for the military census under the act of May 18, 1917, to be assigned to this bureau. There were instances where the registration could be handled by the State authorities more expeditiously and with less expense than by this bureau and the highest degree of cooperation existed in order that the work would be a success. The Secretary of War placed the Indian Service upon the same plane with the States and it had control of this branch of the work. All of our employees were required to serve as registrars and as members of the registration board without compensation, and but little expense was incurred in carrying on this work. The draft of those Indians who are citizens was handled by the local boards appointed by the President and in order that the claims of the Indians to exemption might be given consideration and presented in proper form, superintendents were instructed to appear on their behalf and assist them in every way possible.

The growing attitude of the Indian toward the world war is a credit to his race. A well-nigh limitless devastation and conflict is bringing to him its profound lesson that the highest authority and best social welfare must spring from a free and self-governing people. This awakening is especially noticeable among the younger generation, largely the product of our Indian schools, who are quick to catch the spirit of a new era. Reports on file indicate that a large number of voluntary enlistments have been made in the Army, Navy, and National Guard, or in some branch of the Military Establishment, by Indian students and ex-students alone. Many of the schools report 20 to 30, some from 40 to 50 enlistments. Among them is represented practically every tribe. Several enlisted for the aviation service and some were admitted to officers' training camps. A former student at the Carlisle School, Ernest Kick, was among the early accessions to the Princess Patricia Regiment of Canada and gave his life in the trenches of France. Sylvester Long Lance, a graduate of that school, is a lieutenant in the same regiment and received wounds in valorous action. Requests were repeatedly made for permission to form exclusively Indian organizations which, under the regulations of the War Department, could not be encouraged as proposed, but were significant of the loyal and active interest among the Indians.

I am deeply impressed by all that has come from the Indian's serious heart and mind in this time of incomprehensible strife and am sure that among the compensations that must follow will be his clearer vision of what constitutes well-organized society.

I hope and confidently believe that the native American soldiers will equip themselves with credit to the noble ancestry of their race.

### LIBERTY, LOAN BONDS.

With your approval, the matter of purchasing bonds of the first issue of the liberty loan was brought to the attention of the Indians and all employees of the Indian Service. Official information, with suitable subscription blanks, was sent to all superintendents and encouragement extended to them to participate in a movement offering investments both prudent and patriotic.

Considering the brief time allowed for fully presenting this important subject before the date fixed for closing subscriptions, the results impress me as a distinct and gratifying triumph. It is quite certain that many subscriptions were made by Indians, and some by service employees, which were not specifically reported, but the following are definitely known: Subscriptions by 1,147 employees, \$178,750; by 525 adult Indians \$3,273,450, by 851 Indians minors and students in Indian schools \$1,334,400; making a total of 2,623 subscriptions for \$4,786,600 in liberty loan bonds.

Of the foregoing, the employees and pupils of one of the leading schools subscribed \$15,000; employees in the Indian Office at Washington subscribed \$23,900; employees in the office of the superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes subscribed \$16,300.

Probably the most noteworthy showing was the subscription of 67 Indians, including incompetents and minors, aggregating \$3,919,650. The individual amounts ranged from \$50 to \$640,000, but 20 of them being less than \$10,000 each. The largest subscription was by Jackson Barnett, through his guardian, a full blood, and one of the wealthiest of the Creek Indians. He also desired to donate \$50,000 to the Red Cross fund, but owing to legal objections it was deemed inadvisable to authorize such a gift. The individual moneys invested by these and many other Indian subscribers, it should be stated, were very largely either noninterest bearing or drawing less than the interest rate of the bonds. But while the Indians were readily attracted by the investment feature, they were willing and eager to contribute patriotic support to the Government. Many applications were made too late for acceptance under the regulation and many who were unable to purchase declared an intention to subscribe when the next issue is offered. Among the Apache subscribers of New Mexico, one wears a medal presented by the President for special service as a scout in the capture of the Geronimo band in 1882. Several other war scouts were liberal purchasers, and the only remaining strife with the old warrior line seems to be the friendly rivalry for owning bonds, for both the widow and son of Geronimo were subscribers, as was also the son of old Chief Victoria, long an enemy of the Government.

In view of the limited resources of great numbers of the Indians, ranging from near destitution to such conditions as yield a fair support but admit of no savings, the subscriptions reported and the expressions of attachment to the principles and institutions of the Government coming to me from every reservation eloquently attest the growth of Indian thought and sentiment along lines pertaining to the general welfare.

I regard the subscriptions by employees throughout the Indian Service as worthy of a special word. When it is known that the average annual salary of all employees is approximately \$750, or, on a per diem basis, about one-half that received by many groups of factory and mechanical trade workers, their response to the first call in the Nation's defensive need forms a very creditable record. The average per capita purchase of those subscribing for bonds was nearly double the highest increase of salary provided by the 5 and 10 per cent advance under legislation effective on July 1, 1917, and can be understood only as showing a willingness to sacrifice the immediate use of much more than the merited benefits of such legislation.

I venture here to digress for the expression of a conviction that has been with me since boyhood to emphasize another feature of the Liberty Loan Bond purchase, which I am persuaded will be of lasting benefit not only to the Indians but the entire population of our country.

It is the business side, the money saving habit. To my mind, the best barometer of a young man's future may be found in his disposition to accumulate. The Indian or white youth who has established a savings-bank account is apt to have a good character. Ordinarily he will be anxious to increase his deposit, and if so will make an effort to create and sustain such a reputation as will invite promotion. He will save rather than spend his earnings foolishly. The manliness of his attitudes and the inspiration from accomplishment will insure his advancement. As a boy, this is apparent; as a man it becomes an inheritance which stays with him throughout life.

Generally speaking Americans have become so rapidly rich and are so powerful as a Nation that we are in danger of being overfat and contented. The war has necessitated the conservation of our food supply; but we have yet to learn the lesson of universal saving, economy in conduct. Man has no stronger element, when developed, than the disposition to acquire property, own a home, and be a substantial factor in society. It stabilizes his life and makes him a better citizen, provided always that he is neither miserly nor a worshiper of the almighty dollar.

Thousands of men and women, boys and girls, have invested in Liberty Bonds who never before realized the satisfaction of property ownership. Others have introduced themselves to their first effort to restrain the spending habit. Altogether this epoch-making experience and its probabilities foretell a basic revolution which will immeasurably benefit present and future generations.

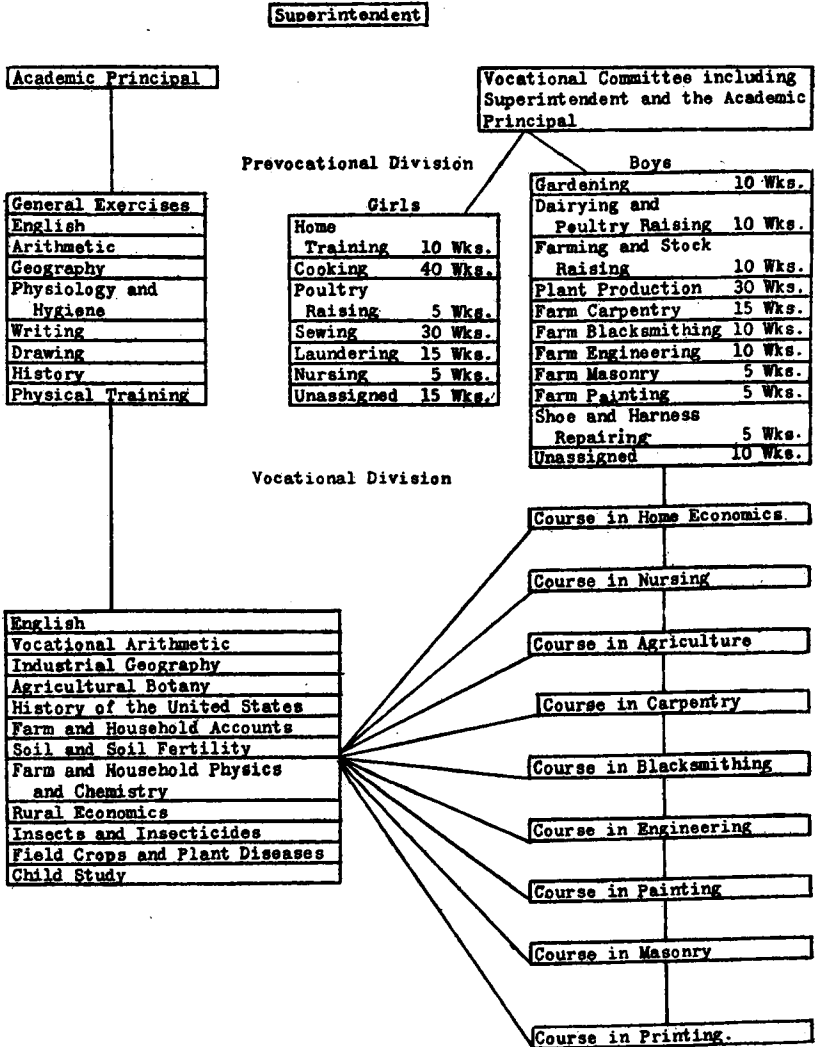
### EDUCATION.

**COURSE OF STUDY FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.**—In my annual report for the fiscal year 1916, a somewhat extended description was given of a new and uniform course of study which had been prepared for use in all the Indian schools. During the current year a strong effort has been made to develop and perfect the operation of this course.

Supervising officials have visited, with a few unavoidable exceptions, all the schools of their respective districts, giving counsel and aid in such ways as have led to a better understanding of the course of study and a more thorough compliance with its requirements.

During the year all of the schools were supplied with a diagrammatic representation of the course showing upon one page an epitome, or picture, of its scope for boarding schools, illustrating the two principal divisions above the primary grades and the academic and industrial subjects for each group under headings suggestive of appropriate organization and supervision. This was done to secure a more uniform understanding of the structural principles involved in comprehensive outlines of some 300 pages, and has been found to be helpful. It seems to me that this condensed diagram, with a few brief notes accompanying it, will be of sufficient public interest, particularly among educational people, to justify its inclusion here.

Diagrammatic Representation  
of the  
Course of Study





**UNIFORM EXAMINATIONS.**—A further step has been the preparation of uniform final examinations to be given in all schools to the pupils completing each academic or industrial course. These examinations were given in nearly all schools during the week beginning June 4.

Unfortunately, however, a few boarding schools had been compelled to close prior to the usual date of closing because of inability to comply with the act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., p. 741), which limited expenditures for school support or maintenance to \$200 per pupil per annum. While under favorable circumstances it might be and was found possible to properly operate vocational schools within this limitation, yet in some cases greatly increased costs of all supplies coupled with the reduced enrollment of pupils necessitated the closing of schools.

This could not be avoided in some 17 instances without exceeding the per capita cost fixed by law and at these schools it became necessary to furlough some of the employees. Examinations prepared at the schools were given instead of the uniform examinations.

Much importance is attached to the new course and results thus far are encouraging for a high standard of school work and attainment for the Indian pupils. The aim of the course is to fit thoroughly the student to become an efficient wage earner and citizen, qualified to make his way successfully and with credit to himself and his race.

The introduction of a course of study more comprehensive and systematic than that adopted by many, perhaps most, of the public schools was not attempted without facing the possibility of disappointments; but these, I am glad to state, have been few. The results of the first full year have been in a promising degree successful as regards better classification of pupils, better organization of school employees, more definite educational aims, more clearly defined outlines for preparation, instruction, and study; in general, a knitting together of loose and variant methods and theories of educational work into something more uniform, practical, and withal focal as to the essential needs of the Indians. I am greatly encouraged by what has been accomplished in the introduction of an effort to make the system of Indian education thoroughly applicable to racial conditions and prospects.

Upon the recognized truism that there can be no lasting civilization without schools for all, without a democracy of education, I hope by such provision more than by any other to guarantee the perpetuation and progress of the red race. I see in this molding process the certain development of a body of young men and women

who will become the leaders and transformers of their people as the generations come and go.

**ELIMINATION OF INELIGIBLES.**—There are not Government schools sufficient for all Indians and in order that these schools might serve those who depend upon them alone for an education, I considered it wise to eliminate children who were not properly entitled to an education at the expense of the Federal Government. So in my declaration of policy I said:

In many of our boarding schools Indian children are being educated at Government expense whose parents are amply able to pay for their education and have public-school facilities at or near their homes. Such children shall not hereafter be enrolled in Government Indian schools supported by gratuity appropriations, except on payment of actual per capita cost and transportation.

The superintendents of several schools are now receiving instructions to carefully examine and limit their enrollment in accordance with the principle involved. There is also a considerable number of Indian children who are citizens of the United States and not wards remaining under partial control of the Government, as this term "wards" has been used and applied by the courts. These children receive the citizenship status of a citizen father, and, moreover, many of them have a large degree of white blood. This class should, as Indians, no longer receive Federal educational assistance. Their elimination will lead to two important results, namely, their place in the schools will be taken by others for whom there are not other school opportunities, and the eventual entrance of the citizen class into the public district schools of the States will be brought about. In certain localities this policy will allow some schools to be closed, thus effecting an economy in use of public funds and doing this without injustice to any real Indian children. I do not intend, however, to carry the general principle so far as to deprive of school facilities children for whom no school but a Government institution is available.

**SCHOOLS DISCONTINUED.**—It has already been found practicable and wise to close the Sac and Fox boarding school, Oklahoma, where public schools abound in an advanced community, and the Wittenberg boarding school, Wisconsin, where other facilities will be available for all children not belonging to the class of nonwards to whom reference has been made.

**GRADUATES OF DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY.**—Another important provision in the declaration of policy aims at educational evidence of competency. This will be best presented, perhaps, by reproducing a portion of my letter dated April 28, 1917, addressed to the superintendents of all the nonreservation boarding schools which are equipped and authorized to conduct full courses of study, including a four-year period of vocational training.

The letter in part follows:

I ask your special attention to the following paragraph of the declaration of policy in the administration of Indian affairs issued on April 17, 1917.

"Indian students, when they are 21 years of age, or over, who complete the full course of instruction in the Government schools, receive diplomas and have demonstrated competency will be so declared."

This declaration is founded upon the right and the desire of all progressive-minded Indians to become full citizens in the land of their nativity and to be classed with other free men who enjoy the privilege of owning and controlling property, who participate in the councils of the community and the larger welfare of the State, and who exercise that personal initiative which is the beginning of high destinies whether of individuals, of nations, or of races.

You are in charge of one of the large and well equipped Government schools for Indian youth. Its commencement exercises will soon close the school year and the members of its graduating class will have reached a very significant period in their lives. The transition from the theory and training of the classroom to the practice and achievements of real life, from school work to world work, applies the acid test to the pure gold of every student's character and attainments.

The Indian boys and girls have been at some natural disadvantage but have enjoyed some unusual opportunities. They have had, and now more than ever have, educational privileges superior to those in many of the schools for white children. They have been provided not only with good academic training but with excellent vocational courses calculated to fit them for successful home-making, for healthful and prudent domestic life, and for the efficient pursuit of agriculture, of many of the mechanical trades and some of the skilled manual arts and crafts.

There must, therefore, be in every Indian school giving the full courses a very considerable number of graduates this year who have improved their opportunities and have acquired such a practical education as will reasonably enable them to enter some remunerative occupation and make their way successfully with those engaged in the pursuits of our modern life. To every such capable young man and woman should be given a certificate of competency or a patent in fee, as authorized by law and the new "Declaration of policy in the administration of Indian affairs," attesting the faith of the United States in their ability and determination to prove worthy of this recognition.

It is not intended to declare every graduating student competent to handle his own affairs, but to select those who are 21 years of age and who by their conduct through the years of instruction have profited by wise discipline and shown that they possess the qualities of scholarship and character that fit them for responsibility and competition. To these graduates you will have the happy privilege on the day you hand them diplomas to give them also this declaration of their independence. It should be to them the Magna Charta of their freedom from the restraints not imposed upon other citizens of our country, and in thus granting it I know you will fully represent me with yourself in the hope that no recipient will ever strive for less than the most honorable and loyal fulfillment of American citizenship. I am sure that you thoroughly appreciate the importance of this emancipating movement and that upon all appropriate occasions you will impress its significance upon your student body as the bright goal of their school training, to the end that all pupils shall not only resolve to complete a full course but that graduation for them will be incomplete unless it earns such a certificate of competency.

The uniform course of study was not introduced until February 1, 1916. Hence, there was not time for all of the schools giving the full courses to cover the required work and prepare students for

graduation by the close of the school year 1917. However, several of these schools in which comprehensive courses had been previously given were able to meet the new requirements. A considerable number of young men and women who thus received diplomas were recommended for certificates of competency and found to be worthy of the same from the standpoint of general character, habits, and educational attainments. Some of these graduates were not 21 years of age and their diplomas will be considered at a later time in determining the question of their competency.

I expect that hereafter each succeeding year will show from the full-course schools a larger number of graduates who will have proved themselves to be reasonably capable of managing their own affairs. I believe that graduation as the gateway to citizenship should become in some real sense a gathering call for pupils, inspiring many more to complete their education, as well as a maxim for the schools arousing them to the fullest efficiency.

**INCREASE IN PUBLIC-SCHOOL ENROLLMENT.**—For the fiscal year 1916 there was appropriated \$20,000 for payment of tuition of Indian children in State public schools. This amount was insufficient, and by the Indian appropriation act for the year 1917 more money was rendered available for this purpose, not to exceed, however, the sum of \$200,000.

During 1916 contracts were made with 45 public schools (excluding eastern Oklahoma, occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes) for education of 853 Indian pupils, and calling for a maximum expenditure of \$24,984, of which amount about \$14,000 was actually earned and paid to the schools.

During 1917 contracts were made with 194 public schools (exclusive also of eastern Oklahoma) for 2,194 pupils and for the total of \$57,126.

This represents an actual increase of 157 per cent over the number of children provided for in public schools during 1916.

The cooperative arrangement for enrollment of Indian children in public schools has been made in California, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington. In nearly all school districts in these States attendance of Indian children has been acceptable to the white patrons and these school authorities and devoid of any injurious results so far as my information indicates. If, in due course of time, the States are to assume charge of the Indian and receive him as a citizen entitled to the benefits and subject to the liabilities of their laws, it seems equally for the interests of the States to assist in this manner in his education and training. There seems an evident willingness to do so, provided the Federal Government will assist and share the financial obligations, especially in those districts which have limited

sources of school revenue by reason of nontaxable Indian lands or otherwise.

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA.**—In aid of the public district schools in the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, there was appropriated \$275,000, and all of this money has been applied in accordance with the intent of the law to assist financially 2,285 school districts. In the schools so assisted have been enrolled 18,185 Indian pupils.

In this connection, the following editorial, from the Washington (D. C.) Star, may be of interest.

#### INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Probably no branch of the Government service contains a more united and faithful body of workers than the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Among the signal and characteristic movements is the drive along the lines of practical and systematic education. The educational idea, probably more than all other things combined, it is held, will effectually solve the Indian problem.

Two things stand out prominently in the policy of the bureau regarding Indian schools: First. To make them producers as nearly self-supporting as possible not only as object lessons to the Indians, but as a simple business proposition, resulting in the lowest per capita cost and the consequent reduction of appropriations necessary for their support. This, it is urged, is rationally and concretely both effective education and such economy as any great private or corporate interest should observe. Therefore, the farm, the garden, the orchard, the dairy and, where the area of the land would justify, the production of live stock has been pushed intensively and, as far as possible in accordance with scientific methods and practice approved by the Department of Agriculture, which, under existing arrangement, supplies all superintendents of Indian schools with bulletins upon the latest dependable research. Statistical data indicate amazing accomplishments along these productive lines.

Second. There has been a clear perception of the need of a well-balanced course of study essentially parallel with the academic work of the public school, but including thorough industrial training in agriculture, with its allied pursuits and the ordinary trades, together with domestic arts and science adequate for practical and healthful housekeeping.

To prepare such a course, having special adaptation to the social and economic status of the Indians as well as to their scattered geographical locations, was no small task.

Experts of the bureau who had charge of this work were quick to see the need of a definitely planned curriculum that would enable the schools, through efficient service, to take the raw material, the Indian boys and girls, from a largely uncivilized state, at a very young age, when they can not speak English, and make them over, as it were, a condition and undertaking which the world elsewhere does not furnish, and after a few years turn them out a finished product, capable of entering the competitive activities of their community or State and becoming independent self-supporters and citizens of average intelligence and progressiveness. In this more, perhaps, than in all other factors, it is admitted, lies the solution of the Indian problem.

This new course of study that has been laid out has now been tried for more than a year and seems to have been so well prepared that but slight revision will be advisable. It has been scrutinized by educators of prominence throughout the country and has elicited from many sources hearty indorsement. It is now followed to the fullest possible extent in every Indian school under the aid and guidance of 21 supervising officials who cover a like number of territorial districts and whose special duties are

to see that the course is understood and complied with and to report any unavoidable conditions that seem to call for modification of its requirements. Its academical features are such as will enable pupils readily to enter the public schools without retarding their progress and are designed to subserve the general policy of the bureau of encouraging the attendance of Indian children in the State schools. There are now upward of 30,000 Indian children in the public schools and under the provisions of law for paying their tuition, equal to the per capita cost for white pupils, and providing the Indian parents pay no taxes, the number is rapidly increasing and objection to such attendance by white patrons is also diminishing.

## HEALTH.

The health problems in the Indian Service are concerned with tuberculosis, trachoma, infant welfare, and epidemics of contagious diseases.

**TUBERCULOSIS.**—The conditions which are met in the solving of the tuberculosis problem are the tendency of many of the Indians to neglect seeking the physician's aid until the appearance of warning symptoms, such as hemoptysis, the disinclination of many of the Indians to accept the white man's methods, failure to continue treatment long enough in many instances to effect a cure, and the neglect in some instances of observing the principles of modified quarantine with respect to young children. Strenuous efforts have been made to improve the sanitary conditions bearing on this question, and throughout the year all health employees have endeavored to improve conditions in the Indian homes, institute measures looking to the separation of open cases from others, especially where there are young children, and the treatment in sanatoria of all cases which may reasonably be expected to benefit from sanatorium treatment. A stay of considerable duration in a sanatorium has been found to be of great educational value and the Indian reacts very well to this form of treatment. The sanatoria are certainly a success, and the demand for enlarging the institutions now in existence and the establishment of further sanatoria far exceeds the supply of available funds. The Indians are realizing more and more the value of the sanatoria and many of them now have waiting lists. This fact indicates the value of the educational campaign which has been waged consistently during the past few years.

**TRACHOMA.**—The difficulties met with in the campaign against trachoma are the foci of the disease among the older Indians, which results in the constant stream of new cases entering the Indian schools, the disinclination on the part of many of the older Indians to submit to treatment for a long enough time to effect a cure, and the painful nature and long duration of the treatment.

The corps of special physicians have accomplished a great deal not only in the education of the members of the medical fraternity who have recently entered the Indian Service, but in the operation

and placing under treatment of many of these older Indians. The returned students, who have experienced the beneficent results of trachoma treatment, have been a large factor in the dissemination of information concerning this disease among the old Indians.

The pupils in the day schools and the boarding schools all receive compulsory treatment for trachoma, and it is now a common occurrence to receive reports from the eye specialists that the disease in the schools they visit is under control.

**EPIDEMICS.**—There have been rather numerous epidemics during the last fiscal year of smallpox, diphtheria, rabies, measles, and whooping cough. The handling of these epidemics presents greater difficulties among the Indian population than occurs among white people, owing to the fact that many of the Indians do not understand the need for quarantine. Some of the diseases cause a much higher mortality among Indians than among whites, more especially measles, in the epidemics of which there has followed a high percentage of pneumonia. Smallpox early in the year broke out among the Navajos, of whom there are in the neighborhood of 25,000 in northern Arizona, and before the cases were discovered there had been a rather wide exposure. This was due to the unfortunate shortage of physicians, partly due to the demand of the War Department. However, a medical supervisor was immediately sent to take charge of the situation, and wholesale vaccination was started and detention camps established. Satisfactory progress has been made and it is believed the disease is under control. The Navajos have learned the value of vaccination, but like many white people they are likely to wait until danger is present before protecting themselves. Sanitary preparedness is in order, and Indians are becoming more and more amenable in this respect.

**"SAVE THE BABIES."**—Continued and vigorous effort has been the watchword in the campaign for better health conditions among children, especially the young infants, among whom the mortality has been so great. Results in this direction have been surprisingly gratifying, and much has been accomplished. At the Indian fairs last fall a "Baby contest" formed a prominent part in the program, and great interest was manifested by the Indian mothers. They were so successful that it is planned to conduct them on even a more elaborate scale this year, and to this end standard score cards have been secured upon which the children contesting will be registered. They will be carefully graded by the physicians, and the cards of the babies having the highest scores will be sent to Washington, where suitable certificates will be issued to the parents.

One of the most important factors bearing on the health problem among the children is the education of the mother in the proper care

of her offspring. To this end emphasis has been laid upon the necessity of bringing every possible case of confinement to the agency hospitals for the lying-in period. This policy has resulted not only in giving the mother requisite instruction in the care of herself and her child but has given to many Indian children a start in life that would have been impossible had their birth been consummated under the old unhygienic environments.

Herewith find my letter to a superintendent of one of the Indian reservations in response to his report on an Indian fair in which the baby show was emphasized:

I have your letter reporting the Indian fair, in which you make particular reference to your baby show, inclosing photographs of the very interesting Indian babies exhibited.

It is gratifying to learn that the baby show was the most attractive feature of your fair and that the Indians were greatly interested, not only in the contest between babies, but especially as you say:

"I believe the physical examination of these babies, which was closely watched by the mothers, was as much an item of education to them as anything that has happened in many a day. \* \* \* The examinations were far more than a superficial observation of the general appearance of the children. Notes were taken of irregularities and deficiencies. It gave the physician, nurse, and field matron an excellent chance for some very good advice to these mothers in a way they will remember as long as they live."

This is fine and indicates intelligent and commendable activity on the part of yourself, the physician, field matron, and nurse, which I greatly appreciate. However, a baby show is apt to be regarded as a display of babies and not taken as seriously by the Indians and employees as I desire. It is my purpose in our health campaign to utilize the baby show as an object lesson that may be the means of helpfulness in extending our work into every home of the reservation. I am determined to leave no stone unturned to accomplish the best results obtainable, and this requires a vigorous campaign. It is not sufficient to talk about these things at the agency, but it is incumbent upon us all to see that employees properly associated with this work make unceasing effort to improve health conditions not only in saving the baby but quite as much to restore the constitution and improve the health of the adult Indian.

It involves sanitation and ventilation of the homes; cleanliness not only of houses and surroundings but of the person and proper food for the child. It requires the instilling of respect for the physician, the nurse, the field matron, and the hospital, and with it the elimination of the medicine man.

I am particularly anxious that our hospitals shall be used for mothers in childbirth. It is my great desire that every Indian mother not otherwise well provided for shall find a place and proper care at this critical period in her life in a hospital. Every Indian hospital bed not necessarily occupied by those suffering from acute disease or serious injury should be available for mothers in childbirth.

All of these things can be brought about only through organized, aggressive, and continuous activity.

Perhaps the most pressing feature of our campaign is sanitation. The first thing to be done is to see that every Indian home and its immediate surroundings are thoroughly cleaned up and kept in a sanitary condition. This is an absolutely necessary accomplishment. In effecting sanitation, do not assume that conditions are satisfactory because you find a tidy appearance. While there is apt to be such harmony,



it is not necessarily so, either with the Indian or the white man. Many times, when the outward appearance is good, there can be found unsanitary conditions.

Infant children should not be fed the food of an adult, but rather and always the nourishing foods suitable for infants. Too much food is sometimes quite as harmful as too little. The important thing is that an infant or growing child shall always have the proper food for his age. It is essential, too, that the mother shall be well cared for before, at the time of, and following childbirth, at home or in a hospital.

As you know, our health campaign has been vigorously pursued for nearly three years. I have regarded it as the thing about which all other administrative activities should revolve. Education and protection of property are highly important, but everything is secondary to the basic condition which makes for the perpetuation of the race.

Our whole field force has earnestly joined the office in a determined campaign to rebuild the constitution of the Indian as rapidly as possible, reduce tuberculosis, eliminate trachoma, and speedily stop the appalling percentage of deaths among Indian children. For many years it has been truthfully announced that the Indian was a vanishing race. Many conditions conspired to make it so. It was a crime to permit it to exist long after discovery, but it has continued until the world looks upon the Indian as a dying race. Under such conditions it would seem almost indefensible that Congress should appropriate large sums of money for the education and the general administration of their affairs. It is out of harmony with the whole program that we should make the fight now in progress for the advancement of a dying race.

I am indeed proud of the fact, and may I not say that its accomplishment will stand out in history as a mile-stone, yes as a monument, more conspicuous than any other one thing in the history of Indian administration during the last half century, that we have now demonstrated, as ascertained from dependable reports made by the superintendents, physicians, and field matrons at the series of Indian school institutes held this summer, for the first time in 50 years there were in 1915-16 more births than deaths among the Indians of the United States. The Indian is no longer a vanishing race. Our strenuous efforts are certainly worth while with such a reward awaiting us—saving a noble and deserving people. With a continuance of our present campaign there is now every promise that the Indian will permanently survive and become a component part of our civilization standing side by side with the Caucasian.

Together with the other things mentioned in this letter, I wish again to impress most earnestly upon you the tremendous importance of improving sanitary conditions in every Indian home. Let sanitation be our watchword. In our nation-wide Indian health campaign, let us make sanitation the first consideration.

### **CHOCTAW AND CHEROKEE HEALTH DRIVES.**

Some time since it came to my attention that health conditions were especially bad among the Choctaws and Cherokees of Oklahoma, accordingly as soon thereafter as funds could be secured, I arranged for health drives among these two tribes; set aside the necessary funds, organized an experienced and competent force consisting of a special medical supervisor and a woman supervisor, with six field matrons for each, under the immediate direction of Supt. Parker. This work contemplated a campaign of three or four months' house to house canvass, to effect immediate results by way of prevention as well as cure, improving sanitary, health, and home conditions, with special reference to tuberculosis, the segregation of open cases and

advice to Indians concerning appropriate treatment, hygienic, dietetic, medical, or otherwise, the improvement of Indian homes and their outside surroundings, including sanitation and personal hygiene, with emphasis on sanitation. After their initiation I went to Muskogee and held a conference with all of the people engaged in these two drives, finding them deeply interested in their work and their accomplishments gratifying. While there I discovered opportunity to intensify this health work, and among other things addressed a letter to the chief of the Ke-doo-wah Society, consisting of Cherokee Indians, from which the following excerpts are taken:

Shortly after assuming the duties of Commissioner of Indian Affairs it came to my attention that the Indians throughout the United States were fast becoming a dying race and that it was largely the result of tuberculosis and other diseases. I found this condition so universal and serious that I was appalled. It appeared to me as almost beyond belief that a race of people, with such a splendid ancestry and because of their historical grandeur and nobility, should be permitted to diminish and be eliminated as a substantial factor among those who are to live for all time.

It occurred to me that the first obligation of the Government to the Indians is to exert itself to the uttermost to save the race—to perpetuate its life. With this end in view, more than three years ago the Indian Bureau commenced a systematic and widespread campaign to improve home and health conditions among the Indians throughout the country—to give the Indian baby an equal chance with the white child to live and to the Indian father and mother an opportunity to enjoy the fruits of life in a manner equal to that of their white neighbors. During these three years we have made a vigorous effort through physicians, nurses, and field matrons to reestablish their health, with the result that last year, for the first time in more than 50 years, there were more Indians born than died from every cause. This means that the Indian is no longer a dying race, and yet it is a fact that in spots here and there throughout the Indian country health conditions are still so bad that the Indians are dying faster than they are being born.

To remedy this situation, we have recently made a special effort to find funds to pay the expenses of an organized health drive that is now being carried on in your community. If we are to be successful it must come about as the result of cooperation, and leading Indians like yourself should join the officers and others who are making this effort in behalf of your people. It is essentially important that you and others like you who have influence shall lead in this campaign, not only because of the work that you may do, but more especially on account of the influence you will have upon others.

At this time these campaigns are still on, consequently I am not prepared to make a final statement of the results. However, I have assurance that the expenditure and effort have been more than justified. Details must necessarily await another report.

**THE MEDICINE MAN.**—I have great satisfaction in announcing the fact that the influence of the medicine man is fast being eliminated. He has everywhere been a destructive element. To the extent that he has flourished his tribesmen have been nonprogressive, never reaching their possibilities, suffering for want of the hospital, physician, nurse, and field matron. He has been a constant menace to the progress, prosperity, morals, and health of the Indian race.

The medicine man is no longer dominant, neither is he now a large factor in the life of many tribes, although he is still found here and there in decreasing numbers.

### THE SUPPRESSION OF INTOXICANTS.

The fiscal year just brought to a successful close has been one of remarkable changes in so far as the suppression of the traffic in intoxicants among the Indians is concerned.

The increase in prohibition sentiment throughout the country, and especially in those States where Indians reside, has materially aided our work. The addition of these States to the "dry column," and the drastic laws relating to the importation of liquor into them has proved their effective aid.

As evidence of the effect among the Indians of prohibition, the superintendent of the Umatilla School in Oregon has submitted some interesting figures. During the calendar year 1915 the police records of the city of Pendleton show that there were 1,440 arrests, of which number 270 were Indians, or about 19 per cent. During the calendar year 1916 there were only 385 arrests, of which number 69 were Indians. The saloons closed on January 1, 1916, and the number of Indian offenders fell off as above stated.

A posseman shot a bootlegger on the Nez Perce Reservation in Idaho, which raised the interesting question of the authority of his appointment, but the Federal court in granting a writ of habeas corpus ruled favorably to the Government.

Several officers operated in the State of New York during the course of the year in order to bring about an improvement in the liquor situation among the Indians in that State. This has resulted in improving the situation.

As the States near the Omaha and Winnebago Reservations in Nebraska have gone dry, the Indians have found the difficulty in obtaining intoxicants so great that it is having a markedly deterrent effect on them.

By reason of prohibition in Oregon, Idaho, and Washington, the bootlegger and others engaged in the liquor traffic have been forced to seek new fields of operation. Consequently Montana, with its large Indian population, has experienced an increase in the liquor traffic among the Indians. This will entail much heavy work on this service.

The conviction and sentence to the penitentiary of W. J. Creekmore was a distinct victory for the liquor-suppression service in Oklahoma. Creekmore was known as the king bootlegger and is reputed to have made more than \$1,000,000 in this traffic. He was the head of a ring which is said to have practically controlled the liquor business of that State. He was frequently in the clutches

of the law but managed to evade punishment until his recent conviction. Following this conviction he was fined in the amount of \$2,200 with a three years' sentence in the several cases against him. This hard fought and splendid victory, together with that obtained in the cases of other notorious bootleggers in Oklahoma, is a stern warning of the campaign being waged for the protection of the Indians against the liquor menace everywhere and has effectively destroyed the organized illegal traffic in Oklahoma.

An interesting ruling was handed down by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma wherein an Osage Indian who had received a certificate of competency was held to be still a ward of the Government and that it was a Federal offense to furnish him with liquor, thus establishing an additional safeguard.

The distribution of large amounts of money to the Osage Indians from time to time has heretofore brought about a condition resulting in their being debauched and defrauded. The application, however, of the law prohibiting the payment of moneys to Indians who are intoxicated has largely diminished this evil, although it has not been completely eradicated.

The declaration by Congress that Osage County is Indian country for the purpose of the enforcement of liquor laws has proven exceedingly helpful, and during the quarterly payments our enforcement officers have been very active.

The appropriation act for the current fiscal year authorized the payment to the enrolled members of the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole Tribes of an amount of approximately \$9,000,000. This vast sum of money, as well as \$2,000,000 to the Osages, has called for the most strenuous efforts of the officers of the liquor service to prevent the use of liquor and the consequent debauchment of the Indians. Our service was thoroughly mobilized and on guard, while the governor of the State, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and other officers were enlisted in the campaign for protection. The governor addressed letters to county officials, and their active cooperation solicited for the enforcement of law and order in the earnest effort to prevent payments being made to Indians who were habitual users of intoxicants. The Indian Office liquor suppression service made a thorough canvass of the State, as a result of which it has found necessary to withhold payments in Pushmataha and Choctaw Counties because of conditions prevailing there. In Choctaw County, the county attorney and a prominent business man were apprehended for introducing liquor. These men were prosecuted and convicted, notwithstanding the great pressure brought to bear in their favor due to their prominence in the State. These prosecutions will have a

salutary effect and indicate a disposition to treat all men who violate the liquor laws as equal criminals in the eye of the law.

Reports indicate that the payment was generally a marked success; that many of the Indians deposited their shares in the bank and checked against them for the purchase of the necessaries of life and other beneficial purposes.

Illustrative of the activity of this thoroughgoing canvass, the following excerpt from a report will show certain conditions which were remedied:

In my former report covering this situation I make mention of the fact that the district court was in session in McCurtain County and that at the time of my leaving there on that occasion 22 persons had been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for various crimes. On arriving at Idabel on this occasion I learned that the district court had adjourned, that during its session of five weeks 34 convictions had been had and 34 persons taken to the penitentiary and as said in my former report this seems to be the healthiest indication I have found in McCurtain County and can only mean that the citizenship has begun to waken up to the condition in that country and are intending to see that the same is bettered.

Another payment has been authorized and there is every reason to believe that the active campaign which has been made for good government and for the elimination of the disastrous effects of liquor on such occasions will be as successfully carried out as previously.

Stringent and active measures are also thrown around similar payments in lesser amount elsewhere throughout the Indian country.

In view of conflicting decisions by the courts as to the meaning of section 2140 of the Revised Statutes, which provides not only for the seizure and forfeiture of liquor but for the boats, teams, wagons, and sleds used in conveying same, Congress cleared up the situation by enacting that:

Automobiles or any other vehicles or conveyances used in introducing or attempting to introduce intoxicants into the Indian country or where the introduction is prohibited by treaty or Federal statutes, whether used by the owner thereof or other person shall be subject to the seizure, libel, and forfeiture provided in section 2140 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The enactment of this specific legislation will be an effective bar to the collusion of parties who would endeavor by claiming a mortgage or other lien on the automobiles thus confiscated to defeat the purposes of the Government.

The question whether it is an offense to transport liquor from a point outside to another point beyond a reservation and whether the liquor while in transit across the reservation was subject to seizure and destruction under section 2140, has been and is now before the courts.

This has created an unfortunate condition and may cause considerable trouble to reservation officers. However the Reed amendment

to the post office bill will to some extent remedy it. Congress is now being asked to close up this gap in our otherwise effective liquor laws.

Owing to the advancement to the Chippewa Indians of one-fourth of the amount which would now be coming to the Indians under a pro rata distribution of their permanent fund under the treaty of February 22, 1855, a troublesome condition has been created. There is a large element within this area which has been accustomed to obtain liquor freely, which, coupled with the desire on the part of others to reap large profits from the illegal introduction and sale of liquor, has caused the liquor suppression officers a great deal of trouble, although their work has mainly been very satisfactory.

The difficulties experienced by all who are engaged in the work of suppressing the liquor traffic among Indians have been great and have been carried on with many legal battles. The legality of these operations and the actions of the officers have frequently been called into question into the courts, but in the face of all obstructive measures substantial progress has been recorded. Instances are known where liquors under the titles of "near beers" have been shipped into treaty territory and a market established. Afterwards the percentage of alcohol would be increased until in some instances real beer was going in the place of the "near beer" and under its guise and label. To minimize this, an order was issued prohibiting the introduction of malt liquor, which immediately brought the question into the courts for restraining orders to prohibit our officers from interfering with these shipments. It is gratifying, however, that the action taken in the State courts was to promptly dispose of the case by refusing to grant the restraining orders. Many prosecutions were instituted and are now pending in the Minnesota judicial district.

An interesting case arising out of the enforcement of treaty provisions is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States wherein the John Gund Brewing Co. seeks to compel the Great Northern Railway Co. to accept a shipment of beer and other fermented malt liquors to persons residing within the treaty territory where purchased for and intended to be used personally and for the private consumption of the consignees. Because of the importance of this question in connection with this work in Minnesota the Government has intervened and the outcome of the case is being awaited with interest.

An important decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of denying the authority of Federal courts to suspend sentences, etc. This decision will prove of inestimable value to our service. Many reports have been received from the officers of the liquor service in which attention was invited to cases where a minimum sentence of 60 days in jail and the payment of a fine of \$1,000 was suspended upon the payment of a fine of \$25.

This appears to have proven an incentive for the vendor immediately to reengage in the traffic to recoup his loss. The imposition of penitentiary sentences in a few aggravated cases in each jurisdiction will have a great influence upon the violators of the law and show that the Indian Office is in earnest in waging uncompromising warfare upon all persons who carry intoxicants of any kind to the Indians.

Position or influence should not be a factor in the enforcement of the law against the introduction or sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians or in Indian country. It is an axiomatic and good principle that all men should stand equal before the law. In fact the institutions of our country are in no way better reflected than when this idea is faithfully executed.

More than four years' experience in an effort to minimize the use of liquor among Indians has persuaded me that they advance more rapidly and prosper more certainly when they are sober. It has been my observation that merchants and those who trade with Indians have enjoyed prosperity in proportion as the liquor traffic among them has been suppressed; that crime and disorder have been reduced to a minimum when we have been successful in eliminating the bootlegger; that health conditions have been improved, social standards raised, and betterments generally effected not otherwise obtainable where the sale of liquor prevails.

I sincerely believe that no appropriation of \$150,000 made by Congress will be fraught with more lasting and beneficial results.

### FARMING.

FOOD CAMPAIGN.—Following the practice of the present administration, I issued on January 4, 1917, a letter to every superintendent regarding the necessity for early and thorough preparation by all Indians desiring to farm this year. This letter outlined the essential steps to be taken in the selection of seeds and implements, indicated the proper methods and funds respecting the purchase thereof, the need for careful cleaning and testing of seed, the conditions under which the reimbursable plan would apply, the importance of larger gardening operations, etc.

On April 9, 1917, less than a week after the passage of the congressional resolution recognizing a state of war between the United States and Germany, I sent the following telegram to 137 Indian Service superintendents throughout the country:

War situation makes it imperative that every tillable acre of land on Indian reservations be intensively cultivated this season to supply food demands, particularly wheat, beans, potatoes, corn, and meat. Call farmers and leading Indians together immediately for organized, united efforts under your continuous supervision. This is the highest importance and requires aggressive action. There must be no delay in anything necessary to insure results. Wire what may be expected and report progress by letter.

Similar telegrams were sent to the supervisors, inspectors, superintendents of irrigation, and others, urging organization and cooperation. The purpose of this telegram was amplified in a letter to all superintendents dated April 12, 1917, incorporating the President's appeal to the farmers of the country, in which I said in part:

I am much gratified at the prompt and enthusiastic responses to my telegram of April 9, urging increased production of foodstuffs by the Indians.

With the entry of the United States into the world war the importance of an increased food supply can not be overestimated. We must sacrifice every nonessential along other lines for this supreme object. The service farmers should get into the field early and stay late, encouraging and assisting the Indians in every way possible. Enlist the cooperation of the lessees of Indian land and of the white farmers in the vicinity. This appeal is based on both economic and patriotic grounds. See that it is brought home to every employee and Indian on the reservation, through the farmers and other industrial employees. Publish it in the school and agency papers and circulate it by every other means which may occur to you. Appeal to the patriotism of the Indians. Show them how they can serve their country effectively in the present emergency by exerting themselves to the uttermost in the production of foodstuffs. While my telegram mentioned foodstuffs, "particularly wheat, beans, potatoes, corn, and meat," there should be no diminution in the production of forage for your own use.

On April 21, 1917, the following telegram was sent to the superintendents:

What are you doing and what can be done in raising corn, milo, sorghum, potatoes, and other suitable crops in your jurisdiction? It is highly important that everything possible be done in this connection immediately. Wire program showing estimated acreage various crops and total increased acreage over last year.

And on May 12, 1917, the following letter was mailed:

Telegraphic and letter responses to my follow-up telegram of April 21 indicate most commendable and gratifying activities on practically every reservation, as well as at the schools, in the prosecution of our campaign for increased production of foodstuffs. It is now apparent that the acreage of Indian land cultivated or to be cultivated this season will be from 25 to 50 per cent greater than last year, and on some of the reservations 100 per cent greater. I now wish to emphasize certain features of the campaign for your careful attention.

In the enthusiasm for an increased acreage do not overlook the necessity of proper and intensive methods to obtain the maximum yield from each cultivated acre. This will require very aggressive and systematic follow-up work and continuous supervision by the service farmers, that there may be no let-up when the "first big drive" is over.

Increased production is only one feature of the campaign, conservation being the other. The Indian women and girls should play an important part in this phase of the campaign by the production of vegetables and fruits to be eaten fresh, or canned for winter use, and by more careful and economical methods in preparation and disposition of foodstuffs for the table. The field matrons should be very helpful in these respects.

• My attention has been called to the value of dried corn as an article of food. The corn ears, either sweet corn or field corn, are pulled when in the roasting-ear stage, scalded slightly, and the grains cut from the cob and dried in the sun. A circular will be issued later giving the best methods of drying and caring for corn. I call it to your attention now so that you may have your farmers and field matrons take up the sub-



ject with the Indians and urge them to increase planting to meet the demand along this line. It is probable that corn can be successfully grown for this purpose in a climate where it will not mature for the ordinary uses. Push this suggestion.

The figures given in the telegraphic replies to my message of April 21 were no doubt largely estimates, but you should now be in position to report with reasonable accuracy the acreage of the different crops planted or to be planted this year. In this connection there is attached a blank form on which to show the acreage devoted to the different crops on the agency and school farms, by the Indians, by lessees, and the increased acreage over last year. Each column should be carefully filled in with as accurate information as it is possible to obtain.

The showing thus far made by the Indians must be still further augmented. On many of the reservations large numbers of Indians will not bring under cultivation nearly all the available land on their own allotments, and by that I mean their home allotments, lands which ought not to be leased but which the Indian could cultivate if he had the will to work and the means to provide himself with the necessary equipment. Here is where your most urgent task lies, and where the most lasting results may be obtained. Thinking men believe the results of the present and projected agricultural activities should be far-reaching; that they will extend beyond the present emergency, and especially is this true in the Indian Service. The immediate aim is of supreme importance but the ultimate result may be and should be very effective in solving the Indian problem of self-support. Spare no effort to get the Indians fully aroused to the great need for continued and increased activity as a patriotic duty. The present campaign has been wonderfully well launched, but with the experience gained much greater things may be reasonably expected for the next year or crop season.

There is attached hereto a form upon which to show the land which will remain uncultivated this year. You should supplement the statistical table with a written report, taking up the figures, item by item, and carefully analyzing them, showing the character of the land; to what crops it is adapted; whether tribal or allotted; whether irrigation is necessary, and if so whether the land is now under ditch with water available; if irrigation is necessary and the land is not now under ditch, the feasibility, cost, and time required to provide irrigation facilities; whether the agricultural land lies in one large body, if tribal, or in different tracts (show the acreage of each); whether tractors can be used to advantage, and if so whether it would be practicable to develop the land on a large scale by leasing.

In short, I want such a description of the land still unused as will enable me to make definite answer to inquiries from individuals, corporations, or governmental sources, as to the location and possibilities of land suitable for their various purposes. Of course, in all the statistics and information herein requested I realize that no actual measurements can be taken; that the ability of the superintendent to estimate accurately the acreage and soil possibilities will determine the real value of this report; and for these reasons I ask that you give sufficient time and attention to the subject to insure that the report will represent your very best judgment. However, to be of most value, the information should be in my hands not later than June 15. When completed both reports should be returned to me with the other information requested above.

It will be seen that a tremendous amount of work was involved along two distinct but related lines; (1) Awakening employees and Indians to a full realization of the emergency with the consequent determination to do their part to meet it, and (2) providing the physical equipment, seed, etc., necessary to handle the largely increased cultivated acreage to follow. The first was accomplished

in part by means of the telegrams and letters mentioned above, through the visits of supervisory officials especially detailed for this work, and the meetings of employees and Indians called pursuant to my instructions, at which the greatest enthusiasm was shown, and the second by the immediate emergency purchase of thousands of dollars' worth of additional implements, seeds, etc., beyond estimates previously made to meet the normal demands of the service. As one example typical of many other reservations, the superintendent at Shoshone had estimated for 15,000 pounds of seed wheat but actually issued to Indians 69,000 pounds, all of which was produced on the school farm.

As a further step in this direction, I detailed several of the most experienced field men to visit a number of the reservations where the need seemed most urgent, to assist in the organization and prosecution of the campaign.

The response was gratifying on the part of both Indians and employees indicating a patriotic realization of the situation and a determination to do everything possible to contribute to the success of the campaign.

Detailed figures received from most of the reservations and schools indicate that the acreage of Indian land cultivated this season is from 25 to 50 per cent greater than ever before, and on some of the reservations 100 per cent greater, showing that the Indian will be a substantial factor in increasing the country's food supply during the present emergency. However, as intimated in my letter of May 12, 1917, the opportunity is at hand in this situation for a great and permanent impetus to Indian progress, which will set the race ahead many years along industrial lines, if the high standard of activity and accomplishment established this year is maintained. This will materially hasten the final solution of the Indian problem, in keeping with the new declaration of policy in Indian affairs, for the obvious reason that the Indians gradually achieve self-support and become independent by means of their increased industrial activity and the better business judgment employed in handling and disposing of their surplus products.

Reports thus far received show that the Indians on 73 reservations are cultivating this season 472,156 acres of land, as compared with 358,796 acres last year, which represents an increase of 113,360 acres or 31.6 per cent. Practically every reservation showed an increase, the highest being 100 per cent.

This result shows hitherto untapped supplies of energy and capacity, indicative of the possibilities of the race and its partial readiness, at least for the responsibilities of modern civilization. These need only to be fully developed by the gradual processes of education and industrial activity, to accomplish the final solution of the

Indian problem. We may now say with certainty, as demonstrated in this campaign, that the Indian is an asset and not a liability.

An incident worthy of mention happened at Lower Brule during the year. An Indian, after starting his crop, was taken ill and had to go to the hospital, when seven of his neighbors voluntarily gathered at his place and put in five acres of oats, besides breaking ten acres of new land, on which they planted corn, entirely without suggestion from the superintendent or anyone else. This is a spirit of initiative and community responsibility, which is an indication of Indian competency to shoulder the duties of citizenship and stand on their own feet as independent members of society.

Evidence of substantial progress was found on the recently established Papago Reservation in Arizona, where an inspector found comfortable homes at remote Papago villages, with adobe walls, glass windows, chimneys, shingle roofs, and floors, about which he states in part as follows:

So far as my information goes, this advance in home building among the Papagos does not proceed from any definite tangible plan of concerted action emanating from the employees, but is rather the mere material expression of the spirit of progress dominating this tribe of Indians, which spirit among them is doubtless greatly stimulated by the good work of practical education that has been done by superintendent and subordinate employees."

**LEASING.**—Realizing that with our utmost efforts it is beyond the physical capacity of the Indians to bring under cultivation all the surplus land on the different reservations, aggressive steps have been taken with the view of leasing as much of this surplus land as possible, on liberal terms, special regulations having been promulgated for this purpose which will permit of long term leases. Although final arrangements have not yet been made, it is estimated that more than 200,000 acres of additional land have been or will be leased by the next crop season, thus insuring a further addition to the country's food supply by the utilization of land which would otherwise remain uncultivated. Special efforts are being made to lease hitherto unused irrigable land on the large projects in the west, including Crow, Blackfeet, Flathead, Fort Hall, Fort Peck, Gila River, Colorado River and others.

**FAIRS.**—The spirit of rivalry and competition is a strong incentive to success among the Indians as well as the whites, and the agricultural fair has proved one of the most effective means of stimulating the enthusiasm of the Indians along industrial lines. At these fairs the Indians display their agricultural products, live stock, etc., in competition with each other. Suitable prizes are awarded on the best exhibits. The first fair of this nature was held on the Crow Reservation in 1906, the number being gradually increased each year until in 1916, fifty-seven such fairs were held, most of which

were entirely supported by means of gate receipts, the sale of concessions, advertising in programs, voluntary contributions by the Indians, etc. Many of the fairs are managed entirely by the Indians, who have regular associations organized for the purpose, with Indian officers, which gives them training in business administration and organization, thus contributing to their education and competency along the lines of modern activities.

The next logical step in this direction is participation by the Indians in conveniently located county fairs on the same basis as the whites, their products being shown in competition with those of other exhibitors. This plan is encouraged wherever practicable, and this year the Indians have continued their good record of winning numerous prizes, which increases their sense of civic responsibility and interest in local affairs, tends to make them feel that they are a part of the civilized community, and thereby contributes to their progress and final emancipation from Government control.

Indian exhibits were also shown at State fairs in nearly every State where Indian reservations are located, and likewise with good results many premiums being won by the Indians in open competition, including first prize on wheat in South Dakota, which was awarded to a full-blood Indian of the Lower Brule Reservation.

**AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK.**—Agricultural extension work under the Smith-Lever Act, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the various State colleges, has been conducted during the year with very gratifying results. This work is carried on in three ways: (1) by means of county agents who instruct the farmers in the most approved methods of intensive agriculture; (2) stereopticon lectures, field demonstrations, etc., by Federal and State experts, and (3) the organization of girls and boys into clubs of various kinds along agricultural and related lines. Wherever practicable this work in all its branches is conducted with excellent results in behalf of the Indians and will play a part in bringing about their absorption into the body politic of the Nation.

**EXPERIMENTATION.**—In keeping with the policy set forth in my last annual report of emphasizing demonstration work on the farms of the Indians themselves, the special activities of this nature during the year have been principally confined to the cooperative experimental and demonstration farm at Sacaton, on the Pima Reservation in Arizona, operated jointly by this service and the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. This farm was considerably enlarged during the year with the view of increasing its usefulness. Results have been accomplished, the most significant being with Egyptian cotton, which is now produced by both Indians and whites all over that section. The Indians also

earn considerable money each year by picking cotton for white farmers.

This cotton has become a principal crop in the Salt River Valley, about 35,000 acres being grown there this season, of which the Indians near Sacaton had 100 acres, realizing approximately \$10,000 therefrom. A new variety of this cotton has been developed at the Sacaton farm, named "Pima," which yields approximately 1 bale per acre and sells for as much as 75 cents per pound.

Successful experiments have also been made at this farm with Bermuda onions, soy beans, Peruvian alfalfa, pecans, pomegranates, date palms, pistachio nuts, grapes, etc.

Besides the farm at Sacaton preliminary work has been carried on at several other places in cooperation with the experts of the Department of Agriculture, including the culture of dates at Martinez and Palm Springs, Egyptian cotton at Colorado River, Salt River, and Fort Mojave, and Chinese vegetables at San Juan.

The following appeared in the Christian Science Monitor shortly after my return from a tour of the desert countries in Arizona and southern California:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has returned to Washington from a two months' tour of the deserts in Arizona and Southern California. During his trip Commissioner Sells traveled hundreds of miles in automobiles, and many miles on horseback, frequently climbing mountains on foot and wading rivers. He inspected the watersheds of the Gila River in Arizona and New Mexico for the purpose of locating possible reservoir and dam sites, and traversed the entire Salt River Valley. He closely followed the Colorado River from Needles, Ariz., to Yuma, Cal., inspected the Parker and Yuma Reservation irrigation possibilities, and studied conditions in the Imperial Valley, his definite purpose being to thoroughly familiarize himself with the water conditions and productive possibilities of the desert countries of the Southwest. Among other things accomplished during his trip, the commissioner effected preliminary arrangements for power to be used in pumping and for clearing, leveling and putting into cultivation 50,000 acres in one tract of desert land on the Pima Reservation, southwest of Phoenix.

Commissioner Sells says that with water these desert lands are capable of almost unbelievable production; that Egyptian long-staple cotton is fast becoming a chief crop, making approximately one bale to the acre, and now selling for 70 cents a pound; that alfalfa grows in great quantities, being cut seven or eight times each season, and that milo maize produces abundantly; that there are more cattle and hogs fed in the Salt River, Yuma, and Imperial Valleys than in any other equal territory in the world. The commissioner visited one ranch in the Yuma Valley where 7,000 hogs were being fed.

It is his purpose, within the next 18 months, to develop not only the 50,000 acres on the Pima Reservation, but in like manner thousands of acres on the Parker and Yuma Reservations. With the first-hand information Commissioner Sells obtained on this trip, he is able to rapidly and effectively transform portions of the great deserts of the Southwest into lands suitable for the production of food for the world's immediate necessities.

## STOCK RAISING.

For four years we have been stocking the Indian reservations with cattle, horses, and sheep, and assisting the Indians to become acquainted with the proper method of handling these interests.

The number of stock on the various reservations has been increased during the year 1916-17, in addition to the natural increase, by the purchase and distribution in 20 reservations of 610 bulls, 3,127 heifers, 522 cows and calves, 376 mares, and many rams.

More satisfactory results were obtained this year under a new plan of purchase, whereby representatives of the Indian Service visited the ranches where the stock offered could be inspected. A better grade of stock was procured and at a price which represented a saving of \$20,000 on the entire amount.

The improvement of dairy herds maintained at the various schools and agencies along the lines of work conducted by the dairy division of the Bureau of Animal Industry has been successful. Definite instructions were sent to superintendents and others in charge of dairying interests on October 16, 1916, suggestive paragraphs of which follow:

From personal observation and reports received from time to time it is apparent that the dairy herds belonging to the various schools and reservations in the Indian Service are not as a general rule being handled in the best manner, and are not receiving the care and attention necessary to get satisfactory results. I am convinced that there is urgent need of improvement in all phases of the work involved in the production of milk and also in the methods of handling the dairy herds.

In order to determine what should be done to accomplish this, it is necessary that the person in charge of the herd should make a careful study of each animal so as to become familiar with the characteristics of every animal in the herd. This can not be done without keeping a correct record which will show the peculiarities of temperament and susceptibility to surroundings and conditions. A special study should be made of the dairy capacity and the feed consumption of each animal in order that the "star boarders" of the herd which do not produce enough milk to pay for their feed may be eliminated. A periodical culling of the herd to eliminate unworthy members is necessary to bring the dairy herd up to the standard, and I want every employee in charge of such work to install immediately a system of records to provide for carrying on this work intelligently and effectively.

In the management of the dairy herd at your school it is desirable wherever possible to utilize the male calves and the cows which have reached an age when they are no longer profitable for milking purposes for beef where such policy can be followed profitably. In order to do this it is necessary to have a sufficient amount of feed or pasture available to produce this beef at a satisfactory cost. All animals used for that purposes should be run in a separate herd and under no circumstances should they be handled as a part of the dairy herd.

It is our desire to have each school know what its dairy herd is doing in comparison with the dairy herds at other schools in the Indian Service.

Success in handling this industry is entirely dependent upon the type, quality, and development of the animals in the herd, the general conditions under which they are maintained, and the interest of the superintendent and the employee in direct charge of this work.

I am of the opinion that the Holstein-Friesian breed is best suited for the needs of most of the schools in the Indian Service, and that this type of animal will give the most satisfactory results under the conditions prevailing at the various schools and reservations. Therefore, in considering changes in your present herd you should plan to purchase animals of this breed and thus gradually improve the dairy herd until it is composed of animals of only one breed.

You should have a first-class bull to head your herd. It is generally recognized that "the bull is half the herd." This will enable you to rapidly improve the class of stock, retaining only such calves as prove to be superior animals.

All animals should be tuberculin tested at the time of purchase and at least once a year thereafter. These tests will be made upon request to the representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in charge of the district in which your reservation is located, who will detail a veterinarian for that purpose.

Every school should have at least one farm paper, with a department in it relating to this class of work, available for the use of all employees, especially those supervising or handling such matters.

Cleanliness is of vital importance and there is no excuse for the buildings and the adjoining inclosures in which the dairy herds are maintained being in a dirty and insanitary condition.

I shall expect every cow to pay her way and yield a reasonable profit on the investment. I do not want you to feel that you should make radical changes immediately to effect this—in fact the records which you are expected to keep will largely determine what action shall be taken.

In general, I shall expect every dairy herd in the Indian Service to be handled on a business basis and the records kept in such manner that the various inspecting officials visiting your school can readily determine whether satisfactory results are being produced.

The dairy division of the Bureau of Animal Industry has a number of slides which are used in giving stereoptican lectures in regard to these matters, and I will endeavor to arrange to have sets of these slides circulated among the various schools of the Indian Service with pamphlets giving a full description of the subjects illustrated by them.

The suppression of contagious diseases prevalent among the live stock of the Indians has been carried on energetically during the past year. Work done in connection with the eradication of dourine has practically eradicated that disease from among the horses in the States of Montana and North and South Dakota. Representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry have discovered the existence of this disease among the horses of the whites and the Indians in various parts of the Southwest, and efforts to effectually stamp it out are being carried on there in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry. Much credit is due to representatives of that bureau for their cooperation in work along these and other lines.

On some of the reservations there are many worthless wild horses running on the range, which seriously interfere with the live-stock industry. On the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, where the number of this class of animals running on the range is reported to be 5,000 or more, an organized effort is being made to round up and dispose of them, retaining only such as are valuable to the Indians

for breeding or other purposes. Should this plan be successful, it is proposed to adopt it on other reservations in order that the range heretofore grazed by them may be available for stock that has a marketable value.

The tribal herds on practically all of the reservations have been profitable and individual Indians generally have been successful in the management of their live stock. The Indians have shown a remarkable adaptability for stock raising and they are coming to understand that it is desirable to own well-bred stock rather than the inferior animals raised by them in former years. While the tribal herds are high grade, the cattle, horses, and sheep owned by the individual Indians are fast approaching the same standards. There are practically no long-horned cattle on Indian reservations. Pony stallions are being castrated and replaced with Percherons or other equally good breeds. The flocks of sheep that have for years been permitted to inbreed are being rapidly improved by the introduction of the best rams, with the result that already the wool from Indian sheep is a much higher class than heretofore—almost if not quite as high grade as the wool from the sheep owned by white men. Many Indians have demonstrated themselves to be the equal of their white neighbors as stock raisers. Their recent advancement in this respect has been remarkable. Furthermore, it has intensified their interest in doing things since they have come to realize the profits involved in personal effort.

While endeavoring to put the Indian into business for himself, because it means self-support and a corresponding reduction in appropriations, we have at the same time sought to so develop conditions as to increase the carrying capacity of the grazing lands. This we have accomplished largely by developing and increasing the water supply, with the result that the Indian reservations are now capable of supporting many more thousand head of stock than formerly. For the better protection and care of the stock of the Indians and the lessees much fencing has been done and increased efforts made to avoid depredations from wild animals.

Altogether the Indians have been great gainers from this procedure, and the white stockmen have found grazing privileges on Indian reservations much more desirable than ever before.

### IRRIGATION.

Commensurate with available appropriations and the steadily rising prices of labor and material the irrigation work has progressed during the year. When it is borne in mind that the estimates for many of the projects were made several years ago and with an increase of anywhere from 25 to over 100 per cent in the cost of labor



and material the difficulty of carrying some of the projects to completion with available funds will be realized.

Early in the spring instructions were issued to field men to stimulate crop production wherever possible; to confine activities to increasing areas under cultivation and to bringing additional lands under ditch at the earliest date, where such could be done without serious detriment to the project as a whole. This met with a hearty response, and in many localities the area actually cultivated increased by as much as 50 per cent.

The Wapato dam across Union Gap on the Yakima River was completed during the year at an aggregate expenditure of something over \$144,000. This dam consists of two dikes and two spillways, the combined length of which is 1,960 feet. When the distributing system is completed it is estimated that this project will irrigate about 120,000 acres, of which over 57,000 acres are now in actual cultivation. The total crop production during the present calendar year from this project is estimated to reach over \$6,000,000.

One of the most interesting and by no means unimportant features of the irrigation work is the development of underground water in the arid southwest for stock-watering purposes. This is done by means of wells and springs, and while each unit in itself is exceedingly small and the development of water for irrigation purposes in most localities out of the question owing to the limited supply, yet these units are of great value, especially to the Navajo Indians. These wells are frequently 25 or 30 miles apart, scattered over a territory 150 miles long (north and south) by 250 miles broad (east and west). With a reservation embracing over 12,000,000 acres, in many parts of which range is available for stock provided water can be found, the Navajo problem is not one of grass but of water for their stock. In many places one of these small wells will supply a range of 40 square miles and for a number of years past every effort has been made to increase the supply of water, especially in those localities where the available range could not be used on account of the lack of water. One of the field men reports that with the additional water developed the Navajos' stock has increased more in the past five years than it did in the preceding 50. That our efforts in their behalf are not unappreciated the following excerpt taken from a field report will show:

Proud and thankful owners are they (the Navajos), to know that "The Great White Father" at Washington has at last come to their rescue, by sending men and machinery with which to develop their water resources.

As early as 1910 Congress directed the construction of a pumping plant on the Colorado River Reservation with a view of ultimately securing an appropriation of water for the irrigation of approximately 150,000 acres of land. The funds actually made available for this

work, however, have been so limited that the capacity of the pumping plant installed will not exceed 5,000 acres. The only logical system for the irrigation of such large areas is by gravity. The valley at this point on the Colorado River is fertile and the climatic conditions favorable. A dam across the Colorado River and the attendant distributing system to supply these lands, would cost several million dollars and Congress has not yet made even an initial appropriation for beginning the construction of a gravity system. These lands are capable of wonderful production and the area should be fully developed.

I regard this as one of the best undeveloped irrigation opportunities remaining in this country and one on which the necessary appropriations by Congress would be entirely justified.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year directs the Secretary of the Interior to furnish in perpetuity water for the irrigation of 631 allotments on the Salt River Reservation, Ariz., and steps have been taken to secure this water from the storage provided by the Roosevelt Dam. Heretofore the Indians of this reservation have attempted to cultivate more land than the available supply of water would irrigate, and this additional supply of assured water will come to them as a great blessing.

A diversion dam across the Truckee River for the purpose of supplying water to land within the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev., was completed during the year at a total cost of \$26,296.24. The construction of the distributing system is being pushed as rapidly as possible and when completed will irrigate over 3,000 acres. The Indians of this reservation are very industrious and much time and labor has heretofore been lost annually in the construction of brush dams and headings which were periodically destroyed during every flood. A permanent diversion will stimulate the Indians to greater effort and come to them as a reward for merit shown.

A sharp controversy having arisen in the Uintah Valley, Utah, over the use of water for irrigation purposes by Indians and whites, the matter finally reached that stage where the Indians were getting practically no water. The Department of Justice was requested to institute proceedings and during the early part of the fiscal year the United States District Court for Utah issued a restraining order and appointed a water commissioner to distribute the water pending a hearing and the issuance of a final decree in the case. It is expected that this will result in a substantial acknowledgment of the prior rights of the Indians. During the year the value of the crops raised in the Uintah Basin by both Indians and whites exceeded \$400,000.

On the Crow Reservation, Mont., something over \$1,000,000 has been expended in the construction of various irrigation projects with an aggregate irrigable area of about 73,000 acres, of which over

69,000 acres can be supplied from the systems now constructed. The larger project diverts water from the Big Horn River and will supply slightly over 33,000 acres. On this river, above the Indian heading, will be found quite a valuable power site capable of a maximum development of over 90,000 horsepower. The site is isolated, however, as far as railroad facilities are concerned, being some 68 miles from the nearest available station. Construction at this time with the present prices of labor and material, renders the project somewhat dubious. To assure a maximum development would necessitate a dam 430 feet high and the quantity of material required would be enormous. Logically, therefore, the construction of a railroad to the site of the proposed dam would be a preliminary step to undertaking the project itself. It has been estimated that the cost of the project, including the railroad, would exceed \$20,000,000.

The irrigable area on the Wind River Reservation under our existing systems approximates 80,777 acres, of which 70,594 acres fall within the diminished reservation and 10,183 acres on "the ceded lands." Something over \$800,000 has been expended in irrigation works on this reservation. During the past year the value of the crops grown amounted to \$264,700, of which the Indians raised \$148,270 and the whites \$116,430.

Strenuous efforts are being made, with every reasonable prospect of success, to greatly increase the area of irrigable land for the Pima Indians on the Gila River Indian Reservation by the installation of pumps to develop underground water. Electric power from the Roosevelt Dam is available, at a low rate, for pumping purposes, and it is expected that about 50,000 acres of additional land will be thus irrigated. This will be of great benefit to the Pima Indians who are deserving, and who have been greatly handicapped in the past on account of their uncertain water supply.

A recent personal inspection of the reservations in the southwest has impressed me with the unusual opportunities for development there, especially in the raising of long-staple cotton, for which there is such an urgent demand and for the growing of which these reservations are peculiarly adapted where water for irrigation purposes can be made available.

### REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

The Indians residing on approximately 85 reservations have participated in the use of reimbursable funds available for the purchase of live stock, agricultural equipment and supplies, and for the encouragement of industry and self-support among Indians. It has opened a way to them to obtain the means for active participation in various industrial pursuits. Under the plan in operation, the money is not given to the Indians for expenditure by them; rather, it is expended

through the regular governmental channels in buying the stock and supplies required after competitive proposals are received. Experience has demonstrated this procedure to be preferable to one which would permit the Indians to buy individually in small quantities. The purchases made by the Government have been usually in large quantities, representing the combined needs of a number of Indians, and much lower prices have been obtained. As an indication of what has been accomplished in buying equipment for the Indians at the minimum cost, reports before me show that wagons which the Government bought and sold to the Indians at one of the southwestern reservations, at a cost of \$90 on the reimbursable plan, were selling locally for \$180.

The tribal herds of cattle established from funds of this character in previous fiscal years have proven profitable, and when the time arrives for turning the stock over to the Indians they will then have an excellent means for attaining self-support. The increases from these herds will eventually be utilized in making repayments to the Treasury of the amounts expended in the establishment and maintenance of the various herds, and it may be said that the Government is therefore certain of reimbursement.

Where property has been bought and sold to individuals, they have been required to sign contracts providing for repayment of the amount of money expended in buying the property delivered to them, and it has been found that they, as a rule, have conscientiously endeavored to live up to their agreements and utilize the property bought to the best advantage. There have been cases where the Indians were unable to make payments upon their accounts on the specific dates agreed upon, and in all cases where such failure was found due to causes beyond the control of the debtors, the delinquent Indians were given further time in which to pay the amounts due. The Indians generally appreciate the benefits which may be derived through participation in the use of reimbursable funds.

Altogether, the reimbursable fund has been wonderfully helpful. It has been our purpose to permit the use of these funds only by those who have demonstrated or given evidence of their willingness and ability to make good use of them, character, industry, and desire to do things looking toward self-support being chief elements in selecting the Indians upon whom this opportunity is conferred. Unquestionably many deserving Indians have through this means been given a substantial start who would not otherwise have been able to utilize their allotments to the best advantage.

## NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

The Navajo Indians continued to make blankets, but in less quantities than in previous years, primarily because the price of wool was so much better than in previous years, and they found it more profitable to sell the wool in its raw state than to weave it into blankets. Unfortunately the plan of tagging blankets, heretofore inaugurated for the purpose of guaranteeing their genuineness to the public, has not proven as successful as was hoped. Tags were placed upon blankets, for which the Indians received 75 cents or more per pound from the majority of the licensed traders on the various Navajo Reservations, but it developed that those traders, quite largely, sold the blankets bought from the Indians to wholesale dealers in nearby towns, and the wholesale dealers removed the tags, apparently for commercial reasons.

Notwithstanding the existing war conditions, advantage was taken of every opportunity to encourage the Indians engaged in native handicraft work to make more and better articles than heretofore, so that the products of their industry might be worth more to the buying public, and consequently bring them larger returns. From present indications it does not appear that the supply of the various articles made by the Indians is equal to the demand, and hence no steps have been taken to open up new markets.

LACE MAKING.—The Sybil Carter Lace Association of New York City has continued its cooperation with the Government in the advancement of the lace industry among the Indians. I believe that the foundation has been laid at a number of reservations in California, New Mexico, Wisconsin, and Minnesota from which this important industry will later become a wonderful help to the Indian women in the profitable use of all, or a part, of their spare time in a remunerative occupation.

At all places where it has been possible to give instruction in this art the Indian women have manifested much enthusiasm, resulting in better homes and better methods of living through incomes derived from lace making.

## ROAD AND BRIDGE WORK.

The construction and maintenance of roads and bridges on the various reservations has proceeded as rapidly as available funds would permit. Excellent progress has been made on the construction of the Mesa-Verde-Gallup highway across the Navajo Reservation, for which an appropriation of \$15,000 to commence the work was made by the last Congress. This work will be continued during the ensuing year under an additional appropriation.

A road is being constructed across the Kiabab Reservation which will form a part of an international automobile highway extending

from Salt Lake City to the Pacific coast. The system of roads on the Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming has been brought nearer to completion by the expenditure of \$25,000 for the purpose. An appropriation of \$10,000 for similar work on the Yuma Reservation, Cal., has been expended toward the completion of a system of roads on that reservation. A fine bridge is being constructed across the Little Colorado River near the town of Winslow, Ariz., in cooperation with the authorities of Navajo County.

### MOTION PICTURES.

Numerous applications have been acted upon during the past year from persons desiring to take moving pictures of Indian life on the reservations. The established policy has been followed of granting such applications with the understanding that the pictures so taken will be of present-day scenes only, and that the Indians will not be induced to give "made-up" exhibitions of their old-time customs and dances, such exhibitions having been found to exert an influence against the efforts of the Government to have the Indians adopt methods of living more conducive to their general welfare and industrial advancement. In certain cases, where it is satisfactorily shown that the pictures will be used for educational purposes only, permission has been granted for taking motion pictures of such old-time ceremonies as the "snake dance" of the Moqui Indians, but the usual practice is to prohibit the taking of such pictures where it is intended that they will be used for "commercial" purposes.

### INDIAN TRADERS.

The number of traders on Indian reservations operating under license from this bureau is being gradually diminished. Many of them are going out of business voluntarily; others have purchased lots in Government town sites and moved their stores to such locations and are no longer under governmental supervision. As a whole the traders have exhibited willingness to comply with the regulations in respect to trading with the Indians and there have been few cases of complaint.

### DEBTS OF INDIANS.

The policy of forbidding assistance to creditors of Indians in the collection of claims incurred subsequent to departmental order of December 17, 1909, has been strictly adhered to. The number of complaints regarding nonpayment of debts by Indians is gradually diminishing, which would seem to indicate that this policy is having the desired effect. The trader who tries to increase the sale of his merchandise by giving the Indian unauthorized credit is evidently beginning to realize that it is not profitable.

### EXHIBITION INDIANS.

Very few instances where the employment of Indians for exhibition purposes was desired came before me during the past year. In every case such employment was discouraged, and only those allowed to go who were not needed at home for farming and other industrial pursuits on the ground that participation in such exhibitions is not conducive to the formation of habits of industry and thrift which I am endeavoring to inculcate among the Indians.

### ANNUITY AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.

Under the new declaration of policy referred to elsewhere in this report, it has been my endeavor to make all the activities of the service contribute to the gradual emancipation of the Indians from Government control, so far as practicable. Perhaps the most important and vital feature of this policy involves the placing of their funds in the hands of competent Indians for expenditure without supervision. The payment of annuities to certain of the Indian tribes is made mandatory by law, and in cases of this kind it had been the custom to make the payment at such times of the year as the money would be of most benefit to the Indians in connection with their industrial activities.

For several years, however, the policy has been to discourage optional cash payments, as the Indians in many cases did not make good use of the money. Under the new policy I have thought it advisable to be more liberal in this respect, even at the risk of some of the money being squandered, in order to give the Indians actual business experience in handling their funds themselves, so that they might "learn to do by doing."

### DESTITUTE INDIANS.

The demands for funds for the relief of distress among Indians during the past year has been augmented by the high cost of food supplies. The funds allotted for this work are small in the aggregate, and it is necessary to spread them over the entire jurisdiction, no one territory receiving a large amount. The greatest demand for assistance has naturally come from the Indians in the Northern States, where climatic conditions make it necessary for people to be clothed warmer and fed better than in the South or Southwest.

Under the new declaration of policy I have had in mind the gradual withdrawal of governmental supervision and care of destitute Indians who are living, not on Indian reservations but in white communities. The various white communities are beginning to realize that the Indians living among them are entitled to the same rights and privi-

leges as the whites, including the right to be cared for as indigents, if their condition warrants. Recent court decisions in the State of California have emphasized these rights in the Indians and have made the work much easier for this bureau.

### SIoux ALLOTMENT BENEFITS.

The majority of the Indians of the various Sioux Reservations, entitled to allotment benefits provided by the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 888-894), with the subsequent amendments thereto, have received issues of implements, stock, or the cash value thereof. A very satisfactory standard of implements has been supplied, attested by the fact that no complaint or request for any changes have been made on any reservation. A high grade of stock has been purchased for issue, and by careful supervision the loss in such stock has been reduced to a minimum. Excellent results have been obtained in stock breeding with the animals issued on Sioux benefit applications. Practically all applications now being submitted are made by the younger generation of Sioux Indians, for the most part just out of school, who derive the maximum benefit of the issues made in establishing themselves on their allotments as farmers or stock breeders.

### TRIBAL TRUST FUNDS.

Rapid progress has been made in prorating tribal trust funds in order to assist the Indians to embrace the varied opportunities offered them at this time. An important step forward was made in securing the legislation contained in the Indian appropriation bill, approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stat., 123-128), which permits the withdrawal of shares of noncompetent, able-bodied Indians for expenditure under supervision for their benefit. This law makes it possible to establish noncompetents on their allotments and purchase the equipment and supplies necessary to start them toward self-support. Thousands of Indians are being encouraged to greater effort through the benefits afforded by this new law. Under the new policy, much greater liberality is being exercised in prorating the shares of trust funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the various tribes, so far as consistent with present legislation on the subject.

### INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEY.

The problem of handling the moneys belonging to individual Indians so as to yield them the greatest possible advantage consistent with the preservation and development of their self-respect is pressing as vigorously for attention as at any time in the past.

This task, of necessity, must be disposed of slowly because of its great proportions and because it relates to each individual rather than a race or even a tribe.



During the year special effort has been made to induce and assist adult Indians to establish permanent and substantial homes upon land. The results have been gratifying, though there yet remains many who need the stimulating influence of a permanent home to spur them on to higher and more consistent endeavor.

Under amended rules it has been possible to reduce formal applications from Indians, through their several superintendents for individual Indian moneys, from about 27,000 per annum to about 9,000 per annum without any disadvantage whatever to the Indians so far as can be observed.

There has been an increasing demand for individual Indian money from all quarters, due principally to the high cost of living, but it is noted that most of these requests involve the use of minors' funds by parents or guardians, who have exhausted their own funds and now hope to have the use of their children's money. This money, however, is being held in bank at interest to the credit of the Indians until they become of age, or until some very unusual circumstance should arise fully justifying withdrawal of their money. This is not a hard-and-fast rule, but is deviated from only in the interest of the minor whose funds are involved. It is held to be more important that the children's money shall be kept intact for them, so that they shall some day receive its full benefit, rather than permit parents to use this money for ordinary current expenses, though circumstances sometimes arise in which it appears to be necessary that a small part of these funds be so used.

It is believed that the interests of the Indians have been furthered materially by the present method of handling their funds, and that the full operation of the new declaration of policy will soon register a long advance in their interests.

### INDIAN EMPLOYMENT.

The policy of improving industrial conditions for Indians and stabilizing the employment offered them has given a marked impetus to Indian employment generally, and on some reservations a compelling desire to get to work leaves none idle excepting the aged or physically unfit. Recently when employment at a good wage was offered to about 100 Indians of different reservations, 7 of the number accepted; the others were employed.

The field of work giving employment to Indians of mechanical ability in the large automobile factories of the Middle West was greatly widened during the year. They are under the supervision of an overseer, usually an Indian, who sees to it that their work is sped up and looks after their welfare sympathetically. The boys agree to refrain from the use of intoxicants, pay their debts, and save a portion of their earnings for a bank account, that they may start in

business in a small way when they have become expert mechanics. A few Indians occupy clerical positions in the factories. Indians of mechanical qualifications are to be placed in tractor factories to learn the construction and handling of tractors, that they may become important wage earners in the agricultural operations of the West.

One nonreservation school alone at the close of the year entered a class of 18 in one of the leading motor factories, bringing its enrolled number there up to 36.

These young men on reaching the factory go into the "student corps," and besides working eight hours a day spend four nights a week on a factory course in mechanical drafting and technical automobile engineering.

Most of these Indian boys have made good. One of them upon completing his factory work had saved \$750 in wages and was placed in charge of a local branch. Another beat all records in assembling a car and was given a western branch where his earnings approximate \$3,000 per year. Others have taken positions as branch managers and skilled laborers at excellent wages. A student from this school is in charge of a monotype on a New York paper.

The Indian factory boys have furnished their full quota for military and naval service. A number of them are petty officers, one of this class receiving \$71 a month on a United States torpedo-boat destroyer.

Boys attending Indian schools of the Southwest, not needed at home to assist their parents during vacation, are provided with out-of-door work in the Arkansas Valley, from Rocky Ford, Colo., to Garden City, Kans., during the summer. Food, shelter, instruction, the gratuities of school life, must be paid for at Rocky Ford, where Indians gain their first practical demonstration of the monetary value of service.

The work is rapidly becoming self-supporting. The earning capacity of the boys has increased in such measure that the majority now pay transportation to and from school, and board while working. Results have abundantly justified the effort put forth in carrying on the work.

The earnings for 1916 by pupils from a group of five southwestern schools were approximately \$23,000.

Superintendents write that they have only a few Indians to recommend for employment off the reservations, as there is abundant work available.

Fifty-six associations of returned students have sent in reports, showing them to be working for better babies, better homes, better farms, and many phases of social service.

The mere enumeration of a few of the activities of the returned students gives but little idea of the importance of the work of Indians

who have gone from the tepee, hogan, or wigwam to Government, or mission schools, and thence to different fields of labor, where their work is merged into that of the citizenry. Throughout the year, the office has enjoyed calls from many returned students, who, to quote their own words, "came to pay their respects," or to express gratitude for the help given by the Government in sending them to school, and giving them "a start." Among students who have visions for civic usefulness and well defined plans for work, may be listed aviators, soldiers and sailors, professional musicians, nurses, some now in France, many boys and girls in industrial, literary, and professional work, and numbers working their way through college. Because of their narrowed environment at home and lack of diversity in occupations, the schools, this year, have placed a larger number of pupils than formerly in families. The vacation work amplifies the school instruction and gives another perspective to life's opportunities.

The number of returned students who are prosperous and independent on their allotments over last year is of important economic significance as showing a year of constructive work upon which to build for competency.

#### ALLOTMENTS.

Allotment work was continued on the various Sioux reservations during the year under authority of the acts of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444-451). The act of 1908, *supra*, authorizes allotments to any living children of the Sioux Tribe of Indians belonging on any of the Great Sioux reservations, and who have not heretofore been allotted, as long as the tribe to which such Indian children belong is possessed of any unallotted tribal or reservation lands.

Allotment work was also continued on the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., under a special allotting agent. Due to the intense heat in that part of the country a cessation of field operations is necessary during the summer months.

Under the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 593), 456 allotments, covering an area of 132,315.72 acres, were made to the Indians of the Fort Peck Reservation, and the schedule of selections is being checked up with a view to its ultimate approval and the issuance of trust patents.

During the year 120 allotments on the public domain were approved to Turtle Mountain Indians under the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189-194), and cover an area of 15,030.40 acres.

On the Colorado River Reservation, Ariz., additional lands were allotted to Indians having rights thereon, more especially Indians who formerly resided at Fort Mojave.

Allotment work under an item contained in the Indian appropriation act approved March 2, 1917 (Public 369), has been authorized on the Morongo Mission Reservation, Cal., and a special agent was recently detailed to that reservation for the purpose of making allotments. It is expected that allotment work on other mission reservations will be taken up soon.

A large number of reallocations were made on various reservations during the year, notably on the Blackfeet Reservation, under authority found in the acts of October 19, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 611-612), and March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-784). Changes are encouraged where the Indians will be benefited, and especially where a better character of land is obtainable.

A list of the reservations, number of allotments approved during the year, and number made in the field but not yet approved will be found in Table 26.

### CLASSIFICATION AND APPRAISEMENT OF SURPLUS INDIAN LAND.

Under authority found in the act of June 6, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 125), a large amount of reclassification and appraisal work was undertaken. This reexamination work is done in specific cases upon a formal application by the homestead applicant that an error was made in the original classification or appraisal of the land covered by his entry. These applications have covered mainly surplus Flathead lands.

A commission was recently appointed under the act of February 27, 1917 (Public 358), to examine, classify and appraise as to their surface values the surplus coal lands on the Fort Peck Reservation consisting of approximately 120,000 acres. The commission is now at work in the field and it is estimated that the work will be completed by the 1st of November, 1917.

### LAND PURCHASES.

A special agent is still engaged in purchasing land for homeless California Indians, and up to the present time purchases have been consummated covering 8,019.51 acres for approximately 4,100 Indians.

Purchases have also been made for the benefit of numerous bands of homeless nonreservation Indians in Nevada, from appropriations contained in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917 (39 Stat., 123-143). Provision has also been made for these Indians through lease and the withdrawal of certain areas, and it is estimated that approximately 500 Indians will be provided with homes.

**EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIODS.**

The following table shows the tribes whose period of trust has been extended, number of allotments on each reservation, the number so extended, date of expiration of trust, and length of extension:

Tribe.	Allotments.	Allotments extended.	Date trust period expires.	Ex-tended.
				<i>Years.</i>
Modoc, Oklahoma.....	68	56	1916	10
Absentee Shawnee, Oklahoma.....	519	504	1917	10
Citizen Potawatomi, Oklahoma.....	1,588	1,503	1917	10
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma.....	3,331	3,164	1917	10
Ottawa, Oklahoma.....	158	87	1917	10
Seneca, Oklahoma.....	435	357	1917	10
Wyandotte, Oklahoma.....	244	118	1917	10
Sac and Fox, Kansas and Nebraska.....	122	118	1917	10
Sac and Fox, Oklahoma.....	548	496	1916	10
Iowa, Oklahoma.....	108	105	1916	10
Oneida, Wisconsin.....	1,524	1,501	1917	1

In addition, the trust period on all Indian homesteads and allotments on the public domain which would otherwise expire during the calendar year 1917 has been extended for one year by an Executive order. Authority for these extensions will be found in the fifth section of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), and the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 326).

**OSAGE OIL AND GAS LEASES.**

On May 31, 1917, there were sold at public auction at Pawhuska, Okla., leases covering certain Osage lands for oil-mining purposes, aggregating 9,120 acres, for a bonus consideration of \$1,997,600, an average of \$219 per acre. These lands consisted of scattering tracts on the east side of the reservation, which were being drained by reason of development on adjacent property and certain tracts included in gas leases on which oil wells were brought in. Leases covering these tracts are for a period of five years and as long thereafter as oil is found in paying quantities, and provide for a royalty in addition to the bonus consideration of 16½ per cent, except when wells on quarter-section tracts or fractional parts of quarter sections are sufficient to average 100 or more barrels per well per day the royalty on oil produced is 20 per cent.

The Osage Reservation, under which oil and gas is reserved to the tribe until 1931, comprises approximately 1,500,000 acres, of which one block on the east side was leased for oil and gas under a blanket lease authorized by Congress, which expired March 16, 1916. New leases have been made covering about 900,000 acres for gas and about 227,000 for oil. The oil leases, aggregating about 227,000 are included in the 900,000 acres leased for gas.

On June 30, 1917, there were 1,234 dry and abandoned wells on the Osage Reservation, 3,244 producing oil wells, and 333 gas wells. The gross production of oil from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917,

amounted to 9,943,919.45 barrels, of which the Osage Tribe received as royalty 1,643,223.68 barrels. The total receipts of the Osage Tribe from oil and gas leases from July 1, 1916, until June 30, 1917, amounted to approximately \$5,000,000.

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

Prior to the fiscal year 1912 comparatively little interest was shown in the oil and gas industry outside the Five Civilized Tribes and Osage Nation. Subsequent to that time, however, the industry has shown a steady increase, until at the present time oil fields are in operation not only on the Indian lands in Oklahoma but in the States of Wyoming and Washington as well, and recently on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota.

The greatest development has been made on the Otoe, Pawnee, Ponca, Kiowa, and Sac and Fox Reservations in Oklahoma, on allotted lands, Shoshone, Wyo., showing the greatest development on tribal lands.

Owing to the steady increase in the price of oil during the fiscal year 1917, it has been a banner year in the leasing of Indian lands for oil and gas mining purposes. The regulations approved September 3, 1912, governing the leasing of restricted allotted Indian lands for mining purposes fix the amount of rentals and royalties, making it obligatory on the lessee to pay the amounts thus specified.

In addition to the rentals and royalties prescribed by the regulations, bonuses are paid directly to the Indian lessors, varying in amount from a few dollars to several thousands of dollars, owing to the geological indications of the presence of oil or gas and the proximity of the land to developed territory.

The following statement shows the approximate number of acres on which leases for oil and gas mining purposes are approved or pending at the various agencies outside of the Five Civilized Tribes and Osage Nation up to and including June 30, 1917:

Agency.	Acreage.	
	Pending.	Approved.
<b>ALLOTTED LANDS.</b>		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	4,982.94	20,228.00
Kiowa.....	2,724.62	36,287.00
Otoe.....	8,328.58	62,946.00
Pawnee.....	2,391.35	63,800.00
Ponca.....	6,439.12	1,040.00
Sac and Fox, Okla.....	1,200.00	19,640.00
Shawnee.....	840.00	6,825.00
Shoshone.....	281.05	7,869.00
Spokane.....	363.27	1,380.00
Total.....	27,550.93	219,615.00
<b>TRIBAL LANDS.</b>		
Shoshone.....		24,080.00
Total.....		24,080.00

### FEE PATENTS TO INDIANS.

During the fiscal year 2,500 applications for fee patents have been received, of which 297 were denied and 2,203 approved, involving an area of 275,553 acres, valued at approximately \$5,000,000. Of the fee patent applications approved, 576 were full blood Indian allottees and 1,627 mixed bloods. Under the new policy and a broadening of its application to requests for fee patents it is estimated that several thousand fee patents will be issued to competent Indians.

### COMPETENCY COMMISSIONS.

During the fiscal year competency commissions have investigated the qualifications of Indian allottees to manage their own affairs on the following Indian reservations: Cheyenne and Arapaho, Crow, Crow Creek, Devils Lake, Kickapoo, Lower Brule, Oneida, Sac and Fox, Seneca, Shawnee, and Sisseton. These commissions are composed of men who are well qualified for the work and who have had long experience in the Indian Service. Numerous fee patents, involving an area of about 50,000 acres of land, have been issued on the recommendation of these commissions.

### FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The area of the Five Civilized Tribes was 19,525,966 acres of unallotted lands, of which 15,794,238 acres have been allotted to enrolled members, 3,130,129 acres not needed for allotment, have been sold as surplus unallotted lands at public auction to the highest bidder for over \$17,000,000, while 139,284 acres were reserved from sale and set aside for town sites, railroad rights of way, churches, courthouses, schools, cemeteries, etc., leaving remaining unsold 458,937 acres in Choctaw Nation, 721 acres in Chickasaw Nation, none in Cherokee Nation, 2,495 acres in the Creek Nation, and 162 acres in Seminole Nation. The Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal unsold lands will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder from October 15 to 31, 1917, to be followed on November 19 by a sale of the remaining unsold Creek tribal lands.

In volume of business transacted by the office of the superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, the fiscal year 1917 surpasses all previous years. One million pieces of mail and \$42,000,000 were handled. One hundred and eighty houses and barns were erected at a cost of \$126,492.11; 2,042.25 acres of land were bought for homes costing \$52,437.10; 489,076.62 acres of tribal and allotted lands were sold for \$2,190,293.13; \$1,741,550 were invested for individual Indians in Liberty loan bonds; \$7,500 were invested in other loans and pur-

chases; \$7,429,066.10 were disbursed on account of per capita payments to the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles; 2,328 leases for various purposes were approved, and 1,252 canceled; the restriction against alienation of land was removed from 155,428.39 acres and \$4,407,909.62 were collected on account of royalties arising from leases, not to mention 16,000 separate accounts, maintenance payments, thousands of investigations, reports and miscellaneous matters.

The Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma now number 101,506 enrolled members, tabulated as to tribes as follows:

Nation.	Restricted class.				Unrestricted class.			
	Full bloods.	Mixed, three-fourths or more.	One-half to three-fourths.	Total.	Less than one-half, including inter-married whites.	Freedmen.	Total.	Grand total.
Chickasaw.....	1,515	258	708	2,481	3,823	4,662	8,485	10,966
Choctaw.....	7,087	709	1,644	9,440	9,699	6,029	15,728	25,168
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,357	90	30	1,477	183	.....	183	1,660
Cherokee.....	8,703	1,803	2,975	13,481	23,424	4,919	28,343	41,824
Creek.....	6,858	541	1,157	8,556	3,396	6,809	10,205	18,761
Seminole.....	1,254	133	345	1,732	409	986	1,395	3,127
Total.....	26,774	3,534	6,859	37,167	40,934	23,405	64,339	* 101,506

<sup>1</sup> This indicates the total number of citizens of the restricted class whose names appear on the approved roll. It is estimated that during the year the restrictions have been unconditionally removed from 2,286 persons by the Secretary of the Interior or by death. The approximate number of restricted citizens who have had the restrictions removed from their entire allotments by the Secretary of the Interior and by death is 12,000, leaving 25,167 restricted Indians June 30, 1917.

<sup>2</sup> This total is 13 less than shown by the report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, it having been found that this number of persons whose names appear on the approved Creek rolls were not entitled to enrollment and notations to that effect have been placed on the roll opposite their names by departmental authority.

## PROBATE WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

The volume and importance of the work accomplished during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by the corps of probate attorneys, stationed in that part of Oklahoma comprising the former Five Civilized Tribes, can only be fully appreciated by those who are familiar with conditions obtaining there; and this year, as in the past, these men have demonstrated, in no uncertain manner, the value of their work and have justified, by actual results, the establishment of this arm of the Indian Service.

The establishment of such a force followed as a necessary corollary the allotment of the lands and other property of these Indians among the one hundred and one thousand persons who were enrolled as members and freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes, for it was inevitable that the personnel of that body of persons should be entirely changed, within a few short years, by the passing of the old and the substitution of a new generation. With this change, which is now being rapidly accomplished, has come a host of per-



sons who have succeeded to the original Indian estates, but who, although owners thereof, are not protected by the safeguards that were thrown about their predecessors in interest.

It therefore became necessary to protect this new class of Indian property holders in an entirely new way and to invoke a new machinery of law and a different forum, to wit, the probate court, as a means of continuing the fostering care of the Government over those members of the Indian race who are still dependent. The United States could appear in this forum only by its attorneys, and hence the establishment of the corps of legal representatives which uniformly and systematically operates, for the benefit of Indian citizens, by the authority of the United States and the cooperation of the State of Oklahoma, in the 40 counties embracing the great domain formerly known as the Indian Territory.

It is impossible to state in a brief space all things actually accomplished by the probate attorneys, but the fact that there are nearly 45,000 probate cases now on the dockets of the county courts of eastern Oklahoma affords some measure of the volume of the work.

The work during the last fiscal year shows the determined efforts of the probate attorneys to put each on a sound basis and to correct abuses generally. In doing so they have, within the past year, participated in numerous criminal actions and civil suits on behalf of Indian citizens, the civil suits involving property valued at upward of \$474,000.

During the year a total of 4,470 citations were issued by the probate attorneys to delinquent guardians, which resulted in the removal or discharge of 1,762 of such guardians and the filing of 2,935 new bonds, amounting to \$3,331,693.

Of the tangible results, most readily appreciable, are the accomplishment of preventing losses in the amount of \$1,514,314 during the last fiscal year that would have befallen Indians but for the efforts of the probate attorneys, which is exceeded, however, by the amounts conserved for them through bank deposits and investments aggregating, for the same period, \$3,424,226.

The scope of the year's work of these attorneys, and the character and quantity thereof, may be comprehended at a glance from the following summary of results:

Cases pending first day of year.....	47, 148
Cases pending last day of year.....	44, 766
Regular cases in which attorney appeared.....	18, 965
Civil actions instituted.....	261
Amount involved in such civil actions.....	\$474, 162
Civil actions finally determined.....	231
Criminal actions instituted.....	15
Criminal actions finally determined.....	25
New bonds filed.....	2, 935

Amount covered by such new bonds.....	\$3, 331, 693
Guardians removed or discharged.....	1, 762
Conservation of funds:	
(a) Bank deposits.....	\$973, 123
(b) Investments.....	\$2, 451, 103
Amounts saved to minors and others.....	\$1, 514, 314
Inherited land sales.....	1, 004
Minor allotment sales.....	471
Citations issued.....	4, 470
Quit-claim deeds obtained.....	79
Official letters and reports.....	41, 818
Conferences with allottees and others (approximate).....	41, 565
Leases drafted by probate attorneys.....	449
Other leases passed upon by probate attorneys.....	887
Appraisements secured from Government appraisers.....	975

### SALE OF REMAINING UNALLOTTED CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW TRIBAL LANDS.

Under the regulations governing the next sale of unallotted Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal lands, including the timber land and the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land, including townsites established on said surface, a sale of these lands at public auction to the highest bidder will commence at Hugo, Okla., on October 15, and concluding at Ardmore, Okla., on October 31, 1917. The timber lands and surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands classified as suitable for townsite purposes will be sold on the deferred payment plan as heretofore, but the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land area classified as agricultural and grazing will be sold for cash in accordance with Section 4 of the act of Congress approved February 19, 1912 (authorizing the sale of such surface), without regard to the appraised value thereof, two years having expired since the lands were first offered for sale from November 16 to December 2, 1914.

The most valuable agricultural lands, consisting of 25,910 acres, to be sold are practically all located in Haskell County, while the timber lands are located in McCurtain, Pushmataha, Le Flore, and Latimer Counties, there being 141,126 acres in McCurtain County, 107,083 acres in Pushmataha County, 119,450 acres in Le Flore, and 51,500 acres in Latimer County yet to be sold. These timber lands averaged at the last sale held from October 4 to 31, 1916, \$3.36 per acre, and the agricultural lands averaged \$9.15 per acre.

Steps will be taken as soon as practicable to sell the remaining unsold Creek tribal lands consisting of a little over 2,000 acres, and Creek town lots in Muskogee and Tulsa, recovered as a result of Creek town-lot suits, and the old Creek capitol building site at Okmulgee, Okla., which occupies a square in the center of that city, for the disposal of which several propositions have been advanced, as the

preservation of the old Creek capitol building which was the Creek council house, as a Creek National Museum, to be purchased by the United States for the Creek Tribe for that purpose, to give Okmulgee County preferential right to purchase the old capitol building site with improvements for a courthouse, at the appraised value (about \$60,000), or to have Congress purchase the site for a post-office building for Federal purposes.

### ESTATES OF DECEASED INDIANS.

Not only does the United States follow the Indian with watchful care during his life, but after his death distributes his estate, in accordance with the laws of Congress and the regulations of the Department of the Interior in pursuance of these laws.

In former days, before the present really hopeful spirit of understanding and sympathy existed between the white man and the Indian, it used to be commonly and flippantly remarked that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian." The Indian Office can see no distinction as to goodness between living Indians and those who have passed on; it does note, however, in a very large proportion of the cases in which it undertakes the distribution of the estate of a deceased Indian, that he has during his lifetime undertaken and generously fulfilled heavy responsibilities toward relatives, adopted children, or other dependents, who may or may not be claimants to his estate after his death.

In the determination of heirs to Indian estates, the department occupies the position of a probate court, and operates under regulations as to notice and hearing, etc., very much as would such a court. In the consideration of wills made by Indians, however, the department acts also as a guardian of the Indian and his estate, the law making the approval of the Secretary a condition precedent to the validity of such wills, and providing that such approval (or disapproval) may be given either during the life or after the death of the testator. The circumstances of many individual cases have made this method of procedure appear to be the only adequate one.

The fact that during the past year a considerable number of wills (49, or 28.5 per cent of the entire number acted upon) was disapproved, shows the importance of the discretionary power in this respect vested in the Secretary of the Interior. The total number of wills approved was 123, exclusive of Osage wills, which receive consideration under a law applicable to them alone and for the approval of which no fee is collected.

The total number of estates which were the subject of final determination during the year ending June 30, 1917, was 2,851. On 2,608, or 91.4 per cent of these, a \$15 fee for such determination was collected, the total amount of such fees being \$39,120. Of the 172

wills considered, 123, or 71.5 per cent, received approval and 49, or 28.5 per cent, were disapproved.

### NEW SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING.

The Indian appropriation act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 103), required a new system of bookkeeping to be installed in the Office of Indian Affairs which would afford a ready analysis of expenditures by appropriations and allotments and by units of the service, showing for each class of work, or activity, the expenditures for salaries and wages of employees, etc.

In order to comply with this law a new system of bookkeeping, devised by the Indian Office, was installed throughout the service July 1, 1916. However, the act of May 18, 1916, directed the Bureau of Efficiency to prepare and submit a system to the Secretary of the Interior on or before December 31, 1916. This was done, and the system recommended by the Bureau of Efficiency has been adopted.

The new system is divided into two parts denominated, respectively, "Fund accounting" and "General accounting." It was ordered that the fund accounting feature should be installed by the disbursing officer for each unit of the service July 1, 1917, in accordance with printed instructions. The general accounting feature is to be installed at the various units as soon as practicable after the first of July under the personal direction of representatives of the Bureau of Efficiency and such employees of the Indian Service as may be available for the purpose.

The new system differs materially from the one heretofore in use, being designed to show the actual cost of the various activities by expenditures of money and property, rather than by cash disbursements alone.

### FORESTRY.

**ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.**—Efforts to improve the administrative force met with much success during the first half of the year; but during the last two months of the fiscal year the force was weakened by the withdrawal of four technical men to serve in the American military forces.

The Regulations and Instructions for Officers in Charge of Forests on Indian Reservations, approved June 29, 1911, were amended on March 17, 1917, to embody changes found desirable for the more efficient administration of Indian timber. In this connection changes were made in the allotment and tribal timber contract forms, and a new timber contract form introduced for the sale of logs, etc., cut by Indians from their allotments or from tribal lands. Several forest survey report forms were adopted during the year.

New regulations for the more efficient sale of the products of the Menominee Indian mills were approved and put into effect October 1, 1916.

APPRAISAL OF TIMBER RESOURCES.—The work of estimating the timber, classifying the land, and gathering data for a contour map of the Quinaielt Indian Reservation was completed in the summer of 1917. Several townships of the Klamath were covered by strip valuation surveys in accordance with a plan for the gradual examination of the whole timbered area upon the reservation. A general reconnaissance of the forested area of the Crow Indian Reservation indicated a stand of about 30,000,000 feet. Estimates on a comparatively small scale were made on a large number of reservations and allotments upon the public land to meet the requirements of small timber sales and of sales of land bearing timber.

As a basis for the administration of the Red Lake Indian Forest, created by the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 123, 137), an examination was made of the lands south of Lower Red Lake. This examination showed that the greater part of the white and Norway pine was mature or decadent and should be immediately removed. The burning over of more than three-fourths of this area during the very severe drought in May, 1917, made an early timber operation imperative. Accordingly all mature timber on a large part of the area south of Lower Red Lake has been offered for sale.

TIMBER SALES.—Two large sales of timber comprising approximately 430,000,000 feet were made from the Klamath Reservation in June, 1917. Upon the larger unit a price of \$3.57 per thousand feet, board measure, was received for yellow pine, with a provision in the contract for increased prices at successive three-year periods in accordance with future advances in lumber values. In addition to these large sales about 15,000,000 feet were sold from allotments.

Two large sales of timber, comprising about 60,000,000 feet, board measure, were made from the southern portion of the Flathead Reservation in June, 1917. Under one of these sales western yellow pine brought \$3.65 and under the other \$4 per thousand feet. A unit of 57,000,000 feet in the Ronan district has been advertised for sale under sealed bids to be received September 11, 1917.

About 18,000,000 feet of mixed species was sold from the L'Anse Indian Reservation in northern Michigan, and comparatively small sales were made from allotments on the Coeur d'Alene, Leech Lake, and Muckleshoot Reservations.

Under sales previously made extensive timber operations were conducted during the year on the Bad River, Fond du Lac, Jicarilla, Klamath, Lac Courte Oreille, Leech Lake, and Tulalip reservations, and minor operations on the Chehalis, Coeur d'Alene, Flathead, Mackinac, and Muckleshoot. The amount cut on each reservation is shown in the Statistical Appendix accompanying this report.

At the Menominee Indian mill, where 17,000,000 feet of lumber were manufactured under Governmental management, Indians earned

more than \$80,000 in wages during the year. On January 1, 1917, the Menominee log fund, from which all expenditures connected with logging operations at Neopit have been paid, was fully reimbursed for all expenditures therefrom. In addition to the excess funds which were then deposited in the 4 per cent fund, provided for by the act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51), and over 30,000,000 feet of manufactured lumber on hand, the Neopit operation had up to January 1, 1917, increased the assets of the Menominee Indians to the extent of the value of the whole manufacturing plant, inventoried at more than \$1,000,000.

**FOREST FIRES.**—No serious fire loss was suffered during the summer and autumn of 1916. While human efforts are almost unavailing in the prevention and suppression of forest fires during an unfavorable season, there is no doubt that the efficient lookout and patrol system now inaugurated on the Indian reservations having large timber areas contributes materially to the prevention of large annual fire losses. The timber burned upon the Red Lake and Bad River Reservations during May, 1917, will undoubtedly be cut during the coming winter season.

### COURT DECISIONS.

The following cases affecting Indians were decided during the last year:

*Williams, Chief, et al. v. City of Chicago et al.* (242 U. S., 434).—This was an action brought by eight Pottawatomie Indians, members of the Pokagon band and residents of Michigan, against the city of Chicago and certain corporations now occupying valuable lands within the geographical limits of Illinois, which have been reclaimed from Lake Michigan. The Indians claimed ownership of the lands in question under the treaty of Greenville of August 3, 1795 (7 Stat. L., 49). It was held in this case that the treaty, *supra*, under which the Indians claimed did not convey a fee-simple title to the Indians; that under it no tribe could claim more than the right of continued occupancy; and that when this was abandoned, all legal right or interest which both tribe and its members had in the territory came to an end.

*Hill, a minor, et al. v. Reynolds, a minor* (242 U. S., 361).—A decision of the Secretary of the Interior adjudicating a contest over certain Choctaw and Chickasaw lands, and awarding a patent under the agreement in the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 505), and the supplemental agreement in the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), was upheld by the court in this case.

*Dickson v. Luck Land Company* (242 U. S., 371).—It was held in this case that the issuance of a fee-simple patent to a mixed-blood Chippewa Indian of the White Earth Indian Reservation, under the

provisions of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015, 1034), providing for the removal of restrictions from allotments held by *adult* mixed-blood Indians, was not decisive of the allottee's age for any purpose other than that of fixing his right to receive the full title freed from all the restrictions upon its disposal which Congress had imposed, and that after the issuance of the fee-simple patent the allottee became subject to and entitled to the benefits of the laws of the State, among which were those laws governing the transfer of real property, fixing the age of majority, and declaring the disability of minors.

*Harnage et al. v. Martin et al.* (242 U. S., 386).—It was held in this case that a decision of the Secretary of the Interior that one of two contesting claimants to an allotment under section 11 of the Cherokee agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 716), was the owner of improvements on the land, is conclusive, unless made without evidence to support it or otherwise the result of an error of law, and that of two applicants under section 11 of the Cherokee agreement, *supra*, the owner of the improvements on the tract in question is entitled to the allotment to the exclusion of the applicant having no such ownership in such improvements.

*G. E. Gannon, plaintiff in error, v. D. R. Johnson and Wilburn Wolfe* (decided by United States Supreme Court Mar. 6, 1917).—It was held in this case that the restrictions imposed by sections 15 and 16 of the supplemental agreement between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), were intended by Congress to bind the surplus lands during the restrictive periods, whether in the hands of the original allottee during his lifetime or of his heirs after the decease of the original allottee; and that the restriction was upon the alienation of the lands as such, and not merely personal as to the allottee.

*United States v. Lucky S. Waller and Mamie S. Waller* (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on Apr. 9, 1917).—In this case it was held that where conveyances by adult mixed-blood Chipewewa Indians of their patented allotments were made after the adoption of the acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325, 353), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015, 1034), which removed restrictions from sale or encumbrance, that the United States was without capacity to bring suit on behalf of the Indian grantors to set the sale aside because of fraud of the grantees and the incapacity of the grantors.

*United States, plaintiff in error, v. James F. Rowell et al.* (decided by the United States Supreme Court Apr. 9, 1917).—It was held in this case that the provisions of the act of June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 533), authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to a quarter section in an Indian school reserve in Comanche County, Okla., to James F. Rowell, who was an adopted

member of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians of Oklahoma, in lieu of all claims to any allotment of land or money settlement in lieu of an allotment did not give any right which could not be divested by a repealing act, and that the act of December 19, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 887), repealing the act of June 17, 1910, *supra*, was valid.

*United States v. Bessie Wildcat et al.* (decided by the United States Supreme Court May 21, 1917).—This action was begun by the United States in behalf of the Creek Tribe of Indians against Bessie Wildcat and others, heirs of Barney Thlocco, a full-blood Creek Indian, to obtain cancellation of the allotment certificate and deeds for his allotment of 160 acres. It was held by the court that a decision by the Dawes Commission, where it proceeded in good faith to determine the matter and to act upon information before it, not arbitrarily, but according to its best judgment, that a person was entitled to enrollment under the provisions of section 28 of the Creek agreement of March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861, 870), upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior should be finally concluded and the rights of the parties forever settled, subject to such attacks as could successfully be made upon judgments of this character for fraud or mistake. The court stated that the district court rightly ruled that the Government had not offered evidence competent to impeach the validity of the commission's action and thus to invalidate the title subsequently conveyed by the patent to Thlocco with the approval of the Interior Department.

*United States v. Joyce* (240 Fed., 610) (decided by the Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit).—It was held in this case that where an Indian entered public lands as a homestead under the act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 76, 96), which provided that the patents issued thereunder should be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus patented for the period of 25 years, in trust, etc., the mere absence of the required declaration from the patent does not change the legal effect of the patent, and that the various vendees of the land in question were all charged with notice of the restrictions.

*Hopkins et al. v. United States* (325 Fed., 95) (decided by the Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit).—It was held in this case that the surplus allotment of a three-quarter blood Creek Indian, who was a minor when the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), became effective, was subject to the restrictions against alienation and encumbrance prescribed by that act, after she had reached her majority.

#### LEGISLATION.

The Indian appropriation act approved March 2, 1917, carried appropriations for the expenses of the Indian Service aggregating



approximately \$11,365,000. The important items of legislation contained in the Indian act are as follows:

An appropriation of \$75,000 was made to reimburse Indians for live stock which may be hereafter destroyed on account of being infected with dourine or other contagious diseases and for expenses in connection with the eradication and prevention of such diseases.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be sold to the highest bidder any tract or part of a tract of land purchased by the United States for day school or other administrative uses, not exceeding 160 acres in any one tract, when said land is no longer needed for the original purpose.

Amending the act of March 11, 1904 (33 Stat., L., p. 65), so that the Secretary of the Interior may now grant temporary permits for rights of way for the conveyance of oil and gas before maps of definite location have been approved by him.

Appropriating \$42,500, reimbursable, for the construction of two bridges over the Little Colorado and Canyon Diablo Rivers, near the Leupp Indian Agency, Ariz.

Amending section 3 of the act of January 12, 1891 (26 Stat., L. 712), so as to authorize the President to extend the trust period for such time as may be advisable on the lands held in trust for the use and benefit of the Mission Bands or villages of Indians in California.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause allotments to be made to Indians of the Mission Indian Reservations in California, in areas as provided in section 17 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 859), instead of as provided in section 4 of the act of January 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 713).

Amending the act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 52), so that the proceeds arising from the sale of lands of the Klamath River Indian Reservation, Cal., may now be used for the pro rata improvement of individual Indian allotments, maintenance and education of the Indians and their children, and for the construction of roads, trails, and other improvements for their benefit.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay to the enrolled members of the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi Tribe of Indians of the State of Iowa, entitled under existing law to share in the funds of the tribe, or to their heirs, the sum of \$10,334.96, together with interest, from the sum of \$42,893.25 transferred to the credit of those Indians under the provisions of the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 331).

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to approve the assessments, together with maps showing right of way and definite location of proposed drainage ditches, made under the laws of the State of Minnesota upon the tribal and allotted lands of the Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota, and to pay the amounts assessed against said tribal and allotted lands, on account of benefits accruing

to said lands by reason of the construction of a drainage ditch or ditches under the State laws. An appropriation of \$60,000, reimbursable, was made for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this legislation.

Authorizing the use of \$5,000 of the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota as part of the cost of a bridge to be constructed across the Mississippi River on the Cass Lake Reservation.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay from the funds of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota the amount or amounts due any person whose name or names were erroneously stricken from the rolls and reinstated prior to the passage of the Indian act.

Appropriating \$3,791.17 for payment to certain enrolled members of the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians, Oklahoma, of shares which they failed to receive in the per capita distribution made to the band under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 989).

Providing that all of Osage County, Okla., shall hereafter be deemed to be Indian country within the meaning of the acts of Congress making it unlawful to introduce intoxicating liquors into the Indian country.

Authorizing an appraisalment to be made of all lands of Osage County, Okla., owned by Osage Indians as allottees or as heirs of tribal members, and providing that the appraisalment so made might be taken as a basis for the adjustment and settlement of any exception or claim made by any such Indian or in his behalf with respect to any assessment made prior to July 1, 1917, and appropriating \$5,000 from the funds of the Osage Tribe to defray the expenses of such appraisalment.

Authorizing the use of \$50,000 of the Chickasaw funds for constructing and equipping dormitories at the Murray State School of Agriculture at Tishomingo, Okla., for the accommodation of Chickasaw children.

Authorizing per capita payments of \$100 to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians and not to exceed \$200 to the Seminole Indians, Oklahoma.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use not exceeding \$5,000 from Choctaw and Chickasaw funds for building a road to and improving the grounds of the Choctaw Sanatorium, near Tahleah, Okla.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use \$10,000 of the Cherokee tribal funds for building a road to the Cherokee Orphan Training School from Tahlequah, Okla.

Providing that hereafter no allotments of land shall be made to members of the Creek Nation.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make allotments on the Umatilla Reservation.

Appropriating \$1,000 bequeathed to the Carlisle Indian School by the will of Bradford R. Wood, late of Albany, N. Y., to assist needy students from the Carlisle School in extending their education to become trained nurses.

Appropriating \$300,000 for school buildings on the Crow Creek, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Standing Rock, Yankton, Sisseton, Lower Brule, and Cheyenne River Reservations. Following this appropriation is a provision that it is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the Government to hereafter make no appropriation whatever out of the Treasury of the United States for education of Indian children in any sectarian school.

Ratifying and confirming as of the dates of issuance certain patents to lands in the State of Washington heretofore issued as fee-simple patents under the homestead act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. L., 392).

Appropriating \$100,000 for the support and civilization of the Wisconsin Band of Pottawatomie Indians residing in the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Authorizing the withdrawal of \$387,000 of the tribal funds of the Menominee Indians in Wisconsin, to be expended in aiding these Indians to fit themselves for or to engage in farming or such other pursuits or avocations as will enable these Indians to become self-supporting. This provision also authorized an apportionment of these funds, together with the \$300,000 appropriated last year, on a per capita basis among all enrolled members of the Menominee Tribe, and a per capita payment of \$50 to each member of the tribe was authorized to be made immediately after the passage of the act.

Appropriating \$5,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to make additional surveys and examinations for the purpose of preparing and submitting an estimate for the beginning of construction of a project for the watering of a portion of the conditionally ceded lands of the Wind River Reservation, Wyo.

The article just below, which appeared in the New York Herald, emphasizes in an interesting way our disposition to be substantially helpful to the small and heretofore neglected tribes of Indians throughout the country.

#### FORGOTTEN INDIAN TRIBES AT LAST REMEMBERED.

The Federal Government has long made provisions for the welfare of the "big" Indians—the Apache, the Cheyenne, the Five Civilized Tribes, and others—but only very recently has the paternal hand of Uncle Sam been extended toward the lesser groups of red men, none the less deserving because they have no particular hold on the popular imagination.

Small tribes are now claiming a share of the attention of Cato Sells, Indian Commissioner. The Papago, of Arizona, one of the most industrious of the Indian peoples,

at last have been insured against further encroachments. In Montana Rocky Boy's Band, a branch of the Chippewa, which for 60 years were nothing more than wandering mendicants, have received a permanent home, and Commissioner Sells is enabling them to work out a system for their self-support. Even more recently have steps been taken to establish the status of the Florida Seminoles, a task long neglected because of the peculiar conditions existing in the peninsula.

The story of the Papago is one of the most inspiring in the annals of the original American. The tribe, which now numbers about 6,000, has lived for hundreds of years in what is now southern Arizona, one of the most uninhabitable regions of the United States. They have made a substantial contribution to the agriculture of the world by originating and developing the Papago bean, also known as the tepary bean, a vegetable of no little food value that is almost as hardy as cactus. This bean, through the Department of Agriculture, has been sent to almost every arid region in the world.

So desperate was their fight with nature that the Papago had no time for hostilities against the whites and thus escaped the notoriety that was first a hindrance and later a material help to the more warlike tribes. Living on Government land, with no definite reservation, they were crowded farther and farther into the desert until their last stand was made in a barren tract through which there was not a single permanent running stream. It was while they were being still further pressed that Commissioner Sells took up the cudgel in their behalf.

"There were 6,000 of these people living in a land where a white man would have starved to death in a season," he said in describing his first trip to the Papago country. There was not a stream anywhere, but they were the original irrigationists and had learned to run lateral ditches, sometimes covering 2,000 acres to a single pond, where they impounded the water of infrequent rains and used it for their stock and to cultivate a few acres.

"They fenced these water holes with withes and poles, without the use of nails or any metal. They dug wells in some places, drilling now and then through the solid rock with nothing but stone implements."

When it was first proposed to set aside a tract of land for the Papago there was great opposition in the Southwest, which culminated in a hearing before the Secretary of the Interior. Attorneys for the white men were well fortified with precedents and arguments, but they had never slept in the Papago villages nor ridden over the trackless miles in the Indian country as Cato Sells had done. So facts won, and President Wilson issued an Executive order providing a permanent home for these deserving desert people.

In the meantime, through the aid of the Indian Office, the Papago had dug deeper wells and installed pumps. Tanks are replacing the wasteful water holes, and the breed and value of their live-stock herds are improving. The Government has also established schools which are well attended.

The story of Rocky Boy's Band, now numbering about 350, may be more sordid but it promises to end just as happily. More than 60 years ago a band of Chippewa left Wisconsin to hunt buffalo in Montana, then a very wild country. Years passed and the Chippewa in Minnesota and Wisconsin received land, but this band continued to wander, its hunting grounds becoming more and more restricted, until they became little better than nomads, seeking odd tasks and depending largely on the bounty of the whites.

In time one of their number named Rocky Boy developed qualities of leadership and the Indians became known as Rocky Boy's Band. Congress usually has made small annual appropriations for them, but nothing was done to make them self-supporting and self-respecting until the last three years.

Mr. Sells at last prevailed on Congress to give them three townships in the Fort Assiniboine Military Reserve, and there they are now establishing themselves.

The sad feature of their history is that Rocky Boy, after leading his people through the wilderness for many years, died just before they entered the promised land.

Their new home is a wild country that would appeal but little to white settlers, but they are making rapid progress. From reimbursable funds Commissioner Sells has provided breeding stock, and a Government farmer is directing their efforts at stock raising and agriculture.

The problem of the Florida Seminoles, of whom there are less than 600, is now claiming the personal attention of the commissioner. He is the first Government official to obtain their consent to place their children in school, and a small Government institution with an Indian teacher will be opened at Indian Town, Fla., this year. Many things are now in prospect for the heretofore neglected Seminoles.

Commissioner Sells has recently arranged to send an inspector to investigate and report conditions among the Alabama Indians of Polk County, Tex., and has expressed his intention of aiding these long overlooked but worthy people. The forgotten fellow is for the first time receiving the attention of the Government.

### SEMINOLE INDIANS IN FLORIDA.

As a result of the earnest and untiring efforts of friends of the Indians, the Legislature of Florida, on May 9, 1917, created a reservation of approximately 100,000 acres for the Seminoles of this State. The act provided that the trustees of the International Improvement Fund should convey to the board of commissioners of State institutions the title to this land in trust for their perpetual use and benefit. As late as October 8, according to advice from Gov. Catts, this conveyance had not been made; however such action doubtless will be taken in due time.

This provision for the native Americans of Florida probably marks the passing of a crisis with which these Indians have for many years been confronted. Their hunting grounds are now apparently safe from further encroachments and will helpfully serve them until they can be induced to take up agriculture as a permanent means of self-support. During the period from 1895 to 1900 some 23,063 acres of land in southern Florida were purchased for the benefit of these Indians, with money appropriated by Congress, and by Executive order of June 28, 1911, 3,680 acres of public land, adjacent to the Everglades in southern Florida, were withdrawn for their benefit, making a total of 126,743 acres now available for the use of the Seminoles.

Hunting, particularly catching alligators, is the present source of the greater part of the Indians' income. It has lately developed that the hide of an alligator is approximately ten times more valuable after being tanned than when green. This fact has moved me to consider the establishment of a tannery at which the Indians could have hides of all kinds prepared for market. Investigation shows that with the prevailing high prices such an industry would require the expenditure of approximately \$4,500, and in addition to insuring proper prices for hides would be an important factor in bringing

them into that relation with the Government which will hasten their earlier acceptance of civilization.

Schools are always an important element in the transition of the Indians from their native state, and accordingly provision is being made for educational facilities. In the past there has been great difficulty in inducing these Indians to attend any kind of a school. Recently a few of the Seminoles have entered the public schools of Fort Lauderdale and Indiantown. One Seminole boy has attended the Carlisle School.

The Florida Seminoles have been reluctant in accepting assistance from the Government; they have retained a deep-seated suspicion of the white man's civilization, largely because of historical grievances. The prosecution of John Ashley, convicted for killing a Seminole Indian, has modified their attitude, and other recent administrative acts of the Indian Bureau have developed a better feeling among them, so that now there is reason to believe that they are responsive to the friendly disposition of the Indian Office and that much greater progress may hereafter be expected than has heretofore been accomplished.

I am deeply interested in the welfare of the Seminoles and other similarly forgotten small tribes of Indians and shall do everything in my power to better their condition.

### ROCKY BOY INDIANS.

As mentioned in my last annual report, a reserve has been set aside by Congress for the Rocky Boy Indians, consisting of several fractional townships in the southern part of the old Assiniboine military reserve, in Montana. In appreciation of this action, most of them have given up their former nomadic habits and settled upon the reservation, where they are endeavoring to achieve self-support. They have built houses for themselves from the timber available on the reservation, and constructed a barn, storehouse, and other buildings, besides cultivating several hundred acres of land during the past year.

As the Indians have not sufficient stock at this time to utilize fully the grazing land on the reservation, a lease has been negotiated with a white stockman for 1,600 head of cattle, at \$5.25 per head per annum, which is the highest price ever paid for grazing land in that part of the country. This will produce a substantial revenue for the Indians each year until their own stock has increased sufficiently to utilize the entire grazing reserve, when the lease will be discontinued.

A census of all Indians claiming to be members of the band has been made, which comprises 657 names, and compiled the complete family history of each group. After careful consideration of the

records in each case, 206 names were eliminated, so that the approved roll now contains 451 Indians. This includes a number of the Rocky Boy Indians tentatively allotted on the Blackfeet Reservation, most of whom will no doubt eventually remove to their own reservation, where they will have much better opportunities for self-support.

The notable change brought about among the Rocky Boy Band since they have been permanently located presents in contrast a demonstration and emphasizes the importance not only of a fixed habitation for Indians but the probability of self-support when given opportunity and encouragement. For years a wandering band, they necessarily relied upon odd jobs and charity for subsistence, frequently a burden upon the white citizens of the localities in Montana where they roamed. The industry displayed and their accomplishments within the last two years present an object lesson and a warning of the conditions invited when Indians are relieved of their lands and no longer have means of support. These Indians are now doing things worth while, showing initiative and purpose not heretofore apparent. It must be remembered, however, that complete support can not be accomplished in a brief period, but they are making progress and the outlook is promising.

Their long-time and faithful friends in Montana have reason to feel that loyalty to the Rocky Boys has been justified.

### ALABAMA INDIANS OF TEXAS.

The almost unknown band of Alabama Indians located about 18 miles east of the town of Livingston in southeastern Texas and numbering approximately 206 persons, which has been eking out a bare existence for the past several decades, has been brought to my attention, and I sent a special representative to visit this band and make an investigation of their needs.

These Indians are occupying 1,110 acres of land granted to them by the State of Texas more than a half century ago. The land, originally timbered but now partly cleared, can scarcely be called agricultural, and the crude methods employed by the Indians in attempting to raise crops has deteriorated it until it is now practically unproductive.

It is reported that these Indians need more and better land, training in agricultural pursuits, instruction in domestic science, and some attention to their health condition. My plans for relieving this situation and providing the means whereby this neglected band may be made self-supporting will be embodied in a report to Congress at its next session.

These Indians enjoy the good will of the white citizens residing thereabouts. They have been law-abiding, industrious, and are worthy of more consideration and attention than have heretofore been given them.

### COOPERATION OF MISSIONARIES AND OTHERS.

I wish to express earnest appreciation for the cooperation and helpful assistance rendered by the missionaries at large and in the field. While ardent in the propagation of their respective religions or denominations, they have, almost without exception, been generous rather than critical of myself or of those representing religious ideas other than their own. Their accomplishments have been constructive and effective, not only in the advancement of the Indians spiritually, but industrially, morally, and otherwise.

I gratefully acknowledge the unselfish service of philanthropic organizations and individuals who have shown their devotion to and genuine interest in the native American.

### CONCLUSION.

The recent material advancement of the Indian has been remarkable and has kept pace with the vigorous policy of giving him help toward self-support leading to final dissolution of the ties of paternalism. In 1911 the Indians cultivated 388,025 acres, and last year 678,529 acres; in 1911 they raised crops valued at \$1,951,000, sold stock valued at \$900,000, realized from native industries, such as basket making, blanket weaving, etc., \$847,556; and last year they raised crops valued at \$5,293,719, sold \$4,583,083 worth of stock, and increased the value of their native wares to \$1,206,826. The Indian wage earners for private individuals in 1911 were 3,204, and last year the number thus engaged increased to 6,902, while the value of all live stock owned by the Indians has risen from \$17,971,209, in 1911, to \$28,824,439 last year.

The Indian is discovering himself. He is coming to a realization of his own possibilities; putting the past behind him and looking to the future; beginning to understand and appreciate the accomplishments resulting from industry; to see the profit in individual effort and comprehend the ultimate difference between a cultivated and uncultivated field; the fact that it requires no more labor or expense to raise a well bred, profitable animal than it does to produce a long-horn steer, an inbred sheep, or an old-time Indian pony.

Vital statistics for the same period are not available, but the strenuous efforts being made for a betterment of the purely human side of the Indians is illustrated in the fact that 42,110 families, or at



least 200,000 Indians, have forsaken the teepee and live in houses built largely in a sanitary manner.

Evidences of material and humanitarian advancement are everywhere apparent. Industrially and socially the Indians are making unparalleled strides toward self-support and civilization. I have discovered that with sympathetic cooperation and intelligent encouragement their response is almost universal.

I have been exceedingly gratified with the very general approval given our new declaration of policy by the Indians and white citizens of the country. There is every indication that it will speedily bring about a revolution in the administration of Indian affairs, greatly benefitting the Indians, with a corresponding reduction in appropriations.

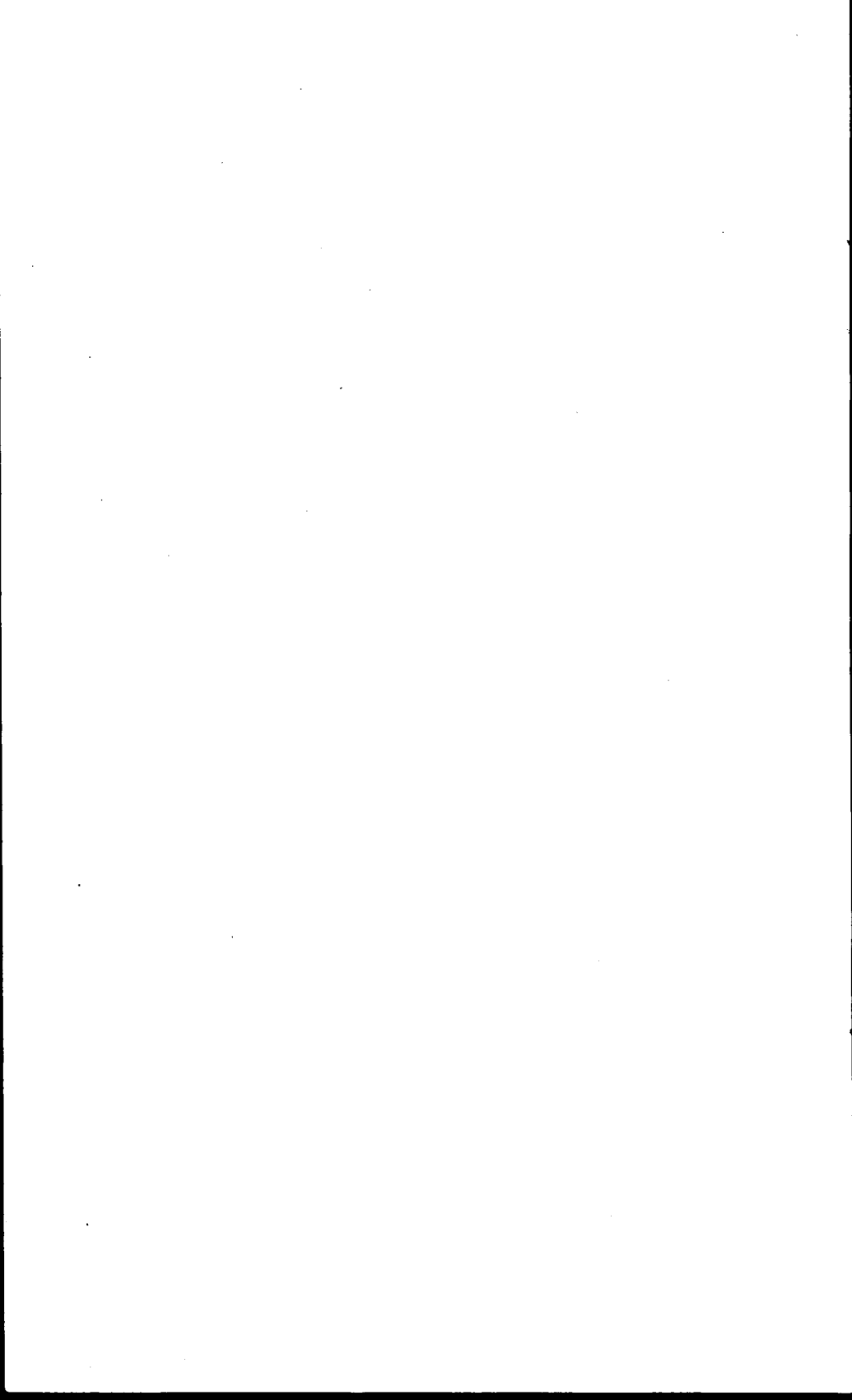
The Indian problem can not be solved in a day, it must be brought about in a deeply serious, in all respects courageous, and continuously sympathetic manner, but the time is approaching when governmental care and supervision will, generally speaking, become unnecessary. However, every true friend of the Indian should guard against precipitate and ill-advised action.

All this has been made possible by your sincere cooperation and the loyal confidence and support of those engaged with me in this work.

Very respectfully,

CATO SELLS,  
*Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.



## STATISTICAL TABLES. <sup>1</sup>

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

Year.	Work.		Employees.	
	Communi- cations received.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing 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.....	70,237	+17.60	132	+10.92
1903.....	79,115	+ .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	+10.31
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
1915.....	298,240	+ 6.23	260	+ 6.12
1916.....	284,185	- 4.70	260	
1917.....	281,618	- .91	262	+ .77

Increase in work, 1917, over 1899.....	371.67	Per cent.
Increase in force, 1917, over 1899.....	159.41	

**TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917.**

[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.....	335,998
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101,506
By blood.....	75,519
By intermarriage.....	2,582
Freedmen.....	23,405
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	234,492

### INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.....	909	Illinois.....	188
Arizona.....	44,617	Indiana.....	279
Arkansas.....	460	Iowa.....	360
California.....	15,362	Kansas.....	1,421
Colorado.....	898	Kentucky.....	234
Connecticut.....	152	Louisiana.....	780
Delaware.....	5	Maine.....	892
District of Columbia.....	68	Maryland.....	55
Florida.....	586	Massachusetts.....	688
Georgia.....	95	Michigan.....	7,514
Idaho.....	4,168	Minnesota.....	11,777

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma and scattered Indians under Government jurisdiction, except where indicated.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.

Mississippi.....	1, 253	Oregon.....	6, 612
Missouri.....	313	Rhode Island.....	284
Montana.....	11, 525	South Carolina.....	331
Nebraska.....	3, 955	South Dakota.....	21, 246
Nevada.....	7, 944	Tennessee.....	216
New Hampshire.....	34	Texas.....	702
New Jersey.....	168	Utah.....	2, 854
New Mexico.....	20, 853	Vermont.....	26
New York.....	6, 272	Virginia.....	539
North Carolina.....	8, 118	Washington.....	11, 181
North Dakota.....	8, 903	West Virginia.....	36
Ohio.....	127	Wisconsin.....	10, 216
Oklahoma.....	<sup>1</sup> 119, 108	Wyoming.....	1, 674

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Total population <sup>2</sup> .....	335, 998	106, 114	105, 672	95, 869	115, 917	171, 688	47, 728	68, 373
Alabama: Not under agent.....	<sup>3</sup> 909							
Arizona.....	44, 617	22, 115	22, 502	20, 601	24, 016	44, 251	281	85
Camp Verde School—Mohave-Apache.....	439	225	214	183	256	422	17	
Colorado River Agency—Mohave-Chemehue I.....	1, 207	671	536	474	733	1, 128	18	61
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache.....	2, 609	1, 331	1, 278	1, 251	1, 358	2, 501	108	
Ha-asupai School—Ha-asupai.....	173	90	83	48	125	173		
Kaibab Agency—Kaibab—Paiute.....	95	55	40	40	55	95		
Leupp School—Navaho.....	1, 536	750	786	893	643	1, 536		
Moqui School.....	4, 200	2, 171	2, 029	2, 009	2, 191	4, 200		
Moqui (Hopi).....	2, 260	1, 186	1, 074	1, 059	1, 201	2, 260		
Navaho.....	1, 940	985	955	950	990	1, 940		
Navajo School—Navaho <sup>4</sup> .....	12, 080	5, 830	6, 250	7, 068	5, 012	11, 991	88	1
Pima School <sup>4</sup> .....	6, 253	3, 164	3, 089	2, 830	3, 423	6, 243	8	2
Maricopa (Gila River).....	269	130	139	127	142	269		
Pima (Gila River).....	3, 984	2, 034	1, 950	1, 703	2, 281	3, 974	8	2
Gila Bend Reservation, Papago.....	2, 000	1, 000	1, 000	1, 000	1, 000	2, 000		
Salt River School.....	1, 232	645	587	567	665	1, 230	2	
Maricopa.....	82	45	37	31	51	82		
Mohave—Apache.....	237	127	110	95	142	235	2	
Pima.....	913	473	440	441	472	913		
San Carlos School.....	2, 659	1, 384	1, 275	1, 195	1, 464	2, 630	20	9
Apache.....	2, 585	1, 347	1, 238	1, 162	1, 423	2, 556	20	9
Mohave.....	74	37	37	33	41	74		
San Xavier School—Papago.....	5, 112	2, 556	2, 556	1, 000	4, 112	5, 089	11	12
Truxton Canon School—Walapai.....	457	233	224	182	275	448	9	
Western Navajo School.....	6, 565	3, 010	3, 555	2, 881	3, 704	6, 565		
Moqui (Hopi).....	288	148	140	161	127	288		
Navaho.....	6, 087	2, 732	3, 305	2, 620	3, 467	6, 087		
Paiute.....	190	80	110	80	110	190		
Arkansas: Not under agent.....	<sup>5</sup> 460							

<sup>1</sup> Includes 23,405 freed men and 2,582 intermarried whites.

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

<sup>3</sup> Includes Indians in New Mexico under this school.

<sup>4</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>5</sup> 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California.....	15,362	7,786	7,576	5,783	9,579	9,884	3,931	1,547
Bishop School—Palute, Shoshoni, and Moache.....	1,600	773	827	562	1,038	1,305	187	108
Campo School.....	233	119	114	83	150	207	19	7
Mission Indians at Campo.....	140	79	61	49	91	128	6	6
Cuyapaipe.....	8	4	4	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Laguna.....	7	3	4	1	6	6	1	.....
La Posta.....	6	2	4	2	4	5	1	.....
Manzanita.....	72	31	41	31	41	60	11	1
Digger Agency—Digger.....	299	150	149	97	202	47	231	21
Fort Bidwell School.....	756	364	392	264	492	726	21	9
Digger.....	14	7	7	2	12	3	2	9
Palute.....	209	124	85	89	120	198	11	.....
Pit River.....	533	233	300	173	360	525	8	.....
Fort Yuma School—Yuma.....	833	441	392	335	498	799	31	3
Greenille School—Digger, Washo, Concow, and Uki.....	629	328	301	259	370	317	154	158
Hoopa Valley School.....	1,299	630	669	541	758	736	445	118
Hupa.....	464	230	234	198	266	198	144	22
Klamath.....	575	289	286	237	338	297	209	69
Lower Klamath.....	260	111	149	106	154	141	92	27
Malki School.....	629	351	278	226	403	555	33	41
Mission Indians at Augustine....	19	11	8	5	14	19	.....	.....
Cabazon.....	29	17	12	8	21	29	.....	.....
Martinez.....	125	76	49	37	88	123	1	1
Mission Creek.....	14	8	6	5	9	14	.....	.....
Marongro.....	249	137	112	105	144	177	32	40
Palm Springs.....	50	27	23	14	36	50	.....	.....
San Manuel.....	56	28	28	17	39	56	.....	.....
Torres.....	87	47	40	35	52	87	.....	.....
Pala School.....	1,023	521	502	376	647	896	125	2
Mission Indians at Pala.....	203	98	105	83	120	155	46	2
Capitan Grande.....	140	75	65	59	81	123	17	.....
La Jolla.....	235	126	109	85	150	234	1	.....
Pauma.....	57	25	32	23	34	56	1	.....
Pechanga.....	196	93	103	51	145	196	.....	.....
Rincon.....	143	78	65	51	92	91	52	.....
San Pasqual.....	4	1	3	2	2	1	3	.....
Syquan.....	45	25	20	22	23	40	5	.....
Roseburg (Oreg.) School—Scattered Wichumni, Kawia, Pet River, and others in northern California.....	5,000	2,500	2,500	1,800	3,200	2,500	1,875	625
Round Valley School—Concow, Ukie, and others.....	1,700	856	844	713	987	615	645	440
Soboba School.....	921	521	400	328	593	753	153	15
Mission Indians at Soboba.....	132	73	59	34	98	117	15	.....
Cahuilla.....	131	73	58	43	88	124	7	.....
Inaja.....	35	18	17	11	24	35	.....	.....
Los Coyotes.....	117	70	47	48	69	117	.....	.....
Mesa Grande.....	200	115	85	78	122	97	89	14
Santa Rosa.....	62	38	24	8	54	62	.....	.....
Santa Ynez.....	70	38	32	29	41	70	.....	.....
Volcan.....	174	96	78	77	97	131	42	1
Tule River School.....	440	232	208	199	241	428	12	.....
Tule River.....	151	91	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auberry.....	152	71	81	199	241	428	12	.....
Burrough.....	137	70	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

† Estimated.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Colorado.....	898	466	432	453	445	881	9	8
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	372	181	191	166	206	355	9	8
Ute Mountain School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	526	285	241	287	239	526		
Connecticut: Not under agent.....	<sup>1</sup> 152							
Delaware: Not under agent.....	<sup>1</sup> 5							
District of Columbia: Not under agent.....	<sup>1</sup> 68							
Florida: Seminole.....	586	337	249	255	331	570	3	13
Georgia: Not under agent.....	<sup>1</sup> 95							
Idaho.....	4,168	2,068	2,100	1,599	2,569	3,300	520	348
Coeur d'Alene School.....	826	411	415	327	499	633	111	82
Coeur d'Alene.....	609	304	305	250	359	430	97	82
Kalispel.....	89	49	40	31	58	89		
Kootenai.....	128	58	70	46	82	114	14	
Fort Hall School.....	1,769	892	877	651	1,118	1,505	210	54
Bannock.....	354	193	161	629	1,090	1,455	210	54
Shoshoni.....	1,365	677	688					
Skull Valley.....	50	22	28	22	28	50		
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Perce.....	1,573	765	808	621	952	1,162	199	212
Illinois: Not under agent.....	<sup>1</sup> 188							
Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others.....	<sup>1</sup> 279							
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox.....	360	189	171	158	202	360		
Kansas.....	1,421	750	671	768	653	733	338	350
Kickapoo School.....	640	332	308	336	304	211	204	225
Iowa.....	317	160	157	162	155	13	79	225
Kickapoo.....	224	125	99	126	98	187	37	
Sac and Fox.....	99	47	52	48	51	11	88	
Potawatomi Agency—Prairie Band of Potawatomi.....	781	418	363	432	349	522	134	125
Kentucky: Not under agent.....	<sup>1</sup> 234							
Louisiana: Not under agent.....	<sup>1</sup> 780							
Maine: Not under agent.....	<sup>1</sup> 892							
Maryland: Not under agent.....	<sup>1</sup> 55							
Massachusetts: Not under agent.....	<sup>1</sup> 688							
Michigan.....	7,514	690	657	618	729	209	521	617
Bay Mills Agency—Chippewa *.....	250	125	125	102	148	9	121	120
Mackinac Agency—L'Anse, Vieux Desert, and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa.....	1,097	565	532	516	581	200	400	497
Not under agent—Scattered Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others.....	6,167							
Minnesota.....	11,777	5,886	5,891	5,755	6,022	3,198	4,285	2,802
Fond du Lac School—Chippewa.....	1,056	549	507	530	526	85	551	420
Grand Portage School—Chippewa.....	321	138	183	137	184	8	202	111
Leech Lake School.....	1,770	897	873	742	1,028	992	708	70
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	471	223	248	211	260	307	156	8
Leech Lake.....	805	407	398	347	458	456	332	17
White Oak Point (Miss.) Chippewa.....	494	267	227	184	310	229	220	45

<sup>1</sup> 1910 census.

\* 1915 report.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Minnesota—Continued.								
Nett Lake School—Chippewa (Bois Fort).....	607	279	328	266	341	388	162	57
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) Mdewakanton and Wapaguita, Sioux and Sisseton, and Wahpeton.....	160	75	85	76	84	60	86	14
Red Lake School—Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.....	1,492	745	747	747	745	(1)	(1)	(1)
White Earth School.....	6,371	3,203	3,168	3,257	3,114	1,665	2,576	2,130
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa.....	2,459	1,250	1,209					
Mille Lac (removal).....	1,188	575	613	3,257	3,114	1,665	2,576	2,130
Otter Tail Pillager.....	830	421	409					
Gull Lake (Miss.).....	433	219	220					
Mille Lac (nonremoval).....	286	134	152					
Pembina—Pillager.....	423	232	191					
Leech Lake Pillager.....	277	130	147					
White Oak Point (removal).....	230	138	152					
Fond du Lac (removal).....	117	69	48					
Cass and Winitigoshish.....	62	35	27					
Mississippi: Not under agent.....	* 1,253							
Missouri: Not under agent.....	* 313							
Montana.....								
Blackfeet School—Blackfeet.....	2,752	1,415	1,337	1,513	1,239	1,223	1,155	374
Crow Agency—Crow.....	1,710	856	854	733	977	1,246	258	206
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead.....	2,410	1,222	1,188	1,053	1,357	640	746	1,024
Fort Belknap School.....	1,206	628	578	507	699	861	248	97
Assiniboin.....	639	331	308	245	394	469	100	70
Grosventre.....	567	297	270	262	305	392	148	27
Fort Peck School—Fort Peck Sioux.....	1,986	1,008	978	952	1,034	1,074	529	333
Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne.....	1,461	706	755	584	877	1,349	71	41
Nebraska.....								
Omaha School—Omaha.....	1,318	684	634	682	636	1,010	124	184
Santee School.....	1,532	742	790	815	717	611	451	470
Ponca *.....	338	153	185	214	124	94	138	106
Santee.....	1,194	589	605	601	593	517	313	364
Winnebago School—Winnebago.....	1,105	572	533	482	623	913	103	89
Nevada.....								
Fallon School.....	429	214	215	127	302	408	21	.....
Palute at Fallon.....	314	161	153	87	227	305	9	.....
Lovelocks.....	115	53	62	40	75	103	12	.....
Fort McDermitt School—Palute.....	350	174	176	141	209	336	14	.....
Moapa River School—Palute.....	120	57	63	43	77	116	4	.....
Nevada School—Palute.....	614	279	335	211	403	610	4	.....
Walker River School.....	706	351	355	206	500	630	76	.....
Palute.....	548	274	274	206	500	630	76	.....
Palute (Mason Valley).....	158	77	81					
Western Shoshone School.....	625	338	287	291	334	625	.....	.....
Hopi.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Palute.....	285	161	124	141	144	285	.....	.....
Shoshoni.....	339	177	162	150	189	339	.....	.....

\* Unknown.

\* 1910 census.

\* 1916 report.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Nevada—Continued.								
Reno, special agent.....	5,100	2,530	2,570	1,700	3,400	4,500	400	200
Digger (scattered California tribes)	2,100	1,030	1,070	1,700	3,400	4,500	400	200
Paiute.....	1,400	700	700					
Shoshoni.....	1,000	500	500					
Washo.....	600	300	300					
New Hampshire: Not under agent.....	134							
New Jersey: Not under agent.....	1188							
New Mexico.....	20,853	10,445	10,403	10,243	10,610	20,394	376	83
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache.....	645	343	302	277	368	645		
Mescalero School—Mescalero Apache.....	2,627	304	323	275	352	602	17	8
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho.....	2,724	1,200	1,524	1,362	1,362	2,724		
Pueblo day schools.....	8,700	4,427	4,273	4,055	4,645	8,266	359	75
Navaho.....	371	176	195	190	181	371		
Pueblo.....	8,329	4,251	4,078	3,865	4,464	7,895	359	75
San Juan School—Navaho.....	6,354	3,190	3,161	3,500	2,954	6,354		
Zuni School—Pueblo.....	1,803	981	822	774	1,029	1,803		
New York.....	6,272	3,050	2,862	2,418	3,494			5,912
New York Agency.....	5,912	3,050	2,862	2,418	3,494			5,912
Cayuga.....	174	80	94	59	115			174
Oneida.....	256	126	130	90	166			256
Onondaga.....	549	269	290	174	375			549
Seneca (Alleghany).....	953	497	456	415	538			953
Seneca (Attaraugus).....	1,328	669	659	473	655			1,328
Seneca (Tonawanda).....	505	281	224	202	303			505
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations).....	1,538	811	727	768	770			1,538
Tuscarora.....	359	192	167	112	247			359
Montauk.....	30	15	15	15	15			30
Poospatuck.....	20	10	10	10	10			20
Shinnecock.....	200	100	100	100	100			200
Not under agent.....	360							
North Carolina.....	8,118	1,221	1,061	1,191	1,091	1,000	900	382
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee	2,282	1,221	1,061	1,191	1,091	1,000	900	382
Not under agent.....	5,836							
North Dakota.....	8,903	4,442	4,461	4,310	4,593	4,647	4,195	61
Fort Berthold School.....	1,182	590	592	559	623	847	306	29
Arikara.....	417	205	212	202	215	260	144	13
Grosventre.....	497	248	249	231	266	368	114	15
Mandan.....	268	137	131	126	142	219	48	1
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux).....	1,002	518	484	476	526	1,002	(*)	(*)
Standing Rock School—Sioux.....	3,455	1,705	1,750	1,424	2,031	2,610	783	32
Turtle Mountain School—Turtle Mountain Chippewa.....	3,264	1,629	1,635	1,851	1,413	158	3,106	
Ohio: Not under agent.....	1127							
Oklahoma.....	119,108	8,812	8,790	8,608	8,994	34,728	15,422	45,553
Cantonment School.....	785	422	363	331	454	737	32	16
Arapaho.....	238	132	106	108	130	228	10	
Cheyenne.....	547	290	257	223	324	509	22	16

1910 census.

\* Includes 183 Apaches; 1913 Fort Sill removal.

\* 1916 report.

\* Estimated.

\* 1910 census, minus 250 Montauk, Poospatuck, and Shinnecock.

\* Included in full blood.



TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	1,252	630	622	537	715	913	280	59
Arapaho.....	517	259	258	537	715	913	280	59
Cheyenne.....	735	371	364					
Kiowa School.....	4,554	2,233	2,321	2,243	2,311	2,275	1,937	342
Apache.....	183	87	96	2,243	2,311	2,275	1,937	342
Comanche.....	1,596	783	813					
Kiowa.....	1,561	753	811					
Wichita and Caddo.....	1,124	560	564					
Apache Prisoners.....	87	50	37					
Osage School—Osage.....	2,180	1,121	1,059	1,009	1,171	795	1,385	.....
Otoe School—Oto and Missouri.....	518	263	255	294	224	443	56	19
Pawnee School—Pawnee.....	714	345	369	353	361	556	124	34
Ponca School.....	1,045	530	515	648	397	389	429	227
Kaw (Kansas).....	357	187	170	275	82	98	32	227
Ponca.....	639	319	320	350	289	250	389	.....
Tonkawa.....	49	24	25	23	26	41	8	.....
Sac and Fox School.....	682	333	349	369	313	394	146	142
Iowa.....	84	35	49	33	51	45	39	.....
Sac and Fox.....	598	298	300	336	262	349	107	142
Seger School.....	758	368	390	293	465	603	23	42
Arapaho.....	150	66	84	68	82	132	8	10
Cheyenne.....	608	302	306	225	383	561	15	32
Seneca School.....	2,061	1,017	1,044	1,086	975	116	477	1,468
Eastern Shawnee.....	154	67	87	77	77	3	60	91
Ottawa.....	274	146	128	173	101	3	10	261
Quapaw.....	337	165	172	192	145	79	27	231
Seneca.....	435	213	222	236	199	13	279	143
Wyandot.....	468	245	223	178	290	.....	27	441
Peoria—Miami (citizen) <sup>1</sup> .....	393	181	212	230	163	18	74	301
Shawnee School.....	3,053	1,550	1,503	1,445	1,608	643	140	2,270
Absentee Shawnee.....	545	285	260	274	271	439	85	21
Citizen Potawatomi.....	2,296	1,158	1,140	1,085	1,211	.....	47	2,249
Mexican Kickapoo.....	212	109	103	86	126	204	8	.....
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506					26,774	10,393	40,934
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824					8,703	4,778	23,424
By blood.....	36,432							
By intermarriage.....	286					8,703	4,778	23,424
Delawares.....	187							
Freedmen.....	4,919							
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966					1,515	966	3,823
By blood.....	5,659							
By intermarriage.....	645					1,515	966	3,823
Freedmen.....	4,662							
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828					8,444	2,473	9,882
By blood.....	17,488							
By intermarriage.....	1,651					8,444	2,473	9,882
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,660							
Freedmen.....	6,029							
Creek Nation.....	18,761					6,858	1,698	3,396
By blood.....	11,952					6,858	1,698	3,396
Freedmen.....	6,809							

<sup>1</sup> 1916 report.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.								
Seminole Nation.....	3,127					1,254	478	409
By blood.....	2,141					1,254	478	409
Freedmen.....	986							
Oregon.....	6,612	3,192	3,420	2,635	3,977	3,909	1,681	1,022
Klamath School—Klamath Modoc, Paiute, and Pit River.....	1,160	545	615	518	642	818	265	77
Roseburg School—Scattered Indians on public domain <sup>1</sup> .....	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,080	1,920	1,500	1,125	375
Siletz School—Clackamas, Rogue River, Santiam, Siletz, Grande Ronde, Umpqua, etc.....	437	226	211	184	253	214	207	16
Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.....	1,197	551	646	534	663	591	52	554
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, and Paiute.....	818	370	448	319	499	786	32	.....
Rhode Island: Not under agent.....	* 284							
South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawbas, Cherokee, Oneida, and others.....	* 331							
South Dakota.....	21,246	10,588	10,658	9,743	11,503	12,377	5,475	3,394
Cheyenne River School—Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	2,752	1,384	1,368	1,235	1,517	1,616	574	562
Crow Creek School—Lower Yanktonia Sioux.....	964	452	512	407	557	708	210	46
Flandreau School—Flandreau Sioux.....	291	154	137	107	134	225	66	.....
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux.....	504	252	252	246	258	231	230	43
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux.....	7,247	3,640	3,607	3,310	3,937	4,667	1,326	1,254
Rosebud School—Rosebud Sioux.....	5,636	2,821	2,815	2,533	3,103	3,186	1,640	810
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wapeton Sioux.....	1,954	997	957	968	986	838	797	319
Yankton School—Yankton Sioux.....	1,898	888	1,010	937	961	906	632	360
Tennessee: Not under agent.....	* 216							
Texas: Not under agent.....	702							
Alabama.....	* 192							
Koosati, Seminole, Isleta, and others.....	* 510							
Utah.....	2,854	728	710	640	798	1,338	79	21
Goshute—Paiute and others.....	* 153	80	73	82	71	153	.....	.....
Shivwits School—Paiute.....	150	62	68	56	74	130	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray Agency.....	1,155	586	569	502	653	1,055	79	21
Uinta Ute.....	437	206	231	} 502	653	1,055	79	21
Uncompahgre Ute.....	438	220	218					
White River Ute.....	280	160	120					
Not under agent—Paiute and others.....	* 1,416							
Vermont: Not under agent.....	* 26							
Virginia: Not under agent.....	* 539							
Washington.....	11,181	5,489	5,599	4,831	6,257	7,135	2,551	1,402
Colville School—Confederated Colville.....	2,529	1,251	1,278	1,149	1,380	1,467	455	607

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.  
\* 1910 census.

<sup>2</sup> Special agent's report 1910.  
<sup>3</sup> Does not include 305 Indians of scattered bands.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Washington—Continued.								
Cushman School.....	2,132	1,085	1,047	978	1,154	1,330	597	205
Chehalis.....	111	64	47	50	61	68	43	1
Muckleshoot.....	172	75	97	71	101	137	34	10
Nisquall.....	83	46	37	25	58	53	20	8
Skokomish (Clallam).....	212	104	108	97	115	134	70	9
Squaxon Island.....	74	41	33	35	39	38	30	6
Unattached.....	1,480	755	725	700	780	900	400	180
Cowlitz.....	490	240	250	} * 700	* 780	* 900	* 400	* 180
Clallam.....	534	288	246					
Puyallup.....	1,152	75	77					
Various other Indians.....	304	152	152					
Neah Bay School.....	697	359	338	306	391	647	50	.....
Hoh.....	52	28	24	16	36	52	.....	.....
Makah.....	413	210	203	193	220	365	48	.....
Ozette.....	13	5	8	.....	13	13	.....	.....
Quilteute.....	219	116	103	97	122	217	2	.....
Spokane School—Spokan.....	603	268	335	246	357	327	70	206
Taholah School.....	768	371	397	327	441	459	259	50
Queets River Reservation.....	48	20	28	15	33	46	2	.....
Quilteute.....	15	4	11	2	13	13	2	.....
Quinalt.....	33	16	17	13	20	33	.....	.....
Quinalt Reservation—Quinalt.....	720	351	369	312	408	413	257	50
Tulalip School.....	1,359	680	679	639	720	905	420	34
Lummi.....	504	251	253	} 639	720	905	420	34
Susquamish.....	197	99	98					
Swinomish.....	222	111	111					
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands).....	436	219	217					
Yakima School—Confederated Yakima.....	3,000	1,475	1,525	1,186	1,814	2,000	700	300
Not under agent.....	* 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia: Not under agent.....	* 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	10,216	5,223	4,993	4,442	5,774	5,423	2,696	1,491
Grand Rapids Agency—Potawatomi and Winnebago.....	1,372	679	693	545	827	1,358	9	5
Hayward School—Chippewa.....	1,277	622	655	499	778	223	881	173
Keshena School.....	2,351	1,256	1,095	1,087	1,264	420	884	441
Menominee.....	1,745	941	804	813	932	420	884	441
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	606	315	291	274	332	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa.....	749	351	398	280	469	460	168	121
Laona Agency—Potawatomi.....	335	188	147	147	188	335	.....	.....
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River.....	1,046	527	519	439	607	50	360	636
Oneida School—Oneida.....	2,575	1,328	1,247	1,208	1,367	2,575	.....	.....
Red Cliff School—Chippewa.....	511	272	239	237	274	2	394	115
Wyoming.....	1,674	861	813	778	896	1,199	261	214
Shoshone.....	1,674	861	813	778	896	1,199	261	214
Arapaho.....	840	432	408	415	425	714	116	10
Shoshoni.....	834	429	405	363	471	485	145	204

<sup>1</sup> Overestimated previous years.    <sup>2</sup> Estimated.    <sup>3</sup> 1910 census.    <sup>4</sup> Now citizens.    <sup>5</sup> Unknown.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Un-allotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Total, 1917.....	303,409	179,374	67,972	3,495	107,907	130,035
1916.....	312,654	184,865	72,508	3,492	108,865	126,547
1915.....	304,911	182,289	68,980	2,623	110,686	126,379
1914.....	301,831	180,605	63,944	1,643	109,018	124,797
1913.....	301,433	183,742	72,411	1,420	109,911	121,233
1912.....	300,930	177,626	103,417	1,928	70,904	120,876
1911.....	246,320	164,215	88,182	.....	176,033	120,780
1901 <sup>2</sup> .....	241,522	64,853	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890 <sup>2</sup> .....	230,437	15,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	44,617	5,233	5,233	.....	.....	39,384
Camp Verde.....	439	.....	.....	.....	.....	439
Colorado River.....	1,207	1,207	1,207	.....	.....	.....
Fort Apache.....	2,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,609
Ha. asupai.....	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	173
Kaibab.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
Leupp.....	1,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,536
Moqui.....	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200
Navajo.....	12,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,080
Pima <sup>3</sup> .....	6,253	3,243	3,243	.....	.....	3,010
Salt River.....	1,232	687	687	.....	.....	545
San Carlos.....	2,659	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,659
San Xavier.....	5,112	96	96	.....	.....	5,016
Truxton Canon.....	457	.....	.....	.....	.....	457
Western Navajo.....	6,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,565
California.....	10,362	2,949	2,934	.....	15	7,413
Bishop.....	1,600	236	234	.....	2	1,364
Campo.....	233	.....	.....	.....	.....	233
Digger.....	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	239
Fort Bidwell.....	756	118	198	.....	.....	558
Fort Yuma.....	833	728	728	.....	.....	105
Green Ile.....	629	210	210	.....	.....	419
Hoopa Valley.....	1,299	835	824	.....	11	464
Malki.....	629	.....	.....	.....	.....	629
Pala.....	1,023	186	186	.....	.....	837
Round Valley.....	1,700	496	494	.....	2	1,204
Soboba.....	921	.....	.....	.....	.....	921
Tule River.....	440	60	60	.....	.....	380
Colorado.....	898	211	211	.....	.....	687
Southern Ute.....	372	211	211	.....	.....	161
Ute Mountain.....	526	.....	.....	.....	.....	526
Florida: Seminole.....	586	.....	.....	.....	.....	586
Idaho.....	4,168	2,937	2,701	37	199	1,231
Coeur d'Alene.....	828	505	434	.....	71	321
Fort Hall.....	1,769	1,591	1,562	.....	29	178
Fort Lapwai.....	1,573	841	705	37	99	732
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	360
Kansas.....	1,421	754	591	87	76	667
Kickapoo.....	640	288	228	12	38	352
Potawatomi.....	781	466	353	75	38	315
Michigan: Mackinac.....	1,097	73	73	.....	.....	1,024
Minnesota.....	11,777	5,053	4,284	549	220	6,724
Fond du Lac.....	1,056	293	274	12	7	763
Grand Portage.....	321	164	146	.....	18	157
Leech Lake.....	1,770	977	938	4	35	793

<sup>1</sup> Includes fee patents for part of their allotment.<sup>2</sup> Only items reported.<sup>3</sup> 1916 report.<sup>4</sup> Erroneously reported last year.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>						
Nett Lake.....	607	290	290			317
Pip-stone (Birch Cooley).....	160	42	42			118
Red Lake.....	1,492					1,492
White Earth.....	6,371	3,287	2,594	533	160	3,084
<b>Montana.....</b>	<b>11,525</b>	<b>7,088</b>	<b>6,449</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>4,437</b>
Blackfeet.....	2,752	2,321	2,319	1		431
Crow.....	1,710	1,234	1,166	9	59	476
Flathead.....	2,410	1,844	1,487	28	359	536
Fort Belknap.....	1,206					1,206
Fort Peck.....	1,986	1,659	1,477	126	56	327
Tongue River.....	1,461					1,461
<b>Nebraska.....</b>	<b>3,617</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>2,382</b>
Omaha.....	1,318	580	278	18	284	738
Santee.....	1,194	314	125	14	175	880
Winnebago.....	1,105	341	189	14	138	764
<b>Nevada.....</b>	<b>7,944</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>1,447</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>6,492</b>
Fallon.....	429	319	319			110
Fort McDermitt.....	350	86	86			264
Moapa River.....	120	108	108			12
Nevada.....	614					614
Walker River.....	706	329	329			377
Western Shoshone.....	625					625
Reno, special agent.....	5,100	610	605		5	4,490
<b>New Mexico.....</b>	<b>20,853</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>495</b>			<b>20,358</b>
Jicarilla.....	645	495	495			150
Mescalero.....	627					627
Pueblo Bonito <sup>1</sup> .....	2,724					2,724
Pueblo day schools.....	8,700					8,700
San Juan.....	6,354					6,354
Zuni.....	1,803					1,803
<b>New York: New York Agency.....</b>	<b>5,912</b>					<b>5,912</b>
<b>North Carolina: Cherokee.....</b>	<b>2,282</b>					<b>2,282</b>
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	<b>8,903</b>	<b>7,532</b>	<b>6,439</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>1,371</b>
Fort Berthold <sup>2</sup> .....	1,182	1,007	988	17	2	175
Fort Totten.....	1,002	438	308	80	50	564
Standing Rock.....	3,455	3,257	3,100	92	65	198
Turtle mountain.....	3,264	2,830	2,043	115	672	434
<b>Oklahoma.....</b>	<b>116,419</b>	<b>110,443</b>	<b>6,647</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>102,895</b>	<b>5,976</b>
Cantonment.....	785	373	346	6	21	412
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,252	647	514	37	96	605
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506	101,506			* 101,506	
Kiowa.....	4,554	3,077	2,862	59	156	1,477
Osage.....	2,180	1,828	1,387	441		352
Otoe.....	518	311	139	151	21	207
Pawnee.....	714	295	240	16	39	419
Ponca.....	1,045	617	474	90	53	428
Sac and Fox.....	682	241	102	16	123	441
Seger.....	758	420	393	15	12	338
Seneca.....	1,668	768			768	900
Shawnee.....	4,757	360	190	70	100	397

<sup>1</sup> Ponca Indians not included.

<sup>2</sup> 1916 report.

\* 29,719 restricted Indians as to alienation.

<sup>4</sup> Does not include citizen Potawatomi.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal super- vision.	Allotted.				Un- allotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allot- ment.	Entire allot- ment.	
Oregon.....	11,612	3,969	3,619	18	332	7,643
Klamath.....	1,180	783	759	.....	24	377
Roseburg.....	18,000	2,000	1,977	.....	23	6,000
Siletz.....	437	227	116	17	.....	210
Umatilla.....	1,197	518	330	1	187	679
Warm Springs.....	818	441	437	.....	4	377
South Dakota.....	21,246	17,984	15,640	1,245	1,099	3,262
Cheyenne River.....	2,752	2,715	2,610	38	67	37
Crow Creek.....	964	964	906	1	57	.....
Flandreau.....	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	291
Lower Brule.....	504	504	400	18	86	.....
Pine Ridge.....	7,247	6,424	5,768	598	58	823
Rosebud.....	5,636	5,636	5,280	102	254	.....
Sisseton.....	1,954	950	438	201	221	1,004
Yankton.....	1,898	791	238	197	356	1,107
Utah.....	1,438	620	616	2	2	818
Goshute.....	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	153
Shivwits.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,155	620	616	2	2	535
Washington.....	11,088	6,974	6,733	49	192	4,114
Colville.....	2,529	2,478	2,423	.....	55	51
Cushman.....	2,132	164	156	4	4	1,968
Neah Bay.....	697	276	276	.....	.....	421
Spokane.....	603	476	431	4	41	127
Taholah.....	768	507	507	.....	.....	261
Tulalip.....	1,359	182	169	1	12	1,177
Yakima.....	3,000	2,891	2,771	40	80	109
Wisconsin.....	9,610	3,014	1,985	89	940	6,596
Grand Rapids.....	1,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372
Hayward (Lac Courte Oreille).....	1,277	527	514	13	.....	750
Keshena.....	1,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,745
Lac du Flambeau.....	749	356	342	.....	14	393
Laona.....	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	335
La Pointe.....	1,046	1,046	962	.....	84	.....
Oneida.....	2,575	959	76	76	807	1,616
Red Cliff.....	511	126	91	.....	35	385
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,674	1,358	1,283	4	71	316

<sup>1</sup> Includes 5,000 Indians in California.<sup>2</sup> Does not include Stockbridge and Munsee citizen Indians.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1917.<sup>1</sup>

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1917.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Church-going Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.		Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
Total, 1917.....	250	1,597	337	1,510	346	235	90	1,156	325	1,055	124	430	275	016	42,073	57,465	116,405	75,805	191,207	73,951	26,335
1916.....	176	1,717	493	1,395	421	263	157	1,094	221	1,275	119	399	257	617	40,510	56,951	113,484	74,972	191,201	78,985	26,290
1915.....	111	1,633	474	1,210	219	312	120	942	165	1,499	135	432	291	625	37,430	51,638	113,928	74,973	182,496	74,092	24,034
1914.....	103	1,892	496	1,516	154	305	229	881	512	1,815	261	431	282	583	36,377	48,925	104,594	66,203	173,160	81,241	22,118
1913.....	200	1,870	516	1,484	201	292	244	822	348	1,990	153	425	277	554	34,136	45,251	100,208	62,865	161,585	74,265	.....
1912.....	172	2,151	779	1,544	588	266	207	1,264	327	2,057	165	386	258	513	29,897	39,632	90,431	54,843	149,521	78,543	.....
1911.....	.....	.....	606	1,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	189	458	.....	.....	138,410	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910.....	.....	.....	459	891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	118	348	.....	.....	131,714	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	.....	.....	397	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	130	203	.....	.....	118,196	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	1	433	133	301	313	44	1	352	2	79	.....	72	24	59	4,415	9,510	8,116	6,272	36,176	29	22
Camp Verde.....	.....	9	2	7	1	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	65	.....	230	165	439	1	1
Colorado.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	7	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	120	.....	603	603	1,207	.....	.....
Fort Apache.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	20	1,550	.....	.....
Havasupai.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	50	173	.....	.....
Kaibab.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	30	95	.....	.....
Leupp.....	.....	23	15	8	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3	.....	137	.....	200	132	1,200	.....	.....
Moqui.....	.....	22	6	16	.....	6	.....	41	1	3	.....	13	6	.....	146	.....	585	350	2,830	.....	.....
Navajo <sup>2</sup> .....	1	125	15	111	201	7	.....	11	.....	50	.....	7	7	10	410	850	980	750	10,000	.....	.....
Phoenix.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	437	130	942	942	.....	.....	.....
Pima <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	49	.....	49	1	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	4	14	1,800	3,760	1,100	950	6,253	.....	.....
Salt River.....	.....	35	.....	35	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	6	575	195	700	490	1,098	.....	.....
San Carlos.....	.....	19	.....	19	6	7	.....	226	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	100	.....	300	150	1,350	.....	.....
San Xavier.....	.....	69	32	37	5	5	1	4	1	6	.....	13	9	13	500	4,875	1,250	1,190	5,112	.....	.....
Truxton Canon.....	.....	12	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	150	457	.....	.....
Western Navajo.....	.....	50	50	.....	50	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	75	.....	300	3,500	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

<sup>2</sup> Overestimated last year.

<sup>3</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>4</sup> Not reported.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1917.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Church-going Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.		Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
California.....	4	62	17	49	2	11	2	15		82		26	27	36	1,508	3,523	8,814	3,878	11,135	3,599	1,219
Bishop.....		3		3	2					5		3		1	200		1,200	500	1,568	(1)	20
Campo.....		4	3	1						1		5			223		108	60	233		4
Digger.....	1	1		2				1		2					299		299	50	299	299	12
Fort Bidwell.....		12	11	1		6				30		1		1	7		650	300	756	756	
Fort Yuma.....	1	7		8		2	2	8		19		1	1	2	302	299	600	400	833		
Greenville.....		3		3		2				4		2		2	170		600	72	629	6	40
Hoopa Valley.....		8		8				5		9		1		1	75		900	500	1,299	1,810	400
Malki.....	1	3		4				1				5	7	5	170	381	461	324	629	(2)	10
Pala.....		1		1						3		3	8	7	6	1,026	725	390	1,022	28	82
Round Valley.....	1	5		6		2				3		4	2	8	40	1,550	(2)	1,700	1,700	620	(3)
Sherman Institute.....										3					249	538	787	787	787	(3)	
Soboba.....		8	3	5		1				6		4	6	6	40	905	574	340	940		31
Tule River.....		7		7										3	289	151	360	155	440		
Colorado.....		7	5	2						1		3	1	3	55	165	422	82	826		372
Southern Ute.....		3	1	2						1		2	1	3	55	165	160	80	300		372
Ute Mountain.....		4	4									1					262	2	526		
Florida: Seminole.....		4	4									2			10		250	12	60		
Idaho.....	6	20	5	21	2	10	4	10		52		8	12	14	1,075	1,166	1,980	1,285	4,117	1,067	1,067
Coeur d'Alene.....	2	4		6		6	4	10		11		10	3			826	480	385	826	88	88
Fort Hall.....	2	5	3	4		4				30		6	2		404	500	300	1,719	27	27	
Fort Lapwai.....	2	11	2	11	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11		2	2	9	671	340	1,000	600	1,572	952	952
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....		6		6								1		1	25		55	55	185		
Kansas.....	1	15		16		1	1			7	3	3	1	5	185	260	964	815	1,421	1,106	606
Kickapoo.....	1	11		12		1				3		2		3	165		539	490	640	640	255
Potawatomi.....		4		4		1	1			4	3	1	1	2	20	260	425	325	781	466	351
Michigan: Mackinac.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)			9	407	690	850	700	1,097	1,097	581
Minnesota.....	9	63	3	69		2		17		34	4	17	11	35	1,408	2,998	7,427	4,741	11,908	9,276	2,713
Fond du Lac.....	1	1		2		1		1		7		1	1	5	50	915	900	600	1,056	526	264
Grand Portage.....	1	4		5						1		1	1	1	16	305	311	200	321	321	80
Leech Lake.....	3	39	3	39			15			10	3	3	1	9	350	568	800	500	1,770	1,770	540
Nett Lake.....		3		3								1	1	2	30	15	300	150	607	290	295
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....						1				9		5		4	160		75	60	160	160	40
Red Lake.....	3	15		18			1			6	1	1	2	3	300	700	1,000	500	1,482		100
Vermillion Lake.....	1	1		2						2		1	1	2	12	45	131	131	131		
White Earth.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)		(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	5	4	11	490	450	3,910	2,600	6,371	6,209	1,394
Montana.....	22	120	11	131	9	39	16	114	67	82	41	23	51	44	1,380	6,420	6,267	3,900	10,213	584	582
Blackfeet.....	7	47		54	6	9	10	34	21	32	21	2	2	5	385	2,000	1,800	1,000	2,752	2	59
Crow.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		4	14	45	6	9	2	2	2	6	350	900	875	700	1,050	59	388
Flathead.....	7	24		31		24	2	42	1	31	8	6	36	11		2,000	1,700	1,220	2,400	388	388
Fort Belknap.....	2	15		17	3	1				8		2	8	6	100	700	260	150	1,206		
Fort Peck.....	6	29		26		3		2		3	3	8	2	12	475	455	1,352	680	1,905	135	135
Tongue River.....		14	11	3		2		22		2		3	1	4	70	365	280	150	900		
Nebraska.....	4	40		44	3	1		9	3	57		15	7	10	1,096	69	2,575	2,150	3,617	2,934	982
Omaha.....	1	8		9	3	1		7	3	22		1		1	83		825	800	1,318	635	312
Santee.....	3	7		10						15		13	6	6	705	68	900	650	1,194	1,194	370
Winnebago.....		25		25			2			20		11	7	3	308	1	850	700	1,105	1,105	300
Nevada.....	2	34	10	26	3	1		38		42		13		7	375		7,192	1,495	7,944	1,482	40
Fallon.....		4	4					28		34		2		1	80		422	75	429		
Fort McDermitt.....		5	5		1												300	100	350	350	
Moapa River.....		2	1							4		1					120	40	120	120	
Nevada.....		9		9						2		1		1	225		525	175	614		
Walker River.....	1	4		5	1			10		1		1		1	10		400	85	706	712	
Western Shoshone.....		10		10	1	1				1		1		1	60		425	220	625		
Reno, special agent.....	1	(*)	(*)	1		(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	7	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	5,000	800	5,100	300	40
New Mexico.....	18	123	49	92	1	24	7	64	7	72	4	19	18	26	326	8,632	6,015	4,500	12,927	5,330	
Jicarilla.....	1	16	6	11				10	7	4		4		2	(*)	(*)	900	315	200	400	
Mescalero.....		7		7		1		10		4		2	1	3	205	375	350	150	627		
Pueblo Bonito.....	15			15	(*)			3		40		2		2			250	250	1,300		
Pueblo day schools.....	2	41		43		19	7	22		19		3	16	20	116	8,257	4,250	3,175	8,700	1,325	
San Juan.....		12		12	(*)	4		19		5		4		4			500	500	1,000	1,000	
Zuni.....		47	43	4	1	4				5	4	4	1	1			300	225	900	1,805	

1 1916 report.

2 Unknown.

3 Not reported.

4 Under State jurisdiction.

5 Does not include Ponca Indians.

6 Estimated.



TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1917.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Church-going Indians.		Indians who—					
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.		Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.	
New York: New York Agency.....										4	1	15	12,912	1,448	5,912	5,912	5,912	256	75			
North Carolina: Cherokee ..	3	23		26		1	1	1		1			11	1,200	1,800	1,200	2,282	2,282	1,579			
North Dakota.....	19	67	1	85	3	16		22		69		11	16	34	1,718	5,539	5,300	3,100	8,903	6,979	3,762	
Fort Berthold <sup>2</sup> .....	1	9		10		4				7		4	2	9	265	650	650	500	1,182	298	298	
Fort Totten.....		28		28		7				44		3	8	5	354	357	850	650	1,002	1,002	260	
Standing Rock.....	1	6		7	3			20		8		3	4	17	875	1,492	1,600	750	3,455	3,455	972	
Turtle Mountain.....	17	24	1	40		5		2		10		1	2	3	224	3,040	12,200	11,200	3,264	2,224	2,224	
Oklahoma.....	99	158	16	241	2	19	43	34	199	168	48	46	6	56	2,996	1,902	13,110	9,922	16,226	17,180	3,315	
Cantonment.....		10		10		2		2	3	3		7		3	177		500	250	628	785	5	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1	8	1	8	1					9		4		4	1,555		825	430	1,252	1,252	334	
Kiowa.....	54	31	2	83		7	4	3	4	10		11	2	13	925	400	2,732	1,366	4,099	4,554	91	
Osage.....	12	13		25	1	6	30	27	190	83	48	2	3	22	1,475	1,500	11,889	1,743	1,845	12,187	520	
Otoe.....	2	17		19		2	2	2	2	4		2		1	167		456	446	518	518	116	
Pawnee.....	3	12		15		1	7			24		2		1	234	1	1,600	1,450	713	714	1,106	
Ponca.....	1	12		13								1		1	100	1	834	570	1,034	1,009	229	
Sac and Fox.....	1	4		5						25		1		3	57		590	360	680	682	153	
Seger.....		8		8						10		10		3	302		270	200	758	758	190	
Seneca.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	4	1	3	(4)	(4)	1,668	1,572	1,668	1,668	722	
Shawnee.....	25	43	13	55		1	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	2		3	44	(4)	2,746	2,535	3,031	3,053	846	
Oregon.....	8	31	6	33		12	2	70	1	11	1	10	2	9	1,055	685	8,635	3,591	10,976	4,834	4,277	
Klamath.....	1	9		10		9	1	47		8		2		2	308		1,130	576	1,160	8	8	
Roseburg.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	4		(4)	(4)	(4)	6,000	2,000	8,000	3,000	3,000	
Siletz.....		2		2		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	97	210	345	210	437	437	253	
Umatilla.....	7	10	6	11				2		2		1	1	2	350	475	660	360	561	571	571	
Warm Springs.....		10		10				22				2		3	300		500	445	818	818	445	
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....															507	314	821	821	821	821		
South Dakota.....	27	180	17	190	8	16	5	190	2	74	4	108	51	162	13,441	8,239	12,267	8,199	21,206	7,037	2,896	
Cheyenne River.....	1	21		22	2			35		11		4	1	30	1,597	1,155	1,160	1,001	2,597	485	81	
Crow Creek.....	2	12		14	1	3		5		5		2	2	9	705	215	500	450	964	628	27	
Flandreau.....		7		7		2						2		2	481	178	234	200	291	291	89	
Lower Brule.....	2	5		7						1		1	1	7	383	121	375	250	504	95	95	
Pierre.....												2	1		2	140	120	298	298			
Pine Ridge.....	9	52		61	5	6	4	76	1			42	30	52	3,813	13,250	5,200	2,700	7,200	200	300	
Rosebud.....	7	40		47		3	1	50		23		34	13	42	3,702	2,950	2,000	1,500	15,500	1,375	1,375	
Sisseton.....	6	27	17	16				1	1	10	4	13	1	11	1,620	150	1,500	1,200	1,954	2,065	491	
Yankton.....		16		16		2		23		24		8	2	9	1,000	100	1,000	600	1,898	1,898	438	
Utah.....		24	22	2		31	1			5	1	5		4	376		573	149	883	1,155	1,155	
Goshute.....						30	1			3	1				153		153	(4)	153			
Shivwits.....		2		2								1		1	60		120	34	130			
Uintah and Ouray.....		22	22			1				2		4		3	163		300	115	600	1,155	1,155	
Washington.....	14	65		79		2	6	91	20	77		10	10	38	1,634	2,925	9,066	6,891	11,088	7,950	631	
Colville.....	8	12		20		2	6	9		8		1	2	11	9	900	1,700	1,000	2,529	716	77	
Cushman.....	1	11		12								5	2	9	310	234	1,777	1,117	2,132	2,132	464	
Neah Bay.....	2	11		13				15				1		2	350	1	422	376	697	697	11	
Spokane.....	1	4		5				6				1	1	4	200	250	525	335	603	45	45	
Taholah.....		2		2				6		12		1		2	75		1,682	423	768	1	1	
Tulalip.....	1	5		6				25		7			4	4	1,240	1,160	1,840	1,359	1,359	1,359	18	
Yakima.....	1	20		21				30	20	50		1	1	6	650	300	2,800	2,800	3,000	3,000	115	
Wisconsin.....	12	100	38	74		2		123	24	131	18	21	26	21	3,122	3,420	6,914	5,285	9,610	4,346	1,833	
Grand Rapids.....		40	132	8				1		15		2			170	1,300	1,000	1,700	1,372	1,242	1,120	
Hayward.....		6		6		2				6		1	1	4	200	1,470	1,650	1,500	1,277	1,277	1,360	
Keshena.....	4	8		12				49	3	53		1	4	5	1,500	1,290	1,090	1,745	1,745	60	30	
Lac du Flambeau.....		6	3	3						6		1	1	2	184	1,112	623	460	749	187	187	
Laona.....		5	3	2								3		1	86		40	35	335			
La Pointe.....	6	16		22				50	21	20	18	6	15	3	190	625	800	500	1,046	607	293	
Oneida.....	2	14		16	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	7	3	5	2,392	183	2,000	1,500	2,575	723	723	
Red Cliff.....		5		5				23		31			2	1	500	511	500	511	250	250	120	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1	22		23		3	1	6		11		13	11	17	852	2,560	11,080	1,850	1,674	56		

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>3</sup> Arrests by public officers.

<sup>4</sup> Not reported.

<sup>5</sup> Under State jurisdiction.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1917.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area, in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Grand total .....	220,016	35,740,001	35,565,517	71,305,518
Total reservations.....	212,368	34,636,721	35,565,517	70,202,238
Total public domain.....	7,678	1,103,280	.....	1,103,280
Arizona.....	1,743	81,489	18,571,125	18,652,614
Camp McDowell (Salt River).....	.....	.....	24,971	24,971
Colorado River.....	588	5,879	234,820	240,699
Fort Apache.....	.....	.....	1,681,920	1,681,920
Fort Mojave (Colorado River).....	.....	.....	31,328	31,328
Gila Bend (Pima).....	.....	.....	10,231	10,231
Gila River (Pima).....	.....	.....	371,422	371,422
Havasupai (Suppai).....	.....	.....	518	518
Hualapai (Truxton Canon).....	.....	.....	730,940	730,940
Kalbab.....	.....	.....	138,240	138,240
Moqui (Hopi).....	.....	.....	2,472,320	2,472,320
Navajo (see New Mexico and Utah).....	60	9,600	8,774,397	8,783,997
Papago.....	.....	.....	2,129,114	2,129,114
Papago (San Xavier).....	291	41,606	114,348	155,954
Salt River.....	804	24,404	22,316	46,720
San Carlos.....	.....	.....	1,834,240	1,834,240
California.....	2,593	82,172	434,866	517,038
Dieger.....	.....	.....	530	530
Hoopa Valley.....	639	29,091	99,051	128,142
Mission—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agua Caliente (Malki).....	.....	.....	7,205	7,205
Augustine (Malki).....	.....	.....	618	618
Cabazon (Malki).....	.....	.....	1,280	1,280
Cahuilla (Soboba).....	.....	.....	18,880	18,880
Campo.....	.....	.....	1,640	1,640
Capitan Grande (Pala).....	.....	.....	15,080	15,080
Cuyapiipa (Campo).....	.....	.....	4,080	4,080
Inaja (Soboba).....	.....	.....	760	760
Laguna (Campo).....	.....	.....	320	320
La Posta (Campo).....	.....	.....	3,679	3,679
Los Covotes (Soboba).....	.....	.....	21,520	21,520
Manzanita (Campo).....	.....	.....	19,680	19,680
Martinez (Malki).....	.....	.....	1,280	1,280
Mesa Grande (Soboba).....	.....	.....	4,400	4,400
Mission Creek (Malki).....	.....	.....	1,920	1,920
Morongo (Malki).....	.....	.....	11,069	11,069
Pala.....	177	1,396	3,084	4,480
Pechanga or Temecula (Pala).....	85	1,299	3,896	5,195
Potrero or La Jolla (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 Ynez Soboba.....	.....	.....	120	120
Santa Ysabel (Soboba).....	.....	.....	15,012	15,012
Soboba.....	.....	.....	5,461	5,461
Syquan (Pala).....	17	270	370	640
Torres (Malki).....	.....	.....	20,800	20,800
Tuolumne.....	.....	.....	34	34
Twenty-nine Palms (Malki).....	.....	.....	480	480
Palute.....	.....	.....	75,806	75,806
Round Valley.....	877	42,106	.....	42,106
Tule River.....	.....	.....	48,551	48,551
Yuma (Fort Yuma).....	798	8,010	31,376	39,386
Colorado.....	372	72,731	396,143	468,874
Ute (Ute Mountain and Southern Ute).....	371	72,651	396,143	468,794
Absentee Wyandot.....	1	80	.....	80
Florida: Seminole.....	.....	.....	23,542	23,542
Idaho.....	4,377	628,098	54,841	682,939
Coeur d'Alene.....	638	104,077	.....	104,077
Fort Hall.....	1,863	345,209	21,263	366,472
Lapwai (Nez Perce).....	1,876	178,812	33,578	212,390
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	.....	.....	3,251	3,251

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area, in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
<b>Kansas</b> .....	3,079	272,519	.....	272,519
Chippewa and Munsee (Potawatomi).....	100	4,195	.....	4,195
Iowa (Kickapoo).....	143	11,769	.....	11,769
Kickapoo.....	351	27,691	.....	27,691
Potawatomi.....	2,363	220,785	.....	220,785
Sac and Fox (Kickapoo).....	122	8,079	.....	8,079
<b>Michigan</b> .....	2,648	153,227	191	153,418
Isabella.....	1,913	98,395	191	98,581
L'Anse.....	669	52,291	.....	52,296
Ontonagon.....	36	2,631	.....	2,631
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	8,360	954,255	553,898	1,508,153
Bois Fort (Nett Lake).....	712	56,782	.....	56,782
Deer Creek (Nett Lake).....	4	296	.....	296
Fond du Lac.....	591	36,486	.....	36,486
Grand Portage.....	304	24,191	.....	24,191
Leech Lake.....	631	48,520	.....	48,520
Mdewakanton (Birch Cooley).....	135	12,582	.....	12,582
Red Lake.....	.....	.....	543,528	543,528
Vermillion Lake.....	.....	.....	1,080	1,080
White Earth.....	5,157	710,665	9,290	719,955
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake).....	826	64,733	.....	64,733
<b>Montana</b> .....	6,913	1,434,933	4,366,409	5,801,342
Blackfeet.....	7	2,220	1,491,167	1,493,387
Crow.....	2,450	481,109	1,832,104	2,313,213
Fort Belknap.....	.....	.....	497,600	497,600
Fort Peck.....	2,024	723,196	.....	723,196
Jocko (Flathead).....	2,428	228,408	.....	228,408
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River).....	.....	.....	489,500	489,500
Rocky Boy.....	.....	.....	56,038	56,038
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	4,037	353,424	6,118	359,542
Omaha.....	1,460	130,642	4,380	135,022
Ponca (Santee).....	108	27,236	.....	27,236
Santee (Niobrara).....	850	73,251	.....	73,251
Sioux (additional).....	.....	.....	640	640
Winnbago.....	1,559	122,295	1,098	123,393
<b>Nevada</b> .....	979	14,133	686,064	700,197
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone).....	.....	.....	321,920	321,920
Moapa River.....	117	605	523	1,128
Palute (Fallon).....	366	3,650	960	4,640
Pyramid Lake (Nevada).....	.....	.....	322,000	322,000
Walker River.....	496	9,378	40,631	50,509
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	2,800	673,175	3,951,049	4,624,224
Jicarilla Apache.....	796	353,812	407,300	761,112
Mescalero Apache.....	.....	.....	474,240	474,240
Navajo (see Arizona and Utah).....	2,004	319,363	1,980,637	2,300,000
<b>Pueblo</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acoma (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	95,792	95,792
Cochiti.....	.....	.....	24,256	24,256
Isleta (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	110,080	110,080
Jemez.....	.....	.....	42,359	42,359
Laguna (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	101,511	101,511
Laguna withdrawals <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	150,000	150,000
Nambé.....	.....	.....	13,586	13,586
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.....	.....	.....	49,399	49,399
Santo Domingo.....	.....	.....	92,398	92,398
Sia.....	.....	.....	17,515	17,515
San Hdefonso.....	.....	.....	17,263	17,263
Taos.....	.....	.....	17,361	17,361
Tesuque.....	.....	.....	17,471	17,471
Zuni.....	.....	.....	215,040	215,040

<sup>1</sup> Includes 12,348 acres purchased from the Omaha Indians.

<sup>2</sup> Executive orders 1910 and 1917

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area, in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
New York.....			87,677	87,677
Allegany.....			30,469	30,469
Cattaraugus.....			21,680	21,680
Oil Spring.....			640	640
Oneida.....			350	350
Onondaga.....			6,100	6,100
St. I. egis.....			14,640	14,640
Tonawanda.....			7,549	7,549
Tuscarora.....			6,249	6,249
North Carolina: Qualla.....			63,211	63,211
North Dakota.....	8,380	2,005,320	100,000	2,105,320
Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	1,189	137,381		137,381
Fort Berthold.....	2,165	435,708	100,000	535,708
Standing Rock.....	4,700	1,388,411		1,388,411
Turtle Mountain.....	326	43,820		43,820
Oklahoma.....	116,701	19,518,888	462,702	20,011,590
Cherokee.....	40,193	4,346,203		4,346,203
Chickasaw.....	10,955	3,800,350	721	3,801,071
Choctaw.....	26,723	4,291,036	458,937	4,749,973
Creek.....	18,710	2,997,114	2,495	2,999,609
Seminole.....	3,118	359,535	162	359,697
Cherokee Outlet.....	62	4,949		4,949
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	3,331	528,789		528,789
Iowa (Sac and Fox).....	108	8,605		8,605
Kansa (Kaw, now Ponca).....	247	99,644		99,644
Kickapoo (Shawnee).....	280	22,650		22,650
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....	3,451	547,236		547,236
Modoc (Seneca).....	68	3,906		3,906
Oakland (Ponca).....	73	11,456		11,456
Osage.....	2,230	1,465,350		1,465,350
Otoe.....	514	128,351		128,351
Ottawa (Seneca).....	160	12,995		12,995
Pawnee.....	820	112,701		112,701
Peoria (Seneca).....	218	43,334		43,334
Ponca.....	782	100,745	387	101,132
Potawatomi (Shawnee).....	2,109	291,736		291,736
Quapaw (Seneca).....	243	56,245		56,245
Sac and Fox.....	548	87,684		87,684
Seneca.....	435	41,813		41,813
Shawnee.....	117	12,745		12,745
Wichita (Kiowa).....	957	152,714		152,714
Wyandotte (Seneca).....	244	20,942		20,942
Oregon.....	4,253	508,657	1,209,349	1,718,006
Grande Ronde (Siletz).....	269	32,983		32,983
Klamath.....	1,351	208,279	812,707	1,020,986
Siletz.....	551	44,459		44,459
Umatilla.....	1,115	82,644	74,130	156,774
Warm Springs.....	967	140,202	322,512	462,804
South Dakota.....	26,989	6,190,527	503,010	6,693,537
Cheyenne River.....	3,493	961,685	249,145	1,210,830
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.....	1,460	272,560	16,345	288,905
Lake Traverse (Stsseton).....	2,006	308,838		308,838
Lower Brule.....	868	201,991	37,520	239,511
Fine Ridge.....	8,062	2,325,378	200,000	2,525,378
Rosebud.....	8,487	1,851,812		1,851,812
Yankton.....	2,613	268,263		268,263
Utah.....	1,397	111,947	1,510,800	1,622,747
Goshute and Deep Creek.....			34,500	34,500
Navajo (see Arizona and New Mexico).....			600,000	600,000
Paiute (Navajo).....			600,000	600,000
Shivwits.....			26,890	26,890
Skull Valley.....			80	80
Uintah Valley.....	777	39,620	249,340	288,960
Uncompahgre.....	590	72,327		72,327

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area, in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Washington.....	9,960	1,019,079	1,690,807	2,718,886
Chehalis (Cushman).....	36	3,799	.....	3,799
Columbia (Colville).....	35	22,618	.....	22,618
Colville.....	2,918	332,795	1,009,580	1,342,375
Hoh River (Neah Bay).....	.....	.....	640	640
Kalispel (Co ur d'Alene).....	.....	.....	4,629	4,629
Lummi (Tulalip).....	109	12,541	.....	12,541
Makah (Neah Bay).....	373	3,728	19,312	23,040
Muckleshoot (Cushman).....	43	3,491	.....	3,491
Nisqualli (Cushman).....	30	4,717	.....	4,717
Ozette (Neah Bay).....	.....	.....	640	640
Port Madison (Tulalip).....	51	7,219	65	7,284
Puwallip (Cushman).....	167	17,463	.....	17,463
Quilteute (Neah Bay).....	.....	.....	837	837
Quinaltelt (Taholah).....	690	54,990	168,553	223,543
Shoalwater.....	.....	.....	335	335
Skokomish (Cushman).....	134	7,803	.....	7,803
Spohomish (Tulalip).....	164	22,166	324	22,490
Spokane.....	628	64,954	82,483	147,442
Squawam Island (Cushman).....	23	1,494	.....	1,494
Swinomish (Tulalip).....	71	7,359	.....	7,359
Yakima.....	4,488	451,922	412,404	864,326
Wisconsin.....	4,420	287,089	206,524	583,613
Lac Courte Oreille (Hayward).....	881	68,910	540	69,450
Lac du Flambeau.....	600	45,756	24,424	70,180
La Pointe (Bad River).....	1,063	83,871	39,880	123,751
Menominee (Keshena).....	.....	.....	231,680	231,680
Oncida.....	1,504	65,466	.....	65,466
Red Cliff.....	205	14,166	.....	14,166
Stockbridge and Munsee (Keshena).....	167	8,920	.....	8,920
Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone).....	2,397	245,058	584,940	829,998
Public domain.....	7,678	1,103,280	.....	1,103,280

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>ARIZONA.</b>		
Camp McDowell..... (Under Salt River School.) Tribe: Mohave Apache.	Acres. 24,971	Executive order, Sept. 15, 1903; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 211. (See Ann. Rept. 1905, p. 98.)
Colorado River <sup>1</sup> ..... (Under Colorado River School.) Tribes: Chemohuevi, Kawia, Cocopa, Mohave.	** 236,180	Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.) Act Apr. 30, 1906 (35 Stat., 77); act Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 273); act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1063); act Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 523); Executive order, Nov. 22, 1915. 599 Indians allotted 5,990 acres.
Fort Apache..... Under Fort Apache School.) Tribes: Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, and Mogollon Apache.	* 1,681,920	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1883, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)
Fort Mojave..... (Under Fort Mojave School.) Tribe: Apache.	31,328	Executive orders, Dec. 1, 1910, and Feb. 2, 1911. Sec. 11, act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 855-858). (See 18579-1910.) Area original military reservation, 14,000 acres.
Gila Bend..... (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Papago.	* 10,231	Executive orders, Dec. 12, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1909. (See 4106, 1909.)
Gila River..... (Under Pima School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	* 371,422	Act of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883; Mar. 22, May 8, July 31, 1911; Dec. 16, 1911; June 2, 1913; Aug. 27, 1914; Mar. 18, 1915, and July 19, 1915.

<sup>1</sup> Partly in California.

\* Outboundaries surveyed.

\* Surveyed.

\* Not on reservation.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
ARIZONA—continued.		
Havasupai (Supai)..... (Under Havasupai School.) Tribe: Havasupai.	Acres. 1 518	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Moqui)..... (Under Moqui School.) Tribe: Hopi (Moqui) and Navajo.	2,472,320	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882. Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1021.) (See 45096-1910.)
Kaibab..... (Under Kaibab School.) Tribes: Kaibab and San Juan Paiute.	138,240	Secretary's withdrawal, Oct. 15, 1907. (See 73684-1907.) Executive order, June 11, 1913.
Navajo <sup>1</sup> ..... (Under Leupp, Navajo, Western Navajo, San Juan and Pueblo Bonito Schools.) Tribe: Navajo.	11,887,793	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1886, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901. By Executive orders of Mar. 10 and May 15, 1905, 61,523 acres were added to reservation and by Executive order of Nov. 9, 1907, as amended by Executive order of Jan. 28, 1908, 2,972,160 acres were added. 2,064 Indians have been allotted 328,963 acres under the act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended. By Executive orders of Dec. 30, 1908, and Jan. 16, 1911, the surplus lands, approximately 1,641,180 acres, in that part of the extension in New Mexico restored to the public domain (See 35 Stat. L., 457 and 787.) (See 1277-9.) Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 264), and Mar. 3, 1913 (37 Stat., 1007), R. R. exchanges. Executive orders May 24, 1911, Feb. 17, 1912 (2), Feb. 16, 1913 (2), May 6, 1913, Dec. 1, 1913, July 23, 1914, and Feb. 19, 1915. Also 94,000 acres set aside temporarily for allotment by Executive order, May 7, 1917.
Papago..... (Under San Xavier School.) Tribe: Papago.	2,443,462	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 291. 41,606 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 27,583 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.) Executive orders, June 16, 1911, and May 28, Sept. 2, Oct. 8, and Dec. 5, 1912, Oct. 27, 1914, Jan. 14, 1916, and Feb. 1, 1917.
Salt River..... (Under Salt River School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	22,317	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Oct. 20, 1910; Sept. 28 and Oct. 23, 1911. (See 26731-1910.) (See Senate Doc. 90, 53th Cong., 2d sess.) 804 Indians allotted 24,403 acres under general allotment act.
San Carlos..... (Under San Carlos School.) Tribes: Arivaipa, Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.	1 1,834,240	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27 and Oct. 30, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 39, p. 35910.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 952.) Executive order of Dec. 22, 1902.
Walapai..... (Under Truxton Cañon School.) Tribe: Walapai.	730,940	Executive orders, Jan. 4, 1883, Dec. 22, 1898, May 14, 1900, June 2, 1911, May 29, 1912, and July 13, 1913.
Total.....	21,885,882	
CALIFORNIA.		
Camp or Fort Independence...	360	Executive orders, Oct. 28, 1915, and Apr. 29, 1916.
Cold Springs.....	167	Executive order, Nov. 10, 1914.
Colony or Nevada.....	75	Executive order, May 6, 1913.
Digger..... (Under a farmer.) Tribe: Digger.	370	Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), provides for purchase of 330 acres; not allotted. 40 acres were reserved by order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 28, 1908, for Digger Indians. (See 46697-1907, 71861-1908, 39245-1909.)
Guidville band.....	160	Secretary's withdrawal for wood lot. (See 22268-1909.)
Hoopa Valley..... (Under Hoopa Valley School.) Tribes: Hunsatung, Hoopa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tsishtanstan.	1 99,051	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter book 263, p. 96; 3c2, p. 480; 333, p. 170.)

<sup>1</sup> Outboundaries surveyed.<sup>2</sup> Partly in New Mexico. (See Table 5.)<sup>3</sup> Partly surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>CALIFORNIA—continued.</b>		
Mission (28 reserves). (Under Martinez, Soboba, Pechanga, Malki, Campo and Volcan Schools.) Tribes: Diegueno, Kawia, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	181,844 <i>Acres.</i>	Executive orders, Jan. 31, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 23, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Syouan Reserve (letter book 303, p. 297), and 1,299.47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312). Executive order, Dec. 29, 1891. Proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1970, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2005; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 822. 174,936.73 acres patented by the Government to various bands under acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1022). (See misc. tract book 36, and President's proclamation, Aug. 31, 1915.)
Chuckekansies.	160	Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1912, and Aug. 14, 1914.
Los Coyotes.	3,840	Executive order, Apr. 13, 1914.
Morongo.		Proclamation of Nov. 12, 1913, partly canceling Executive order withdrawal.
National Forests (Cal.): Cleveland National Forest.		119.92 acres allotted to one Indian (76352-1911). 80 acres allotted to one Indian (68231-1916).
Sequoia National Forest.		110 acres allotted to two Indians (95949-1915 and 129405-1914).
Sierra National Forest.		Executive orders, Mar. 11, 1912, May 9, 1912, Sept. 7, 1912, Sept. 16, 1912, Feb. 14, 1913, and July 22, 1915.
Palute.	175,806	119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians (letter book 303, p. 57). 169 allotments of approximately 2 acres of irrigable land and 6 acres of grazing land approved and patented under act of Feb. 3, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended. Lands reserved under authority of acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1022), and bought under act of May 8, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 257). See authority 7971 and letter book 580, p. 113. Deed recorded in Miscellaneous Record Book No. 5, p. 193.
Palute. (Formerly Warner's Ranch Indians.)		Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658. 42,105.56 acres allotted to 1,034 Indians, 1,110 acres reserved for school and agency purposes (72088-1907, letter books 298, p. 17, and 395, p. 260). (See act of Feb. 8, 1905, providing for a reduction of area of reservation, vol. 33, p. 706.) 36,692.23 acres additional allotments made to 619 Indians and 740 acres reserved for school purposes.
Round Valley. (Under Round Valley School.) Tribes: Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomelaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood Wailaki, and Yuki.		Executive orders, Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Tule River. (Under Tule River School.) Tribes: Kawia, <sup>3</sup> Kings River, Moache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni. <sup>3</sup>	48,551	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1894; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.) 7,756.54 acres irrigable land opened under act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 388), act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stats., 1063). 8,110 acres allotted to 811 Indians.
Yuma. (Under Fort Yuma School.) Tribe: Yuma-Apache.	30,949	
Total.....	441,326	
<b>COLORADO.</b>		
Ute. (Under Navajo Springs and Southern Ute Schools.) Tribes: Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute.	396,143	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619, act of Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677. 72,651 acres allotted to 371 Indians and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 395). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899 (31 Stats., 1947). The residue, 375,960 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wiminuche Utes. Act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 82), exchange of lands with Indians. Executive order, Nov. 12, 1915.
Total.....	396,143	

<sup>1</sup> Partly in Nevada. <sup>2</sup> Outboundaries surveyed. <sup>3</sup> Not on reservation. <sup>4</sup> Partly in New Mexico.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>FLORIDA.</b>		
Seminole..... (Under special agent.)	Acres. 1 26,741	Acts Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 303), Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 892), June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 337), June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 78), Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stat., 938), June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 302), Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 274). 23,061.72 acres purchased for Seminole Indians in Florida under acts mentioned (see Annual Report for 1900, p. 101). 3,690 acres reserved by Executive order of June 28, 1911. (See 20817-1909.)
Total.....	26,741	
<b>IDAHO.</b>		
Coeur d'Alene..... (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Kutenai, <sup>1</sup> Pend d'Oreille, <sup>2</sup> and Spokan.		Executive orders June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1026, 1029. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322. 638 Indians have been allotted 104,077 acres and 1,906.99 acres have been reserved for agency, school, and church purposes and for mill sites. (See 86950-1908, and acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-355), Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1026-1029), Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 322), Mar. 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 56), Apr. 30, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 73). (President's proclamation issued May 22, 1909, opening 224,210 acres surplus lands to settlement. (37 L. D., 698.)
Fort Hall..... (Under Fort Hall School.) Tribes: Bannock and Shoshoni.	1 21,263	Treaty of July 3, 1868 vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by acts of Sept. 1 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1898 ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,000 acres, of which 6,298.72 acres have been allotted to 79 Indians (see letter book 527, p. 473); remainder of ceded tract opened by settlement June 17, 1902 (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1997) act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 153, act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1064); 1,863 allotments, covering 338,909 acres, approved Oct. 28, 1914 (37106-13).
Lapwai..... (Under Fort Lapwai School.) Tribe: Nez Perce.	34,190	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement, May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894 vol. 28, p. 326. 178,812 acres allotted to 1,876 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timberland reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1895, 29 Stats., 873.)
Lemhi.....		Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687. (See 34 Stat. L., 335, and agreement executed Dec. 28, 1905, approved by President Jan. 27, 1906.) Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 334), about 64,000 acres opened in 1909. (See 95809-1909.)
Total.....	55,453	
<b>IOWA.</b>		
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sac and Fox Agency.) Tribes: Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi and Winnebago.	3,480	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867 vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June, July and Oct., 1892-1896. (See act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749.) (See Ann. Repts., 1891, p. 681; 1898, p. 81.) Deeds recorded, vol. 6. (See 95856-1907.)
Total.....	3,480	
<b>KANSAS.</b>		
Chippewa and Munsee..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribes: Chippewa and Munsee.		Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,195.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees; balance of allotments sold and proceeds paid to heirs. (See ninth section of act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 92; L. B., 332, p. 63.)

<sup>1</sup> Surveyed.<sup>2</sup> Not on reservation.



TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>KANSAS—continued.</b>		
Iowa (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Iowa.	Acres.	Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 266, p. 86.) Acts Mar. 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 352), and Jan. 26, 1887 (24 Stat., 367).
Kickapoo (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Kickapoo.		Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 27,691.27 acres allotted to 351 Indians; 245 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 398.87 acres, unallotted (letter books 304, p. 480, and 772, p. 54). (Acts of Aug. 4, 1886 (24 Stat., 219), Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Potawatomi (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Prairie Band of Potawatomi.		Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 220,785 acres allotted to 2,363 Indians; 319 acres reserved for school and agency, and 1 acre for church. (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.) 980 acres surplus tribal land sold under act Feb. 28, 1899.
Sauk and Fox <sup>1</sup> (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.		Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,038.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians, and under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 324-349), 960.91 acres were allotted to 37 Indians, leaving 57 acres unallotted. (Letter books 233, p. 361; 383, p. 37; and 512, p. 110.)
Total.....		
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>		
Isabella <sup>2</sup> Tribe: Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	191	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 98,395 acres, allotted to 1,943 Indians.
L'Anse (Under special agent.) Tribe: L'Anse and Vieux Desert Bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 52,121 acres allotted to 668 Indians. Payment for lands in sec. 16, see 93879-1907. Unappropriated tracts, see 10293-1915.
Ontonagon (Under special agent.) Tribe: Ontonagon Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,561.35 acres allotted to 35 Indians.
Ottawa and Chippewa.....		Treaty July 31, 1855. (11 Stat., 621.) 120,470 acres allotted to 1,818 Indians.
Total.....	191	
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>		
Bois Fort (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 56,467.20 acres allotted to 721 Indians and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. B. 359,382); residue, 51,863 acres, opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 295.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,744 acres, opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1858.)
Fond du Lac (Under Fond du Lac School.) Tribe: Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 37,121 acres allotted to 593 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1889. (See act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.) Act June 30, 1913 (Public No. 4), and Executive order, Mar. 4, 1915.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River). (Under Grand Portage agency.) Tribe: Grand Portage Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, opened to public settlement. Executive order, Mar. 21, 1917, setting aside two small unsurveyed islands for reservation purposes.

<sup>1</sup> In Kansas and Nebraska.

<sup>2</sup> Agency abolished June 30, 1889.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>MINNESOTA—continued.</b>		
Leech Lake..... (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winibigoshish Bands of Chippewa.	Acres.	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 48,446 acres allotted to 630 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 402.) Minnesota National Forest act, May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., 268). Executive order Feb. 16, 1911.
Mdewakanton..... (Under Birch Cooley School.) Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux.		By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1884, Mar. 3, 1885, May 15, 1886, June 29, 1888 (25 Stat., 228); Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 992), and Aug. 19, 1890 (26 Stat., 349). 339.70 acres deeded to 47 Indians; 12,242.76 acres allotted to 88 Indians and held in trust by the United States, 8.90 acres reserved for school. (See Ann. Rpt., 1891, pp. 111 and 179, and schedule approved Nov. 21, 1904.) Act Mar. 4, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 1195).
Mille Lac..... (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Mille Lac and Snake River Bands of Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 17, 1898, vol. 30, p. 745. (See Ann. Rept. 1890, pp. 38-43.) Purchase of land act of Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 591).
Red Lake..... (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.	543, 528	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1009, and act of Feb. 20, 1904, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 46, for sale of 256,152 acres. Act of Feb. 8, 1905, vol. 33, p. 708, granting 320 acres as right of way for the Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba Ry. Co. Executive order, Feb. 16, 1911.
Vermillion Lake..... (Under Vermillion Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	1, 030	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
White Earth..... (Under White Earth School.) Tribes: Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, and Pillager Chippewa.	9, 290	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 29, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.) Under act of Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), 428,401.05 acres have been allotted to 5,152 Indians, and 1,899.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes and under act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 539), 246,956.13 acres have been allotted to 2,816 Mississippi and Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa, being additional allotments to a part of the allottees under act of Jan. 14, 1889, leaving unallotted and unreserved 9,290 acres. Act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 353.)
White Oak Point and Chippewa..... (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Lake Winibigoshish and Pillager Bands of Chippewa and White Oak Point Band of Mississippi Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 742. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 64,732 acres allotted to 826 Indians; the residue opened to public settlement; 240 acres reserved for ball park. (See 289-1908.)
Total.....	553, 898	
<b>MONTANA.</b>		
Blackfeet..... (Under Blackfeet School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	1, 491, 805	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13, and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353; act of Feb. 27, 1905, confirming grant of 356.11 acres of land and 120 acres of unsurveyed land. (See vol. 33, p. 816.) Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stats., 1035). Seven Indians allotted 2,220 acres. 44,240.07 acres forest timber reserved. (See 4021-1913.)

<sup>1</sup> Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
MONTANA—continued.		
Crow (Under Crow School.) Tribes: Mountain and River Crow.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Acres.</i></p> 1,832,269	Treaty of May 7, 1863, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive orders, Oct. 20, 1875, Mar. 8, 1876, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1893; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1029-1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034.) Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 352, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1899. Under act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and act Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), and Executive order, June 8, 1901 (modifying Executive order of Mar. 25, 1901), 482,424 acres have been allotted to 2,452 Indians, and 1,822.61 acres reserved for administration, church, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,832,269 acres. 14,711.96 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 81 Indians. (See L. B. 743, p. 53; 852, p. 160, and 958, p. 416.) 37 Indians (Schedule A) have been allotted 7,429.55 acres under acts of Apr. 11, 1882 (22 Stat., 42), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and amendments thereto. President's proclamation, May 24, 1936 (34 Stat., 3200).
Fort Belknap (Under Fort Belknap School.) Tribes: Grosventre and Assiniboin.	497,600	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 121; agreement made, Oct. 9, 1885, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350.
Fort Peck (Under Fort Peck School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Frulé Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.	489,500	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13, 1867, and Aug. 19, 1874 act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1896, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113, act May 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 558), 2,032 Indians allotted 724,695.77 acres; 1,225,849 acres surplus land opened to settlement and entry by President's proclamation July 25, 1913. (See 42 L. D., 264.) 1,032.84 acres reserved for town site, religious, and administrative purposes. Act. Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 593), allotments to children. Act. Feb. 26, 1917 (Pub. 355). Sale to Great Northern R. R., and President's proclamation Mar. 21, 1917, rel. homestead entries on lands classified as coal.
Flathead (Under Flathead School.) Tribes: Bitter Root, Carlos Band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kallis-pel, and Pend d'Oreille.	489,500	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. Under acts of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 302), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 2,431 Indians have been allotted 227,113 acres, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, 2,524.70 acres have been reserved for tribal uses, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stats., 1049-1080), 6,774.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 18,521.35 acres reserved for Bison Range under acts of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 267), and Mar. 4, 1909 (35 Stats., 927). See 51019-1908. May 22, 1909, proclamation issued by President opening surplus lands. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stats. 795). 45,714 acres reserved for power and reservoir sites, act Apr. 12, 1910 (36 Stats., 863). Executive order Jan. 14, 1913. Act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863).
Northern Cheyenne (Under Tongue River School.) Tribe: Northern Cheyenne.	56,038	Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1884, and Mar. 19, 1900, act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
Rocky Boy	56,038	Part of Fort Assiniboine abandoned military reservation. Reserved by act Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 739), amending act of Feb. 11, 1915 (38 Stat. 807).
Total	4,367,212	

1 Outboundaries surveyed; partly surveyed.      2 Surveyed.      3 Partly surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>		
	<i>Acres.</i>	
Niobrara (Under Santee Agency.) Tribe: Santee Sioux.		Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6; treaty of Apr. 29 1869, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. 33,515.92 acres selected as homesteads, 38,951.71 acres selected as allotments, and 1,087 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes: unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification, see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text, see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 305. Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Executive order Apr. 29, 1916.
Omaha (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Omaha.	4,420	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874; act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341; act of Mar. 3, 1883 (27 Stats., p. 612); 130,602 acres allotted to 1,460 Indians; the residue, 4,420 acres, unallotted; act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348), taxation; act May 11, 1912 (37 Stats., 111), sale of surplus land.
Ponca (Under Santee Agency.) Tribe: Ponca.		Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 892. 27,236 acres allotted to 168 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 265, p. 339; also, President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional). (Under Pine Ridge School.) Tribe: Ogala Sioux.	640	Executive order, Jan. 21, 1882.
Winnebago (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Winnebago.	1,098	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 122,374.26 acres allotted to 1,559 Indians; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; 610.10 acres sold; act July 4, 1888, the residue, 1,098 acres, unallotted; act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348), taxation.
Total.....	6,158	
<b>NEVADA.</b>		
Duck Valley (Under Western Shoshone School.) Tribes: Paiute and Western Shoshoni.	1321,920	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, May 4, 1886, and July 1, 1910.
Moapa River (Under Moapa River School.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kaibab, Faviipit, Paiute, and Shilwits.	523	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 15, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1875; Executive orders of June 28, 1875, July 3, 1875, July 31, 1903, Oct. 28, 1912, and Nov. 26, 1912. 604.52 acres of irrigable land allotted to 117 Indians under general allotment act.
Paiute (Under Fallon School.)	960	74 selections (4,640 acres) reserved under second form with drawal, reclamation act, June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 358), for allotment to Indians; 3,730 acres have been allotted to 369 Paiute Indians and 10 acres reserved for school purposes (see 78082-1907); 960 acres unallotted and unreserved.
Paiute and Shoshone scattered bands.	120	Executive order, Sept. 16, 1912, setting aside 120 acres for allotment purposes.
Pyramid Lake (Under Nevada School.) Tribe: Paiute.	322,000	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874; act July 1, 1888 (30 Stats., 594). (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 225.) Executive order Sept. 4, 1913, creating bird reserve cut of Anaho Island.
Summit Lake, Paiute and Shoshone.	5,025	Executive order, Jan. 11, 1913, withdrawing from settlement for use of Paiute-Shoshone 5,025.98 acres.
Walker River (Under Walker River School.) Tribe: Paiute.	41,204	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., pp. 245, 260); act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, pp. 982-997; act of June 21, 1906, vol. 34, p. 325; proclamation of President, Sept. 26, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 268,005.84 acres. Allotted to 496 Indians 9,878 acres; reserved for agency and school, 80 acres; reserved for cemetery, 40 acres; reserved for grazing, 37,848.29 acres; reserved for timber, 3,355.62 acres; reserved for church purposes, 160 acres. (L. B., 885, p. 187.)
Winnemucca and Battle bands of Shoshone.	840	Executive order, June 18, 1917, setting aside 840 acres of public domain for 2 bands of homeless Indians.
Total.....	692,592	

<sup>1</sup> Surveyed; partly in Idaho.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>NEW MEXICO.</b>		
Jicarilla Apache. (Under Jicarilla School.) Tribe: Jicarilla Apache.	Acres. 407,300	Executive orders, Mar. 25, 1874, July 15, 1876, Sept. 21, 1880, May 15, 1884, and Feb. 11, 1887; 129,313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. B. 335, p. 323.) Executive orders of Nov. 11, 1907, and Jan. 28, 1908. The above mentioned 845 allotments have been canceled; reallocations have been made under the act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat.L., 1413). (See 64513-1909.) (Allotments to 797 Indians covering 354,294 acres approved Aug. 28, 1909.)
Mescalero Apache. (Under Mescalero School.) Tribe: Mescalero and Mimbreaño Apache.	474,240	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883. (See 25961, 49680, 75169, 75469-1908, and 14203, 26542-1909 and Senate bill 5602, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)
Navajo. Pueblo: (Under Santa Fe and Albuquerque Schools.) Tribe: Pueblo—	49,244	Executive order, Jan. 15, 1917, setting aside 49,244 acres for Navajo and other Indians.
Jemez.....	1 42,359	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.) See Executive orders of June 13 and Sept. 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambé Pueblos, and Executive order of July 29, 1905, setting apart additional lands for Santa Clara Pueblo. (See 60806-1905.) Approximately 32,000 acres added. Area original Santa Clara Pueblo, 17,368.52. Executive orders, Dec. 19, 1906, Sept. 1, 1911, and Oct. 4, 1915, withdrawing 23,900 acres for Jemez Indians. Area of original Spanish grant, 17,510 acres. Executive order, July 1, 1910, 28,800 acres. Area of Pueblo proper, 125,225. (See 55714-1910.) Total area Pueblos, including Zúñi and Executive order res'n, 1,008,346. Resurveys 33149-14. Executive order Mar. 21, 1917, setting aside ..... acres for Indians of Laguna Pueblo.
Acoma.....	1 95,792	
San Juan.....	1 17,545	
Picuris.....	1 17,461	
San Felipe.....	1 34,767	
Cochiti.....	1 24,256	
Santo Domingo.....	1 92,398	
Taos.....	1 17,361	
Santa Clara.....	1 49,369	
Tesuque.....	1 17,471	
San Ildefonso.....	1 17,283	
Pojoaque.....	1 13,520	
Sia.....	1 17,515	
San Dia.....	1 24,187	
Isleta.....	1 110,080	
Nambé.....	1 13,586	
Laguna.....	1 101,511	
Laguna withdrawals.....	1 150,000	
Santa Ana.....	1 17,361	
Zúñi. (Under Zúñi School.) Tribe: Zúñi Pueblo.	1 215,040	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. Irrigable lands surveyed. (Area of original Spanish grant 17,581.25 acres.)
Total.....	2,019,656	
<b>NEW YORK.</b>		
Alleghany. (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Onondago and Seneca.	2 30,469	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus. (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.	2 21,680	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601; June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring. (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Seneca.	1 640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1893, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 89.
Oneida. (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Oneida.	2 350	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga. (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis.	6,100	Do.
St. Regis. (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: St. Regis.	14,640	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda. (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Cayuga and Tonawanda Bands of Seneca.	2 7,549	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora. (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Onondaga and Tuscarora.	6,249	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 167.)
Total.....	87,677	

<sup>1</sup> Outboundaries surveyed.

<sup>2</sup> Partly surveyed.

<sup>3</sup> Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Qualla boundary and other lands. (Under Eastern Cherokee School.) Tribe: Eastern Band of Cherokee.	Acres. 1 48,000 1 15,211	Held by deed to Indians under decision of U. S. circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000. (See Opinions of Asst. Atty. Gen., Mar. 14, 1894, and Feb. 3, 1904.) 35,000 acres of the 98,211 acres sold. Deeds dated Oct. 4, 1906; approved Dec. 12, 1906.
Total.....	63,211	
NORTH DAKOTA.		
Devils Lake..... (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505, agreement Sept. 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337 Comp. Indian Laws.) 137,381 acres allotted to 1,189 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901. President's proclamation of June 2, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2368.
Fort Berthold..... (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribes: Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan.	100,000	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see Laws relating to Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, 1863), pp. 317 and 322; Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.) 229,634.91 acres allotted to 1,379 Indians (see letter book 445, p. 311). Under acts of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1042), and June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 455), 532 allotments, aggregating 35,687 acres, were approved Aug. 15, 1910, 579 allotments, aggregating 112,544 acres, were approved Apr. 5, 1912, and 787 allotments, aggregating 206,154 acres, were approved Nov. 29, 1915. See (61502-1910, proclamation June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 151), 227,504 acres open; see H. J. Res. Apr. 3, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 631), and proclamation of Sept. 17, 1915, opening surface of lands classified as coal to homestead entry, authorized by act of Aug. 3, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 681).
Standing Rock..... (Under Standing Rock School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders Jan. 11-Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. Under acts Mar. 2, 1889, supra, Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1041), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451-460), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675), 4,717 Indians have been allotted 1,338,612 acres. Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2500), 1,061,500 acres were opened to settlement. Remainder of lands opened to settlement by proclamation Mar. 15, 1915, as authorized by act Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675, 680).
Turtle Mountain..... (Under Turtle Mountain Agency.) Tribe: Pembina Chippewa.		Executive orders Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 194. 43,820 acres allotted to 326 Indians and 186 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the above-named act. Allotments to 2,667 members of this band on public domain aggregating 396,338.52 acres have been approved.
Total.....	100,000	

<sup>1</sup> Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>OKLAHOMA.</b>		
Apache (Under Kiowa School.)	<i>Acres.</i>	Formerly Fort Sill. (See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897.) Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467). Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess., act Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 534); act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 92). Lands to be purchased for those members of this band, some 80 in number, who elected to remain in Oklahoma.
Cherokee (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes.)		Treaty with Western Cherokees at city of Washington, May 6, 1828 (7 Stat., 311) as amended by the treaty at Fort Gibson, of Feb. 14, 1833 (7 Stat., 414); referred to in treaty with Cherokees at New Echota, Ga., Dec. 29, 1835 (7 Stat., 478); July 19, 1866 (14 Stat., 799), as supplemented by treaty of Apr. 27, 1868 (16 Stat., 727). Agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716). Approximately 41,824 Cherokees, including 4,919 freedmen, were allotted an average of 110 acres, 40 acres of which was a homestead to be nontaxable while held by the original allottee. Total acreage allotted, 4,348,203; sold, 50,985.
Cherokee Outlet		Agreement of Dec. 19, 1891; ratified sec. 10 by act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 640), unoccupied part of Cherokee Outlet, not included in Territory of Oklahoma (26 Stat., 81). 62 Indians allotted 4,949.45 acres under act of Mar. 3, 1893.
Cheyenne and Arapaho (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment, and Seger Schools.) Tribes: Southern Arapaho and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.		Executive order Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply Military Reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 5, 1894, by authority of Executive order of Nov. 5, 1894; see General Land Office Report, 1899, p. 158). Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno Military Reserve. Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022-1026. 528,789 acres allotted to 3,331 Indians; 231,828.55 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 32,343.63 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc. purposes; the residue, 3,500,502.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1865. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1903, vol. 33, p. 2317. Act June 17, 1910 (36 Stat., 533), 57,637-10. Executive order Dec. 29, 1913, setting aside 40 acres for agency and school purposes.
Chickasaw (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	721	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 505; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209; act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 544. 10,968 Indians have been allotted 3,800,350 acres; sold, 869,384 acres; unallotted area, 721 acres.
Choctaw (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	1 458,937	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw. Approximately 26,828 Indians have been allotted 4,291,036 acres; sold, 2,142,067 acres; unsold, 458,937 acres, which includes 400,800 acres of timber and 50,200 acres of segregated coal and asphalt land and 500 acres of other unallotted land to be offered for sale from Oct. 15 to 31, 1917, belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations jointly.
Creek (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	2,495	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1883, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and the deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See Ann. Rept. 1882, p. LIV.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1889, ratified by the act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 757; President's proclamation, Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544; agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 8, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 861; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1971; supplemental agreement of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 500; President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 258; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Approximately 18,761 Indians have been allotted 2,997,114 acres; sold, 63,470 acres.
Iowa (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribes: Iowa and Tonkawa.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753. 8,605 acres allotted to 108 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See Ann. Rept. 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)

<sup>1</sup> Partly surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Kansa or Kaw (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Kansa or Kaw.	Acres.	Act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. 260 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder, 99,644 acres, allotted to 247 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 636, ratifying agreement, not dated. Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 778.)
Klekapoo (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Mexican Klekapoo.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557. 22,650 acres allotted to 280 Indians; 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1895, vol. 29, p. 868; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1001. June 21, 1906. (34 Stat., 362.)
Kiowa and Comanche (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.		Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1892; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 2,488,893 acres, of which 445,000 acres have been allotted to 3,444 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,033,583 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 486, p. 440; 488, p. 478). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975; June 23, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2067; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026; and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. Of the 480,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1900, 1,841.92 acres were reserved for town sites under act Mar. 20, 1906 (34 Stat., 801), 82,059.52 acres were allotted to 513 Indians under act of June 5, 1906 (34 Stat., 213), and 480 acres allotted to 3 Indians under act of June 5, as amended by act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1018). The General Land Office reports the sale and entry of approximately 401,465.92 acres under act of June 5, and of 21,251.75 acres under act of June 28, 1906, to June 30, 1911. (See 87404-1909.) (See 75344-1908.) Under act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 471), and act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 861), 20,498 acres allotted to 169 Indians. Sale of unused, unreserved lands, act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1069). Act Mar. 4, 1915, Department of Agriculture experiment station. Sale of school and agency reserves, act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 92).
Fort Sill Apaches (Under Kiowa School.)		Formerly prisoners of war, remnants and descendants of Chief Geronimo's Band. 6,149 acres of inherited Kiowa Comanche, and Apache lands were purchased by the United States for reallocation to 81 Indians and 3 whites of this band, who elected to remain in Oklahoma. (187 of the band removed to Mescalero. See Ann. Rept. 1913.) These lands were purchased under the acts of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 855), Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 534), appropriating \$200,000; June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 94), appropriating \$100,000; and Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 687). See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897, act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467); Ex. Doc. No. 117, 46th Cong., 2d sess.
Modoc (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Modoc.		Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept. 1892, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1876, vol. 19, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,966 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.) Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 752.) Ex. order Sept. 14, 1916, extending trust period 10 years, p. 84. (See Ann. Rept. for 1882, Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84.) (See Ann. Rept. for 1882, p. LXII.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Perce, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,456 acres allotted to 78 Indians; 180.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.60 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter book 257, p. 240.) Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indians appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text, see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 52.)
Oakland (Under Ponca School.) Tribes: Tonkawa and Lipan.		Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.) (See act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat., 539), act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 787), and Public Resolution No. 51, approved Feb. 28, 1909.) 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,065,134.31 acres (3 selections). Since July 1, 1909, these 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,465,350 acres from surplus lands, and 5,178.53 acres have been reserved for church, town-site, and railroad purposes. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 778). Act Apr. 18, 1912 (37 Stat., 86), and Executive order June 1, 1914, rates of royalty on oil.
Osage (Under Osage School.) Tribes: Great and Little Osage.		



TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>OKLAHOMA—continued.</b>		
Otoe (Under Otoe School.) Tribes: Oto and Missourl.	Acres.	Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), Feb. 26, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 189), 128,251 acres were allotted to 514 Indians (885 allotments—see letter book 929, p. 326), 720 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, and 640 acres set aside for tribal uses. Also act June 22, 1910 (36 Stat., 580-581.)
Ottawa (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Boeuf.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,995 acres were allotted to 160 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, sold. Letter book 229, p. 115, and act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 752).
Pawnee (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. Of this, 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,701 acres allotted to 820 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,320 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5.) Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 526.)
Peoria (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankashaw, and Wea.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,334 acres allotted to 218 Indians. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 245).
Ponca (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Ponca.	1 387	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There have been allotted to 782 Indians 100,734 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.56 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 387 acres. (Letter books 302, p. 311, and 813, p. 401.) Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217. (See 33067-1915.)
Potawatomi (Under Shawnee School.) Tribes: Absentee Shawnee and citizen Potawatomi.		Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded land; 365,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 25 and absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,899.42 acres allotted to 1,490 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.) Executive Order Nov. 24, 1916, and Jan. 15, 1917, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 16 absentee Shawnees, 85 citizen Potawatomi.
Quapaw (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaties of May 13, 1853, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 56,245.21 acres allotted to 248 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes. (Letter book 335, p. 326.) Agreement of Mar. 23, 1893, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1899, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997.
Sauk and Fox (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribes: Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.		Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,683.46 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 900 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.) Trust period extended for 10 years by Executive order of Mar. 27, 1896; again by Executive order of Aug. 28, 1906; again by Executive order of Aug. 1, 1916, with exception of 55 allottees.
Seminole (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	162	Treaties of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement of Feb. 14, 1881, Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 54, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.) Agreement of Mar. 16, 1889. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1889.) Agreement recorded in the treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35; agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by the act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567; agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 250. Approximately 3,127 Indians have been allotted 359,535 acres; sold, 4,223.74 acres, remaining unsold, 162 acres.

<sup>1</sup> Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
<b>Seneca</b> ..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca, Eastern Shawnee, Wyandot, Peoria, etc.	Acres.	Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 41,813 acres allotted to 435 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262; Executive order Feb. 15, 1916, extending trust period for 10 years, with exception of 44 allottees.
<b>Shawnee</b> ..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca, absentee Shawnee, Mexican Kickapoo.		Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 12,745 acres allotted to 117 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 2,543 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262).
<b>Wichita</b> ..... (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, To-wakoni Waco, and Wichita.		(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 895. 152,714 acres allotted to 957 Indians; 4,151 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 586,468 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 90). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975. Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation, Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878. Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 680).
<b>Wyandot</b> ..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,942 acres allotted to 244 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332). Unallotted land sold, act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 752). Act Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 519), allotments on public domain to absentee Wyandot.
Total.....	462,702	
OREGON.		
<b>Grande Ronde</b> ..... (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Marys River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.		Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government use and 32,983 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901 (33 L. D., 586). Executive order Apr. 29, 1916, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 66 allottees.
<b>Klamath</b> ..... (Under Klamath School.) Tribes: Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pit River, Walpape, and Yahoskin Band of Snake (Shoshoni).	1812,707	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321). Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 260). 208,378 acres allotted to 1,345 Indians; 6,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 302; act of Mar. 3, 1905, vol. 33, p. 1033, and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 367). (See act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 752), removal of Modocs in Oklahoma to Klamath and allotments thereto.) Boundary dispute (see 9831-1911).
<b>Siletz</b> ..... (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Saisutkea, Shislaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and 13 others.		Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1855, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1882, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 44,459 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 866. Acts of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 223, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1085. Act of May 13, 1910 (36 Stat., 367). Executive order July 19, 1915.
<b>Umatilla</b> ..... (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	*74,032	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 682.) 82,742 acres allotted to 1,118 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 255, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 730; act Mar. 2, 1917 (40 Stat.), providing for allotments as long as any land is available.

1 Outboundaries surveyed.

\* Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OREGON—continued.		
Warm Springs..... (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Palute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	Acres. 1322, 275	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,529 acres allotted to 968 Indians under the general allotment act of February, 1887, as amended, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. Boundary dispute: Acts Aug. 19, 1890 (26 Stat., 355); June 6, 1894 (28 Stat., 86), and Mar. 2, 1917 (40 Stat., —).
Total.....	1, 209, 014	
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago. (Under Crow Creek School.) Tribes: Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brule, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.	111, 203	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see Ann. Rept., 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Ann. Rept., 1885, p. 51); act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamations, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. There have been allotted to 1,461 Indians 272,720 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres.
Lake Traverse..... (Under Sisseton School.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 323-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038. 306,838 acres allotted to 2,006 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for State school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation, Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.) Trust period extended 10 years, Executive order of Apr. 16, 1914.
Cheyenne River..... (Under Cheyenne River School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	250, 202	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624, for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. 1,021,324.99 acres have been allotted to 3,687 Indians. (See L. B. 823, p. 321.) Act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 460). Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat., 2500), 1,158,010 acres were opened to settlement, leaving unallotted and unreserved 250,202 acres.
Lower Brule..... (Under Lower Brule School.) Tribes: Lower Brule and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	137, 525	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 202,992 acres allotted to 868 Indians, and 964.06 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 37,525 acres. (See letter book 498, p. 336.) (See act of Apr. 21, 1906, 34 Stats., 124 and 1048, and President's proclamations of Aug. 12, 1907, and Sept. 24, 1913.)

<sup>1</sup> Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.</b>		
Pine Ridge..... (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribes: Brule Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglalla Sioux.	Acres. 200,000	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stats., 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888 (25 Stats., 94), not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, 29 Stats., 10.) A tract of 32,000 acres in Nebraska was set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, and was restored to the public domain by Executive order of Jan. 25, 1904; and by Executive order of Feb. 20, 1904, 640 acres of this land was set apart for Indian school purposes and is called the Sioux additional tract. (See Nebraska.) Act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), authority of President of July 29, 1904, 2,191,369 acres have been allotted to 8,074 Indians, and 11,333.68 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes, aggregating 866,323.19, leaving unallotted and unreserved 200,000 acres. Lands still in process of allotment under acts of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451), Act May 27, 1910 (36 Stat., 440), 40,960 acres State school land; 22,434 acres timber reserved. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 169,592 acres May 1, 1912.
Rosebud..... (Under Rosebud School.) Tribes: Iroquois, Miniconjou, Northern Oglalla, Two Kettle, Upper Brule, and Wazhazhe Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,853,605 acres allotted to 8,495 Sioux Indians, 416,000 acres opened to settlement, 29,392.01 reserved for Government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2354. Act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1048); act Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1230); act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 451); act May 30, 1910 (36 Stat., 448); President's proclamation, Aug. 24, 1908 (35 Stat., 2203), opening 838,000 acres in Tripp County. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 300,000 acres in Mellette and Washabaugh Counties, 43,520 acres State school land Executive order, July 6, 1912.
Yankton..... (Under Yankton School.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 10, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 263,263 acres allotted to 2,613 Indians and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.) Executive order Apr. 20, 1916, extending trust period 10 years, with exception of 162 allottees.
Total.....	498,930	
<b>UTAH.</b>		
Goshute and scattering bands.	34,500	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914.
Falutes.....	7,000	Executive order, Aug. 2, 1915, reserving approximately 7,000 acres for use of Cedar City and Indian Peak Bands of Falutes.
Cedar City and Indian Peak Bands.		136.52 acres in Garfield County, Utah, purchased Nov. 1, 1903.
Pangutch.....		About 1 township in Washington County, Utah, withdrawn by departmental order based on office recommendation of Sept. 23, 1891 (L. B., 223, p. 270). Rights of squatters in withdrawal purchased by United States. (See also act of Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. L., 989-1005.) Executive order Apr. 21, 1916, withdrawing 26,880 acres as Shebit or Shivwits Reservation.
Shivwits.....	1 26,880	

1 Unsurveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
UTAH—continued.		
Uintah Valley..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Gosiute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	Acres. 1 249,340	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 18, 1878 (2 Stats., 165); acts of May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1905, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites. 1,004,285 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,140 acres in mining claims; under act May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 263), 99,407 acres allotted to 1,284 Indians, and 60,160 acres under reclamation, the residue, 179,194.65 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (See letter book 75, p. 398.) Executive order, Aug. 19, 1912, restoring lands of Fort Duchesne Military Reservation to the supervision of Interior Department.
Uncompahgre..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabaquache Ute.		Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) 12,540 acres allotted to 83 Indians, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total.....	317,720	
WASHINGTON.		
Chehalis..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis.		Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. 471 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 36 Indians made homestead selections, covering all the land. (See letter book 152, p. 201, and 153, p. 45.)
Columbia..... (Under Colville School.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses Band).		Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order, May 1, 1886; Executive order of Mar. 9, 1894; department orders of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 20, 1894, and Executive order of Jan. 19, 1895. 26,218 acres allotted to 35 Indians (see Executive order of May 21, 1886, and act of Mar. 8, 1906, 34 Stats., 55).
Colville..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Okinagan, Lake Methow, Nespelimi, Pend d'Oreille, Sanpoil, and Spokane.	11,009,580	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1896, vol. 30, p. 593.) 51,653 acres in north half allotted to 660 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1963). 240 acres have been reserved for town sites. 2,750.82 acres temporarily withdrawn for town sites. 237,419 acres allotted to 2,469 Indians. The residue, 1,009,580 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 803. Allotments made under act of Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80), and act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863). President's proclamation, opening reservation dated May 3, 1916 (39 Stat., p. 58 of proclamations), act Aug. 31, 1916 (39 Stat., 672).
Hoh River..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh.	640	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Kalispel..... (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency, Idaho.)	4,629	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914.
Klickitat..... (Nonreservation; Roseburg, Oreg.)		6 townships in Gilliam County, Wash., set aside for allotment selection by about 200 Indians under sec. 4, act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 358), as amended. (See 80088-1912.)
Lummi..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwmamish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. Allotted 12,560.94 acres to 109 Indians; school conducted on 2-acre tract purchased from John Martin.
Makah..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribes: Makah and Quileute.	19,312	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. 3,727 acres allotted to 373 Indians. (See letter book 960, 228 and 37679, 1907.)

1 Partly surveyed.

2 Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unal- lotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Muckleshoot..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.	Acres.	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874. 44 Indians have been allotted 3,532.72 acres.
Nisqualli..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stall- akoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted. 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Ozette..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Ozette.	640	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etak- mur, Lummi, Snoho- mish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	1 65	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 7,219 acres allotted to 51 Indians; the residue, 65 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stall- akoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 167 Indians. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 518.) The residue, 599 acres laid out as an addition to the city of Tacoma, has been sold, with the exception of 39.79 acres reserved for school, and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes, under acts of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 633, June 7, 1897) (30 Stats., 62), and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 377).
Quilleute..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quilleute.	2 837	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinalt..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Quaitso and Quin- alalt.	1 168, 553	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12 p. 971; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. Under acts of Feb. 3, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 690 Indians have been allotted 54,989.80 acres and 456.56 have been reserved for agency, lighthouse, and other purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 168,553 acres. Act Mar. 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1545.)
Shoalwater..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	1 335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866, 55,535-7-1909.
Skokomish..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Clallam, Skoko- mish, and Twana.		Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve 4,990 acres; residue, none. (See L. B., 895, p. 268.) Allotted in Executive order addition, known as the Fisher addition, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. B., 895, p. 285.) 62 allotments.
Snohomish or Tulalip..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etak- mur, Lummi, Snoho- mish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	1 324	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 22,166 acres allotted to 164 Indians.
Spokane..... (Under Spokane Agency.) Tribe: Spokane.	82, 327	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744. Under act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 458) approximately 628 Indians have been allotted 65,114 acres, and 1,247.30 acres set aside for church, school, agency, and town-site purposes. By proclamation of May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands to settlement. 5,781 acres classified as agricultural land, 82,647.50 acres classified as timber reserved for tribal use.
Squaxon Island (Klahchemin) (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Nisqualli, Puyal- up, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.

<sup>1</sup> Surveyed.

<sup>2</sup> Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>WASHINGTON—continued.</b>		
Swinomish (Perrys Island)..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	Acres.	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted, 7,359 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 89.80 acres.
Yakima..... (Under Yakima School.) Tribes: Klilkat, Palcos, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima.	1 412,404	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agreement made Jan. 13, 1885, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 631. (For texts see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 41, p. 227; see also Ann. Rept., 1893, pp. 520-521, and S. Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order Nov. 23, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 296,407 acres allotted to 3,137 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 354, p. 419; 416, p. 263, and 879, p. 243.) Act of Dec. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 595), recognizing claim of Indians to 293,837 acres additional land, subject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1904. (See 39848, 1909.) Act Mar. 6, 1906 (34 Stat., 53), and act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348), under which 158,102 acres were allotted to 1,369 children. (See 9262-14.)
Total.....	1,699,646	
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>		
Lac Court Oreille..... (Under Hayward School.) Tribe: Lac Court Oreille Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	2 540	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1865. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 63,511 acres allotted to 872 Indians. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795. (See 95927-1915.)
Lac du Flambeau..... (Under Lac du Flambeau School.) Tribe: Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	24,424	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report of Supt. Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866. Department order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 45,756 acres allotted to 600 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 795), leaving unallotted 24,424 acres.
La Pointe (Bad River)..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	46,613	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 368.91 acres patented under art. 10; 195.71 acres fishing ground. 83,871 acres allotted to 1,063 Indians. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 381, p. 49.) Acts of Feb. 11, 1901 (31 Stats., 766), and Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stats., 1217), leaving unallotted and unreserved 46,613 acres. Act June 30, 1913 (38 Stats., 77-102), which authorized the purchase of land in Wisconsin and Michigan for \$150,000.
Potawatomi..... (Under Carter School.)		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. (See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1858, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. See Executive orders. See report of Supt. Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,535.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Red Cliff..... (Under Red Cliff Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679, and May 18, 1916 (39 Stats., 123-153).
Menominee..... (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Menominee.	2 231,680	Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,428.13 acres allotted to 1,502 Indians; remainder, 84.08 acres, reserved for school purposes.
Oneida..... (Under Oneida School.) Tribe: Oneida.		Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 136; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.) 167 Indians allotted 8,920 acres. Patents in fee, act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 382). Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 744).
Stockbridge..... (Under Keshena School.) Tribes: Stockbridge and Munsee.		
Total.....	303,257	

1 Partly surveyed.

2 Surveyed.

3 Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unal- lotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WYOMING.		
Wind River..... (Under Shoshone School.) Tribes: Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	Acres. 1 584, 940	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 30, p. 93); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See Land Div. letter book 359, p. 468.) Act of Mar. 3, 1905, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1904. (See vol. 33, p. 1018.) President's proclamation June 2, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 1,472,844.15 acres. (See letter book 866, p. 157.) Reserved for Mail Camp, 120 acres; reserved for Mail Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 40 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,438,633.66 acres. 246,822 acres were allotted to 2,401 Indians, and 1,792.05 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 673), leaving unallotted and unreserved 584,940 acres. Act of Aug. 21, 1914 (39 Stat., 511), mining, oil, and gas lands.
Total.....	584, 940	
Grand total.....	35, 775, 829	

<sup>1</sup> Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—Lands set apart during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, for temporary use and occupancy by mission organizations.

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act and citation.	Warrant for action.	Acres.
Arizona:				
Navajo.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....		Policy.....	40.00
Do.....	St. Michael's Catholic Mission.....		do.....	10.00
Pima (Gila River).....	Franciscan Fathers of Arizona.....		do.....	12.50
San Xavier (Vamori Papago Village).....	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....		do.....	5.00
Western Navajo.....	General Conference of Mennonites of North America.....		do.....	1.88
Minnesota: Nett Lake....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....		do.....	.08
Nevada: Western Shoshone.	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....		do.....	4.98
Washington: Colville....	Roman Catholic Mission.....	Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 62).	do.....	12.50
Total.....				86.94

TABLE 8.—Patents in fee issued to mission organizations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act.	Citation.	Acres.
Minnesota: Nett Lake..	Northern Minnesota Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	May 18, 1916	39 Stat.....	40.00
Nebraska: Winnebago..	Woman's Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in America.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814...	15.00
North Dakota: Fort-Berthold.	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....	do.....	do.....	160.00
South Dakota: Cheyenne River.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	May 29, 1908 or Mar. 3, 1909.	Stat..... 35 Stat., 814...	10.00
Rosebud.....	American Missionary Association.....	Mar. 3, 1909	do.....	132.32
Total.....				357.32



TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Total, 1917.....		28,657	\$1,315,112
1916.....		26,956	1,206,826
1915.....		27,927	1,177,600
1914.....		22,968	1,194,185
1913.....		24,490	1,316,298
1912.....		22,564	1,211,335
1911.....		21,235	847,456
1900.....			177,169
1890.....			131,374
Arizona.....		8,208	490,865
Camp Verde.....	Basket making.....	60	450
	Woodcutting.....	3	75
Total.....		63	525
Colorado River.....	Basket making.....	20	500
	Beadwork.....	75	1,500
	Woodcutting.....	120	15,000
Total.....		215	17,000
Fort Apache.....	Basket making.....	40	600
	Beadwork.....	25	50
	Woodcutting.....	200	4,200
Total.....		265	4,850
Havasupai.....	Basket making.....	40	600
	Woodcutting.....	12	140
Total.....		52	740
Kaibab.....	Basket making.....	5	100
Leupp.....	Blanket weaving.....	450	18,500
	Woodcutting.....	50	750
	Others.....	100	5,000
Total.....		600	24,250
Moqui.....	Basket making.....	75	900
	Blanket weaving.....	250	20,577
	Pottery.....	30	600
	Woodcutting.....	60	1,268
	Others.....	635	63,265
Total.....		1,050	86,600
Navajo <sup>1</sup> .....	Blanket weaving.....	750	190,000
	Woodcutting.....	60	56,000
Total.....		810	246,000
Pima <sup>1</sup> .....	Basket making.....	1,050	10,500
	Pottery.....	200	350
	Woodcutting.....	450	7,500
Total.....		1,700	18,350
Salt River.....	Basket making.....	126	2,700
	Pottery.....	7	150
	Woodcutting.....	300	9,500
Total.....		433	12,350
San Carlos.....	Basket making.....	150	500
	Beadwork.....	100	150
	Woodcutting.....	200	11,200
Total.....		450	11,850
San Xavier.....	Basket making.....	700	7,000
	Pottery.....	50	400
	Woodcutting.....	400	36,000
	Others.....	12	600
Total.....		1,162	44,000

<sup>1</sup> 1916 report.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Arizona—Continued.			
Truxton Canon.....	Basket making.....	30	\$200
	Woodcutting.....	30	3,000
	Others.....	103	3,400
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>163</b>	<b>6,600</b>
Western Navajo.....	Basket making.....	75	250
	Blanket weaving.....	1,000	15,000
	Woodcutting.....	40	900
	Others.....	125	1,500
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>1,240</b>	<b>17,650</b>
<b>California.....</b>		<b>1,306</b>	<b>34,990</b>
Bishop.....	Basket making.....	30	600
	Beadwork.....	10	200
	Woodcutting.....	25	3,000
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>3,800</b>
Campo.....	Woodcutting.....	6	800
Digger.....	Basket making.....	8	140
Fort Bidwell.....	Basket making.....	50	500
	Beadwork.....	20	250
	Others.....	35	800
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>105</b>	<b>1,550</b>
Fort Yuma.....	Beadwork.....	30	2,000
	Pottery.....	6	1,200
	Woodcutting.....	125	5,000
	Others.....	2	1,000
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>163</b>	<b>9,200</b>
Greenville <sup>1</sup> .....	Basket making.....	60	300
	Beadwork.....	10	80
	Fishing.....	150	700
	Woodcutting.....	130	500
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>350</b>	<b>1,580</b>
Hoop Valley.....	Basket making.....	75	1,000
	Fishing.....	200	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	40	2,000
	Others.....	5	1,000
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>320</b>	<b>5,000</b>
Malki.....	Basket making.....	20	205
	Woodcutting.....	31	3,320
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>3,525</b>
Pala.....	Basket making.....	47	1,490
	Lace making.....	21	75
	Pottery.....	5	33
	Woodcutting.....	12	450
	Others.....	1	12
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>86</b>	<b>2,060</b>
Soboba.....	Basket making.....	35	908
	Lace making.....	31	1,673
	Pottery.....	2	4
	Woodcutting.....	35	2,128
	Fishing.....	1	150
	Others.....	4	1,560
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>108</b>	<b>6,423</b>

<sup>1</sup> 1916 report.<sup>2</sup> Overestimated last year.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
<b>California—Continued.</b>			
Tule River.....	Basket making.....	24	\$192
	Woodcutting.....	20	720
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>912</b>
<b>Idaho.....</b>		<b>255</b>	<b>38,600</b>
Coeur d'Alene.....	Breadwork.....	8	200
	Woodcutting.....	25	10,000
	Others.....	7	15,100
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>25,300</b>
Fort Hall.....	Basket making.....	20	200
	Breadwork.....	45	600
	Others.....	150	12,500
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>215</b>	<b>13,300</b>
<b>Iowa.....</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>2,750</b>
Sac and Fox.....	Breadwork.....	25	250
	Others.....	45	2,500
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>2,750</b>
<b>Kansas: Potawatomi.....</b>	Others.....	<b>3</b>	<b>3,100</b>
<b>Michigan.....</b>		<b>480</b>	<b>15,200</b>
Mackinac.....	Basket making.....	35	300
	Beadwork.....	25	300
	Fishing.....	110	3,000
	Woodcutting.....	75	2,000
	Others.....	235	9,600
<b>Minnesota.....</b>		<b>2,486</b>	<b>75,462</b>
Grand Portage.....	Fishing.....	20	6,000
	Woodcutting.....	6	116
	Others.....	78	4,000
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>104</b>	<b>10,116</b>
Leech Lake.....	Beadwork.....	100	2,000
	Lace making.....	25	531
	Fishing.....	400	7,500
	Woodcutting.....	50	1,500
	Others.....	600	17,700
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>1,175</b>	<b>29,231</b>
Nett Lake.....	Woodcutting.....	5	315
	Others.....	112	2,500
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>117</b>	<b>2,815</b>
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	Others.....	5	1,500
Red Lake.....	Beadwork.....	125	1,000
	Fishing.....	250	8,000
	Woodcutting.....	50	4,500
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>425</b>	<b>13,500</b>
White Earth.....	Basket making.....	50	100
	Beadwork.....	100	3,000
	Lace making.....	10	200
	Fishing.....	300	5,000
	Woodcutting.....	200	10,000
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>660</b>	<b>18,300</b>

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Montana.....		487	\$42,600
Blackfeet.....	Woodcutting.....	25	5,000
Crow.....	Others.....	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Flathead.....	Basket making.....	4	100
	Beadwork.....	48	3,000
	Fishing.....	4	600
	Woodcutting.....	11	4,400
	Others.....	33	8,000
Total.....		100	16,100
Fort Belknap.....	Woodcutting.....	30	2,100
Fort Peck.....	Beadwork.....	35	375
	Woodcutting.....	45	1,700
	Others.....	65	16,000
Total.....		145	18,075
Tongue River.....	Beadwork.....	160	425
	Woodcutting.....	25	900
Total.....		185	1,325
Nebraska.....		73	39,280
Omaha.....	Others.....	12	9,080
Santee.....	do.....	61	30,200
Nevada.....		396	8,655
Fort McDermitt.....	Woodcutting.....	25	900
	Others.....	31	455
Total.....		56	1,355
Moapa River.....	Basket making.....	15	750
	Others.....	1	75
Total.....		16	825
Nevada.....	Basket making.....	30	500
	Beadwork.....	30	300
	Fishing.....	50	2,000
	Others.....	4	1,000
Total.....		114	3,800
Walker River.....	Basket making.....	100	1,000
	Beadwork.....	50	100
	Fishing.....	50	1,500
Total.....		200	2,600
Western Shoshone.....	Basket making.....	10	75
New Mexico.....		4,389	159,875
Jicarilla.....	Basket making.....	50	800
	Beadwork.....	40	225
	Woodcutting.....	12	400
Total.....		102	1,425
Mescalero.....	Basket making.....	30	600
	Beadwork.....	30	250
	Woodcutting.....	50	1,400
	Others.....	25	150
Total.....		135	2,400
Pueblo Bonito.....	Woodcutting.....	50	10,000

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.<sup>2</sup> Estimated.<sup>3</sup> 1916 report.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
<b>New Mexico—Continued.</b>			
Pueblo day schools.....	Basket making.....	12	\$500
	Beadwork.....	97	1,750
	Blanket weaving.....	28	1,650
	Lace making.....	140	900
	Pottery.....	1,550	12,000
	Woodcutting.....	32	2,000
	Others.....	8	2,350
Total.....		1,867	21,150
San Juan.....	Basket making.....	25	1,200
	Blanket weaving.....	2,000	120,000
Total.....		2,025	* 120,200
Zuni.....	Beadwork.....	50	200
	Pottery.....	100	500
	Woodcutting.....	60	4,000
Total.....		210	4,700
Oklahoma.....		399	9,920
Cantonment.....	Beadwork.....	200	(*)
	Woodcutting.....	16	(*)
Total.....		215	(*)
Klowa.....	Woodcutting.....	30	3,000
	Others.....	4	1,920
Total.....		34	4,920
Seeger.....	Beadwork.....	150	5,000
Oregon.....		2,267	169,175
Klamath.....	Basket making.....	200	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	10	2,150
Total.....		210	3,150
Roseburg.....	Fishing.....	300	8,000
	Woodcutting.....	350	1,200
	Others.....	1,150	150,000
Total.....		1,800	159,200
Siletz.....	Basket making.....	20	300
	Beadwork.....	10	100
	Lace making.....	14	200
	Woodcutting.....	8	525
	Others.....	30	1,200
Total.....		82	2,325
Warm Springs.....	Beadwork.....	50	500
	Woodcutting.....	50	3,000
	Others.....	75	1,000
Total.....		175	4,500
South Dakota.....		435	8,073
Crow Creek.....	Beadwork.....	60	250
Flandreau.....	do.....	6	200
	Others.....	5	500
Total.....		11	700
Lower Brule.....	Beadwork.....	28	50
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	312	6,100
	Others.....	24	973
Total.....		336	7,073

\* Estimated.

\* 1916 report.

\* Unknown.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Utah.....		127	\$3,715
Goshute.....	Basket making.....	32	175
	Beadwork.....	32	100
Total.....		64	175
Shivwits.....	Basket making.....	22	160
	Woodcutting.....	15	1,680
Total.....		37	1,840
Uintah and Ouray.....	Basket making.....	5	100
	Beadwork.....	15	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	6	600
Total.....		26	1,700
Washington.....		1,395	143,547
Colville.....	Basket making.....	58	760
	Beadwork.....	65	650
	Woodcutting.....	27	4,000
	Others.....	12	17,740
Total.....		162	23,150
Cushman.....	Basket making.....	48	742
	Fishing.....	22	750
	Woodcutting.....	6	1,000
	Others.....	20	700
Total.....		96	3,192
Neah Bay.....	Basket making.....	140	3,703
	Fishing.....	92	28,738
	Woodcutting.....	1	75
	Others.....	48	12,000
Total.....		281	44,516
Spokane.....	Woodcutting.....	25	2,400
Taholah.....	Basket making.....	74	2,500
	Fishing.....	90	13,503
	Woodcutting.....	13	353
	Others.....	22	575
Total.....		199	16,931
Tulalip.....	Basket making.....	30	350
	Fishing.....	51	11,974
	Woodcutting.....	57	32,334
	Others.....	24	1,200
Total.....		162	45,858
Yakima.....	Basket making.....	50	400
	Beadwork.....	300	1,600
	Fishing.....	100	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	20	4,500
Total.....		470	7,500
Wisconsin.....		3,721	60,505
Grand Rapids.....	Basket making.....	25	650
	Beadwork.....	10	40
	Fishing.....	10	650
	Woodcutting.....	35	1,400
	Others.....	300	2,000
Total.....		380	4,740
Hayward.....	Basket making.....	60	525
	Fishing.....	450	600
	Woodcutting.....	50	2,000
	Others.....	675	2,025
Total.....		1,235	5,150

1 Estimated.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
<b>Wisconsin—Continued.</b>			
Keshena.....	Basket making.....	20	\$100
	Beadwork.....	20	200
	Fishing.....	50	400
	Woodcutting.....	100	6,000
	Others.....	367	3,000
Total.....		557	9,700
La c du Flambeau.....	Basket making.....	150	1,500
	Beadwork.....	300	2,500
	Fishing.....	300	1,020
	Woodcutting.....	75	7,500
	Others.....	500	2,790
Total.....		1,325	15,310
La Pointe.....	Basket making.....	5	100
	Beadwork.....	10	325
	Fishing.....	5	6,000
	Woodcutting.....	6	2,000
	Others.....	10	12,000
Total.....		36	10,425
Oneida.....	Basket making.....	50	1200
	Lace making.....	75	2,500
	Others.....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )
Total.....		128	2,700
Red Cliff.....	Basket making.....	1	
	Beadwork.....	3	50
	Lace making.....	10	100
	Fishing.....	15	6,000
	Woodcutting.....	10	6,000
	Others.....	21	320
Total.....		60	12,480
Wyoming.....		160	8,800
Shoshone.....	Beadwork.....	50	( <sup>3</sup> )
	Woodcutting.....	50	1,800
	Others.....	60	7,000

RECAPITULATION.

Total.....	Basket making.....	4,091	47,935
	Beadwork.....	2,859	36,870
	Blanket weaving.....	4,478	365,727
	Fishing.....	3,020	114,085
	Lace making.....	326	6,179
	Pottery.....	1,950	15,237
	Woodcutting.....	4,084	308,199
	Others.....	5,849	420,880
Grand total.....		26,657	1,315,112

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2</sup> Not reported.

<sup>3</sup> Unknown.

TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.
Total, 1917.....	309,409	\$35,867,696	\$7,990,796	\$3,324,318	\$1,315,112	\$1,466,139	\$2,506,957	\$357,206	\$3,383,231	\$6,917,752	\$1,568,054	\$725,560	\$6,312,571
1916.....	307,797	26,489,948	5,293,719	2,583,069	1,206,826	1,137,061	2,378,377	491,026	3,003,905	3,421,535	1,779,115	630,560	4,564,755
1915.....	309,911	23,193,046	4,790,968	2,114,623	1,177,600	1,446,021	2,304,339	499,585	2,975,526	3,571,855	2,125,787	630,560	1,556,182
1914.....	307,447	24,709,074	4,007,335	1,599,633	1,194,185	1,925,056	2,127,403	576,202	3,486,634	4,312,812	1,777,548	630,560	3,071,711
1913.....	303,340	26,283,494	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
1912.....	300,930	22,484,093	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
1911.....	296,320	21,092,923	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
1900.....	247,522	9,091,986	1,408,865	(?)	177,169	324,225	958,573	1,231,000	109,946	(?)	1,387,349	2,702,649	797,210
1890.....	230,437	3,307,235	1,507,072	(?)	131,374	193,460	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	1,475,329	(?)	(?)
Arizona.....	44,617	3,394,693	844,501	1,178,768	490,865	104,475	461,552	39,965	846				273,721
Camp Verde.....	439	25,827	1,800	187	525		28,240	75					
Colorado River.....	1,207	163,831	73,112		17,000		63,865	2,807	846				6,201
Fort Apache.....	2,609	210,996	51,460	23,349	4,850	14,890	25,008	3,493					87,946
Havasupai.....	173	8,356	3,012	1,000	740	139	3,133	332					
Kaibab.....	95	6,541	1,200	1,000	100		4,187	54					
Leupp.....	1,536	84,493	8,100	36,123	24,250		12,961	3,059					
Moqui.....	4,200	162,013	40,000	22,939	86,600	1,268	8,188	3,018					
Navajo.....	12,080	1,357,341	141,200	918,000	246,000	3,050	44,198						4,893
Phoenix.....		22,327					22,327						
Pima.....	6,253	273,219	139,760	24,030	18,350	31,750	57,328	2,001					
Salt River.....	1,232	319,580	233,640	15,800	12,350	10,000	45,131	2,659					
San Carlos.....	2,659	265,601	11,617	9,508	11,850	678	58,716	17,010					156,222
San Xavier.....	5,112	407,609	128,950	114,953	44,000	42,700	75,499	1,507					
Truxton Canon.....	457	39,984	600	1,692	6,600		11,122	1,611					18,459
Western Navajo.....	6,565	46,975	10,050	10,187	17,650		6,649	2,439					
California.....	10,362	734,531	256,114	37,730	34,990	4,373	338,955	7,270	7,647	44,656			2,796
Bishop.....	1,600	21,812	13,900		3,800		3,660	302	150				
Campo.....	233	23,469	13,085		800	830	8,475	279					
Digger.....	299	19,000	1,325	75	140	150	16,500	810					
Fort Bidwell.....	756	20,901	11,600		1,550	1,600	4,432	547	1,172				
Fort Yuma.....	833	118,739	62,075	4,420	9,200		39,807	1,009	15	2,162			51
Greenville.....	629	115,732			1,580		113,962	190					
Hoopa Valley.....	1,299	63,589	20,527	9,275	5,000	1,009	26,787	991					
Malki.....	629	64,408	14,390	3,908	3,525		41,617	968					
Pala.....	1,023	110,872	78,841	6,555	2,060	322	22,570	524					
Round Valley.....	1,700	69,438	13,596	1,150			2,439	704	6,310	42,494			2,745
Sherman Institute.....		17,238					17,238						
Soboba.....	921	73,032	22,525	6,982	6,423	452	36,199	451					
Tule River.....	440	16,301	4,260	5,365	912	10	5,269	495					
Colorado.....	898	151,670	15,380				19,721	11,305	2,500	20,962	60,927	17,046	4,729
Southern Ute.....	372	70,109	15,180				5,451	5,117	2,500	9,850	24,557	6,973	181
Ute Mountain.....	526	81,561	200				14,270	5,888		11,112	35,470	10,073	4,548
Florida: Seminole.....	586	47,000	38,000				9,000						
Idaho.....	4,168	1,125,576	413,501	102,509	38,600	28,844	34,519	8,504	458,396	23,624	6,042	3,000	8,037
Coeur d'Alene.....	826	479,196	143,750	41,850	26,300	28,071	15,542		182,745	23,624	5,932	3,000	382
Fort Hall.....	1,769	244,390	130,958	60,659	13,360		18,969	8,504		24,382			2,591
Fort Lapwai.....	1,573	401,020	134,793			773	5,011		251,269		110		5,064
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	360	44,869	13,603	540	2,750	1,304	5,178				20,270		1,224
Kansas.....	1,421	422,652	258,293	58,335	3,100		13,198		82,050	4,783	7,593	200	
Haskell Institute.....		7,795					7,795						
Kickapoo.....	640	260,507	172,927	53,335			4,083		29,250		772	200	
Potawatomi.....	781	154,290	85,366		3,100		1,320		52,800	4,783	6,921		
Michigan.....	1,097	24,141			15,200	892	5,684	400			25		1,940
Mackinac.....	1,097	19,031	(?)		15,200	892	574	400			25		1,940
Mount Pleasant.....		5,110					5,110						
Minnesota.....	11,777	1,979,379	254,570	20,367	75,462	162,930	101,218	8,444	4,313	1,051,374	288,022	4,000	8,679
Fond du Lac.....	1,056	218,510	38,650			69,349	4,100	361		82,965	23,039		46
Grand Portage.....	321	53,980	1,095		10,116		1,449	1,551		31,112	8,640		17
Leech Lake.....	1,770	347,739	30,102		29,231	62,177	26,201	1,137	45	155,560	43,199		87
Nett Lake.....	607	90,248	2,300		2,815		4,495	1,190		62,224	17,279		35
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	160	13,669	1,967		1,500		9,227	675	300				
Red Lake.....	1,492	305,365	40,456	20,367	13,500	4,362	32,136	17		149,118	37,469		7,945
Vermillion Lake.....		5,868				1,668	4,200						
White Earth.....	6,371	944,000	140,000		18,300	25,374	19,500	3,513	3,968	570,400	158,396	4,000	549
Montana.....	11,525	3,500,737	1,204,065	647,402	42,600	58,239	187,235	72,212	224,258	644,510	9,422	80,254	330,540
Blackfeet.....	2,752	544,097	143,430	260,000	5,000	3,825	33,105	34,527	30,994		3,416		29,900
Crow.....	1,710	874,497	113,570	37,022		153	40,734	895	77,131	357,982	6,000	6,000	235,010
Flathead.....	2,410	1,053,176	615,098	243,701	16,100	31,501	15,569	1,960	54,513	57,821			16,913
Fort Belknap.....	1,206	142,794	77,069	12,000	2,100	22,700	19,728	3,770			6		5,421
Fort Peck.....	1,986	645,473	199,298	61,512	18,675		50,910	10,117	61,620	228,707			15,234
Tongue River.....	1,461	240,700	55,600	33,167	1,225	60	27,189	20,943				74,254	28,162

<sup>1</sup> Does not include \$202,937, which is duplicated in farming and grazing tables.  
<sup>2</sup> Unknown.

<sup>3</sup> Includes moneys for other Indians.  
<sup>4</sup> 1916 report.



TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.
Nebraska.....	3, 617	\$684, 377	\$287, 550	.....	\$39, 280	.....	\$20, 494	\$1, 848	\$320, 207	\$1, 374	\$6, 943	\$20, 600	\$6, 081
Genoa.....	.....	6, 189	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha.....	1, 318	359, 272	179, 050	.....	9, 080	.....	2, 040	.....	163, 000	1, 374	1, 093	.....	3, 635
Santee.....	1, 194	102, 836	27, 500	.....	30, 200	.....	4, 500	1, 848	16, 452	.....	674	20, 600	1, 062
Winnebago.....	1, 105	216, 080	61, 000	.....	.....	.....	7, 765	.....	140, 755	.....	5, 176	.....	1, 384
Nevada.....	7, 944	281, 176	103, 252	\$26, 487	8, 655	.....	119, 180	7, 522	1, 478	.....	.....	.....	14, 6
Carson.....	.....	10, 565	.....	.....	.....	.....	10, 565	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fallon.....	429	34, 585	9, 500	720	.....	.....	22, 175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 190
Fort McDermitt.....	350	36, 035	3, 200	.....	1, 355	.....	29, 256	472	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 752
Moapa River.....	120	29, 946	23, 750	175	825	.....	4, 452	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	584
Nevada.....	614	29, 614	14, 109	998	3, 800	.....	3, 874	3, 503	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 330
Walker River.....	706	75, 921	27, 740	2, 567	2, 600	.....	39, 266	92	250	.....	.....	.....	3, 406
Western Shoshone.....	625	62, 375	24, 953	22, 027	75	.....	9, 592	2, 388	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 340
Reno, special agent.....	5, 100	2, 135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	907	1, 228	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	20, 853	1, 335, 666	537, 186	201, 845	159, 875	\$95, 623	194, 244	17, 394	7, 866	.....	.....	100, 000	21, 633
Albuquerque.....	.....	10, 692	.....	.....	.....	.....	10, 692	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jicarilla.....	645	165, 815	8, 765	12, 275	1, 425	84, 999	29, 832	6, 603	7, 866	.....	.....	.....	14, 050
Mescalero.....	627	56, 561	20, 220	11, 800	2, 400	.....	9, 115	5, 694	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 332
Pueblo Bonito.....	2, 724	49, 128	3, 400	.....	10, 000	.....	4, 400	2, 160	.....	.....	.....	29, 000	188
Pueblo day schools.....	8, 700	545, 786	302, 917	121, 870	21, 150	.....	94, 044	1, 732	.....	.....	.....	4, 000	73
San Juan.....	6, 354	315, 322	100, 500	.....	120, 200	5, 000	21, 407	1, 205	.....	.....	.....	67, 000	10
Santa Fe.....	.....	11, 321	.....	.....	.....	.....	11, 321	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zuni.....	1, 803	181, 041	101, 384	55, 900	4, 700	5, 624	13, 433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York: New York.....	5, 912	22, 750	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	.....	.....	203	.....	.....	.....	2, 228	10, 500	9, 819
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2, 282	70, 323	42, 750	6, 945	.....	1, 704	18, 393	47	.....	.....	484	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	8, 903	1, 358, 691	451, 134	100, 370	.....	3, 400	82, 610	23, 461	129, 158	440, 876	37, 579	70, 040	20, 063
Bismarck.....	.....	2, 345	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Berthold <sup>2</sup> .....	1, 182	372, 801	57, 823	42, 695	.....	.....	20, 514	3, 040	51, 675	189, 001	13, 254	.....	14, 799
Fort Totten.....	1, 002	213, 529	153, 587	.....	.....	.....	11, 513	.....	30, 323	1, 199	.....	16, 480	427
Standing Rock.....	3, 455	630, 692	132, 414	57, 675	.....	.....	36, 930	18, 494	31, 969	270, 676	24, 325	53, 560	4, 649
Turtle Mountain.....	3, 264	136, 137	107, 310	.....	.....	3, 400	8, 121	1, 927	15, 191	.....	.....	.....	188
Wahpeton.....	.....	3, 187	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	116, 419	13, 125, 351	930, 278	251, 355	9, 920	145	208, 119	.....	1, 401, 679	4, 186, 863	732, 404	59, 120	5, 345, 468
Cantonment.....	785	77, 387	39, 175	1, 260	.....	.....	6, 952	.....	30, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1, 252	285, 776	91, 801	.....	.....	.....	10, 019	.....	123, 536	32, 013	25, 348	.....	3, 059
Chillico.....	.....	13, 631	.....	.....	.....	.....	13, 631	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa.....	4, 554	1, 067, 675	305, 240	.....	4, 920	.....	22, 773	.....	507, 098	80, 577	140, 056	.....	7, 011
Osage.....	2, 180	5, 980, 898	181, 500	207, 500	.....	.....	12, 280	.....	279, 922	46, 331	251, 804	.....	5, 001, 561
Otoe.....	518	115, 641	38, 638	240	.....	120	3, 180	.....	51, 831	.....	20, 794	.....	788
Pawnee.....	714	145, 457	18, 994	.....	.....	.....	7, 611	.....	63, 035	.....	8, 572	47, 100	145
Ponca.....	1, 045	173, 327	52, 812	739	.....	25	3, 240	.....	110, 167	.....	5, 892	.....	452
Sac and Fox.....	682	116, 802	43, 428	1, 388	.....	.....	5, 135	.....	46, 721	.....	19, 664	.....	466
Seger.....	758	136, 937	41, 163	.....	5, 000	.....	3, 857	.....	86, 917	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	1, 668	97, 993	49, 257	40, 228	.....	.....	6, 550	.....	.....	.....	68	1, 500	390
Shawnee.....	757	142, 591	68, 220	.....	.....	.....	7, 140	.....	62, 106	.....	5, 010	.....	115
Total <sup>3</sup> .....	14, 913	8, 354, 115	930, 278	251, 355	9, 920	145	102, 368	.....	1, 361, 333	158, 921	477, 208	48, 600	5, 013, 987
Total Five Civilized Tribes.....	101, 506	4, 771, 236	.....	.....	.....	.....	105, 751	.....	40, 346	4, 027, 942	255, 196	10, 520	331, 481
Five Civilized Tribes.....	.....	135, 516	.....	.....	.....	.....	95, 170	.....	40, 346	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokee Nation.....	41, 824	3, 377	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3, 362	.....	.....
Chickasaw Nation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Choctaw Nation.....	10, 966	1, 118, 332	.....	.....	.....	.....	10, 581	.....	1, 002, 248	31, 191	.....	.....	84, 893
Creek Nation.....	26, 828	3, 372, 809	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 004, 100	104, 715	10, 520	.....	242, 893
Seminole Nation.....	18, 761	99, 330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20, 955	75, 339	.....	.....	3, 086
Seminole Nation.....	3, 127	41, 822	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	624	40, 589	.....	.....	609
Oregon.....	11, 612	962, 590	356, 363	117, 970	169, 175	74, 810	37, 077	2, 694	129, 656	7, 961	14, 016	.....	52, 868
Klamath.....	1, 160	294, 320	54, 300	83, 000	3, 150	70, 164	11, 683	679	16, 917	.....	4, 794	.....	49, 633
Roseburg.....	8, 000	161, 932	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	159, 200	.....	.....	1, 127	969	.....	.....	.....	636
Salem.....	.....	8, 696	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz.....	437	33, 914	19, 149	.....	2, 325	.....	2, 559	300	2, 460	5, 337	1, 762	.....	22
Umatilla.....	1, 197	396, 697	242, 160	22, 800	.....	4, 646	5, 920	.....	109, 310	2, 624	7, 460	.....	1, 777
Warm Springs.....	818	67, 031	40, 754	12, 170	.....	.....	8, 219	588	.....	.....	.....	.....	800
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	.....	49, 453	.....	.....	.....	.....	49, 453	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	21, 246	2, 782, 939	737, 155	416, 897	8, 073	22, 250	235, 298	110, 759	354, 305	385, 502	181, 100	296, 640	34, 960
Canton Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne River.....	2, 752	646, 264	113, 590	49, 050	.....	.....	38, 878	14, 113	11, 390	323, 650	30, 920	41, 200	23, 493
Crow Creek.....	964	152, 956	40, 760	61, 600	250	.....	12, 112	9, 253	7, 209	.....	5, 022	16, 480	270
Flandreau.....	291	32, 596	14, 250	2, 350	700	.....	9, 987	1, 119	.....	.....	70	4, 120	.....
Lower Brule.....	504	52, 486	21, 000	8, 400	50	1, 050	8, 495	1, 653	1, 574	212	1, 594	8, 240	218
Pierre.....	.....	2, 927	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge.....	7, 247	834, 946	147, 085	278, 937	7, 073	21, 200	90, 672	52, 022	92, 280	3, 997	27, 358	111, 240	3, 082
Rapid City.....	.....	4, 562	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 562	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.

<sup>2</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of Five Tribes.

TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.
South Dakota—Contd.													
Rosebud.....	5,636	\$575,570	\$170,208				\$49,866	\$32,327	\$98,000	\$57,643	\$78,428	\$86,520	\$4,578
Sisseton.....	1,954	240,590	111,325	\$16,560			10,937		71,560		28,518		1,390
Springfield.....		840					840						
Yankton.....	1,898	239,202	118,947				6,022	272	72,302		10,390	28,840	1,929
Utah.....	1,438	382,290	79,078	10,889	\$3,715	\$837	21,001	28,108	81,561	53,535	77,323	21,694	4,539
Goshute.....	153	12,921	8,000		175		4,568	178					
Shivwits.....	130	7,718	2,190		1,840		3,174	514					
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,155	361,641	68,888	10,889	1,700	837	13,269	27,416	81,561	53,535	77,323	21,694	4,539
Washington.....	11,088	1,585,380	813,751	105,394	143,547	169,544	97,372	2,876	151,431	43,324	3,475	1,000	53,666
Colville.....	2,529	651,904	421,572	88,585	23,150	3,963	45,488	490	16,660	39,755			12,251
Cushman.....	2,132	42,828	10,720	2,510	3,192	4,150	16,568	366	1,190	608	3,475		54
Neah Bay.....	697	65,067	12,900	582	44,516	75	7,726	164					4
Spokane.....	603	51,876	34,344	3,855	2,400	724	3,662	159	1,830	2,966		1,000	936
Taholah.....	768	25,939	5,938		16,931		1,724	1,097					149
Tulalip.....	1,359	326,722	94,777	9,862	45,858	158,596	9,418	63	4,101				4,047
Yakima.....	3,000	420,244	233,500		7,500	2,036	12,786	547	127,650				36,225
Wisconsin.....	9,610	1,405,247	226,002	14,415	60,505	736,534	184,023	5,376	12		120,640		57,740
Grand Rapids.....	1,372	62,220	50,725		4,740						6,755		
Hayward.....	1,277	92,062	14,650	1,340	5,150	34,007	35,920	965					
Keshena.....	1,745	789,121	30,377	3,275	9,700	545,396	28,502	3,287			113,885		57,699
Lac du Flambeau.....	749	32,521	10,390		15,310		6,301	508	12				
Laona.....	335	8,261	6,400				1,720	100					41
La Pointe.....	1,046	300,654	60,300	9,800	10,425	157,131	62,807	191					
Oneida.....	2,575	46,815	38,200		2,700		5,915						
Red Cliff.....	511	66,676	14,960		12,480		38,941	295					
Tomah.....		2,917					2,917						
Wittenberg.....		4,000					4,000						
Wyoming: Shoshone....	1,674	396,225	148,270	31,100	8,800	235	63,230	9,021	25,868	8,408	361	41,466	59,466

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.						Total income.	
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Allotted.			Unallotted.				
							Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
<b>Total, 1917</b> .....	<i>Acres.</i> 5,313,420	<i>Acres.</i> 981,566	<i>Acres.</i> 539,577	<i>Acres.</i> 137,114	42,777	39,498	20,561	19,241	<i>Acres.</i> 2,023,788	\$2,615,639	1,063	<i>Acres.</i> 434,961	\$44,270	\$2,659,909
1916.....	6,463,840	954,423	544,353	134,174	42,959	35,823	22,612	20,045	2,357,542	2,803,498	1,544	452,527	55,212	2,658,710
1915.....	6,623,170	969,441	532,096	132,444	42,339	31,956	16,500	15,207	2,415,704	2,117,168	51	2,370	5,295	2,122,461
1914.....	5,820,701	2,221,135	468,722	125,546	42,353	29,811	(1)	16,757	1,570,267	(3)	68	4,151	(3)	2,164,319
1913.....	6,775,542	2,873,138	478,052	117,279	39,951	29,216	(1)	28,847	3,109,209	(3)	578	70,201	(3)	3,520,251
1912.....	6,661,032	2,042,963	431,500	127,003	39,901	28,051	(1)	27,605	2,792,799	(3)	46	4,951	(3)	3,073,898
1911.....	6,311,591	2,533,328	265,080	117,945	28,544	24,489	(1)	19,753	2,528,495	(3)	1,706	183,528	(3)	2,075,271
1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,835	(1)	2,592	.....	(3)	52	8,421	(3)	7,033
1890 <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,564	(1)	.....	.....	(3)	.....	.....	(3)	.....
<b>Arizona</b> .....	57,500	183,052	34,222	42,472	10,018	15,092	226	226	2,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camp Verde.....	.....	216	.....	110	100	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado River.....	6,100	94,080	1,149	.....	321	105	226	226	2,260	(*)	.....	.....	.....	(*)
Fort Apache.....	.....	2,242	.....	242	641	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havasupai.....	.....	108	.....	100	55	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaibab.....	.....	2,055	.....	100	29	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leupp.....	.....	750	.....	500	234	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mojul.....	.....	4,000	.....	4,000	1,143	7900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo <sup>5</sup> .....	.....	12,000	.....	12,000	2,108	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pima <sup>6</sup> .....	40,360	9,690	26,250	.....	9,990	1,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt River.....	8,040	4,376	5,573	1,100	310	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Carlos.....	.....	2,075	.....	1,380	709	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Xavier.....	3,000	31,000	1,250	12,150	1,435	4,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Truxton Canon.....	.....	180	.....	100	127	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Navajo.....	.....	20,300	.....	1,000	1,631	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Included in "Total income."

<sup>3</sup> Includes grazing leases also.

<sup>4</sup> Only items reported.

<sup>5</sup> Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severalty.

\* Improvements.

† Overestimated last year.

‡ 1916 report.

§ Grazing land included in 1916 report.

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.						Total income.	
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Allotted.			Unallotted.				
							Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
California.....	Acres. 29,063	Acres. 31,027	Acres. 8,323	Acres. 6,779	2,973	1,701	436	508	Acres. 4,918	6,375				\$6,375
Bishop.....	6,000	8,000	1,200		496	150	1		40	50				50
Campo.....		835		237	62	34								
Digger.....	115	43	140	25	94	43								
Fort Bidwell.....	1 6,150		1 1,200		172	80								
Fort Yuma.....	8,020	160	1,318		259	184	300	300	3,000	2 15				2 15
Greenville.....	305	230	305	385	175	150								
Hoopa Valley.....	1,400	1,360	1,400	1,360	312	300								
Malki.....		13,386		1,821	216	153								
Pala.....	3 1,685	3,490	3 1,193	3 1,471	332	268								
Round Valley.....	5,388		1,672		460	83	135	208	1,878	6,310				6,310
Soboba.....		3,263		1,220	275	236								
Tule River.....		260		260	120	20								
Colorado.....	6,800	35	2,500	35	182	92	8	8	2,000	1,850				1,850
Southern Ute.....	6,800		2,500		65	80	8	8	2,000	1,850				1,850
Ute Mountain.....		35		35	117	12								
Florida: Seminole.....		2,140		800	175	86								
Idaho.....	183,378	11,080	22,655	65	847	474	1,726	2,202	123,263	438,467	5	59		438,467
Couer d'Alene.....	61,120	2,000	8,340	50	220	97	260	260	41,174	182,345				182,345
Fort Hall.....	38,540	6,580	7,905		472	282	196	196	4,781	8,658	5	59	(4)	8,658
Fort Lapwai.....	83,718	2,500	6,410	15	155	95	1,270	1,746	77,308	247,464				247,464
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....		2,520		1,500	105	60					2	520	\$1,200	1,200
Kansas.....	51,942		15,754		286	249	537	245	37,580	62,318				62,318
Kickapoo.....	22,682		4,951		138	144	270	245	19,123	29,250				29,250
Potawatomi.....	29,260		10,803		148	105	267		18,457	33,068				33,068
Michigan: Mackinac.....	670		670		290	30								

Minnesota.....	226,455	68,168	5,111	1,053	2,136	973	40	40	2,167	2,620				2,620
Fond du Lac.....	14,000		1,600		248	90								
Grand Portage.....	20	2	20	2	73	11								
Leech Lake.....	6,210		3,051		465	365	2	2	45	25				25
Nett Lake.....	1,025		190		148	20								
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	600		250		33	4	15	15	350	300				300
Red Lake.....		67,766		1,051	310	183								
White Earth.....	204,600	400	(4)	(4)	859	300	23	23	1,772	2,295				2,295
Montana.....	673,307	268,390	69,250	9,080	2,514	1,631	1,086	1,303	225,970	128,292	2	400,400	18,691	146,983
Blackfeet.....	117,000	78,000	5,500		463	300	8	155	7,005	1,441				1,441
Crow.....	153,307		18,775		390	288	207	285	31,091	5 36,266				36,266
Flathead.....	120,000	66,990	35,000		601	371	493	485	42,604	6 51,515				51,515
Fort Belknap.....		90,000		4,060	335	270					2	400,400	18,691	18,691
Fort Peck.....	283,000		9,975		450	165	378	378	145,270	39,070				39,070
Tongue River.....		33,400		5,020	275	237								
Nebraska.....	127,281	4,118	27,116	3,000	881	613	1,697	1,282	186,790	316,851		3,000	3,500	320,351
Omaha.....	58,000	3,000	12,000	3,000	293	293	734	550	46,000	163,000	5 34	3,000	3,500	166,500
Santee.....	10,848		8,000		288	188	68	82	6,548	13,096				13,096
Winnebago.....	58,433	1,118	7,116		320	232	895	650	84,242	8 140,755				140,755
Nevada.....	18,083	23,200	3,728	1,760	2,558	655	1	1	20	150				150
Fallon.....	4,640	18	825	1	140	64								
Fort McDermitt.....	1,330	530	688	55	91	92								
Moapa River.....	600		350		38	33								
Nevada.....		21,000		620	163	200								
Walker River.....	9,763	14	1,415	14	194	91	1	1	20	150				150
Western Shoshone.....		1,638		1,070	177	75								
Reno, special agent.....	1,750		450		1,755	100								
New Mexico.....	3,050	58,030	1,025	35,970	3,209	4,217								
Jicarilla.....	2,750		725		178	100								
Mescalero.....		9,210		1,820	145	117								
Pueblo Boneto.....	300	100	300	100	(4)	200								
Pueblo day schools.....		26,900		22,050	2,381	2,050								
San Juan.....		13,820		6,000	(9)	1,200								
Zuni.....		8,000		6,000	505	550								
New York: New York Agency.....		88,847		20,640	(10)	1,599								

1 As reported.  
 2 Improvements not included.  
 3 Overestimated last year.  
 4 Not reported.  
 5 Estimated.

6 Decrease in rental caused by leases being on crop basis.  
 7 1916 report included Indians helping on farms.  
 8 1916 report.  
 9 Unknown.  
 10 Includes grazing leases.

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.						Total income.	
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Allotted.				Unallotted.			
							Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
	Acres.	Acres. 15,000	Acres.	Acres. 5,860				Acres.			Acres.			
North Carolina: Cherokee.....					569	350								
North Dakota.....	591,779		37,670		2,386	1,600	1,090	1,104	107,124	80,150				\$80,150
Fort Berthold <sup>1</sup> .....	155,475		6,000		242	200	565	580	52,682	33,798				33,798
Fort Totten.....	79,874		8,000		208	150	358	358	25,484	30,004				30,004
Standing Rock.....	31,430		13,670		1,280	700	87	86	17,760	8,880				8,880
Turtle Mountain.....	325,000		10,000		656	550	80	80	11,198	7,473				7,473
Oklahoma.....	1,203,913		140,637		3,358	2,690	8,125	7,526	1,023,962	1,087,437	1,030	30,000	\$20,022	1,107,459
Cantonment.....	55,231		4,000		215	146	250	250	40,000	23,000				23,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	63,145		6,547		286	172	<sup>2</sup> 964	<sup>2</sup> 964	55,268	<sup>2</sup> 123,536				123,536
Five Civilized Tribes.....	59,291		30,000	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	1,023	1,023	59,291	36,073	1,030	30,000	20,022	56,095
Kiowa.....	500,000		40,822		1,002	1,200	2,857	2,600	455,748	438,185				438,185
Osage.....	172,285		11,600		530	156	560	470	146,116	107,682				107,682
Otoe.....	39,276		1,902		98	57	296	252	35,563	35,103				35,103
Pawnee.....	50,647		2,755		146	96	<sup>4</sup> 577	<sup>4</sup> 577	75,834	<sup>4</sup> 63,035				63,035
Ponca.....	80,535		7,855		159	174	643	512	52,376	91,917				91,917
Sac and Fox.....	47,397		14,896		146	99	238	238	30,485	46,721				46,721
Seger <sup>6</sup> .....	42,565		4,418		191	116	335	307	44,351	65,226				65,226
Seneca.....	52,805		6,206		394	167	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )				
Shawnee <sup>6</sup> .....	40,736		9,646		191	307	<sup>7</sup> 382	<sup>7</sup> 333	<sup>7</sup> 30,930	<sup>7</sup> 56,959				56,959
Oregon.....	128,095	46,550	22,082		761	496	610	714	50,651	112,458	24	982	857	113,315
Klamath.....	30,000	35,000	5,000		274	125	18	18	1,873	960				960
Roseburg.....	21,707		2,000		( <sup>5</sup> )	75								
Siletz.....	3,650		714		93	56	<sup>8</sup> 43	<sup>8</sup> 43	1,548	2,310				2,310
Umatilla.....	68,840	1,550	10,800		227	110	549	653	47,230	109,188	24	982	857	110,045
Warm Springs.....	3,898	10,000	3,588		167	130								
South Dakota.....	1,486,778	45,200	70,190	1,200	4,566	3,905	2,690	1,815	166,985	137,459				137,459
Cheyenne River.....	<sup>8</sup> 8,980		8,980		681	722			560	350				350
Crow Creek.....	3,820		3,700		280	243	3	3	120	540				540
Flandreau.....		1,200		1,200	70	20								
Lower Brule.....	49,763		3,280		117	90								
Pine Ridge.....	<sup>8</sup> 8,480		8,480		1,522	1,535	97	97	4,800	2,477				2,477
Rosebud.....	1,261,266	44,000	17,403		1,133	750	400	325	40,000	20,000				20,000
Sisseton.....	117,001		19,875		475	245	1,700	960	83,591	69,928				69,928
Yankton.....	37,558		8,492		338	300	487	487	27,914	44,164				44,164
Utah.....	70,542	11,270	8,470	80	308	298	865	782	44,700	81,336				81,336
Shivwits.....		1,270		80	30	106								
Uintah and Ouray.....	70,542	10,000	8,470		278	192	865	782	44,700	81,336				81,336
Washington.....	309,219	38,719	48,871	550	2,071	1,208	1,255	1,310	83,422	137,191				137,191
Colville.....	109,550	26,469	34,450		585	605	196	254	18,280	15,100				15,100
Cushman.....	11,775		730		155	71	8	4	185	1,190				1,190
Neah Bay.....	3,420	250	300	50	188	11								
Spokane.....	35,775	10,000	1,824	500	155	77								
Taholah.....	640	2,000	96		170	19	28	31	3,288	1,800				1,800
Tulalip.....	12,059		318		214	214	23	21	1,669	4,101				4,101
Yakima.....	136,000		9,000		500	211	1,000	1,000	60,000	115,000				115,000
Wisconsin.....	67,569	8,520	13,562	6,270	2,220	1,229	1	1	4	12				12
Grand Rapids.....		3,500		3,000	353	250	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )				
Hayward.....	51,800		900		359	70								
Keshena.....		3,220		3,220	468	250								
Lac du Flambeau.....	457	50		50	85			1						
La Pointe.....	5,000	1,750	2,690		( <sup>9</sup> ) 184	141		1	4	12				12
Oneida.....	9,802		9,185		709	400								
Red Cliff.....	510		330		149	33								
Wyoming: Shoshone..	<sup>10</sup> 77,996	75,700	7,736		364	250	174	174	11,972	22,673				22,673

<sup>1</sup> 1916 report.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes grazing leases.  
<sup>3</sup> Not reported.  
<sup>4</sup> Leases are made without departmental supervision.  
<sup>5</sup> Includes Red Moon.  
<sup>6</sup> Potawatomi not included.  
<sup>7</sup> Includes some grazing leases.  
<sup>8</sup> Classed as grazing land.  
<sup>9</sup> Unknown.  
<sup>10</sup> Overestimated last year.

TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.							
	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.		Allotted.				Unallotted.			Total income.
						Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.				Acres.		
Total, 1917.....	12,701,463	35,274,890	7,312,663	24,518,816	44,874	1 17,693	1 16,583	1 3,267,193	\$970,529	340	9,042,869	\$714,884	\$1,685,188
1916.....	13,484,039	31,969,219	8,600,349	22,004,879	43,309	1 15,559	1 14,764	1 3,055,470	1,174,114	1,839	9,406,866	574,701	1,748,815
1915.....	13,088,784	30,935,867	8,702,245	21,894,898	44,704	1 9,387	1 10,426	1 1,868,779	925,554	329	8,122,918	420,895	1,346,449
1914.....	13,499,098	29,991,010	8,176,753	21,350,359	53,503	(2)	1 18,356	1 2,584,446	(2)	1,759	10,162,842	(3)	1,771,421
1913.....	12,500,000	30,500,000	8,544,127	20,611,984	54,226	(2)	1 28,847	1 3,109,209	(2)	3,911	10,568,948	(3)	1 4,100,078
1912.....	9,566,449	31,029,696	8,755,552	21,314,688	51,380	(2)	1 27,605	1 2,792,799	(2)	3,225	8,369,351	(3)	1 3,535,948
1911.....	6,295,485	25,169,192	4,696,446	18,729,124	44,985	(2)	1 19,753	1 2,528,495	(2)	3,584	5,859,325	(3)	1 2,161,125
1900.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,592	(2)	(2)	101	2,373,815	(3)	94,233
Arizona.....	70,746	17,215,134	70,013	14,482,485	16,005	4	4	3,200	846	63	2,549,935	222,861	223,707
Colorado River.....	3,200	92,500	.....	10,000	15	4	4	3,200	846	3	75,000	7,500	8,346
Fort Apache.....	.....	1,687,220	.....	689,800	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	997,920	88,611	88,611
Havasupai.....	.....	415	.....	415	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaibab.....	.....	128,545	.....	42,900	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	87,600	1,430	1,430
Leupp.....	.....	804,090	.....	804,090	1,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moqui.....	.....	1,841,000	.....	1,841,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo.....	.....	2,997,906	.....	2,997,906	3,166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo 6.....	14,110	1,714,969	14,110	1,714,969	1,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pima.....	16,080	26,893	18,547	30,289	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt River.....	.....	1,825,271	.....	736,551	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1,089,415	109,770	109,770
San Carlos.....	37,356	2,574,938	37,356	2,574,938	3,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Xavier.....	.....	481,740	.....	125	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	300,000	15,550	15,550
Truxton Canon.....	.....	3,039,647	.....	3,039,647	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Navajo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	80,489	174,675	90,831	111,425	1,215	7	124	19,920	1,272	3	12,000	892	2,164
Bishop.....	5,520	62,000	282	.....	451	.....	1	120	100	.....	.....	.....	100
Campo.....	.....	18,372	.....	18,372	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digger.....	50	318	125	318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	32,000	.....	14,150	.....	41	7	123	19,800	1,172	.....	.....	.....	1,172
Fort Yuma.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville.....	4,479	1,427	64	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley.....	1,600	3,000	1,600	3,000	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maliki.....	.....	24,749	.....	24,749	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pala.....	148	9,984	36,582	9,984	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Round Valley.....	36,692	80	38,028	80	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soboba.....	.....	18,745	.....	18,745	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tule River.....	.....	34,000	.....	34,000	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12,000	892	892
Colorado.....	39,480	360,000	13,000	350,000	25	7	7	1,215	650	4	247,560	4,075	4,725
Southern Ute.....	39,480	.....	13,000	.....	25	7	7	1,215	650	.....	.....	.....	650
Ute Mountain.....	.....	360,000	.....	350,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	247,560	4,075	4,075
Florida: Seminole.....	.....	22,982	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	391,204	106,119	287,718	106,119	976	597	563	115,585	19,929	25	3,787	1,518	21,447
Coeur d'Alene.....	34,855	4,579	34,855	4,579	403	11	11	1,540	400	.....	.....	.....	400
Fort Hall.....	305,040	96,540	236,962	96,540	322	550	510	77,637	15,724	25	3,787	1,518	17,242
Fort Lpawai.....	51,309	5,000	15,901	5,000	251	7	36	36,408	3,805	.....	.....	.....	3,805
Iowa: Sax and Fox.....	.....	890	.....	370	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	520	1,200	1,200
Kansas.....	25,519	.....	7,871	.....	205	236	.....	15,785	19,732	.....	.....	.....	19,732
Kickapoo.....	4,165	.....	2,775	.....	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potawatomi.....	21,354	.....	5,096	.....	49	236	(?)	15,785	19,732	.....	.....	.....	19,732
Michigan: Mackinac.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	161,937	312,966	136,911	306,966	876	76	77	5,573	1,698	.....	.....	.....	1,698
Fond du Lac.....	9,000	.....	1,000	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Portage.....	9,980	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leach Lake.....	19,867	.....	12,821	.....	190	2	2	160	20	.....	.....	.....	20
Nett Lake.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Lake.....	.....	303,516	.....	303,516	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Earth.....	123,090	3,450	123,090	3,450	416	74	75	5,413	1,673	.....	.....	.....	1,673
Montana.....	1,530,469	3,314,487	443,268	797,976	1,858	2,247	2,866	503,892	95,966	51	2,359,267	296,403	392,369
Blackfeet.....	736,840	508,805	250,000	121,000	665	165	784	212,494	29,553	34	218,762	11,513	41,066
Crow.....	317,229	1,843,702	73,432	226,576	218	2,000	2,000	258,653	40,865	5	1,618,125	244,753	285,618
Flathead.....	42,000	162,600	71,156	10,000	346	35	35	3,395	10 2,998	.....	.....	.....	11 2,998
Fort Belnap.....	.....	441,400	.....	82,420	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	400,400	18,691	18,691
Fort Peck.....	434,400	.....	48,680	.....	214	47	47	29,350	22,550	9	1213980	4,196	26,746
Tongue River.....	.....	357,980	.....	357,980	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(2)	17,250	17,250
Nebraska.....	20,347	.....	9,300	.....	127	94	98	11,187	3,356	.....	.....	.....	3,356
Santee.....	15,347	.....	4,300	.....	44	94	98	11,187	3,356	.....	.....	.....	3,356
Winnebago.....	5,000	.....	4,300	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 Includes some farming leases also.  
 2 Not reported.  
 3 Included in "Total income."

4 Includes some agricultural land.  
 5 Grazing permits.  
 6 1916 report.

7 Includes grazing permits.  
 8 Overestimated last year.  
 9 As reported.

10 Decrease due to leases being on crop basis.  
 11 Agricultural land.

TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.							Total income.
	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.		Allotted.				Unallotted.			
						Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.										
Nevada.....	88,640	627,101	21,049	444,806	607	10	443	68,909	\$1,328	16	179,000	\$12,454	\$13,782
Fallon.....		10		10	65								
Fort McDermitt.....	1,062	2,940	1,062	1,175	150								
Moapa River.....	1 250		1 250		(1)								
Nevada.....		301,000		120,000	35					1	179,000	3,450	3,450
Walker River.....	2 8,328	37,834	8,328	37,834	57	1	1	20	100				100
Western Shoshone.....		285,317		285,787	300					15	(2)	9,004	9,004
Reno, special agent.....	79,000		11,409		1,000	9	443	68,889	1,228				1,228
New Mexico.....	696,477	6,609,826	450,025	5,364,139	9,967	124	563	248,477	7,866	27	562,560	25,032	32,898
Jicarilla.....	248,477	356,647	2,025		37	124	563	248,477	7,866	16	161,280	3,532	11,398
Mescalero.....		390,000		46,110	742					9	351,280	20,000	20,000
Pueblo Bonito.....	448,000	1,500,000	448,000	1,000,000	3,500								
Pueblo day schools.....		499,179		454,029	1,980					2	50,000	1,500	1,500
San Juan.....		3,752,000		3,752,000	2,500								
Zuni.....		112,000		112,000	1,200								
North Carolina: Cherokee.....		7 57,140		7 57,140	450								
North Dakota.....	1,696,920	369,103	1,316,813	266,103	2,098	1,186	1,533	363,576	49,008	5	103,000	15,450	64,458
Fort Berthold.....	281,980	369,103	161,691	266,103	425	5	390	120,289	17,882	5	103,000	15,450	33,332
Fort Totten.....	62,668		54,122		200	17	17	805	319				319
Standing Rock.....	1,182,282		1,000,000		923	781	743	182,282	23,089				23,089
Turtle Mountain.....	170,000		101,000		550	383	383	60,200	7,718				7,718
Oklahoma.....	1,814,075	1,060	127,031	320	1,826	7,574	4,836	798,468	517,179	1	320	192	517,371
Cantonment.....	17,315		1 1,134		20	29	29	15,581	7,000				7,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	83,511		7,680		84	964	964	76,681	123,536				123,536
Five Civilized Tribes <sup>10</sup> .....	34,480				629	629	629	34,480	4,273				4,273
Kiowa.....	141,901		6,711		428	1,133	1,000	138,620	68,913				68,913
Osage.....	1,293,115	20	40,000		158	11 1,800	1 738	11 377,378	11 172,240				172,240
Otoe.....	52,974	720	24,255		210	317	250	33,456	16,728	1	320	192	17,240
Pawnee.....	31,289		3,012		6 119	367	367	28,278	54,985				54,985
Ponca.....	45,768	320	16,347	320	217	11 290	11 335	11 32,500	9 18,250				18,250
Sego.....	51,385		8,436		214	324	303	43,362	21,691				21,691
Seneca.....	39,316		2,600		79	12 1,500	(12)	(12)					
Shawnee.....	23,021		16,856		297	221	221	18,132	29,563				29,563
Oregon.....	308,389	559,590	212,749	373,918	1,085	429	453	60,739	17,198	11	387,560	8,658	25,856
Klamath.....	127,840	151,000	4 58,614	151,000	370	11 324	11 348	11 51,387	11 15,957	8	200,320	7,308	23,265
Roseburg.....	28,000		24,666		70	58	58	8,084	969				969
Siletz.....	23,500		2,300		35	43	43	1,000	150				150
Umatilla.....	1 13,810	73,000	11,930	64,568	395	4	4	258	122				122
Warm Springs.....	115,239	335,590	115,239	158,350	215					3	187,240	1,350	1,350
South Dakota.....	4,986,486	2,259,850	3,525,971	579,220	4,023	4,895	4,773	1,026,675	216,846	19	821,807	16,027	232,873
Cheyenne River.....	973,422	1,994,294	732,920	351,545	500	5 550	5 675	110,300	11,030	10	803,926	14,825	25,855
Crow Creek.....	283,965		240,312		221	286	286	46,193	6,669				6,669
Lower Brule.....	175,173	38,000	175,173	38,000	100	82	82	13,120	1,574				1,574
Pine Ridge.....	2,449,180	207,556	1,965,274	189,675	1,356	5 1,730	5 1,688	470,626	89,803	9	17,881	1,202	91,006
Rosebud.....	7 886,032	20,000	394,440		1,068	1,600	1,625	344,000	78,000				78,000
Sisseton.....	175,588		13,000		378	200	70	8,562	1,632				1,632
Yankton.....	38,126		4,852		400	447	447	33,874	28,138				28,138
Utah.....	20,437	213,080	15,024	202,770	287	3	3	520	225	18		1,046	1,271
Shivwits.....		5,000		6,190	2								
Uintah and Ouray.....	20,437	208,080	15,024	196,580	285	3	3	520	225	18	(1)	1,046	1,046
Washington.....	526,560	1,479,066	351,251	640,559	1,998	137	173	17,880	14,240	24	599,854	52,583	66,823
Colville.....	217,603	896,622	194,000	536,469	526	12	48	7,680	1,560	21	150,000	9,198	10,758
Cushman.....	10,534		10,534		102								
Neah Bay.....	3,120	90		90	97								
Spokane.....	11,000	7 23,000	6,000	3,000	53	5	5	700	30	3	20,000	400	430
Taholah.....	7 2,980	24,500	640	1,000	4								
Tulalip.....	12,404		5,857		159								
Yakima.....	268,919	534,854	131,000	100,000	1,067	120	120	9,500	12,650	(1)	429,854	42,985	55,635
Wisconsin.....	23,230	204,329	13,780	202,079	750								
Grand Rapids.....		7 4,475		4,475	125								
Hayward.....	12,300		12,300		125								
Keshena.....		184,564		184,564	85								
Laona.....		13,040		13,040	230								
La Pointe.....	10,750	2,250	1,300		170								
Red Cliff.....	180		180		15								
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	4 220,058	1,387,492	220,058	232,421	332	67	67	5,592	3,195	71	1,215,699	56,493	59,688

1 Not reported.  
2 Agricultural land.  
3 Grazing permits.

4 Overestimated last year.  
5 As reported.  
6 Estimated.

7 Includes some agricultural lands.  
8 Includes grazing permits.  
9 Includes farming leases.

10 Partly reported.  
11 Farming leases not included this year.  
12 Without departmental supervision.

18404-17-9

TABLE 13.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			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.
Total, 1917	24,932	\$2,506,957	2,137	\$979,783	12,321	\$363,873	8,215	\$1,009,935	2,259	\$153,366
1916	25,948	2,378,377	2,115	922,736	14,587	427,689	6,992	882,784	2,254	145,168
1915	25,681	2,304,339	2,533	940,013	13,968	414,422	6,899	828,218	2,281	121,686
1914	23,440	2,127,403	2,319	810,950	13,218	505,492	5,553	689,517	2,350	121,444
1913	22,793	2,065,124	2,271	762,264	12,290	414,706	5,585	778,117	2,647	110,037
1912	22,424	1,940,414	2,516	732,526	12,420	432,470	5,113	673,289	2,375	102,129
1911	11,781	1,861,630	1,995	687,039	6,582	582,919	3,204	591,672	(1)	(1)
1900	2,901	953,573	2,094	749,148	(2)	(3)	(2)	177,169	807	27,256
Arizona	5,148	461,552	321	135,415	2,320	79,973	2,077	213,535	430	32,629
Camp Verde	139	23,240	4	1,560			135	21,680		
Colorado River	220	37,085	21	10,440	114	1,984	75	23,220	10	1,441
Fort Apache	636	25,008	36	15,808	600	9,200				
Fort Mojave	98	26,780	5	2,280			93	24,500		
Havasupai	78	3,133	2	600	18	138	58	2,395		
Kaibab	68	4,187	2	780	54	3,107	12	300		
Leupp	171	12,961	17	5,562	72	4,763	56	1,550	26	1,086
Moqui	59	8,188	31	7,100	28	1,088				
Navajo	245	44,198	62	31,024	95	6,780			88	6,414
Phoenix	329	22,327	16	5,945	196	2,003			117	14,379
Pima	775	57,328	38	19,568	482	24,510	120	5,250	135	8,000
Rice Station	81	5,839	10	4,930	71	909				
Salt River	538	45,131	10	3,660	10	471	518	41,000		
San Carlos	614	52,877	37	15,800	500	23,267	77	13,810		
San Xavier	849	75,499	12	4,378	21	371	816	70,750		
Truxton Canon	162	11,122	3	600	39	1,082	117	9,080	3	360
Western Navajo	86	6,649	15	5,380	20	320			51	949
California	2,811	338,955	98	33,518	262	8,017	1,800	244,392	651	53,028
Bishop	25	3,660	7	1,672	1	8			17	1,980
Campo	45	8,475	4	1,775			21	4,500	20	2,200
Digger	52	16,500					52	16,500		
Fort Bidwell	263	4,432	2	800	26	1,332	235	2,300		
Fort Yuma	385	39,807	12	3,552	84	1,700	264	31,555	25	3,000
Greenville	486	113,962	1	1,000	9	1,037	386	84,925	90	27,000
Hoopa Valley	326	26,787	19	5,100	76	1,207	222	20,000	9	480
Malki	350	41,617	8	2,508	4	44	293	36,240	45	2,825
Pala	178	22,570	12	4,100	1	750	163	17,360	2	360
Round Valley	52	2,439	6	1,914	46	525				
Sherman Institute	430	17,238	9	4,500					421	12,738
Soboba	142	36,199	17	6,057	9	1,285	94	26,412	22	2,445
Tule River	77	5,269	1	540	6	129	70	4,600		
Colorado	553	19,721	16	6,800	537	12,921				
Southern Ute	96	5,451	9	3,920	87	1,531				
Ute Mountain	457	14,270	7	2,880	450	11,390				
Florida: Seminole	90	9,000					90	9,000		
Idaho	352	34,519	34	12,920	269	9,069	49	12,530		
Coeur d'Alene	69	15,542	7	2,664	13	348	49	12,530		
Fort Hall	257	13,966	19	5,595	238	8,371				
Fort Lapwai	26	5,011	8	4,661	18	350				
Iowa: Sac and Fox	34	5,178	12	5,040	22	138				
Kansas	121	13,198	19	10,033	11	110			91	3,055
Haskell Institute	97	7,795	6	4,740					91	3,055
Kickapoo	21	4,083	10	3,973	11	110				
Potawatomi	3	1,320	3	1,320						
Michigan	14	5,684	14	5,684						
Mackinac	1	574	1	574						
Mount Pleasant	13	5,110	13	5,110						
Minnesota	879	101,218	137	62,616	592	14,382	146	24,070	4	150
Cass Lake	49	2,221	5	1,391	44	830				
Fond du Lac	10	4,100	10	4,100						

<sup>1</sup> Included with adults by private parties.

<sup>2</sup> No data available.

<sup>3</sup> 1916 report.



TABLE 13.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out- ing pupils.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>										
Grand Portage.....	12	\$1,449	3	\$960	9	\$489				
Leech Lake.....	183	23,980	27	11,149	53	631	103	\$12,200		
Nett Lake.....	73	4,405	9	2,700	64	4,705				
Pipestone.....	42	9,227	12	6,960	7	387	19	1,730	4	\$150
Red Lake.....	366	32,136	32	15,036	1,310	16,960	24	10,140		
Vermillion Lake.....	23	4,200	8	3,900	15	3,900				
White Earth.....	121	19,500	31	16,420	90	3,080				
<b>Montana.....</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>187,235</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>74,582</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>47,913</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>64,740</b>		
Blackfeet.....	150	33,105	35	14,600	182	15,215	133	13,290		
Crow.....	174	40,734	39	15,019	135	25,715				
Flathead.....	193	15,569	14	8,147	52	2,212	127	5,210		
Fort Belknap.....	267	19,728	18	6,968	34	1,910	215	10,850		
Fort Peck.....	151	50,910	28	13,020	66	2,500	57	35,390		
Tongue River.....	410	27,189	32	16,828	378	10,361				
<b>Nebraska.....</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>20,494</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16,034</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3,600</b>		
Genoa.....	12	6,189	12	6,189						
Omaha.....	5	2,040	4	1,860	1	180				
Santee.....	21	4,500	7	3,900	14	600	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Winnebago.....	19	7,765	8	4,085	2	80	9	3,600		
<b>Nevada.....</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>119,180</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>15,635</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>6,407</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>93,738</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3,400</b>
Carson.....	103	10,565	12	5,965	26	1,200			65	3,400
Fallon.....	189	22,175	2	563	1	12	186	21,600		
Fort McDermitt.....	165	29,256	3	950	5	106	155	28,200		
Moapa River.....	69	4,452	3	552	30	300	36	3,600		
Nevada.....	20	3,874	12	3,314	8	560				
Walker River.....	306	39,266	5	1,824	28	704	273	36,738		
Western Shoshone.....	181	9,592	10	2,467	94	3,525	77	3,600		
<b>New Mexico.....</b>	<b>1,744</b>	<b>194,244</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>76,836</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>20,205</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>84,605</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>12,598</b>
Albuquerque.....	176	10,692	14	6,609	34	613			128	3,470
Jicarilla.....	287	29,832	29	16,080	180	5,947	72	7,480	6	325
Mescalero.....	80	9,115	20	6,840	50	1,800	10	475		
Pueblo Bonito.....	15	4,400	15	4,400						
Pueblo day schools.....	447	94,044	39	12,640	111	2,974	274	74,550	23	3,880
San Juan.....	331	21,407	39	15,558	255	4,211			37	1,638
Santa Fe.....	199	11,321	18	7,669	50	367			131	3,285
Zuni.....	202	13,433	13	7,040	141	4,293	55	2,100		
<b>New York:</b>										
New York Agency.....	29	203			29	203				
<b>North Carolina:</b>										
Cherokee.....	232	18,393	13	5,308	57	2,060	157	10,900	5	125
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>82,610</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>57,727</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>18,758</b>	<b>.75</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>125</b>
Bismarck.....	10	2,345	5	2,220					5	125
Fort Berthold.....	448	20,514	22	8,958	1,351	15,556	175	16,000		
Fort Totten.....	43	11,513	26	11,100	17	413				
Standing Rock.....	1,560	36,930	64	25,722	1,496	11,208			(2)	(2)
Turtle Mountain.....	89	8,121	19	6,540	70	1,581			(2)	(2)
Wahpeton.....	9	3,187	9	3,187						
<b>Oklahoma.....</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>208,119</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>196,194</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>4,598</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,737</b>
Cantonment.....	36	6,952	7	4,020	6	42	23	2,890		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	30	10,019	16	9,840	14	179				
Chillico.....	205	13,631	17	10,240	127	1,654			61	1,737
Five Civilized Tribes.....	102	95,170	102	95,170						
Kiowa.....	181	22,773	46	21,977	135	796				
Osage.....	15	12,280	15	12,280						
Otoe.....	4	3,180	3	2,700	1	480				
Pawnee.....	13	7,611	9	4,910	1	1	3	2,700		
Ponca.....	8	3,240	8	3,240						

1 1916 report.

2 Unknown.

3 Three temporary.

TABLE 13.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.				
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out-going pupils.		
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	
Oklahoma—Continued.											
Sac and Fox	13	\$5,135	6	\$4,770	7	\$365					
Seger	32	3,857	9	3,640	23	217					
Seneca	8	6,550	8	6,550							
Shawnee	13	7,140	13	7,140							
Five Civilized Tribes schools	56	10,581	16	9,717	40	864					
Armstrong Academy	13	3,538	4	3,345	9	193					
Cherokee Training	12	1,984	4	1,800	8	184					
Jones Academy	17	1,824	3	1,477	14	347					
Nuyaka Boarding	8	1,900	3	1,795	5	105					
Tuskahoma Academy	4	35			4	35					
Wheelock Academy	2	1,300	2	1,300							
Oregon	351	37,077	66	29,857	285	7,220					
Klamath	160	11,683	15	7,594	145	4,089					
Salem	35	8,696	14	8,597	21	99					
Siletz	15	2,559	6	2,318	9	241					
Umatilla	14	5,920	12	4,820	2	1,100					
Warm Springs	127	8,219	19	6,528	108	1,691					
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	633	49,453	7	4,185	142	3,172			484	\$42,096	
South Dakota	2,421	235,298	305	117,935	1,640	51,590	450	\$64,300	26	1,473	
Cheyenne River	548	38,878	44	19,236	504	19,642					
Crow Creek	160	12,112	20	8,312	140	3,800					
Flandreau	71	9,937	19	7,010	26	1,504			26	1,473	
Lower Brule	60	8,495	12	6,545	47	1,450	1	500			
Pierre	24	2,927	5	2,570	19	357					
Pine Ridge	682	90,672	96	31,590	283	6,882	303	52,200			
Rapid City	28	4,562	11	4,400	17	162					
Rosebud	758	49,866	62	21,266	550	17,000	146	11,600			
Sisseton	34	10,937	20	10,480	14	457					
Springfield	2	840	2	840							
Yankton	54	6,022	14	5,086	40	336					
Utah	409	21,001	26	10,413	251	4,988	127	5,000	5	600	
Goshute	190	4,568	1	495	109	873	75	2,600	5	600	
Shivwits	89	3,174	2	324	35	450	52	2,400			
Uintah and Ouray	130	13,259	23	9,594	107	3,665					
Washington	778	97,372	87	44,168	411	12,450	280	40,754			
Colville	353	45,488	15	9,038	303	9,410	35	27,040			
Cushman	164	16,568	11	8,933	30	545	123	7,090			
Neah Bay	124	7,726	5	1,208	17	214	102	6,304			
Spokane	36	3,662	11	2,997	25	665	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )			
Taholah	25	1,724	5	1,404			20	320			
Tulalip	52	9,418	17	8,174	35	1,244					
Yakima	24	12,786	23	12,414	1	372					
Wisconsin	2,242	184,023	101	45,753	702	14,589	1,333	121,481	106	2,200	
Hayward	701	35,920	12	5,270	25	600	584	28,200	80	1,850	
Keshena	615	25,502	33	15,540	582	9,962					
Lac du Flambeau	24	6,301	11	5,998	13	303					
Laona	59	1,720	1	720			58	1,000			
La Pointe	577	62,807	5	2,850	72	3,401	500	56,556			
Oneida	15	5,915	15	5,915							
Red Cliff	225	38,941	5	2,820	3	46	191	35,725	26	350	
Tomah	15	2,917	8	2,640	7	277					
Wittenberg	11	4,000	11	4,000							
Wyoming: Shoshone	781	63,230	28	13,130	726	44,250	26	5,700	1	150	

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.

TABLE 14.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Births and deaths.				Disease.						Number families living in— using milch cows.	Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians examined.	Found with—			Estimated having—			Families living in—		
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tuberculosis.		Latent tuberculosis.	Active tuberculosis.	Tra-choma.	Tuber-culosis.	Tra-choma.		Perma-nent houses.	Tents, teepees, etc.	
Grand total.....	207,903	5,340	4,594	1,379	1,210	83,882	6,775	6,032	14,365	27,791	33,216	6,263	42,601	10,781	27,417
Arizona.....	44,617	1,249	746	278	311	13,953	711	710	3,798	5,233	7,661	185	4,074	5,175	702
Camp Verde.....	439	13	16	7	2	125	2	2	21	4	22	.....	.....	115	.....
Colorado River.....	1,207	26	39	5	25	489	3	31	7	160	92	.....	83	203	5
Fort Apache.....	2,609	313	88	36	19	943	321	234	94	1,225	550	.....	4	609	5
Havasupai.....	173	3	4	2	.....	42	9	3	16	24	16	.....	9	36	18
Kaibab.....	95	3	3	.....	2	35	1	3	15	4	30	.....	6	13	6
Leupp.....	1,536	79	33	8	2	728	.....	9	92	164	345	.....	22	246	.....
Moqui.....	4,200	<sup>1</sup> 115	<sup>1</sup> 72	<sup>1</sup> 47	<sup>8</sup>	1,665	31	82	389	450	1,765	.....	503	300	51
Navajo.....	12,080	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,525	78	72	500	1,060	1,500	.....	15	780	1,600
Pima <sup>3</sup> .....	6,253	279	194	61	121	2,535	130	101	1,902	470	1,939	.....	55	1,401	40
Salt River.....	1,232	44	30	14	8	1,232	30	14	89	79	89	.....	15	146	24
San Carlos.....	2,659	61	90	23	17	<sup>3</sup> 1,468	<sup>3</sup> 15	<sup>3</sup> 10	<sup>3</sup> 135	<sup>3</sup> 225	<sup>3</sup> 400	.....	90	575	81
San Xavier.....	5,112	201	66	43	53	585	15	24	270	637	530	.....	100	950	25
Truxton Canon.....	457	12	26	7	14	390	76	49	155	181	208	.....	20	124	9
Western Navajo.....	6,565	100	85	25	40	1,191	.....	76	113	550	175	.....	60	1,140	7
California.....	10,362	167	168	33	54	3,890	53	95	413	607	1,567	168	2,004	431	1,488
Bishop.....	1,600	15	14	2	2	200	2	11	41	256	55	2	222	74	150
Campo.....	233	5	3	.....	.....	134	2	.....	7	2	7	.....	14	49	6
Digger.....	299	7	2	1	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	71	2	69
Fort Bidwell.....	756	6	7	2	5	150	5	15	112	41	567	3	75	123	34
Fort Yuma.....	833	38	18	5	3	824	5	2	12	7	12	.....	150	60	20
Greenville.....	629	19	11	2	7	135	2	5	35	10	265	.....	<sup>3</sup> 142	<sup>3</sup> 21	<sup>3</sup> 156
Hoopa Valley.....	1,299	25	24	2	11	300	12	26	33	142	220	10	310	10	300
Malki.....	629	9	13	3	2	200	8	9	18	9	13	.....	3	109	37
Pala.....	1,023	14	20	2	8	523	.....	15	12	40	17	37	197	.....	82
Round Valley.....	1,700	10	20	6	4	500	4	4	13	39	33	23	<sup>4</sup> 350	.....	<sup>4</sup> 350
Soboba.....	921	11	22	3	9	602	8	7	34	13	44	48	223	22	105
Tule River.....	440	8	14	5	2	300	5	.....	105	37	330	35	141	33	125

<sup>1</sup> Partly reported.

<sup>2</sup> Not reported.

<sup>3</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>4</sup> Estimated.

TABLE 14.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Popula- tion.	Births and deaths.				Disease.						Num- ber fam- ilies using milch cows.	Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians exam- ined.	Found with—			Estimated hav- ing—			Perma- nent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tubercu- losis.		Latent tubercu- losis.	Active tubercu- losis.	Tra- choma.	Tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.				
Colorado.....	898	30	31	7	7	679	5	12	154	28	420	4	137	167	46
Southern Ute.....	372	18	11	3	1	241	5	3	95	8	320	4	137	7	44
Ute Mountain.....	526	12	20	4	6	438	.....	9	59	20	100	.....	160	.....	2
Florida: Seminole.....	586	6	6	1	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	74	.....
Idaho.....	4,168	121	177	51	60	2,673	40	101	169	344	619	525	741	291	681
Coeur d'Alene.....	826	26	36	13	15	610	7	34	52	66	52	107	246	.....	261
Fort Hall.....	1,769	44	96	27	29	843	.....	45	81	134	517	18	145	291	70
Fort Lapwai.....	1,573	51	45	11	16	1,220	33	22	36	144	50	400	350	.....	350
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	360	17	5	2	4	135	.....	21	39	37	39	.....	35	45	25
Kansas.....	1,421	38	34	9	9	515	3	12	139	6	172	94	342	.....	420
Kickapoo.....	640	24	16	2	3	184	2	4	71	6	72	47	141	.....	200
Potawatomi.....	781	14	18	7	6	331	1	8	68	.....	100	47	201	.....	220
Michigan: Mackinac.....	1,097	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	500	1	3	8	4	8	25	420	.....	332
Minnesota.....	11,777	333	295	81	77	7,917	174	293	938	1,944	1,985	385	2,742	4	2,136
Fond du Lac.....	1,056	33	26	9	4	500	16	28	24	85	42	100	200	.....	200
Grand Portage.....	321	11	9	.....	.....	175	7	1	.....	8	.....	.....	73	.....	51
Leach Lake.....	1,770	56	41	13	16	974	16	15	45	39	80	30	866	4	387
Neff Lake.....	607	11	15	3	5	53	6	10	.....	16	.....	5	115	.....	115
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	160	4	4	1	2	71	19	6	23	32	23	.....	34	.....	24
Red Lake.....	1,492	62	72	24	22	665	22	41	310	228	290	.....	350	.....	350
White Earth.....	6,371	156	128	26	28	5,479	88	192	536	2,536	1,550	250	1,104	.....	1,009
Montana.....	11,525	360	325	111	88	5,793	355	451	1,438	1,588	3,043	206	2,773	203	1,309
Blackfeet.....	2,752	94	85	38	14	1,818	53	70	615	395	1,268	.....	604	127	517
Crow.....	1,710	58	55	16	13	1,060	113	22	130	135	145	27	464	1	251
Flathead.....	2,410	57	45	11	12	250	39	8	60	99	110	167	498	2	321
Fort Belknap.....	1,206	32	32	11	11	475	.....	25	40	240	420	12	270	.....	110
Fort Peck.....	1,986	47	43	13	17	1,290	.....	280	293	258	500	.....	461	70	.....
Tongue River.....	1,461	72	65	22	21	900	150	46	300	461	600	.....	476	3	110
Nebraska.....	3,617	128	130	50	16	1,765	68	39	320	188	353	33	918	6	853
Omaha.....	1,318	66	79	38	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	300	.....	300
Santee <sup>3</sup> .....	1,194	30	25	2	12	465	25	10	172	84	103	25	365	6	300
Winnebago.....	1,105	32	26	10	4	1,300	43	29	148	104	250	8	253	.....	253
Nevada.....	7,944	224	212	53	21	1,076	77	58	483	265	2,089	38	894	841	478
Fallon.....	429	11	10	3	5	289	18	7	107	36	136	1	88	61	56
Fort McDermitt.....	350	7	5	2	1	160	51	47	125	123	260	2	32	77	10
Moapa River.....	120	5	4	1	3	38	6	5	40	18	80	.....	12	30	12
Nevada.....	614	10	16	6	4	270	.....	13	58	25	100	2	149	.....	100
Walker River.....	706	17	20	4	6	105	.....	12	79	18	300	.....	53	90	53
Western Shoshone.....	625	14	7	2	2	214	2	14	74	45	213	18	60	83	27
Reno, special agent.....	5,100	160	150	35	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,000	15	500	500	220
New Mexico.....	20,853	421	352	105	80	13,656	2,727	1,682	1,421	4,858	4,578	178	3,469	1,630	286
Jicarilla.....	645	35	32	6	16	413	15	32	.....	66	.....	2	120	35	60
mescalero.....	627	24	20	10	5	381	.....	24	84	24	84	15	35	115	35
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,500	21	33	265	446	1,440	.....	75	440	.....
Pueblo day schools.....	8,700	280	223	57	32	3,312	44	83	334	219	1,132	161	2,334	.....	111
San Juan.....	6,354	5 <sup>25</sup>	5 <sup>38</sup>	5 <sup>12</sup>	5 <sup>26</sup>	7,500	2,644	1,508	730	4,098	1,906	.....	200	1,040	30
Zuni.....	1,803	57	39	20	1	550	3	2	8	5	16	.....	705	.....	50
New York: New York Agency.....	5,912	81	87	15	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	1,599	.....	1,599
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,282	50	42	6	14	415	.....	13	14	26	90	350	450	.....	450
North Dakota.....	8,903	237	186	41	62	4,580	216	457	770	1,316	1,456	816	2,193	.....	1,153
Fort Berthold <sup>4</sup> .....	1,182	55	48	13	12	425	42	17	160	59	400	20	259	.....	90
Fort Totten.....	1,002	48	47	9	20	1,300	44	82	121	245	400	40	272	.....	250
Standing Rock.....	3,455	36	40	10	21	1,550	121	327	416	879	406	206	796	.....	50
Turtle Mountain.....	3,264	98	51	9	9	1,305	9	31	73	133	250	550	866	.....	763
Oklahoma.....	14,913	488	378	134	58	4,732	114	496	2,000	2,273	4,517	1,000	3,713	393	3,530
Cantonment.....	785	25	23	5	7	244	14	18	10	32	10	18	113	73	113
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,252	42	53	20	16	860	2	51	150	150	190	47	332	36	283
Kiowa.....	4,554	189	140	50	8	2,324	89	191	1,159	1,470	2,560	192	1,012	150	905
Osage.....	2,180	7	25	.....	8	125	.....	3	35	90	200	106	857	.....	887
Otoe.....	518	40	18	10	2	38	2	.....	1	51	180	100	158	.....	219
Pawnee.....	714	38	17	8	.....	104	1	3	43	42	280	110	180	.....	158
Ponca.....	1,045	51	38	21	4	417	1	9	207	22	207	28	290	.....	307

<sup>1</sup> No record.

<sup>2</sup> Increase due to larger number examined.

<sup>3</sup> Ponca Indians not included.

<sup>4</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>5</sup> Partly reported.

<sup>6</sup> 1917 report.

TABLE 14.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Popu- lation.	Births and deaths.				Disease.						Num- ber fam- ilies using milk cows.	Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.	
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians exam- ined.	Found with—			Estimated hav- ing—			Families living in—			
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tubercu- losis.		Latent tubercu- losis.	Active tubercu- losis.	Tra- choma.	Tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.		Perman- ent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.		
Oklahoma—Continued.																
Sac and Fox.....	682	24	15	9	1	170	5	1	20	6	275	36	139		139	
Sege.....	758	28	28	7	10	540		220	375	395	567	20	140	60	240	
Seneca.....	1,668	20	5			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	145	2 358	(1) 74	2 139	
Shawnee 3.....	757	24	16	4	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	15	48	198	3 134		140	
Oregon.....	11,612	112	91	35	16	1,322	95	51	166	1,308	763	181	2,929	132	3,287	
Klamath.....	1,160	46	38	15	3	457	17	7	33	37	33	90	452		452	
Roseburg.....	8,000	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	1,000	450	(1)	1,900	100	2,000	
Siletz.....	437	13	10	3	3	235	5	5	3	35	15	29	80		80	
Umatilla.....	1,197	36	26	8	6	350	40	15	25	74	50	48	297	20	555	
Warm Springs.....	818	17	17	9	4	280	33	24	105	162	215	14	200	12	200	
South Dakota.....	21,246	635	634	176	104	12,786	1,572	910	1,127	4,344	1,440	1,093	7,809	272	3,971	
Cheyenne River.....	2,752	94	83	25	39	2,460	575	125	435	950	460	200	722		722	
Crow Creek.....	964	38	35	17	19	379	71	22	119	180	160	105	285	136	215	
Flandreau.....	291	11	9	1		50		2	9	2	12	5	169		130	
Lower Brule.....	504	16	9	3	2	135	26	27	50	69	200	20	214		214	
Pine Ridge.....	7,247	302	242	99	57	5,750	830	456	269	1,727	282	249	2,760	31	1,120	
Rosebud.....	5,636	87	155	20	57	1,360	20	82	125	1,255	230	219	2,239	15	800	
Sisseton.....	1,954	43	60	2	13	800	50	26	30	55	60	145	850	20	270	
Yankton.....	1,898	44	41	9	7	1,852		170	90	106	36	150	570	70	500	
Utah.....	1,438	48	63	26	14	845	24	34	118	78	367	20	219	122	174	
Goshute.....	153	3	8	3	1	153		1	20		17		31	10	14	
Shivwits.....	130	3	4			20		3	18	7	125		36	18	17	
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,155	42	51	23	13	672	24	30	80	71	225	20	152	94	143	
Washington.....	11,088	252	307	89	82	2,566	131	383	378	1,650	1,045	306	2,750	110	2,455	
Colville.....	2,529	63	85	31	11	883		245	189	361	300	148	586	9	587	
Cushman.....	2,132	30	25	11	10	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8		18	392		372	
Neah Bay.....	697	18	25	4	7	436	8	6		17		16	203	10	143	
Spokane.....	603	14	21	4	10	275	4	8	41	13	100	36	157		161	
Taholah.....	768	15	14	5	5	110	1	5	6	6	24	4	248	1	93	
Tulalip.....	1,359	52	53	10	20	362	25	18	42	125	121	84	340	14	275	
Yakima.....	3,000	60	84	24	19	550	93	101	100	1,120	500	(1)	824	76	824	
Wisconsin.....	9,610	240	210	41	43	3,203	359	180	315	1,109	454	633	2,268	316	2,057	
Grand Rapids.....	1,372	39	29	6	5	15		6	16	92	31	8	75	226	75	
Hayward.....	1,277	19	42	9	9	1,010	189	42	180	320	180	40	412		310	
Keshena.....	1,745	53	46	8	13	1,006	14	67	45	122	50	85	353		226	
Lac du Flambeau.....	749	20	17	5	5	157	18	15	58	41	120	20	222		203	
Laona.....	335	16	8	5	1	95	13	4	5	38	12	50	28	90	28	
La Pointe.....	1,046	28	24	3	9	654	94	28	11	230	11	115	442		500	
Oneida.....	2,575	65	41	3	1	64		8		225	50	300	541		541	
Red Cliff.....	511		3	2		202	31	10		41		15	195		174	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,674	103	115	35	(1)	870	50	31	157	585	550	20	122	569	48	

<sup>1</sup> No record.

<sup>2</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>3</sup> Partly reported.

SUMMARY.

Birth rate per 1,000 Indian population.....	31.50
Death rate per 1,000 Indian population.....	24.97

TABLE 15.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital, June 30, 1916.	During fiscal year 1917.				Remaining in hospital, June 30, 1917.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
Total, 1917		81		2,273	488	16,452	16,940	16,156	179	605
1916		81		2,283	352	15,314	15,666	14,998	139	529
1915		74		2,045	402	11,799	12,201	11,643	91	467
1914		151		1,432	487	11,103	11,590	11,086	80	424
1913		48		1,358	296	9,475	9,771	9,231	62	478
1912		53		1,256	258	9,257	9,515	9,141	68	306
1911		50		1,268	330	8,078	8,408	7,940	65	403
1900		5				4,176				
1888		4				2,198				
Arizona		15		421	119	2,000	2,119	1,924	33	162
Colorado River	Agency	1	Adobe	3		7	7	7		
Fort Apache	do.	1	Frame	40	2	319	321	316	1	4
Fort Mojave	School	1	Brick	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Leupp	Agency	1	Stone	8		98	98	97	1	
Moqui	do.	1	do.	35	17	101	118	115	3	
Navajo <sup>1</sup>	School	1	Frame	40	30	345	375	334	5	36
Do. <sup>2</sup>	Sanatorium	1	do.	20		39	39	16	5	18
Phoenix	School	1	Brick	66	2	487	489	482	2	5
Do.	Sanatorium	1	Frame	100	66	65	131	29	12	90
Pima <sup>3</sup>	do.	1	do.	60		72	72	61	2	9
Rice Station	School	1	Stone	15	2	242	244	244		
San Carlos	Agency	1	Camp	4		1	1	1		
Truxton Canon	School	1	Brick	4		107	107	107		
Do.	Agency	1	Camp	10		40	40	40		
Western Navajo	School	1	Stone	8		77	77	75	2	
California		6		177	13	1,160	1,173	1,144	10	19
Fort Bidwell	School	1	Frame	12	1	74	75	74	1	
Fort Yuma	School and agency	1	do.	25	1	125	126	117	2	7
Greenville	do.	1	do.	9	1	143	144	140	2	2
Hoopa Valley	do.	1	do.	6	2	39	41	38	3	
Do. <sup>4</sup>	Agency	1	do.	25						
Sherman Institute	School	1	Brick	100	8	779	787	775	2	10
Idaho		2		112	69	183	252	174	14	64
Fort Hall	School and agency	1	Stone	12	6	101	107	103	4	
Fort Lapwai	Sanatorium	1	Frame	100	63	82	145	71	10	64
Iowa: Sac and Fox	Sanatorium	1	Brick	80	43	69	112	64	8	40
Kansas: Haskell Institute	School	1	do.	70		862	862	857	1	4
Michigan: Mount Pleasant	School	1	Brick	24	1	224	225	220	3	2
Minnesota		5		110	24	1,289	1,313	1,270	19	24
Fond du Lac	Agency	1	Frame	30	8	228	236	223	3	10
Leech Lake <sup>7</sup>	do.	1	do.	10						
Pipestone	School	1	Stone	16		130	130	129		1
Red Lake	Agency	1	Frame	30	10	178	188	173	11	4
White Earth	do.	1	do.	24	6	753	759	745	5	9
Montana		4		70	7	311	318	306	7	5
Blackfeet	Sanatorium	1	Frame	20	3	32	35	31	1	3
Crow	Agency	1	do.	24	4	144	148	142	4	2
Flathead	do.	1	do.	12	5	5	5	5		
Fort Peck	School	1	Brick	14		130	130	128	2	
Nebraska		2		136	14	880	894	865	17	12
Genoa	School	1	Frame	86	2	409	411	411		
Winnebago	Agency	1	Brick	50	12	471	483	454	17	12
Nevada		4		42		300	300	290	2	8
Carson	School	1	Frame	14		277	277	275	2	
Do. <sup>8</sup>	Sanatorium	1	do.	20		20	20	12		8
Fort McDermitt	School	1	Stone	8		3	3	3		
Western Shoshone <sup>8</sup>	Agency	1	Frame							
New Mexico		10		241	28	1,190	1,218	1,166	8	44
Albuquerque	School	1	Frame	44		262	262	262		
Jicarilla	Frame	1	do.	8		80	80	79	1	
Do. <sup>9</sup>	Agency	1	do.	25						
Mescalero	do.	1	do.	20		30	30	14	1	15
Pueblo Bonito <sup>9</sup>	do.	1	Brick	12	2	186	188	182	4	2
Pueblo day schools	Sanatorium	1	Adobe	34	20	58	78	55	1	22
San Juan	School	1	Brick	8	4	396	400	395		5
Do. <sup>8</sup>	Agency	1	Frame	20						
Santa Fe	School	1	Brick	50	2	152	154	154		
Zuni	do.	1	Stone	20		26	26	25	1	
North Carolina: Cherokee	School and agency	1	Frame	20		205	205	203	2	

<sup>1</sup> Does not include rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.  
<sup>2</sup> Including rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.  
<sup>3</sup> Cases treated during year by physicians not all in hospitals.  
<sup>4</sup> No record.  
<sup>5</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>6</sup> Not completed, June 30, 1917.  
<sup>7</sup> Not in operation fiscal year 1917.  
<sup>8</sup> Not opened for reception of patients fiscal year 1917.  
<sup>9</sup> Temporary quarters.

TABLE 15.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital, June 30, 1916.	During fiscal year 1917.				Remaining in hospital June 30, 1917.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
North Dakota.....		4		94		682	682	652	8	22
Fort Totten.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	20		272	272	272		
Standing Rock.....	Agency.....	1	do.....	30		235	235	220	8	7
Turtle Mountain.....	Sanatorium.....	1	do.....	20		53	53	38		15
Wahpeton.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	24		122	122	122		
Oklahoma.....		6		185	24	1,362	1,386	1,323	13	50
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Frame.....	20		24	24	19	3	2
Chillico.....	School.....	1	Stone.....	35	7	648	655	654		1
Five Civilized Tribes <sup>1</sup> .....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	60		59	59	36	3	20
Kiowa.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	50	17	479	496	464	7	25
Osage.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	8		72	72	72		
Seeger.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	12		80	80	78		2
Oregon: Salem.....	do.....	1	do.....	56	19	912	931	898	3	30
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	do.....	1	do.....	59	6	1,103	1,109	1,102		7
South Dakota.....		8		256	94	2,054	2,148	2,050	15	83
Canton Asylum <sup>2</sup> .....	Agency.....	1	Brick.....	92	54	20	74	2	5	67
Cheyenne River.....	do.....	1	do.....	36	25	1,140	1,166	1,160	1	4
Crow Creek.....	do.....	1	Frame.....	12		47	47	40		7
Flandreau.....	School.....	1	do.....	24		404	404	402	2	
Pierre.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	30		156	156	156		
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	1	do.....	20		110	110	110		
Rapid City.....	do.....	1	do.....	12		121	121	118	3	
Rosebud.....	Agency.....	1	do.....	30	15	56	71	62	4	5
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	do.....	1	Frame.....	8	5	190	195	189	3	3
Washington.....		4		84	8	615	623	610	6	7
Cushman.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	40	4	291	295	295		
Spokane.....	Sanatorium.....	1	do.....	20	4	68	72	65	3	4
Talalip.....	School.....	1	do.....	12		129	129	123	3	3
Yakima.....	do.....	1	do.....	12		127	127	127		

Wisconsin.....		3		48	14	861	875	849	7	19
Hayward.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	10		437	437	435	2	
Keshena.....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	30	14	196	210	186	5	19
Oneida.....	School.....	1	do.....	8		228	228	228		
Wyoming: Shoshone <sup>3</sup> .....	Agency.....	1	Stone.....							

<sup>1</sup> Not in operation entire year.

<sup>2</sup> Asylum for insane Indians.

<sup>3</sup> Remodeling; not completed June 30, 1917.

TABLE 16.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.<sup>1</sup>

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.							Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Dis-abled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Dis-abled.	Value of supplies.
Total, 1917.....	58,598	15,085	\$275,094	1,110	\$14,264	4,941	9,034	\$260,830	5,283	\$82,112	2,473	\$31,089	1,547	1,263	\$51,023
1916.....	59,733	14,929	353,557	1,930	18,708	3,807	9,192	334,849	7,063	137,469	4,188	39,571	1,365	1,510	97,898
1915.....	51,761	18,231	297,668	1,325	30,196	6,650	10,256	267,472	5,512	201,917	4,625	64,024	2,677	1,210	137,893
1914.....	52,110	14,987	471,394	805	9,475	4,371	9,811	461,919	9,045	104,808	5,331	72,190	1,634	2,080	32,618
1913.....	51,516	17,166	344,024	1,138	13,172	5,338	10,690	330,852	7,963	93,434	4,468	61,048	2,045	1,450	32,386
1912.....		16,679	400,732	1,415	37,262	5,175	10,089	363,470	5,475	61,696	3,501	45,743	635	1,339	15,953
1911 <sup>2</sup> .....		15,987	395,165												
1900 <sup>2</sup> .....		57,570	1,231,000												
1840 <sup>2</sup> .....			11,800												
1830 <sup>2</sup> .....			11,528												
Arizona.....	15,990	1,255	18,478	213	249	205	837	18,229	1,816	21,487	1,559	17,616	106	151	3,871
Camp Verde.....	152	20	75				20	75							
Colorado River.....	606	52	1,651				52	1,651	73	1,156	73	1,156			
Fort Apache.....	3,300	550	2,029	150	248	200	200	1,781	250	1,464	150	1,444	100		20
Havasupai.....	55	20	120				20	120	45	212	40	140		5	72
Kaibab.....	50	6	22	1				21	6	32					32
Leupp.....	437								74	3,059	74	3,059			
Mocul.....	2,172								219	3,018	219	3,018			
Navajo <sup>4</sup> .....	2,108														
Pima <sup>4</sup> .....	3,350	189		62			127		200	2,001	180	1,560		20	441
Salt River.....	500	39	557				39	557	168	2,102	166	5		2	2,097
San Carlos.....	1,000	300	13,821				300	13,821	650	3,189	550	2,000	100		1,189

<sup>1</sup> This pertains only to Indians on reservations where rations and miscellaneous supplies are issued.

<sup>2</sup> Only items reported.

<sup>3</sup> Overestimated last year.

<sup>4</sup> 1916 report.

TABLE 16.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.							Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Dis-abled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Dis-abled.	Value of supplies.
Arizona—Continued.															
San Xavier.....	2, 610								73	\$1, 507	49	\$1, 487		24	\$20
Truxton Canon....	150	79	\$203						4	1, 308	4	1, 308			
Western Navajo....	2, 500								54	2, 439	54	2, 439			
California.....	5, 422	412	5, 764	30	\$638	43	339	5, 126	184	1, 506	91	1, 173	55	38	333
Bishop.....	1, 000	19	302	4	143			159							
Campo.....	78	20	203					203	22	76	6	38		16	38
Digger.....	242	17	747			6		747	16	63			1	15	63
Fort Bidwell.....	400	55	547			6		547							
Fort Yuma.....	489	25	352					253	44	756	44	756			
Greenville.....	300	8	190					190							
Hoopa Valley.....	400	111	991			4		991							
Malik.....	344	34	822			7		822	11	146	3	120	6	2	26
Pala.....	624	25	278			20		278	20	246	20	246			
Round Valley.....	960	29	533					533	49	171			48	1	171
Soboba.....	503	43	403					403	22	48	18	13		4	35
Tule River.....	82	26	495	26	495										
Colorado.....	30	349	9, 942					137		1, 363					1, 363
Southern Ute.....	30	103	4, 054					16		87			(*)	(*)	1, 363
Ute Mountain.....		246	5, 888					121		125					
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	881	220	8, 504							220					
Michigan: Mackinac.....	525								6	400			6		400
Minnesota.....	4, 334	885	6, 796	19	676	75	791	6, 120	233	1, 648	43	391	112	78	1, 257
Fond du Lac.....	250	16	361					2		14					
Grand Portage....	139	82	712					73		9					
Leach Lake.....	900	81	742	10	417				48	839	43	391	45	3	839
Nett Lake.....	320	41	1, 177						86	395			43		4
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	100	8	675						55	13			24	31	13
Red Lake.....	625	3	17							3					
White Earth.....	2, 000	654	3, 112	9	259					17					
						645		2, 853	44	401				44	401
Montana.....	2, 187	3, 256	63, 394	735	10, 118	653	1, 868	53, 276	624	8, 818	34	591	184	406	8, 227
Blackfeet.....	475	1, 352	29, 864	686	10, 021	239	427	19, 843	315	4, 663				315	4, 663
Crow Agency.....	400	40	895					895							
Flathead.....	285	87	1, 269					87	42	691	11	517		31	174
Fort Belknap.....	400	160	3, 221					160	47	549	17	14	30		535
Fort Peck.....	575	340	10, 117	18	97			322		10, 020					
Tongue River.....	52	1, 277	18, 028	31	(*)	414	832	18, 028	220	2, 915	6	60	154	60	2, 855
Nebraska: Santee.....	650	53	1, 832					53	31	1, 832	31	16			
Nevada.....	4, 399	304	2, 516	60	171	6	238	2, 345	290	5, 006	269	4, 944	6	15	62
Fort McDermitt..	173	35	472					35		472					
Moapa River.....	60	15	134					15		134					
Nevada.....	300	47	677					44	17	26			5	12	26
Walker River.....	441	20	92			3		92	71	2, 826	69	2, 823	1	1	3
Western Shoshone	295	102	267	60	171	3		39							
Reno, special agent	* 3, 130	85	874					85	200	2, 121	200	2, 121			
New Mexico.....	10, 346	210	10, 079	12	1, 142	12	186	8, 937	532	7, 315	416	6, 335	40	76	980
Jicarilla.....	75	142	4, 566	12	1, 142	12	118	3, 424	201	2, 037	140	1, 238	40	21	799
Mescalero.....	90	68	5, 513					68	55	181				55	181
Pueblo Bonito....	12, 724								100	2, 160	100	2, 160			
Pueblo day schools	4, 810								104	1, 732	104	1, 732			
San Juan.....	12, 647								72	1, 205	72	1, 205			
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1, 052	4	47			1	3	47							
North Dakota.....	2, 682	1, 250	22, 392					1, 250	22, 392	246	1, 069		135	111	1, 069
Fort Berthold <sup>2</sup> ..	300	139	2, 219					139	135	821			135		821
Standing Rock...	1, 200	1, 000	18, 494					1, 000		18, 494					
Turtle Mountain..	1, 182	111	1, 679					111	111	248				111	248
Oregon.....	2, 225	83	1, 903					83	21	791	2	7		19	784
Klamath.....	500									679					679
Roseburg.....	1, 200	(*)	1, 022			(*)	(*)	1, 022	(*)	105			(*)	(*)	105
Siletz.....	225	43	300					43		300					
Warm Springs....	300	40	581					40	2	7	2	7			
South Dakota.....	2, 486	5, 497	100, 461	26	415	2, 980	2, 491	100, 046	460	10, 298	27	12	191	242	10, 286
Cheyenne River..	460	636	13, 601	18	415	109	509	13, 186	114	512			114		512
Crow Creek.....	175	187	9, 241					187	2	12	2	12			
Flandreau.....	150	47	888					47		888					
Lower Brule.....	100	36	1, 653					36		1, 653					

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2</sup> 1916 report.

\* Not reported.



TABLE 16.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.							Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Dis-abled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Dis-abled.	Value of supplies.
South Dakota—Con.															
Pine Ridge.....	1,202	2,463	\$43,741	8		971	1,484	\$43,741	77	\$8,281			77		\$8,281
Rosebud.....	309	2,100	31,065			1,900	200	31,065	245	1,262	25		220	1,262	
Yankton.....	90	28	272				28	272							
Utah.....	260	531	7,615			490	41	7,615	633	20,493			600	33	20,493
Goshute.....	110	8	178				8	178							
Shivwits.....	80	33	402				33	402	33	112			33	112	
Unitah and Ouray	70	490	7,035			490		7,035	600	20,381			600	20,381	
Washington.....	3,129	189	2,650	7	\$202	9	173	2,448	46	226			33	13	226
Colville.....	783	12	435	7	202		5	233	23	45			23	45	
Cushman.....	240	18	366				18	366							
Neah Bay.....	422	13	164				13	164							
Spokane.....	345	9	159				9	159							
Taholah.....	535	45	1,005			9	36	1,005	10	92			4	6	92
Tulalip.....	604								6	63			6	63	
Yakima.....	200	92	521				92	521	7	26			6	7	26
Wisconsin.....	1,750	175	5,153	8	653	80	87	4,500	51	223			9	42	223
Hayward.....	375	80	995			80		995							
Keshena.....	700	59	3,164	5	462		54	2,702	50	123			9	41	123
Lac du Flambeau.	210	25	508				25	508							
La Pointe.....	150	3	191	3	191										
Laona.....	175								1	100				1	100
Red Cliff.....	140	8	295				8	295							
Wyoming: Shoshone..	250	412	7,568			250	162	7,568	110	1,453	1	\$4	70	39	1,449

TABLE 17.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children in school.							Eligible children not in school.	Capacity all 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.		
Grand total.....	309,409	89,501	5,126	89,501	11,298	10,902	6,558	28,758	5,111	726	129,173	63,768	16,789	19,271	7,863	5,603	1,259	29,173	63,169
Arizona.....	44,617	12,692	1,409	11,283	1,340	2,034	1,509	4,883	700	279	16	5,878	5,405	2,246	1,689	575	260	16	4,786
Camp Verde.....	439	117	4	113	18	.....	74	92	.....	.....	.....	92	21	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	60
Colorado River.....	1,207	371	22	349	232	103	349	335	.....	.....	14	349	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	94
Fort Apache.....	2,509	792	194	598	26	251	120	397	.....	66	.....	463	135	200	132	.....	40	.....	372
Havasupai.....	173	40	2	38	.....	.....	29	29	.....	.....	.....	29	9	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35
Kaibab.....	95	24	5	19	.....	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22
Leupp.....	1,536	587	13	574	11	113	.....	124	25	.....	.....	149	425	163	.....	20	.....	.....	183
Moqui.....	4,200	1,037	193	844	167	(2)	419	586	.....	.....	.....	586	258	125	466	.....	.....	.....	591
Navajo.....	12,089	4,411	347	4,064	107	712	57	876	270	47	.....	1,193	2,371	766	85	190	35	.....	1,076
Pima.....	6,253	1,613	338	1,575	303	298	272	873	258	23	.....	1,154	421	218	306	235	60	.....	819
Salt River.....	1,232	419	104	315	145	.....	118	263	.....	.....	2	265	50	158	.....	.....	2	.....	160
San Carlos.....	2,659	867	33	834	23	253	152	428	.....	24	.....	452	382	216	140	.....	25	.....	381
San Xavier.....	5,112	956	54	902	181	.....	210	391	147	119	.....	657	245	250	130	100	.....	.....	480
Truxton Canon.....	457	147	20	127	1	107	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	108	19	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Western Navajo.....	6,565	1,200	380	820	15	197	39	251	.....	.....	.....	251	569	338	35	.....	.....	.....	373
Scattered.....	.....	111	.....	111	111	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	10,362	4,439	283	4,156	895	404	518	1,817	125	.....	1,541	3,483	903	345	697	100	.....	1,541	2,683
Bishop.....	1,600	346	5	341	47	.....	130	177	.....	.....	.....	177	264	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Campo.....	233	67	30	37	9	.....	11	20	.....	.....	.....	20	17	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Digger.....	299	76	16	60	24	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	30	54	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30
Fort Bidwell.....	756	183	23	160	99	.....	44	143	.....	.....	.....	148	17	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Fort Yuma.....	833	238	6	232	62	203	31	296	.....	.....	50	346	.....	180	40	.....	.....	50	270
Greenville.....	629	1,382	29	1,353	85	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	1,200	1,285	68	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	1,200
Hoopa Valley.....	1,299	605	80	525	78	201	.....	279	.....	.....	.....	279	246	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
Malki.....	629	158	48	110	15	.....	.....	15	125	.....	86	4226	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	86	186

<sup>1</sup> Includes those in public schools, but not reported.

<sup>2</sup> School not in operation.

<sup>3</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>4</sup> Includes pupils from off reservation.

TABLE 17.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children in school.										Eligible children not in school.	Capacity all 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.				
																			Boarding.	Day.	
California—Continued.																					
Pala.....	1,023	259	8	251	105	79	184	(1)	35	219	32	98	81	35	133						
Round Valley.....	1,700	454	13	441	131	94	225	81	306	135	151	81	232								
Soboba.....	921	259	16	243	39	48	87	(1)	38	125	118	90	38	128							
Tule River.....	440	129	9	120	18	81	99	21	120	86	21	107									
Scattered.....		183		183	183		183		183												
Colorado																					
Southern Ute.....	898	315	49	266	16	83	46	145		145	13	50	55	105							
Ute Mountain.....	526	196	44	152	14	30	44		101	13	50	30	25	80							
Florida: Seminole																					
	586	143		143					9	9	134			9	9						
Idaho																					
Coeur d'Alene.....	4,168	1,075	207	868	63	364	90	517	172	16	86	791	77	280	130	210	20	36	726		
Fort Hall.....	826	211	29	182	13	51	64	75	22	16	22	161	21	60	80	22	60	162			
Fort Lapwai.....	1,769	427	62	365	13	240	14	267	22	16	60	365	200	20	30	20	60	330			
Scattered.....	1,573	437	116	321	37	124	25	186	75		4	265	56	80	50	100	4	234			
Iowa: Sac and Fox																					
	360	105	10	95	23	46	51	2	120		2	120	80	70				150			
Kansas																					
Kickapoo.....	1,421	516	45	471	93	90		183			140	323	148	71				140	211		
Potawatomi.....	640	217	17	200	27	90		117			8	157	43	71				40	111		
Scattered.....	781	277	28	249	44			44			8	100	105					100	100		
Michigan																					
Mackinac.....	1,097	687	87	600	412			412	221		96	729						96	448		
Scattered.....	1,097	310	87	223	35			35	221		96	352						96	448		
Minnesota																					
Fond du Lac.....	11,777	3,780	386	3,394	413	724	257	1,394	215		1,106	2,715	679	634	363	200		1,106	2,303		
Grand Portage.....	1,056	381	13	368	40	38	78		253	331	37	74						253	327		
Leech Lake.....	321	93	4	89	7	21	28		57	85	4	20						57	77		
Nett Lake.....	1,770	491	29	462	82	185	267		108	375	87	156						108	264		
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	607	204	3	201	4	133	44	181		181	20	110	60					181	170		
Red Lake.....	160	48		48		7	7		27	34	14	36						27	63		
White Earth.....	1,492	427	17	410	46	150	196	107	11	314	96	118	70					11	19		
Scattered.....	6,371	2,103	320	1,783	201	256	147	604	108		8	1,362	421	250	173	130		650	1,203		
Montana																					
Blackfoot.....	11,525	3,273	183	3,090	346	584	270	1,200	563	171	476	2,410	680	531	307	830	170	476	2,314		
Crow.....	2,752	992	35	957	87	152	59	298	114		6	430	527	144	60	145		18	367		
Flathead.....	1,710	473	12	461	27	130		157	58	171	75	461	147					75	517		
Fort Belknap.....	2,410	654	59	595	85	85	168		213	466	129							213	513		
Fort Peck.....	1,206	290	11	279	17	82	32	131	121		18	270	9	51	40	300		18	269		
Tongue River.....	1,986	477	21	456	38	134	91	263	60		129	452	4	120	120	40		129	409		
Scattered.....	1,461	315	45	270	20	86	88	194	42		23	259	11	69	87	60		23	239		
Nebraska																					
Omaha.....	3,617	1,205	61	1,144	457			457	185		297	939	205					297	544		
Santee.....	1,318	440	14	426	130			130	7		130	277	149					130	130		
Winnebago.....	1,194	310	25	285	83			83	55		100	238	47					100	225		
Scattered.....	1,105	388	22	366	177			177	113		67	357	9					67	189		
Nevada																					
Fallon.....	7,944	1,623	227	1,396	282	72	238	592			543	1,135	261	130	234			543	907		
Port McDermitt.....	429	77	4	73	30	31	61				61	12							65		
Moapa River.....	350	100	2	98	9	53	62				62	36							80		
Nevada.....	120	33	1	32	12	19	31				1	32						1	21		
Walker River.....	614	96	4	92	16	72		88			88	4	70						70		
Western Shoshone.....	706	135	37	98	35	38	73				73	25	60						60		
Reno, special agent.....	625	182	29	153	4	97	101				101	52	69						69		
Scattered.....	5,100	1,000	150	850	176			176			2	542	132					542	542		
New Mexico																					
Jicarilla.....	20,853	7,304	703	6,601	897	834	1,199	2,930	310	39	17	3,296	3,305	698	1,080	200	64	17	2,059		
Mescalero.....	645	169	30	139	10	101		111			4	115	24	108				4	112		
Pueblo Bonito.....	627	196	18	178	3	119		122				122	56	100					100		
Pueblo day schools.....	2,724	1,240	337	903	8	168	22	198				198	705	180	30				210		
San Juan.....	8,700	2,554	96	2,458	788			996	1,784	310	2	13	2,109	349	932	200	34	13	1,179		
Zuni.....	6,354	2,579	196	2,383	5	306		311				311	2,072	230					230		
Scattered.....	1,803	520	26	494	37	140	181	358			37	395	99	80	118			30	228		
New York: Scattered																					
	5,912	133		133	133			133			28	161						28	28		
North Carolina: Cherokee																					
	2,282	752	20	732	54	253	105	412			248	660	72	160	150			248	558		

1 Attend St. Boniface School, Malki. 2 Includes pupils off reservation. 3 Estimated. 4 Includes Cass Lake. 5 Pupils may attend public schools same as whites. 6 1916 report. 7 Attend Santee Mission School. 8 Attend Santee Mission School.

TABLE 17.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children in school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity all 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.		
North Dakota.....	8,903	2,886	156	2,730	324	889	458	1,671	156	.....	106	1,933	886	625	450	154	.....	106	1,325
Fort Berthold.....	1,182	345	17	328	78	.....	74	152	91	.....	.....	243	85	.....	96	88	.....	.....	184
Fort Totten.....	1,002	300	19	281	5	1 365	.....	370	.....	.....	.....	370	323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	323
Standing Rock.....	3,455	942	18	924	91	351	131	573	65	.....	.....	638	286	302	194	66	.....	.....	562
Turtle Mountain.....	3,264	1,257	102	1,155	108	2 173	253	534	.....	.....	106	640	515	160	.....	.....	106	.....	266
Scattered.....	.....	42	.....	42	42	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	116,419	31,809	343	31,466	2,624	1,795	36	4,455	878	.....	21,054	26,387	412	2,554	65	990	85	21,054	24,748
Cantonment.....	785	223	10	213	16	128	.....	144	.....	.....	12	156	57	90	.....	.....	.....	12	102
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,252	346	80	266	30	123	.....	153	.....	.....	50	203	63	150	.....	45	50	.....	245
Kiowa.....	4,554	1,404	84	1,320	130	649	.....	779	16	.....	344	1,139	181	593	50	40	344	.....	1,027
Osage.....	2,180	913	62	851	22	129	.....	151	20	.....	594	765	86	115	75	.....	594	.....	784
Otoe.....	518	166	15	151	33	84	.....	117	.....	.....	31	148	3	80	.....	.....	31	.....	111
Pawnee.....	714	203	3	200	67	73	.....	140	.....	.....	55	195	5	100	.....	.....	55	.....	155
Ponca.....	1,045	361	10	351	71	126	.....	197	.....	.....	154	351	90	.....	.....	.....	154	.....	244
Sac and Fox.....	682	254	33	221	49	88	.....	137	.....	.....	80	217	4	80	.....	.....	80	.....	160
Seger.....	758	206	12	194	16	97	36	149	.....	.....	33	182	12	79	65	.....	33	.....	177
Seneca.....	1,668	591	21	570	79	154	.....	233	50	.....	286	569	1	100	.....	50	.....	286	436
Shawnee.....	4 757	4 269	13	256	46	144	.....	190	128	.....	3 75	393	.....	110	.....	200	.....	75	385
Total.....	15,906	4,936	343	4,593	559	1,831	.....	2,390	214	.....	1,714	4,318	412	1,652	.....	375	85	1,714	3,826
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506	26,425	.....	26,425	1,617	.....	.....	1,617	664	.....	19,340	21,621	.....	967	.....	615	.....	19,340	20,922
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824	12,788	( <sup>5</sup> )	12,788	339	.....	.....	339	.....	.....	9,547	9,886	( <sup>5</sup> )	110	.....	.....	.....	9,547	9,657
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966	3,262	( <sup>5</sup> )	3,262	41	.....	.....	41	{ <sup>6</sup> 148 <sup>7</sup> 327}	.....	2,386	2,902	( <sup>5</sup> )	.....	.....	{ <sup>6</sup> 185 <sup>7</sup> 310}	.....	2,386	2,881
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828	4,777	( <sup>5</sup> )	4,777	626	.....	.....	626	189	.....	3,598	4,413	( <sup>5</sup> )	430	.....	120	.....	3,598	4,148
Creek Nation.....	18,761	4,705	( <sup>5</sup> )	4,705	448	.....	.....	448	.....	.....	3,534	3,982	( <sup>5</sup> )	327	.....	.....	.....	3,534	3,861
Seminole Nation.....	3,127	445	( <sup>5</sup> )	445	163	.....	.....	163	.....	.....	275	438	( <sup>5</sup> )	100	.....	.....	.....	275	375
Scattered.....	.....	448	.....	448	448	.....	.....	448	.....	.....	448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	11,612	3,200	120	3,080	164	416	133	713	70	.....	1,543	2,326	754	305	230	150	.....	1,543	2,228
Klamath.....	1,160	373	48	325	17	165	5	63	.....	.....	.....	263	62	112	150	.....	.....	.....	262
Roseburg.....	8 8,000	2,000	6	1,994	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	3 1,492	1,500	494	.....	.....	.....	1,492	.....	1,492
Siletz.....	437	135	10	125	43	.....	3	74	.....	.....	51	125	.....	50	.....	51	.....	.....	101
Umatilla.....	1,197	433	42	391	28	142	.....	170	70	.....	.....	240	151	93	150	.....	.....	.....	243
Warm Springs.....	818	195	14	181	4	109	21	134	.....	.....	.....	134	47	100	30	.....	.....	.....	130
Scattered.....	.....	64	.....	64	64	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	21,246	6,086	418	5,668	1,149	1,229	937	3,315	665	.....	764	4,744	924	1,020	1,426	710	.....	764	3,920
Cheyenne River.....	2,752	663	51	612	191	200	57	448	.....	.....	143	591	21	180	62	.....	.....	143	385
Crow Creek.....	964	272	24	248	67	92	.....	159	51	.....	.....	210	38	82	.....	75	.....	.....	157
Flandreau.....	291	69	4	65	21	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	26	47	18	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26
Lower Brule.....	504	150	16	134	35	82	.....	117	.....	.....	.....	117	17	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Pine Ridge.....	7,247	2,146	174	1,972	261	308	555	1,124	.....	.....	170	1,542	430	210	823	240	.....	170	1,443
Rosebud.....	5,636	1,462	106	1,356	247	277	325	849	366	.....	141	1,356	.....	200	541	395	.....	141	1,277
Sisseton.....	1,954	636	13	623	156	147	.....	303	.....	.....	137	440	183	133	.....	.....	.....	137	270
Yankton.....	1,898	610	30	580	93	123	.....	216	.....	.....	147	363	217	115	.....	.....	.....	147	262
Scattered.....	.....	78	.....	78	78	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	1,438	389	50	339	34	85	28	147	.....	.....	15	162	177	67	70	.....	.....	15	152
Goshute.....	153	43	12	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30
Shivwits.....	130	29	.....	29	1	.....	28	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,155	317	38	279	33	85	.....	118	.....	.....	15	133	146	67	.....	.....	.....	15	82
Washington.....	11,088	3,101	175	2,926	339	335	532	1,206	208	.....	586	2,000	995	311	616	260	.....	586	1,773
Colville.....	2,529	771	18	753	32	.....	160	192	122	.....	220	534	219	.....	165	190	.....	220	575
Cushman.....	2,132	10 274	15	259	138	.....	77	215	10 86	.....	27	10 328	.....	95	70	.....	.....	27	192
Neah Bay.....	697	210	15	195	17	.....	111	128	.....	.....	26	154	41	120	.....	.....	26	.....	146
Spokane.....	603	189	25	164	25	.....	68	93	.....	.....	7	100	64	90	.....	.....	7	.....	97
Taholah.....	768	210	13	197	12	.....	56	68	.....	.....	.....	68	129	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
Tulalip.....	1,359	414	59	355	24	208	60	292	.....	.....	58	350	5	180	70	.....	.....	58	308
Yakima.....	3,000	980	30	950	38	127	.....	165	.....	.....	248	413	537	131	.....	.....	248	.....	379
Scattered.....	.....	53	.....	53	53	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Includes pupils from off reservation in addition to those from Fort Totten.  
<sup>2</sup> Enrolled at Fort Totten.  
<sup>3</sup> Estimated.  
<sup>4</sup> Potawatomi not included.  
<sup>5</sup> Not reported.

<sup>6</sup> Private school.  
<sup>7</sup> Includes Choctaw pupils.  
<sup>8</sup> Includes 5,000 Indians in northern California.  
<sup>9</sup> 23 attend St. Francis Mission School.  
<sup>10</sup> Includes pupils off reservations.

TABLE 17.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children in school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity all 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.			
																				Boarding.
Wisconsin.....	9,610	3,122	165	2,957	865	498	125	1,488	544	221	432	2,685	659	470	206	485	660	432	2,253	
Grand Rapids.....	1,372	382	42	340	84	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	138	122	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	38	
Hayward.....	1,277	427	30	397	<sup>2</sup> 220	.....	50	270	.....	.....	46	316	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	120	
Keshena.....	1,745	504	15	489	82	185	43	310	<sup>3</sup> 243	<sup>3</sup> 102	.....	<sup>3</sup> 655	.....	170	74	.....	.....	.....	60	
Lac du Flambeau.....	749	206	10	196	23	<sup>3</sup> 125	.....	<sup>3</sup> 148	.....	.....	60	<sup>3</sup> 208	.....	160	.....	220	120	.....	590	
Laona.....	335	95	6	89	7	<sup>4</sup> 26	.....	33	.....	.....	28	61	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	
La Pointe.....	1,046	344	56	288	78	.....	.....	78	<sup>3</sup> 216	78	49	<sup>3</sup> 421	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	
Oneida.....	2,575	878	4	874	257	162	.....	419	.....	41	141	601	273	140	.....	200	490	50	49	
Red Cliff.....	511	199	2	197	27	.....	32	59	35	.....	70	164	33	52	65	.....	.....	.....	70	
Scattered.....	.....	87	.....	87	87	.....	.....	87	<sup>5</sup> 50	.....	70	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,674	508	29	479	17	167	26	210	99	.....	70	379	100	135	25	140	.....	70	370	
Alaska.....	.....	332	.....	332	332	.....	.....	322	.....	.....	.....	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Maine.....	.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Maryland.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Massachusetts.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Minnesota.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Missouri.....	.....	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pennsylvania.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Porto Rico.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Texas.....	.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	.....	358	.....	358	358	.....	.....	358	.....	.....	.....	358	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Capacity <sup>6</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,559

<sup>1</sup> Attend mission school in Wisconsin.<sup>2</sup> Includes 193 pupils at Hayward School.<sup>3</sup> Includes pupils off reservation.<sup>4</sup> Attend Lac du Flambeau School.<sup>5</sup> Attend St. Mary's Mission School.<sup>6</sup> Nonreservation schools not included above.

RECAPITULATION.

Indian children of school age .....	89,501	
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.....	5,126	
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance.....		<u>84,375</u>
INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.		
Government schools:		
Nonreservation boarding.....	11,298	
Reservation boarding .....	10,902	
Day.....	6,558	
		<u>28,758</u>
Mission schools:		
Contract boarding.....	1,667	
Noncontract—		
Boarding.....	3,296	
Day.....	726	
		<u>4,022</u>
Private schools: Contract boarding.....		5,689
Public schools.....		148
		<u>29,173</u>
Total all classes .....		63,768
Number eligible children not in school .....		<u>16,789</u>

<sup>1</sup> Includes eligible and ineligible children not reported in Oklahoma; the number of eligible pupils shown by this table as not in any school is somewhat less than the actual number, because in the other columns has been shown the total enrollment in the several schools, whereas not all those so enrolled have remained in attendance during the entire school year, and in a few cases there have been transfers from one school to another, thus duplicating the enrollment.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Grand total.....	33,996	34,595	29,718	25,294	
Arizona.....	5,670	5,622	5,010	4,489	
Camp Verde superintendency...	60	74	68	52	
Camp Verde.....	30	25	22	17	Day.
Clarksdale.....	30	49	46	35	Do.
Colorado River.....	80	103	94	89	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency...	372	437	418	398	
Fort Apache.....	200	251	242	237	Do.
Canon.....	42	42	38	35	Day.
Cibecue.....	50	35	34	31	Do.
East Fork.....	40	43	40	38	Do.
Cibecue.....	20	32	30	26	Mission day; Evangelical
East Fork.....	20	34	34	31	Lutheran.
Fort Mojave.....	200	158	147	141	Do.
Havasupai.....	35	29	28	26	Nonreservation boarding.
Kaibab.....	22	19	15	13	Day.
Leupp superintendency.....	183	138	128	115	Do.
Leupp.....	163	113	103	91	Reservation boarding.
Tolchaco.....	20	25	25	24	Mission boarding; Evangeli-
Moqui superintendency.....	591	419	406	356	cal Lutheran.
Moqui <sup>1</sup> .....	125	.....	.....	.....	Reservation boarding.
Chimopovy.....	55	43	43	38	Day.
Hoteville-Bicabi.....	65	115	110	105	Do.
Orabi.....	156	75	72	69	Do.
Polacca.....	100	116	112	99	Do.
Second Mesa.....	90	70	69	45	Do.
Navajo superintendency.....	1,076	1,086	971	886	
Navajo.....	350	302	268	257	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	166	195	162	142	Do.
Tohatchi.....	250	215	196	188	Do.
Cornfields.....	25	30	27	16	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	60	27	22	13	Do.
Ganado.....	35	47	42	38	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	40	70	69	63	Mission boarding; Christian
St. Michael's.....	150	200	185	169	Reformed.
Phoenix.....	700	942	716	631	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Pima superintendency.....	819	851	770	674	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Pima.....	218	298	268	241	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	43	41	29	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	54	51	38	Do.
Chiu Chuischu.....	40	23	20	14	Do.
Cocklebur.....	40	13	12	9	Do.
Gila Bend.....	30	34	23	17	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	39	36	31	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	36	36	34	Do.
Quajote <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Santan.....	40	30	29	17	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	35	23	19	15	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's.....	235	258	235	229	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's <sup>1</sup> .....	25	.....	.....	.....	Mission day; Catholic.
Rice Station.....	216	253	225	201	Reservation boarding.
Salt River superintendency.....	158	118	105	89	
Salt River.....	88	85	74	64	Day.
Camp McDowell <sup>2</sup> .....	40	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lehi.....	30	33	31	25	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Not in operation.<sup>2</sup> Not reported.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.					
San Carlos superintendency.....	165	176	168	155	
San Carlos.....	100	101	95	90	Day.
Bylas.....	40	51	49	45	Do.
Rice.....	25	24	24	20	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
San Xavier superintendency.....	480	476	429	358	
San Xavier.....	155	124	109	96	Day.
Indian Oasis.....	30	26	16	12	Do.
Santa Rosa.....	30	20	20	13	Do.
Tucson.....	35	40	28	20	Do.
Lourdes.....	30	35	34	19	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	30	44	44	31	Do.
San Miguel.....	20	23	22	16	Do.
San Solano.....	20	17	16	14	Do.
Tucson.....	130	147	140	137	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Truxton Canon.....	140	107	105	101	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency	373	236	217	204	
Western Navajo.....	308	165	147	137	Do.
Marsh Pass.....	30	32	31	29	Do.
Moencopi.....	35	39	39	38	Day.
California.....					
Bishop superintendency.....	140	130	112	94	
Bishop.....	60	65	54	44	Day.
Big Pine.....	30	20	18	16	Do.
Independence.....	20	17	14	11	Do.
Pine Creek.....	30	28	26	23	Do.
Campo.....	30	11	11	11	Do.
Fort Bidwell superintendency...	160	149	123	109	
Fort Bidwell.....	98	105	92	87	Nonreservation boarding.
Alturas.....	24	12	7	4	Day.
Likely.....	20	17	12	9	Do.
Lookout.....	18	15	12	9	Do.
Fort Yuma superintendency.....	220	234	219	199	
Fort Yuma.....	180	203	195	177	Reservation boarding.
Cocopah.....	40	31	24	22	Day.
Greenville.....	90	122	101	88	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	201	156	143	Reservation boarding.
Malki superintendency: St. Boniface.	100	125	125	90	Catholic Mission boarding.
Pala superintendency.....	98	79	70	55	
Pala.....	30	29	25	22	Day.
Capitan Grande.....	24	15	12	9	Do.
La Jolla.....	30	22	20	14	Do.
Rincon.....	14	13	13	10	Do.
Round Valley superintendency..	151	94	66	50	
Round Valley.....	80	29	22	15	Do.
Potter Valley.....	16	12	11	9	Do.
Ukiah.....	25	23	15	12	Do.
Upper Lake.....	30	30	18	14	Do.
Sherman.....	650	787	680	577	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba superintendency.....	90	48	43	35	
Cahuilla.....	30	11	10	9	Day.
Mesa Grande.....	30	14	12	11	Do.
Volcan.....	30	23	21	15	Do.
Tule River superintendency.....	86	81	72	48	
Tule River.....	30	17	16	10	Do.
Auberry.....	32	34	27	20	Do.
Burrough.....	24	30	29	18	Do.



TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Colorado.....	105	129	108	96	
Southern Ute superintendency...	80	99	82	74	
Southern Ute.....	50	83	68	60	Reservation boarding.
Allen.....	30	16	14	14	Day.
Ute Mountain.....	25	30	26	22	Do.
Idaho.....	640	642	515	388	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency..	140	126	107	90	
Kalispel.....	30	24	19	12	Do.
Kootenai.....	30	27	25	23	Do.
De Smet.....	80	75	63	55	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency.....	270	292	209	148	
Fort Hall.....	200	240	158	116	Reservation boarding.
Skull Valley.....	20	14	13	8	Day.
Good Shepherd.....	30	22	22	16	Mission boarding; Episco-
Presbyterian Mission.....	20	16	16	8	palian.
Mission day; Presbyterian.					
Fort Lapwai superintendency...	230	224	199	150	
Sanatorium and school.....	80	124	103	84	Boarding.
Kamiah.....	50	25	21	14	Day.
St. Joseph's.....	100	75	75	52	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa.....	150	97	94	71	
Sac and Fox superintendency...	150	97	94	71	
Sanatorium and school.....	80	46	46	35	Boarding.
Fox.....	40	20	19	15	Day.
Mesquakie.....	30	31	29	21	Do.
Kansas.....	771	914	794	707	
Haskell.....	700	824	711	628	Nonreservation boarding.
Kickapoo.....	71	90	83	79	Reservation boarding.
Michigan.....	702	595	558	522	
Mackinac superintendency.....	352	221	208	196	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	90	83	73	Mission boarding and day;
Harbor Springs (Holy Child-	200	131	125	123	Catholic.
hood).					Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	350	374	350	326	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota.....	1,409	1,414	1,236	1,077	
Cass Lake.....	40	50	45	43	Reservation boarding.
Fond du Lac superintendency...	74	38	29	18	
Fond du Lac.....	40	18	13	8	Day.
Normantown.....	34	20	16	10	Do.
Grand Portage.....	20	21	18	13	Do.
Loosh Lake.....	116	135	101	86	Reservation boarding.
Nett Lake.....	60	44	41	33	Day.
Pipestone superintendency.....	248	225	203	189	
Pipestone.....	212	218	196	185	Nonreservation boarding.
Birch Cooley.....	36	7	7	4	Day.
Red Lake superintendency.....	188	257	234	200	
Red Lake.....	75	91	79	67	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	43	59	57	55	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	107	98	78	Contract mission boarding
					Catholic.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>					
Vermillion Lake .....	110	133	124	117	Reservation boarding.
White Earth superintendency ..	553	511	441	378	
White Earth .....	250	256	211	193	Do.
Beaulieu .....	30	35	31	26	
Elbow Lake .....	30	15	13	10	Day.
Pine Point .....	53	40	32	21	Do.
Round Lake .....	30	25	22	16	Do.
Twin Lake .....	30	32	28	23	Do.
St. Benedict's .....	130	108	104	89	Mission boarding; Catholic.
<b>Montana .....</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>1,137</b>	
Blackfeet superintendency .....	349	325	253	214	
Blackfeet .....	144	152	128	111	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte .....	30	27	21	15	Day.
Old Agency, Badger Creek ..	30	32	26	21	Do.
Holy Family .....	145	114	78	67	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow superintendency .....	442	359	325	286	
Crow .....	100	84	70	57	Reservation boarding.
Pryor Creek .....	47	46	40	33	Do.
Black Lodge .....	30	28	28	24	Mission day; American Mis-
Lodge Grass .....	50	31	28	24	sionary Society.
Reno .....	35	80	71	71	Mission day; Baptist.
St. Ann's .....	25	17	17	13	Mission day; American Mis-
San Xavier .....	125	58	56	55	sionary Society.
Wyola .....	30	15	15	9	Mission day; Catholic.
Flathead superintendency .....	300	168	138	130	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Ignatius .....	300	168	138	130	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap superintendency ..	251	235	188	152	
Fort Belknap .....	51	82	65	51	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole .....	40	32	26	17	Day.
St. Paul's .....	160	121	97	84	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency .....	280	285	242	204	
Fort Peck .....	120	134	118	105	Reservation boarding.
No. 1 .....	30	21	16	11	Day.
No. 2 .....	30	34	24	17	Do.
No. 3 .....	30	7	6	5	Do.
No. 4 .....	30	29	23	18	Do.
Wolf Point .....	40	60	55	48	Mission boarding and day
Tongue River superintendency ..	216	216	183	151	Presbyterian.
Tongue River .....	69	86	70	56	Reservation boarding.
Birney .....	47	50	42	34	Day.
Lamedeer .....	40	38	30	24	Do.
St. Labre's .....	60	42	41	37	Contract mission boarding;
<b>Nebraska .....</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>Catholic.</b>
Genoa .....	400	482	395	368	Nonreservation boarding.
Santee superintendency—Santee	125	152	141	129	Mission boarding and day;
Normal Training.					Congregational.
Winnebago superintendency—	122	33	33	30	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Augustine.					
<b>Nevada .....</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>498</b>	
Carson .....	286	323	298	280	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency .....	65	31	24	14	
Fallon .....	40	16	12	5	Day.
Levelocks .....	25	15	12	9	Do.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Nevada—Continued.					
Fort McDermitt.....	80	53	40	32	Day.
Moapa River.....	20	19	18	16	Do.
Nevada.....	70	72	68	64	Reservation boarding.
Walker River.....	60	38	33	24	Day.
Western Shoshone superintendency.	69	97	85	68	
No. 1.....	35	51	43	33	Do.
No. 2.....	34	46	42	35	Do.
New Mexico.....	2,792	3,263	2,911	2,606	
Albuquerque.....	400	473	447	430	Nonreservation boarding.
Jicarilla.....	108	101	94	86	Reservation boarding.
Mescalero.....	100	119	116	113	Do.
Pueblo Bonito superintendency..	210	190	179	174	
Pueblo Bonito.....	180	168	158	156	Do.
Pinedale.....	30	22	21	18	Day.
Pueblo day school superintendency.	1,166	1,308	1,164	975	
Albuquerque—					
Acomita.....	32	28	25	21	Do.
Enfimal.....	30	23	20	15	Do.
Isleta.....	120	112	107	91	Do.
Laguna.....	34	61	49	39	Do.
McCarty's.....	38	34	30	24	Do.
Mesita.....	38	40	33	29	Do.
Paguete.....	60	81	75	61	Do.
Paraje.....	20	39	38	33	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	59	58	46	Do.
Seama.....	28	37	32	26	Do.
Bernalillo.....	125	150	110	101	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Santa Fe—					
Cochiti.....	28	32	26	22	Day.
Jemez.....	120	86	82	59	Do.
Picuris.....	24	26	25	25	Do.
San Ildefonso.....	40	22	20	14	Do.
San Juan.....	70	60	54	46	Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	62	53	35	Do.
Santa Domingo.....	50	79	70	65	Do.
Sia.....	30	17	17	15	Do.
Taos.....	70	98	83	57	Do.
Jemez.....	34	2	2	2	Mission day.
St. Catherine's.....	75	160	155	149	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency.....	230	306	237	190	
San Juan.....	150	259	195	151	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena.....	80	47	42	39	Do.
Santa Fe.....	350	408	363	352	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency.....	228	358	311	286	
Zuni.....	80	140	117	110	Reservation boarding.
Do.....	118	181	157	142	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	30	37	37	34	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
North Carolina.....	310	358	317	243	
Cherokee superintendency.....	310	358	317	243	
Cherokee.....	160	253	233	194	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	21	16	10	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	39	31	18	Do.
Little Snowbird.....	30	18	13	8	Do.
Snowbird Gap.....	40	27	24	13	Do.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Dakota.....	1,509	1,857	1,484	1,014	
Bismarck.....	80	138	99	72	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency..	184	165	133	103	
No. 1.....	30	22	17	12	Day.
No. 2.....	36	25	22	18	Do.
No. 3.....	30	27	24	22	Do.
Fort Berthold <sup>1</sup> .....	75	79	58	41	Mission boarding.
Congregational <sup>1</sup> .....	13	12	12	10	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Fort Totten.....	323	538	401	202	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency.	562	547	487	418	
Standing Rock.....	202	244	211	184	Do.
Martin Kenel.....	100	107	103	91	Do.
Bullhead.....	40	34	29	25	Day.
Cannon Ball.....	40	30	28	20	Do.
Grand River.....	30	18	17	13	Do.
Little Oak Creek.....	40	23	20	15	Do.
Porcupine.....	24	11	11	10	Do.
No. 1.....	20	15	10	8	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	52	45	41	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Standing Rock Mission.....	16	13	13	11	Mission boarding.
Turtle Mountain superintendency.	160	253	184	94	
No. 1.....	40	46	29	20	Day.
No. 2.....	30	67	48	22	Do.
No. 3.....	30	32	24	15	Do.
No. 4.....	30	75	58	25	Do.
No. 5.....	30	33	25	12	Do.
Wahpeton.....	200	216	180	125	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma.....	4,194	4,589	3,989	3,607	
Cantonment.....	90	128	110	85	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendency.	195	123	109	108	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	150	123	109	108	Do.
St. Luke's <sup>2</sup> .....	45				Mission day; Episcopal.
Chilocco.....	500	676	598	529	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency.....	683	665	617	567	
Anadarko.....	110	143	135	121	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill.....	180	175	171	168	Do.
Rainy Mountain.....	155	167	146	124	Do.
Riverside.....	108	164	151	140	Do.
Cache Creek.....	50	16	14	14	Mission boarding; Reformed Presbyterian.
Red Stone <sup>3</sup> .....	40				Mission day; Baptist.
Osage superintendency.....	190	149	128	109	
Osage.....	115	129	112	95	Reservation boarding.
St. Louis's.....	75	20	16	14	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Otoe.....	80	84	77	70	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee.....	100	78	68	66	Do.
Ponca.....	90	126	115	108	Do.
Red Moon.....	65	36	29	24	Day.
Sac and Fox.....	80	88	64	53	Reservation boarding.
Seeger.....	79	97	84	77	Do.
Seneca superintendency.....	150	204	181	171	
Seneca.....	100	154	139	132	Do.
St. Mary's.....	50	50	42	39	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

<sup>1</sup> Report of 1916.

<sup>2</sup> Abolished.

<sup>3</sup> Not in operation.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
<b>Oklahoma—Continued.</b>					
Shawnee superintendency.....	310	272	225	207	
Shawnee.....	110	144	114	100	Reservation boarding. Mission boarding; Catholic. Do.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's).....	100	43	40	37	
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's).....	100	85	71	70	
Total, Western Oklahoma.....	2,612	2,721	2,405	2,174	
<b>Five Civilized Tribes.....</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>1,433</b>	
Cherokee Nation; Cherokee Orphan School.....	110	170	143	126	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation.....	327	374	341	321	
Eucluee.....	100	124	116	110	Do.
Eufaula.....	112	124	111	106	Do.
Nuyaka.....	115	126	114	105	Do.
Chickasaw Nation.....	35	45	45	39	
Collins.....					Do.
El Meta Bond College.....	35	45	45	39	Contract; private boarding.
Choctaw Nation.....	550	708	576	523	
Armstrong Male Academy.....	120	142	112	95	Tribal boarding.
Jones Male Academy.....	100	125	111	103	Do.
Tuskahoma Academy.....	110	123	112	103	Do.
Wheelock Academy.....	100	129	101	95	Do.
Old Goodland.....	80	124	85	76	Contract; mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission.....	40	65	55	51	Contract; mission boarding; Catholic.
Chickasaw and Choctaw Nation.....	460	430	363	324	
Murray School of Agriculture.....	150	103	98	82	Contract; mission boarding; private.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.....	50	58	47	41	Contract; mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy.....	160	178	134	122	Contract; mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	68	61	57	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	23	23	22	Do.
Seminole Nation.....	100	141	116	100	
Mekusukey.....	100	141	116	100	Tribal boarding.
<b>Oregon.....</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>852</b>	
Klamath superintendency.....	262	246	156	123	
Klamath.....	112	165	94	78	Reservation boarding. Day.
Modoc Point.....	30	19	15	10	
Yainax.....	30	15	11	7	
No. 1.....	30	21	15	11	
No. 2.....	30	11	8	5	
No. 3.....	30	15	13	12	
Salem.....	650	764	578	456	Nonreservation boarding. Day.
Siletz.....	50	31	26	18	
Umatilla superintendency.....	243	212	174	156	
Umatilla.....	93	142	121	109	Reservation boarding. Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Andrew's (Kate Drexel).....	150	70	53	47	
Warm Springs superintendency.....	130	130	110	99	
Warm Springs.....	100	109	92	85	Reservation boarding. Day.
Simnasho.....	30	21	18	14	
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	757	821	706	438	Nonreservation boarding.

<sup>1</sup> Buildings burned May 9, 1916; abolished Oct. 12, 1917.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota.....	4,126	3,928	3,303	2,676	
Cheyenne River superintendency	242	257	229	194	
Cheyenne River.....	180	200	180	156	Reservation boarding.
No. 2.....	20	19	16	13	Day.
No. 7.....	22	18	15	10	Do.
No. 8.....	20	20	18	15	Do.
Crow Creek superintendency.....	157	143	129	123	
Crow Creek.....	82	92	80	76	Reservation boarding.
Immaculate Conception.....	75	51	49	47	Contract; mission boarding; Catholic.
Flandreau.....	360	402	334	230	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule.....	100	82	70	64	Reservation boarding.
Pierre.....	250	298	227	195	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1,273	1,088	859	653	
Pine Ridge.....	210	308	223	166	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	25	24	20	15	Day.
No. 3 <sup>1</sup> .....	23	6	6	4	Do.
No. 4.....	30	23	21	19	Do.
No. 5.....	30	37	31	26	Do.
No. 6.....	30	23	19	13	Do.
No. 7.....	33	27	20	14	Do.
No. 8 <sup>1</sup> .....	33	1	1	1	Do.
No. 9.....	30	21	16	12	Do.
No. 10.....	33	24	17	12	Do.
No. 11.....	30	9	8	6	Do.
No. 12.....	30	16	12	9	Do.
No. 13.....	24	13	11	7	Do.
No. 14.....	22	15	12	7	Do.
No. 15.....	24	19	15	13	Do.
No. 16.....	36	25	19	9	Do.
No. 17.....	30	28	21	15	Do.
No. 18.....	33	26	22	17	Do.
No. 19.....	30	24	15	10	Do.
No. 20.....	24	25	21	16	Do.
No. 21.....	30	18	14	10	Do.
No. 22.....	27	20	15	5	Do.
No. 23.....	30	14	13	9	Do.
No. 24.....	33	31	24	12	Do.
No. 25.....	30	8	8	7	Do.
No. 26.....	30	22	17	12	Do.
No. 27.....	20	15	12	9	Do.
No. 28.....	23	15	13	10	Do.
No. 29.....	30	11	10	7	Do.
No. 30.....	20	15	12	6	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	240	225	191	175	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City.....	300	322	266	191	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency.....	1,136	991	888	753	
Rosebud.....	200	277	250	227	Reservation boarding.
Black Pipe.....	20	28	26	22	Day.
Bull Creek <sup>1</sup> .....	32	5	4	4	Do.
Corn Creek.....	40	23	17	12	Do.
Cut Meat.....	24	16	15	13	Do.
He-Dogs Camp.....	27	27	24	20	Do.
Ironwood.....	24	13	12	11	Do.
Little Crow's Camp.....	26	22	17	14	Do.
Little White River <sup>1</sup> .....	26	5	5	5	Do.
Lower Cut Meat <sup>1</sup> .....	27				
Milk's Camp.....	29	21	18	13	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	24	20	15	Do.
Pine Creek.....	25	28	20	14	Do.
Red Leaf.....	23	14	12	10	Do.
Ring Thunder <sup>1</sup> .....	23	6	6	5	Do.
Rosebud.....	25	9	8	7	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	14	13	11	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	21	14	11	9	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier.....	26	16	11	6	Do.
White Lake.....	19	14	10	7	Do.
White Thunder <sup>2</sup> .....	27	6	6	5	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Abolished during fiscal year.

<sup>2</sup> Not in operation.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.					
Rosebud superintendency—Con.					
Wood.....	25	20	18	16	Days.
St. Mary's.....	70	59	56	47	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Francis's.....	325	330	309	260	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Sisseton.....	133	147	132	125	Reservation boarding.
Springfield.....	60	75	68	60	Nonreservation boarding.
Yankton.....	115	123	101	88	Reservation boarding.
Utah.....	137	113	96	79	
Goshute <sup>1</sup> .....	30	.....	.....	.....	Day.
Shivwits.....	40	28	22	15	Do.
Uintah.....	67	85	74	64	Reservation boarding.
Washington.....	1,537	1,438	1,186	970	
Colville superintendency.....	355	282	225	177	
No. 1.....	25	22	16	10	Day.
No. 3.....	30	31	23	18	Do.
No. 4.....	30	33	25	16	Do.
No. 5.....	30	28	23	19	Do.
No. 6.....	25	23	19	11	Do.
No. 9.....	25	23	20	18	Do.
Sacred Heart.....	90	39	30	24	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	100	83	69	61	Do.
Cushman superintendency.....	515	526	411	344	
Cushman.....	350	363	284	240	Nonreservation boarding.
Jamestown.....	30	22	17	14	Day.
Port Gamble.....	25	25	20	15	Do.
Skokomish.....	40	30	18	8	Do.
St. George's.....	70	86	72	67	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay superintendency.....	120	111	100	74	
Neah Bay.....	60	63	57	39	Day.
Quileute.....	60	48	43	35	Do.
Spokane superintendency.....	90	68	55	36	
No. 1.....	33	17	14	12	Do.
No. 2.....	32	34	27	15	Do.
No. 8.....	25	17	14	9	Do.
Taholah superintendency.....	76	56	49	42	
Taholah.....	36	41	40	34	Do.
Queets River.....	40	15	9	8	Do.
Tulalip superintendency.....	250	268	228	202	
Tulalip.....	180	208	183	170	Reservation boarding.
Lummi.....	40	36	24	14	Day.
Swinomish.....	30	24	21	18	Do.
Yakima.....	131	127	118	95	Reservation boarding.
Wisconsin.....	2,437	2,191	1,853	1,566	
Hayward superintendency.....	305	343	285	195	
Hayward.....	231	293	240	159	Nonreservation boarding.
La Courte Oreille.....	74	50	45	36	Day.
Keshena superintendency.....	590	573	500	424	
Keshena.....	170	185	164	147	Reservation boarding.
Neopit.....	80	43	30	17	Day.
St. Joseph's.....	220	243	215	192	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	120	102	91	68	Mission day; Catholic.

<sup>1</sup> Not in operation.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Wisconsin—Continued.					
Lac du Flambeau.....	160	151	139	131	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency.....	690	344	278	250	
Odanah Mission.....	490	78	78	50	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	200	266	200	200	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Oneida superintendency.....	190	203	200	186	
Oneida.....	140	162	159	150	Reservation boarding.
Adventist Mission.....	25	25	25	20	Mission day; Adventist.
Hobart Mission.....	25	16	16	16	Mission day; Episcopal.
Red Cliff superintendency.....	117	67	64	56	
Red Cliff.....	52	32	29	22	Day.
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	65	35	35	34	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah.....	275	374	262	204	Nonreservation boarding.
Wittenberg.....	110	136	125	120	Do.
Wyoming.....	300	292	272	232	
Shoshone superintendency.....	300	292	272	232	
Shoshone.....	135	167	157	143	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho.....	25	26	21	15	Day.
St. Stephen's.....	120	83	78	59	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	16	16	15	Mission boarding; Episcopal.

TABLE 19.—School statistics for 41 years.<sup>1</sup>

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1917.

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. <sup>2</sup>		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
1906.....	158	20,106	227	4,839	385	24,945
1910.....	156	18,774	227	4,873	383	23,647
1911.....	* 170	20,973	242	5,308	412	26,281
1912.....	* 168	20,607	230	5,223	398	25,830
1913.....	* 166	20,858	233	5,269	399	26,127
1914.....	* 160	20,702	228	5,426	388	26,128
1915.....	* 162	420,083	238	45,220	400	425,303
1916.....	* 160	420,368	234	44,925	394	425,294

<sup>1</sup> For other years see 1913 report.

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

<sup>3</sup> Includes Five Tribes, boarding schools.

<sup>4</sup> The decrease in attendance is due to a different method of computation. Formerly the average attendance was the average of three-quarters having the greatest attendance. The year's attendance has been computed for 10 months, including September, when the attendance is always small.



TABLE 19.—School statistics for 41 years—Continued.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877.....	\$20,000	.....	1899.....	\$2,638,390	0.25
1878.....	30,000	50.00	1900.....	2,936,080	11.28
1879.....	60,000	100.00	1901.....	3,080,367	4.91
1880.....	75,000	25.00	1902.....	3,244,250	5.32
1881.....	75,000	.....	1903.....	3,531,250	8.84
1882.....	135,000	80.00	1904.....	3,522,950	1.23
1883.....	487,200	260.00	1905.....	3,880,740	10.15
1884.....	675,200	38.00	1906.....	3,777,100	12.67
1885.....	992,800	47.00	1907.....	3,925,830	3.93
1886.....	1,100,065	10.00	1908.....	4,105,715	4.58
1887.....	1,211,415	10.00	1909.....	4,008,825	12.36
1888.....	1,179,916	12.60	1910.....	3,757,909	16.26
1889.....	1,348,015	14.00	1911.....	3,685,290	11.93
1890.....	1,364,568	1.00	1912.....	3,757,495	1.96
1891.....	1,842,770	35.00	1913.....	4,015,720	6.87
1892.....	2,291,650	24.30	1914.....	4,403,355	9.65
1893.....	2,315,612	1.04	1915.....	4,678,627	6.25
1894.....	2,243,497	13.50	1916.....	4,391,155	16.14
1895.....	2,060,695	18.87	1917.....	4,701,903	7.08
1896.....	2,056,515	12.00	1918.....	5,185,290	10.28
1897.....	2,517,265	22.45			
1898.....	2,631,771	4.54	Total since 1876.....	103,942,195	.....

1 Decrease.

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

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

4 Includes \$430,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

5 Includes \$300,000 for Indian school buildings, Sioux reservations, North and South Dakota.

TABLE 20.—Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	1,455	\$54,040	\$7,562	16	\$3,740	\$5,535	\$3,193	\$224	\$2,118
Arizona.....			1,140	3	830	820	40		780
Kaibab.....	(1)	(1)	520	1	200				
San Xavier.....	(2)	(2)	620	2	630	820	40		780
California: Campo.....	3	120				400	400		
Idaho: Fort Hall <sup>3</sup> .....	200	3,270							
Montana: Blackfeet.....	48	960	605						
Nebraska.....	110	9,750	3,522	2	600	997	472	90	435
Santee.....	20	2,100							
Winnebago.....	90	7,650	3,522	2	600	997	472	90	435
North Dakota: Fort Berthold <sup>4</sup> .....			445	8	1,050	3,028	1,991	134	903
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapaho <sup>3</sup> .....	410	32,800							
Oregon: Klamath.....	40	400	1,850	2	1,080	290	290		
Utah: Shivwits.....	6	360		1	180				

1 Not reported.

2 Leased.

3 Only items reported.

4 1916 report.

TABLE 21.—*Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Acre- age.	Value.	Value of tools and imple- ments.	Employees en- gaged.		Value of products.			
				Num- ber.	Wages.	Raised.	Con- sumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	59	\$993	.....	7	\$425	\$350	\$100	.....	\$250
Arizona: Salt River.....	<sup>1</sup> 10	500	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	250	100	100	.....	.....
Montana: Crow.....	1	50	.....	1	25	250	.....	.....	250
New Mexico: Pueblo day schools.....	47	418	.....	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Borrowed Indian lands.

<sup>2</sup> Agency tools used.

TABLE 22.—Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States.	Paid deputies employed.	Cases pending July 1, 1916.	New cases, fiscal year 1917.	Total cases, 1917.	Disposition of cases.					Fined and imprisoned.			Seizure of liquors (gallons).						
					Convictions.	Dismissals.	Acquittals.	Died, escaped, or bonds forfeited.	Total cases disposed of.	Cases pending June 30, 1917.	Number.	Fines.	Term (months).	Whisky.	Alcohol.	Malt.	Wine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Total, 1917....	46	2,369	2,371	4,740	956	568	86	151	1,661	3,079	956	\$94,643	3,163	5,086	492	7,571	3,486	1,997	18,632
1916.....	29	2,159	1,619	3,778	906	410	64	29	1,409	2,369	906	88,762	2,603	5,907	511	9,973	3,956	1,192	21,539
1915.....	38	1,621	2,187	3,808	1,237	317	73	22	1,649	2,159	1,196	102,067	3,662	2,468	186	15,558	687	2,223	21,122
1914.....	58	1,365	1,705	3,070	884	449	94	22	1,449	1,621	893	103,304	3,629	6,207	480	14,419	257	9,584	30,947
1913.....	67	1,004	1,054	2,058	553	114	17	9	693	1,365	2 551	2 50,291	1,699	7,214	472	17,181	826	487	26,180
1912.....	184	846	1,480	2,326	1,002	267	32	21	1,004	1,004	2 923	2 67,627	3,005	6,537	513	23,314	477	621	31,462
1911.....	143	596	1,717	2,313	1,168	265	34	80	1,547	766	2 685	2 80,463	3,260	18,495	1,470	7,773	2,506	5,300	35,544
1900.....			4 463		97	18		3	118	345									
Arizona.....	2	60	76	136	67	13		3	83	53	67	1,635	70	154			1	226	381
Arkansas.....		12	4	16	5	1			6	10	5	400	6	5	2				7
California.....	2	36	119	155	97	7		2	106	49	97	4,464	175	101		174	3		278
Colorado.....	1	10	1	11	2	1			3	8	2	100	3	23			1	17	41
Florida.....		4		4						4									
Idaho.....	1	69	77	146	42	22	1	9	74	72	42	5,258	128						4
Iowa.....		17	15	32	7	1			8	7		600	7			4			4
Kansas.....		15	9	24	10	7			17	7	10	686	9	127		76			203
Michigan.....	1	2		2		2													
Minnesota.....	7	212	524	736	164	168	17	10	359	377	164	16,210	484	1,274	253	1,345	3,156	216	6,244
Missouri.....	1	41		41					41				18						18
Montana.....	2	128	166	294	47	45	3	1	96	198	47	5,300	107	9		6			16
Nebraska.....		69	72	141	9	3			12	129	9	440	2	12					14
Nevada.....	2	23	90	113	55	10	2	2	69	44	55	5,100	140	3	5				8
New Mexico.....	1	106	66	172	39	6	7	10	62	110	39	4,300	159	9		1	14		24
New York.....		20	24	44	5	1			7	37	5	200	8	1		1			2
North Carolina.....		6		6					6										
North Dakota.....	1	49	31	80	18	24	6	2	50	30	18	2,200	48	45	14		10		69
Oklahoma.....	19	870	762	1,632	184	110	20	2	316	1,316	184	28,475	1,196	3,293	200	5,928	299	1,537	11,257
Oregon.....	2	43	12	55	17	6	8	3	34	21	17	1,750	36	4			1		5
Pennsylvania.....		1	3	4	1				1	3	1	100	2	1					1
South Dakota.....		108	47	155	21	58	3	2	84	71	21	1,900	63	11	3	36	1		51
Texas.....		16	7	23	4	11			15	8	4	200	35	1	3				2
Utah.....		1	5	6					1	5									
Washington.....	3	76	12	88	23	33	7	2	65	23	23	1,725	34						
Wisconsin.....	1	372	236	608	134	39	10	3	186	422	134	13,200	402	5	1				6
Wyoming.....		3	13	16	5				5	11		400	20					1	1

1 Includes 15 deaths and 16 escaped.

2 Includes fined but not sentenced, penitentiary sentences, and miscellaneous.

3 Includes 75 suspended.

4 Cases prosecuted.

TABLE 23.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

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.	
							Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Grand total.....	1,313,050	M board feet. 6,641,328	\$10,937,166	5,747,151	M board feet. 34,203,584	\$73,907,611	40	\$208,937	38	\$303,550	M board feet. 36,385	\$595,532	M board feet. 43,833	\$168,084	M board feet. 194,332	\$702,523
Arizona.....	2,560	3,925	4,000	1,265,240	4,309,100	11,857,550			3	11,500	2,246	10,103	8,955	87,107	3,332	7,265
Colorado River.....				22,500	22,500	22,500										
Fort Apache <sup>1</sup> .....				650,000	1,000,000	3,575,000			1	6,500	1,600	8,375			3,257	6,515
Havasupai.....													12	139		
Moqui.....													105	1,268		
Navajo <sup>2</sup> .....				430,000	3,000,000	7,500,000			1	2,000	420	1,050	600	2,000		
Pima <sup>1 2</sup> .....				20,000	40,000	80,000							3,023	31,000	75	750
Salt River.....													775	10,000		
San Carlos.....				111,000	221,000	603,250			1	3,000	226	678				
San Xavier.....	2,560	3,925	4,000										4,435	42,700		
Truxton Canon.....				31,740	25,600	76,800										
California.....	40,400	1,260,000	1,915,000	108,837	1,069,250	923,800			2	8,500	225	1,650	948	2,723		
Campo.....				50	50	200							52	830		
Digger.....				287									30	150		
Fort Bidwell.....	4,000	10,000	40,000	1,200	5,000	25,000					200	1,600				
Fort Yuma.....				500	6,000	4,000										
Greenville.....	17,000	(4)	(4)													
Hoopa Valley.....	16,400	1,200,000	1,800,000	83,600	850,000	425,000			1	7,000	25	50	794	959		
Pala <sup>1</sup> .....				200	100	1,000							31	322		
Round Valley.....	3,000	50,000	75,000						1	1,500						
Soboba.....				3,000	16,100	12,600							31	452		
Tule River.....				20,000	192,000	456,000							10	10		
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	1,900	2,000	4,000													
Idaho.....	24,295	56,000	142,500	75,709	375,600	1,216,500	9	12,500	1	2,000			471	624	10,517	28,220
Coeur d'Alene.....	23,295	46,000	115,000	2,629	5,600	14,000	9	12,500					202	181	10,307	27,890
Fort Hall.....				46,080	210,000	460,000										
Fort Lapwai.....	1,000	10,000	27,500	27,000	270,000	742,500			1	2,000			269	443	210	330

<sup>1</sup> Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation.

<sup>2</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated.

<sup>4</sup> Unknown.

TABLE 23.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

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.	Quan-tity.	Value.	Quan-tity.	Value.	Quan-tity.	Value.		
Iowa: Sac and Fox		<i>M board feet.</i>			<i>M board feet.</i>	\$1,500					<i>M board feet.</i>	2	\$24	<i>M board feet.</i>	155,391	\$1,280,892		
Michigan	14,677	40,981	\$31,962	500	75													
Minnesota	142,081	32,000	163,000	126,957	121,184	1,137,403	2		3	\$9,800	51	543	1,439	6,680	26,231	\$155,707		
Fond du Lac	6,000	2,000	10,000														9,982	69,349
Grand Portage	25,000	5,000	25,000	16,000	3,000	10,000												
Leech Lake	106,186	8,000	40,000				2	(1)	1	800			435	1,043	11,229	61,134		
Neff Lake	1,895	14,000	70,000						1	3,000								
Red Lake				110,237	116,084	1,102,803			1	6,000	12	75	779	4,287				
Vermillion Lake				320	2,000	24,000			1		39	468	100	1,200				
White Earth	3,000	3,000	18,000	400	100	600							125	150	5,020	25,224		
Montana	35,893	337,773	813,965	357,070	2,197,600	6,109,200	13	\$52,000	6	12,250	1,804	24,558	1,742	5,982	9,955	27,699		
Blackfeet <sup>2</sup>				44,270	100,000	675,600			1	1,300				400	3,825			
Crow	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,800	21,600	21,600	1	2,000									103	153
Flathead	24,000	296,000	732,500	200,000	1,500,000	4,500,000	12	50,000	1	3,950	1,304	1,798	1,342	2,157	9,852	27,546		
Fort Belknap				32,000	96,000	192,000			2	5,000	460	22,700						
Fort Peck <sup>3</sup>	9,893	39,773	79,465															
Tongue River				70,000	480,000	720,000			2	2,000		40		60				
Nevada	1,000	2,000	8,000	2,000	3,000	12,000												
Nevada <sup>4</sup>																		
Reno special agent <sup>5</sup>	1,000	2,000	8,000	2,000	3,000	12,000												
New Mexico	254,327	380,000	1,140,000	594,113	1,599,883	4,690,220	1	6,437	5	12,500	702	9,328	5,216	5,249	27,016	81,046		
Jicarilla	254,327	380,000	1,140,000	205,253	10,000	30,000	1	6,437	1	4,000	422	3,328	663	625	27,016	81,046		
Mescalero				350,000	1,500,000	4,500,000			2	2,000								
Pueblo day schools				25,360	32,383	73,720												
San Juan				12,000	50,000	64,000			1	5,000	230	5,000						
Zuni				1,500	7,500	22,500			1	1,500	50	1,000	4,553	4,624				
North Carolina: Cherokee				48,000	35,000	192,000			1	3,000				857	1,704			
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain <sup>2</sup>	9,600													1,115	3,400			
Oklahoma	3,247	9,185	8,682	400,800	390,000	780,000								22	145			
Five Civilized Tribes				400,800	390,000	780,000												
Otoe	3,000	9,000	7,200											5	120			
Ponca	247	185	1,482											17	25			
Oregon	204,885	2,064,200	2,404,900	1,127,509	12,969,650	29,166,300	8	56,000	6	27,000	1,268	2,730	5,700	15,267	17,856	56,813		
Klamath	18,000	216,000	540,000	772,000	9,264,000	23,700,000	2	50,000	4	18,000	1,268	2,730	5,236	10,621	17,856	56,813		
Roseburg	180,000	1,800,000	1,800,000															
Siletz	700	19,000	19,000	3,189	195,000	195,000	6	6,000										
Umatilla	700	4,200	8,400	2,320	10,650	21,300								464	4,646			
Warm Springs	5,485	25,000	37,500	350,000	3,500,000	5,250,000			2	9,000								
South Dakota	26,800	13,000	59,000	37,336	20,000	100,000			1	2,300				8,305	22,250			
Lower Brule	1,800	3,000	9,000											96	1,050			
Pine Ridge	25,000	10,000	50,000	37,336	20,000	100,000			1	2,300				8,209	21,200			
Utah: Uintah and Ouray				6,660	15,500	34,875			1	4,000	293	654	125	10	316	173		
Washington	411,418	2,381,381	4,019,860	1,292,328	9,157,425	10,531,689	5	8,000	6	16,300	1,310	3,895	6,334	9,947	41,256	155,702		
Colville	180,000	400,000	600,000	620,000	2,215,000	2,215,000	2	(1)	3	10,500	1,088	2,053	1,729	1,885	3	25		
Cushman	6,391	26,600	28,750											100	1,500	4,050		
Neah Bay	310	4,000	4,000	20,797	275,000	275,000								15	75			
Spokane	36,000	261,720	392,580	75,000	545,250	817,875	3	8,000	2	3,000			691	661	82	63		
Taholah	59,558	953,376	953,376	226,531	4,345,339	4,345,339												
Tulalip	25,479	399,185	1,496,023						1	2,800			3,782	7,215	37,675	151,381		
Yakima	103,680	336,500	545,130	350,000	1,776,836	2,878,475					222	1,842	17	11	1,996	183		
Wisconsin	139,967	58,883	172,297	259,932	1,605,787	6,398,537	2	74,000	2	187,000	28,384	541,947	2,058	4,824	57,828	189,763		
Grand Rapids				13,000	1,300	3,400												
Hayward	13,950	30,000	75,000	25	5	13	1	4,000						525	1,375	12,757	32,632	
Keshena				227,544	1,548,806	6,009,367			2	187,000	28,384	541,947	1,533	3,449				
Lac du Flambeau	13,021	4,883	29,297	10,594	3,973	23,836												
La Pointe	104,996	4,000	28,000	8,769	51,703	361,921	1	70,000								45,071	157,131	
Red Cliff	8,000	20,000	40,000															
Wyoming: Shoshone				44,160	334,530	756,037			1	7,400	100	100				25	135	

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.

<sup>2</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>3</sup> Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation.

<sup>4</sup> Tribal timber.

<sup>5</sup> Estimated.

TABLE 24.—Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.			Acreage not under project.	Expenditures—				
	Total.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	School and agency.		During fiscal year 1917.		To June 30, 1917.		
									Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.
Grand total.....	1,662,814	1,148,335	497,229	17,250	707,473	258,437	8,605	688,299	\$1,340,874.64	\$314,396.40	\$13,320,314.23	\$1,805,310.82	\$15,125,625.05
Arizona.....	221,478	49,930	169,449	2,099	39,173	35,788	1,110	145,407	87,216.20	59,283.97	1,861,538.26	142,922.65	2,004,460.91
Camp Verde.....	188			188				120	750.49	41.52	750.49	41.52	792.01
Colorado River.....	100,000	6,100	93,830	70	6,100			70	3,783.59	20,659.89	249,298.62	44,205.17	293,503.79
Fort Apache.....	2,287		2,000	287		1,850	65	372			17,383.31	963.98	18,347.29
Fort Mojave <sup>2</sup> .....											43,058.51		43,058.51
Havasupai.....	111		108	3		108	3				2,218.99		2,218.99
Kaibab.....	147		55	92		30	42	75			5,262.88		5,262.88
Keams Canyon.....											5,567.30		5,567.30
Leupp.....	85			85			25	60	917.09		10,407.73		10,407.73
Moqui.....	10		10			10							
Navajo <sup>3</sup> .....	12,248		12,000	248		2,000	65	10,183	12,516.88	2,675.68	396,556.70	13,574.34	410,131.04
Papago Reservation and nomadic Papagoes.....									14,274.70	6,405.67	102,192.55	6,943.60	109,136.15
Pima <sup>4</sup> .....	45,431	32,790	12,210	431	26,250	12,210	271	6,700	30,751.72	10,931.70	809,529.14	48,905.30	858,434.44
Salt River <sup>4</sup> .....	11,750	8,040	3,676	34	5,573	1,100	34	5,043	1,246.80	4,707.36	10,185.22	9,705.34	19,890.56
San Carlos.....	1,404		1,350	24		1,380	24		16,132.74	85.29	97,352.93	85.29	97,438.22
San Xavier.....	34,057	3,000	31,000	57	1,250	16,000	56	16,751	3,220.85	13,776.86	41,187.81	18,203.79	59,391.60
Truxton Canon.....	195		180	15		100	10	85	259.68		15,297.88	294.32	15,592.20
Western Navajo.....	13,565		13,000	565		1,000	325	12,240	4,111.66		55,288.20		55,288.20
California.....	48,925	22,310	26,250	365	12,657	11,984	287	23,979	33,080.54	17,313.36	708,740.91	90,919.73	799,660.64
Bishop.....	14,318	6,000	8,300	18	3,160	8,300		2,840	531.67				
Campo.....	267		260	7			7	23	.41	34.80			
Digger.....	111	106	5		60	5		46	6,114.75	48.98			
Fort Bidwell.....	5,250	5,150		100	150		60	5,040	67.09				
Fort Yuma.....	8,350	8,020	160	170	8,020	160	170		126.25	10,644.98			
Hoop Valley.....	2,789	1,400	1,360	29	200	160	14	2,415			708,740.91	90,919.73	799,660.64
Maki.....	13,091		13,081	10		1,571	10	11,510	14,029.65	2,793.13			
Pala.....	3,628	1,634	1,980	14	1,067	847	10	1,704	10,928.52	2,919.27			
Round Valley.....									1,145.17				
Soboba.....	960		944	16		544	15	401	136.42	820.95			
Tule River.....	161		160	1		160	1		.61	51.25			
Colorado.....	12,678	12,600		78	1,800		78	10,800	9,376.39	4,339.75	239,738.09	8,226.33	247,964.42
Fort Lewis.....											214.24	308.45	522.69
Southern Ute diminished.....									9,376.39	4,339.75	20,790.49	4,339.75	25,130.24
Southern Ute.....	12,678	12,600		78	1,800		78	10,800			218,733.36	3,578.13	222,311.49
Idaho.....	46,245	38,940	6,700	605	38,640	6,700	657	248	1,424.17	38,911.88	865,023.72	213,337.87	1,078,361.59
Fort Hall.....	45,820	38,540	6,700	580	38,540	6,700	580		461.11	38,911.88	858,500.76	213,126.43	1,071,627.19
Fort Lapwai.....	425	400		25	100		77	248	963.06		4,156.83	211.44	4,368.23
Lemhi.....											2,366.13		2,366.17
Montana.....	464,780	302,913	159,630	2,237	207,886	138,470	1,567	116,857	905,708.85	55,110.64	5,421,085.69	621,521.28	6,042,606.97
Blackfeet.....	111,500	57,096	54,240	164	48,856	35,480	164	27,000	21,160.61		986,956.15	23,261.27	1,010,217.42
Crow.....	153,702	153,307		395	74,020		205	79,477	47,802.64	47,898.31	1,151,722.05	410,234.44	1,561,956.49
Flathead <sup>5</sup> .....	152,438	85,010	66,990	438	85,010	66,990	438		759,466.70		2,353,862.59	104,356.94	2,458,219.53
Fort Belknap.....	36,020		35,000	1,020		35,000	620	400	13,229.92	5,712.17	252,481.74	51,510.04	303,991.78
Fort Peck.....	7,500	7,500						7,500	64,031.34		543,088.19	14,348.20	557,436.39
Fort Shaw.....											2,769.31		2,769.31
Tongue River.....	3,620		3,400	220		1,000	140	2,480	17.64	1,500.16	130,205.66	17,810.39	148,016.05
Nevada.....	62,201	11,503	50,362	336	4,068	2,607	217	55,309	36,455.63		345,541.88	37,401.88	382,943.76
Carson School.....									4,721.24		6,548.24		6,548.24
Fallon (Carson Sink allotments).....	3,740	3,690	18	32	825	18	32	2,865			90,041.41	19,833.08	109,874.49
Fort McDermitt.....	1,763	1,158	530	75	688	55	39	981			5,222.11	407.87	5,629.98
Moapa River.....	600	600			600				677.79		10,634.36	522.70	11,157.06
Nevada (Pyramid Lake).....	21,030		21,000	30		620	30	20,380	27,801.77		71,568.56		71,568.56
Walker River.....	6,125	6,055	14	56	1,955	14	16	4,140	2,223.60		116,219.02	12,758.38	128,977.40
Western Shoshone.....	28,943		28,800	143		1,900	100	26,943	1,031.23		45,308.18	3,879.85	49,188.03
New Mexico.....	56,980	11,850	44,260	870	465	32,310	740	23,465	12,237.33	8,618.71	937,529.14	77,487.32	1,015,016.46
Jicarilla.....	2,210	1,850		360	465		240	1,505			5,921.78		5,921.78
Mescalero.....	400	360		40		260	40	100			15,462.82		15,462.82
Pueblo Bonito <sup>7</sup> .....	10,000	10,000						10,000			341.21		341.21
Pueblo day schools.....	26,930		26,900	30		22,050	20	4,860	2,854.82		149,382.51	503.32	149,885.83
San Juan.....	10,320		10,000	320		5,000	320	5,000	9,310.33	2,527.20	220,710.92	50,402.61	271,113.53
Zuni.....	7,120		7,000	120		5,000	120	2,000	72.18	6,091.51	545,709.90	26,581.39	572,291.29
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	89,646	88,640		1,006				89,646					

<sup>1</sup> Total costs unadjusted for old items prior to 1916 pending inclusion of all irrigation items since 1867.

<sup>2</sup> Project abandoned.

<sup>3</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>4</sup> Decrease due to ditches under Camp McDowell practically all washed out.

<sup>5</sup> As reported.

<sup>6</sup> Information furnished by Reclamation Service.

<sup>7</sup> 1915 report.

TABLE 24.—Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.			Acreage not under project.	Expenditures—				
	Total.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	School and agency.		During fiscal year 1917.		To June 30, 1917.		
									Construc-tion.	Mainte-nance.	Construc-tion.	Mainte-nance.	Total.
Oregon.....	147,063	115,270	30,000	1,793	87,270	30,000	1,793	28,000	\$29,748.80	.....	\$260,410.71	\$7,041.87	\$267,452.58
Klamath.....	140,000	108,270	30,000	1,730	82,270	30,000	1,730	26,000	29,333.29	.....	253,934.42	7,041.87	260,976.29
Umatilla.....	5,050	5,000	.....	50	5,000	.....	50	.....	77.39	.....	397.97	.....	397.97
Warm Springs.....	2,013	2,000	.....	13	.....	.....	13	2,000	338.12	.....	6,078.32	.....	6,078.32
South Dakota.....	34,765	32,500	.....	2,265	400	.....	260	34,105	3,190.24	\$237.87	69,170.83	687.87	69,858.70
Pierre <sup>1</sup> .....	265	.....	.....	265	.....	.....	100	165	2,816.69	.....	32,723.84	687.87	33,411.71
Pine Ridge.....	34,500	32,500	.....	2,000	400	.....	160	33,940	373.55	.....	36,157.79	.....	36,157.79
Rosebud.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289.20	.....	289.20
Utah.....	99,635	85,514	10,578	3,543	80,094	578	543	18,420	3,730.36	52,832.36	848,402.04	195,687.11	1,044,089.15
Goshute.....	330	.....	300	30	.....	300	30	.....	263.90	.....	878.14	.....	878.14
Shivwits.....	291	.....	278	13	.....	278	13	.....	422.83	.....	1,581.35	361.41	1,942.76
Uintah and Ouray.....	99,014	85,514	10,000	3,500	80,094	.....	500	18,420	3,043.63	52,832.36	845,942.55	195,325.70	1,041,268.25
Washington.....	234,888	234,735	.....	153	162,035	.....	46	72,810	175,411.81	48,502.10	776,513.05	265,694.91	1,042,207.96
Colville.....	47,003	46,960	.....	43	41,960	.....	46	5,000	5,506.41	2,201.34	46,725.82	2,201.34	48,927.16
Cushman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....	1,468.21	.....	1,468.21
Spokane.....	785	775	.....	10	75	.....	.....	710	.....	.....	1,529.96	.....	1,529.96
Yakima.....	187,100	187,000	.....	100	120,000	.....	.....	67,100	169,902.90	46,300.76	726,789.06	263,493.57	990,282.63
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	143,530	141,630	.....	1,900	72,985	.....	1,307	69,238	40,364.95	29,245.76	801,174.29	144,382.00	945,556.29

<sup>1</sup> 1916 report.

TABLE 25.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments under ditch June 30, 1917.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated allotted lands leased.	Acreage of irrigated lands cultivated by Indians and whites.							Within service of ditches June 30, 1917.	Remainder to be put under ditch.	
	Main.	Lateral.				Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Value of crops.	By Indians.				
											Number engaged.	Acreage.			Value of crops.
	Miles.	Miles.	Number.	Number.	Acres.								Acres.	Acres.	
Grand total.....	1,351	3,037	14,574	33,479	68,524	159,182	73,831	3,674	236,687	\$4,883,585	16,517	172,573	\$2,569,078	582,051	2,990,427
Arizona.....	295	263	4,236	12,239	2,260	36,482	19,345	797	56,624	635,379	7,910	53,707	620,127	76,293	145,185
Camp Verde.....	2	2	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,800	120	68
Colorado River.....	16	26	450	105	2,260	3,409	.....	.....	3,409	\$ 73,112	105	1,149	73,112	6,170	93,830
Fort Apache.....	70	20	.....	500	.....	.....	1,500	65	1,565	43,995	500	1,500	38,595	2,137	150
Havasapai.....	4	8	.....	173	.....	.....	100	3	103	3,180	50	100	3,013	111	.....
Kaibab.....	.....	1	.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	.....	.....	30	30	1,000	( <sup>1</sup> )	30	1,000	72	75
Leupp.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	50	.....	.....	.....	25	60
Moqui.....	.....	.....	.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	.....	.....	10	10	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	10	( <sup>1</sup> )	10	.....
Navajo <sup>2</sup> .....	650	.....	2,500	2,500	.....	.....	2,000	65	2,065	67,750	2,500	2,000	66,500	2,065	10,183
Pima <sup>3</sup> .....	56	61	7,733	4,397	.....	26,250	12,210	271	38,731	133,800	3,387	38,460	132,200	38,731	6,700
Salt River.....	22	56	804	4,977	.....	5,573	1,100	19	6,692	234,305	440	6,673	233,640	6,707	5,043
San Carlos.....	48	50	.....	749	.....	.....	1,380	24	1,404	11,667	283	1,380	11,617	1,404	.....
San Xavier.....	6	12	249	2,200	.....	1,250	.....	.....	1,250	46,200	185	1,250	46,200	17,306	16,751
Truxton Canon.....	1	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	45	45	600	40	45	600	110	85
Western Navajo.....	720	725	.....	7400	.....	.....	1,000	200	1,200	17,940	400	1,000	11,850	1,325	12,240
California.....	73	74	1,137	4,195	3,200	6,404	2,800	263	9,467	341,088	970	6,200	172,721	14,490	34,435
Bishop.....	1	.....	7150	500	200	1,200	.....	16	1,216	\$ 14,200	200	1,200	13,900	1,216	13,102
Campo.....	11	14	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	7	244	13,585	26	237	13,085	244	23
Digger.....	2	.....	19	115	.....	20	.....	.....	20	1,000	23	20	1,000	111	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	30	.....	100	.....	60	160	( <sup>1</sup> )	30	100	( <sup>1</sup> )	160	5,090
Fort Yuma.....	10	30	802	833	3,000	4,318	.....	160	4,478	226,702	170	1,318	62,075	8,350	.....
Hoopa Valley.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	200	.....	14	374	22,259	85	360	20,527	374	2,415
Malki.....	16	15	.....	576	.....	.....	1,186	.....	1,186	14,531	153	1,186	14,531	1,689	11,402
Pala.....	20	12	166	1,751	.....	566	.....	3	1,311	38,040	194	1,309	37,964	1,714	1,914
Soboba.....	5	2	.....	146	.....	.....	.....	2	317	7,771	59	310	6,689	471	489
Tule River.....	8	1	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	1	161	3,000	30	160	2,950	161	.....

<sup>1</sup> Data incomplete.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include Pierre, Standing Rock, and Fort Lapwai, which show an irrigable area of 90,336 acres, preceding table.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include crop value of leased land.

<sup>4</sup> Not reported.

<sup>5</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>6</sup> Dry ditches.

<sup>7</sup> Estimated.



TABLE 25.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments under ditch June 30, 1917.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated allotted lands leased.	Acreage of irrigated lands cultivated by Indians and whites.							Within service of ditches June 30, 1917.	Remainder to be put under ditch.	
	Main.	Lateral.				Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Value of crops.	By Indians.				
											Number engaged.	Acreage.			Value of crops.
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	Miles. 38	Miles. 15	Number. 95	Number. 250	Acres. ....	1,800	.....	78	1,878	13,930	80	1,800	12,800	Acres. 1,878	Acres. 10,800
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	30	84	1,541	1,555	2,424	11,175	.....	340	11,515	245,646	311	7,905	150,207	26,277	19,543
Montana.....	231	1,060	3,532	5,300	8,050	22,587	13,790	941	37,318	284,164	1,677	32,675	287,055	199,980	264,800
Blackfeet.....	85	269	1,150	1,150	350	1,976	.....	.....	1,976	24,563	1,150	1,976	24,563	28,240	83,260
Crow.....	99	164	1,772	1,600	7,000	19,000	.....	151	19,151	98,359	230	19,000	166,000	71,640	82,062
Flathead.....	11	561	610	1,500	700	1,611	2,760	.....	4,371	68,569	27	969	15,223	80,300	72,138
Fort Belknap.....	28	58	.....	1,000	.....	.....	10,220	600	10,820	82,273	270	10,220	77,069	18,800	17,220
Fort Peck.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500
Tongue River.....	8	8	.....	50	.....	.....	810	190	1,000	10,400	.....	510	4,200	1,000	2,620
Nevada.....	37	71	721	1,338	20	3,078	5,276	91	8,445	105,041	581	8,340	102,753	30,632	31,569
Fallon.....	4	21	369	315	.....	825	.....	27	852	10,110	64	825	9,500	3,740	.....
Fort McDermitt.....	7	.....	110	100	.....	688	55	19	762	3,300	83	743	3,200	762	1,001
Moapa River.....	6	5	117	120	.....	350	.....	.....	350	23,250	42	350	23,250	600	.....
Nevada.....	8	33	.....	200	.....	.....	620	30	650	15,234	200	620	14,109	21,030	.....
Walker River.....	12	12	125	500	20	11,215	14	115	11,244	28,193	89	11,215	27,740	2,500	3,625
Western Shoshone.....	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	4,587	.....	4,587	24,954	103	4,587	24,954	2,000	26,943
New Mexico.....	237	252	50	5,897	.....	.....	32,250	700	32,950	529,793	4,154	32,250	508,067	38,475	18,505
Jicarilla.....	11	2	50	150	.....	(*)	.....	240	240	3,647	(*)	(*)	(*)	805	1,405
Mescalero.....	4	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	200	200	16,500	20	200	15,000	300	100
Pueblo Bonito.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Pueblo day schools.....	197	200	.....	3,024	.....	.....	22,050	.....	22,050	302,917	2,334	22,050	302,917	26,930	.....
San Juan.....	15	20	.....	900	.....	.....	5,000	320	5,320	113,177	900	5,000	100,550	5,320	5,000
Zuni.....	10	30	.....	1,803	.....	.....	5,000	120	5,120	93,552	900	5,000	89,600	5,120	2,000
Oregon.....	28	31	200	188	900	3,400	.....	300	3,700	64,500	37	3,000	45,000	12,200	134,863
Klamath.....	22	29	200	148	700	3,200	.....	300	3,500	52,500	37	3,000	45,000	12,000	128,000
Umatilla.....	6	2	.....	40	200	200	.....	.....	200	12,000	.....	.....	.....	200	4,850
Warm Springs.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2,013
South Dakota: Pine Ridge.....	9	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	75	1,875	.....	.....	.....	560	33,940
Utah.....	156	400	803	450	20,000	55,470	370	43	55,883	510,479	302	8,840	79,078	80,715	18,920
Goshute.....	6	24	.....	153	.....	.....	300	30	330	8,300	30	300	8,000	330	.....
Shivwits.....	3	1	.....	105	.....	.....	70	13	83	2,490	80	70	2,190	291	.....
Uintah and Ouray.....	147	375	803	192	20,000	55,470	.....	.....	55,470	499,689	192	8,470	68,888	80,094	18,920
Washington.....	122	610	1,052	717	31,670	11,050	.....	46	11,096	2,003,420	235	10,120	443,000	55,551	179,337
Colville.....	41	10	52	217	670	1,650	.....	46	1,696	30,420	60	720	20,000	1,696	45,307
Spokane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	785	.....
Yakima.....	81	600	1,000	500	31,000	9,400	.....	.....	9,400	1,973,000	175	9,400	423,000	53,855	133,245
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	95	177	1,201	1,350	.....	7,736	.....	.....	7,736	148,720	260	7,736	148,270	45,000	98,530

<sup>1</sup> 1916 report.  
<sup>2</sup> Does not include crop value of leased land.  
<sup>3</sup> As reported.

<sup>4</sup> Not reported.  
<sup>5</sup> No living water on land.  
<sup>6</sup> Estimated.

TABLE 26.—Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and made in the field.

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Total .....	1,134	175,456	4,688	397,103
Arizona .....	72	720	3,773	186,380
Colorado River.....	72	720	2	20
Pima (Gila River).....			3,771	186,360
California (public domain).....	4	310		
Colorado: Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	9	720		
Michigan.....	2	120		
L'Anse and Vieux Desert.....	1	40		
Ontonagon.....	1	80		
Minnesota.....	11	861		
Fond du Lac.....	8	621		
Leech Lake.....	3	240		
Montana.....	133	17,192	492	135,996
Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	1	80		
Crow.....	13	2,242		
Fort Peck.....			456	131,836
Turtle Mountain.....	119	14,870	36	4,160
Nebraska: Winnebago.....	1	41		
Nevada: Walker River.....	6	115		
North Dakota.....	4	798		
Standing Rock.....	2	478		
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	2	320		
Oklahoma: Potawatomi.....	1	120		
Oregon.....	10	1,427	31	4,656
Klamath.....	6	905	31	4,656
Umatilla.....	2	200		
Warm Springs.....	1	160		
Public domain.....	1	162		
South Dakota.....	874	152,393	392	70,071
Cheyenne River.....	246	39,850	193	30,996
Lower Brule.....	25	4,136	4	640
Pine Ridge.....	192	40,658	195	38,435
Rosebud.....	411	67,749		
Washington: Yakima.....	1	160		
Wisconsin.....	6	479		
Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	1	80		
Lac Courte Oreille.....	5	399		

TABLE 27.—Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales. <sup>1</sup>			Inherited-land sales. <sup>2</sup>		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
Grand total.....	3,995	440,837.92	\$7,176,570.14	9,000	1,110,366.14	\$17,426,504.34
Total, 1917.....	588	69,849.00	1,040,202.00	655	75,892.00	1,546,965.00
1916.....	583	54,958.62	969,611.24	324	35,762.25	694,241.48
1915.....	422	34,429.09	584,724.56	393	68,245.45	715,568.52
1914.....	529	45,526.31	779,526.14	418	45,241.99	773,309.16
1913.....	208	20,778.80	407,315.56	109	10,797.94	285,097.72
1912.....	324	34,391.11	568,880.75	392	43,652.27	889,285.02
1911 <sup>3</sup> .....	494	56,197.98	978,588.27	638	79,665.66	1,503,960.38
1910 <sup>3</sup> .....	520	82,655.80	1,245,639.96	873	129,359.61	1,956,315.92
1909 <sup>4</sup> .....	251	34,060.33	442,762.85	753	102,708.00	1,321,258.72
1908.....	92	7,990.88	159,318.81	768	91,302.57	1,302,508.94
1907.....				820	106,359.25	1,248,793.34
1906.....				643	64,447.67	981,430.87
1905.....				978	90,214.97	1,393,131.52
1904.....				1,236	122,222.52	2,057,464.50
1903.....				(5)	44,493.99	757,173.25
California: Fort Bidwell.....	1	80	320	1	2	106
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	6	480	2,055	12	1,475	8,687
Idaho.....	4	241	8,235	19	1,391	45,376
Coeur d'Alene.....				4	637	16,645
Fort Lapwai.....	4	241	8,235	15	754	28,731
Kansas.....	14	498	26,193	10	550	22,433
Kickapoo.....	4	122	10,768	5	310	11,110
Potawatomi.....	10	376	15,425	5	240	11,323
Michigan: Mackinac.....	1	40	801			
Minnesota.....	19	941	15,244	21	1,188	14,566
Fond du Lac.....	1	6	120	2	81	2,475
Leech Lake.....	13	495	6,007	18	1,027	10,071
White Earth.....	5	440	9,117	1	80	2,020
Montana.....	58	10,054	95,660	114	15,537	200,040
Crow.....	22	3,131	28,128	81	11,602	115,510
Flathead.....	15	941	23,725	28	2,277	68,153
Fort Peck.....	21	5,982	43,807	5	1,658	16,377
Nebraska.....	49	2,403	181,595	90	6,304	427,554
Omaha.....	18	1,078	113,077	44	2,796	246,421
Santee.....	19	909	38,409	23	2,188	83,175
Winnebago.....	12	416	30,109	23	1,320	97,958
North Dakota.....	84	9,736	111,382	42	6,148	54,053
Fort Berthold.....	16	1,719	26,536	4	480	8,490
Fort Totten.....	26	1,924	36,994	19	1,757	27,595
Standing Rock.....	16	2,509	17,503	7	1,593	5,226
Turtle Mountain.....	26	3,584	30,349	12	2,318	12,742
Oklahoma.....	183	24,589	293,790	169	21,846	418,969
Cantonment.....	17	1,478	25,530	31	3,907	67,589
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	34	6,421	60,576	63	8,632	167,372
Kiowa.....	23	1,869	45,538	37	5,312	119,703
Osage.....	84	12,336	109,624	8	1,068	9,805
Pawnee.....	11	845	15,078	13	1,277	24,000
Ponca.....	1	40	827	1	110	3,200
Sac and Fox.....	1	80	1,600	1	2	125
Red Moon.....				1	160	2,325
Seger.....	10	1,200	25,592	4	520	11,765
Seneca.....	1	240	4,812	9	698	11,725
Shawnee.....	1	80	4,613	1	160	1,360

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-275), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).

<sup>3</sup> Includes sales of lands of Kaw, Osage, and Five Civilized Tribes.

<sup>4</sup> Includes sales of Five Civilized Tribes.

<sup>5</sup> Unknown.

TABLE 27.—Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.—Con.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.			Inherited-land sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds
Oregon.....	10	1,400	\$14,164	11	1,155	\$17,120
Klamath.....				1	160	950
Roseburg.....	9	1,360	12,143	5	720	2,116
Siletz.....				1	40	1,200
Umatilla.....	1	40	2,021	4	235	12,854
South Dakota.....	108	15,827	232,005	103	16,409	248,201
Cheyenne River.....	3	955	6,610	3	1,117	6,146
Crow Creek.....	2	165	421	16	2,799	19,965
Pine Ridge.....	16	3,253	15,625	8	2,458	10,927
Rosebud.....	48	9,075	119,530	39	7,036	95,175
Sisseton.....	14	800	21,218	11	918	30,260
Yankton.....	25	1,579	68,601	26	2,081	85,728
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	12	754	13,764	9	557	10,240
Washington.....	8	351	15,187	14	907	36,386
Colville.....	1	60	800	2	120	3,840
Cushman.....	2	41	2,250	1	12	811
Taholah.....				1	80	4,000
Tulalp.....				1	2	142
Yakima.....	5	250	12,137	9	693	27,593
Wisconsin.....	3	98	1,519	21	*780	23,945
La Pointe.....	1	89	89			
Onocida.....	1	8	320	19	700	23,195
Red Cliff.....	1	1	300			
Tomah.....				2	80	750
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	28	2,357	28,288	19	1,643	19,299

TABLE 28.—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 superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1917.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re-ceived.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Num-ber.	Acreage.	Num-ber.	Acreage.			Num-ber.	Acreage.
Total.....	13,902	1,470,285.08	2,527	277,393.86	2,500	297	2,203	265,544.00
Arizona: San Xavier.....	1	40.00	1	12.40				
California.....	22	1,388.00	1	10.00				
Bishop.....	2	280.00						
Greenville.....	1	80.00						
Hoopa Valley.....	16	963.00						
Round Valley.....	3	65.00	1	10.00				
Idaho.....	224	30,968.86	58	3,732.18	78	3	75	11,580.00
Cour d'Alene.....	122	18,930.97	5	787.65	41	2	39	6,289.00
Fort Hall.....	54	8,775.94			27		27	4,558.00
Fort Lapwal.....	48	3,261.95	53	2,944.53	10	1	9	733.00
Kansas.....	165	11,193.63	87	7,416.69	90	13	77	5,164.00
Kickapoo.....	96	5,816.14	50	4,332.30	67	2	65	4,403.00
Potawatomi.....	69	5,377.49	37	3,084.39	23	11	12	761.00

TABLE 28.—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 (86 Stat. L., 855)—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1917.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re-ceived.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Num-ber.	Acreage.	Num-ber.	Acreage.			Num-ber.	Acreage.
Michigan: Mackinac and Mount Pleasant.....	17	1,283.28	4	202.24	1	1	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	3,682	294,769.23	20	1,304.50	40	12	28	2,087.00
Fond du Lac.....	20	1,508.50	7	360.00	4	1	3	231.00
Grand Portage.....	23	1,929.32	3	240.00	13	5	8	643.00
Leech Lake.....	54	4,416.52	6	398.00	20	6	14	973.00
Nett Lake.....	12	1,074.89	4	306.50	3	.....	3	240.00
White Earth.....	3,573	285,840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	674	104,226.60	294	40,669.51	195	51	144	30,768.00
Blackfeet.....	4	920.97	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Crow.....	75	14,812.47	209	25,526.20	34	4	30	5,877.00
Flathead.....	402	35,814.61	49	3,983.31	45	4	41	3,462.00
Fort Peck.....	193	52,678.55	36	11,160.00	114	41	73	21,429.00
Nebraska.....	1,056	71,720.02	512	46,931.04	102	30	72	4,995.00
Omaha.....	572	36,996.94	191	24,811.00	16	2	14	720.00
Ponca.....	26	3,365.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santee.....	280	21,229.80	268	18,708.00	28	2	26	2,452.00
Winnebago.....	178	10,128.22	53	3,412.04	58	26	32	1,817.00
Nevada: Carson.....	3	360.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	1,201	216,919.00	180	29,516.47	234	32	202	40,853.00
Fort Berthold.....	33	7,088.90	3	324.00	16	.....	16	5,156.00
Fort Totten.....	83	7,632.80	39	3,150.67	33	4	29	2,960.00
Standing Rock.....	296	93,938.85	52	10,142.21	55	.....	55	15,577.00
Turtle Mountain.....	789	108,258.45	86	15,899.59	130	28	102	14,160.00
Oklahoma.....	2,549	220,874.28	404	42,027.16	830	50	780	64,103.00
Cantonment.....	53	7,415.88	28	4,252.66	8	8	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	339	33,797.98	17	2,993.49	195	8	187	14,683.00
Kiowa.....	155	19,775.14	23	3,677.86	3	.....	3	400.00
Otoe.....	95	10,915.79	17	2,213.74	3	2	1	80.00
Pawnee.....	74	8,356.31	34	2,918.58	29	11	18	1,615.00
Ponca.....	106	9,121.01	28	3,343.36	39	7	32	4,016.00
Sac and Fox.....	196	21,792.86	31	3,967.07	90	6	84	10,109.00
Seger.....	43	4,357.77	2	560.00	9	2	7	640.00
Seneca.....	857	52,139.08	189	12,429.46	308	3	305	17,409.00
Shawnee.....	631	53,202.46	35	5,670.94	146	3	143	15,151.00
Oregon.....	345	26,690.75	87	8,101.62	56	9	47	4,596.00
Klamath.....	39	5,912.27	5	802.72	14	6	8	1,280.00
Roseburg.....	15	2,147.09	10	1,511.29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz.....	21	1,438.78	16	1,460.72	9	.....	9	878.00
Umatilla.....	265	16,512.61	51	3,566.89	31	3	28	2,118.00
Warm Springs.....	5	680.00	5	760.00	2	.....	2	320.00
South Dakota.....	2,376	407,292.32	342	61,635.04	663	86	577	88,060.00
Cheyenne River.....	279	80,807.84	27	4,791.86	105	1	104	31,568.00
Crow Creek.....	90	14,687.26	57	9,242.47	40	2	38	6,029.00
Lower Brule.....	95	24,299.15	6	1,050.00	26	.....	26	3,452.00
Pine Ridge.....	553	105,446.52	156	31,922.29	102	66	36	6,776.00
Rosebud.....	351	78,725.25	69	12,193.54	17	7	10	2,096.00
Sisseton.....	203	20,821.72	9	884.14	70	3	67	8,113.00
Yankton.....	805	82,504.58	18	1,550.74	303	7	296	27,426.00
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	4	240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 28.—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)—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1917.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re- ceived.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Num- ber.	Acreage.	Num- ber.	Acreage.			Num- ber.	Acreage.
Washington.....	260	20,539.09	271	21,428.51	55	9	46	3,227.00
Colville.....	68	5,534.30	2	160.00	17	2	15	1,258.00
Cushman.....	6	570.00	3	153.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane.....	46	4,066.50	.....	.....	15	4	11	824.00
Taholah.....	.....	.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip.....	14	1,814.36	1	163.85	3	1	2	136.00
Yakima.....	126	8,553.93	264	20,870.76	20	2	18	1,009.00
Wisconsin.....	1,249	53,872.04	230	12,164.85	119	1	118	6,111.00
Hayward.....	16	1,161.04	.....	.....	12	.....	12	788.00
Lac du Flambeau.....	12	874.14	7	538.10	4	1	3	243.00
La Pointe.....	100	7,881.53	18	1,650.54	29	.....	29	2,290.00
Oneida.....	1,083	41,596.03	204	9,896.21	55	.....	55	1,697.00
Red Cliff.....	38	2,359.30	1	80.00	19	.....	19	1,093.00
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	74	7,907.98	36	2,241.65	37	.....	37	4,000.00

## 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
1915.....	940	124,114.86
1916.....	934	130,980.43
1917.....	2,203	265,440.00
Total.....	12,097	1,380,318.25

TABLE 29.—Removals of restrictions.

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca), Okla. <sup>1</sup>		Five Civilized Tribes. <sup>2</sup>	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	520	26,726.40	9,923	659,737.74
1917.....	20	916.88	1,438	155,403.17
1916.....	30	1,401.45	697	42,103.60
1915.....	25	1,095.28	786	50,077.33
1914.....	72	3,889.35	1,106	81,034.72
1913.....	37	1,930.00	956	60,532.64
1912.....	53	3,218.28	652	45,075.51
1911.....	68	4,104.91	953	84,679.34
1910.....	215	10,170.25	1,470	88,070.34
1909.....	215	.....	1,865	52,761.09

<sup>1</sup> Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 751).

<sup>2</sup> Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312); by departmental approval.

NOTE.—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 30.—Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, 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.
Aggregate.....	343	30,376
Total, 1917.....	65	4,440
1916.....	90	9,042
1915.....	65	5,616
1914.....	33	3,951
1913.....	23	1,600
1912.....	25	1,917
1911.....	42	3,810
Fort Hall, Idaho.....	1	180
Seneca, Okla.....	15	750
Tulalip, Wash.....	3	160
Fond du Lac, Minn.....	4	270
Hayward, Wis.....	11	600
Lac du Flambeau, Wis.....	4	320
La Pointe, Wis.....	27	2,160

TABLE 31.—Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.

Fiscal year.	Kaw. <sup>1</sup>		Osage. <sup>2</sup>	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	59	17,904	482	.....
1917.....	7	1,120	21	10,395
1916.....	.....	.....	4	1,960
1915.....	5	800	12	5,880
1914.....	12	1,904	4	1,960
1913.....	1	400	23	10,890
1912.....	1	480	22	10,890
1911.....	.....	.....	84	41,160
1910.....	.....	.....	293	143,570
1909.....	20	8,000	19	9,310
1908.....	6	2,400	.....	.....
1907.....	6	2,400	.....	.....
1906.....	1	400	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 636).

<sup>2</sup> Act June 28, 1906 (34 Stat L., 539).

TABLE 32.—Lands leased for mining purposes and production of minerals and royalty therefor, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Kind of lease.	1899 to 1916 (both included).					Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.				
		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.
Total.....			2, 811, 154	\$2, 320, 752	\$23, 839, 556	\$3, 117, 621		2, 191, 011	\$894, 059	\$7, 310, 337	\$1, 878, 632
California: Greenville.....	Miscellaneous.....		80	1 24							
New York: New York Agency.....	Oil (barrels) <sup>2</sup> .....	10, 022			17, 425		743			2, 032	
	Gas (cubic feet) <sup>2</sup> .....	320, 429, 109	1, 900		6, 533		702, 737, 730		2, 675		
Oklahoma.....			2, 738, 571	2, 289, 194	23, 785, 037	3, 117, 110		2, 157, 489	875, 175	7, 308, 209	1, 877, 464
Cantonment.....	Miscellaneous.....		480		1 34						
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Oil and gas.....						20, 225	3, 034			
Kiowa.....	do.....		9, 989	6, 652	1, 058		36, 287	12, 281		27, 716	
Osage.....	Oil (barrels).....	<sup>8</sup> 10, 281, 661	900, 000	32, 543	6, 225, 342	2, 606, 159	1, 943, 919	227, 210	116, 145	2, 614, 176	1, 668, 720
	Gas.....	( <sup>4</sup> )									
Otoe.....	Oil and gas.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	49, 907	<sup>5</sup> 14, 112	<sup>5</sup> 117, 386		( <sup>4</sup> )	62, 946	52, 527		21, 185
Pawnee.....	do.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	64, 000	57, 033	1, 844		( <sup>4</sup> )	63, 600	29, 100	31, 538	
Ponca.....	Oil (barrels).....	926, 758	1, 040	6, 842	7 103, 170	2, 749	146, 116	1, 040	738	28, 585	11, 000
	Gas.....	( <sup>4</sup> )									
Sac and Fox.....	Oil (barrels).....	( <sup>4</sup> )	35, 305	<sup>5</sup> 74, 335		20, 713	( <sup>4</sup> )	19, 640	28, 899		2, 260
Shawnee.....	do.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	1, 868	<sup>5</sup> 280		<sup>5</sup> 35, 077	( <sup>4</sup> )	6, 625		6, 583	
Five Civilized Tribes (re- stricted lands).....	do.....	207, 781, 132	1, 450, 404	<sup>5</sup> 1, 835, 317	13, 551, 598	<sup>5</sup> 308, 968	21, 408, 173	698, 471	582, 765	3, 555, 569	140, 000
	Gas.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	321, 017		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	64, 715	
	Coal (tons).....	606, 993	7, 737	4, 694	46, 444		233, 409	7, 090	449	17, 213	
	Miscellaneous.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	101, 745	101, 334	2, 800		( <sup>4</sup> )	105		1, 222	
	Coal (tons) <sup>3</sup> .....	<sup>3</sup> 338, 736, 775	106, 296	<sup>6</sup> 144, 922	3, 335, 149		2, 846, 996	109, 407	47, 657	190, 631	
	Asphalt (tons) <sup>2</sup> .....	<sup>8</sup> 54, 383	9, 800	<sup>6</sup> 11, 000	25, 949		2, 832	4, 840	1, 500		
Washington: Spokane.....	Miscellaneous.....							1, 380		570	
Wyoming.....			70, 603	31, 534	30, 561	511		32, 142	15, 639	96	1, 168
Shoshone.....	Oil and gas.....	<sup>8</sup> 17, 515	9, 000	<sup>9</sup> 7, 650	207	511	6, 449	7, 869	5, 018		1, 168
	Coal (tons).....	<sup>8</sup> 1, 990	1, 562	1, 815			1, 254	60	45	80	
	Miscellaneous.....	<sup>10</sup> 8 180	9, 307	3, 233	8		( <sup>4</sup> )	93	28		
	Oil (barrels) <sup>2</sup> .....	<sup>8</sup> 1, 163	<sup>8</sup> 50, 734	18, 836	30, 346		32, 689	24, 080	10, 548		
	Coal (tons) <sup>2</sup> .....	356, 687									

<sup>1</sup> From 1913 to 1914.<sup>2</sup> Unallotted; all other allotted.<sup>3</sup> Royalty production; from 1901 to 1916.<sup>4</sup> Not reported.<sup>5</sup> From 1912 to 1916.<sup>6</sup> From 1914 to 1916.<sup>7</sup> From 1911 to 1916.<sup>8</sup> Partially reported.<sup>9</sup> From 1907 to 1916.<sup>10</sup> Lime; barrels.



TABLE 33.—Buildings, etc., completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>\$306,331.03</b>
<b>Arizona:</b>		
Colorado River.....	Repairing employees' quarters.....	1,184.48
Leupp.....	Two stone cottages.....	4,375.44
Do.....	Additions to stone dormitory.....	18,342.00
Navajo (Tohatchi).....	Frame commissary building.....	1,990.00
Pima.....	School, No. 90 (adobe).....	2,938.00
San Xavier.....	Day school, Indian Oasis.....	6,985.33
Do.....	Day school, Quojote.....	8,875.84
Do.....	Day school, Vamori.....	8,811.83
Western Navajo.....	Employees' stone mess, stone gas house, two stone cottages, addition to stone boilerhouse, addition to school buildings.....	22,602.00
<b>California:</b>		
Campo.....	Two-room building for kitchen and dining room.....	510.00
Hoopa Valley.....	Hospital, No. 48.....	14,051.51
Pala.....	Sewer system.....	4,000.00
Round Valley.....	Schoolhouse, No. 63 (Yokia, day).....	3,374.00
<b>Minnesota:</b>		
Fond du Lac.....	Log house for John Ojibway.....	600.00
Red Lake.....	Police quarters.....	812.54
Do.....	Steam boiler.....	800.00
<b>Montana:</b>		
Crow.....	Heating plant.....	4,067.82
Do.....	Brick schoolhouse.....	17,400.00
Crow (Pryor).....	Laundry and employees' quarters.....	2,787.00
Crow.....	Frame office building.....	5,500.00
Fort Belknap.....	Brick laundry and heating plant.....	18,947.00
Do.....	Sewer system.....	878.00
Do.....	Material for school building and cottage.....	915.85
Fort Peck.....	Steel water standpipe.....	2,065.00
Tongue River.....	Two spiral fire escapes.....	910.00
<b>Nebraska:</b>		
Santee.....	Repairs to old bridge and one new span (Niobrara).....	5,868.80
Do.....	Office building.....	747.00
<b>Nevada: Moapa River.....</b>	One frame school building.....	1,777.00
<b>New Mexico:</b>		
Albuquerque.....	Heating system for sewing room and laundry.....	1,025.00
Do.....	Sewing room and laundry.....	5,362.58
Do.....	Two steel tanks.....	2,225.00
Jicarilla.....	Frame hospital, No. 48.....	11,955.59
Pueblo Bonito.....	Water tank and tower.....	3,150.00
Do.....	Brick industrial building, No. 12.....	7,550.00
Do.....	Frame schoolhouse, quarters, barn, and three outhouses.....	5,600.00
Do.....	Steam heat for dormitory.....	1,247.00
<b>North Carolina: Cherokee.....</b>	Refrigerating plant.....	1,199.00
<b>Oklahoma:</b>		
Chillico.....	Fire escapes.....	795.00
Bloomfield.....	Remodeling main building and two dormitories.....	8,514.90
Do.....	Water mains.....	1,700.00
Cheyenne Arapaho.....	Frame sanatorium, No. 41.....	15,858.39
Euchee School.....	Superintendent's cottage.....	2,600.00
Kiowa.....	Two frame quarters.....	6,499.00
Do.....	Repairs to hospital roof.....	558.30
Seger.....	Office building.....	2,950.59
Shawnee.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	5,184.90
Do.....	Heating and plumbing supplies.....	710.06
<b>Oregon: Klamath.....</b>	Bridge, 60-foot span, Williamson River.....	525.00
<b>Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....</b>	Stokers.....	5,079.00
<b>South Dakota:</b>		
Canton Asylum.....	Dairy barn.....	5,550.00
Cheyenne River.....	Cottage, stable, and coal house.....	2,745.00
Crow Creek.....	Two frame cottages.....	1,450.00
Do.....	Frame hospital, No. 48.....	13,229.45
Do.....	erecting three bridges.....	2,743.00
Do.....	Two frame cottages.....	2,612.47
Pierre.....	Steel water tank.....	1,580.00
Rapid City.....	Extension to sewer system.....	996.70
Rosebud.....	Frame dairy barn, No. 51.....	2,652.00
Do.....	Frame school building and outhouse.....	1,535.00
Rosebud (Okreeh, day).....	Frame cottage and barn.....	1,894.00
Rosebud.....	Exhibit building, stock shed, and two outhouses.....	1,686.00
Do.....	Frame cottage.....	3,532.10
Springfield.....	Electric lighting plant.....	1,190.00
Yankton.....	Boiler, etc.....	718.00
Do.....	Cement walks.....	848.88
<b>Washington:</b>		
Cushman.....	Constructing concrete basement.....	560.00
Do.....	School building (Jamestown, day).....	708.00
Do.....	Coal house.....	754.71
Tulalip.....	Employees' cottage, No. 86.....	3,480.00
<b>Wisconsin:</b>		
Hayward.....	Office and warehouse.....	1,083.97
Tomah.....	Electric generator and switchboard.....	2,372.00

TABLE 34.—Buildings, etc., under construction or contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

State and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total.....		\$283, 825. 46
<b>Arizona:</b>		
Fort Apache.....	Frame dormitory, completing.....	1, 000. 00
Leupp (Winslow).....	Bridge.....	15, 000. 00
Pima.....	Three cottages.....	1, 974. 00
Do.....	Employees' quarters.....	2, 504. 22
Do.....	Superintendent's cottage.....	3, 105. 76
Do.....	Warehouse.....	6, 228. 97
Do.....	Office.....	3, 159. 65
Phoenix.....	Infirmary.....	9, 358. 00
Rice Station.....	Concrete reservoir.....	1, 900. 00
Salt River.....	Farmer's cottage, barn, and tank.....	3, 170. 00
San Carlos.....	Piping, water main.....	1, 405. 20
<b>California:</b>		
<b>Campo:</b>	Two three-room frame buildings.....	650. 00
Fort Bidwell.....	Lavatory annex, girl's building.....	2, 084. 50
Greenville.....	Concreting bottom of reservoir.....	1, 115. 00
Do.....	Addition to hospital.....	1, 352. 54
Do.....	Heating plant.....	3, 750. 00
Do.....	Addition to reservoir.....	1, 261. 00
Round Valley.....	Remodeling mess hall.....	322. 50
Do.....	Schoolhouse at Nokomis day school.....	1, 000. 00
<b>Idaho:</b>		
Fort Lapwal Sanatorium.....	Repairs to cottages and office.....	1, 726. 81
Do.....	Repairs to buildings.....	2, 296. 81
<b>Kansas Haskell</b>	Stone and concrete work for barn.....	3, 907. 00
<b>Minnesota:</b>		
Pipestone.....	Septic tank and sewer.....	5, 500. 00
Do.....	Digging big ditch.....	2, 000. 00
Do.....	Building roadway.....	1, 000. 00
White Earth.....	Building roadway.....	4, 666. 00
Do.....	Addition to Twin Lake school.....	1, 307. 00
Do.....	Dairy barn.....	1, 696. 54
<b>Montana:</b>		
Fort Belknap.....	School building (lodge pole).....	1, 223. 50
Tongue River.....	Dairy barn.....	1, 999. 00
Fort Belknap.....	One cottage (lodge pole).....	1, 022. 35
<b>Nebraska: Genoa.</b>	Boiler, water and sewer.....	3, 580. 00
<b>New Mexico:</b>		
Mescalero.....	Cottage No. 94.....	2, 099. 29
Navajo (Tohatchi).....	Schoolhouse No. 81.....	30, 000. 00
Navajo School.....	Completing boys' dormitory.....	690. 00
Pueblo Bonito.....	Schoolhouse and mess hall.....	53, 780. 00
San Carlos.....	Repairs to San Carlos Bridge.....	1, 173. 60
San Juan.....	Ice plant.....	1, 377. 00
Do.....	Completing hospital.....	3, 510. 76
Do.....	Material for two cottages.....	2, 400. 00
<b>North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.</b>	Cisterns for schools Nos. 1, 2, and 5.....	1, 200. 00
<b>Oklahoma:</b>		
Bloomfield.....	Two-inch gas pipe to Bloomfield Seminary.....	1, 990. 00
Euchece.....	Dairy barn.....	2, 000. 00
Eufaula.....	Employees' quarters No. 97.....	6, 794. 35
Kiowa (Riverside).....	Hot-water heat, painting, and electric light, principal's cottage.....	807. 00
Kiowa (Rainy Mountain).....	Repairing boys' building.....	560. 00
Pawnee.....	Implement shed.....	1, 025. 00
Ponca.....	Bridge over Salt Fort (Whiteagle).....	5, 986. 67
Do.....	Laundry.....	3, 780. 69
<b>Oregon:</b>		
Salem.....	Two boilers, and remodeling the power house.....	7, 200. 00
Do.....	Remodeling sewer.....	4, 700. 00
<b>Pennsylvania: Carlisle</b>	Refrigerator.....	600. 00
<b>South Dakota:</b>		
Canton Asylum.....	Two cisterns.....	1, 094. 50
Lower Brule.....	Garage.....	665. 00
Do.....	One barn.....	2, 000. 00
Do.....	Repairs to water pipes.....	975. 00
Cheyenne River.....	Repairs to bridge at Whitehorse.....	485. 00
Pierre.....	Dairy barn.....	5, 000. 00
Do.....	Boiler installation.....	7, 000. 00
Yankton.....	Completion water system.....	2, 385. 55
Springfield.....	Cottage No. 113.....	4, 095. 00
<b>Utah: Uintah</b>	Heating plant hospital.....	3, 750. 00
<b>Washington:</b>		
Cushman.....	Day school building No. 73.....	1, 455. 00
Do.....	Water and sewer, Jamestown day school.....	1, 033. 00
Tulalip.....	Painting school buildings.....	2, 511. 00
Do.....	Gutters boys' and girls' dormitory.....	1, 199. 00
Spokane.....	Cottage.....	800. 00
Colville.....	Farmer's cottage.....	2, 303. 70

TABLE 34.—Buildings, etc., under construction or contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

State and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
<b>Wisconsin:</b>		
Lac du Flambeau.....	Employees cottage.....	\$9,780.00
Hayward.....	Dairy barn.....	3,200.00
<b>Wyoming:</b>		
Shoshone.....	Steel span bridge.....	4,180.00
Do.....	Hospital (remodeling trader's store).....	3,000.00
Do.....	Farmer's cottage.....	1,272.80
Western Shoshone.....	Employees' quarters No. 109.....	1,700.00

TABLE 35.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Number of stock on reservation.							Stock purchased, current year.					Value of stock.		
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value miscellaneous.	Number horses, mares, and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Sold. <sup>1</sup>	Slaughtered.
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.									
<b>Total, 1917.</b>	\$32,944,660	\$641,066	156,021	88,074	5,172	217,693	82,550	6,708	1,472,322	688,117	30,056	2,399	20	5,239	654	\$3,324,318	\$1,187,512
1916	28,824,439	487,516	174,736	87,344	5,382	202,784	67,502	6,483	1,562,600	634,445	27,685	2,257	43	7,439	724	2,583,069	1,003,170
1915	27,166,323	442,056	213,528	147,319	9,433	187,006	68,948	6,055	2,091,883	1,508,525	48,575	3,682	72	15,804	1,194	2,114,623	1,199,733
1914	24,462,494	490,282	215,616	145,058	10,772	186,995	64,581	4,716	1,980,918	1,568,509	32,274	3,451	299	17,099	1,018	1,599,633	571,924
1913	22,777,075	(*)	438,908	233,586	25,254	160,127	4,695	(*)	1,790,991							1,783,950	535,774
1912	22,238,242	(*)	531,123	(*)	(*)	265,114	(*)	(*)	1,789,287							1,571,795	490,808
1911	17,971,209	(*)	530,000	(*)	(*)	269,321	(*)	(*)	1,219,157								
1900	8,187,818	(*)	353,387	(*)	(*)	237,610	(*)	(*)	575,710								
1890	6,384,441	(*)	443,244	(*)	(*)	170,419	(*)	(*)	964,759								
<b>Arizona</b>	7,233,646	35,133	56,383	16,750	2,385	53,720	19,321	2,105	943,125	64,204	3,713	27	2	813	149	1,178,768	779,967
Camp Verde	1,230	380	30	20												187	
Colorado River	79,249	6,139	6,209	151	50	769	126	32									1,640
Fort Apache	515,500	2,500	2,500	3,000		11,000	1,500	350		1,003		12				23,349	7,500
Tribal	41,493					500		120		36,693							
Havasupai	15,690	225	387	224	4	95	10	7		375		1		500	120	1,000	395
Kaibab	18,610	10	25			450										1,000	
Tribal	13,000					197		23									
Leupp	613,250	3,000	2,900	2,500	(*)	2,000	700	35	153,000	1,875	1,875					36,123	50,125
Moeni	795,000	3,550	4,150	2,000	129	2,100	5,250	105	120,000	1,550	1,550					22,639	115,550
Navajo	3,132,252	4,232	26,690	(*)	880	13,781	(*)	650	520,000							918,000	550,000
Pima	415,975	1,725	2,350	2,300	557	5,900	3,400	150								24,030	1,880
Salt River	59,470	3,750	670	652	101	500	170	12		4,700		15	1			15,800	4,000
Tribal	14,700					250		25		14,700				250	25		
San Carlos	712,050	1,500	2,525	900		1,500	250	14	125							9,508	4,500
Tribal	170,075				42	3,275	515	244									
San Xavier	730,567	6,447	8,390	(*)	122	8,200	6,400	160								114,953	13,770
Tribal	13,650		100	(*)		325										1,692	95
Truxton Canon	65,110		207	3		1,378		48									
Tribal	13,650		100	(*)		325											
Western Navajo	406,175	1,675	5,200	5,000	500	1,500	1,000	100	150,000	3,308	288			63	4	10,187	30,512
<b>California</b>	537,060	38,451	2,396	1,956	27	3,435	1,671	82	1,398	20,975		36		234	27	37,730	8,734
Bishop	63,430	1,755	775	350		100			950	90				1			
Campo	30,616	2,336	41	56	6	233	23	11	16	2,976				39	3		
Digger	730	80	12			1										75	75
Fort Bidwell	14,030	630	120	100	2	24			390		2		2				
Fort Yuma	41,870	8,020	12	200		50	10	3								4,420	
Greenville	5,000	500	25	20		15											
Hoopa Valley	50,250	5,500	210	150	1	200	200			750		6				9,275	1,825
Malki	53,761	2,440	181	219	5	572	117	6	11,648		13		175	5		3,908	1,246
Pala	55,172	5,092	330	262	1	105	235	9	13							6,555	1,689
Round Valley	1086,061	7,020	76	72	1	10,878	10,663	7		1,000		8				1,150	
Tribal	7,237					56	40	19		2,717					19		
Soboba	34,443	3,278	304	317	1	661	323	19	9	1,404						6,982	3,579
Tule River	44,460	1,800	310	210	10	540	60	8	410							5,365	320
<b>Colorado</b>	218,975	830	1,362		47	2,139	500	90	5,715	4,800	750	20		14			1,541
Southern Ute	51,435	825	512	(*)	6	139		3	1,950	4,050		20		14			
Ute Mountain	152,465	5	850	(*)	20	2,000	500		3,765	750							1,541
Tribal	15,075				21			87									
<b>Florida: Seminole</b>	4,100	1,500	20	(*)		6	30										1,050
<b>Idaho</b>	875,510	35,144	5,373	3,033	55	7,717	1,794	172		14,085	545	44		38	30	102,509	21,120
Coeur d'Alene	11 121,180	10,730	1,202	(*)	13	1,050	105	19		10,575	545	44		38		41,850	16,550
Fort Hall	379,185	4,239	1,658	2,213	30	124,447	993	60		3,510				30		60,659	4,570
Tribal	84,545					12,920	196	88									
Fort Lapwai	290,600	20,175	2,513	820	12	1,300	500	5									
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox</b>	9,175	1,175	80	80						690		4				540	630
<b>Kansas</b>	348,055	70,470	961	329	5	1,001	215	27		5,497	25	34		5		53,335	4,310
Kickapoo	7 240,878	62,043	659	149	7 1	724	9	19		5,497	25	34		5		53,335	4,310
Potawatomi	107,177	8,427	302	180	4	277	206	8									
<b>Michigan: Mackinac</b>	17,955	2,005	45			80											
<b>Minnesota</b>	419,628	25,411	881	1,105	30	1,734	451	160	386	21,146	424	103		66	2	20,367	10,320
Fond du Lac	36,046	3,371	34	82		97		3		1,375	50	4		9			
Grand Portage	288	288															
Leech Lake	32,512	1,122	140	130	6	70	20	4	6	2,690		14		2			
Nett Lake	3,301	126	15	31	2	5	1			190				2			
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	2,085	235	12			5											
Red Lake	152,786	8,619	270	442	6	457	178	63	224	13,863	374	66		45	1	20,367	10,320
Tribal	90					2			1								
White Earth	192,520	11,650	410	420	16	1,100	250	90	155	3,028		19		8	1		

1 Includes some tribal stock also.  
 2 Includes tribal stock valued at \$2,520,911.  
 3 Unknown.  
 4 Included with horses and mules.  
 5 Included with cows and heifers.  
 6 Includes some ponies.  
 7 As reported.  
 8 1916 report.  
 9 Over estimates last year.  
 10 Includes stock belonging to the United States.  
 11 High prices offered and scarcity of feed accounts for decrease in stock.  
 12 Includes calves.

TABLE 35.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Number of stock on reservation.							Stock purchased, current year.						Value of stock.		
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value miscellaneous.	Number horses, mares, and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Sold. <sup>1</sup>	Slaughtered.	
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.										
Montana.....	\$6,631,364	\$76,598	18,510	15,581	423	52,490	26,542	1,171	4,005	80,560	597	252	1	754	117	\$647,402	\$40,938	
Blackfeet.....	2,792,500	.....	8,000	4,000	50	20,000	15,000	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260,000	22,	
Tribal.....	265,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,900	450	113	.....	6,255	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	
Crow.....	511,581	3,296	3,304	1,781	85	2,800	1,400	27	.....	13,292	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	37,022	3,505	
Tribal.....	837,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	<sup>2</sup> 10,314	<sup>2</sup> 5,782	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Flathead.....	846,599	61,499	2,605	1,360	112	5,180	1,335	126	3,005	21,169	.....	60	.....	175	.....	243,701	10,015	
Tribal.....	8,271	.....	.....	.....	4	71	45	6	.....	507	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	
Fort Belknap.....	206,420	1,300	1,000	1,500	30	1,200	270	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	2,140	
Tribal.....	138,700	.....	.....	.....	11	1,700	210	85	.....	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,512	2,778	
Fort Peck.....	414,260	6,020	2,000	2,340	40	1,925	500	50	1,000	2,500	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tongue River.....	535,103	4,483	1,601	<sup>3</sup> 4,600	91	<sup>2</sup> 4,300	1,500	8	.....	8,752	597	85	1	.....	.....	33,167	.....	
Tribal.....	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	<sup>2</sup> 1,100	50	145	.....	25,685	.....	.....	.....	518	45	.....	.....	
Nebraska.....	403,725	59,359	2,193	1,005	2	385	112	16	.....	8,925	685	47	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	
Omaha.....	217,850	36,650	<sup>3</sup> 1,175	625	2	175	.....	8	.....	8,925	685	47	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	
Santee.....	40,000	<sup>2</sup> 9,284	<sup>2</sup> 218	<sup>2</sup> 140	.....	<sup>2</sup> 50	112	<sup>2</sup> 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Winnebago.....	145,875	13,425	800	240	.....	160	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	
Nevada.....	352,872	7,101	4,542	976	10	2,283	1,237	59	8	10,855	.....	22	4	40	39	26,487	4,949	
Fallon.....	9,942	922	85	96	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	610	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	720	85	
Fort McDermitt.....	9,365	40	290	( <sup>5</sup> )	1	2	.....	.....	8	400	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	
Moapa River.....	4,690	390	70	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	220	
Nevada.....	19,950	.....	319	( <sup>5</sup> )	.....	163	25	.....	.....	2,400	.....	12	.....	20	.....	998	.....	
Walker River.....	31,590	1,165	178	200	.....	300	65	.....	.....	195	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2,567	50	
Tribal.....	47,801	.....	.....	.....	2	590	147	32	.....	2,250	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	
Western Shoshone.....	<sup>6</sup> 190,634	284	600	650	7	1,200	1,000	3	.....	1,400	.....	.....	3	20	.....	22,027	4,594	
Tribal.....	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	3,600	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	
Reno: Special agent.....	35,300	4,300	3,000	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	
New Mexico.....	4,127,796	24,486	20,526	18,090	1,021	19,072	4,913	809	500,118	39,961	8,814	16	1	600	47	201,845	96,092	
Jicarilla.....	<sup>7</sup> 126,210	360	1,403	( <sup>5</sup> )	60	400	65	6	6,900	1,245	920	3	.....	.....	.....	12,275	1,107	
Tribal.....	<sup>7</sup> 161,520	190	20	.....	.....	1,122	361	79	9,268	3,400	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	
Mescalero.....	150,600	250	636	1,400	47	500	25	9	8,550	28,882	.....	10	.....	<sup>7</sup> 600	7	11,800	2,400	
Tribal.....	105,400	.....	2	40	6	1,600	400	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pueblo Bonito.....	825,500	.....	3,100	3,000	205	1,800	300	100	146,000	1,200	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	
Tribal.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pueblo day schools.....	1,163,390	12,890	3,925	3,200	171	7,940	1,500	425	84,600	309	144	.....	1	.....	.....	121,870	40,385	
San Juan.....	1,182,596	5,296	11,000	10,000	500	4,960	2,012	80	<sup>7</sup> 193,300	6,550	6,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	
Zuni.....	408,580	5,500	440	450	32	750	250	45	51,000	375	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	55,900	52,200	
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	56,250	13,650	100	25	.....	550	300	20	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,945	6,400	
North Dakota.....	1,666,413	9,818	7,469	3,475	91	10,713	3,707	156	3,502	16,624	463	59	1	106	.....	100,370	21,395	
Fort Berthold <sup>2</sup> .....	486,935	975	3,894	( <sup>5</sup> )	43	2,227	1,240	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,695	3,110	
Fort Totten <sup>3</sup> .....	62,530	1,330	250	350	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Standing Rock.....	920,368	2,433	2,373	2,700	38	7,770	2,217	53	2	16,161	.....	59	.....	106	.....	57,675	18,285	
Turtle Mountain.....	196,580	5,080	952	425	10	700	250	30	3,500	463	463	.....	1	.....	.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	
Oklahoma.....	1,551,487	67,514	5,573	1,888	39	5,547	4,229	127	624	71,866	2,670	371	.....	183	9	251,355	29,884	
Cantonment.....	45,703	1,087	415	250	13	55	35	7	20	15,496	.....	105	.....	5	1	1,260	455	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	141,175	4,545	993	218	15	133	103	7	1	23,501	155	141	.....	28	2	.....	.....	
Kiowa.....	<sup>7</sup> 150,000	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	
Osage.....	672,680	16,710	1,236	400	8	3,300	4,000	88	40	12,435	1,235	26	.....	117	6	207,500	23,745	
Otoe.....	75,948	2,724	276	174	.....	73	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	2,268	
Pawnee.....	44,308	5,339	219	163	1	112	.....	4	.....	8,221	1,220	29	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	
Ponca.....	62,492	3,982	480	151	.....	85	25	.....	.....	2,530	30	20	.....	14	.....	739	1,230	
Sac and Fox.....	59,258	5,113	277	42	.....	271	6	6	.....	2,338	25	8	.....	12	.....	1,388	2,186	
Seger <sup>10</sup> .....	73,296	1,746	<sup>7</sup> 370	<sup>7</sup> 250	.....	<sup>7</sup> 75	.....	<sup>7</sup> 4	.....	<sup>7</sup> 2,665	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Seneca.....	<sup>7</sup> 146,666	<sup>7</sup> 14,895	<sup>7</sup> 743	.....	.....	767	718	.....	555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,228	.....	
Shawnee.....	79,961	11,372	564	240	2	676	41	11	4	4,650	5	28	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Oregon.....	1,289,252	20,925	4,929	1,461	152	12,042	2,029	131	548	20,218	.....	.....	.....	402	.....	117,970	5,370	
Klamath.....	921,770	2,420	<sup>9</sup> 2,050	500	34	11,350	1,600	10	.....	20,218	.....	8	.....	402	.....	83,000	.....	
Tribal.....	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Roseburg.....	35,000	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )
Siletz.....	15,320	1,060	68	43	.....	113	28	5	548	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Umatilla.....	<sup>12</sup> 249,345	17,155	1,160	918	50	180	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,800	3,650	
Warm Springs.....	53,150	290	1,151	( <sup>13</sup> )	54	397	401	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,170	1,720	
Tribal.....	5,667	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

<sup>1</sup> Includes steers.  
<sup>2</sup> 1916 report.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes colts.  
<sup>4</sup> Not reported.  
<sup>5</sup> Included with horses.

<sup>6</sup> About 1,000 head, lost by starvation.  
<sup>7</sup> As reported.  
<sup>8</sup> Includes calves.  
<sup>9</sup> Overestimated last year.  
<sup>10</sup> Includes Red Moon.

<sup>11</sup> No record.  
<sup>12</sup> Underestimated last year.  
<sup>13</sup> Included with horses and mules.

TABLE 35.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Number of stock on reservation.							Stock purchased, current year.						Value of stock.	
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value miscellaneous.	Number horses, mares, and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Sold. <sup>1</sup>	Slaughtered.
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.									
South Dakota.....	\$4,813,431	\$71,423	15,616	17,551	483	25,986	9,774	926	3,331	185,814	3,723	970	9	1,328	164	\$416,897	\$117,300
Cheyenne River.....	678,750	7,050	2,700	3,300	55	3,700	1,700	156	300	20,311	.....	12	.....	340	.....	49,050	10,200
Tribal.....	27,789	.....	4	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	1,409	5,880	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	8	.....
Crow Creek.....	322,000	6,400	1,200	1,550	26	1,600	800	15	.....	11,975	1,470	47	.....	65	.....	61,600	12,762
Tribal.....	7,650	1,050	32	20	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,350	1,300
Lower Brule.....	174,785	3,035	350	650	7	1,230	300	5	.....	4,764	165	37	1	7	2	8,400	2,855
Tribal.....	64,145	.....	.....	.....	17	529	83	118	.....	7,875	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge.....	1,872,742	9,302	6,017	6,323	177	11,207	4,448	320	1,117	69,641	273	537	1	527	10	278,937	90,183
Tribal.....	7,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud.....	1,305,474	21,625	4,147	4,726	97	6,960	2,244	92	.....	43,958	465	252	7	243	7	(*)	(*)
Tribal.....	35,850	.....	2	.....	18	29	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sisseton.....	153,777	4,757	664	429	4	315	30	20	374	12,345	225	39	.....	135	1	16,560	.....
Tribal.....	157,069	18,204	502	551	14	404	169	12	231	9,065	1,125	46	.....	11	1	.....	.....
Utah.....	446,805	3,432	1,555	429	57	3,012	1,153	113	2,604	54,653	4,287	90	1	490	36	10,889	3,350
Goshute.....	10,465	265	150	.....	.....	2	50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shivwits.....	4,185	75	50	11	1	10	1	1	1	1,490	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tribal.....	432,155	3,092	1,355	418	56	3,000	1,102	110	2,603	53,163	4,287	78	1	490	36	10,889	3,350
Washington.....	782,453	50,306	4,641	1,844	192	7,531	1,774	247	6,464	12,070	300	59	1	48	4	105,394	19,710
Colville.....	485,555	30,745	2,095	1,340	108	4,575	1,388	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,585	16,887
Tribal.....	20,965	.....	.....	.....	6	283	39	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cushman.....	20,513	1,466	184	62	4	233	30	2	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,510	460
Tribal.....	10,222	307	59	48	2	123	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	582	320
Neah Bay.....	31,392	3,840	216	214	40	365	25	6	.....	1,700	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3,855	1,725
Tribal.....	2,500	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taholah.....	12,759	339	48	34	3	69	25	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tribal.....	91,227	13,279	250	146	2	770	52	23	1,446	4,660	170	10	.....	35	3	9,862	318
Tulalip.....	101,910	330	1,439	.....	27	1,113	200	31	5,000	5,710	130	39	1	13	1	(*)	(*)
Yakima.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	452,492	24,017	1,936	896	22	1,637	131	30	44	47,380	3,060	195	.....	93	.....	14,415	11,802
Grand Rapids.....	74,389	2,364	300	325	2	15	6	2	.....	7,190	810	55	.....	8	.....	(*)	(*)
Tribal.....	19,560	1,710	100	100	6	150	25	10	.....	945	40	10	.....	2	.....	1,340	540
Hayward.....	90,564	4,539	392	229	.....	200	50	6	17	19,610	820	70	.....	15	.....	3,275	5,622
Tribal.....	21,295	390	75	70	3	35	.....	2	.....	955	100	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Lac du Flambeau.....	21,180	730	150	20	10	50	.....	.....	.....	8,330	1,080	30	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Tribal.....	77,830	7,430	787	140	1	150	750	10	25	8,660	210	22	.....	33	.....	9,800	5,640
Laona.....	138,680	6,040	815	(*)	1,010	.....	(*)	.....	.....	1,240	.....	5	.....	2	.....	(*)	(*)
Tribal.....	8,994	814	17	12	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	706,216	2,318	930	1,600	131	6,613	2,667	267	200	7,794	.....	42	.....	15	30	31,100	2,650
Shoshone.....	417,568	2,318	902	1,600	110	3,500	1,200	90	200	5,454	.....	42	.....	15	.....	31,100	2,650
Tribal.....	288,648	.....	28	.....	21	3,113	1,467	177	.....	2,340	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Includes some tribal stock also.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes calves.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes steers.  
<sup>4</sup> No record.

<sup>5</sup> As reported.  
<sup>6</sup> Includes ponies.  
<sup>7</sup> Decrease due to various conditions.  
<sup>8</sup> Included with horses and mules.

<sup>9</sup> None; castrated.  
<sup>10</sup> Includes colts.

TABLE 36.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>\$37,209,436</b>	<b>\$3,579,521</b>	<b>\$1,349,207</b>	<b>\$18,375</b>	<b>\$15,125,625</b>	<b>\$1,705,682</b>	<b>\$1,153,084</b>	<b>\$14,277,942</b>
<b>Arizona.....</b>	<b>3,019,030</b>	<b>307,071</b>	<b>213,814</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>16,105</b>	<b>209,884</b>	<b>34,193</b>	<b>2,237,613</b>
Camp Verde.....	34,035	29,150	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,585
Colorado River.....	88,200	5,290	895	.....	.....	11,390	.....	70,655
Fort Apache.....	373,641	68,758	12,050	.....	.....	12,881	19,672	260,280
Fort Mojave.....	97,815	1,350	5,800	.....	.....	10,390	.....	80,275
Havasupai.....	8,075	2,755	240	.....	.....	1,920	.....	3,160
Kaibab.....	5,640	1,457	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,123
Leupp.....	96,156	12,330	6,265	.....	3,550	3,686	.....	70,325
Moqui.....	201,600	26,200	28,800	.....	.....	6,850	.....	139,750
Navajo.....	474,610	42,075	48,000	.....	.....	8,500	2,621	373,414
Phoenix.....	734,987	.....	66,614	.....	.....	.....	.....	668,373
Pima <sup>1</sup> .....	243,066	3,437	19,075	350	12,555	91,882	.....	115,767
Rice Station.....	109,608	.....	4,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,783
Salt River.....	37,150	11,750	3,475	.....	.....	1,720	.....	20,205
San Carlos.....	145,654	84,960	5,000	.....	.....	12,450	11,900	31,344
San Xavier.....	60,309	9,843	.....	.....	.....	15,697	.....	34,769
Truxton Canon.....	148,041	3,176	6,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	138,540
Western Navajo.....	160,443	4,570	6,090	.....	.....	32,518	.....	117,265
<b>California.....</b>	<b>979,050</b>	<b>72,513</b>	<b>48,540</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>43,461</b>	<b>85,380</b>	<b>4,933</b>	<b>723,948</b>
Bishop.....	32,933	1,280	100	125	.....	440	.....	30,988
Campo.....	11,668	2,285	200	.....	.....	1,100	.....	8,083
Digger.....	9,435	9,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	80,972	650	675	150	.....	.....	.....	79,497
Fort Yuma.....	88,419	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,669
Greenville.....	56,378	.....	4,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,858
Hoopa Valley.....	97,547	10,500	16,275	.....	.....	6,075	1,800	62,897
Malki.....	17,050	13,930	110	.....	1,900	.....	.....	1,110
Pala.....	70,724	12,780	1,620	.....	41,486	4,260	.....	10,578
Round Valley.....	85,331	5,012	425	.....	.....	488	2,905	76,501
Sherman Institute.....	371,376	.....	24,365	.....	.....	63,882	.....	283,129
Soboba.....	41,451	13,885	200	.....	.....	9,135	.....	18,181
Tule River.....	15,766	2,006	.....	.....	75	.....	228	13,457
<b>Colorado.....</b>	<b>102,450</b>	<b>34,009</b>	<b>2,989</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>13,790</b>	.....	<b>49,462</b>
Southern Ute.....	66,628	20,323	1,850	60	2,140	.....	.....	42,255
Ute Mountain.....	35,822	13,686	1,139	.....	.....	13,790	.....	7,207
<b>Florida: Seminole.....</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Idaho.....</b>	<b>468,902</b>	<b>88,020</b>	<b>38,180</b>	.....	<b>27,293</b>	<b>92,721</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>221,118</b>
Coeur d'Alene.....	62,990	49,902	1,635	.....	.....	980	570	9,903
Fort Hall.....	256,905	38,118	11,445	.....	27,293	21,275	.....	158,774
Fort Lapwai.....	149,007	.....	25,100	.....	.....	70,466	1,000	52,441
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox.....</b>	<b>88,636</b>	.....	<b>82,340</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>6,296</b>
<b>Kansas.....</b>	<b>568,808</b>	<b>9,150</b>	<b>24,588</b>	.....	.....	<b>125,927</b>	.....	<b>409,143</b>
Haskell Institute.....	476,680	.....	24,388	.....	.....	119,797	.....	332,495
Kickapoo.....	78,106	.....	200	.....	.....	6,130	.....	71,776
Potawatomi.....	14,022	9,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,872
<b>Michigan.....</b>	<b>237,127</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>11,515</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>225,302</b>
Mackinac.....	2,385	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,075
Mount Pleasant.....	234,742	.....	11,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	223,227
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	<b>802,782</b>	<b>121,231</b>	<b>87,683</b>	.....	.....	<b>4,519</b>	<b>31,416</b>	<b>557,933</b>
Cass Lake.....	16,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,010
Fond du Lac.....	36,889	7,525	25,124	.....	.....	80	.....	4,160
Grand Portage.....	9,482	9,132	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....
Leech Lake.....	105,938	32,336	6,202	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,340
Nett Lake.....	30,334	4,200	175	.....	.....	.....	271	25,688
Pipestone.....	166,301	.....	5,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	160,801
Red Lake.....	147,374	22,947	24,297	.....	.....	4,439	6,795	88,896
Vermillion Lake.....	80,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,000	56,480
White Earth.....	209,974	45,091	26,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	138,558

<sup>1</sup> 1916 report.

TABLE 36.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
<b>Montana</b> .....	\$1,551,218	\$376,473	\$64,437	\$740	\$386,926	\$114,445	\$19,340	\$588,857
Blackfeet.....	177,070	38,494	23,417			6,225		108,934
Crow.....	343,962	121,316	20,165		62,617	24,725	475	114,064
Flathead.....	404,558	76,873	945		314,601	700	10,865	574
Fort Belknap.....	347,580	66,200	1,950		8,208	47,970	5,000	128,252
Fort Peck.....	155,153	50,840	15,310	740		12,985		75,278
Tongue River.....	123,495	22,750	2,650		1,500	21,840	3,000	71,755
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	428,200	80,820	8,418			23,485		315,477
Genoa.....	316,956		6,423					310,533
Omaha.....	29,040	5,555				23,485		
Santee.....	24,080	23,385	695					
Winnebago.....	58,124	51,880	1,300					4,944
<b>Nevada</b> .....	330,183	49,310	31,298	23	330	44,121		205,101
Carson.....	129,174	1,921	20,223			29,635		77,395
Fallon.....	11,387							11,387
Fort McDermitt.....	16,930	3,825	800		70	3,785		8,450
Moapa River.....	6,845	300	495		110			5,940
Nevada.....	76,624	8,599						68,025
Walker River.....	20,617	4,525	1,850			6,026		8,216
Western Shoshone.....	61,164	22,766	7,885		150	4,675		25,688
Reno, special agent.....	7,442	17,374	45	23				
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	1,540,415	81,399	86,904	250	12,595	155,722	29,677	1,173,868
Albuquerque.....	321,415	9,220	11,270			48,940		251,985
Jicarilla.....	165,492	35,876	20,777			14,034	11,677	83,128
Mescalero.....	152,443	14,698	19,045			14,905	10,650	93,145
Pueblo Bonito.....	145,438		1,300	250		9,040		134,848
Pueblo day schools.....	140,004	1,725	16,224			13,430		108,625
San Juan.....	240,733	19,630	6,700			29,723	7,350	177,330
Santa Fe.....	223,150		2,750					220,400
Zuni.....	151,740	250	8,838		12,595	25,650		104,407
<b>New York Agency</b> ...	710	135	575					
<b>North Carolina: Cherokee</b> .....	124,425	330				180	3,150	120,765
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	1,019,717	161,930	79,489	313		81,496		696,489
Bismarck.....	84,361							84,361
Fort Berthold <sup>2</sup> .....	80,828	44,695	1,777	313		25,993		8,050
Fort Totten.....	196,074	7,729	6,185			4,310		177,850
Standing Rock.....	342,139	69,302	31,775			48,108		192,954
Turtle Mountain.....	84,765	34,256	19,587			3,085		27,837
Wahpeton.....	231,550	5,948	20,165					205,437
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	3,272,116	208,474	137,062	75		251,844		2,674,661
Cantonment.....	109,168	5,525		75		64,035		39,533
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	407,700	23,439	20,803			87,984		275,474
Chillico.....	793,045							793,045
Five Civilized Tribes.....	65,985	15,035	50,950					
Kiowa.....	580,075	42,950	59,950			77,324		399,851
Osage.....	226,340	42,090	1,040			*1,000		182,210
Otoe.....	63,000							63,000
Pawnee.....	136,184	31,531	375					104,278
Ponca.....	83,351	16,755	300			5,503		60,793
Sac and Fox.....	53,815	14,425						39,390
Seger.....	178,957	10,414	3,101			900		164,542
Seneca.....	27,521							27,521
Shawnee.....	113,698	6,310						107,388

<sup>1</sup> Increase due to land.

<sup>2</sup> 1916 report.

\* As reported.



TABLE 36.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Oklahoma—Contd. Five Civilized Tribes schools.	\$433, 277		\$543			\$15, 098		\$417, 636
Armstrong Male Academy.....	52, 836							52, 836
Bloomfield Seminary.....	35, 196							35, 196
Cherokee Orphan School.....	49, 556							49, 556
Collins Institute.....	18, 325							18, 325
Eucheé Boarding School.....	50, 088					\$11, 563		38, 525
Eufaula Boarding School.....	36, 615		\$150			3, 535		32, 930
Jones Male Academy.....	31, 500							31, 500
Mekusukey Academy.....	56, 014		318					55, 696
Nuyaka Boarding School.....	29, 286			75				29, 211
Tuskahoma Female Academy.....	39, 855							39, 855
Wheelock Female Academy.....	34, 006							34, 006
Oregon.....	752, 469	\$19, 731	7, 935	30	\$9, 319	14, 735	\$37, 760	662, 959
Klamath.....	163, 220	6, 755	2, 440		9, 319	11, 735	25, 260	107, 711
Roseburg.....	2, 280	2, 200		30			50	64, 070
Salem.....	344, 323							344, 323
Siletz.....	16, 916	6, 501	1, 650					8, 765
Umatilla.....	127, 000	300	1, 400				600	124, 700
Warm Springs.....	98, 730	3, 975	2, 445			3, 000	11, 850	77, 460
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	559, 367		27, 525			91, 593		440, 249
South Dakota.....	2, 864, 967	627, 877	297, 876	6, 610	27, 700	290, 314	189, 132	1, 425, 458
Canton Asylum.....	144, 042		144, 042					
Cheyenne River.....	376, 161	183, 676	41, 581	4, 845	1, 200	43, 610		101, 249
Crow Creek.....	124, 622	30, 826	17, 571	225		11, 930		64, 070
Flandreau.....	252, 326	6, 640	4, 300			57, 565		183, 821
Lower Brule.....	132, 631	64, 626	6, 275			8, 850		52, 780
Pierre.....	267, 050		7, 600		26, 500	47, 938		185, 012
Pine Ridge.....	690, 067	196, 800	21, 547	500		28, 805	\$ 189, 057	253, 358
Rapid City.....	261, 921	4, 190	5, 105			64, 781		187, 845
Rosebud.....	406, 838	86, 742	47, 581	1, 040		25, 310	75	249, 090
Sisseton.....	79, 461	19, 361	450					59, 650
Springfield.....	32, 196							32, 196
Yankton.....	94, 752	35, 016	1, 824			1, 525		56, 387
Utah.....	403, 018	295, 478	6, 960		37, 971	6, 200	5, 080	51, 329
Goshute.....	2, 970							2, 970
Shivwits.....	9, 355	230	145					8, 980
Uintah and Ouray.....	390, 693	295, 248	6, 815		37, 971	6, 200	5, 080	39, 379
Washington.....	1, 692, 607	781, 339	59, 277			67, 790	51, 778	732, 423
Colville.....	192, 458	67, 607	4, 968			59, 180	35, 258	25, 445
Cushman.....	441, 489	2, 555	11, 000					427, 934
Neah Bay.....	9, 095	4, 160						4, 935
Spokane.....	711, 040	\$ 655, 276	33, 229				6, 850	15, 685
Taholah.....	20, 935		800				750	19, 385
Tulalip.....	209, 036	27, 941	6, 555				1, 415	173, 125
Yakima.....	108, 554	23, 800	2, 725			8, 610	7, 505	65, 914

¹ As reported.

² Includes forest reserve.

³ Includes value land and old Spokane Sanatorium.

TABLE 36.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Wisconsin.....	\$1,423,124	\$43,650	\$25,237	\$665	.....	\$27,366	\$726,555	\$599,651
Grand Rapids....	962	237	.....	.....	.....	725	.....	.....
Hayward.....	123,297	2,536	4,875	.....	.....	20,761	25	95,100
Keshena.....	878,831	31,330	11,847	.....	.....	3,710	726,290	105,654
Lac du Flambeau	88,002	750	1,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,882
Laona.....	1,500	1,215	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	8,122	7,142	125	665	.....	150	.....	40
Oneida.....	69,607	.....	1,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,147
Red Cliff.....	3,520	440	540	.....	.....	2,020	200	320
Tomah.....	185,738	.....	4,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	181,003
Wittenberg.....	63,545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,545
Wyoming: Shoshone.	359,928	158,432	6,565	.....	\$12,421	4,170	18,500	159,840
State totals.....	22,589,324	3,517,757	1,349,207	9,391	576,261	1,705,682	1,153,084	14,277,942
Miscellaneous.....	14,620,112	61,764	.....	8,984	14,549,364	.....	.....	.....
Warehouses.....	12,884	12,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquor suppression.	1,650	1,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allotting service.	18,984	.....	.....	18,984	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation service (cost).	14,549,364	.....	.....	.....	14,549,364	.....	.....	.....
Indian Office.....	58,230	58,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> 1916 report.

TABLE 37.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.							Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents. <sup>1</sup>	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
Total, 1917.....	\$655,512,661	\$432,225,913	\$351,398,172	\$10,937,166	\$21,011,127	\$12,040,371	\$5,561,664	\$31,277,413	\$223,286,748	\$102,724,836	\$76,428,522	\$44,133,390
1916.....	653,418,462	427,697,647	349,073,600	11,093,545	16,101,825	12,635,814	4,860,244	33,932,619	225,720,815	105,815,540	75,624,227	44,281,048
1915.....	658,262,436	438,116,841	368,030,944	11,369,277	12,224,196	10,827,552	4,244,646	31,420,226	220,145,595	101,390,579	76,558,336	42,196,680
1914.....	667,454,639	434,872,202	372,776,671	11,373,084	12,251,557	9,924,495	3,769,903	24,776,492	232,582,437	111,396,816	74,093,412	47,092,209
1913.....	666,931,263	426,436,766	368,890,835	11,766,623	11,200,525	8,537,204	2,815,071	23,226,508	240,494,497	120,701,799	73,123,997	46,668,701
1912.....	648,689,092	404,265,024	348,504,293	11,745,511	10,098,276	8,276,073	2,641,906	22,998,965	244,424,068	127,893,467	72,011,067	44,519,534
1911.....	623,134,254	380,934,110	331,429,404	9,106,470	10,735,723	7,796,805	2,232,379	19,633,329	242,200,144	124,942,410	75,413,904	41,843,830
Arizona.....	53,617,740	11,171,842	3,316,677	4,000	3,507	383,680	369,050	7,094,928	42,445,898	30,076,696	12,162,528	206,674
Camp Verde.....	2,460	2,460				230	1,000	1,230				
Colorado River.....	5,232,123	478,409	366,100		2,860	23,200	7,000	79,249	4,753,714	4,674,000	22,500	57,214
Fort Apache.....	9,685,749	521,700				1,700	3,500	516,500	9,164,049	5,523,840	3,616,493	23,716
Havasupai.....	34,010	19,590				2,900	700	15,990		14,420		
Kaibab.....	243,092	23,875			5	2,050	600	21,220	219,217	206,217	13,000	
Leupp.....	1,456,340	645,000				3,500	23,250	618,250	811,340	811,340		
Moqui.....	2,695,000	854,000				47,000	12,000	795,000	1,841,000	1,841,000		
Navajo.....	15,507,753	3,360,894			642	48,000	65,000	3,247,252	12,146,859	4,646,859	7,500,000	
Pima.....	5,900,847	1,963,125	1,386,900			56,000	85,000	435,225	3,937,722	3,857,722	80,000	
Salt River.....	1,503,860	894,010	767,440			32,000	23,000	71,570	609,850	595,150	14,700	
San Carlos.....	3,660,051	150,650				21,600	7,000	122,050	3,509,401	2,639,340	773,925	96,136
San Xavier.....	4,483,958	1,801,804	796,237	4,000		137,000	128,000	736,567	2,682,154	2,682,154		
Truxton Canon.....	1,020,448	23,950				2,500	2,800	18,650	996,498	824,980	141,910	29,608
Western Navajo.....	2,192,049	432,375				6,000	10,200	416,175	1,759,674	1,759,674		
California.....	9,033,792	4,956,525	2,167,078	1,915,000	34,069	197,440	101,050	541,888	4,077,267	3,117,675	931,037	28,555
Bishop.....	418,051	338,051	255,200		921	10,000	8,500	63,430	80,000	80,000		
Campo.....	112,149	39,111				5,390	2,250	31,471	73,038	72,838	200	
Digger.....	17,240	12,455	9,000			2,500	125	830	4,785	4,785		
Fort Bidwell.....	224,211	199,211	128,500	40,000	931	8,250	7,500	14,030	25,000		25,000	
Fort Yuma.....	854,605	789,670	721,800			7,000	19,000	41,870	64,935	58,000	4,000	2,935
Greenville.....	246,986	229,986	196,320			10,000	4,000	7,200	17,090	17,090		
Hoopa Valley.....	2,604,582	1,995,124	118,000	1,800,000		12,000	5,000	50,250	609,458	159,000	425,000	25,458
Malki.....	2,126,031	111,996				29,900	25,750	56,346	2,014,035	2,014,035		
Pala.....	488,050	228,437	127,690			31,700	13,850	55,197	259,613	258,613	1,000	
Round Valley.....	841,434	833,715	610,568	75,000	9,386	46,000	6,700	86,061	7,719	320	7,237	162
Soboba.....	521,412	122,818				25,700	6,375	90,743	398,594	385,994	12,600	
Tule River.....	579,041	56,041			1,081	9,000	1,500	44,460	523,000	67,000	456,000	
Colorado.....	1,296,106	597,278	233,920	4,000	127,458	13,000	10,000	208,900	698,828	513,225	15,075	170,528
Southern Ute.....	469,828	315,355	233,920	4,000		11,000	10,000	56,435	154,473			154,473
Ute Mountain.....	826,278	281,923			127,458	2,000		152,465	544,355	513,225	15,075	16,055
Florida: Seminole.....	115,846	4,100						4,100	111,746	111,746		
Idaho.....	15,579,576	12,593,368	10,859,060	142,500	217,843	368,000	188,000	817,965	2,986,208	1,445,877	1,301,045	239,286
Cœur d'Alene.....	2,987,572	2,689,879	2,068,025	115,000	183,674	160,000	30,000	133,180	297,693	68,863	14,000	214,830
Fort Hall.....	5,248,322	3,930,198	3,410,655		14,358	88,000	38,000	379,185	1,318,124	701,614	544,545	11,965
Fort Lapwai.....	7,343,682	5,973,291	5,380,380	27,500	19,811	120,000	120,000	305,600	1,370,391	615,400	742,500	12,491
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	729,136	53,012			28,337	13,000	2,500	9,175	676,124	310,607	1,500	364,017
Kansas.....	3,879,608	3,680,071	2,622,973		233,354	280,034	90,155	453,555	199,537			199,537
Kickapoo.....	1,972,417	1,896,333	1,318,081		110,685	161,534	65,155	240,878	76,084			76,084
Potawatomi.....	1,907,191	1,783,738	1,304,892		122,669	118,500	25,000	212,677	123,453			123,453
Michigan: Mackinac.....	498,007	497,534	165,556	81,962	53,061	155,000	14,000	27,955	473			473
Minnesota.....	17,752,525	9,480,840	5,777,490	163,000	1,081,862	1,630,150	287,600	540,738	8,271,685	1,136,670	1,137,493	5,997,522
Fond du Lac.....	1,099,140	582,591	303,000	10,000	181,545	42,000	9,000	37,046	516,549			516,549
Grand Portage.....	310,961	90,778	50,000	25,000	15,490			288	220,183	38,000	10,000	172,183
Leech Lake.....	2,089,315	1,228,401	509,214	40,000	212,675	408,000	16,000	42,512	860,914			860,914
Nett Lake.....	936,678	649,707	558,849	70,000	8,407	6,750	2,200	3,501	286,971			286,971
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	70,454	70,454	45,500			14,069	8,400	400	2,085			
Red Lake.....	3,564,587	406,914			94,128	90,000	60,000	162,736	3,157,673	1,061,420	1,102,893	993,360
Vermillion Lake.....	24,000								24,000		24,000	
White Earth.....	9,657,390	6,451,995	4,310,927	18,000	555,548	1,075,000	200,000	292,520	3,205,395	37,250	600	3,167,545
Montana.....	51,905,508	25,084,151	17,199,097	813,965	759,402	549,224	456,000	5,306,463	26,821,357	17,262,787	7,434,101	2,124,469
Blackfeet.....	9,217,217	6,067,774	3,025,100			160,174	90,000	2,792,500	3,149,443	2,136,187	941,200	72,056
Crow.....	12,622,967	5,578,902	4,355,167	2,000	495,154	120,000	95,000	511,581	7,044,065	5,831,107	858,930	654,028
Flathead.....	12,322,292	5,446,285	3,470,100	732,500	159,086	145,000	87,000	846,599	6,876,007	1,652,893	4,508,271	714,843
Fort Belknap.....	6,108,550	238,650			10,230	13,000	9,000	206,420	5,869,900	5,539,200	330,700	
Fort Peck.....	7,775,227	7,125,521	6,342,730	79,465	70,516	74,550	144,000	414,260	649,706			649,706
Tongue River.....	3,859,255	627,019			24,416	36,500	31,000	535,103	3,232,236	2,403,400	795,000	33,836

<sup>1</sup> Data incomplete.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$2,520,911, tribal stock.

<sup>3</sup> Includes interest balances on interest bearing trust funds, and \$3,369,290 tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and National banks of Oklahoma.

<sup>4</sup> Includes tribal stock.

<sup>5</sup> As reported.

<sup>6</sup> 1916 report.

TABLE 37.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.							Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents. <sup>1</sup>	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
Nebraska.....	\$10,127,793	\$9,690,898	\$8,361,162		\$395,011	\$388,000	\$143,000	\$403,725	\$436,895	\$172,367		\$264,528
Omaha.....	5,358,158	5,152,109	4,200,000		334,259	288,000	112,000	217,850	206,049	150,000		56,049
Santee <sup>2</sup> .....	838,732	770,892	655,140		60,752	11,000	4,000	40,000	67,840			67,840
Winnebago.....	3,903,903	3,767,897	3,506,022			89,000	27,000	145,875	163,006	22,367		140,639
Nevada.....	3,087,543	1,667,667	1,009,510	\$8,000	4,981	70,430	267,075	307,671	1,419,876	1,350,404	\$63,401	6,071
Fallon.....	148,047	145,047	125,180			7,800	2,125	9,942	3,000	3,000		
Fort McDermitt.....	64,135	55,895	35,530			4,000	7,000	9,365	8,240	8,240		
Moapa River.....	161,490	161,490	155,000			850	750	4,890				
Nevada.....	681,930	30,430				6,280	2,200	21,950	651,500	639,500	12,000	( <sup>3</sup> )
Walker River.....	526,825	404,098	351,800		708	11,000	8,000	32,590	122,727	74,926	47,801	( <sup>3</sup> )
Western Shoshone.....	1,058,543	430,134				14,500	222,000	193,634	628,409	618,738	3,600	6,071
Reno, special agent.....	446,573	440,573	342,000	8,000	4,273	26,000	25,000	35,300	6,000	6,000		
New Mexico.....	22,762,242	6,336,296	316,832	1,140,000	70,670	700,175	212,815	3,895,804	16,425,946	11,352,318	4,961,140	112,488
Jicarilla.....	2,190,556	1,610,530	316,832	1,140,000	5,498	11,175	10,815	126,210	580,026	292,785	191,520	95,721
Mescalero.....	5,501,670	259,703			65,103	28,000	16,000	150,600	5,241,967	619,800	4,605,400	16,767
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,704,500	825,500				( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	825,500	1,879,000	1,875,000	4,000	
Pueblo day schools.....	4,876,283	1,670,427			37	405,000	93,000	1,172,390	3,205,856	3,132,136	73,720	
San Juan.....	5,599,628	1,331,628			32	86,000	33,000	1,212,596	4,268,000	4,204,000	64,000	
Zuni.....	1,889,605	638,508				170,000	60,000	408,508	1,251,097	1,228,597	22,500	
New York: New York Agency.....	4,498,521	584			584				4,497,937	4,442,350		55,587
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	945,228	160,588			23,108	71,980	6,250	59,250	784,640	588,000	192,000	4,640
North Dakota.....	25,539,608	23,367,761	20,466,105		303,693	620,425	261,125	1,716,413	2,171,847	1,157,784		1,014,063
Fort Berthold.....	3,955,618	2,598,437	1,738,789		28,163	218,425	101,125	511,935	1,357,181	1,157,784		199,397
Fort Totten.....	1,468,490	1,466,470	1,232,108		34,832	67,000	70,000	70,000	2,020			2,020
Standing Rock.....	15,704,759	14,892,113	13,565,208		159,537	187,000	50,000	930,368	812,646			812,646
Turtle Mountain.....	4,410,741	4,410,741	3,930,000		81,161	148,000	40,000	211,580				
Oklahoma.....	265,275,321	218,173,781	200,491,157	8,682	11,433,736	3,371,460	1,239,910	1,628,836	37,101,540	14,897,575	780,000	21,423,965
Cantonment.....	956,268	954,588	750,885			95,000	63,000	45,703	1,680			1,680
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	4,640,121	4,019,474	3,448,320		213,371	144,463	37,145	176,175	620,647			620,647
Five Civilized Tribes.....	192,852,250	166,691,838	157,942,350	( <sup>7</sup> )	8,749,458	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	26,160,412	14,880,225	780,000		10,500,187
Kiowa.....	19,694,108	16,426,888	13,919,010		1,072,878	870,000	415,000	150,000	3,267,220			3,267,220
Osage.....	19,645,281	13,620,976	10,488,918		498,498	1,470,885	490,000	672,680	6,024,305			6,024,305
Otoe.....	2,026,825	1,670,369	1,351,531	7,200	119,190	80,500	32,000	79,948	356,456	6,480		349,976
Pawnee.....	2,393,623	2,217,187	1,904,615		143,408	104,317	9,200	55,647	176,436			176,436
Ponca.....	3,193,525	3,095,324	2,689,338	1,482	125,802	179,650	32,000	67,052	98,201	4,800		93,401
Sac and Fox.....	1,626,653	1,236,540	873,690		161,522	115,265	26,805	59,258	390,113			390,113
Seger.....	1,973,856	1,973,856	1,577,975		143,355	135,630	43,150	73,746				( <sup>9</sup> )
Seneca.....	4,332,157	4,326,087	3,852,605		103,306	157,850	43,660	168,666	6,070	6,070		
Shawnee.....	1,940,654	1,940,654	1,691,890		102,953	17,900	47,950	79,961				
Oregon.....	44,866,422	11,928,082	7,373,490	2,404,900	268,107	370,000	161,000	1,350,585	32,938,340	3,480,775	29,180,967	276,598
Klamath.....	28,941,382	2,970,391	1,270,880	540,000	50,741	133,000	38,000	937,770	25,970,991	2,169,000	23,709,000	92,991
Roseburg.....	2,673,698	2,673,698	521,981	1,800,000	96,717	115,000	65,000	75,000				
Siletz.....	661,387	424,386	374,500	19,000	15,566			15,320	237,001	12,800	195,000	29,201
Umatilla.....	5,442,950	5,007,244	4,509,200	8,400	97,299	105,000	28,000	259,345	435,706	260,000	21,300	154,406
Warm Springs.....	7,147,005	852,363	696,929	37,500	7,784	17,000	30,000	63,150	6,294,642	1,038,975	5,255,667	
South Dakota.....	58,381,853	50,607,585	41,462,671	59,000	2,059,792	1,448,875	847,400	4,729,847	7,774,268	2,306,138	235,584	5,232,546
Canton Asylum.....	2,088	2,088			2,088							
Cheyenne River.....	10,711,652	8,105,477	6,864,852		116,875	350,000	80,000	693,750	2,606,175	1,402,700	27,789	1,175,686
Crow Creek.....	2,970,721	2,862,513	2,312,720		51,293	115,000	55,000	328,500	108,208			108,208
Flandreau.....	123,677	120,621	84,000		1,471	20,000	7,000	8,150	3,056			3,056
Lower Brule.....	2,183,168	1,983,435	1,662,770	9,000	41,880	50,000	50,000	179,785	189,733	76,000	64,145	49,588
Pine Ridge.....	16,196,287	14,861,399	12,245,900	50,000	162,757	225,000	295,000	1,882,742	1,334,888	525,438	107,800	701,650
Rosebud.....	14,324,122	11,399,810	8,928,779		862,557	93,000	185,000	1,320,474	2,924,312	302,000	35,850	2,586,462
Sisseton.....	7,339,012	6,943,306	6,144,180		299,974	245,375	95,000	158,777	395,706			395,706
Yankton.....	4,531,126	4,318,936	3,209,470		520,897	350,500	80,400	157,669	212,190			212,190
Utah.....	6,912,850	2,656,292	1,720,403		337,274	89,910	58,200	450,505	4,256,558	603,920	34,875	3,617,763
Goshute.....	53,485	13,465				1,500	500	11,465	40,020	40,020		
Shivwits.....	94,185	8,685				2,600	1,700	4,385	15,500	15,500		
Uintah and Ouray.....	6,835,180	2,634,142	1,720,403		337,274	85,810	56,000	434,655	4,201,038	548,400	34,875	3,617,763

<sup>1</sup> Data incomplete.

<sup>2</sup> Ponca not included.

<sup>3</sup> Included in Western Shoshone.

<sup>4</sup> Tribal timber.

<sup>5</sup> Not reported.

<sup>6</sup> Estimated.

<sup>7</sup> Included in value of land.

<sup>8</sup> Includes \$12,319,000 lowest estimated value of coal.

<sup>9</sup> Included in Cheyenne and Arapaho.

TABLE 37.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.							Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents. <sup>1</sup>	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
Washington.....	44,519,546	29,922,926	22,997,368	4,019,860	1,155,356	451,288	512,604	786,450	14,596,620	3,820,798	10,554,554	221,268
Colville.....	14,573,882	10,392,988	8,179,320	600,000	495,950	184,763	447,400	485,555	4,180,894	1,863,702	2,235,365	81,827
Cushman.....	723,593	629,433	513,664	28,750	30,666	22,800	7,040	26,513	94,160			94,160
Neah Bay.....	385,346	87,989	17,000	4,000	871	32,325	5,949	27,844	297,357	22,357	275,000	
Spokane.....	2,809,048	1,540,352	990,880	392,580	45,000	62,000	13,500	36,392	1,268,696	421,845	820,375	26,476
Taholah.....	7,234,254	1,370,795	350,892	953,377	2,117	41,650	10,000	12,759	5,863,459	1,512,894	4,345,339	5,226
Tulalip.....	4,506,339	4,506,339	2,442,626	1,496,023	335,748	107,750	28,715	95,477				
Yakima.....	14,287,084	11,395,030	10,502,986	545,130	245,004	(?)	(?)	101,910	2,892,054		2,878,475	13,579
Wisconsin.....	20,094,268	7,430,238	3,247,374	172,297	2,346,245	845,300	293,930	525,092	12,664,030	3,748,124	6,398,537	2,517,369
Grand Rapids.....	796,248	337,940	60,000		69,051	100,000	25,000	83,889	458,308	277,200	3,400	177,708
Hayward.....	792,582	791,569	594,500	75,000	69,259	29,000	3,750	20,060	1,013	1,000	13	
Keshena.....	11,778,498	344,130			168,066	54,500	11,000	110,564	11,434,368	3,085,340	6,009,367	2,339,661
Lac du Flambeau.....	864,819	738,894	353,994	29,297	87,108	216,000	31,200	21,295	128,925	102,089	23,836	
Laona.....	271,537	72,257			35,377	12,800	2,300	21,780	199,280	199,280		
La Pointe.....	3,278,167	2,833,031	800,767	28,000	1,526,434	315,000	65,000	97,830	445,136	83,215	361,921	
Oneida.....	2,029,403	2,029,403	1,312,043		350,000	56,000	152,680	158,680				
Red Cliff.....	2,029,403	283,014	126,070	40,000	40,950	62,000	3,000	10,994				
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	4,093,622	2,164,494	1,610,249		73,677	23,000	40,000	417,568	1,929,128	829,000	1,044,685	55,443

<sup>1</sup> Data incomplete.<sup>2</sup> No data.

TABLE 38.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Total.			Salaries.	Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.		Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Grand total.....	5,334	2,137	3,197	\$3,589,887	3,481	\$2,530,122	1,853	\$1,059,765
Total schools.....	2,817	781	2,036	1,919,313	1,264	1,070,608	1,553	848,705
Total agencies.....	2,517	1,356	1,161	1,670,574	2,217	1,459,514	300	211,060
Arizona.....	708	321	387	450,953	452	308,073	256	142,880
Camp Verde schools.....	4		4	3,140	3	2,840	1	300
Camp Verde Agency.....	5	4	1	2,090	4	1,490	1	600
Colorado River School.....	13	6	7	8,550	5	4,320	8	4,230
Colorado River Agency.....	22	15	7	14,415	19	11,775	3	2,640
Fort Apache schools.....	30	10	20	19,115	17	12,835	13	6,280
Fort Apache Agency.....	42	26	16	25,290	39	23,700	3	1,580
Fort Mojave schools.....	16	5	11	10,680	6	5,220	10	5,460
Havasupai School.....	3	1	2	2,220	2	1,920	1	300
Havasupai Agency.....	2	1	1	1,400	2	1,400		
Kaibab School.....	3		3	2,320	1	1,300	2	1,020
Kaibab Agency.....	2	2		780	2	780		
Leupp School.....	12	5	7	8,520	4	3,900	8	4,620
Leupp Agency.....	16	12	4	8,730	16	8,730		
Moqui schools.....	39	15	24	21,290	15	11,300	24	9,990
Moqui Agency.....	34	16	18	20,392	28	16,582	6	3,810
Navajo schools.....	68	30	38	43,220	28	20,940	40	22,280
Navajo Agency.....	47	32	15	26,385	42	23,045	5	3,340
Phoenix School.....	73	16	57	54,740	33	28,070	40	26,670
Pima schools.....	43	12	31	27,830	19	16,700	24	11,130
Pima Agency.....	41	26	15	27,875	33	22,575	8	5,300
Rice Station School.....	23	10	13	15,940	11	7,900	12	8,040
Salt River schools.....	6	1	5	4,335	3	3,135	3	1,200
Salt River Agency.....	12	9	3	6,290	11	5,690	1	600
San Carlos schools.....	10	4	6	7,690	3	4,030	7	3,660
San Carlos Agency.....	51	33	18	30,223	48	28,423	3	1,800
San Xavier schools.....	10	1	9	7,220	4	4,460	6	2,760
San Xavier Agency.....	19	11	8	10,330	16	8,710	3	1,620
Truxton Canon School.....	14	3	11	9,510	4	3,960	10	5,550
Truxton Canon Agency.....	5		5	3,120	4	2,520	1	600
Western Navajo schools.....	23	5	18	15,880	10	8,380	13	7,500
Western Navajo Agency.....	20	10	10	11,443	20	11,443		
California.....	303	98	205	186,107	188	122,732	115	63,375
Bishop schools.....	10	2	8	6,195	4	3,555	6	2,640
Bishop Agency.....	6	5	1	2,760	5	2,160	1	600
Campo School.....	5	2	3	3,430	2	1,880	3	1,550
Campo Agency.....	2	2		960	2	960		
Digger Agency.....	2		2	1,720	1	1,000	1	720
Fort Bidwell schools.....	20		20	12,455	9	6,680	11	5,775
Fort Bidwell Agency.....	7	2	5	4,340	7	4,340		
Fort Yuma schools.....	21	6	15	14,100	9	7,150	12	6,950
Fort Yuma Agency.....	10	6	4	5,512	8	4,192	2	1,320
Greenville School.....	14	1	13	9,940	7	5,980	7	3,960
Hoopa Valley School.....	19	11	8	12,190	6	5,370	13	6,820
Hoopa Valley Agency.....	17	8	9	8,873	17	8,873		
Malki School.....	1		1	1,400	1	1,400		
Malki Agency.....	16	8	8	6,045	14	4,865	2	1,180
Pala schools.....	9	2	7	5,710	4	3,610	5	2,100
Pala Agency.....	15	10	5	7,733	14	7,013	1	720
Round Valley schools.....	8		8	6,140	4	4,220	4	1,920
Round Valley Agency.....	16	6	10	8,805	14	7,125	2	1,680
Sherman Institute.....	63	6	54	46,220	20	25,310	34	20,910
Soboba schools.....	9	2	7	5,010	3	3,240	6	2,670
Soboba Agency.....	22	15	7	9,640	22	9,640		
Tule River schools.....	7		7	4,000	3	2,440	4	1,560
Tule River Agency.....	4	1	3	2,029	3	1,729	1	300
Colorado.....	47	16	31	32,440	35	26,350	12	6,090
Southern Ute schools.....	11	2	9	8,230	5	5,350	6	2,880
Southern Ute Agency.....	17	7	10	10,270	15	9,370	2	900
Ute Mountain School.....	3		3	2,740	1	1,750	2	990
Ute Mountain Agency.....	16	7	9	11,200	14	9,880	2	1,320
Idaho.....	107	34	73	74,104	79	57,524	28	16,580
Coeur d'Alene schools.....	5		5	3,540	3	2,940	2	600
Coeur d'Alene Agency.....	18	7	11	12,754	16	11,434	2	1,320
Fort Hall schools.....	20	5	15	14,480	12	9,800	8	4,680

TABLE 38.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
<b>Idaho—Continued.</b>								
Fort Hall Agency.....	23	14	9	\$14,808	22	\$13,808	1	\$1,000
Fort Lapwai School.....	28	3	25	17,040	13	8,060	15	8,980
Fort Lapwai Agency.....	13	5	8	11,482	13	11,482		
<b>Iowa.....</b>	24	12	12	15,650	10	8,270	14	7,380
Sac and Fox Sanatorium...	21	10	11	13,950	7	6,570	14	7,380
Sac and Fox Agency.....	3	2	1	1,700	3	1,700		
<b>Kansas.....</b>	89	19	70	68,152	48	40,612	41	27,540
Haskell Institute.....	66	6	60	52,320	33	29,340	33	22,980
Kickapoo School.....	13	8	5	8,290	6	4,450	7	3,840
Kickapoo Agency.....	2	2		1,697	2	1,697		
Potawatomi School.....	1		1	1,500	1	1,500		
Potawatomi Agency.....	7	3	4	4,345	6	3,625	1	720
<b>Michigan.....</b>	41	14	27	28,910	18	14,980	23	13,930
Mount Pleasant School.....	37	13	24	25,110	15	11,900	22	13,210
Mackinac Agency.....	4	1	3	3,800	3	3,080	1	720
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	267	137	130	173,828	177	125,968	90	47,860
Cass Lake School.....	6	5	1	3,340	2	1,600	4	1,740
Fond du Lac schools.....	5	1	4	3,440	3	2,840	2	600
Fond du Lac Agency.....	16	9	7	10,885	11	8,225	5	2,660
Grand Portage School.....	3		3	2,270	1	1,200	2	1,070
Grand Portage Agency.....	5	3	2	2,620	4	2,220	1	400
Leech Lake schools.....	13	4	9	9,120	5	4,680	8	4,440
Leech Lake Agency.....	39	23	16	27,388	37	26,108	2	1,280
Nett Lake School.....	3	1	2	2,220	1	1,200	2	1,020
Nett Lake Agency.....	10	8	2	6,192	9	5,592	1	600
Pipestone schools.....	26	12	14	17,410	14	10,550	12	6,860
Red Lake schools.....	21	9	12	12,240	10	6,690	11	5,550
Red Lake Agency.....	32	23	9	19,873	26	16,573	6	3,300
Vermillion Lake School.....	14	8	6	8,980	5	3,980	9	5,000
White Earth schools.....	36	11	25	23,670	15	13,030	21	10,640
White Earth Agency.....	38	20	18	24,180	34	21,480	4	2,700
<b>Montana.....</b>	350	166	184	230,255	284	193,230	66	37,025
Blackfeet schools.....	20	6	14	13,040	8	7,020	12	6,020
Blackfeet Agency.....	52	29	23	31,125	48	28,905	4	2,220
Crow schools.....	24	5	19	17,360	13	10,860	11	6,500
Crow Agency.....	65	34	31	40,253	61	37,433	4	2,820
Flathead School.....	2		2	3,200	2	3,200		
Flathead Agency.....	33	14	19	24,633	32	23,913	1	720
Fort Belknap schools.....	11	2	9	8,185	4	4,300	7	3,885
Fort Belknap Agency.....	31	16	15	19,913	30	19,193	1	720
Fort Peck schools.....	20	9	11	13,380	8	7,340	12	6,040
Fort Peck Agency.....	34	19	15	20,833	33	19,933	1	900
Tongue River schools.....	19	7	12	12,750	9	7,710	10	5,040
Tongue River Agency.....	39	25	14	25,583	36	23,423	3	2,160
<b>Nebraska.....</b>	84	31	53	61,900	56	44,530	28	17,370
Genoa School.....	42	12	30	28,930	23	17,460	19	11,470
Omaha School.....	1		1	1,600	1	1,600		
Omaha Agency.....	8	4	4	5,897	7	5,297	1	600
Santee School.....	1		1	1,700	1	1,700		
Santee Agency.....	9	7	2	6,325	9	6,325		
Winnebago School.....	2		2	2,800	2	2,800		
Winnebago Agency.....	21	8	13	14,648	13	9,348	8	5,300
<b>Nevada.....</b>	118	49	69	77,258	69	50,303	49	26,955
Carson School.....	32	12	20	25,550	10	12,940	22	12,610
Fallon schools.....	9		9	5,265	5	3,320	4	1,945
Fallon Agency.....	3	2	1	1,370	3	1,370		
Fort McDermitt School.....	7	3	4	4,685	4	3,185	3	1,500
Fort McDermitt Agency.....	2	2		624	2	624		
Moapa River School.....	4		4	3,180	1	1,500	3	1,680
Moapa River Agency.....	3	3		552	3	552		
Nevada schools.....	10	4	6	6,120	2	1,900	8	4,220

TABLE 38.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
<b>Nevada—Continued.</b>								
Nevada Agency.....	11	8	3	\$6,089	9	\$4,769	2	\$1,320
Walker River School.....	4	4	4	3,220	2	2,120	2	1,100
Walker River Agency.....	11	5	6	6,734	10	6,074	1	660
Western Shoshone schools..	8	1	7	5,520	6	4,920	2	600
Western Shoshone Agency..	14	9	5	8,349	12	7,029	2	1,320
<b>New Mexico.</b>	425	187	238	267,980	265	178,435	160	89,545
Albuquerque School.....	44	14	30	31,110	22	17,280	22	13,830
Jicarilla Agency.....	16	5	11	10,800	6	5,200	10	5,600
Jicarilla School.....	51	24	27	28,330	50	27,610	1	720
Mescalero School.....	10	3	7	7,140	3	3,180	7	3,960
Mescalero Agency.....	33	17	16	20,820	29	18,460	4	2,360
Pueblo Bonito schools.....	24	6	18	15,100	7	6,520	17	8,580
Pueblo Bonito Agency.....	17	9	8	11,350	17	11,350		
Pueblo day schools.....	50	14	36	29,805	14	11,860	36	17,945
Pueblo day schools agency..	40	25	15	27,722	29	20,762	11	6,960
San Juan schools.....	26	8	18	17,310	11	9,120	15	8,190
San Juan Agency.....	41	31	10	20,598	40	19,878	1	720
Santa Fe School.....	40	18	22	26,370	19	14,270	21	12,100
Zuni schools.....	21	7	14	12,940	8	5,800	13	7,140
Zuni Agency.....	12	6	6	8,585	10	7,145	2	1,440
<b>New York Agency.....</b>	3		3	2,250	2	1,650	1	600
<b>North Carolina.....</b>	35	13	22	21,587	21	12,787	14	8,800
Cherokee schools.....	29	10	19	17,610	16	9,530	13	8,080
Cherokee Agency.....	6	3	3	3,977	5	3,257	1	720
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	278	145	133	161,346	175	108,686	103	52,660
Bismarck School.....	13	5	8	8,400	5	3,800	8	4,600
Fort Berthold schools.....	7	1	6	5,120	3	3,470	4	1,650
Fort Berthold Agency.....	32	21	11	17,925	30	16,065	2	1,860
Fort Totten schools.....	44	19	25	26,290	17	12,260	27	14,030
Fort Totten Agency.....	12	7	5	7,620	11	6,960	1	660
Standing Rock schools.....	46	15	31	28,855	17	14,835	29	14,020
Standing Rock Agency.....	67	49	18	33,063	56	27,343	11	5,720
Turtle Mountain schools.....	11	1	10	6,825	6	5,325	5	1,500
Turtle Mountain Agency..	22	18	4	10,728	19	9,568	3	1,160
Wahpeton School.....	24	9	15	16,520	11	9,060	13	7,460
<b>Oklahoma.....</b>	926	275	651	747,184	580	527,149	346	220,035
Cantonment School.....	11	4	7	7,020	4	3,300	7	3,720
Cantonment Agency.....	12	3	9	8,760	10	7,140	2	1,620
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	17	8	9	11,300	7	5,400	10	5,900
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.....	21	8	13	15,322	16	12,122	5	3,200
Chilocco School.....	55	17	38	40,300	31	25,000	24	15,300
Kiowa schools.....	72	14	58	45,100	33	24,660	39	20,440
Kiowa Agency.....	62	32	30	38,650	48	30,790	14	7,860
Osage School.....	28	7	21	19,940	7	10,740	21	9,200
Osage Agency.....	39	8	31	48,830	33	42,930	6	5,900
Otoe School.....	12	1	11	8,020	6	4,740	6	3,280
Otoe Agency.....	7	2	5	4,860	6	4,140	1	720
Pawnee School.....	16	5	11	11,160	6	5,400	10	5,760
Pawnee Agency.....	10	4	6	7,325	8	5,705	2	1,620
Ponca School.....	16	5	11	10,090	7	6,220	9	3,870
Ponca Agency.....	10	3	7	8,167	9	7,567	1	600
Red Moon School.....	5	1	4	1,900	3	1,300	2	600
Sac and Fox School.....	1		1	1,650	1	1,650		
Sac and Fox Agency.....	12	6	6	8,565	10	7,005	2	1,560
Seger School.....	18	3	15	11,200	7	5,180	11	6,020
Seger Agency.....	11	5	6	6,995	8	5,675	3	1,320
Seneca School.....	16	5	11	11,190	8	6,420	8	4,770
Seneca Agency.....	5	3	2	3,060	4	2,340	1	720
Shawnee School.....	19	8	11	12,280	10	7,520	9	4,760
Shawnee Agency.....	8	5	3	4,955	7	4,355	1	600



TABLE 38.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
<b>Oklahoma—Continued.</b>								
Five Civilized Tribes.....	443	118	325	\$400,545	291	\$289,850	152	\$110,695
Muskogee Agency.....	283	98	185	292,712	230	241,762	53	50,950
Schools—supervisor.....	12	4	8	13,050	8	8,610	4	4,440
Armstrong Academy.....	16	4	12	10,420	7	5,470	9	4,950
Bloomfield Seminary.....	1	.....	1	1,500	1	1,500	.....	.....
Cherokee Training.....	15	4	11	9,700	5	3,670	10	6,030
Collins Institute.....	12	.....	12	7,560	7	4,620	5	2,940
Euchee Boarding.....	14	.....	14	9,293	5	4,133	9	5,160
Eufaula Boarding.....	14	.....	14	8,580	2	960	12	7,620
Jones Academy.....	14	3	11	9,720	7	5,700	7	4,020
Mekusukey Academy.....	16	.....	16	9,840	6	4,275	10	5,565
Nuyaka Boarding.....	15	3	12	9,375	6	4,530	9	4,845
Tuskahoma Academy.....	15	.....	15	9,270	4	3,120	11	6,150
Wheelock Academy.....	16	2	14	9,525	3	1,500	13	8,025
<b>Oregon.....</b>	183	66	117	134,335	116	93,775	67	40,560
Klamath schools.....	24	4	20	15,530	11	9,060	13	6,470
Klamath Agency.....	32	11	21	27,048	27	23,048	5	4,000
Roseburg School <sup>1</sup> .....	1	.....	1	1,600	1	1,600	.....	.....
Roseburg Agency.....	6	.....	6	6,500	4	5,200	2	1,300
Salem schools.....	53	14	39	39,910	27	23,660	26	16,250
Siletz schools.....	2	1	1	2,270	2	2,270	.....	.....
Siletz Agency.....	7	5	2	4,125	6	3,405	1	720
Umatilla School.....	13	6	7	8,960	5	4,320	8	4,640
Umatilla Agency.....	10	6	4	5,669	8	3,929	2	1,740
Normal Springs schools.....	15	6	9	9,720	7	5,720	8	4,000
Warm Springs Agency.....	20	13	7	13,003	18	11,563	2	1,440
<b>Pennsylvania: Carlisle School.....</b>	67	7	60	51,430	37	30,530	30	20,900
<b>South Dakota.....</b>	687	305	382	392,774	459	273,354	228	119,420
Canton Asylum.....	25	.....	25	15,360	12	9,380	13	5,980
Cheyenne River schools.....	26	5	21	17,880	12	10,630	14	7,250
Cheyenne River Agency.....	58	39	19	18,843	54	16,923	4	1,920
Crow Creek School.....	13	4	9	9,170	6	5,280	7	3,890
Crow Creek Agency.....	30	16	14	18,101	24	13,961	6	4,140
Flandreau School.....	41	19	22	28,140	16	13,900	25	14,240
Lower Brule School.....	12	3	9	8,220	5	4,440	7	3,780
Lower Brule Agency.....	19	9	10	11,789	18	10,889	1	900
Pierre School.....	25	5	20	17,250	11	9,420	14	7,830
Pine Ridge schools.....	90	17	73	54,540	43	34,320	47	20,220
Pine Ridge Agency.....	99	79	20	46,191	95	43,061	4	3,100
Rapid City School.....	33	11	22	21,730	16	12,090	17	9,640
Rosebud schools.....	68	9	59	46,850	35	31,670	33	15,180
Rosebud Agency.....	79	53	26	33,480	68	26,480	11	7,000
Sisseton School.....	18	11	7	11,990	9	7,180	9	4,810
Sisseton Agency.....	11	9	2	6,430	10	5,650	1	780
Springfield School.....	8	2	6	5,420	2	1,500	6	3,920
Yankton School.....	15	9	6	10,060	7	5,940	8	4,120
Yankton Agency.....	17	5	12	11,330	16	10,610	1	720
<b>Utah.....</b>	61	26	35	42,681	51	37,801	10	4,880
Goshute School.....	2	.....	2	1,300	1	1,000	1	300
Goshute Agency.....	3	1	2	1,610	2	1,310	1	300
Shivwits School.....	3	.....	3	2,220	2	1,920	1	300
Shivwits Agency.....	3	2	1	824	3	824	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray School.....	12	5	7	9,330	6	6,070	6	3,260
Uintah and Ouray Agency.....	38	18	20	27,307	37	26,677	1	720
<b>Washington.....</b>	244	87	157	173,581	178	135,721	66	37,860
Colville schools.....	15	3	12	10,690	9	8,390	6	2,300
Colville Agency.....	37	12	25	27,563	35	25,943	2	1,620
Cushman schools.....	36	8	28	27,260	20	18,040	16	9,220
Cushman Agency.....	7	3	4	4,860	6	3,660	1	1,200
Neah Bay schools.....	7	2	5	4,820	5	3,530	2	1,290
Neah Bay Agency.....	4	3	1	1,800	3	1,200	1	600

<sup>1</sup> No school; paid from school appropriation.

TABLE 38.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1917—Continued.*

State and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Washington—Continued.								
Spokane schools.....	7	2	5	\$4,620	4	\$3,720	3	\$900
Spokane Agency.....	23	9	14	13,383	18	11,003	5	2,380
Taholah schools.....	3		3	3,280	3	3,280		
Taholah Agency.....	10	5	5	7,059	10	7,059		
Tulalip schools.....	29	9	20	20,470	14	11,540	15	8,930
Tulalip Agency.....	20	8	12	13,625	19	13,025	1	600
Yakima School.....	18	10	8	13,050	8	7,410	10	5,640
Yakima Agency.....	28	13	15	21,101	24	17,921	4	3,180
Wisconsin.....	222	101	121	148,222	128	97,382	94	50,840
Grand Rapids School <sup>1</sup> .....	1		1	1,600	1	1,600		
Grand Rapids Agency.....	4		4	3,140	3	2,540	1	600
Hayward schools.....	24	7	17	15,350	10	7,340	14	8,010
Hayward Agency.....	8	5	3	4,025	7	3,365	1	660
Keshena schools.....	21	7	14	16,175	9	9,940	12	6,235
Keshena Agency.....	35	26	9	20,798	28	17,038	7	3,760
Lac du Flambeau School.....	18	7	11	12,280	9	7,420	9	4,860
Lac du Flambeau Agency.....	7	4	3	4,424	5	3,044	2	1,380
Laona School.....	1		1	1,600	1	1,600		
Laona Agency.....	4	1	3	3,520	4	3,520		
La Pointe School.....	1		1	2,750	1	2,750		
La Pointe Agency.....	14	5	9	11,295	14	11,295		
Oneida School.....	24	15	9	13,830	10	7,090	14	6,740
Red Cliff School.....	3		3	2,375	1	1,400	2	975
Red Cliff Agency.....	8	5	3	4,980	7	4,260	1	720
Tomah School.....	30	8	22	19,170	11	8,600	19	10,570
Wittenberg School.....	19	11	8	10,910	7	4,580	12	6,330
Wyoming.....	65	28	37	46,960	53	40,280	12	6,680
Shoshone School.....	19	3	16	14,760	10	10,000	9	4,760
Shoshone Agency.....	46	25	21	32,200	43	30,280	3	1,920

<sup>1</sup> No school; paid from school appropriation.

TABLE 39.—*Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1917.*

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
<i>Field investigating and supervising force.</i>						
Total.....	122	\$189,700	20	\$43,850	102	\$145,850
Inspection.....	7	17,000	1	3,500	6	13,500
Special supervisors.....	4	7,800	1	2,500	3	5,300
Liquor.....	24	32,190	1	2,000	23	30,190
Construction.....	9	16,650	1	2,750	8	13,900
Health.....	25	35,920	1	3,000	24	32,920
Schools.....	8	17,300	1	3,000	7	14,300
Industries:						
Farming.....	1	3,000	1	3,000		
Employment.....	3	3,700	1	2,000	2	1,700
Live stock.....	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )		
Forestry:						
Field supervising officers.....	7	13,550	1	3,000	6	10,550
Menominee.....	21	21,970	1	1,600	20	20,370
Special agents.....	10	17,120	7	14,000	3	3,120
Commissioner to negotiate with Seminole In- dians.....	1	2,000	1	2,000		
Attorney for Pueblo Indians.....	1	1,500	1	1,500		

<sup>1</sup> \$10 a day when actually employed.

TABLE 39.—Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1917—Continued.

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
<i>Field irrigation service.</i>						
Total.....	232	\$293,930	14	\$27,700	218	\$266,230
Chief inspector.....	1	4,000	1	4,000		
Superintendents of irrigation.....	8	18,500	1	2,500	7	16,000
Arizona.....	5	4,500	2	2,700	3	1,800
Pima.....	4	3,300	1	1,500	3	1,800
Salt River.....	1	1,200	1	1,200		
California: Miscellaneous work.....	174	71,400	2	4,000	172	67,400
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	14	12,445	1	1,600	13	10,845
Montana.....	15	18,805	2	3,000	13	15,805
Billings.....	1	1,500			1	1,500
Crow.....	8	9,580	1	1,500	7	8,080
Fort Belknap.....	5	7,425	1	1,500	4	5,925
Tongue River.....	1	300			1	300
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	20	29,850	1	2,000	19	27,850
Utah.....	56	62,250	2	3,800	54	58,450
Salt Lake.....	17	30,300	1	1,800	16	28,500
Uintah.....	19	25,950	1	2,000	18	23,950
Washington: Yakima.....	143	55,100	1	2,100	142	53,000
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	16	17,080	1	2,000	15	15,080
<i>Field allotment service.</i>						
Total.....	16	13,935	2	1,080	14	12,855
Special allotting agent.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )		
Arizona.....	3	2,700			3	2,700
Leupp.....	1	720			1	720
Pima.....	2	1,980			2	1,980
Montana: Blackfeet.....	1	765			1	765
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.....	1	900			1	900
Oregon: Umatilla.....	3	2,670			3	2,670
South Dakota.....	4	3,720			4	3,720
Pine Ridge.....	2	2,100			2	2,100
Rosebud.....	2	1,620			2	1,620
Wisconsin: La Pointe.....	3	3,180	1	1,080	2	2,100
<i>Heirship work.</i>						
Examiners.....	54	59,400	18	32,400	36	27,000
<i>Probate work.</i>						
Attorneys.....	20	50,000	20	50,000		
<i>Warehouses.</i>						
Total.....	35	35,640	3	6,200	32	29,440
Chicago.....	21	21,450	1	2,200	20	19,250
San Francisco.....	6	6,170	1	2,000	5	4,170
St. Louis.....	8	8,020	1	2,000	7	6,020

<sup>1</sup> Temporary or for emergency.<sup>2</sup> \$8 a day when actually employed.

TABLE 40.—Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.

Designation.	Number.	Salaries.
Total.....	6,075	4,570,742
School.....	1,281 <sup>7</sup>	1,919,313
Agency.....	1,251 <sup>7</sup>	1,670,574
Field investigating and supervising force.....	122	189,700
Irrigation service.....	232	293,930
Allotment service.....	16	13,935
Heirship work.....	54	59,400
Probate work.....	20	50,000
Warehouses.....	35	35,640
Indian Office employees, exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner.....	262	338,250

<sup>1</sup> School and agency includes 2,137 Indians earning \$979,783.

TABLE 41.—Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

[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 right of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by sec. 3622, Rev. Stats.]

On hand July 1, 1916.....		\$7,664.42
Received:		
July, 1916.....	\$882,670.19	
August, 1916.....	74.85	
September, 1916.....	100.63	
October, 1916.....	59.51	
November, 1916.....	13.07	
December, 1916.....	11.49	
January, 1917.....	195.01	
February, 1917.....	57,297.21	
March, 1917.....	50,649.33	
April, 1917.....	21,730.91	
May, 1917.....	15,055.33	
June, 1917.....	22,851.90	
		1,050,710.52
Total on hand and received.....		1,058,374.94
Disbursed and deposited:		
July, 1916.....	\$881,845.00	
August, 1916.....	61.96	
September, 1916.....	16.26	
October, 1916.....	4,072.77	
November, 1916.....	11.49	
December, 1916.....	4.01	
January, 1917.....	265.36	
February, 1917.....	25.20	
March, 1917.....	17,396.06	
April, 1917.....	130.87	
May, 1917.....	99.30	
June, 1917.....		903,928.28
Balance on hand June 30, 1917.....		154,446.66

TABLE 42.—Receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		On hand July 1, 1916.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1917.
		Vol.	Page.				
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 27, 1908	35	49	\$2,573,109.02	\$33,950.84	\$249,604.77	\$2,362,455.09
	June 5, 1906	34	213				
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund.....	June 28, 1906	34	550	160,792.23	32,013.10	.....	192,805.33
	June 17, 1910	36	533				
Chippewa in Minnesota fund <sup>1</sup> .....	Jan. 14, 1889	25	642	6,277,587.96	1,037,063.71	1,709,104.44	5,605,547.23
	Feb. 26, 1896	29	17				
	June 27, 1902	32	400	742,369.49	323,650.20	110,186.04	955,833.65
	May 29, 1908	35	460				
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	June 23, 1910	36	602	187,689.51	23,624.23	20,997.26	190,316.48
	June 21, 1906	34	335				
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.....	June 1, 1910	36	458	866,449.80	169,000.88	871,593.01	163,857.67
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	July 1, 1902	32	638				
Kansas Consolidated fund.....	June 30, 1913	38	92	51,658.84	40,412.03	12,380.70	79,690.17
Kiowa Agency Hospital 4 per cent fund.....	June 15, 1870	16	362				
Osage fund.....	May 19, 1872	17	90	5,083,237.36	46,330.53	130,056.89	4,999,511.00
	June 16, 1880	21	292				
	Aug. 19, 1890	26	344	114,912.33	3,996.85	1,569.67	117,339.51
	May 27, 1910	36	443				
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	Mar. 3, 1893	27	633	92,468.74	.....	7,003.89	85,464.85
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	May 30, 1910	36	451				
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	Oct. 1, 1890	26	658	411,186.24	34,843.85	12.00	446,018.01
Round Valley general fund.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1006				
Shoshone and Bannock fund.....	July 3, 1882	22	149	1,354.80	42,493.68	42,953.27	895.21
	Sept. 1, 1888	25	455				
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	May 29, 1908	35	460	7,221.83	10.00	.....	7,231.83
	Feb. 14, 1913	36	500				
Umatilla general fund.....	Mar. 3, 1885	23	343	261,786.44	270,676.29	170,565.98	361,896.75
Ute, Confederated Bands of, 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 4, 1913	37	934				
Proceeds of—				2,928,988.96	42,741.54	303,025.04	2,668,705.46
Colville Reservation, Wash.....	Mar. 22, 1906	33	522	697,326.97	39,755.83	377.53	39,378.30
Crow ceded lands, Mont.....	Apr. 27, 1904	33	352				
Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.....	do.....	33	319	4,573.47	1,198.70	4,328.23	1,443.94
Flathead Reservation, Mont.....	Apr. 23, 1904	33	305				
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.....	May 30, 1908	35	504	263,430.84	57,820.74	63,919.82	257,331.76
Irrigable land, Yuma Reservation, Cal.....	Apr. 21, 1904	33	224				
Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 21, 1906	33	224	773.46	2,161.82	.....	2,935.28
Omaha Reservation, Nebr.....	May 15, 1888	25	150				
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.....	Feb. 20, 1904	33	50	7,842.90	212.00	5,904.15	2,150.75
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 23, 1904	33	258				
	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1230	707,936.55	22,798.86	371,512.82	359,222.59
Siletz Reservation, Oreg.....	May 13, 1910	36	367	10,917.96	5,336.74	3,798.03	12,456.67
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.....	Feb. 20, 1895	28	678				
Spokane Reservation, Wash.....	May 29, 1908	35	458	152,005.33	2,155.78	80.00	154,081.11
Surplus Potawatomi lands, Kans.....	Apr. 29, 1904	33	305				
Surplus Puyallup school lands.....	Feb. 26, 1896	30	909	23,595.98	4,783.32	.....	28,379.30
Town lots, White Earth Reservation, Minn.....	June 21, 1906	34	377				
Town sites, Spokane Reservation, Wash.....	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1032	13,497.44	603.18	6,869.00	7,231.62
Uintah and White River Ute lands.....	June 21, 1906	34	377				
	May 27, 1902	32	263	9,460.79	15.00	.....	9,475.79
	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1069				
Wichita ceded lands.....	Mar. 2, 1895	28	894	150,207.75	29,598.73	37,133.18	142,673.30
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1016				
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Cherokee, unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	10,436.24	1,214.43	.....	11,650.67
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Chickasaw, town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	23,092.10	8,397.97	6,868.63	24,621.44
Chickasaw, unallotted lands.....	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	18,995.93	377.07	19,090.93	282.07
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Choctaw, unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	663,647.49	1,145,757.14	703,639.80	1,105,764.83
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Choctaw, town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	3,334,519.07	3,552,136.44	3,574,018.62	3,312,636.89
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	66,518.84	1,108.57	285.00	67,342.41
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Creek, town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	113,292.18	4,67,961.75	10,201.35	171,052.58
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Creek, unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	37,358.31	5,533,393.70	.....	90,752.01
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Seminole, unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	3,499.37	6,12,673.66	3,750.00	12,423.03
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Total.....				27,019,459.24	77,723,232.02	9,855,135.33	24,887,555.93

<sup>1</sup> Proceeds of Indian land and timber.  
<sup>2</sup> \$143,885.45 refunded by Oklahoma banks.  
<sup>3</sup> \$549,144.14 refunded by Oklahoma banks.  
<sup>4</sup> \$52,750 refunded by Oklahoma banks.

<sup>5</sup> \$47,650 refunded by Oklahoma banks.  
<sup>6</sup> \$12,050 refunded by Oklahoma banks.  
<sup>7</sup> Total refunded by Oklahoma banks, \$805,479.59.

TABLE 43.—Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, June 30, 1917.

Name of tribes.	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, 1805, \$3,000... Art. 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$600... Art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$6,000... }	{ Vol. 7, p. 99... Vol. 11, p. 614. Vol. 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..... }	{ Vol. 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.	Vol. 28, p. 1029	3,000
Chippewa of the Mississippi.....	For schools, during the pleasure of the President.	Art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867.....	Vol. 16, p. 720.	4,000
Crow.....	Physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc.....	Treaty of May 7, 1868, art. 10.....	Vol. 15, p. 652.	6,000
Navajo.....	For support of schools.....	Treaty of July 25, 1868, art. 6.....	Vol. 15, p. 667.	100,000
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.....	Vol. 19, p. 256; Vol. 15, p. 658.	80,000
Pawnee.....	Annuity in cash.....	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.....	Vol. 11, p. 729.	30,000
Do.....	Support of 2 manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.....	do.....	do.....	10,000
Do.....	Iron, steel, and other articles for shops, 2 blacksmiths, 1 of whom is to be tin and gunsmith, 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.....	Vol. 11, p. 730.	1,200
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	For support of school.....	\$1,000 for education, \$500 for smith, etc.	Vol. 7, p. 425..	1,500
Seneca of New York.....	Permanent annuities.....	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1861.....	Vol. 12, p. 172..	200
Shoshoni and Bannock:		February 19, 1831.....	Vol. 4, p. 442..	6,000
Shoshoni.....	Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	Estimated.....	Vol. 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.....	Vol. 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.	Vol. 15, p. 638.	1,600
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 schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings.	Estimated, act Feb. 28, 1877, Mar. 2, 1889, and Aug. 1, 1914.	Vol. 19, p. 256; Vol. 38, p. 603.	400,000
Spokane.....	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter.....	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1887, ratified July 13, 1892.	Vol. 27, p. 139.	1,000
Tabasquache, Moache, Capote, Wilmnuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah Bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.....	Estimated, art. 9, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 621.	220
Do.....	2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers.....	Estimated, art. 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	Vol. 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.....				725,560

18404-17-14

TABLE 44.—*Pro rata shares of tribal trust funds settled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average pro rata share.	Amount paid.
Total .....		3, 733		\$961, 029. 97
Idaho: Coeur d'Alene .....	Coeur d'Alene .....	49	\$294. 42	14, 426. 58
Iowa: Sac and Fox .....	Sac and Fox .....	9	1, 079. 57	9, 716. 13
Kansas .....		36		18, 067. 45
Kickapoo .....	Kickapoo .....	29	577. 37	16, 743. 73
Potawatomi .....	Potawatomi .....	7	189. 10	1, 323. 72
Montana: Flathead .....	Confederated Flathead .....	370	111. 76	41, 351. 20
Nebraska: Santee .....	Ponca .....	30	65. 68	1, 970. 40
New York: New York .....	Tonawanda (Seneca) .....	16	159. 21	2, 547. 40
North Dakota: Standing Rock .....	Sioux .....	183	154. 81	28, 331. 59
Oklahoma .....		747		411, 915. 51
Cantonment .....	Cheyenne and Arapaho .....			
Cheyenne and Arapaho .....	do .....	100	310. 76	31, 076. 90
Red Moon .....	do .....			
Seger .....	do .....			
Kiowa 1 .....	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche .....	416	326. 27	135, 728. 32
Do. 2 .....	do .....	109	768. 17	83, 730. 60
Pawnee .....	Pawnee .....	23	500. 64	11, 514. 72
Ponca .....	Ponca .....	18	47. 83	860. 94
Osage .....	Osage .....	61	3, 819. 76	129, 237. 13
Sac and Fox .....	Sac and Fox .....	20	988. 34	19, 766. 90
Oregon .....		98		21, 468. 39
Klamath .....	Klamath .....	71	208. 39	14, 795. 89
Umatilla .....	Umatilla .....	27	247. 12	6, 672. 50
South Dakota .....		1, 850		400, 166. 34
Cheyenne River 1 .....	Sioux .....	40	114. 41	4, 576. 78
Do. 2 .....	do .....	69	248. 14	17, 121. 66
Crow Creek .....	do .....	116	166. 76	19, 344. 75
Lower Brule .....	do .....	7	138. 81	971. 67
Pine Ridge .....	do .....	504	117. 60	59, 272. 64
Rosebud .....	do .....	127	122. 37	15, 541. 82
Sisseton .....	Sisseton and Wahpeton .....	916	292. 35	267, 792. 60
Yankton .....	Sioux .....	71	218. 93	15, 544. 42
Utah: Uintah and Ouray .....	Ute .....	1	240. 07	240. 07
Wisconsin .....		344		10, 828. 91
Keshena .....	Menominee .....	52	84. 11	4, 373. 85
Do .....	do .....	292	22. 10	6, 455. 06

1 5 per cent.

2 4 per cent.

3 3 per cent.

TABLE 45.—*Tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and National banks of Oklahoma.*<sup>1</sup>

Tribes.	On deposit June 30, 1917.			Interest.	
	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Paid in the United States Treasury.	Total paid and due.
Total .....	\$3, 369, 290. 42	\$3, 289, 347. 75	\$79, 942. 67	\$1, 046, 723. 10	\$1, 126, 665. 77
Choctaw .....	1, 800, 907. 64	1, 759, 620. 26	41, 287. 38	603, 673. 00	644, 960. 38
Chickasaw .....	618, 666. 99	602, 885. 95	15, 781. 04	200, 004. 12	215, 785. 16
Cherokee .....				31, 897. 28	31, 897. 28
Creek .....	917, 815. 90	895, 891. 54	21, 924. 36	204, 731. 78	226, 656. 14
Seminole .....	31, 899. 89	30, 950. 00	949. 89	6, 416. 92	7, 366. 81

<sup>1</sup> The deposits are made under the act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1070), in 223 banks. The rates of interest are from 4 to 5½ per cent.

TABLE 46.—Volume of business in Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Warehouses.	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
Chicago.....	161,096	<i>Pounds.</i> 147,129,727	\$1,345,621.59	224	<i>Pounds.</i> 9,013	\$3,092.73
San Francisco.....	52,628	5,901,296	291,253.27	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
St. Louis.....	38,009	136,932,018	329,992.54	30	1,891	1,222.56
Total.....	251,733	89,963,041	1,966,867.40			

Warehouses.	Packages mailed.			Percentage of increase of totals over previous year.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
Chicago.....	7,276	<i>Pounds.</i> 28,720	\$19,918.97	<i>Per cent.</i> 26.9	<i>Per cent.</i> 15.3	<i>Per cent.</i> 65.8
San Francisco.....	126	278	233.17	<sup>3</sup> 10.3	<sup>3</sup> 11.2	12.2
St. Louis.....	2,209	5,910	3,342.14	<sup>3</sup> 49.7	<sup>3</sup> 4.8	<sup>3</sup> 22.8
Total.....	9,611	34,908	23,494.28	10.3	2.4	15.9

<sup>1</sup> A considerable part of this weight is coal, handled in car lots.

<sup>2</sup> Included with freight.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease.

<sup>4</sup> Closed Mar. 31; from Apr. 1 to June 30 all business was handled by Chicago warehouse.

Total number of shipments (packages).....	261,598
Total weight.....	90,008,853
Total value.....	\$1,994,676.97

TABLE 47.—Expense at warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Employees and inspection of supplies. <sup>1</sup>	Miscellaneous.	Cost of maintenance.	
					Total.	Per cent. <sup>2</sup>
Chicago.....	\$3,950.00	\$239.82	\$20,621.46	\$4,475.58	\$29,286.86	2.14
San Francisco.....	2,400.00	13.00	7,598.00	1,116.07	11,127.07	3.81
St. Louis <sup>3</sup> .....	1,508.33	186.17	11,502.36	2,055.41	15,252.27	<sup>4</sup> 4.55
Total.....	7,858.33	438.99	39,721.82	7,647.06	55,666.20	2.74
Total, 1916.....					61,116.23	3.53
Saving over 1916.....					5,450.03	.79

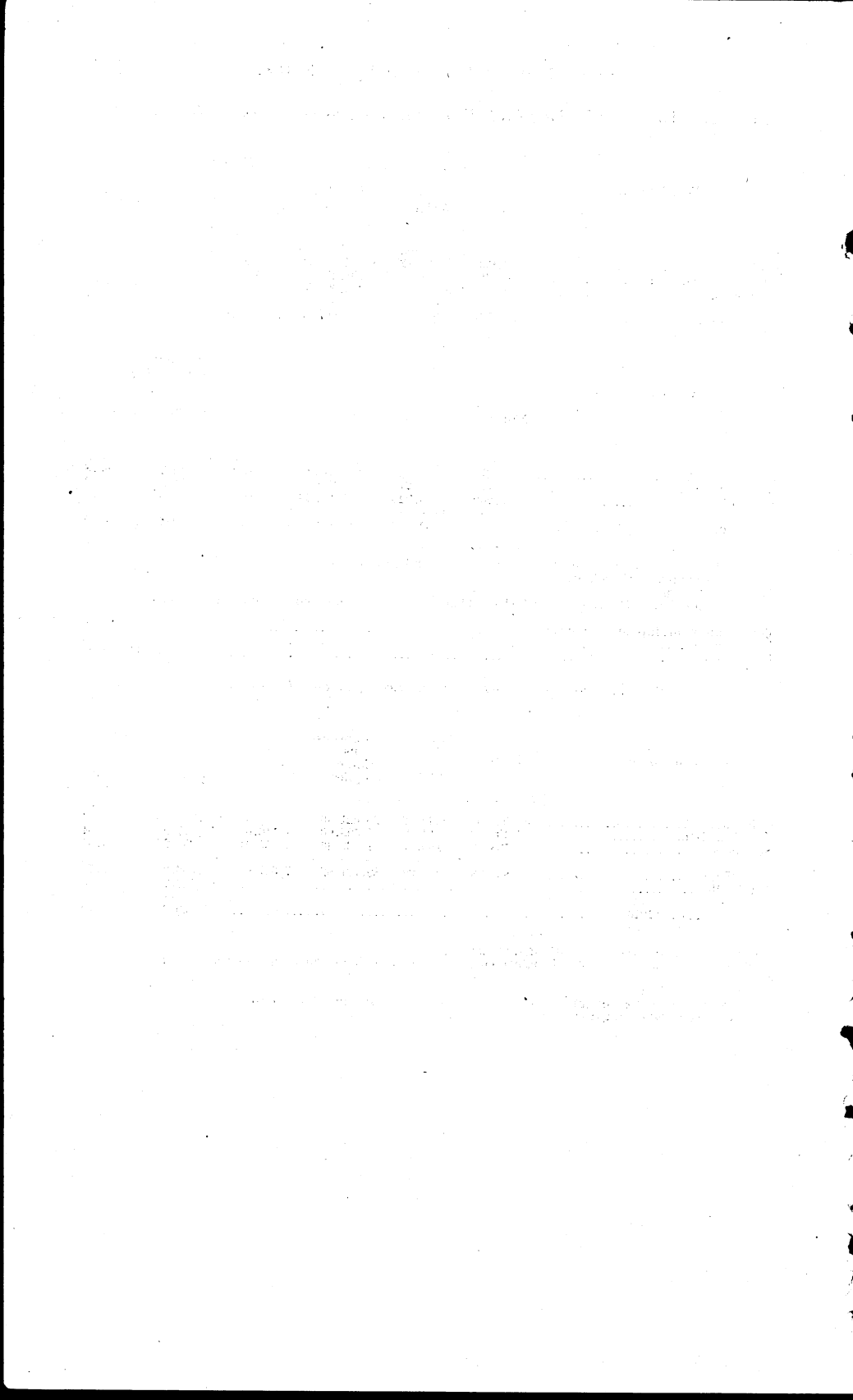
<sup>1</sup> Includes cost of letting annual contracts for supplies.

<sup>2</sup> Shows the relation of the total maintenance cost to the value of goods handled as set out in the preceding table.

<sup>3</sup> Closed Mar. 31, 1917.

<sup>4</sup> Increase due to cost of transferring employees to Chicago and Washington and expenses for conducting the annual letting during the months of May and June.





# INDEX TO STATISTICAL TABLES.

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