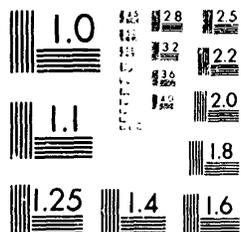
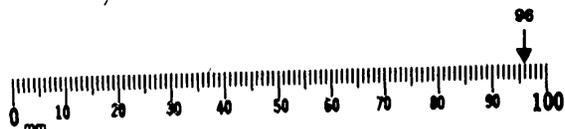
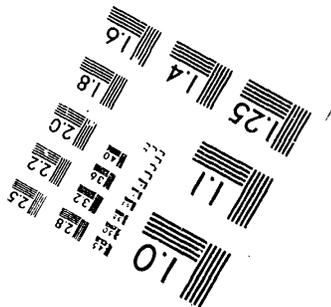




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REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1914



WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1914

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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

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

GENERAL STATEMENT.

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

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

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

2. The allotting of lands to individual Indians has been continued ever since the enactment of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 383). It is estimated that there have been allotted to 150,000 Indians about 34,000,000 acres and there remain to be allotted about 30,000,000 acres. There are nearly 120,000 unallotted Indians. There has been expended for allotment work heretofore completed about \$4,500,000, and it is believed that it will require at least \$3,000,000 to complete the allotment work.

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

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

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

4. Notwithstanding the fact that the Government has provided since 1878 approximately \$50,000,000 for schools among the Indians, there are to-day about 10,000 Indian children without any school facilities whatever, principally in the Southwest and more particularly among the Navajo and Papago Indians. There are also about 7,500 defective Indian children, either physically or mentally, for whom no adequate facilities are available for their care and training.

The present available appropriations for Indian schools provide for 223 Indian day schools situated on Indian reservations near the Indian homes, 70 boarding schools located on the reservations, and 35 boarding schools located off the reservations and known as nonreservation schools. Of the 65,000 Indian children of school age, these schools care for approximately 25,000. There are enrolled in mission and public schools 22,500 Indian children, leaving 17,500 normal and defective Indian children unprovided for. Efforts will be made to procure increased appropriations for Indian school work so that all Indian children may be provided with school facilities. All Government schools for Indians are largely industrial.

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

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

6. The housing conditions of the Indians throughout the country is one of the important subjects which demand immediate consideration. It is estimated that there are approximately 3,000 Indian families without homes, who live in mud lodges, tepees, or wickiups—a large number of them on dirt floors and under the most revolting, insanitary conditions. There are thousands of other Indian families who live in one and two room shacks or cabins, under

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDIAN VIEWPOINT.

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

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

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

INDIAN EDUCATION.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

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

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

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

COOPERATION WITH STATE AUTHORITIES.

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

PAYMENT OF TUITION.

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

BENEFITS OF PUBLIC-SCHOOL TRAINING.

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

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

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

NAVAJO AND PAPAGO SCHOOLS.

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

IMPROVEMENT IN METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

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

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

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

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

PUEBLO SCHOOLS.

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

OKLAHOMA SCHOOLS.

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

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

NEW SCHOOL RULES.

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

ESSAY CONTEST.

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

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

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

MORAL TRAINING.

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

INSTITUTES.

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

Chlocco, Okla., July 6 to 13.

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

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

Tomah, Wis., August 3 to 15.

Chemawa, Oreg., August 3 to 15.

Santa Fe, N. Mex., August 17 to 20.

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

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

INDIAN SCHOOL FARMS.

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

To all superintendents:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HEALTH.

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

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

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

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

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

At the close of the fiscal year there were 51 hospitals with a combined capacity of 1,432 patients, and 6 under construction, to care for a population of 331,250 persons with a high percentage of tuberculosis and trachoma. Out of 190,438 Indians on reservations 67,895 were examined last year. Tuberculosis was present in 8,245 cases and trachoma in 13,841, and it is estimated that there are 21,980 suffering with tuberculosis and 35,769 afflicted with trachoma. The death rate per thousand last year was 30.70 per cent, and the percentage of deaths due to tuberculosis was 31.83, while the birth rate per thousand was 38.79.

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

TUBERCULOSIS.

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

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

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

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

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

TRACHOMA.

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

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

OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

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

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

FIELD MATRONS.

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

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

DENTISTS.

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

PHYSICIANS.

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

STOCK RAISING.

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

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

During the year nearly one and one-half million dollars were expended in the purchase of live stock for individuals and as tribal herds and also for male animals for improving the grade of cattle, horses, and sheep already belonging to the Indians. The principal purchases were: For Blackfeet Reservation, 44 stallions, at \$23,131, and 102 bulls, at \$12,640. For Colville, 50 bulls, at \$4,860, and 12 stallions, at \$5,000. For Crow, 20 stallions, at \$9,780; 7,021 heifers, at \$300,338; 2,000 steers, at \$79,470; and 251 bulls, at \$20,075. For Cheyenne, 80 bulls, at \$9,680; 682 heifers, at \$33,418; 40 cows with calves, at \$3,107; and 46 mares, at \$5,248. For Crow Creek, 64 cows with calves, at \$3,770; 74 mares, at \$7,410; and 10 bulls, at \$1,350. For Fort Apache, 50 bulls, at \$7,000. For Lower Brule, 12 stallions, at \$6,037; 55 bulls, at \$6,187; and 601 heifers, at \$29,968. For Navajo, 175 rams, at \$2,187, and 4 stallions, at \$940. For Navajo Springs, 20 stallions, at \$1,910; 25 bulls, at \$2,325; and 12 mares, at \$2,020. For Pine Ridge, 1,486 heifers, at \$75,000; 150 cows, at \$6,000; and 25 stallions, at \$12,500. For Rosebud, 248 heifers, at \$12,098; 2,016 cows, at \$133,205; 1,216 mares, at \$166,339; 19 stallions, at \$9,503; and 90 bulls, at \$10,930. For San Carlos, 40 stallions, at \$8,000; 30 bulls, at \$7,440; and 1,000 heifers, at \$37,000. For Shoshone, 101 bulls, at \$9,512. For Standing Rock, 128 heifers, at \$5,117, and 2 stallions, at \$1,180. For Tongue River, 1,046 heifers, at \$49,622; 36 bulls, at \$3,100; and 4 stallions, at \$575; and for Truxton Canyon, 510 cows at \$21,300, and 20 bulls, at \$2,300.

The total purchases for these and other reservations amounted to 267 stallions, 1,048 bulls, 12,272 heifers, 2,510 steers, 3,738 cows, 2,110 mares, 670 horses, 67 mules, 513 sheep, and 460 rams.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USE OF REIMBURSABLE FUND.

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

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

The act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 209-277), appropriated \$15,000 for encouraging industry among Indians at the Tongue River Reservation. Nearly 300 Indians have participated in the use of this money, for whom live stock, wagons, harness, and agricultural equipments, aggregating in value approximately \$22,872.21, were purchased, and repayments amounting to \$15,944.76 have been already made, leaving a balance of \$6,927.45 still due. This money has been used very largely for breeding stock, wagons, harness, and seed, and it is therefore quite apparent that the Indians will derive great benefit therefrom and add materially to their incomes.

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

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

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

In addition to the congressional appropriations referred to, tribal funds are being used at 12 different reservations, under the reimbursable regulations, in the purchase of work and breeding stock, agricultural equipment, lumber for homes, fence material, and digging of wells. Much good is being accomplished through the use of tribal funds in this manner. More than 300 Indians have already been benefited, through expenditures aggregating more than \$37,880.42, and approximately \$14,000 have been already repaid by the Indians. Where tribal funds were used, only two Indians were delinquent in payments on their accounts, and in not a single instance has it been necessary to retake the property from the Indians to whom it was sold. In one case the property was returned to the Government because of the death of the Indian to whom it was sold and the inability of the heirs to meet the payments. This property was promptly sold to another worthy Indian.

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

FARMING.

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

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

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

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

To all reservation superintendents:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDIAN FAIRS.

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

Blackfeet.	Red Lake.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Ros bud.
Colorado River.	S n Carlos.
Crow Creek.	San Juan.
Fort Bidwell.	Santee.
Fort Totten.	Shilwits.
Keshena.	Sisleton.
La Pointe.	Standing Rock.
Mankt.	Tongue River.
Pima.	Tule River.
Pine Ridge.	Yankton.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following circular letter concerning Indian fairs was issued:

To superintendents:

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

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

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

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

With keen appreciation of these conditions Congress, in the current appropriation bill, has made available for the Indians over \$600,000 as a reimbursable fund and \$250,000 additional for general and specific industrial use, all for the purchase of stock and farm equipment, as well as about \$300,000 of the funds of the Confederate Bands of Utes for the civilization and support of those Indians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARMING AND GRAZING LEASES.

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

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

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

LEASING OF TRIBAL LANDS FOR GRAZING PURPOSES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TESTING AND DEMONSTRATION WORK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MINING ON INDIAN LANDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PREVENTION OF WASTE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEASES OF OSAGE OIL AND GAS LANDS.

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

Accordingly, about 11,000 acres were offered for lease by advertisement and bids opened on September 20, 1913. The bids accepted covered 10,542 acres, with total bonuses of \$505,315.40. This was an average bonus of \$49 per acre. This is the largest bonus ever received for a tract of land of that size in the history of the department's dealings in oil lands.

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

DEVELOPMENTS OUTSIDE OF OKLAHOMA.

Hopes are entertained that oil and gas in paying quantities will yet be discovered on the Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming and the Quinalt Reservation in Washington. Several leases have been approved covering Quinalt lands, aggregating about 10,000 acres, and the leasees are active in their preparations to begin work. On account of the very rough character of country and its inaccessibility development work in this section will be extremely expensive.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

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

NAVAJO BLANKETS.

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

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

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

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

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

LACE MAKING.

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

The following circular concerning native industries was issued:

To superintendents and supervisors of Indian schools.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARKETING NATIVE PRODUCTS.

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

IRRIGATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FORESTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Most of our work in Minnesota has been under the provisions of the laws of the State, because of the decision of the Supreme Court in matter of Hoff (197 U. S., 488), and the fact that the majority of the Indians are citizens. The famous Bemidji liquor case was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on June 3 favorable to the contention of the Government, but on June 22 the appellees were granted 60 days to file a petition for a rehearing which has effected a temporary stay of the enforcement of the judgment of the court. This is an important decision, and if finally sustained will certainly result in great improvement of conditions.

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

Operations among the Pueblos in New Mexico assumed an active state by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on October 20, 1913 (231 U. S., 28), reversing the judgment of the United States District Court in the case of United States v. Sandoval (198 Fed., 530), with directions to overrule the demurrer to the indictment and to proceed with the disposition of the case in regular course. The court outlined the powers of Congress in dealing with a dependent people, confirming prior decisions on this subject, and holding that although these Indians have a fee-simple title

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

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

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

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

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

The results of our labors show that during the past fiscal year we were successful in bringing about 1,823 arrests and 941 convictions; 247,592 pints of liquor were seized and destroyed under the provisions of section 214C of the Revised Statutes.

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

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

ALLOTMENTS.

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

During the past fiscal year allotments to 4,000 Indians, covering an area of 452,021 acres, were approved, and 8,521 allotments, aggregating 1,474,044 acres, were made in the field, but have not yet been approved. The more important work is mentioned below:

Blackfeet, Mont.—Under authority of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1035), 2,024 Indians were allotted 888,050 acres of land, in areas of 40 acres of irrigable and 280 acres of grazing land each. Approximately 600,000 acres of surplus land remains unallotted on this reservation.

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

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

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

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

allotments in severalty to the Indians having rights on this reservation have been completed. Allotments were made to 1,832 Indians, covering an area of 300,970.80 acres of grazing lands and 37,939.15 acres of irrigable lands, a total of 338,909.95 acres. The acts cited also authorize timber, grazing, stone quarry, agency, school, farming, cemetery, and church reserves, which have been made, aggregating an area of 83,350.87 acres. No law exists to dispose of the surplus lands.

Gila River, Ariz.—Under authority contained in the act of February 8, 1887 (21 Stat. L., 388), as amended by section 17 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), 1,661 Indians on this reservation were allotted 10 acres each of irrigable land.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yakima, Wash.—Under authority contained in the act of May 6, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 348), 1,119 allotments were made, covering an area of 150,966 acres. This practically completes allotments on this reservation.

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

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

Mission Indians.—During the past fiscal year, under authority contained in the acts of January 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1022), the office has endeavored to clear up the tangled threads of title to lands in California claimed by the Mission Indians in that State by reason of various Executive orders issued during the period from 1875 to 1880. Substantially all of the area recommended by the Mission Indian Commission, better known as the Smiley Commission, appointed under the act of January 12, 1891 (supra), as reservations for the Mission Indians, has been patented to the various bands entitled under authority of the acts mentioned, leaving only one reservation, the Santa Rosa, unpatented.

Stockbridge and Muncie in Wisconsin.—Under authority of the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 382), the department on January 21, 1914, approved a roll containing the names of 309 Indians of the Stockbridge and Muncie Tribe entitled to money in lieu of allotments. The superintendent of the Keshena School is now making payments to the beneficiaries thereunder.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The Five Civilized Tribes comprise the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma. Their original domain was formerly known as Indian Territory, and before the allotment of their lands included an area of 19,525,000 acres. Their total number of enrolled members and freedmen is 101,209.

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

Tribe.	Number enrolled.	Area.
		<i>Acres.</i>
Cherokee.....	41,003	4,120,062.09
Choctaw.....	26,730	6,951,018.07
Chickasaw.....	10,855	4,707,901.28
Creek.....	18,712	3,079,001.00
Seminole.....	5,119	365,852.00

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

Cherokee.....	4,010
Choctaw.....	5,994
Chickasaw.....	2,473
Creek.....	6,807
Seminole.....	950

DISPOSITION OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS.

Of the total area embraced within the Five Civilized Tribes there were allotted to members 15,704,400 acres. Of the surplus there was sold at public auction under the act of Congress of April 28, 1906, 2,178,174 acres for a consideration of \$12,180,193. There has been offered for sale 1,274,024 acres of Choctaw and Chickasaw timberlands, of which 306,286 acres were sold for \$1,460,244.85. There remains to be sold, in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations about one and one-half million acres, of which one-half million is segregated coal and asphalt lands, the surface of which only will be sold, and 968,640 acres of timberlands. There have been collected royalties on coal productions since 1899 \$3,615,594.16.

Under the act of March 3, 1911, authorizing the deposit of receipts upon the sales of surplus and unallotted lands in national or State banks in the State of Oklahoma there have been deposited in 249 banks located in 69 counties in Oklahoma the sum of \$5,083,088.82. These deposits draw interest bearing from 4 to 6 per cent. The deposits are secured by surety company bonds. There have been derived from the sale of town lots \$4,535,243.57. The total revenue collected and deposited to the credit of the Five Tribes from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1914, was \$17,099,826, and there is yet due and unpaid, for lands which have been sold, \$5,623,950, which sum is drawing 6 per cent interest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUPERVISION OF INDIVIDUAL INDIANS.

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

Nation.	Full bloods.	Restricted class.		
		Mixed three-fourths or more.	One-half to three-fourths.	Total.
Chickasaws.....	1,515	252	706	2,473
Choctaws.....	7,074	706	1,614	9,424
Mississippi Choctaws.....	1,344	53	27	1,456
Cherokees.....	6,621	1,783	2,066	13,370
Creeks.....	6,830	538	1,150	8,618
Seminoles.....	1,250	132	344	1,726
Total.....	26,634	3,496	6,837	36,967

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

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

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

Comparative statement of sales consummated.

Fiscal year ended--	Tracts sold.	Acres sold.	Consideration received.
June 30, 1909.....	150	10,924.21	\$19,423.20
June 30, 1910.....	620	53,192.75	566,666.57
June 30, 1911.....	571	67,730.47	674,730.71
June 30, 1912.....	501	38,277.39	215,032.65
June 30, 1913.....	735	51,817.89	502,406.38
June 30, 1914.....	634	69,104.33	636,042.80
Total.....	3,823	288,107.04	2,844,302.30

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

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

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

PROBATE WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RULE 1.

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

RULE 2.

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

RULE 3.

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

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

RULE 4.

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

RULE 5.

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

RULE 6.

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

RULE 7.

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

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

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

RULE 8.

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

RULE 9.

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

RULE 10.

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

RULE 11.

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

RULE 12.

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

RULE 13.

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

RULE 14.

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

RULE 15.

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

RULE 16.

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

RULE 17.

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

RULE 18.

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

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

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

CERTIFICATE.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, County of Oklahoma, ss:

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

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

[SEAL.]

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

NEW YORK INDIANS.

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

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

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

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

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

FORT SILL APACHE PRISONERS OF WAR.

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

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

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

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

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

PURCHASE DIVISION.

Goods and supplies to the amount, approximately, of \$3,500,000 were purchased for the service during the fiscal year just closed and delivered at a cost for transportation of about \$264,021.66, exclusive of wagon transportation from the terminals of railroads and boat landings, which service amounted to \$168,139.70. The cost of inspection was \$6,802.47. These amounts indicate service actually paid for to date. They will be increased by liabilities incurred during the last three months of the fiscal year which have not been placed on our liability ledgers. The high cost of supplies has had its effect on the prices paid in numerous lines during the year, particularly in the purchase of beef, both net and gross.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.

The sale of allotted and inherited Indian land is provided for by the acts of Congress approved May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245), March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015), May 20, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678). The last-mentioned act extended the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910, to Oklahoma, with the exception of lands belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osages; so that since the passage of this act patents in fee simple can be issued to the purchasers of Indian land in Oklahoma, with the above exceptions.

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

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

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

PATENTS IN FEE.

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

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

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

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

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

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

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

DEPOSITARIES FOR INDIAN MONEYS.

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

By a regulation, effective July 1, 1913, Indian moneys held to the official credit of superintendents or disbursing officers are deposited at the same rate of interest as that paid on open accounts of individual Indians. The amount realized from this source during the year amounted to approximately \$31,000. More money has been placed on time deposit than heretofore, and this no doubt has been a contributing factor in the better interest earnings. The number of holding banks increased from 450 to 561.

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

INHERITANCE CASES.

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

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

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

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

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

RIGHTS OF WAY.

RAILROADS.

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

PIPE LINES.

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

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

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

HIGHWAYS.

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

WHITE EARTH LAND SUITS.

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

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

WHITE EARTH ROLL.

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

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

SPO-PE.

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

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

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

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

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

INDIANS FOR EXHIBITION.

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

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

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

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

STATISTICS.

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

INDIAN SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSPECTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COOPERATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDIAN OFFICE REGULATIONS.

The Regulations of the Indian Bureau were promulgated in editions of 1884, 1894, and 1901. Owing to changes in laws, policies, and methods of administration a new edition is now required in order that practice may accurately conform to present procedure and legal changes. This has demanded a complete revision of the volume by the addition of new matter and a revision of the old.

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

ENROLLMENT WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

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

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

OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORDS.

The number of communications sent out from the office during the year was 331,641, an increase of 60,541 over the preceding year.

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

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

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

COURT DECISIONS.

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

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

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

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

Perrin v. United States (232 U. S., 478): This case came before the Supreme Court on a writ of error to the district court of the United States for the district of South Dakota, to review a conviction for unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors upon lands ceded by the Yankton Indians by the act of August 15, 1804 (28 Stat. L., 286). In the seventeenth section of the agreement with the Yankton Indians, ratified and confirmed by Congress on the above mentioned date, it was stipulated that no intoxicating liquors nor other intoxicants should ever be sold or given away upon any of the lands ceded, nor upon the lands comprising the Yankton Reservation as described in the treaty between said Indians and the United States, dated April 19, 1858, and as afterwards surveyed and set off to said Indians. The court held:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Cession to the United States by the Chippewa treaties of May 7, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 693), and March 10, 1867 (16 Stat. L., 710), of portions of the original cession set apart as reservations by the treaty of February 22, 1855, supra, did not operate to remove from the territory thus ceded the prohibition against the introduction, manufacture, or sale of intoxicating liquors within the ceded territory until otherwise provided by Congress. A motion for rehearing is now pending in this case.

LEGISLATION.

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

For the fiscal year 1910 the Indian appropriation act carried about \$11,800,000; the act of 1911 appropriated about \$9,200,000; act of 1912, \$8,800,000; act of 1913, \$8,900,000; and for 1914, \$9,600,000; and for the fiscal year 1915 there was appropriated \$9,771,002.76.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly, yours,

CATO SELLS, *Commissioner.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

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

Year.	Work.		Employees.	
	Communica- tion re- ceived.	Increase or pre- ceding year.	Total number em- ployed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.
		Per cent.		Per cent.
1899.....	59,707		101	
1901.....	62,091	4.84	115	+ 13.86
1901.....	67,376	7.62	119	+ 3.48
1902.....	79,235	17.59	132	+ 10.92
1903.....	73,415	- 2.22	131	- 1.75
1904.....	86,588	9.46	142	+ 8.39
1905.....	98,372	13.55	149	+ 4.93
1906.....	109,533	8.35	145	- 2.68
1907.....	117,659	19.31	160	+ 10.34
1908.....	132,935	20.14	179	+ 11.87
1909.....	176,768	33.53	180	+ 5.58
1910.....	191,241	9.88	203	+ 7.40
1911.....	197,637	3.74	227	+ 11.82
1912.....	222,187	12.37	221	- 1.32
1913.....	275,482	23.97	237	+ 5.80
1914.....	280,741	1.92	245	+ 3.37

Increase in work, 1911 over 1899..... 70.70
 Increase in force, 1911 over 1899..... 142.57

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

(Figures compiled from reports of Indian School superintendents, supplemented by information from 1910 census for localities in which no Indian Office reports are stated.)

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

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.....	909	Montana.....	11,394
Arizona.....	41,916	Nebraska.....	3,932
Arkansas.....	460	Nevada.....	7,891
California.....	15,226	New Hampshire.....	34
Colorado.....	861	New Jersey.....	168
Connecticut.....	152	New Mexico.....	21,995
Delaware.....	5	New York.....	6,029
District of Columbia.....	68	North Carolina.....	8,024
Florida.....	562	North Dakota.....	8,623
Georgia.....	95	Ohio.....	127
Idaho.....	4,106	Oklahoma.....	117,607
Illinois.....	188	Oregon.....	6,399
Indiana.....	279	Rhode Island.....	284
Iowa.....	368	South Carolina.....	331
Kansas.....	1,366	South Dakota.....	20,813
Kentucky.....	234	Tennessee.....	216
Louisiana.....	780	Texas.....	702
Maine.....	892	Utah.....	3,221
Maryland.....	55	Vermont.....	26
Massachusetts.....	688	Virginia.....	539
Michigan.....	7,510	Washington.....	11,274
Minnesota.....	11,532	West Virginia.....	36
Mississippi.....	1,253	Wisconsin.....	10,053
Missouri.....	313	Wyoming.....	1,705

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

REF0078141

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

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Alabama: Not under agent.....	1,000							
Arizona:								
Camp Verde School—								
Mohave—Apache.....	266	133	133	121	145	238	8	
Tonto—Apache.....	156	81	75	63	93	151	5	
Total.....	422	214	208	184	238	400	13	
Colorado River—								
Chemehuevi.....	63	30	33	27	39	40	17	42
Mohave.....	309	221	178	223	239	403		
Total.....	462	251	211	223	239	403	17	42
Fort Apache School—								
White Mountain Apache.....	2,485	1,219	1,266	1,281	1,294	2,401	11	73
Fort Mojave School—								
Chemehuevi.....	149	78	71	73	76	149		
Mohave.....	636	351	285	297	429	636		
Total.....	785	429	356	280	505	785		
Havasupai School—Havasupai.....	174	95	79	73	101	174		
Kaibab School—Kaibab-Palute.....	96	56	40	22	74	96		
Leupp School—Navaho.....	1,432	755	677	799	1,133	1,432		
Moqui School—								
Moqui (Hop).....	2,133	1,124	1,009	993	1,140	2,133		
Navaho.....	2,000	1,047	953	1,141	859	2,000		
Total.....	4,133	2,171	1,962	2,134	1,999	4,133		
Navajo School—Navaho.....	10,000	5,400	4,600	3,800	6,400	9,990	10	
Pima School—								
Maricopa.....	300	146	154	163	137	300		
Pima.....	3,796	1,923	1,873	1,477	2,319	3,786	8	2
Gila Bend Reservation, Papago.....	700	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Not on reservation, Papago.....	1,370	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total.....	6,096	2,069	2,027	1,640	2,456	4,186	8	2
Salt River School—								
Maricopa.....	83	44	39	35	48	83		
Mohave—Apache.....	258	138	120	92	166	256	2	
Pima.....	893	466	427	423	470	893		
Total.....	1,234	648	586	550	684	1,232	2	
San Carlos School—								
Cayotero—Apache.....	604	320	284	282	322	602	2	
Mohave—Apache.....	69	33	36	35	34	69		
San Carlos—Apache.....	1,223	613	610	538	685	1,216	7	
Tonto—Apache.....	712	365	347	315	397	710	2	
Total.....	2,608	1,331	1,277	1,170	1,438	2,597	11	
San Xavier School—Papago.....	4,965	2,385	2,580	1,790	3,175	4,929	24	12
Truxton Canon School—Walapai.....	474	234	220	104	290	464	10	
Western Navajo School—								
Moqui (Hop).....	210	101	109	99	111	210		
Navaho.....	6,150	2,819	3,331	2,621	3,529	6,150		
Palute.....	190	80	110	80	110	190		
Total.....	6,550	3,000	3,550	2,800	3,750	6,550		
Total Arizona.....	41,916	20,277	19,639	16,440	23,476	39,661	106	129
Arkansas: Not under agent.....	1,460							
California:								
Bishop School—								
Palute, Shoshoni, Digger, and								
Moache.....	1,350	640	670	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

* 1910 census.

* Includes Indians in New Mexico under this school.

* Unknown.

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

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California—Continued.								
Campo School—								
Mission Indians at Campo.....	119	61	55	40	79	116	3	
Cuyapalpe.....	5	4	4	2	8	8		
Laguna.....	7	3	4	2	3	7		
La Pasta.....	6	2	4	2	4	6		
Manzanita.....	75	34	41	30	42	66	12	
Total.....	218	107	111	80	138	203	15	
Digger agency—Digger.....	51	21	27	22	29	25	21	5
Fort Bidwell School—								
Digger.....	16	8	8	8	8	16		
Palute.....	196	118	88	89	107	190	6	
Pit River.....	521	291	231	184	335	518	13	
Total.....	733	346	387	280	453	714	19	
Fort Yuma School—Yuma.....	786	417	369	290	490	758	21	7
Greenville School—								
Digger and Washo.....	1,000	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hoopa Valley School—								
Hupa.....	552	293	259	205	347	558	344	50
Klamath.....	352	282	270	152	400	280	172	109
Lower Klamath.....	261	110	131	104	157	120	89	52
Total.....	1,365	674	691	461	904	558	605	202
Roseburg (Oreg.) School—								
Scattered Wehuni, Kawli, Pit								
River, and others in northern								
California.....	15,000	2,500	2,500	(*)	(*)	5,000		
Malhi School—								
Mission Indians at—								
Augustine.....	18	10	8	8	10	18		
Cabezon.....	38	22	16	15	23	38		
Martinez.....	110	68	48	37	79	102	14	
Mission Creek.....	10	9	7	6	10	16		
Morongo.....	228	128	110	90	148	190	30	18
Palm Springs.....	47	24	23	12	33	47		
San Manuel.....	30	31	28	18	44	59		
Torres.....	31	43	38	35	45	74	7	
Total.....	613	335	278	219	394	514	51	18
Pala School—								
Mission Indians at—								
Capitan Grande.....	111	68	63	51	80	117	14	
La Jolla.....	247	123	124	90	157	244	3	
Pala.....	195	94	104	71	127	154	42	2
Pauma.....	54	25	29	24	30	53	1	
Pechanga.....	211	110	101	55	158	203	8	
Rincon.....	142	82	60	55	87	133	9	19
Total.....	981	502	481	344	639	814	87	2
Round Valley school—								
Conow.....	623	305	320	246	379	620	244	261
Pomo and Kipomo.....	504	459	445	346	558	435	339	130
Total.....	1,127	764	765	592	937	555	383	391
Soboba School—								
Mission Indians at—								
Cahulla.....	137	73	64	44	93	135	2	
Indio.....	38	18	17	15	22	34	1	
Los Coyotes.....	128	65	52	46	82	128	76	16
Mesa Grande.....	191	110	81	81	108	99	76	16
Santa Rosa.....	66	38	28	12	34	57	9	55
Santa Ynez.....	70	37	33	31	39	1	16	
Sycuan.....	38	21	17	16	22	28		
Soboba.....	131	72	65	43	94	122	15	
Volcan.....	172	94	79	93	140	140	32	
Total.....	974	539	435	381	593	754	151	80

* Unknown.

* Estimated; see Roseburg, Oreg.

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

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California—Continued.								
Tule River S. Ho I.	159	91	59	72	78	150		
Outlying districts.....	474	231	240	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Total.....	634	322	299	72	78	150		
Total California.....	13,250	7,213	7,014	2,747	4,633	10,153	1,334	624
Colorado:								
Navajo Springs School—Wind- mule Ute.....	501	262	242	580	221	501		
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moccie Ute.....	599	174	156	164	196	313	9	4
Total Colorado.....	861	436	428	414	420	814	9	8
Connecticut: Not under agent.....	152							
Delaware: Not under agent.....	35							
District of Columbia: Not under agent.....	148							
Florida: Seminoles.....	562	117	115		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Georgia: Not under agent.....	193							
I Idaho:								
Coeur d'Alene School.....	607	297	300	258	329	437	91	79
Kalispell.....	111	51	60	50	64	114		
Kootenai.....	133	60	73	51	82	112	1	30
Total.....	851	421	433	359	495	663	92	99
Fort Hall School—Bannock and Shoshone.....	1,797	90	897	696	1,101	1,596	211	60
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Percé.....	1,155	689	709	465	999	1,125	182	145
Total Idaho.....	4,106	2,490	2,607	1,534	2,589	3,297	265	304
Illinois: Not under agent.....	188							
Indiana: Not under agent Miami and others.....	1,279							
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox.....	568	193	175	181	187	378		
Kansas:								
Ki Kiapoo School.....	296	145	145	161	135	18	67	211
Iowa.....	209	119	90	122	87	184	25	
Sac and Fox.....	96	47	49	47	49	14	82	
Total.....	601	311	287	330	271	216	174	211
Potawatomi School—Prairie Band of Potawatomi.....	765	417	346	526	339	539	140	56
Total Kansas.....	1,366	728	633	756	610	755	314	297
Kentucky: Not under agent.....	234							
Louisiana: Not under agent.....	1,780							
Maine: Not under agent.....	1,822							
Maryland: Not under agent.....	458							
Massachusetts: Not under agent.....	1,688							
Michigan:								
Bay Mills School—Chippewa.....	252	126	126	103	149	61	115	73
Chippewa, Lake Superior—L'Anse, Moux Desert, and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa.....	1,097	565	532	516	581	200	403	497
Not under agent—Scattered Chip- pewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others.....	5,167							
Total Michigan.....	7,516	691	658	619	730	261	518	570
Minnesota:								
Fond du Lac School—Chippewa.....	998	510	488	531	464	67	526	385
Grand Portage School—Chippewa.....	312	138	174	140	172	140	140	172

1 Unknown.

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

3 1910 census.

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

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Minnesota—Continued.								
Leech Lake School— Cass and Winibigoshish.....	452	219	243	220	212	135	210	107
Leech Lake Pillager.....	810	395	414	395	445	500	391	9
White Oak Point—Mississippi Chippewa.....	481	261	220	299	251	171	171	56
Total.....	1,743	975	967	806	937	806	682	172
Nett Lake School— Chippewa (Hols Fort).....	528	312	286	244	285	458	52	18
Deer Creek.....	1		1		1			
Vermilion Lake Indians (Hols Fort).....	95	51	44	51	41	78	14	3
Total.....	624	293	331	297	327	537	66	21
Red Lake School—Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.....	1,482	746	736	721	761	(1)	(1)	(1)
White Earth School— White Earth (Miss) Chippewa.....	2,289	1,152	1,128					
White Lac (removal).....	1,152	558	584					
Outer Tail Pillager.....	797	430	397					
Gull Lake.....	480	248	212					
White Lac (nonremoval).....	210	128	148					
Pembina—Pillager.....	468	220	258					
Leech Lake (removal).....	279	126	153					
White Oak Point (removal).....	240	139	144					
Fond du Lac (removal).....	107	61	46					
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	61	35	26					
Total.....	6,070	3,014	3,056	3,098	2,972	1,670	2,299	2,101
Plystone (Hitch Cooley) Mdewak- anton and Wapoota, Sioux and Sisseton, and Wahpeton.....	303	157	146	93	210	190	87	26
Total Minnesota.....	11,532	5,764	5,768	5,689	5,813	3,373	3,400	2,677
Mississippi: Not under agent.....	1,233							
Missouri: Not under agent.....	1,313							
Montana:								
Blackfoot School— Chippewa.....	2,201	103	98	93	108	(1)	(1)	(1)
Piegan.....	2,611	1,315	1,326	1,382	1,239	1,119	1,117	333
Total.....	2,811	1,420	1,424	1,477	1,567	1,119	1,117	335
Crow School—Crow.....	1,691	819	817	681	1,015	1,119	227	189
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead.....	2,303	1,159	1,146	997	1,308	741	734	830
Fort Belknap School— Assi Indian.....	639	335	304	237	402	510	112	17
Grosventre.....	555	292	293	265	322	473	99	13
Total.....	1,224	627	597	500	724	983	211	30
Fort Peck School—Fort Peck Sioux.....	1,904	944	960	817	1,037	1,125	436	343
Tongue River School—Northern Choyenne.....	1,421	698	723	534	687	1,341	28	52
Total Montana.....	11,394	5,697	5,697	5,036	6,358	6,659	2,753	1,779
Nebraska:								
Omaha School—Omaha.....	1,332	683	649	674	658	1,018	110	174
Santee School— Santee.....	312	149	103	166	140	81	120	105
Sanito.....	1,177	590	567	646	631	810	308	359
Total.....	1,459	729	750	712	777	591	434	464
Winnebago School—Winnebago.....	1,111	600	511	479	632	811	252	48
Total Nebraska.....	3,932	2,022	1,910	1,835	2,037	2,450	790	608

1 Unknown.

2 1910 census.

3 1913 report.

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

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Nevada:								
Fallon School—Palute.....	325	159	166	90	235	318	7	
Lovelocks—Palute.....	59	40	49	27	62	74	15	
Fort McDermitt School—Palute....	342	173	169	142	200	328	14	
Moapa River School—Palute.....	115	59	59	40	75	114	1	
Nevada School—Palute.....	601	265	336	200	401	591	9	1
Walker River School—Palute.....	559	285	274	173	386	535	21	
Under agent, but off reservation.....	* 200							
Western Shoshone School—								
Palute.....	264	139	125	128	130	201	3	
Shoshoni.....	326	163	163	131	193	318	8	
Total.....	590	302	288	259	321	519	11	
Reno, special agent—								
Digger.....	1,000							
Palute.....	1,500							
Shoshoni.....	1,200	2,620	2,450	1,220	3,450	4,070	400	
Washo.....	600							
Scattering California tribes.....	770							
Total.....	5,070	2,620	2,450	1,220	3,450	4,070	400	
Total Nevada.....	7,891	3,900	3,791	2,151	5,440	7,212	478	1
New Hampshire: Not under agent.....	* 34							
New Jersey: Not under agent.....	* 168							
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque—Pueblo Day Schools—								
Navaho.....	358	171	184	(1)	(1)	338		
Pueblo.....	4,836	2,327	2,209	1,090	2,546	4,468	48	
Total.....	4,894	2,501	2,393	1,990	2,546	4,846	48	
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache.....	659	349	310	287	372	639		
Mescalero School—Mescalero.....								
Apache.....	4,630	2,503	3,277	271	359	590	35	5
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho.....	2,655	1,310	1,373	1,341	1,344	2,663		
San Juan School—Navaho.....	8,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	3,000	8,000		
Santa Fe—Pueblo Day Schools—								
Pueblo.....	3,525	1,871	1,654	1,062	1,853	3,173	282	70
Zuni School—Pueblo.....	1,002	846	750	676	925	1,003		
Total New Mexico.....	21,935	11,140	10,815	11,227	10,410	21,535	365	75
New York:								
New York Agency*—								
Cayuga.....	179	81	98	85	91	179		
Oneida.....	253	143	122	91	174	263		
Onondaga.....	541	271	270	211	330	541		
Seneca (Allegheny).....	923	474	449	422	501	923		
Seneca (Cattaraugus).....	1,291	669	622	518	773	1,291		
Seneca (Tonawanda).....	489	265	224	207	282	499		
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations).....	11,368	(1)	(1)	(12)	(1)	(1)		
Tuscarora.....	363	203	160	(123)	233	363		
Total.....	5,419	2,106	1,945	1,659	2,322	4,031		
Not under agent.....	* 610							
Total New York.....	6,029	2,106	1,945	1,659	2,322	4,031		
North Carolina:								
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee.....	2,183	1,178	1,010	1,263	925	905	517	766
Not under agent.....	* 5,836							

* Estimated; no census taken.
 † 1910 census.
 ‡ Not reported.

* Includes 183 Apache; Fort Bill removal, 1913.
 † 1913 report.

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

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
North Dakota:								
Fort Berthold School—								
Arikara.....	400	209	191	192	208	277	101	22
Grosventre.....	477	241	235	232	252	399	81	27
Mandan.....	264	143	121	117	117	220	41	3
Total.....	1,141	593	548	531	607	896	223	52
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux).....	988	508	480	422	566	988		
Standing Rock School—Sioux.....	3,431	1,716	1,715	1,473	1,958	2,407	663	339
Turtle Mountain School—Turtle Mountain Chippewa.....	3,003	1,563	1,500	1,662	1,401	166	2,803	
Total North Dakota.....	8,623	4,390	4,243	4,001	4,332	4,429	3,783	411
Ohio: Not under agent.....	* 127							
Oklahoma:								
Cantonment School—								
Arapaho.....	217	131	116	108	133	237	10	
Cheyenne.....	538	285	252	214	321	435	27	16
Total.....	755	417	368	322	453	732	37	16
Cheyenne and Arapaho School—								
Arapaho.....	521	279	262	219	272	359	72	60
Cheyenne.....	735	397	368	292	413	578	145	32
Total.....	1,256	676	630	511	715	947	217	92
Klowa School—								
Apache.....	168	77	91	77	91	166	1	1
Comanche.....	1,522	799	709	743	785	811	509	179
Klowa.....	1,450	691	729	516	677	1,087	263	143
Wichita and Caddo.....	1,024	518	516	516	515	1,010	38	46
Total.....	4,281	2,088	2,199	2,182	2,102	3,101	811	369
Osage School—Osage.....	2,157	1,127	1,052	1,103	1,081	828	1,329	
Otoe School—Oto and Missouri.....	432	217	185	214	218	377	70	5
Pawnee School—Pawnee.....	679	323	356	335	311	514	123	12
Ponca School—								
Kaw.....	135	71	67	61	77	48	20	64
Ponca.....	613	277	316	238	315	231	332	
Tonkawa.....	49	25	21	20	22	43	6	
Total.....	830	393	407	379	421	342	394	64
Red Moon School—Cheyenne.....	152	80	72	70	102	152		
Rice and Fox School—								
Iowa.....	55	37	48	40	45	47	38	
Rice and Fox, Missisippi.....	592	292	300	333	237	366	88	138
Total.....	677	329	318	373	392	413	120	133
Seger School—								
Arapaho.....	146	86	80	68	78	129	7	10
Cheyenne.....	434	207	227	181	253	330	9	32
Total.....	580	293	307	249	331	459	16	42
Seneca School—								
Eastern Shawnee.....	128	51	77	81	47	6	65	57
Ottawa.....	273	147	123	150	125	5	43	227
Peoria-Miami.....	320	181	212	230	163	18	74	301
Quapaw.....	329	164	166	182	148	91	20	219
Seneca.....	412	201	211	211	171	20	262	150
Wyandot.....	447	226	221	227	220	2	35	410
Total.....	1,983	970	1,015	1,111	874	142	499	1,344

* 1910 census.

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

State, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Abanteo Shawnee.....	499	227	233	143	317	135	24	.....
Citizen Potawatomi.....	1,730	876	574	391	899	52	137	1,541
Mexican Kickapoo.....	396	164	142	121	182	301	3	.....
Total.....	2,196	1,217	1,219	1,128	1,398	789	166	1,541
Under War Department—Apache at Fort Sill.....	183	45	39	42	43	76	3	6
Five Civilized Tribes—								
Cherokee Nation—								
By blood.....	39,234					8,621	4,749	23,167
By intermarriage.....	283							
Delaware.....	197							
Freedmen.....	4,910							
Total.....	41,623					8,621	4,749	23,167
Chickasaw Nation—								
By blood.....	5,619					1,515	938	3,821
By intermarriage.....	615							
Freedmen.....	4,991							
Total.....	10,935					1,515	938	3,821
Choctaw Nation—								
By blood.....	17,416					5,418	2,462	9,856
By intermarriage.....	1,631							
Mississippi Choctaw Freedmen.....	1,639							
Total.....	20,733					5,418	2,462	9,856
Creek Nation—								
By blood.....	11,995					6,839	1,688	3,387
Freedmen.....	6,837							
Total.....	18,712					6,839	1,688	3,387
Seminole Nation—								
By blood.....	2,133					1,220	470	407
Freedmen.....	983							
Total.....	3,119					1,220	470	407
Total Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,209					29,631	10,333	40,878
Total Oklahoma.....	117,607	8,161	8,211	8,031	8,357	35,092	14,131	41,297
Oregon:								
Klamath School—Klamath, Moloc and Yahookin Band of Snake.....	1,121	532	589	502	619	854	230	17
Roseburg School—Scattered Indians on public domain.....	3,000	1,500	1,500			3,000		
Siletz School—Clackamas, Rogue River, Santiam, Siletz (Confederate), Umpqua, Hapata Lake, and Yamhill.....	426	226	200	195	231	207	202	17
Umatilla School—Coville, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.....	1,110	508	602	471	639	575	51	481
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, and Palate.....	742	333	409	281	461	714	28	.....
Total Oregon.....	6,399	3,099	3,300	1,449	1,950	5,350	531	518
Rhode Island: Not under agent.....	4284							
South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawbas, Cherokee, Oneida, and others.....	4331							

¹ Includes 887 Potawatomi and 128 Mexican Kickapoo living off reservations.
² Mexcalero, New Mexico, included 183 Fort Sill removal, 1913 report.
³ Covers only those Indians enrolled; no data as to number not enrolled.
⁴ 1910 census.

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

State, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
South Dakota:								
Chesapeake River School—Blackfeet, Minneconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	2,091	1,312	1,319	1,222	1,469	1,782	452	457
Crow Creek School—Lower Yanktonal Sioux.....	963	452	511	414	519	710	216	43
Flambeau School—Finnstrom Sioux.....	290	146	134	100	180	170	108	2
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux.....	475	249	229	219	279	291	140	44
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux.....	7,059	3,457	3,602	3,543	3,516	4,611	1,522	585
Roschild School—Brule Sioux.....	5,472	2,734	2,741	2,511	2,964	3,176	1,352	704
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	2,065	1,031	1,011	959	1,096	1,209	275	620
Yankton School—Yankton Sioux.....	1,835	814	862	814	971	878	601	343
Total South Dakota.....	20,813	10,271	10,542	9,822	10,991	12,511	1,877	3,169
Tennessee: Not under agent.....	4216							
Texas (not under agent):								
Alabama.....	4192							
Koosati, Seminole, Ictea, and others.....	1510							
Utah:								
Shilwits School—Paute.....	134	61	69	47	86	133		
Uintah and Ouray Agency—								
Uinta Ute.....	48	26	192					
Uncompaghe Ute.....	351	218	214	181	188	1,665	83	21
Whiteriver Ute.....	283	167	116					
Total.....	1,172	631	511	181	188	1,665	83	21
Salt Lake—								
Under special agent—Paute and others.....	700	211	269			700		
Not under agent—Paute and others.....	41,416							
Total Utah.....	3,221	926	879	361	374	1,658	83	21
Vermont: Not under agent.....	1,26							
Virginia: Not under agent.....	1,659							
Washington:								
Coville School—Confederated Coville.....	2,425	1,181	1,211	1,063	1,762	1,432	412	491
Cushman School—								
Chehalis.....	59	27	42	41	58	70	29	.....
Muckleshoot.....	135	75	81	63	65	124	39	2
Nisqually.....	82	47	35	26	26	51	19	10
Quinalt.....	732	359	353	283	419	482	211	19
Skokomish.....	201	91	109	82	121	130	65	8
Squamish Island.....	77	41	76	39	78	49	31	6
Unattached—								
Puyallup.....	372	199	182					
Coville.....	430	245	240					
Callam.....	510	280	250			1,000	500	200
Various other Indians.....	378	160	178					
Total unattached.....	1,700	859	850			1,000	500	200
Total Cushman.....	3,051	1,523	1,528	314	517	1,829	607	245
Neah Bay School—								
Neah.....	45	26	21	18	31	49		
Makah.....	159	202	173	226	335	46		
Ozette.....	17	8	9	17	17			
Quileute.....	220	126	100	107	119	216	10	
Total.....	693	359	374	300	393	637	56	

¹ 1910 census.

² Special agent's report, 1910.

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

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Washington—Continued.								
Spokane School—								
Chewelah.....	607	296	321	200	361	413	54	157
Spokane.....	17	7	10					
Total.....	624	303	331	200	361	413	54	157
Tulalip School—								
Lummi.....	452	211	221	220	221	271	172	9
Susquamish.....	165	85	80	81	81	70	62	33
Bethonish.....	209	103	106	87	122	157	22	
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands).....	413	208	205	183	230	321	87	5
Total.....	1,239	627	612	583	659	819	343	47
Yakima School—Kiklat, Yakima, and Wisham (confederated Yakima).....								
Not under agent.....	3,149	1,493	1,656	1,333	1,816	2,194	684	271
1 91								
Total Washington.....	11,274	5,476	5,795	4,070	5,411	7,484	2,496	1,211
136								
West Virginia: Not under agent.....								
Wisconsin:								
Carter School—Potawatomi.....	313	170	137	79	234	313		
Hayward School—Chippewa, Lac Courte Oreille.....	1,232	642	610	543	707	500	711	41
Keshena School—								
Menominee.....	1,721	913	808	782	939	259	1,121	341
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	690	315	291	274	332	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total.....	2,327	1,228	1,099	1,059	1,271	259	1,121	341
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa.....								
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River.....	707	337	370	260	417	400	200	47
Oneida School—Oneida.....	1,222	611	611	(*)	(*)	50	410	762
Re1 Cliff School—Chippewa.....	2,451	1,293	1,171	1,131	1,320		2,451	
Tomah School—Wisconsin Band of Winnebago.....	507	272	235	251	256		398	109
Total Wisconsin.....	1,274	627	617	517	757	(*)	(*)	(*)
10,053	5,173	4,882	3,819	4,992	1,382	5,291	1,300	
Wyoming:								
Shoshone School—								
Arapaho.....	874	439	435	440	434	765	103	6
Shoshoni.....	811	423	400	365	466	491	143	197
Total.....	1,705	864	835	805	900	1,256	246	203
311,250	102,237	100,200	81,235	104,116	171,804	43,138	59,469	

1 1910 census.
2 1913 report.

* Unknown.
† Not reported.

* Correct as reported by superintendents.

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

States and superintendencies.	Unallotted.	Allotted.			Total alloted.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.
		Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents for—			
			Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.		
Arizona:						
Camp Verde.....	422				422	422
Colorado River.....		462			462	462
Fort Apache.....	2,485				2,485	2,485
Fort Mojave.....		785			785	785
Hayasupal.....	174				174	174
Kalpa.....	96				96	96
Leupp.....	1,432				1,432	1,432
Moqui.....	4,133				4,133	4,133
Navajo.....	10,000				10,000	10,000
Pinia.....	6,096				6,096	6,096
Salt River.....	521	713			713	1,234
San Carlos.....	2,608				2,608	2,608
San Xavier.....	2,103	2,770			2,770	4,905
Truxton Canon.....	474				474	474
Western Navajo.....	6,550				6,550	6,550
Total.....	37,186	4,730			4,730	41,916
California:						
Bishop.....	1,175	173		2	175	1,350
Campo.....	218				218	218
Digger.....	51				51	51
Fort Bidwell.....	505	228			228	733
Fort Yuma.....	60	736			736	796
Greenville.....	850	150			150	1,000
Hoopa Valley.....	803	546		11	557	1,365
Maili.....	613				613	613
Pala.....	704	270			270	973
Round Valley.....	977	550	2		552	1,529
So'o'a.....	974				974	974
Tule River.....	416	208			208	624
Total.....	7,341	2,870	2	13	2,885	10,226
Colorado:						
Navajo Springs.....	591					591
Southern Ute.....	163	185			185	360
Total.....	660	105			105	664
Florida: Seminole.....	662					662
Idaho:						
Coeur d'Alene.....	260	585			585	844
Fort Hall.....	49	1,748			1,748	1,797
Fort Lapwal.....	546	783	38	88	909	1,455
Total.....	864	3,116	38	88	3,242	4,106
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	363					363
Kansas:						
Kickapoo.....	292	270	8	31	309	601
Potawatomi.....	305	420	40		460	765
Total.....	597	690	48	31	769	1,366
Michigan:						
Bay Mills.....		252			252	252
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	1,024	67		6	73	1,097
Total.....	1,024	319		6	325	1,349
Minnesota:						
Fond du Lac.....	730	253		15	268	998
Grand Portage.....		307		5	312	312
Leech Lake.....	600	1,041		12	1,053	1,743
Nell Lake.....	312	312			312	624
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	219	84			84	303
Red Lake.....	1,452					1,452
White Earth.....	2,636			3,434	3,434	6,070
Total.....	6,060	1,997		3,466	5,463	11,522

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

States and superintendencies.	Allotted.				Total allotted.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.
	Unallotted.	Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents for—			
			Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.		
Montana:						
Blackfeet.....		2,619	1	1	2,611	2,611
Crow.....	338	1,323	4	31	1,366	1,699
Flathead.....	353	1,618	27	277	1,932	2,305
Fort Belknap.....	1,224					1,224
Fort Peck.....	148	1,753	3		1,750	1,904
Tongue River.....	1,421					1,421
Total.....	3,482	7,991	35	311	7,709	11,191
Nebraska:						
Omaha.....	689	309	20	314	613	1,332
Santee.....	1,010	207	23	219	449	1,489
Winnebago.....	717	263		129	394	1,111
Total.....	2,416	741	43	662	1,456	3,892
Nevada:						
Fallon.....	96	318			318	414
Fort McDermitt.....	252	130			90	342
Hopai River.....		115			115	115
Nevada.....	601					601
Walker River.....	191	368			368	559
Western Shoshone.....	550				550	550
Reno, special agent.....	4,890	670			570	5,070
Total.....	6,220	1,401			1,461	7,091
New Mexico:						
AP Inquerque Pueblos.....	4,891				(1)	4,891
Jicarilla.....	92	567			567	659
Mescalero.....	630				630	630
Pue lo Bonito.....	315	2,370			2,370	2,685
San Juan.....	8,000					8,000
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	3,525					3,525
Zuni.....	1,692					1,692
Total.....	19,038	2,937			2,937	21,975
New York: New York Agency.....	5,419					5,419
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,188					2,188
North Dakota:						
Fort Berthold.....	136	991	13	1	1,005	1,141
Fort Totten.....	466	444	65	13	622	668
Stanling Rock.....	199	3,274	92	65	3,431	3,431
Turtle Mountain.....	199	2,637	46	251	2,864	3,063
Total.....	991	7,246	210	360	7,822	8,623
Oklahoma:						
Cantonment.....	382	493			493	785
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	551	589	65	64	705	1,256
Kiowa.....	1,198	3,601	69	111	3,171	4,369
Osage.....	123	2,064			2,064	2,187
Otoe.....	72	340	11	6	310	432
Pawnee.....	315	309	16	19	344	679
Ponca.....	159	583	65	3	641	800
Red Moon.....	56	101	1		102	152
Sac and Fox.....	407	187	47	30	270	677
Seger.....	249	301	12	18	331	580
Seneca.....	1,052	159		774	903	1,985
Shawnee.....	1,824	487	69	116	672	2,496
Five Civilized Tribes.....					101,208	101,208
Total.....	6,402	8,521	325	102,359	111,205	117,007

¹ 1,614 allotments made but not approved by department.
² 32,839 restricted Indians as to alienation.

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

States and superintendencies.	Allotted.				Total allotted.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.
	Unallotted.	Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents for—			
			Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.		
Oregon:						
Klamath.....	560	561			561	1,121
Roseburg.....	6,000	1,082		14	2,000	18,000
Steilacoom.....	212	115	7	62	214	426
Umatilla.....	745	390		175	765	1,110
Warm Springs.....	321	418		3	421	742
Total.....	7,638	3,470	7	254	3,761	11,399
South Dakota:						
Cheyenne River.....	364	2,206	21	37	2,327	2,691
Crow Creek.....	180	748	5	30	783	963
Flandreau.....	280					280
Lower Brule.....		425	8	45	478	478
Pine Ridge.....	1,314	5,315	292	78	5,715	7,039
Rosbud.....	200	5,001	27	241	5,272	5,472
Sisseton.....	979	991	25	28	1,046	2,065
Yankton.....	669	675	128	83	866	1,603
Total.....	1,296	15,134	821	572	16,427	20,613
Utah:						
Shivwits.....	131					131
Utah.....	275	891	1	2	897	1,172
Salt Lake, special agent.....	700					700
Total.....	906	894	1	2	897	1,803
Washington:						
Colville.....	40	2,370		15	2,385	2,425
Cushman.....	614	2,428	4	5	2,437	3,051
Nrah Bay.....	390	303			303	463
Sprohane.....	49	760	4	11	815	624
Tulalip.....	1,001	198	1	9	208	1,239
Yakima.....		3,009	20	70	3,099	3,059
Total.....	2,121	8,018	29	110	9,057	11,181
Wisconsin:						
Coteau.....	313					313
Hayward.....	535	715		2	717	1,253
Keshena.....	1,721	606			606	2,327
Lac du Flambeau.....	345	315		4	319	707
La Pointe.....	(1)	(1)	(1)		7	1,222
Ondaga.....	1,814	134	18	725	937	2,411
Red Cliff.....	380	120		1	127	507
Tomah.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,274
Total.....	4,265	1,936	78	739	2,713	10,013
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	214	1,436		15	1,441	1,708
Grand total.....	121,333	74,014	1,643	109,018	184,675	307,691

COMPARISON.

Total 1913.....	121,233	72,411	1,420	109,911	183,742	307,433
Total 1912.....	120,876	103,417	1,926	176,904	177,126	300,800
Total 1911.....	120,780	68,181		176,003	114,215	286,229
Total 1901.....					14,833	247,122
Total 1890.....					15,106	230,437

¹ 5,000 of these Indians in California.
² Unknown.

³ Includes fee patents for part of their allotment.
⁴ Only items reported.

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

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.		Ritual marriages calling for legal procedure.		Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drink-jones.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.		Indians who have professed Christianity.		Speak English.		Wear clothing.		Are citizens of the United States.		
	Between whites and Indians.	Between Indians.	By legal procedure.	By tribal custom.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Missionaries working among Indians.	Churches among Indians.	Indians who have professed Christianity.	Speak English.	Wear clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.							
Nebraska:																							
Battle Creek	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	49	700	1,022	1,332	318	700	1,022	1,332	318		
Winnipeg	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	49	700	1,022	1,332	318	700	1,022	1,332	318		
Total	11	64	72	72	3	18	4	4	6	10	20	14	1,241	2,140	3,932	3,932	1,031	2,140	3,932	3,932	1,031		
Nevada:																							
Carson	0	6	6	6	2	4	2	2	4	2	1	1	24	373	373	()	()	373	373	()	()		
Fort McDowell	0	4	4	4	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	24	373	373	()	()	373	373	()	()		
Keope River	0	3	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	24	373	373	()	()	373	373	()	()		
Walker River	0	3	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	24	373	373	()	()	373	373	()	()		
Western Shoshone	0	3	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	24	373	373	()	()	373	373	()	()		
Beno, special agent.	0	3	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	24	373	373	()	()	373	373	()	()		
Total	0	20	20	20	6	20	6	6	10	6	6	6	70	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030		
New Mexico:																							
Albuquerque	1	30	31	31	5	26	5	5	10	20	2	12	7	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030		
Deming	1	7	8	8	1	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	4,966	1,702	4,966	1,702	4,966	1,702	4,966	1,702	4,966		
Monte Vista	1	7	8	8	1	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	4,966	1,702	4,966	1,702	4,966	1,702	4,966	1,702	4,966		
Pueblo Bonito	1	7	8	8	1	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	4,966	1,702	4,966	1,702	4,966	1,702	4,966	1,702	4,966		
San Juan	1	7	8	8	1	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	4,966	1,702	4,966	1,702	4,966	1,702	4,966	1,702	4,966		
Santa Fe Pueblo	1	7	8	8	1	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	4,966	1,702	4,966	1,702	4,966	1,702	4,966	1,702	4,966		
Zuni	1	7	8	8	1	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	4,966	1,702	4,966	1,702	4,966	1,702	4,966	1,702	4,966		
Total	2	22	24	24	6	18	6	6	12	24	6	6	8,801	3,917	8,801	3,917	8,801	3,917	8,801	3,917	8,801		
New York: New York Agency.	0	10	10	10	1	10	1	1	2	10	1	1	1,030	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000		
North Carolina: Cherokee.	0	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1,030	1,570	1,030	1,570	1,030	1,570	1,030	1,570	1,030		

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.		Ritual marriages calling for legal procedure.		Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drink-jones.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.		Indians who have professed Christianity.		Speak English.		Wear clothing.		Are citizens of the United States.		
	Between whites and Indians.	Between Indians.	By legal procedure.	By tribal custom.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Missionaries working among Indians.	Churches among Indians.	Indians who have professed Christianity.	Speak English.	Wear clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.							
North Dakota:																							
Fort Berthold	17	17	17	17	3	2	2	2	10	10	4	0	103	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	
Fort Totten	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Standing Rock	22	22	22	22	7	4	4	4	12	12	2	17	255	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	
Turtle Mountain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Walruson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	16	37	102	102	10	62	6	6	22	22	15	34	6,901	4,702	4,702	4,702	4,702	4,702	4,702	4,702	4,702	4,702	
Ohio:																							
Canton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell and Arapah	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cherwell	1	1	1																				

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

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.		Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.	Missionaries working among Indians.	Churches among Indians.	Indians who have professed Christianity.	Speak English.	Read and write English language.	Wear civilized clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.										Indians.	Whites.
Utah:															
Shivwits.....															
Uintah and Ouray.....															
Salt Lake, special agent.....	14	11	3	1	3	6	1	2	1	0	65	26	125	1,172	688
Total.....	15	12	3	2	5	11	1	2	1	0	65	26	125	1,172	688
Washington:															
Cushman.....	18				11	3	11	18	1	58	1,118	2,078	2,221	696	(9)
Neah Bay.....	10				2		1	4	1	12	278	284	681	693	2,381
Spokane.....	2				2		1	2	1	12	278	284	681	693	2,381
Yakima.....	(9)	1	(9)	(9)	1	25	17	4	2	1,152	279	111	1,270	1,276	16
Total.....	31	62	7	15	15	38	21	24	22	806	1,351	651	3,139	3,139	17
Wisconsin:															
Bayward.....	4	1			12		5	1	1	7	20	30	33	0	(9)
Keshena.....	11				1		5	2	3	12	1,003	568	1,222	717	(9)
Lac du Flambeau.....	15				1		30	11	3	121	28	13	171	13	136
Ontonagon.....	2				1		4	5	10	170	501	550	1,222	450	286
Red Cliff.....	12				(9)	(9)	(9)	1	2	2,321	1,706	1,306	2,431	2,709	
Tomah.....	16	16	3	(9)	(9)	(9)	7	6	2	488	881	408	1,297	127	
Total.....	33	23	17	16	16	37	11	131	17	3,957	6,108	3,692	9,447	5,741	1,338
Wyoming:	4	22	1	4	5	8	11	11	10	1,433	1,000	809	1,705	5,715	1,115
Grand total.....	168	1,862	466	1,416	154	303	312	1,815	261	5,302	104,294	66,236	175,199	90,211	22,118

COMPARISON.

Total 1912.....	209	1,900	515	1,184	201	292	244	822	318	1,929	151	791	551	20,812	100,278	62,833	191,282	74,285
Total 1911.....	472	2,151	779	1,524	588	286	207	1,234	327	2,057	162	644	331	63,258	301,311	31,843	30,278	78,543
Total 1909.....	1,135	11,375	4,135	8,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135
Total 1890.....	1,135	11,375	4,135	8,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135

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

REF0078150

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

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Arizona:			
Camp McDowell (Salt River).....		24,971	24,971
Colorado River.....	4,989	235,651	240,640
Fort Apache.....		1,681,920	1,681,920
Fort Mojave.....		31,328	31,328
Gila Bend (Pima).....		10,231	10,231
Gila River (Pima).....		357,120	357,120
Havasupai.....		513	513
Hualapai.....		730,880	730,880
Kaibab.....		138,240	138,240
Moqui.....		2,472,320	2,472,320
Navajo (see New Mexico).....	9,000	9,880,397	9,889,397
Papago.....	41,000	136,319	177,319
Salt River.....	24,494	22,316	46,810
San Carlos.....		1,834,240	1,834,240
Total.....	80,999	17,556,431	17,637,430
California:			
Digger.....		370	370
Hooora Valley.....	29,091	99,051	128,142
Mission:			
Agua Caliente (Malki).....		7,205	7,205
Augustine (Malki).....		616	616
Cabazon (Malki).....		1,290	1,290
Cahuilla (Soboba).....		15,880	15,880
Campo.....		1,640	1,640
Cajilan Grande (Pala).....		15,080	15,080
Cuyapipe (Campo).....		4,080	4,080
Inaja (Soboba).....		700	700
Laguna (Campo).....		320	320
La Posta (Campo).....		3,679	3,679
Los Coyotes (Volcan).....		21,520	21,520
Manzanita (Campo).....		19,680	19,680
Martinez (Malki).....		1,280	1,280
Mission Creek (Malki).....		1,520	1,520
Horongo (Malki).....		11,069	11,069
Pala.....	1,396	3,084	4,480
Pechanga (Temecula).....	1,299	3,896	5,195
Potrero (Pala).....		8,329	8,329
Ramona (Soboba).....		500	500
Rincon (Pala).....		2,554	2,554
San Manuel (Malki).....		653	653
San Pascual (Pala).....		2,200	2,200
Santa Rosa (Soboba).....		2,500	2,500
Santa Ysabel (Soboba).....		15,042	15,042
Soboba.....		5,461	5,461
Syquan (Soboba).....		370	370
Torre (Malki).....		20,800	20,800
Twenty-nine Palms (Malki).....		480	480
Palute.....		75,746	75,746
Round Valley.....		48,551	48,551
Tule River.....	42,106	1,111	43,217
Yuma.....	8,000	31,386	39,386
Total.....	82,162	431,213	513,375
Colorado: Ute.....	72,651	483,910	556,561
Florida: Seminole.....		23,542	23,542
Idaho:			
Coeur d'Alene.....	104,077		104,077
Fort Hall.....	6,209	447,040	453,249
Lapwai.....	178,812	33,578	212,390
Total.....	289,168	481,618	770,786
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....		3,251	3,251
Kansas:			
Chippewa and Munsee.....	4,185		4,185
Iowa (Kickapoo).....	11,750		11,750
Kickapoo.....	27,216		27,216
Potawatomi.....	220,785		220,785
Sac and Fox (Kickapoo).....	8,079		8,079
Total.....	272,044		272,044

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

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Michigan:			
Isabella.....	96,838	191	97,029
L'Anse-au-Loup.....	52,041	782	52,823
Ontonagon.....	2,391		2,391
Total.....	152,870	973	153,843
Minnesota:			
Bels Fort (Nett Lake).....	56,467		56,467
Deer Creek (Nett Lake).....	296		296
Fond du Lac.....	27,657		27,657
Grand Portage.....	24,191		24,191
Leech Lake.....	47,681		47,681
Millewakanon.....	12,582		12,582
Red Lake.....		543,628	543,628
Vermillion Lake.....		1,080	1,080
White Earth.....	671,587	29,736	701,323
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake).....	61,733		61,733
Total.....	908,474	574,314	1,482,788
Montana:			
Blackfeet.....	2,220	1,491,167	1,493,387
Crow.....	479,028	1,834,488	2,313,516
Fort Belknap.....		497,000	497,000
Fort Peck.....	722,453		722,453
Jacko (Flathead).....	228,408		228,408
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River).....		489,500	489,500
Total.....	1,432,109	4,312,452	5,744,561
Nebraska:			
Omaha.....	130,522	4,500	135,022
Ponca (Santee).....	27,236		27,236
Santee.....	72,597		72,597
Sioux (additional).....		640	640
Winnebago.....	108,838	1,139	109,977
Total.....	339,163	6,279	345,442
Nevada:			
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone).....		321,920	321,920
Moapa River.....		1,128	1,128
Palute (Fallon).....	3,690	940	4,630
Pyramid Lake (Nevada).....		322,000	322,000
Walker River.....	9,763	40,746	50,509
Total.....	13,453	686,734	700,187
New Mexico:			
Jicarilla Apache.....	353,512	407,300	760,812
Mescalero Apache.....		474,240	474,240
Navajo (see Arizona).....	319,363	1,980,637	2,300,000
Pueblo:			
Acoma (Albuquerque).....		95,792	95,792
Cochiti.....		24,256	24,256
Isleta (Albuquerque).....		110,080	110,080
Jemez.....		40,550	40,550
Laguna (Albuquerque).....		151,023	151,023
Nambé.....		13,580	13,580
Pecos.....		18,163	18,163
Picuris.....		17,461	17,461
Polojano.....		13,520	13,520
San Ildefonso (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.....		92,388	92,388
Sia.....		17,515	17,515
San Ildefonso.....		17,293	17,293
Taos.....		17,361	17,361
Tesuque.....		17,471	17,471
Zuni.....		215,040	215,040
Total.....	673,175	3,870,517	4,543,692

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

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
New York:			
Albany.....		30, 169	30, 169
Catskills.....		21, 680	21, 680
Oil Spring.....		610	610
Oneida.....		350	350
Onondaga.....		6, 100	6, 100
St. Regis.....		11, 010	11, 010
Tonawanda.....		7, 519	7, 519
Tuscarora.....		6, 219	6, 219
Total.....		87, 677	87, 677
North Carolina: Qualla.		63, 211	63, 211
North Dakota:			
Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	137, 381		137, 381
Fort Berthold.....	22, 354	111, 663	673, 610
Standing Rock.....	1, 351, 770	165, 023	1, 517, 793
Turtle Mountain.....	11, 110		11, 110
Total.....	1, 762, 815	610, 085	2, 372, 900
Oklahoma:			
Cherokee.....	4, 316, 207	80	1, 316, 283
Chickasaw.....	3, 800, 350	1, 489	3, 801, 839
Choctaw.....	4, 291, 036	963, 381	5, 254, 417
Creek.....	2, 997, 111	2, 491	2, 999, 602
Seminole.....	359, 697		359, 697
Cherokee Outlet.....	4, 610		4, 610
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	528, 789		528, 789
Iowa (Sac and Fox).....	8, 695		8, 695
Kansas (Kaw).....	99, 611		99, 611
Kickapoo (Shawnee).....	22, 650		22, 650
Kiowa, Comanche and Apache.....	516, 377		516, 377
Modoc (Seneca).....	3, 966		3, 966
Oakland.....	11, 456		11, 456
Osage.....	1, 465, 380		1, 465, 380
Otoe.....	128, 351		128, 351
Ottawa (Seneca).....	12, 935	1, 587	14, 522
Peoria (Seneca).....	112, 701		112, 701
Ponca.....	15, 331	320	15, 651
Polawatomi (Shawnee).....	100, 715		100, 715
Quapaw (Seneca).....	291, 616		291, 616
Sac and Fox.....	56, 215		56, 215
Seneca.....	87, 684		87, 684
Shawnee.....	41, 813		41, 813
Wichita (Kiowa).....	12, 715		12, 715
Wyandot (Seneca).....	152, 714		152, 714
Total.....	20, 912	535	21, 447
Total.....	19, 518, 071	1, 000, 156	20, 518, 227
Oregon:			
Grande Ronde.....	32, 083		32, 083
Klamath.....	207, 374	811, 802	1, 019, 176
Elletts.....	41, 459		41, 459
Umatilla.....	82, 411	74, 330	156, 744
Warm Springs.....	139, 072	322, 632	462, 804
Total.....	507, 232	1, 208, 961	1, 716, 196
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River.....	869, 634	389, 077	1, 258, 711
Crow Creek and Old Winitago.....	251, 497	31, 408	282, 905
Lake Traverse (Sisseton).....	308, 838		308, 838
Lower Brule.....	187, 352	62, 159	249, 511
Pine Ridge.....	2, 167, 148	420, 117	2, 587, 265
Rosebud.....	1, 612, 889	72, 312	1, 715, 201
Yankton.....	268, 263		268, 263
Total.....	5, 698, 921	968, 103	6, 667, 024
Utah:			
Uintah Valley.....	99, 407	179, 154	278, 561
Uncompahgre.....	12, 640		12, 640
Total.....	111, 947	179, 154	291, 101

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

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Washington:			
Chehalis (Cushman).....	3, 799		3, 799
Columbia (Columbia).....	22, 618		22, 618
Columbia (Columbia).....	62, 326	1, 246, 356	1, 318, 682
Hoh River (Neah Bay).....		610	610
Kallispel.....		4, 623	4, 623
Lummi (Tulalip).....	12, 561		12, 561
Muckleshoot (Cushman).....	3, 728	19, 312	23, 040
Nisqually (Cushman).....	3, 491		3, 491
Ozette (Neah Bay).....	4, 717		4, 717
Port Madison (Tulalip).....	7, 219	68	7, 287
Puyallup (Cushman).....	17, 163		17, 163
Quillete (Neah Bay).....		837	837
Quinalt (Cushman).....	51, 990	168, 353	220, 343
Shoshone.....	22, 166	335	22, 501
Skokomish (Cushman).....	7, 803		7, 803
Skokomish (Tulalip).....	22, 166	321	22, 487
Spokan.....	61, 791	82, 615	144, 406
Squaxon Island.....	1, 491		1, 491
Swinomish (Tulalip).....	7, 359		7, 359
Yakima.....	291, 106	798, 413	1, 089, 519
Total.....	580, 911	2, 572, 732	3, 153, 643
Wisconsin:			
La Crosse Ojibwa (Hayward).....	68, 511	408	68, 919
Lac du Flambeau.....	41, 877	26, 153	68, 030
La Pointe (Bad River).....	83, 571	39, 880	123, 451
Menominee.....		231, 680	231, 680
Oneida.....	68, 410		68, 410
Red Hill.....	11, 166		11, 166
Stockbridge and Muncie.....	8, 920		8, 920
Total.....	285, 785	298, 116	583, 901
Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone).....	221, 832	608, 637	830, 469
Total reservation lands.....	33, 033, 412	35, 827, 968	68, 861, 381
Public Domain.....	1, 038, 189		1, 038, 189
Grand total.....	34, 071, 601	35, 827, 968	69, 899, 570

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

States and reservations.	Popula- tion.	Per capita and trust fund pay- ments.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Weaving, basketry, etc.	Timber sold.	Wages earned.	Rations and cella- reous issues.	From sales of land.	Proceeds of sales of lands.	Interest and ac- count on hand.	Treaty and ac- count on hand.	Indian money, and ac- count on hand and mis- cella- neous.	Total.
Arizona:														
Camp Verde.....	422		\$325	\$116	\$400		\$18,220	\$12	\$8,940	\$1,317			\$502	\$20,049
Colorado River.....	782		2,420	2,708	2,784		4,774	4,774	46,987				7,043	64,317
Fort Mohave.....	2,782		28,250	34,326	12,843	\$40	40,660	2,782					2,317	74,779
Havasupai.....	174		4,900	400	657		2,490	45					1,225	6,622
Kalabab.....	96		(1)	1,026	2,200		2,234	113	778				1,195	4,226
Keupp.....	1,453		(1)	1,000	12,800		6,453	4,965					1,310	20,024
Maricopa.....	1,030		20,000	(1)	279,000		31,433	10,270					10,840	304,823
Navajo.....	10,930						28,558	16,270					10,840	55,658
Phoenix.....	6,295		74,800	19,100	31,320		28,561	4,921					6,546	212,388
San Carlos.....	2,438		32,000	16,750	2,460		42,804	17,557	62,177				7,191	107,588
San Xavier.....	4,945		67,500	48,675	55,900		61,712	2,289					6,042	134,568
Truston Canon.....	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000		20,178	1,000	13,417				10,657	45,411
Western Navajo.....	6,550		10,650	13,188	17,620		7,519	6,271					6,042	58,121
Total.....	41,916		340,432	109,612	543,377	2,400	425,486	92,174	136,308	1,317			146,888	1,189,394
California:														
Campo.....	1,250		4,250	(1)	(1)		1,115	614					6,346	6,965
Digger.....	218		5,750	(1)			2,326	297					2,098	7,471
Fort Bidwell.....	51		340	42	20,250		1,620	297					64,937	67,106
Fort Yuma.....	723		7,875	6,480	4,370		29,780	2,272		4,27			34	35,047
Hoopa Valley.....	1,362		12,650	7,000	12,800		12,979	1,825					1,045	14,799
Maidu.....	613		42,800	11,350	7,730		41,870	1,633					105,44	105,44
Paik.....	983		31,628	7,730	1,236		16,320	991		480			25,159	33,546
Round Valley.....	1,329		15,776	6,932	2,900		40,280	701	3,976				33,546	44,703
Siskiyou.....	574		19,215	5,300	3,114		40,280	701	752				70,374	75,774
Soboba.....	624		2,400	14,325	1,800	85	3,270	20					389	22,316
Tule River.....	10,228		155,136	59,715	53,696	85	259,689	10,614	3,083	4,727			453	280,081

Colorado:														
Wajo Springs.....	561	9,468	800	2,776	30		9,088	6,303	5,750	14,84	\$29,322	\$2,298	9,025	110,650
Total.....	360	9,468	8,802	(1)	30	3,776	9,088	1,292	5,750	14,84	21,182	6,303	9,025	69,170
Idaho:														
Coeur d'Alene.....	854		78,500	16,570	8,000	11,400	9,234	11,012	201,774	39,248	12,236	3,000	131	374,453
Fort Hall.....	1,397		72,625	48,166	13,000	212	5,921	11,012	5,920	250	331	5,000	377	132,807
Fort Lapwai.....	1,455		(1)		212		5,921		162,581	143			2,186	171,045
Total.....	4,106	731	151,125	64,736	21,300	11,612	41,800	13,012	370,305	39,406	12,810	8,000	2,684	729,285
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	368	38,483	12,141	197	720		7,350		1,441		22,576		2,280	85,216
Kansas:														
Hiwell Institute.....	61	46,734	46,732	1,725			5,035		41,810		171	300		5,036
Kickapoo.....	715	198,809	49,850	16,725			3,069	112	61,300	525	10,884		169	241,044
Potawatomi.....	1,366	245,693	96,682	16,451			11,645	112	103,010	857	10,555	200	109	487,112
Total.....	2,142	491,236	163,359	18,101	22,300	11,612	11,645	112	103,010	857	10,555	200	109	487,112
Michigan:														
Bay Mills.....	222		9,300	9,300										9,300
Chippewa, Lake Su- perior.....	1,997	205	(1)		13,000	202	48				32		42,520	55,067
Mont Pleasant.....	1,340	303			22,300	202	6,308				32		42,520	71,327
Total.....	3,559	508	2,500	225,381	2,500	85	32,604	35,271	2,500	100,197	6,000	6,000	17,780	310,700
Minnesota:														
Fond du Lac.....	968	18,028	2,500	63,255	16,815	613	16,815	613	20,925	74,734	20,925		1,780	130,700
Grand Portage.....	1,743	31,481	11	10,746	3,720	810,762	30,882	1,386	18,488	41,821	41,821		1,111,089	1,207,800
Leech Lake.....	624	11,369	625	9,150	9,150		5,311	4,234	68	46,715	12,078		90,582	111,668
Nett Lake.....	303						5,168	634					5,168	5,168
Pipestone.....	1,462	118,298	13,255	215	16,300	37,682	24,634	634	181,578	34,034			37,328	465,129
Red Lake.....	6,070	166,247		16,000	25,098	20,445	30,445	8,969	312	523,605	146,475	4,000	2,919	824,459
White Earth.....	11,632	262,628	30,825	226	87,870	936,197	111,540	16,484	300	846,886	261,223	4,000	40,447	2,778,256
Total.....	22,444	441,251	39,013	225,381	2,500	85	32,604	35,271	2,500	100,197	6,000	6,000	17,780	310,700
Montana:														
Flathead.....	2,205	10		7,644			24,532	10,622	3,833	37,124			28,113	128,310
Fort Belknap.....	1,994		41,000	6,000	2,100		12,265	3,833	27,604				4,286	230,440
Fort Peck.....	1,421		12,541	5,100			12,265	3,833	16,720				23,842	49,449
Tongue River.....	11,844	44,485	668,579	319,554	11,625	7,094	136,713	90,216	245,484	474,288	17,897	58,275	208,744	2,283,468
Total.....	11,844	44,485	668,579	319,554	11,625	7,094	136,713	90,216	245,484	474,288	17,897	58,275	208,744	2,283,468

* For Indians of California.
† Unknown.

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

States and reservations.	Population.	Per capita and trust fund payments.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Weaving, basketry, etc.	Timber sold.	Wages earned.	Profits on value-renewal issues.	From leases.	Proceeds of sales of lands.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, and proceeds of the sale of lands and moneys.	Total.
South Dakota:														
Cheyenne River.....	2,691	\$174,370	\$20,070	\$30,000			\$10,000	\$31,712	\$40,321	\$120,480	\$54,472	\$4,187	\$47,187	\$56,023
Lower Brule.....	983	28,233	37,000	46,231	\$1,025		9,200	12,302	1,847	7,847	7,847	16,480	389	161,371
Lower Sioux.....	478	6,182	11,200	12,500	100		2,400	2,782	5,881	5,225	1,706	4,120	14,781	22,622
Pierre.....	7,659	161,369	17,200	369,801	7,000		69,800	115,069	17,480	7,322	41,885	207,272	5,223	366,671
Pine Ridge.....	5,472	204,018	28,200				31,200	90,202	11,200	251,125	76,507	30,250	112	428,720
Spotted Tail.....	2,662	465	1,220,785	13			15,250	36,544	20,781		20,781	21		49,239
Sisseton.....	1,845	30,058	27,050				4,200	464	74,537		15,431	28,840		11,900
Spirit Lake.....														
Yankton.....	20,813	672,116	442,820	68,106	9,782		161,629	254,720	252,699	925,210	267,317	380,722	69,161	2,290,214
Total.....														
Utah:														
Salt Lake, special agent.	500		4,200				2,100							6,744
Navajo.....	1,122	62,050	27,200	5,722	1,500	\$1,428	68	389	3,641	78,729	98,014	22,846	4,859	16,278
Utah and Owyhee.....														
Total.....	1,807	62,050	62,000	6,081	3,220	1,428	14,205	379	3,641	78,729	98,014	22,846	4,859	36,729
Washington:														
Columbia.....	2,205	223,000	270,200	100,000	4,250		17,800	1,700	11,200	6,444	5,465		3,700	377,017
Cushman.....	5,631	1,841	8,600	1,200	21,500	500	15,800	478	1,000	6,713	1,862		8,164	31,204
New Bay.....	668		3,275	480	28,000		7,887	38	3,437	2,619				37,829
Spokane.....	1,228		1,000	1,000	5,000		11,200	166	3,437	2,619				37,776
Yakima.....	3,149		184,200	10,300	25,000	200	11,200	216	66,616					111,699
Total.....	11,181	224,841	363,676	114,126	118,460	700	67,887	3,397	17,072	15,776	4,963	1,000	12,860	317,564
Wisconsin:														
Carrier.....	313						2,200	87			2,225			2,200
Hayward.....	1,232		7,500	914	5,252	10,250	34,525	546						50,028
Keweenaw.....	2,367	45,123	22,887	6,800	7,700	21,100	124,802	5,800	335		98,027			261,500
La Crosse.....	1,222		6,100	435	2,284	425,000	48,500	750						40,880
Total.....	6,144	45,123	36,687	13,939	15,234	425,000	48,500	750						340,313

COMPARISON.

Oneida.....	2,451	1,722	(*)	2,300			6,108							10,109
Red Cliff.....	307	7,805	14	6,100			42,600	281						52,086
Waubesa.....	1,274	10,367					3,240							47,082
Total.....	4,032	19,894		8,700			52,048	562						109,277
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	10,033	68,222	107,280	7,705	27,651	458,316	270,604	8,312	322	3,319	126,970	38,722	74,000	1,152,028
Total.....	1,715	39	47,330	(*)	20,014	118	62,316	10,621	35,673	3,319			24,700	244,630
Grand total.....	307,347	6,335,028	4,007,333	1,399,633	\$1,194,185	1,925,026	3,127,403	276,292	2,480,024	4,012,812	1,772,543	620,520	3,071,711	31,064,732

* Poor crops.
 * Unknown.
 * No data available.
 * Balance 22,800 Indians engaged in various industries, as follows:

Total 1913.....	398,316	6,472,931	4,001,396	1,708,659	1,316,988	1,695,011	2,085,124	477,428	4,784,121	6,116,309	1,820,284	501,260	1,900,207	22,726,296
Total 1912.....	300,320	5,044,294	3,220,286	1,271,200	1,211,653	2,000,237	1,800,414	492,498	3,252,071	4,425,489	1,240,276	394,500	1,694,682	17,258,317
Total 1911.....	296,220	4,207,312	1,931,702	900,000	842,256	1,378,104	1,801,690	290,655	2,082,027	6,010,642	1,011,989	1,177,501	2,024,015	25,300,486
Total 1900.....	247,222	1,307,543	1,408,885	(*)	177,100	229,223	153,273	1,231,000	106,516	(*)	(*)	2,025,649	26,270	10,300,294
Total 1890.....	250,437	(*)	41,507,072	(*)	131,374	169,300	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,413,323	(*)	(*)	33,361,250

* Overestimated.
 \$409,406 of this amount appears on both farming and grazing tables.
 \$48,633 Pottery by 2,200 Indians.
 230,122 Wages by 2,311 Indians.
 106,324 Other industries by 4,078 Indians.
 Total earnings of 22,800 Indians..... 1,194,285

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

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Number of Indian males and females.	Leased.		Income from leases.		
	Allotted.		Un- allotted.			Allotted.			Un- allotted.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Number of allot- ments.	Area.		Area.	Number of leases.
Arizona:										
Camp Verde.....	1,500		114		20					
Colorado River.....	19,170	900	2,206		145					
Fort Apache.....	5,700				125					
Fort Mojave.....					43					
Fort Yuma.....	15,088				231					
Kalbar.....	34				34					
Leupp.....	2,800				30					
Nequi.....	4,000				417					
Pinal.....	10,000				258					
Pima.....	50,000				1,375					
Salt River.....	1,015				3,375					
San Carlos.....	4,456				20,160					
San Xavier.....	32,220				262					
Tucson.....	140				278					
Western Navajo.....	20,370				1,520					
Total.....	70,908	20,370	45,532		8,277					
California:										
Bishop.....	6,000				133					
Campo.....	1,555				32					
Digger.....	43				15					
Fort Bidwell.....	12,370				181					
Hoopa Valley.....	8,000				96					
Malibu.....	1,400				117					
Pala.....	2,682				145					
Soboba Valley.....	3,888				135					
Tule River.....	3,000				157					
Total.....	57,800	22,374	35,426		1,330					

Colorado:								
San Juan Springs.....	40,000				80			
Southern Ute.....	1,800				68			
Total.....	41,800	1,800	20		148			
Idaho:								
Coeur d'Alene.....	6,000				71			
Fort Hall.....	58,280				250			
Fort Lapwai.....	2,200				132			
Total.....	66,480	6,280	400		453			
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	2,020				93			
Kansas:								
Kichapoo.....	7,000				155			
Potawatomi.....	10,025				252			
Total.....	17,025	17,025			247			
Michigan:								
Bay Mills.....	650				71			
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	650				301			
Total.....	1,300	1,300			372			
Minnesota:								
Fond du Lac.....	10,000				214			
Leech Lake.....	7,000				171			
Net Lake.....	1,500				330			
Red Lake.....	173,355				153			
White Earth.....	213,000				733			
Total.....	403,855	4,460	418		1,511			
Montana:								
Blackfoot.....	25,000				400			
Crow.....	10,300				270			
Fishhead.....	90,000				230			
Fort Belknap.....	80,000				230			
Fort Peck.....	480,000				552			
Tongue River.....	33,000				212			
Total.....	1,607,328	50,824	10,108		2,177			

† This includes permits.
 ‡ Includes grazing leases also.
 § School lands.
 ¶ One-half of crop.
 * Not reported.
 † Not reported.
 ‡ For improvements.
 § Overestimated last year.
 ¶ Includes income from grazing leases also.
 ** 1913 report.

REF0078156

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

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Number of Indian farms actually cultivated.	Leased.		Income from lease.
	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.			Leased.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.	Unallotted.	
Washington:								
Duwamish	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Number of farms.	Number of farms.	Acres.	Income from lease.
Columbia	88,374	112,000	19,865	7,770	56	95	16,690	88,774
Nash Bay	4,806	730	730	730	6	19	115	700
Spokane	3,720	250	1,500	20	82	31	2,554	3,437
Tulalip	31,524	10,000	7,880	463	291	146	411	1,670
Yakima	135,000	2	2	2	83	713	42,022	90,884
Total	279,559	22,852	33,805	8,323	2,335	1,070	56,392	106,332
Wisconsin:								
Hayward	51,800	1,610	400	1,610	40	40		
Lea du Flambeau	530	310	310		45			
Onadja	65,310	1,750	3,480		110			
Red Cliff	400		9,240		109			
Total	122,822	3,860	13,625	1,610	1,718	883		335
Wyoming: Shoshone	135,330	75,700	8,000		389	109	3,186	1,858
Grand total	5,820,701	2,271,152	468,729	135,796	26,482	16,757	1,570,267	2,164,319

COMPARISON.

Total 1913	6,775,542	2,873,108	478,028	117,270	39,951	29,210	1,258,847	1,702,201	3,320,251
Total 1912	6,661,032	2,042,363	431,500	127,002	39,401	28,033	1,109,299	1,651,951	3,073,886
Total 1900*	6,311,991	2,335,328	285,080	117,945	28,544	24,489	1,022,739	1,464,951	2,675,271
Total 1890*					10,635	2,562	2,562	1,328	1,421
					5,556				7,003

* Estimated. * 1913 report. * Not reported. * Includes grazing leases also. * Only farms reported. * Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in acreage.

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

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.		Income from lease.
	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.			Leased.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.	Unallotted.	
Arizona:								
Colorado River	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Number of farms.	Number of farms.	Acres.	Income from lease.
Fort Apache	85,000	1,000	117,270	1,000	30	1	25,000	88,949
Fort Mojave	1,697,520	1,000	685,100	685,100	864	28	997,520	60,987
Havasupai	1,000							
Kaibab	215							
Leupp	128,580		40,960		85	23	87,000	778
Moqui	804,983		804,943		80			
Pinal	1,590,000		1,541,000		2,000			
Pima	4,000,000		4,000,000		6,000			
Pinalo	271,860		26,883		1,180			
Salt River	14,880		14,880		625			
San Carlos	628,551		732,337		1,450			
San Xavier	306,520		306,520		125			
San Xavier	487,740		487,740		2,500			
Western Navajo	3,020,347		3,020,347		2,500			
Total	322,107	14,200,286	322,470	12,808,281	15,741	79	2,540,520	146,298
California:								
Blair	9,530		9,530		453			
Campo	13,676		13,676		4			
Dreyer	200		200		4			
Fort Bidwell	40,000		18,000		45			
Fort Yuma	2,000		2,000					
Fowler Valley	1,600		1,600		215			
Malibu	25,928		2,000		143			
Pala	422		6,617		6,617			
Round Valley	30,338		39,338		100			
Tobolski	18,000		13,145		186			
Tule River	20,000		15,000		62			
Total	90,887	86,511	68,887	77,539	1,335	128	1,418	2,679

* This includes permits.

* Includes farming leases also.

* 1913 report.

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

State and reservation.	Area of lands.		Used by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Allotted.		Unallotted.		Income from leases.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Number of allotments.	Area.	Number of leases.	Area.	
Oklahoma:										
Cherokee	18,915	4,300	18,915	4,300	250	12,400	660	12,400	1,846,000	
Cheyenne and Arapaho	17,700	15,440	17,700	15,440	183	3,313	924	33,100	101,200	
Kiowa	1,122,500	1,000	1,122,500	1,000	183	1,837,840	3,313	1,837,840	1,329,276	
Ozage	58,312	70	58,312	70	120	62,270	80	62,270	316,215	
Payson	58,312	329	58,312	329	95	23,395	569	23,395	18,925	
Ponca	41,122	1,858	41,122	1,858	201	27,385	724	27,385	19,720	
Red Moon	62,855	201	62,855	201	151	10,040	171	10,040	19,720	
Sage	139,622	1,241	139,622	1,241	208	18,172	361	18,172	14,557	
Shawnee	1,853,802	181	1,853,802	181	404	6,738	(*)	6,738	9,001	
Total	1,853,802	1,241	1,853,802	181	2,245	1,427,117	9,086	1,427,117	11,567	
Oregon:										
Klamath	157,840	81,401	157,840	81,401	310	16,502	123	16,502	927,320	
Reedburg	23,800	18,000	23,800	18,000	30	2,000	20	2,000	4,215	
Siletz	3,000	25,000	3,000	25,000	(*)	1,710	17	1,710	286	
Umatilla	74,240	283,120	74,240	283,120	205				11,515	
Wasco Springs	264,800	487,120	264,800	487,120	845	20,812	160	20,812	1,518	
Total	509,680	799,629	509,680	799,629	1,395	369,906	56	369,906	1,866,800	
South Dakota:										
Over Good River	15,873	247,302	15,873	247,302	217	18,270	68	18,270	48,705	
Lower Brule	8,000	1,220,000	8,000	1,220,000	6,000	96,990	335	96,990	5,081	
Pine Ridge	2,174,300	112,000	2,174,300	112,000	138	3,400	100	3,400	17,480	
Rosebud	175,350	10,980	175,350	10,980	138	4,000	800	4,000	11,220	
Yankton	54,354	4,000	54,354	4,000		21,418	900	21,418	17,803	
Total	5,057,800	1,481,745	5,057,800	1,481,745	5,558	513,784	2,542	513,784	1,225,966	

Utah:										
Uintah and Ouray	5,000	20,470	5,000	20,470	20	6,200	177	6,200	20	300
Total	20,307	24,470	20,307	24,470	204	204,815	177	204,815	530	300
Washington:										
Columbia	184,850	527,000	184,850	527,000	425	116,780	24	116,780	11	175,000
Cushman	9,888	3,250	9,888	3,250	13	5,000	32	5,000		210
Nesh Bay	11,000	22,000	11,000	22,000	154	167	7	167		
Spokane	13,281	7,956	13,281	7,956	1,057	100,000	713	100,000		8,752
Yakima	205,919	534,884	205,919	534,884	1,057	221,750	776	221,750		11,537
Total	485,738	1,087,074	485,738	1,087,074	2,544	6,755	776	6,755	11	175,000
Wisconsin:										
Hayward	12,300	12,300	12,300	12,300	75	75,812	200	75,812		
Keshena	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	200	400	200	400		
Lac du Flambeau	10,750	2,750	10,750	2,750	209	490	12	490		(*)
Okauchee	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12					
Red Cliff	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12					
Total	23,050	79,050	23,050	79,050	1,099	77,212	231	77,212		35,817
Wyoming Shoshone	113,366	429,721	113,366	429,721	352	2,584,440	1,729	2,584,440	10,022,842	1,771,421
Grand total	13,469,098	29,891,010	13,469,098	29,891,010	53,303	18,350,359	18,356	18,350,359	1,729	10,022,842

COMPARISON.

Total 1913	12,595,000	30,500,000	12,595,000	30,500,000	8,544,177	20,011,884	54,230	20,011,884	3,011	10,566,946
Total 1912	12,595,000	30,500,000	12,595,000	30,500,000	8,544,177	20,011,884	54,230	20,011,884	3,011	10,566,946
Total 1911	6,250,453	21,169,192	6,250,453	21,169,192	4,692,446	15,729,124	4,289	15,729,124	3,225	8,399,351
Total 1900	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	101	2,570,413

* Includes income from farming leases also.
 * Not reported.
 * Includes farming leases also.
 * Includes timberlands used for grazing purposes.

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

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.				Total employed.	
	Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out-ling pupils.		Num-ber.	Earn-ings.
	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.		
Arizona:										
Camp Verde.....	3	\$720			130	\$16,600	10	\$1,000	133	\$17,220
Colorado River.....	13	5,780	28	\$408	1	600	17	800	59	7,635
Fort Apache.....	31	11,668	1,800	10,000					831	21,668
Fort Mohave.....	13	5,409	197	4,373	78	27,850	85	2,408	373	40,650
Havasupai.....	1	300						450	13	2,490
Kalbab.....	2	324	25	1,100					67	2,424
Moqui.....	18	4,833	160	1,620			20	(1)	198	6,453
Navajo.....	53	2,664	33	1,757					71	11,421
Phoenix.....	30	7,752	12	871			72	3,341	337	31,433
Pima.....	31	14,030	514	20,144	279	16,827	168	15,235	210	23,858
Rice Station.....	11	5,284	91	1,392					196	68,661
Salt River.....	10	2,824							102	6,646
San Carlos.....	34	12,375	150	131	18,560				141	18,384
San Xavier.....	16	2,682			683	49,230	121	9,800	701	26,314
Truxton Canon.....	18	2,156	20	1,772	94	15,000	35	1,250	164	61,712
Western Navajo.....	15	3,995	167	3,174	25	750			207	20,173
Total.....	334	112,198	2,750	75,419	1,625	193,327	665	42,542	5,383	425,486
California:										
Bishop.....	4	1,380	7	32	(1)	(1)			11	1,412
Campo.....	2	1,200	2	68	18	1,270			21	2,538
Digger.....	3	1,000	15	19	1,465	6	88		25	1,580
Fort Bidwell.....	3	2,000	20	1,300	166	24,330	34	2,100	227	29,730
Fort Yuma.....	28	2,498	15	308	280	62,300	69	5,566	392	70,673
Greenville.....	6	1,978			200	9,700	43	1,300	250	12,979
Malik.....	9	2,154	52	1,255	191	38,220	11	250	263	41,879
Pala.....	12	4,188	4	782	70	11,550			80	16,620
Round Valley.....	23	5,235	118	2,745	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	141	7,980
Sherman Institute.....	12	6,292	37	2,965	236	30,995	364	16,284	318	21,576
Soboba.....	19	6,818	32	655	70	2,100			104	40,782
Tule River.....	2	515							312	5,370
Total.....	121	33,260	307	10,114	1,247	181,980	531	25,585	2,206	250,939
Colorado:										
Navajo.....	6	2,273	103	7,395					109	9,668
Southern Ute.....	6	2,789	76	1,886					82	4,675
Total.....	12	5,062	179	9,281					191	14,343
Idaho:										
Coeur d'Alene.....	7	2,464			45	6,760			52	9,224
Fort Hall.....	27	7,370	305	6,800	112	17,000	5	225	449	26,395
Fort Lapwai.....	11	5,500	23	361					34	5,921
Total.....	45	15,334	328	7,161	157	18,760	5	225	535	41,540
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	4	1,400			85	5,900			89	7,380
Kansas:										
Haskell Institute.....	7	4,960					100	606	116	5,626
Kickapoo.....	9	3,019							9	3,019
Potawatomi.....	2	600			20	2,400			22	3,000
Total.....	18	8,579			20	2,400	100	606	147	11,645
Michigan:										
Chippewa Lake Superior.....			3	48					3	48
Mount Pleasant.....	13	6,260							13	6,260
Total.....	13	6,260	3	48					16	6,308

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

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

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.				Total employed.	
	Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out-ling pupils.		Num-ber.	Earn-ings.
	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.		
Minnesota:										
Cass Lake.....	6	\$1,066	0	\$97					12	\$1,792
Fond du Lac.....	6	2,700	50	1,850	94	\$12,268			150	16,815
Grand Portage.....	3	950	39	1,465	25	3,500			67	5,925
Leech Lake.....	6	13,024	18	866	85	14,000			107	28,790
Nett Lake.....	9	1,743	341	2,418	60	1,250			410	5,411
Pipestone.....	9	4,800	3	123					11	\$245
Red Lake.....	32	11,398	276	8,618	17	4,050			325	24,056
Vermillion Lake.....	6	2,418	2	120	4	600			12	3,038
White Earth.....	35	12,798	253	7,752					288	20,545
Total.....	112	51,521	968	23,309	283	36,465	11	245	1,394	111,540
Montana:										
Blackfoot.....	41	19,784	17	350	59	11,900			117	32,034
Crow.....	68	19,091	486	13,505					554	32,596
Flathead.....	12	6,403	81	1,849					93	7,252
Fort Belknap.....	17	6,372	742	18,160					769	24,532
Fort Peck.....	54	8,628	(1)	3,967					54	12,595
Tongue River.....	40	18,231	328	8,884	3	265	1	24	372	27,404
Total.....	232	77,509	1,654	47,015	62	12,165	1	24	1,949	136,712
Nebraska:										
Genoa.....	13	4,435	10	719					23	5,154
Omaha.....	4	1,380			2	(1)			6	1,380
Santee.....	6	4,100			10	3,000			16	7,100
Winnebago.....	3	2,160	6	2,100					9	4,260
Total.....	26	12,075	16	2,819	12	3,000			54	17,894
Nevada:										
Carson.....	7	2,314					48	1,382	55	3,696
Fallon.....	1	300					45	18,376	46	18,676
Fort McDowell.....	3	659	49	2,355	162	34,400			214	37,414
Moapa River.....	3	1,532	31	3,080	22	3,300			56	8,932
Nevada.....	10	3,264	110	867	89	2,500	10	196	222	6,827
Walker River.....	4	984	120	4,500	131	13,785			255	19,279
Western Shoshone.....	11	4,000	65	972	92	9,315			168	14,287
Total.....	39	12,073	361	11,774	496	63,310	103	19,953	1,019	107,110
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque.....	15	6,197	25	402			57	1,700	97	8,299
Abuquerque Pueblos.....	22	7,686	92	26,660	12	54			126	34,402
Jcarilla.....	43	11,032	145	4,001	61	3,750	14	610	268	19,423
Mescalero.....	12	1,336	596	8,927	4	280			614	10,543
Pueblo Bonito.....	10	3,590	43	2,374	(1)	(1)			53	5,964
Pueblo Donito.....	78	11,511	141	5,334	(1)	(1)	15	1,008	234	18,883
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	14	6,480	8	178	(1)	(1)	98	5,090	130	9,738
Zuni.....	9	4,080	431	14,813					443	18,893
Total.....	205	51,915	1,488	60,389	90	4,084	181	6,428	1,955	122,846
New York: New York Agency.....	11	6,010	44	1,393	(1)	(1)			55	6,433
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	8	2,655							8	2,655
Bismarck.....	26	9,665	244	3,664	6	(1)			76	13,319
Fort Totten.....	38	10,612	47	2,417					85	12,029
Standing Rock.....	64	18,314	613	35,355					677	53,669
Turtle Mountain.....	12	4,780	9	149	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	15	4,929
Wahpeton.....	9	4,545							9	4,545
Total.....	157	60,421	907	41,585	6				1,069	92,006

¹ Not reported. ² Unknown.

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

States and superintendences.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.				Total employed.	
	Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out-ling pupils.		Num-ber.	Earn-ings.
	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.		
Oklahoma:										
Cantonment.....	9	\$1,900	63	\$997	17	\$336			89	\$3,233
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	21	13,210	31	561					52	13,771
Chilocco.....	21	9,598	117	1,975			25	\$450	138	21,150
Kiowa.....	75	20,737	11	413	(1)	(1)			86	21,150
Osage.....	18	13,818	2	150					20	13,968
Otoe.....	3	1,200							3	1,200
Pawnee.....	11	5,500	4	50	11	200			26	1,480
Ponca.....	6	3,070			1	600			16	6,540
Red Moon.....	2	500	11	256					13	3,070
Sac and Fox.....	12	5,131	5	519					17	756
Seger.....	19	4,277	27	612					46	4,919
Seneca.....	11	6,490			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	11	6,490
Shawnee.....	10	4,150	50	895	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	60	5,045
Union Agency.....	51	28,492							51	28,492
Five Civilized Tribes Schools.....	17	6,018	18	1,032					35	7,080
Total.....	280	126,081	369	7,221	29	1,496	25	450	712	136,161
Oregon:										
Klamath.....	16	6,890	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	16	6,980
Salem.....	9	6,820							9	6,820
Silet.....	9	3,150							9	3,150
Umatilla.....	10	3,791							10	3,791
Warm Springs.....	22	4,568	121	5,900	(1)	(1)	7	1,050	150	11,668
Total.....	66	25,322	121	5,930			7	1,050	194	32,309
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	16	3,635	87	2,071			590	22,291	699	29,996
South Dakota:										
Cheyenne River.....	53	18,705	19	927					72	19,632
Crow Creek.....	38	6,981	135	2,309					171	9,290
Flandreau.....	17	6,490	35	791					52	7,281
Lower Brule.....	9	3,300	100	2,900			45	1,257	149	6,200
Pierre.....	8	1,968	2	64					10	2,032
Pine Ridge.....	100	35,080	24	7,240	84	18,070			208	60,390
Rapid City.....	11	3,091	10	116					21	3,207
Rosebud.....	58	17,420	1,000	10,000	94	3,045			1,149	30,466
Sisseton.....	17	10,380	16	556	40	4,518			73	15,264
Springfield.....	4	1,900							4	1,900
Yankton.....	15	4,320	28	411					43	4,731
Total.....	325	109,635	1,370	25,114	218	25,653	45	1,267	1,668	161,639
Utah:										
Shivwits.....	2	170	38	390	32	1,404	9	218	81	2,182
Utah and Ouray.....	30	10,378	15	1,047					45	11,425
Salt Lake City, special agent.....			14	688					14	688
Total.....	32	10,548	67	2,125	32	1,404	9	218	140	14,296
Washington:										
Colville.....	20	5,546	376	12,115					396	17,661
Cushman.....	32	8,849	21	2,909	41	4,080			94	15,818
Neah Bay.....	7	1,215	47	1,152	3	1,820			57	3,687
Spokane.....	7	1,563	34	609	106	7,390			147	9,532
Tulalip.....	19	8,409	37	3,471					56	11,880
Yakima.....	15	6,798	22	2,454					37	9,252
Total.....	100	32,380	537	22,737	150	12,740			787	67,867
Wisconsin:										
Carter.....	1	720	60	1,600					61	2,320
Hayward.....	15	8,310	19	788	530	25,290	48	436	612	34,833
Keshena.....	27	19,043	842	106,849					901	124,892
Leau Flambeau.....	13	4,438	2	19					15	4,457
La Pointe.....	6	1,610	13	177	248	46,613	(1)	(1)	264	48,300
Onda.....	17	6,108							17	6,108

1 Unknown

2 Not reported.

3 1913 report.

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

States and superintendences.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.				Total employed.	
	Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out-ling pupils.		Num-ber.	Earn-ings.
	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.		
Wisconsin—Continued.										
Red Cliff.....	4	\$1,680	51	\$5,000	167	\$32,350	10	\$75	232	\$42,105
Tomah.....	11	4,000							11	4,000
Wittenberg.....	9	3,740							9	3,740
Total.....	135	49,549	977	116,336	942	104,253	58	510	2,112	270,648
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	27	8,138	635	33,810	110	20,550	1	(1)	773	62,518
Grand total.....	2,319	810,930	13,218	595,492	5,553	689,517	2,350	121,441	23,410	2,127,403

COMPARISON.

Total 1913.....	2,271	762,264	12,290	414,706	5,585	778,111	2,647	110,037	22,793	2,065,124
Total 1912.....	2,516	732,526	12,420	432,470	5,113	673,289	2,375	102,129	22,421	1,940,414
Total 1911.....	1,995	687,039	6,582	382,919	3,204	591,672	(1)	(1)	11,781	1,861,630
Total 1900.....	2,094	749,118	(1)	(1)	(1)	177,169	807	27,256	2,901	853,678

1 Reported by superintendents as employed.
2 Included with adults by private parties.
3 No data available.

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

States and superintendencies.	Population.		Births and deaths.		Disease.				Housing.		
	Total.	Under 3 years.	Deaths.		Found with—	Estimated having—		Families living in—		Houses having doors.	
			Due to tuberculosis.	Indians examined for disease.		Tuberculosis.	Tra-choma.	Tuberculosis.	Tra-choma.		Permanent houses.	Tents, log-cabins, etc.
Arizona:	422	14	6	4	6	73	140	125	110	3	
Camp Verde.....	13	29	12	18	45	4	140	125	5	2	
Colorado River.....	88	22	12	11	20	354	100	18	52	5	
Fort Mojave.....	11	45	5	27	3	22	100	22	27	12	
Eavaspa.....	1	4	1	2	3	4	7	22	17	15	
Kathab.....	1	4	1	2	3	4	7	22	17	15	
Group.....	60	28	8	1	3	4	7	22	17	15	
Navajo.....	188	163	57	26	47	475	750	11	7	2	
Pima.....	1,200	1,000	38	600	110	450	1,100	504	300	40	
Salt River.....	40	30	38	116	3,153	452	1,000	1,440	60	60	
San Carlos.....	51	40	15	1	11	18	56	51	201	15	
San Xavier.....	2,006	170	46	105	678	537	1,222	82	502	73	
Tucson.....	4,965	17	5	10	350	120	1,990	775	175	9	
Western Navajo.....	6,550	10	35	40	622	119	53	52	145	4	
Total.....	41,916	2,291	2,067	981	12,686	2,343	2,900	3,563	3,962	206	
California:	1,210	16	7	2	135	38	14	80	132	112	
Bishop.....	31	1	1	1	99	3	1	3	11	85	
Campo.....	73	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	
Fresno.....	73	23	8	4	375	60	23	410	53	21	
Fort Yuma.....	1,706	26	25	8	665	32	20	20	167	323	
Greenville.....	1,395	17	4	9	40	17	12	20	1315	12	
Hoop Valley.....	613	22	15	2	284	16	6	4	196	34	
Palm.....	883	14	2	7	53	15	5	18	375	7	
Rosed Valley.....	1,529	26	38	1	120	33	40	133	375	86	
Sherman Institute.....	51	2	1	1	690	13	41	40	375	375	
Soboba.....	150	2	3	4	342	10	27	12	20	52	
Tule River.....	29	8	3	5	15	4	8	8	34	24	
Total.....	9,722	206	215	42	36	4,154	262	449	963	1,666	
Total.....	504	17	22	3	1	390	3	70	7	300	
Navajo Springs.....	390	17	17	8	2	390	10	240	12	240	
Southern Ute.....	504	17	17	3	3	154	13	360	19	590	
Total.....	504	17	17	3	3	154	13	360	19	590	
Florida:	854	21	6	11	450	49	15	60	20	212	
Cocer d'Almeida.....	1,797	48	15	24	613	40	63	106	360	146	
Fort Hall.....	1,658	47	4	4	1,016	175	55	219	79	330	
Fort Loyal.....	4,106	114	23	50	2,073	294	133	384	459	517	
Total.....	368	11	2	2	2,123	17	22	68	70	30	
Iowa:	601	20	8	2	139	2	96	3	96	170	
Kohaxoo.....	716	49	39	16	139	2	96	3	96	170	
Potawatomi.....	1,396	69	47	18	139	2	96	3	96	363	
Total.....	252	6	2	1	56	1	7	1	7	47	
Michigan:	1,097	6	2	1	375	7	96	7	96	47	
Bay Mills.....	1,549	6	2	1	1,001	13	102	13	103	472	
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	998	30	10	4	299	18	2	18	12	201	
Mount Pleasant.....	1,312	21	3	1	140	7	7	7	106	109	
Total.....	6,070	286	101	27	3,003	168	596	625	1,700	1,000	
Minnesota:	11,532	523	284	86	5,810	402	1,000	1,608	2,972	2,106	
Fond du Lac.....	2,641	48	17	6	2,800	316	650	316	650	600	
Grand Portage.....	1,981	69	46	16	1,450	166	245	245	245	467	
Leach Lake.....	2,536	38	23	11	400	26	248	250	250	1,467	
Nett Lake.....	1,224	57	53	24	400	26	248	250	250	200	
Pipetone (Birch Cooley).....	1,433	79	58	2	1,321	155	228	265	400	75	
Red Lake.....	1,904	96	96	51	1,321	155	228	265	400	200	
White Earth.....	1,421	49	61	31	680	180	200	345	1,000	68	
Total.....	11,532	523	284	86	5,810	402	1,000	1,608	2,972	2,106	
Montana:	2,641	48	17	6	2,800	316	650	316	650	600	
Blackfoot.....	1,981	69	46	16	1,450	166	245	245	245	467	
Crow.....	2,536	38	23	11	400	26	248	250	250	1,467	
Fished.....	1,224	57	53	24	400	26	248	250	250	200	
Fort Belknap.....	1,433	79	58	2	1,321	155	228	265	400	75	
Fort Peck.....	1,904	96	96	51	1,321	155	228	265	400	200	
Tongue River.....	1,421	49	61	31	680	180	200	345	1,000	68	
Total.....	11,532	523	284	86	5,810	402	1,000	1,608	2,972	2,106	
Total.....	11,532	523	284	86	5,810	402	1,000	1,608	2,972	2,106	

1913 report.

Overestimated last year.

Colorado:	504	17	22	3	1	390	3	70	7	300	8	149
Navajo Springs.....	390	17	17	8	2	390	10	240	12	240	106	38
Southern Ute.....	504	17	17	3	3	154	13	360	19	590	114	158
Total.....	504	17	17	3	3	154	13	360	19	590	114	158
Florida:	854	21	6	11	450	49	15	60	20	212	212	117
Cocer d'Almeida.....	1,797	48	15	24	613	40	63	106	360	146	285	70
Fort Hall.....	1,658	47	4	4	1,016	175	55	219	79	330	330	380
Fort Loyal.....	4,106	114	23	50	2,073	294	133	384	459	517	517	315
Total.....	368	11	2	2	2,123	17	22	68	70	30	30	35
Iowa:	601	20	8	2	139	2	96	3	96	170	170	170
Kohaxoo.....	716	49	39	16	139	2	96	3	96	170	170	170
Potawatomi.....	1,396	69	47	18	139	2	96	3	96	363	363	363
Total.....	252	6	2	1	56	1	7	1	7	47	47	47
Michigan:	1,097	6	2	1	375	7	96	7	96	47	47	47
Bay Mills.....	1,549	6	2	1	1,001	13	102	13	103	472	472	472
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	998	30	10	4	299	18	2	18	12	201	201	201
Mount Pleasant.....	1,312	21	3	1	140	7	7	7	106	109	109	109
Total.....	6,070	286	101	27	3,003	168	596	625	1,700	1,000	1,000	1,000
Minnesota:	11,532	523	284	86	5,810	402	1,000	1,608	2,972	2,106	2,106	1,702
Fond du Lac.....	2,641	48	17	6	2,800	316	650	316	650	600	600	500
Grand Portage.....	1,981	69	46	16	1,450	166	245	245	245	467	467	467
Leach Lake.....	2,536	38	23	11	400	26	248	250	250	200	200	200
Nett Lake.....	1,224	57	53	24	400	26	248	250	250	200	200	200
Pipetone (Birch Cooley).....	1,433	79	58	2	1,321	155	228	265	400	47	75	250
Red Lake.....	1,904	96	96	51	1,321	155	228	265	400	47	75	250
White Earth.....	1,421	49	61	31	680	180	200	345	1,000	400	68	130
Total.....	11,532	523	284	86	5,810	402	1,000	1,608	2,972	2,106	2,106	1,702
Montana:	2,641	48	17	6	2,800	316	650	316	650	600	600	500
Blackfoot.....	1,981	69	46	16	1,450	166	245	245	245	467	467	467
Crow.....	2,536	38	23	11	400	26	248	250	250	200	200	200
Fished.....	1,224	57	53	24	400	26	248	250	250	200	200	200
Fort Belknap.....	1,433	79	58	2	1,321	155	228	265	400	47	75	250
Fort Peck.....	1,904	96	96	51	1,321	155	228	265	400	47	75	250
Tongue River.....	1,421	49	61	31	680	180	200	345	1,000	400	68	130
Total.....	11,532	523	284	86	5,810	402	1,000	1,608	2,972	2,106	2,106	1,702

1913 report.

Overestimated last year.

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

States and reservations.	Indians receiving rations.						Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.					
	In return for labor.			Total.			In return for labor.			Total.		
	Num. ber.	Value of rations.	Dis. abtd.	Value of rations.	Receiv. ing rations.	Value of rations.	Num. ber.	Value of sup- plies.	Dis. abtd.	Value of sup- plies.	Receiv. ing sup- plies.	Value of sup- plies.
North Dakota:												
Fort Berthold.....	47		13	\$3,036	135	\$3,036					132	\$1,230
Fort Totten.....	43	15	447	28,771	15	28,771						
Fort Wagonwheel.....	1,102		218	33,016	333	33,016						
Turtle Mountain.....	3,234	15	20	395	30	395						
Oregon:												
Rosburg.....	1,200	4	274	1,124	124	1,124						
Shasta.....	200		38	498	38	498						
Warm Springs.....	1,820	4	274	1,124	124	1,124						
South Dakota:												
Cheyenne River.....	800	23	1,024	30,076	740	30,076						
Crow Creek.....	150		132	12,079	152	12,079						
Fort Randall.....	142		4	1,124	42	1,124						
Fort Sully.....	800		28	2,982	78	2,982						
Pine Ridge.....	800	50	1,124	11,226	2,726	11,226						
Rushville.....	622		1,020	30,576	1,020	30,576						
Yankton.....	118		7	964	7	964						
Total	2,482	23	1,024	250,228	6,976	251,252	28	256	344	967	2,318	3,074
Utah: Shivwits.	67	22	220		22		17	179		17	179	
Washington:												
Coville.....	749	97	703	136	107	136	8	66	37	107	415	481
Neah Bay.....	350		2	880	23	880						
Spokane.....	390		22	214	25	214						
Yakima.....	500		3	91	2,705	191	8	66	51	24	335	601
Total	2,543	97	703	2,003	191	2,705	8	66	51	24	335	601

Wisconsin:															
Carters.....	226		132	5,759	142	5,759					16	847			
Keshena.....	246	7	204	433	25	433					117	34			
Lea du Flambeau.....	200		62	266	65	266					19	417			
La Pointe.....	70	3	112	291	9	291									
Red Cliff.....	107														
Total	1,135	10	316	6,699	241	6,699	37	172	102	152	1,286	1,286			
Wyoming: Shoshone.	136		43	9,320	415	9,320					1,149	1,312			
Grand total.	52,110	805	9,475	4,371	9,811	461,919	14,987	471,234	5,331	72,190	1,034	2,080	32,018	9,045	104,806

COMPARISON.

Total 1912.....	51,516	1,138	15,172	5,238	10,096	329,822	17,166	344,024	4,448	61,048	2,045	1,450	30,884	68,034
Total 1911.....		1,415	37,282	5,175	16,069	333,470	16,079	400,722	3,201	47,743	635	1,339	15,433	61,983
Total 1910.....							15,887	386,167					5,757	195,488
Total 1890.....							57,570	1,291,000					11,268	
Total 1890							11,268							

* Only items reported.

TABLE 13.—School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States and superintendencies.	Num-ber of school-age.	Elig-ible for school attend-ance.	In school.				Total school.	Elig-ible children not in school.	Capacity of schools.				Total capacity of all schools.	
			Government.		Mission and private.				Government.	Mission and private.	Public.	Total.		
			Non-reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.								Day.	Boarding.	Day.
Arizona:	105	8	16	8	24	97	87	18	60	60	60	60	60	
Camp Verde	105	17	17	17	34	34	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
Fort Apache	233	10	23	23	207	207	23	207	207	207	207	207	207	
Fort Mojave	233	10	23	23	207	207	23	207	207	207	207	207	207	
Havasupai	41	5	5	5	36	36	5	36	36	36	36	36	36	
Kalispel	21	2	2	2	19	19	2	19	19	19	19	19	19	
Mohave	1,275	130	142	142	1,133	1,133	130	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,133	
Navajo	1,275	130	142	142	1,133	1,133	130	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,133	
Pine River	1,792	214	1,578	1,578	1,464	1,464	214	1,464	1,464	1,464	1,464	1,464	1,464	
Salt River	391	37	354	354	317	317	37	317	317	317	317	317	317	
San Carlos	1,015	14	126	126	989	989	14	989	989	989	989	989	989	
San Geronimo	1,015	14	126	126	989	989	14	989	989	989	989	989	989	
Truxton Canon	1,138	22	116	116	1,022	1,022	22	1,022	1,022	1,022	1,022	1,022	1,022	
Western Navajo	1,270	380	820	820	742	742	380	742	742	742	742	742	742	
Scattered	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	
Total	11,191	1,263	9,948	1,227	1,729	4,407	598	107	585	1,810	1,447	585	103	4,005
California:	75	2	73	73	85	85	2	85	85	85	85	85	85	
Chico	75	2	73	73	85	85	2	85	85	85	85	85	85	
Campo	14	1	13	13	15	15	1	15	15	15	15	15	15	
Digger	194	31	163	163	184	184	31	184	184	184	184	184	184	
Fort Bidwell	312	1	311	311	353	353	1	353	353	353	353	353	353	
Fort Yuma	542	11	531	531	609	609	11	609	609	609	609	609	609	
Honoma Valley	290	23	267	267	309	309	23	309	309	309	309	309	309	
Mahli	126	23	103	103	116	116	23	116	116	116	116	116	116	
Mohave	290	14	276	276	316	316	14	316	316	316	316	316	316	
Round Valley	416	43	373	373	425	425	43	425	425	425	425	425	425	
Shoshone	142	33	109	109	122	122	33	122	122	122	122	122	122	
Tule River	107	107	107	107	122	122	107	122	122	122	122	122	122	
Scattered	265	265	265	265	309	309	265	309	309	309	309	309	309	
Total	2,678	360	2,318	693	435	1,337	113	374	403	1,810	507	100	364	1,451

Colorado:	170	18	152	2	19	21	21	131	25	25	25	25	25	25
Navajo Springs	104	7	97	1	17	17	17	7	17	17	17	17	17	17
San Juan Ck.	66	11	55	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	
Scattered	141	25	116	10	36	101	101	135	30	35	35	35	35	
Total	361	42	319	12	25	40	40	167	66	75	75	75	75	
Florida:	158	22	136	3	32	35	35	116	20	20	20	20	20	
Camp d'Alene	472	51	421	25	134	555	555	270	270	270	270	270	270	
Fort Hall	392	51	341	6	6	6	6	392	6	6	6	6	6	
Fort Lowell	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Scattered	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Total	1,008	243	765	73	331	429	429	714	51	276	50	210	124	624
Iowa:	1156	6	1150	15	50	74	74	1150	4	4	4	4	4	
See and Fox	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Scattered	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Total	1066	6	1060	25	30	74	74	1160	4	4	4	4	4	
Kansas:	260	11	249	21	30	142	142	249	45	71	40	44	135	
Fort Gibson	227	21	206	21	27	128	128	206	27	27	27	27	27	
Potawatomie	33	19	14	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	
Resettled	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	
Total	518	31	487	113	87	289	289	442	45	71	140	103	364	
Michigan:	70	11	59	2	38	40	40	59	19	19	19	19	19	
Bay Mills	362	47	315	44	67	129	129	315	44	44	44	44	44	
Chippewa, Lake Superior	407	58	349	308	129	477	477	349	44	44	44	44	44	
Scattered	89	58	31	454	38	492	492	349	63	63	63	63	63	
Total	1,616	126	1,490	312	202	683	683	1,340	130	130	130	130	130	
Minnesota:	286	22	264	16	22	68	68	264	114	180	74	114	188	
Fond du Lac	286	22	264	16	22	68	68	264	114	180	74	114	188	
Leech Lake	479	42	437	84	172	311	311	437	84	150	44	84	203	
Nett Lake	338	50	288	5	135	233	233	288	110	110	33	33	143	
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	44	2	42	2	24	24	24	42	2	2	2	2	2	
Red Lake	184	18	166	13	13	39	39	166	18	18	18	18	18	
Red Lake, N. D.	1,340	201	1,139	201	190	710	710	1,139	603	531	190	130	603	
Scattered	184	84	100	84	84	84	84	100	84	84	84	84	84	
Total	3,004	311	2,693	506	729	418	1,653	2,000	376	699	403	200	876	

* Actual attendance. * Includes 70 pupils off reservation. * Includes 23 of Coe Lake. * Estimated. * Abused St. Boniface School, Mankato. * Vermillion Lake boarding.

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

RECAPITULATION.	
Indian children of school age.....	84,229
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.....	6,428
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance.....	77,801
INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.	
Government schools:	
Boarding.....	10,857
Reservation boarding.....	9,700
Day.....	7,218
Total.....	27,775
Mission schools:	
Boarding.....	1,579
Noncontract.....	2,804
Day.....	546
Total.....	3,450
Private schools: Contract boarding.....	4,829
Public schools.....	114
Total.....	25,186
Total all classes.....	57,988
Number eligible children not in school.....	19,808

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

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona:				
Camp Verde superintendency—				
Camp Verde.....	30	37	23.2	Day.
Clarksdale.....	30	44	33.2	Do.
Total.....	60	81	56.4	
Colorado River.....				
Total.....	60	87	84.5	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency—				
Fort Apache.....	200	218	188.9	Do.
Canon.....	42	42	37.7	Day.
Cibecue.....	60	43	34.1	Do.
East Fork.....	40	40	39.5	Do.
Cibecue.....	20	16	15.1	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
East Fork.....	20	21	20.0	Do.
Total.....	372	380	345.3	
Fort Mojave.....				
Fort Mojave.....	200	207	201.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	27	21.9	Day.
Kalbab.....	22	19	14.4	Do.
Leupp superintendency—				
Leupp.....	63	82	75.2	Reservation boarding.
Tolchaco.....	20	25	22.7	Mission boarding; Independent.
Total.....	83	107	97.0	
Moqui superintendency—				
Moqui.....	125	137	118.4	Reservation boarding.
Beabli.....	65	54	51.7	Day.
Chimopovy.....	55	56	53.5	Do.
Oralbi.....	156	100	7.3	Do.
Polaca.....	100	96	92.5	Do.
Second Mesa.....	90	90	81.5	Do.
Total.....	691	533	490.9	
Navajo superintendency—				
Navajo.....	300	290	263.5	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	70	79	75.0	Do.
Tohatchi.....	110	170	135.4	Do.
Cornfields.....	25	33	27.0	Day.
Ganado.....	35	30	30.0	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	40	54	63.2	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's.....	150	140	140.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	770	796	724.1	
Phoenix.....	700	749	635.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency—				
Pima.....	218	251	219.8	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	35	21.9	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	56	42.7	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	35	16.1	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	35	31.6	Do.
Sacaton.....	28	42	20.0	Do.
Santan.....	40	46	32.9	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	35	38	22.7	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's.....	235	230	227.1	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Total.....	712	774	634.8	
Rice Station.....	210	244	200.6	Reservation boarding.
Salt River superintendency—				
Salt River.....	63	62	60.6	Day.
Camp McDowell.....	40	39	28.3	Do.
Lehi.....	30	41	26.1	Do.
Total.....	158	142	104.9	
San Carlos superintendency—				
San Carlos.....	100	126	99.5	Do.
Rice.....	25	21	15.8	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Globe.....	28	41	23.0	Do.
Total.....	153	188	138.3	

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

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.				
San Xavier superintendency—				
San Xavier.....	153	130	108.0	Day.
Tucson.....	35	54	28.6	Do.
Tucson Mission.....	140	143	93.0	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Total.....	330	327	234.6	
Truxton Canon.....				
Truxton Canon.....	100	92	75.9	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency—				
Western Navajo.....	88	109	99.3	Do.
Moencop.....	35	39	32.4	Day.
Total.....	123	148	131.7	
Total Arizona.....	4,705	4,901	4,192.6	
California:				
Bishop superintendency—				
Bishop.....	36	65	60.6	Do.
Big Pine.....	30	17	14.0	Do.
Independence.....	20	13	10.1	Do.
Total.....	86	95	75.3	
Campo.....				
Campo.....	30	23	22.0	Do.
Fort Bidwell superintendency—				
Fort Bidwell.....	95	97	84.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Alturas.....	21	19	8.9	Day.
Likely.....	20	24	12.8	Do.
Lookout.....	13	12	12.0	Do.
Total.....	150	152	117.7	
Fort Yuma.....				
Fort Yuma.....	180	155	120.2	Reservation boarding.
Greenville.....	90	83	72.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley.....	175	178	135.1	Reservation boarding.
Maki superintendency—St. Boniface.....	100	113	102.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Pala superintendency—				
Pala.....	30	28	24.1	Day.
Capitan Grande.....	21	14	11.5	Do.
La Jolla.....	30	24	14.2	Do.
Total.....	81	66	49.8	
Round Valley superintendency—				
Round Valley.....	135	103	59.8	Reservation boarding.
Manchester.....	18	12	7.0	Day.
Ukiah.....	25	35	16.1	Do.
Upper Lake.....	30	32	20.7	Do.
Total.....	208	181	133.6	
Sherman Institute.....				
Sherman Institute.....	550	700	548.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba superintendency—				
Cahuilla.....	30	13	10.8	Do.
Mesa Grande.....	30	16	13.7	Do.
Volcan.....	30	28	23.5	Do.
Total.....	90	57	48.0	
Tule River superintendency—				
Tule River.....	30	27	16.5	Do.
Aubrey.....	32	24	19.6	Do.
Coarsegold.....	20	13	13.0	Do.
Total.....	82	64	49.0	
Total California.....	1,825	1,867	1,473.6	
Colorado:				
Navajo Springs.....	25	19	15.2	Do.

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

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Colorado—Continued.				
Southern Ute Superintendency—				
Southern Ute.....	50	65	52.8	Reservation boarding.
Allen.....	30	17	16.2	Do.
Total.....	80	72	69.0	
Total Colorado.....	105	91	84.2	
Idaho:				
Coeur d'Alene superintendency—De Smet.....				
Coeur d'Alene.....	80	82	53.2	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency—				
Fort Hall.....	200	197	183.1	Reservation boarding.
Good Shepherd.....	30	25	22.1	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Total.....	230	222	205.2	
Fort Lapwal superintendency—				
Fort Lapwal.....	50	134	66.9	Reservation boarding (Sanatorium).
Kamiah.....	50	25	16.4	Day.
St. Joseph's.....	100	51	30.4	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	200	213	149.7	
Total Idaho.....	510	517	408.1	
Iowa:				
Sac and Fox superintendency—				
Sac and Fox.....	79	50	50.0	Reservation boarding (Sanatorium).
Fox.....	40	36	18.0	Day.
Mesquakle.....	15	35	69.9	Do.
Total Iowa.....	137	124	84.9	
Kansas:				
Haskell Institute.....				
Haskell Institute.....	650	515	703.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Kickapoo superintendency—				
Kickapoo.....	71	59	77.6	Reservation boarding.
Great Nemaha.....	40	30	11.0	Day.
Total.....	111	119	91.6	
Potawatomi superintendency—				
Potawatomi.....	49	23	11.1	Day.
Hlandin.....	30	17	10.1	Do.
Kewankah.....	30	17	10.9	Do.
Whiteway.....	30	17	10.9	Do.
Total.....	109	57	32.4	
Total Kansas.....	861	1,021	829.2	
Michigan:				
Bay Mills.....				
Bay Mills.....	32	38	24.9	Day.
Chippewa, Lake Superior superintendency—				
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	82	42.5	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).....	200	114	111.3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	352	196	153.8	
Mount Pleasant.....	350	372	32.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Total Michigan.....	734	606	497.7	
Minnesota:				
Cass Lake.....				
Cass Lake.....	40	53	42.0	Reservation boarding.
Fond du Lac superintendency—				
Fond du Lac.....	40	29	16.2	Day.
Normantown.....	34	23	15.4	Do.
Total.....	74	52	31.6	
Grand Portage.....	29	26	14.6	Do.

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

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Leech Lake superintendency—				
Leech Lake.....	80	119	84.6	Reservation boarding.
Squaw Point.....	24	22	10.0	Day.
Sugar Point.....	21	31	7.1	Do.
Total.....	128	172	101.7	
Nett Lake.....	35	73	61.6	Do.
Pipestone superintendency—				
Pipestone.....	212	229	199.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Birch Cooley.....	36	24	13.1	Day.
Total.....	248	253	212.3	
Red Lake superintendency—				
Red Lake.....	75	92	73.4	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	43	62	56.1	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	90	57.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	188	244	186.5	
Vermillion Lake.....	110	135	114.2	Reservation boarding.
White Earth superintendency—				
White Earth.....	250	144	116.1	Do.
Pine Point.....	53	62	45.9	Do.
Wild Rice River.....	48	62	53.2	Do.
Ellow Lake.....	30	17	7.9	Day.
Porterville.....	40	30	21.6	Do.
Round Lake.....	30	21	12.4	Do.
Twin Lake.....	30	42	25.2	Do.
White Earth.....	60	80	54.2	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	130	110	103.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	671	568	412.5	
Total Minnesota.....	1,514	1,576	1,197.0	
Montana:				
Blackfeet superintendency—				
Blackfeet.....	144	181	129.4	Reservation boarding.
Browning.....	60	44	28.5	Day.
Old Agency.....	30	33	24.4	Do.
Hurd.....	16	17	9.6	Do.
Holy Family.....	145	131	91.7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	395	406	285.6	
Crow superintendency—				
Crow.....	100	52	46.0	Reservation boarding.
Fryer Creek.....	47	45	39.3	Do.
Lodge Grass.....	50	35	24.4	Mission day; B. A. S. Association.
Black Lodge.....	30	20	18.0	Day; American Missionary Association.
Reno.....	35	32	25.1	Do.
St. Ann's.....	25	13	11.1	Mission day; Catholic.
San Xavier.....	125	53	53.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wyola.....	30	16	12.3	Mission day; Baptist.
Total.....	412	266	229.2	
Flathead superintendency—				
Flathead.....	30	27	12.8	Day.
St. Ignatius.....	300	168	150.2	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	330	195	163.0	
Fort Belknap superintendency—				
Fort Belknap.....	51	79	53.1	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole.....	40	31	18.1	Day.
St. Paul's.....	160	104	94.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	251	217	166.0	

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

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Montana—Continued.				
Fort Peck superintendency—				
Fort Peck.....	120	124	91.3	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	30	25	20.0	Day.
No. 2.....	30	31	18.0	Do.
No. 3.....	30	18	12.9	Do.
No. 4.....	30	26	15.7	Do.
Wolf Point.....	40	55	44.6	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Total.....	280	279	205.5	
Tongue River superintendency—				
Tongue River.....	69	96	61.9	Reservation boarding.
Blinney.....	47	53	42.0	Day.
Lamedeer.....	40	36	26.1	Do.
St. Labre's.....	60	36	38.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	216	224	168.8	
Total Montana.....	1,914	1,557	1,218.1	
Nebraska:				
Genoa.....	315	397	338.9	Nonreservation boarding.
Santee superintendency—Santee Normal Training.....	125	99	81.4	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Winnebago superintendency—				
Decorah.....	30	13	6.7	Day.
St. Augustine.....	122	28	28.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Do.....				
Total.....	152	41	34.7	
Total Nebraska.....	622	537	488.0	
Nevada:				
Carson.....	258	304	258.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency—				
Fallon.....	40	27	14.8	Day.
Lovelock's.....	25	17	11.9	Do.
Total.....	65	44	26.7	
Fort McDermitt.....	80	63	55.9	Do.
Moapa River.....	20	18	16.8	Do.
Nevada superintendency—				
Nevada.....	70	79	77.0	Reservation boarding.
Wadsworth.....	25	20	10.1	Day.
Total.....	95	99	87.1	
Walker River.....	60	43	36.3	Do.
Western Shoshone.....	65	75	65.4	Reservation boarding.
Total Nevada.....	671	651	516.3	
New Mexico:				
Abiquerque.....	400	431	394.5	Nonreservation boarding.
All uquerque Pueblos—				
Acoma.....	32	71	37.1	Day.
Enchal.....	30	22	16.8	Do.
Isleta.....	60	107	67.0	Do.
Laguna.....	34	43	33.8	Do.
McCarty's.....	38	35	29.9	Do.
Mesita.....	38	39	31.4	Do.
Pacuate.....	60	70	56.7	Do.
Paraje.....	20	37	24.6	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	51	35.5	Do.
Sesma.....	28	32	28.0	Do.
Bernalillo.....	125	96	94.4	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	525	603	453.6	

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

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
New Mexico—Continued.				
Jicarilla superintendency—				
Jicarilla.....	108	116	104.8	Reservation boarding.
Do.....	30	23	22.9	Day.
Total.....	138	141	127.7	
Mescalero superintendency—				
Mescalero.....	100	114	98.2	Reservation boarding.
Pueblo Bonito.....	20	32	28.8	Day.
San Juan superintendency—				
San Juan.....	150	199	163.0	Reservation boarding.
Tradena.....	30	16	16.0	Do.
Liberty (Jewett).....	30	28	19.0	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Navajo Mission.....	20	31	28.0	Mission boarding; Methodist Episcopal.
Total.....	230	274	226.0	
Santa Fe superintendency—				
Santa Fe.....	350	373	332.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Cochiti.....	28	27	18.2	Day.
Jemez.....	120	61	38.4	Do.
Namle.....	19	13	10.5	Do.
Picuris.....	24	24	17.6	Do.
San Idelfonso.....	40	20	15.8	Do.
San Juan.....	70	48	35.0	Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	42	23.4	Do.
Santa Domingo.....	50	51	38.8	Do.
Sia.....	30	15	13.6	Do.
Taos.....	70	94	60.0	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	75	183	176.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	916	931	782.3	
Zuni superintendency—				
Zuni.....	80	112	93.8	Reservation boarding.
Do.....	35	66	73.8	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	30	20	18.0	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
Total.....	145	218	187.6	
Total New Mexico.....	2,474	2,761	2,288.9	
North Carolina:				
Cherokee superintendency—				
Cherokee.....	160	203	174.4	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	23	12.7	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	28	12.4	Do.
Little Snow Bird.....	30	15	8.2	Do.
Snow Bird Gap.....	40	31	15.3	Do.
Total.....	310	302	223.0	
North Dakota:				
Bismarck.....				
Bismarck.....	60	112	87.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency—				
Fort Berthold.....	75	90	56.5	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	30	21	14.6	Day.
No. 2.....	35	19	14.1	Do.
No. 3.....	30	31	23.1	Do.
Congregational.....	13	11	10.0	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Total.....	184	172	115.3	
Fort Totten.....				
Fort Totten.....	323	385	315.8	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency—				
Standing Rock.....	202	238	199.5	Do.
Martin Ferrel.....	100	96	83.5	Do.
Bullhead.....	40	36	28.1	Day.
Canon Ball.....	40	36	24.7	Do.
Grand River.....	30	22	15.1	Do.
Little Oak Creek.....	40	21	16.0	Do.
Excelsior.....	24	14	10.1	Do.
No. 1.....	20	13	10.5	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	62	51.9	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Total.....	546	538	445.4	

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

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Dakota—Continued.				
Turtle Mountain superintendency—				
No. 1.....	40	53	27.2	Day.
No. 2.....	30	50	28.3	Do.
No. 3.....	30	35	15.8	Do.
No. 4.....	30	48	28.7	Do.
No. 5.....	30	40	15.1	Do.
Total.....	160	226	115.1	
Wabpeton.....				
Wabpeton.....	200	223	192.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Total North Dakota.....	1,473	1,628	1,271.0	
Oklahoma:				
Canonment.....				
Canonment.....	90	108	72.0	Reservation boarding.
Cherokee and Arapaho superintendency—				
Cherokee and Arapaho.....	150	110	129.3	Do.
St. Luke's.....	45	60	43.6	Mission day; Episcopal.
Total.....	195	200	172.9	
Chillico.....				
Chillico.....	500	656	556.8	
Kiowa superintendency—				
Kiowa.....	110	145	114.6	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill.....	160	151	150.1	Do.
Rainy Mountain.....	135	173	151.7	Do.
Riverside.....	168	133	110.5	Do.
Red Stone.....	40	23	17.0	Mission day.
Cache Creek.....	50	12	9.3	Mission boarding; Reformed Presbyterian.
Total.....	663	612	553.2	
Osage superintendency—				
Osage.....	115	111	62.3	Reservation boarding.
St. Louis's.....	75	60	43.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	190	171	105.9	
Otoe.....				
Otoe.....	80	61	52.0	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee.....	100	86	80.2	Do.
Poncha.....	60	111	91.9	Do.
Red Moon.....	65	37	23.4	Day.
Sac and Fox.....	80	97	78.0	Reservation boarding.
Seeger.....	70	91	73.6	Do.
Seneca.....	100	130	116.9	Do.
Shawnee superintendency—				
Shawnee.....	110	142	108.1	Do.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's).....	100	55	38.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's).....	100	103	73.0	Do.
Total.....	310	297	219.2	
Total.....	2,562	2,690	2,196.0	
Five Civilized Tribes—				
Cherokee Nation—				
Cherokee Nation.....	60	84	63.4	Tribal boarding.
Cherokee Orphan School.....	36	17	10.6	Day.
Total.....	96	101	74.0	
Creek Nation—				
Creek Nation.....	100	125	100.8	Tribal boarding.
Euftaula.....	100	139	102.6	Do.
Niyaka.....	92	123	83.4	Do.
Tulahassee.....	75	93	71.2	Do.
Total.....	367	480	338.0	
Seminole Nation—Mekusukey.....				
Seminole Nation—Mekusukey.....	100	116	91.5	Do.

¹ These schools are filled by Indian pupils from various tribes and reservations.
² Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes.

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

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oklahoma—Continued.				
Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.				
Choctaw Nation—				
Armstrong Male Academy.....	120	119	101.7	Tribal boarding.
Jones Male Academy.....	100	113	143.0	Do.
Tusahoma.....	110	163	107.9	Do.
Weelock Academy.....	100	130	92.7	Do.
Old Goodland.....	80	88	71.7	Mission boarding; Presbyter- ian.
St. Agnes Mission.....	10	56	46.9	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	550	699	568.9	
Chickasaw Nation—				
Bloomfield Seminary.....	80	68	78.0	Tribal boarding.
Collins Institute.....	52	75	51.6	Do.
E. Meta Bond College.....	35	21	19.2	Private boarding.
Total.....	147	187	118.8	
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—				
Murray School of Agriculture.....	150	90	61.8	Do.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.....	50	55	43.1	Mission boarding; Presbyter- ian.
St. Agnes Academy.....	100	116	85.7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	72	57.3	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	16	12.5	Do.
Total.....	463	379	261.2	
Total Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,740	1,992	1,598.4	
Total Oklahoma.....	4,392	4,682	3,699.1	
Oregon:				
Klamath superintendency—				
Klamath.....	112	127	73.3	Reservation boarding.
Modoc Point.....	30	22	13.4	Day.
Yafmax.....	30	50	16.4	Do.
No. 1.....	30	24	13.6	Do.
No. 2.....	30	11	6.4	Do.
No. 3.....	30	33	23.5	Do.
Total.....	262	247	110.1	
Salem.....	650	727	566.3	
Siletz superintendency—				
Siletz.....	50	35	19.1	Day.
Upper Farm.....	20	10	7.5	Do.
Total.....	70	45	26.6	
Umatilla superintendency—				
Umatilla.....	93	98	81.0	Reservation boarding.
St. Andrews (Kate Drexel).....	150	81	69.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	243	179	150.1	
Warm Springs superintendency—				
Warm Springs.....	100	136	84.9	Reservation boarding.
Sinnasho.....	30	26	14.8	Day.
Total.....	130	152	99.7	
Total Oregon.....	1,853	1,579	964.8	
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....				
Carlisle.....	757	943	667.9	Nonreservation boarding.
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River superintendency—				
Cheyenne River.....	180	131	103.0	Reservation boarding.
No. 2.....	30	16	13.3	Day.
No. 3.....	23	20	13.2	Do.
No. 4.....	22	23	9.0	Do.
Oahu.....	75	18	18.0	Mission boarding; Congrega- tional.
Total.....	329	208	156.5	

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

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.				
Crow Creek superintendency—				
Crow Creek.....	82	97	79.3	Reservation boarding.
Grace Day.....	25	14	11.1	Day.
Immaculate Conception.....	75	48	44.9	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	182	159	133.3	
Flandreau.....				
Flandreau.....	369	375	356.6	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule.....				
Lower Brule.....	111	60	54.1	Reservation boarding.
Pierre.....				
Pierre.....	250	232	170.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency—				
Pine Ridge.....	210	250	215.7	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	25	33	20.2	Day.
No. 2.....	23	18	12.9	Do.
No. 3.....	30	35	26.5	Do.
No. 4.....	30	44	24.9	Do.
No. 5.....	30	33	27.0	Do.
No. 6.....	33	41	30.2	Do.
No. 7.....	32	15	11.6	Do.
No. 8.....	30	27	20.5	Do.
No. 9.....	33	29	23.5	Do.
No. 10.....	30	14	10.3	Do.
No. 11.....	30	13	9.2	Do.
No. 12.....	24	13	11.1	Do.
No. 13.....	24	24	18.9	Do.
No. 14.....	36	49	27.3	Do.
No. 15.....	30	21	16.2	Do.
No. 16.....	33	37	22.7	Do.
No. 17.....	30	28	19.9	Do.
No. 18.....	24	31	25.5	Do.
No. 19.....	30	21	11.7	Do.
No. 20.....	27	25	17.0	Do.
No. 21.....	30	31	19.9	Do.
No. 22.....	33	40	22.9	Do.
No. 23.....	30	21	18.9	Do.
No. 24.....	30	23	18.4	Do.
No. 25.....	30	21	12.7	Do.
No. 26.....	23	12	10.0	Do.
No. 27.....	50	19	8.6	Do.
No. 28.....	20	22	11.9	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	240	247	197.3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	1,251	1,210	930.9	
Rapid City.....				
Rapid City.....	300	300	266.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency—				
Rosebud.....	200	125	113.9	Reservation boarding.
Big White River.....	35	25	21.2	Day.
Blackpipe.....	20	20	24.1	Do.
Bull Creek.....	32	24	16.0	Do.
Corn Creek.....	40	27	19.4	Do.
Cut Meat.....	24	33	28.3	Do.
He Doe's Camp.....	27	25	23.2	Do.
Ironwood.....	24	21	18.9	Do.
Little Crow.....	28	21	11.0	Do.
Little White River.....	26	15	10.1	Do.
Lower Cut Meat.....	27	19	12.6	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	22	13.0	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	29	18.9	Do.
Pine Creek.....	25	30	21.1	Do.
Red Leaf.....	23	24	19.7	Do.
Ring Thunder.....	24	25	21.9	Do.
Rosebud.....	25	21	13.9	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	23	18.2	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	21	26	21.4	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier.....	26	18	12.4	Do.
White Thunder.....	27	18	12.6	Do.
White Lake.....	14	19	14.3	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	71	64.9	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Francis's.....	325	279	241.3	Do.
Total.....	1,146	968	791.1	
Sisseton.....				
Sisseton.....	133	199	169.0	Reservation boarding.
Springsfield.....				
Springsfield.....	60	90	62.6	Nonreservation boarding.
Yankton.....				
Yankton.....	115	119	89.2	Reservation boarding.
Total South Dakota.....	4,237	3,930	3,177.7	

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

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Utah:				
Deep Creek.....	30	21	30.0	Day.
Ekoh Valley.....	30	18	18.0	Do.
Shivwits.....	40	20	13.3	Do.
Uintah and Ouray.....	67	82	64.9	Reservation boarding.
Total Utah.....	157	141	113.2	
Washington:				
Colville superintendency—				
No. 1.....	25	25	16.0	Day.
No. 2.....	30	34	19.7	Do.
No. 4.....	30	40	25.7	Do.
No. 5.....	30	22	21.3	Do.
No. 6.....	25	28	14.9	Do.
No. 7.....	25	8	5.3	Do.
No. 9.....	25	21	16.0	Do.
Sacred Heart Academy.....	99	31	30.2	Mission boarding; Catholio.
St. Mary's.....	100	96	67.6	Do.
Total.....	350	315	216.7	
Cushman superintendency—				
Cushman.....	350	353	289.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Queets River.....	40	10	9.5	Day.
Ekokomish.....	40	34	22.2	Do.
Taholah.....	36	26	23.2	Do.
James town.....	30	27	12.5	Do.
Fort Gamble.....	25	26	13.5	Do.
St. George's.....	70	110	92.0	Mission boarding; Catholio.
Total.....	591	546	450.0	
Neah Bay superintendency—				
Neah Bay.....	60	72	51.5	Day.
Quillente.....	60	51	40.0	Do.
Total.....	120	123	91.5	
Spokane superintendency—				
No. 1.....	33	33	12.6	Do.
No. 2.....	32	49	28.0	Do.
No. 8.....	25	17	6.8	Do.
Total.....	90	99	51.4	
Tulallip superintendency—				
Tulallip.....	189	200	179.9	Reservation boarding.
Luwml.....	40	46	24.2	Day.
Swinomah.....	39	23	20.2	Do.
Total.....	259	269	224.3	
Yakima.....	131	140	113.6	Do.
Total Washington.....	1,562	1,532	1,146.5	
Wisconsin:				
Hayward superintendency—				
Hayward.....	200	200	169.2	Nonreservation boarding.
La Courte Oreille.....	74	54	37.7	Day.
Total.....	274	254	206.9	
Keshena superintendency—				
Keshena.....	75	83	73.1	Reservation boarding.
Neoph.....	55	26	14.7	Day.
St. Bridget No. 2.....	34	19	7.3	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	220	179	145.1	Mission boarding; Catholio.
Total.....	384	307	232.2	
Lac du Flambeau.....				
Lac du Flambeau.....	170	163	93.3	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency—				
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	63	9	5.0	Mission boarding; Catholio.
Odanah.....	499	129	86.2	Day.
Odanah (St. Mary's).....	200	113	107.0	Mission boarding; Catholio.
Total.....	753	251	198.2	

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

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Wisconsin—Continued.				
Ondaga superintendency—				
Ondaga.....	140	154	145.7	Reservation boarding.
Adventist Mission.....	25	12	9.2	Mission day; Seven-day Adventist.
Hobart Mission.....	25	20	6.3	Mission day; Episcopal.
Total.....	190	186	161.2	
Red Cliff.....				
Red Cliff.....	89	47	31.7	Day.
Wittenberg.....	275	217	204.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Total Wisconsin.....	2,288	1,527	1,248.4	
Wyoming:				
Shoshone superintendency—				
Shoshone.....	135	171	164.5	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho.....	25	30	21.7	Day.
Crowheart.....	30	17	9.2	Do.
St. Stephen's.....	120	101	91.6	Mission boarding; Catholio.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	19	13.2	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Total Wyoming.....	330	311	300.2	
Grand total.....	32,793	32,718	26,127.5	

TABLE 15.—School libraries.

(Schools not listed have reported no library. Leaders indicate not reported.)

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1914.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
Arizona:									
Camp Verde.....	13			309					(1)
Colorado River.....				887		1,226			
Fort Apache.....				122					
Fort Mojave.....				1,612	35	4	35	4	
Havasupai.....				130					
Kalbar.....	40			226	21				\$29
Leupp.....	16	27	6	91	159	22	40	10	24
Moqui.....				38	82	80	82	50	
Navajo.....				131					
Chin Lee.....				131					
Tahatchi.....				111					
Phoenix.....	1,277	12	6	7,289	1,012	606			716
Pima.....	1,401	42		7,534	42		15		484
Rice Station.....	502			2,081	27				60
San Carlos.....	227	26		501	4	39		10	
San Xavier.....	605	3	1	1,320	43	31			163
Tucson.....	174	2	2	450	10	299			34
Truxton Canon.....	3		3	1,708	131	30			450
Western Navajo.....	227			423					164
Total.....	4,385	80	41	25,501	1,678	2,343	172	120	2,113
California:									
Bishop.....	95	7		420	111	7	287	118	133
Big Pine.....	25	2		105	28		72	28	34
Independence.....	16	1		70	13	1	48	18	22
Fort Bidwell.....	10			312					14
Lively.....	18	1	7	22	4				22
Fort Yuma.....				66		21			
Orenville.....	60	16	30	310	180	82			60
Hoopa Valley.....	18			89	320	7			

(1) Not reported.

TABLE 15.—School Libraries—Continued.

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1914.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
California—Continued									
Mack.	60	177					14		
Pala.		3		11			130		
Capitan Grande.							39	10	12
Round Valley.	18		2	231	39	10	39	10	
3-day schools.	3			84	20	16	20	16	1
Sherman Institute.	227	85	68	439	635	151	635	254	077
Total.	550	292	107	2,150	1,366	268	1,245	444	975
Colorado:									
Navajo Springs.					131				
Southern Ute.	12		1	107	0	2			
Total.	12		1	107	137	2			
Idaho:									
Fort Hall.	637	8	3	2,222	167	15			240
Fort Lapwai.	1	4		886	41				2
Total.	638	12	3	3,108	210	15			242
Kansas:									
Haskell Institute.	161	66	148	604	466	648	811	1,274	300
Kickapoo.	201	14	13	244	48	23	48	25	79
Great Nemaha.				120					
Total.	368	80	161	968	514	671	859	1,299	379
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.									
				100	253	108	253	108	100
Minnesota:									
Cass Lake.	103	28	7	1,077	34	10			6
Fond du Lao.	3	7	1	48	18	28	18	28	42
Leech Lake.	83			230	60	80	10	30	10
Pipestone.	12	25	51	252	60	80	10	30	10
Red Lake.				146	46	30	30		
Vermillion Lake.	10			189	89	4	75	4	
White Earth.	356			1,225	37	34			75
Wild Rice.	14	2	2	1,319	15	10			3
White Earth.	6	35	71	6	35	71			25
Twin Lakes.	83	2	2	257	2	2	2	2	33
Round Lake.	37			120	0			11	7
Elbow Lake.	21	40	1	156	85	8	100	250	23
Porterville.	126	12	2	576	62	102	100	250	65
Total.	856	151	140	6,211	481	353	215	325	289
Montana:									
Blackfeet.				78	12	19			
Browning.				20	5				
Bird.				9	2	2			
Badger Creek.				6	6	3	3		
Crow.	81	2		1,854	102	79	12		360
Flathead.	31	5		70	15	2			
Pryor Creek.	57	5		457	39	3	30	2	11
Fort Belknap.	108			103	142				32
Lodgepole.	4								48
Fort Peck.	137			675	11	2	11	2	14
No. 1.	41			241					16
No. 2.	41			85					16
No. 3.	41			91					16
No. 4.	41			132					16
Tongue River.	90			1,427	655	56			34
Total.	672	12		5,280	984	171	53	4	623
Nebraska:									
Genoa.	1,995	18	165	3,697	69	3	14	69	341
Winnebago.				737	69	3	31	69	1,058
Total.	1,995	18	165	4,434	72	355	69	341	1,058

TABLE 15.—School Libraries—Continued.

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1914.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
Nevada:									
Carson.	165	5	2	1,899	49	152	66	50	\$1,042
Lovelocks.	9			354	19	6	20		
Fort McDermitt.		3	3	16	9	21	2	15	3
Nevada.				132					
Walker River.		6	2		29	25			
Western Shoshone.	42			661	75	8			118
Total.	216	18	7	3,092	172	212	88	65	1,163
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque.	1,577	40	314	1,782	40	314			1,226
Jicarilla.	110		8	2,090	3	41		33	96
Mescalero.	400	1	2	1,535	72	21	71	19	141
Pueblo Bonito.	77			221	5	4			24
San Juan.	654	3	4	1,877	159	18			238
Santa Fe.	218	6		3,458	405	212			133
Day schools.	1,040	89		4,189	889		800		341
Zuni.	183	12		773	238	30	30	10	78
Day schools.	24			171			10		18
Total.	4,398	151	328	16,602	1,812	640	911	62	2,290
North Dakota:									
Bismarck.	2	7		6	67	1			
Fort Herfthold.				121	30	4			
Fort Totten.	1,481	274		3,240	556				855
Standing Rock.	113	8	6	1,975	398	31			95
Marlin Kennel.	75	2		658	102	50	100	50	
Turtle Mountain.	716			4,834	35	2	27		415
Total.	2,387	291	6	10,831	1,188	88	127	80	1,365
Oklahoma:									
Cantonment.	168			301		27	30	18	99
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	6			201				135	21
Chillico.	70	16	27	623	641	667	1,066	1,427	134
Kiowa.	4			121					
Anadarko.	4			121					
Fort Sill.	4			121					
Itainy Mountain.	6			125					
Riverside.	4			121					
Osage.				2,455	206	7	200	7	
Otoc.				401	68		401	68	11
Pawnee.	33			376	12	10			
Ponca.	313	15	9	949	133	32	40	33	206
Sac and Fox.	68	17		1,203	115	2			30
Beger.	705	36		1,891	328		323		339
Seneca.	8	2	7	168	102	107	30	75	
Shawnee.	288		14	922	215	14			60
Total.	1,482	86	57	9,401	1,910	859	2,092	1,745	900
Five Civilized Tribes:									
Armstrong.	20			75	40	21			
Bloomfield.	4								
Cherokee.	502	80	10	1,068	113	14	113	14	36
Collins.	9		4	55	13	13			35
Fuchs.	37	2		112	13	30	36	200	43
Pulsula.	30	4	16	252	78	36			67
Jones.	20			1,645	29	18			4
Mekusukee.	337	50	3	412	5	183			108
Nuyaka.	79		1	1,275	66	24			20
Tulshassee.	10			60	9				34
Tuskahoma.	290	54		1,023	131	117	55	253	159
Wheelock.	713			781	20	56	20	56	236
Total Five Tribes.	2,078	190	36	7,411	504	515	221	523	742
Total Oklahoma.	3,740	276	83	16,812	2,414	1,384	2,316	2,268	1,642

1913 report.

TABLE 15.—School libraries—Continued.

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1914.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
Oregon:									
Klamath schools.....				2,915	275	79			
Salem.....	205	224	727	605	384	771	275	320	\$599
Siletz.....	3			191					2
Umatilla.....	11	26	2	90	91		32		
Warm Springs.....	1			152	71	28	20	25	1
Total.....	221	250	729	3,956	821	910	295	351	602
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	25	372	290	25	3,415	1,035	1,622	1,612	562
South Dakota:									
Cheyenne River.....	60	22		5,035	22	921			67
Crow Creek.....	13	2	20	231	188	399			14
Flandreau.....	757	20	33	3,027	217	70	1,005	700	356
Lower Brule.....				675	157	31			
Pierre.....	433	54	20	2,545	401	210			192
Pine Ridge.....	994	422	508	8,771	1,981	1,293	300	291	
Rapid City.....	16	9	3	119	101	30	149	10	67
Rosebud, 21 day schools.....	400			400					
Siouxton.....	423	12	1	1,608	118	8			
Springfield.....	6			500	50	40			75
Yankton.....	35			783	10	70	1,020	(*)	16
Total.....	3,112	517	586	23,820	3,278	3,693	2,965	1,001	767
Utah:									
Shilwits.....	34	5	4	219	35	16	0	5	21
Uintah.....				310					
Total.....	34	5	4	529	35	16	0	5	21
Washington:									
Colville.....	5	14		113	49		20		13
No. 3.....	35	23	3	92	81	7	92	2	36
No. 4.....	39	1	3	380	49	12	48	9	23
No. 5.....	25	10	3	41	73	4	40	1	22
No. 6.....	1	1	6	95	92	19	40	10	6
No. 7.....	69	3	6	267	39	17	10	4	31
No. 9.....	13	20	6	44	42	9	38	12	24
Cushman.....	15	8	22	308	206	335			
Spokane.....									
No. 1.....	14	8	5	297	48	25	25	20	32
No. 2.....	18	11	5	275	69	37	25	30	114
No. 8.....	15	10	5	193	97	23	25	18	171
Total.....	42			288	213	133			99
Yakima.....				1,907	60	7			
Total.....	278	109	64	4,213	1,115	633	363	106	512
Wisconsin:									
Hayward.....	273	43	15	2,021	111	28	68	13	152
Keshena.....	577	26		4,896	217	16	16		
Lac du Flambeau.....				1,766	80	38	29	97	
Oreola.....	311			462	661	5	75		126
Red Cliff.....	240			693	4	3			
Wittenberg.....	349	100	171	551	228	102			320
Total.....	1,820	178	186	10,391	1,207	282	172	110	598
Grand total.....	25,759	2,818	2,914	138,172	21,161	12,581	11,786	8,274	15,311

* 1913 report.

* Circulating library among 25 day schools.

* Included in literature.

TABLE 16.—School statistics for 58 years.¹

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1914.

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. ²		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48		102		150	3,598
1878.....	49		119		168	4,142
1879.....	52		107		159	4,448
1880.....	60		109		169	4,631
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1890.....	140	9,565	106	2,367	246	12,332
1895.....	157	15,061	123	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.....	166	18,774	227	4,873	393	23,647
1912.....	170	20,973	242	5,308	412	26,281
1913.....	168	20,007	250	5,228	398	25,630
1914.....	166	20,858	233	5,269	399	26,127

¹ For other years see 1913 report.
² Indian children in public schools under contract are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.
³ Includes Five Tribes boarding schools.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877.....	\$20,000		1897.....	\$2,517,265	22.45
1878.....	30,000	50.00	1898.....	2,831,771	4.54
1879.....	60,000	100.00	1899.....	2,638,390	-7.25
1880.....	75,000	25.00	1900.....	2,336,080	-11.28
1881.....	75,000		1901.....	3,090,367	4.91
1882.....	135,000	80.00	1902.....	3,244,250	5.32
1883.....	457,200	260.00	1903.....	3,331,250	8.84
1884.....	675,200	35.00	1904.....	3,522,050	1.23
1885.....	922,800	47.00	1905.....	3,881,740	10.15
1886.....	1,100,055	10.00	1906.....	3,777,100	-2.67
1887.....	1,211,415	10.00	1907.....	3,925,830	3.93
1888.....	1,179,515	-2.69	1908.....	4,108,715	4.58
1889.....	1,348,015	14.00	1909.....	4,088,825	-0.50
1890.....	1,364,568	1.00	1910.....	3,757,069	-8.26
1891.....	1,842,770	35.00	1911.....	3,683,200	-1.93
1892.....	2,291,650	24.30	1912.....	3,757,493	1.96
1893.....	2,315,612	1.01	1913.....	4,015,730	6.87
1894.....	2,243,497	-3.50	1914.....	4,403,355	9.65
1895.....	2,069,695	-8.67	1915.....	4,678,627	6.23
1896.....	2,056,315	-0.60			
			Total since 1876.....	\$9,663,847	

¹ Decrease.
² Includes \$409,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.
³ Includes \$140,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

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

States and schools.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.				
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.	
Arizona:										
Kaibab.....			\$1,150	6	\$1,000	\$50	\$50			
San Xavier.....	1 60	\$12,500	1,070	6	1,915	855	250	\$449		\$216
Total.....	60	12,000	2,220	14	2,915	1,005	340	449		216
California: Campo.....	5	200	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	140			
Minnesota: Grand Portage.....	4	40	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
Montana: Blackfeet.....	40	600	1,271	1	900	(1)	(1)			
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	638	5,104	10,590	12	667	2,077	(1)	(1)		1,100
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	410	32,800	4,400	(1)	(1)	(1)				
Grand total.....	1,157	50,544	18,481	27	4,492	4,122	3,194	612		1,316

¹ Leased.
² Crops do not mature.
³ Not reported.

TABLE 18.—*Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and schools.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.				
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.	
Minnesota: Grand Portage.....	1	\$10	(1)	(1)	(1)					
Montana: Blackfeet.....	9	90	\$276			(1)				
New Mexico: San Juan.....	10	1,500		1	\$720	\$80	\$50			
Utah: Shivwits.....	35	360				24	24			
Total.....	55	1,960	276	1	720	104	104			

¹ Not reported.

² No crops to date.

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

States.	Fee deposited for employe.	Cases filed July 1, 1913.	New cases filed July 1, 1914.	Total cases filed July 1, 1913, and July 1, 1914.	Disposition of cases.			Fined and sentenced to jail.			Seizure of liquors (gallons).					
					Convictions.	Dismissals.	Acquittals.	Dismissed bonds for good behavior.	Number of cases.	Term, months.	Fines, \$.	Whisky, kv.	Beer.	Malt.	Wine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Arizona.....	4	71	259	332	175	27	8	210	1	\$100	3	3	236	1	8,295	8,622
Arkansas.....	5	12	40	52	25	3	4	32	10	33	3	3	36	6	802	838
California.....	5	24	114	138	94	1	6	105	10	19	1	1	21	6	302	323
Colorado.....	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4
Florida.....	4	4	4	8	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9
Iowa.....	1	31	23	54	22	16	11	29	25	2	2	2	1	1	1	4
Missouri.....	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6
Minnesota.....	3	59	26	85	15	4	4	23	20	3	3	3	26	6	24	30
Montana.....	6	111	107	218	110	80	10	201	15	15	15	15	9	9	9	24
Nebraska.....	3	18	19	37	6	3	3	12	9	9	9	9	2	2	2	9
Nevada.....	3	18	28	46	3	3	3	9	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	9
New York.....	82	82	82	164	34	34	34	68	63	63	63	63	1	1	1	64
N. M. Mexico.....	9	35	64	102	10	2	2	25	25	6	6	6	1	1	1	27
North Carolina.....	6	6	6	12	6	6	6	12	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12
Ohio.....	15	37	32	69	16	11	8	35	18	18	18	18	2	2	2	20
Oregon.....	32	17	15	32	18	4	4	26	23	23	23	23	3	3	3	26
Pennsylvania.....	3	68	38	106	13	9	9	23	23	23	23	23	3	3	3	26
South Dakota.....	3	68	38	106	13	9	9	23	23	23	23	23	3	3	3	26
Utah.....	4	35	113	208	54	36	11	104	100	1	1	1	2	2	2	103
Washington.....	2	242	177	419	114	44	11	173	247	22	22	22	2	2	2	251
Wisconsin.....	4	4	4	8	6	6	6	12	12	12	12	12	6	6	6	18
Wyoming.....	9	9	9	18	6	6	6	12	12	12	12	12	6	6	6	18
Total.....	58	1,285	1,700	3,070	884	449	94	2,222	1,449	1,621	168	6,207	890	11,419	257	9,384

* This table does not include operations of superintendent and officers.
¹ Includes 1 fine \$12.00.
² Includes 1 penitentiary sentence for 1 year.

NOTE:
 Fines with jail sentences in this table include only operations of Superintendents. To their totals add 839 fines amounting to \$87,454, and imprisonments aggregating 3,461 months obtained through special liquor laws.

³ Includes 55 suspended.
⁴ Cases prosecuted.

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

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.		Unallotted lands.		Sawmills on reservations.			Timber cut by—				
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Private.		Government.		Contractors or parties.	
							Num-ber.	Cost.	Num-ber.	Cost.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Arizona:												
Colorado River.....	22,500	72,500	\$2,500									
Fort Apache.....	650,000	1,000,000	3,575,000									
Navajo.....	30,000	3,000,000	7,500,000									
Pima.....	30,000	10,000	65,000									
Salt River.....	111,000	221,000	603,250									
San Carlos.....	2,000	1,500	1,250									
Truston Canon.....	25,000	25,000	75,500									
Total.....	9,440	7,000	\$7,000									
California:												
Digger.....	9,440	7,000	7,000	1,277,500	4,280,000	11,844,025						
Fort Bidwell.....	4,000	10,000	30,000	1,250	1,000	15,000						
Fort Yuma.....	1,000	1,000	12,000	5,000	5,000	5,000						
Heavily.....	16,400	1,500,000	1,900,000	8,500	850,000	427,000						
Pala.....	3,000	50,000	75,000	200	500	1,000						
Round Valley.....	500	10,000	10,000									
Soboba.....	48,000	152,000	458,000									
Tule River.....	23,400	1,500,000	1,900,000	134,530	1,000,200	912,000						
Total.....	1,900	300	12,000									
Colorado:												
Navajo Springs.....	1,900	300	12,000									
Southern Ute.....	1,900	300	12,000									
Total.....												

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.		Contractors or parties.	
							Num-ber.	Cost.	Num-ber.	Cost.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Idaho:												
Coeur d'Alene.....	28,450	64,000	128,000									
Fort Hall.....	1,000	10,000	27,500									
Fort Lapwai.....	29,450	74,000	153,500									
Total.....	14,500	23,400	46,500									
Michigan: Chippewa,												
Lake Superior.....	12,000	20,000	187,000									
Minnesota:												
Fond du Lac.....	25,000	5,000	24,500									
Grand Portage.....	33,500	33,500	271,200									
Netel Lake.....	55,200	17,000	119,000									
Red Lake.....	100,150	117,300	1,114,550									
Vermillion Lake.....	5,000	10,000	60,000									
White Earth.....	180,200	85,000	818,000	119,400	122,300	1,154,500						
Total.....	2,000	2,000	2,000									
Montana:												
Blackfeet.....	18,000	200,000	907,000									
Flathead.....	25,000	5,000	24,500									
Fort Belknap.....	32,000	95,000	312,000									
Fort Peck.....	70,000	60,000	60,000									
Tongue River.....	30,000	30,000	30,000									
Total.....	90,000	302,000	905,000	332,500	225,000	5,070,000						
Nevada:												
Omaha.....	640	2,000	5,000									
Special Agent.....	640	2,000	5,000									
Western Shoshone.....	640	2,000	5,000									
Total.....	640	2,000	5,000									
New Mexico:												
Albuquerque Pueblo.....	254,327	420,000	1,250,000									
San Juan.....	10,000	1,000,000	4,000,000									
San Mateo Pueblo.....	10,000	1,000,000	4,000,000									
Zuni.....	1,200	1,200	7,500									
Total.....	254,327	420,000	1,250,000									
North Carolina: Cherokee.....												
Cherokee.....	587,115	1,500,000	4,071,882									
Total.....	587,115	1,500,000	4,071,882									

* Report for 1912, as to stand and value of timber.
 * \$1,925,880 feet cut from Ceded Chippewa Pine Lands.

REF0078181

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

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.			Unallotted lands.			Sawmills on reservations.				Timber cut by—			
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Private.		Government.		Indians.		Contractors or permittees.	
							Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
North Dakota:														
Fort Berthold	101,000	50,000	\$250,000					1	\$500					
Standing Rock	101,000	50,000	250,000					1	500					
Total														
Oklahoma:														
Five Civilized Tribes ¹	3,000	9,000	63,000	970,000	1,010,000	\$2,525,000								\$482,100
Pawnee	4,000	1,000	20,000											20
Ponca	5,200	1,200	20,000											1,102
Total	8,600	11,400	83,000	970,000	1,010,000	2,525,000								1,224
Oregon:														
Klamath	18,000	216,000	540,000	772,000	9,264,000	\$2,180,000	3	\$0,000	785	\$1,480	3,412	2,476	5,224	19,798
Roseburg	180,000	1,800,000	1,800,000											
Siletz	700	19,000	3,200	3,200	195,000	195,000								
Wasco	700	4,200	4,200	2,320	14,200	14,200								
Warm Springs	5,000	25,000	25,000	258,000	2,280,000	2,280,000	1	3,000	8	170	635	3,560		
Total	204,400	2,064,200	2,598,200	1,003,520	11,753,200	\$5,669,200	4	45,000	870	1,650	4,047	9,036	5,224	19,798
South Dakota:														
Lower Brule	3,800	3,800	16,800											
Pine Ridge	20,800	13,600	60,800	51,200	20,000	100,000	1	350	106	1,250	702	12,360		
Total	24,600	17,400	77,600	51,200	20,000	100,000	2	1,500	106	1,250	702	13,360		
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.														
Total				6,660	15,500	34,575	7	6,000	108	1,200	780	13,110	833	1,028

Washington:														
Colville	177,626	301,630	855,260	522,000	3,391,926	2,391,926	3	11,000	702	1,928	805	2,000		
Cushman	57,400	847,042	847,042	166,530	4,215,300	2,215,300					9,953	4,630	504	
Spokane	310	4,000	4,000	20,790	275,000	275,000					15	1,750		
Walla Walla	18,120	201,720	392,584	75,000	543,290	817,879					17	1,175		
Tulalip	19,120	1,144,620	1,144,620	419,672	1,397,388	3,386,450					6,790	14,340		
Yakima	20,642	115,900	144,372								248	626	57	
Total	271,008	1,575,862	3,321,257	1,202,922	11,023,314	12,066,537	5	16,500	740	2,093	15,080	52,721	601	760
Wisconsin:														
Hayward	20,318	50,000	112,000											
Keneshaw				150,971	1,635,000	6,035,340	1	4,000			195	3,453	4,314	10,928
La Pointe	104,066	27,000	180,000	5,700	94,900	663,300	3	221,000	43,195	618,124	2,159	6,593		
Red Cliff	12,150	4,578	18,228	11,465	3,687	14,672	1	75,000			116	310	53,073	426,600
Red Cliff	8,000	20,000	40,000										4,956	21,100
Total	145,434	101,578	350,228	171,206	1,723,557	6,717,312	3	149,000	43,195	618,124	3,565	10,728	62,523	458,316
Wyoming: Shoshone.				44,100	534,530	732,000					26	50	57	118
Grand total	1,301,257	6,321,322	11,373,064	9,056,600	65,363,774	69,412,121	37	340,000	48,520	644,456	56,787	280,528	362,530	1,925,056

¹ Cheate and Chickasaw timberlands. ² Timber on lands sold in January, 1914. ³ Estimated at \$2.75 per M feet.

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

States and reservations.	Cost of, care, and protection of timber during year.					Permanent Improvements built to date.					
	Employees.					Miles of roads.	Miles of tele- phone lines.	Miles of trails.	Cabins.		
	Special.	Forest guards.	Cost of fire fighting.	Total.	Average per employe for protection.						
No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.								
Arizona:											
Colorado River.....		2	\$150		\$450 00	11,250					
Fort Apache.....	1	\$1,300	10	3,825	\$1,594 50	6,650 50	29,000	235	183	600	
Navajo.....	1	1,400	3	750	2,150 00	107,500		47		1	
Plima.....			6	4,310	4,310 00	18,200		20	9		
San Carlos.....			1	712	712 00	32,000		156	20	3	
Truxton Canon.....			1	175	175 00			5		1	
Western Navajo.....											
Total.....	2	2,700	21	10,782	15,912 50	143,950 50		435	370	620	10
California:											
Hesperia Valley.....			7	1,660	1,660 00	31,333		20	47		
Indio.....			1	425	425 00	280					
Imperial Valley.....			1	99	18 00	3,000		1	30	4	
Soboba.....			3	670	1,600 00	16		5			
Tule River.....			3	1,000	1,000 00	10,000		2	12	32	
Total.....			11	4,825	4,825 00	52		80	41		
Idaho:											
Coeur d'Alene.....			1	720	720 00	28,120		8			
Fort Lapwai.....	1	1,100	2	1,250	3,020 00	39,333			2		4
Total.....	1	1,100	3	2,570	3,740 00			8	2		4
Minnesota:											
Fond du Lac.....	1	1,700	4	511	35 00	2,572 00	2,400				
Grand Portage.....			2	600	600 00	20,500		10			1
Leech Lake.....			4	1,800	1,800 00	25,470	100	30			
Nett Lake.....			2	450	450 00	26,145	1				1
Red Lake.....	1	1,000	3	1,000	3,000 25	25,785		58			
White Earth.....	2	2,200	7	1,900	4,300 00	88		50			
Total.....	4	5,400	22	6,304	415 75	12,169 75		116	148		2
Montana:											
Blackfeet.....			2	1,020	1,020 00	5,000		35			
Crow.....			2	400	400 00	6,400					
Fishhead.....	1	1,161	10	5,420	271 50	6,803 50	19,818	10	110	20	2
Tongue River.....			3	2,425	2,425 00	24,333		1			
Total.....	1	1,161	17	9,305	271 50	10,740 50		46	110	20	2
New Mexico:											
Jicarilla.....	1	1,300	8	4,200	69 30	5,669 30	50,000	26	52	300	4
Mescalero.....	1	1,000	1	450	1,450 00	175,000		173	85	300	1
San Juan.....					669 00	10,000		25		18	4
Santa Fe Pueblos.....											
Total.....	2	2,300	10	5,250	69 30	7,619 30		246	131	318	9
Oregon:											
Klamath.....	1	1,600	9	6,012	110 50	7,631 50	79,000	77	180	45	11
Roseburg.....			1	312	312 00	180,000					
Billet.....			3	450	450 00	1,300				3	
Uma Hills.....			1	1,000	1,000 00	3,020					1
Warm Springs.....			7	2,100	2,100 00	33,285		33	120	130	1
Total.....	2	1,812	20	9,562	110 50	11,493 50		110	300	178	13
South Dakota:											
Crow Creek.....					10 00	10 00					
Pine Ridge.....			2	1,620	1,620 00	38,100		124		1,600	2
Rosebud.....			1	850	850 00						
Total.....			3	2,600	10 00	2,510 00		124		1,600	2
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....											
			3	1,050	1,050 00	2,220		40	1		

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

States and reservations.	Cost of, care, and protection of timber during year.					Permanent Improvements built to date.					
	Employees.					Miles of roads.	Miles of tele- phone lines.	Miles of trails.	Cabins.		
	Special.	Forest guards.	Cost of fire fighting.	Total.	Average per employe for protection.						
No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.								
Washington:											
Columbia.....	8	\$1,625		\$175 00	\$1,800 00	82,453		30	183	22	0
Cushman.....	3	600		600 00	75,310	5		39	20		
Spokane.....	3	1,750		21 25	1,771 25	37,000		171	47	11	
Tulalip.....	1	1,125			1,125 00	19,120					
Yakima.....	1	\$1,400	8	3,500	111 62	5,437 62		87	85	4	0
Total.....	1	1,400	21	10,900	641 87	13,023 87		290	348	57	15
Wisconsin:											
Hayward.....	1	1,000	2	500	1,500 00	6,850					
Keshena.....	3	2,100		511 50	2,611 50	59,327		202	62	128	
Lac du Flambeau.....	1	1,200	4	1,120	2,320 00	4,725		85	20		
La Pointe.....	1	1,000	4	1,000	2,700 00	22,747		3	10	5	
Red Cliff.....			1	500	500 00	8,000					
Total.....	3	3,300	14	6,410	511 50	10,281 50		243	97	133	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....											
			2	1,500	1,500 00	22,050		24	75	100	
Grand total.....	16	19,280	151	71,608	3,543 92	94,437 92		1,749	1,650	2,900	57

COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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

States and superintendencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation.		Average now under project.		Not under project.		Expenditures.						
	Allot- ted.	School and agency.	Total.	Allot- ted.	School and agency.	Total.	During fiscal year 1914.		To June 30, 1914.				
							Construc- tion.	Main- tenance.	Construc- tion.	Main- tenance.			
Oregon:													
Klamath.....	10,000	147,420	575	10,000	147,420	575	\$100,200.37	\$40.40	\$102,887.10	\$40.40	\$102,927.08		
Umatilla.....	5,000	.....	13	5,000	.....	13	619.20	.....	1,601.14	.....	1,601.14
Warm Springs.....	2,000	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	17,000	147,420	688	10,000	147,420	688	100,819.57	40.40	104,488.24	40.40	104,528.32		
South Dakota:													
Pierre.....	32,200	.....	2,000	34,200	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud.....	32,200	.....	2,000	34,200	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	64,400	.....	4,000	68,400	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah:													
Salt Lake, special agent	640	70	70	640	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelwicks.....	82,664	12,170	3,700	86,364	70	70	312.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah and Ouray.....	83,274	12,170	3,777	96,051	68	70	16,745.66	15,025.71	701,604.33	70,656.45	827,260.78		
Total.....	172,578	24,340	7,477	197,018	138	140	16,745.66	15,025.71	701,604.33	71,483.23	828,087.56		
Washington:													
Colville.....	17,200	4,600	127	17,327	9,760	600	12,270.95	.....	15,820.31	.....	15,820.31
Cushman.....	175,500	.....	100	175,600	158,000	.....	1,470.44	.....	1,820.65	.....	1,820.65
Yakima.....	192,700	4,600	227	197,327	167,700	600	6,652.69	48,824.66	540,667.35	100,334.01	641,001.36		
Total.....	385,400	9,200	354	386,604	276,760	1,200	19,393.99	48,824.66	542,308.31	100,334.01	642,672.32		
Wyoming: Shoshone	133,022	1,001	134,023	65,674	1,948	67,201	15,448.15	646,024.29	51,954.89	697,979.18	
Administration, special investigations, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,238.20	.....	415,523.12	.....	415,523.12
Grand total.....	557,858	683,145	19,215	1,660,216	910,240	470,628	11,188	508,690	1,067,572.20	214,933.48	10,377,657.15	\$20,147.24	11,597,804.39

1 Underestimated last year.

COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Miles.	Allot- ments under ditch June 30, 1914.	Indians benefited by irri- gation.	Irrigated lands allotted.	Average irrigated lands cultivated.			Value of crops.	Under ditch June 30, 1914.	Remainder under ditch.		
	Main.	Lateral.					Allocated.	Unal- lotted.	School agency.				Total.	Indians engaged.
	Miles.	Miles.					Miles.	Miles.	Miles.				Miles.	Miles.
Arizona:														
Camp Verde.....	12	20	1	(1)	122	18	30	11	11	20	345	.....	
Colorado River.....	32	(1)	(1)	499	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,105	91,845
Fort Apache.....	.....	(1)	(1)	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,631	3,000
Harshaw.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaibab.....	2	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leupp.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pinna.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt River.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sand Canyon.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sun Xavier.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Navajo.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	282	188	1,518	10,119	48	27,745	8,721	277	28,088	3,829	206,041	29,927	194,786	
California:														
Comie.....	12	15	.....	.....	146	116	111	111	111	111	5,205	.....	
Digger.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Yuma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monte Vista.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mountain Valley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pala.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soboba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trule River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	68	67	238	1,631	1,100	1,022	1,018	3	3,531	701	91,142	3,045	
Colorado:														
Navajo Springs.....	4	.....	.....	95	250	700	1,800	.....	.....	.....	425	.....	
Southern Ute.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4	.....	.....	95	250	700	1,800	.....	.....	.....	425	.....	
Total.....	43	15	.....	95	250	700	1,800	.....	.....	.....	425	.....	

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

TABLE 25.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.—Continued.

State and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allocated under ditch June 30, 1914.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated lands allotted.	Acres irrigated lands cultivated.		Value of crops.	Under ditch June 30, 1914.	Remains to be put under ditch.
	Main.	Lateral.				Unallotted.	School and agency.				Total.	Indians engaged.
Utah:										
Fort Hall.....	45	101	1,859	1,859	1,285	7,240	7,240	181,922	28,000	10,801
Fort Lapwai.....	1							450	(1)	
Total.....	46	101	1,859	1,859	1,285	7,240	7,240	182,372	28,000	10,801
Montana:										
Blackfeet.....	85	167	1,725	20	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,213	34,000	78,065
Crow.....	98	164	1,772	1,086	4,504	8,534	8,534	41,151	73,772	79,970
Flathead.....	10	24	1,000	1,000	28,130	5,220	5,220	80,346	46,400	100,600
Fort Belknap.....	19	46	1,700	1,700	(1)	7,200	7,200	20,000	20,000	14,500
Yellowstone.....	7	8	75	75	1,110	1,110	1,100	38,030	14,500	9,500
Total.....	293	653	4,727	3,991	32,684	18,759	8,430	539,630	177,672	284,145
Nevada:										
Fallon.....	4	19	351	200	750	750	750	2,325	4,640	1,050
Fort McDowell.....	7		110	100	606	606	606	10,182	868	
Lovelock.....	2		89	89		18	18	523	600	29
Walker River.....	9	32	115	115	630	630	630	1,500	600	3,300
Walker River.....	9	32	115	115	630	630	630	1,500	600	3,300
Walker River.....	20	18	165	250	60	1,530	(1)	8,796	1,300	2,100
Western Shoshone.....	9	15	570	570		4,780	4,780	6,006	3,790	25,183
Total.....	85	89	741	1,354	60	2,438	7,856	48,199	11,573	49,863
New Mexico:										
Abiquaque Pueblos.....	97	98	286	286	14,650	14,650	14,650	85,637	14,650	5,880
Alamogordo.....	11	2	50	150	500	(1)	500	6,110	1,110	1,100
Las Alamos.....	4		20	20	20	20	20	2,252	300	
Santa Fe.....	20		1,000	1,000	6,400	6,400	6,400	10,356	4,400	1,000
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	9,100	(1)								
Zuni.....	10	30	1,602	1,602	4,000	4,000	4,000	91,545	4,125	3,000
Total.....	222	130	358	6,683	500	30,260	30,760	261,906	31,900	10,900

Oregon:										
Klamath.....	21	10	32	40	200	8,100	3,000		3,780	154,213
Umatilla.....	6	2	200	40	200	8,100		(1)	200	4,850
Total.....	27	12	232	40	200	11,100	11,100	600	3,980	159,063
South Dakota: Pine Ridge.....	9		6						500	33,946
Utah:										
Salt Lake, special agent.....	6	24	100	230	230	70	230	4,684	70	(1)
Shirvis.....	3	24	1,042	500	5,967	70	5,997	154,025	82,113	16,622
Utah and Ony.....	143									
Total.....	152	272	1,042	600	9,502	6,227	6,297	161,753	82,899	16,622
Washington:										
Columbia.....	20	30	55	100	2,200	600	2,200	35,150	80	21,847
Yakima.....	20	256	664	520	22,584	6,420	6,420	1,093,000	31,100	144,500
Total.....	40	276	719	620	22,584	600	6,020	1,128,150	31,180	166,347
Wyoming Shoshone.....	191	128	1,127	1,285	4,000	8,000	8,000	122,222	100,286	55,627
Grand total.....	1,436	1,929	12,640	28,802	71,203	95,711	25,547	3,185,911	518,522	1,072,533

1 Not reported.
 2 Not reported.
 3 Does not include 10,159 acres not under project, under Fort Peck, Pueblo Bonito, Standing Rock, and Warm Springs.
 4 Estimated.

REF0078186

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

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by the department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Arizona:				
Colorado River.....	499	4,959		
Gila River.....			1,661	16,632
Salt River.....	891	21,101		
Total.....	1,390	29,399	1,661	16,632
California:				
Pala.....	162	1,276		
Yuma.....	797	8,000		
Total.....	959	9,276		
Idaho: Fort Hall.....			1,863	338,910
Minnesota:				
Boie Fort.....	21	1,914		
Leech Lake.....	3	233		
Total.....	24	2,147		
Montana:				
Blackfeet.....	2	688	2,621	880,650
Flathead.....	3	459		
Fort Peck.....	2	710	7	2,662
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	517	79,019		
Total.....	554	80,876	2,628	883,312
Navajo: Palute (Fallon).....	1	69		
New Mexico: Laguna Pueblo Band.....			521	23,469
North Dakota:				
Stan-lin Rock.....	83	13,249		
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	21	3,418		
Total.....	104	16,667		
Oregon:				
Umatilla.....	1	169		
Warm Springs.....	2	325		
Total.....	3	494		
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River.....	2	329		
Pine Ridge.....	1,301	313,476		
Rosebud.....			150	28,800
Total.....	1,303	313,805	150	28,800
Washington:				
Colville.....			294	38,743
Yakima.....			1,119	120,966
Total.....			1,413	159,709
Wyoming: Wind River.....			255	21,312
Public domain: Tobacco enters in Montana.....	2	199		
Grand total.....	4,255	452,916	8,521	1,475,044

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

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales. ¹			Inherited land sales. ²		
	Number of tracts.	Acres.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acres.	Proceeds.
California:						
Bishop.....				1	40.00	\$50.00
Fort Bidwell.....	1	10.00	\$20.00			
Total.....	1	10.00	20.00	1	40.00	80.00
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	2	249.00	925.50	2	101.00	708.00
Idaho: Fort Lapwal.....	12	48.45	28,094.49	9	295.00	13,291.00
Kansas:						
Kickapoo.....	2	95.21	1,709.00	1	83.00	3,011.00
Potawatomi.....	17	929.00	3,918.00	19	850.00	32,732.00
Total.....	19	1,015.21	31,715.00	11	936.00	35,743.00
Michigan: Mackinac.....	4	246.00	2,318.20	6	398.14	3,518.00
Minnesota:						
Fond du Lac.....				1	89.00	2,014.00
Leech Lake.....	2	78.00	78.00	4	296.00	1,701.00
Nett Lake.....				1	83.00	7,771.50
White Earth.....	4	190.00	8,040.00			
Total.....	6	515.00	9,398.00	6	466.00	11,576.50
Montana:						
Crow.....	7	99.91	7,800.00	25	3,499.93	24,817.00
Flathead.....	11	996.00	31,968.53	11	816.31	38,713.00
Total.....	18	1,095.91	39,768.53	36	4,316.24	63,530.00
Nebraska:						
Omaha.....	4	110.00	11,164.00	13	975.97	78,440.90
Santee.....	15	1,109.48	35,072.30	6	323.00	17,152.00
Winnebago.....	5	158.55	10,645.37	17	748.44	57,785.20
Total.....	24	1,428.33	66,776.67	36	2,214.61	153,578.10
North Dakota:						
Fort Berthold.....	4	382.71	4,220.00			
Fort Totten.....	29	1,798.88	23,453.08	17	1,660.65	28,310.89
Standing Rock.....	5	96.00	11,821.00	3	648.00	6,068.00
Turtle Mountain.....	7	755.00	11,138.00	2	371.99	6,200.00
Total.....	39	3,811.49	59,617.65	22	2,672.64	58,178.89
Oklahoma:						
Cantonment.....	25	3,116.91	29,072.59	7	1,105.66	9,149.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	14	1,279.48	21,592.00	6	798.45	14,785.25
Kiowa.....	1	120.00	1,216.00	1	1.00	150.00
Osage.....	1	120.00	1,216.00	1	100.00	1,328.00
Oleo.....	32	2,823.18	25,130.45	5	480.00	6,328.00
Pawnee.....	9	619.00	10,685.40	1	40.00	670.00
Ponca.....	41	2,116.73	33,093.00	17	1,759.13	33,828.00
Red Moon.....	16	218.88	6,729.00	4	17.01	85.00
Sac and Fox.....	2	89.00	2,740.00	3	197.84	1,811.00
Seger.....	8	399.21	6,933.00	1	160.00	2,010.00
Seneca.....	1	48.00	909.00	20	900.49	24,280.00
Shawnee.....	2	81.00	1,305.00	6	351.07	16,187.68
Total.....	151	10,452.42	109,183.55	73	6,694.88	111,468.93
Oregon:						
Klamath.....	3	480.58	2,500.00	22	4,505.71	20,519.00
Roseburg.....	48	6,818.65	69,793.50	23	3,266.00	18,031.15
Siletz.....	2	21.00	600.00	6	301.50	4,935.55
Umatilla.....				2	191.53	17,250.00
Total.....	53	7,829.23	72,893.50	53	7,994.50	61,418.70

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

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

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

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.			Inherited land sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Acreege.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreege.	Proceeds.
South Dakota:						
Crow Creek.....	4	785.50	\$5,687.50	8	1,169.14	\$13,168.80
Lower Brule.....	1	160.00	701.00	1	160.00	1,612.00
Fine Ridge.....	1	160.00	701.00	1	160.00	1,612.00
Rosebud.....	33	6,413.00	74,581.75	47	11,100.61	104,722.35
Sisseton.....	59	4,172.24	102,943.63	10	1,118.18	26,209.00
Yankton.....	23	1,529.59	60,216.50	17	914.66	41,043.10
Total.....	120	13,052.33	244,133.38	83	14,462.49	180,744.95
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	20	1,200.52	27,848.99	15	756.52	12,009.90
Washington:						
Coeur d'Alene.....	6	720.00	12,664.00	3	419.92	6,566.30
Colville.....	1	160.00	1,500.00	1	77.90	945.00
Cushman.....	1	28.50	1,575.00	2	115.40	10,104.00
Yakima.....	6	166.38	8,409.00	5	3*2.35	17,685.00
Total.....	14	1,074.88	24,148.00	11	925.57	35,300.30
Wisconsin:						
La Pointe.....	4	294.97	4,397.00			
Onesida.....	15	300.45	6,767.14	21	754.95	15,909.00
Red Cliff.....	1	79.07	1,000.00			
Wittenberg.....				1	65.10	867.00
Total.....	20	734.49	12,164.14	25	820.05	16,476.00
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	29	1,867.05	21,187.33	29	2,536.25	28,945.89
Grand total.....	529	45,626.31	779,526.14	418	45,211.99	773,309.16

SUMMARY OF SALES BY FISCAL YEARS SINCE 1903.

Year	Number of tracts	Acreege	Proceeds	(1)	Number of tracts	Acreege	Proceeds
1903.....					44	493.99	\$757,172.25
1904.....				1,236	122	222.82	2,067,464.50
1905.....				978	90	211.97	1,390,131.62
1906.....				613	64	417.67	981,430.87
1907.....				829	1*6	359.23	1,218,793.34
1908.....	92	7,990.88	\$159,318.51	768	81	3*2.57	1,362,508.84
1909.....	235	21,060.33	447,762.85	753	102	708.00	1,321,256.72
1910.....	520	52,655.80	1,245,639.96	873	129	359.61	1,956,315.92
1911.....	494	50,197.98	976,588.27	638	79	665.66	1,503,900.38
1912.....	324	34,391.11	638,891.75	322	43	632.27	889,285.02
1913.....	208	20,778.80	407,315.56	109	10	797.94	285,097.72
1914.....	529	45,626.31	779,526.14	418	45	241.99	773,309.16
Total.....	2,402	281,601.21	4,582,032.34	7,628	930	466.44	14,469,729.34

(1) Unknown.
 * Includes sales of lands of Five Civilized Tribes.
 † Includes sales of lands of Kaw, Osage, and Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 26.—Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. J., 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, 1914.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re-ceived.	Donol.	Approved.	
	Num-ber.	Acreege.	Number.	Acreege.			Num-ber.	Acreege.
Arizona: San Xavier.....	1	40.00	1	12.10				
California:								
Bishop.....	2	210.00						
Greenville.....	1	80.00						
Hoopa Valley.....	15	838.00			1		1	40.00
Round Valley.....	2	15.00	1	10.00				
Total.....	20	1,173.00	1	10.00	1		1	40.00
Idaho:								
Coeur d'Alene.....	37	5,767.82	4	627.65	10		10	1,373.98
Fort Lapwai.....	29	1,619.89	42	1,935.94	15		5	1,019.81
Total.....	66	7,387.71	46	2,623.59	25	5	21	2,393.79
Kansas:								
Kickapoo.....	37	2,391.71	30	2,652.84	2	1	1	40.00
Potawatomi.....	50	4,007.63	20	1,610.00	41	0	32	2,767.03
Total.....	87	6,398.74	50	4,262.84	43	10	33	2,807.03
Michigan: Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	12	937.28						
Minnesota:								
Ford du Lac.....	17	1,317.50	3	160.00	5	1	4	107.50
Grand Portage.....	7	640.00	4		4	2	2	240.00
Leech Lake.....	21	1,582.21			8	1	7	480.64
Nett Lake.....	5	425.48	2	160.00	3	1	2	164.88
White Earth.....	3,573	285,840.00	1,620	121,600.00				
Total.....	3,623	289,805.22	1,625	121,920.00	20	5	15	1,083.02
Montana:								
Crow.....	35	7,017.34	207	25,129.48	4		4	724.34
Flathead.....	271	24,785.23	28	2,327.14	122	23	99	8,622.98
Fort Peck.....	6	1,390.00	1	200.00	7	3	4	1,300.00
Total.....	312	33,192.57	236	27,656.62	133	26	107	10,647.32
Nebraska:								
Omaha.....	561	36,318.44	171	23,531.00	84	36	18	1,639.44
Sanjee.....	224	17,208.84	232	17,110.00	24	9	15	1,398.54
Winnebago.....	155	5,835.89	30	2,138.92	21	10	11	698.37
Total.....	940	62,362.87	433	42,799.92	99	65	44	3,724.35
Nevada: Carson.....	3	360.00						
North Dakota:								
Fort Berthold.....	11	1,222.94	2	164.00	7		7	751.19
Fort Totten.....	37	2,854.69	26	2,231.39	7	1	6	570.30
Standing Rock.....	154	52,508.08	37	7,202.21	11	2	6	2,206.69
Turtle Mountain.....	372	53,451.08	36	5,327.55	304	18	286	42,013.01
Total.....	574	110,127.69	101	14,925.06	322	21	308	45,631.19
Oklahoma:								
Cantonment.....	45	6,385.47	7	1,120.00	25	14	11	1,746.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	130	16,931.48	11	2,181.69	39	13	26	2,634.62
Kiowa.....	154	19,600.07	19	3,040.00	6			680.00
Osage.....	20	10,000.00						
Otoe.....	63	7,760.23	5	740.00	22	5	17	2,105.20
Pawnee.....	44	4,825.17	9	797.93	20		20	1,805.20
Ponca.....	58	3,825.01	24	2,853.36	18	2	16	2,102.20
Sac and Fox.....	92	9,637.81	19	2,567.07	4		4	312.67
Seger.....	30	3,277.27	1	40.00	9	1	8	1,037.27
Seneca.....	637	32,827.64	174	11,453.00	11		11	1,322.64
Shawnee.....	483	39,620.30	19	2,130.00	20	8	18	1,160.74
Total.....	1,656	154,469.45	288	26,935.95	180	43	137	14,926.44

TABLE 26.—Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 414), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855)—Con.

States and superintendents.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1911.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re- ceived.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Num- ber.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.			Number.	Acreage.
Oregon:								
Klamath.....	94	62,680.00	5	800.00	10	1	9	1,411.93
Roseburg.....	13	1,587.09	9	1,351.29	6		6	791.08
Silet.....	18	1,390.06	2	103.72	20	2	18	1,402.78
Umatilla.....	216	12,716.89	39	2,926.83	22	6	16	1,117.37
Warm Springs.....	3	30.00	5	700.00	1		1	121.00
Total.....	1,211	79,435.01	60	6,000.91	59	9	50	4,876.76
South Dakota:								
Cheyenne River.....	68	16,512.28	11	1,700.00	34	3	30	6,574.12
Crow Creek.....	41	6,962.06	8	1,288.01	17	5	12	1,920.86
Lower Hills.....	78	16,371.89	3	570.00	8	2	6	1,510.01
Pine Ridge.....	246	62,317.31	21	4,097.85	131	14	118	24,922.94
Rochebud.....	319	78,445.25	51	8,511.39	116	8	108	19,975.47
Sisseton.....	121	11,392.59	3	149.41	38	5	33	5,238.24
Yankton.....	241	26,117.10	9	880.00	26	15	21	1,593.12
Total.....	1,175	221,131.11	106	17,488.59	392	46	353	61,014.50
Utah: Uintah.....	3	291.00						
Washington:								
Colville.....	15	3,123.05	1	80.00	11		11	814.40
Cushman.....	4	371.00	3	153.99	7	6	1	80.00
Spokane.....	11	1,375.95			7		7	576.05
Tulalip.....	9	1,417.66	1	163.85	9	1	8	927.45
Yakima.....	112	7,827.43	253	20,218.26	10	5	5	400.00
Total.....	181	14,092.91	258	20,616.01	41	12	32	2,828.80
Wisconsin:								
Hayward.....	2	135.01			2	1	1	80.00
Lac du Flambeau.....	5	428.15			2		2	150.97
La Pointe.....	7	590.16	2	150.97	2		2	150.97
Oneida.....	99	39,934.42	161	8,195.69	37		37	1,301.97
Red Cliff.....	1	80.00						
Total.....	1,011	40,864.81	167	8,315.97	41	1	40	1,511.94
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	19	2,200.00	36	2,211.65	8	1	7	600.00
Grand total.....	10,915	1,021,741.61	3,323	295,809.50	1,382	201	1,148	152,405.44

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

Year.....	Applications approved.	Acreage approved.
1907.....	889	92,132.60
1908.....	1,987	153,691.78
1909.....	1,105	131,331.79
1910.....	935	99,339.10
1911.....	1,011	113,575.37
1912.....	311	45,529.49
1913.....	520	67,477.49
1914.....	1,148	152,405.44
Total.....	8,020	829,782.96

TABLE 27.—Removals of restrictions.

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca) Okla. ¹		Five Civilized Tribes. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
1900.....			1,965	62,761.09
1910.....	215	10,170.25	1,470	48,070.34
1911.....	68	1,101.91	958	24,679.34
1912.....	53	3,218.28	652	45,076.81
1913.....	37	1,500.00	656	60,532.64
1914.....	72	3,889.25	1,106	81,031.72
Total.....	415	23,312.79	7,002	412,153.64

¹ Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 751).

² Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312); by departmental approval.

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

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

Indians to whom issued.	Number.	Acreage.
Mackinac, Mich.....	1	80.00
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	1	40.00
Seneca, Okla.....	8	1,036.62
Absentee Wyandot, Oreg.....	10	800.00
Tulalip, Wash.....	8	1,600.00
La Pointe, Wis.....	5	400.00
Total.....	33	3,956.62

SUMMARY.

1911.....	42	3,509.58
1912.....	25	1,917.05
1913.....	23	1,600.00
1914.....	33	3,956.62
Total.....	123	11,272.25

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

Fiscal year.	Kaw. ¹		Osage. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
1906.....	1	400		
1907.....	6	2,400		
1908.....	6	2,400		
1909.....	20	8,000	19	9,310
1910.....			263	145,570
1911.....			54	41,160
1912.....	1	480	22	10,800
1913.....	1	400	23	10,800
1914.....	12	1,901	4	1,160
Total.....	47	15,981	445	217,760

¹ Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 636).

² Act June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539).

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

States and superintendencies.	Kind of lease.	1899 to 1913 (both inclusive).			Fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.		
		Total production.	Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on production.	Total production.	Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on production.
California, Greenville	Miscellaneous	80	\$12		80	\$12	
Oklahoma	Oil (barrels)	480	1,824				
Montezuma	Oil (barrels)			3,628	5,440		
Oregon	Oil (barrels)	50,352,818	3,681	3,228,181	1,431	\$1,399,725	\$486,183
Osage	Oil and gas	701,541	9,283	7,991	714,073	1,115	8,313
Pawnee	Oil (barrels)	481,622	1,940	1,241,323	518	1,140	23,154
Ponca	Oil (barrels)	540	340		540		700
Shawnee	Oil (barrels)	33,188	51,614	7,562,106	24,413	19,115	2,120
Sac and Fox	Oil (barrels)	(b)	(b)	11,990	76,249	42,534	1,400,000
Five Civilized Tribes	Oil (barrels)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	172,352
	Gas (tons)			15,570,844			40,000
	Miscellaneous			(d)			16,701
	Coal (tons)			211,910	737	2,169	408
	Oil (barrels)			8,156	101,168	56,003	191,992
	Asphalt (tons)			2,721,117	1,390	2,360	22
Total		751,172	10,224	13,240,988	1,690,247	544,568	3,130,733
Wyoming, Shoshone	Oil (barrels)	2,406	3,782		1,648	50	
	Coal (tons)	717	7,212	3,219	2,002	1,502	
	Miscellaneous	32	2,742	30,346	16,320	8,125	
	Coal (tons)	354,314	47,384				
Total		37,012	9,742	30,346	19,370	9,722	
Grand total		86,184	28,977	13,271,214	1,709,617	554,290	3,130,753

1 For 1913.
 2 For actual production; from 1901 to 1913.
 3 Not reported.
 4 Unalotted; all other allotted.
 5 From 1907 to 1913.

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

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Arizona:		
Colorado River	2 frame cottages	\$1,920.00
Mogul	Stone hospital	13,000.00
Do	Stone domestic science building	2,500.00
Mogul, Polacca School	Stone schoolhouse	1,800.00
Navajo	Frame mess hall	9,200.00
Phoenix	Brick office building	6,377.00
Do	Steel tank and tower	1,600.00
Phoenix, East Farm Sanatorium	Steel tower	2,150.00
California:		
Campo	Frame warehouse	179.00
Fort Bidwell	Water, sewer, and lighting systems	12,300.00
Likely day school	Frame schoolhouse	1,875.00
Fort Yuma	Frame farmhouse and barn	791.25
Greenville	Concrete septic tank	1,905.00
Do	Frame workshop	1,850.00
Round Valley	Frame employees' quarters	7,114.00
Tule River, Aubrey day school	Frame schoolhouse	1,500.00
Colorado: Southern Ute	Tank and towers	3,000.00
Idaho:		
Coeur d'Alene	Cow agency plant	31,251.10
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium	Remodeling dormitory	8,510.00
Do	Plumbing and heating installation in present building	3,205.97
Iowa:		
Sac and Fox Sanatorium	2 frame cottages	5,350.00
Do	Screened porch	5,000.00
Do	Remodeling dairy barn	2,848.00
Do	Septic tank	580.00
Minnesota:		
Cass Lake	Frame barn and 2 cottages	3,342.00
Nett Lake	Frame schoolhouse	3,145.00
Red Lake School	1 frame cottage	1,500.00
Red Lake Agency	2 frame cottages	3,000.00
White Earth	Brick dormitory and dining hall and extension of gas lighting system	42,040.00
Do	Frame cottage	1,558.00
Montana:		
Blackfeet	Brick schoolhouse	16,251.65
Crow	Steel highway bridge over Little Big Horn River, Crow Reservation	5,000.00
Crow, San Navier	Frame quarters	2,040.00
Fort Peck	Brick hospital	9,814.00
Tongue River	Frame employees' quarters	1,000.00
Nebraska:		
Genoa	Brick dormitories	48,000.00
Do	Frame employees' mess building	1,250.00
Nevada: Fallon	Frame cottage	1,848.00
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque School	Brick latrine	137.00
Albuquerque, Puellos, Laguna day school	Adobe schoolhouse and quarters	12,300.00
Pueblo Bonito	Brick schoolhouse	10,170.00
San Juan	1 frame cottage	1,200.00
Santa Fe, Santo Domingo day school	Adobe schoolhouse and quarters	12,000.00
Zuni	Stone hospital	5,000.00
North Carolina: Cherokee	Frame quarters	6,000.00
North Dakota:		
Fort Totten	Frame hospital	3,500.00
Standing Rock	Concrete reservoir	2,000.00
Wahpeton	Brick hospital	17,000.00
Oklahoma:		
Antonment	Water system	2,000.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Brick dining hall	8,812.66
Chilocco	Frame and concrete dairy barn	6,500.00
Five Civilized Tribes		
Suyaka boarding school	Frame school building	3,951.00
Old Goodland School	Addition to main building	2,020.00
Do	Frame schoolhouse	3,064.00
Tuskahoma Female Academy	do	3,700.00
Kiowa:		
Riverdale School	Brick dormitory	17,301.22
Do	Electric lighting installation	2,147.00
Pawnee	Stone schoolhouse	8,980.00
Do	Remodeling office building	885.00
Seeger	Steam heating girls' and boys' dormitories	3,000.00
Oregon:		
Salem	Brick industrial building	4,615.00
Do	Concrete allo	1,244.00
Do	Steam line	557.00
Warm Springs	Steel bridge over Deschutes River, Warm Springs Reservation	12,450.00

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

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
South Dakota:		
Canton Insane Asylum	Tank and tower	\$2,712.00
Crow Creek	Central heating and lighting plants and 2 frame outages	21,000.00
Flandreau	Brick gymnasium building	8,000.00
Lower Brule	Central heating plant	4,370.00
Pierre	Screened porches	3,861.00
Do.	Remodeling main building	2,294.00
Pine Ridge	Brick hospital, and additions to laundry, mess hall, and 2 dormitories	25,200.00
Do.	Office, quarters, and commissary at new substation	3,000.00
Yankton	Frame dormitory	8,997.00
Do.	Concrete laundry	1,597.00
Washington:		
Cushman	Superintendent's quarters	4,300.00
Do.	1 frame 4-flat building	4,500.00
Colville	New agency plant	43,019.00
Tulalip	Addition to frame schoolhouse	9,273.00
Do.	Extension to water system	7,300.00
Wisconsin: Hayward	Addition to boys' dormitory	17,865.00
Wyoming:		
Shoshone	Frame quarters	6,000.00
Do.	Stone police (agency)	8,000.00
Do.	Saw and grist mill	14,000.00
Do.	Frame barn	3,500.00
Total.		132,418.85

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

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Arizona:		
Fort Apache	Frame dormitory	\$18,000.00
Navajo:		
Chin Lee School	Additions to stone dormitory	18,186.00
Luki Chuki day school	Stone schoolhouse and quarters	19,712.00
Tohatchi School	Frame hospital	12,431.28
Navajo Agency	Frame sanatorium	12,150.00
San Carlos	2 steel highway bridges over Gila and San Carlos Rivers, White Mountain Reservation	63,600.00
Western Navajo:		
Do.	Additions to stone dormitory	21,500.00
Do.	Frame barn	4,999.36
Western Navajo, Marsh Pass day	Frame day school buildings	6,637.25
California: Bishop, Pine Creek day	Combination frame schoolhouse and quarters	4,707.28
Idaho: Cour d'Alene, Kalahele, and Kootenai day schools	Combination frame school houses, and quarters, wells, and outhouses	7,600.00
Michigan: Mount Pleasant	Central vacuum heating system	7,232.72
Montana: Flathead	New agency plant	17,415.95
Nebraska:		
Genoa	Superintendent's cottage (brick)	5,499.65
Do.	Cement septic tank	653.00
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque pueblos (Laguna Sanatorium)	Frame sanatorium	12,990.00
Pueblo Bonito	3 brick cottage-dormitories	29,740.00
San Juan	Steel highway bridge over San Juan River, Navajo Reservation	14,725.00
Santa Fe	Addition to brick dormitory	16,228.00
North Dakota: Fort Berthold	Frame employees' quarters	3,985.00
Oklahoma: Kewa, Fort Sill	Brick hospital	37,290.00
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	Wiring buildings	1,500.60
South Dakota:		
Canton Insane Asylum	Brick hospital	31,149.00
Pierre	Brick employees' quarters	12,742.00
Pine Ridge	Frame employees' quarters	3,650.00
Hot Spring	Brick schoolhouse	22,595.00
Wisconsin:		
Keshena	Brick dormitory, schoolhouse, and lavatory buildings	44,846.00
Tomah	Central steam heating plant	10,600.00
Total.		421,037.09

¹Cost to June 30, 1914.

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

States and reservations.	Stock on reservation.		Value.		Purchased, current year.				Value of stock.	
	Horses and mules.	Stallions and jacks.	Castles.	Other stock (swine, poultry, etc.).	All stock.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number calves and yearlings.	Number sheep and goats.	Slaughtered.
Arizona:										
Compa Verde	56				\$1,300					\$10
Fort Apache	206				825					\$1,425
Fort Mojave	3,230	2,500			16,116					54,995
Fort Yuma	84				14,600					10,540
Havasupai	565	300			11,715					600
Leupp	279				501					2,500
Mohave	4,150	2,900			11,210					101,075
Navajo	22,000				2,110,000					(*)
San Carlos	3,272	600			347,272					19,100
San Juan	2,975				4,225					(*)
San Xavier	2,829	2,900			52,140					5,820
Truxton (Canon)	62				341,115					10,350
Western Navajo	5,290	5,000			2,050					38,012
Total.	40,099	19,514	1,244	1,233,275	4,763,468	60	79	747	181	169,612
California:										
Camanche	221	125			34,158					(*)
Chico	4	1			210					(*)
Fort Bidwell	130	9			810					515
Fort Yuma	360	85			19,650					6,850
Havasu	199	268			2,322					7,045
Malheur	375	379			4,072					1,420
Pala	167	169			66,066					7,720
Round Valley	192	192			5,110					6,953
Table River	310	250			73,540					2,357
Total.	2,167	1,931	118	1,894	143,237	46	2	22	3	13,496

* Mass included with horse.

† Unknown.

‡ Stallions included with horses.

§ Included with cows and heifers.

COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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

States and reservations.	Stock on reservation.				Value.		Purchased, current year.				Value of stock.		
	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cows and calves.	Steads, bullocks, and burros.	Other stock (swine, poultry, etc.).	Number of horses and mules.	Number of stallions and jacks.	Number of head of cattle.	Number of head of sheep and goats.	Number of head of poultry.	Total value.	Slaughtered.
Colorado:	800	4	22	600	40	\$71,825	14	20	7	26	\$9,938	\$3,750	350
Southern Ute.....	230	180	9	60	4	43,800	9	1	1	1	1,650	(1)	
Total.....	1,000	184	31	660	44	92,895	23	20	7	26	11,588	3,750	350
Idaho:	185	(1)	9	812	16	82,881	42	1	4	1	\$491	5,945	5,615
Fort Hall.....	1,075	3,500	125	360	34	341,573	31	1	1	1	270	48,106	10,735
Fort Lapwai.....	4,000	1,000	148	230	34	219,360	42	1	1	1	20	10,881	
Total.....	6,062	1,863	196	5,900	164	644,814	84	1	24	1	700	58,686	16,370
Iowa: See and Fox.....	90	1	10	270	10	8,052	6	1	1	1	260	3,650	156
Kansas:	458	173	6	315	4	13,704	17	1	1	1	120	2,700	1,200
Fort Sill.....	285	150	4	300	8	9,672	17	1	1	1	16,720	16,720	3,372
Total.....	721	323	10	615	12	29,060	17	1	1	1	120	2,700	1,200
Mechins.....	2	1	1	1	1	215	1	1	1	1	120	2,700	1,200
Ray Mills, Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	45	1	80	200	1	2,000	1	1	1	1	120	2,700	1,200
Total.....	47	1	81	200	1	2,000	1	1	1	1	120	2,700	1,200
Minnesota:	38	42	50	50	60	18,000	60	1	1	1	12,400	12,400	800
Grand Du Lac.....	201	60	2	10	6	25,000	12	1	1	1	2,800	2,800	11
Leech Lake.....	10	25	1	10	3	718	4	1	1	1	620	620	215
Red Lake.....	220	175	4	110	66	2,200	20	2	14	1	10,656	10,656	215
White Earth.....	800	16	1,000	200	100	124,786	1	1	1	1	1,575	1,575	215
Total.....	1,278	1,102	40	1,300	134	228,822	100	2	60	1	2,614	28,346	226

COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Montana:	3,000	5,400	144	6,000	300	4,182	1,270	1,387,720	44	1,673	102	30	83,336	220,381	30,000
Bilkent.....	3,000	2,200	(1)	22,000	14	(1)	(1)	971,681	20	9,688	251	30	83,336	220,381	30,000
Crow.....	2,000	1,500	15	1,000	33	1,000	320,350	2	150	1	1	1	3,350	(1)	(1)
Fort Belknap.....	1,922	2,200	35	2,100	50	2,000	480,750	72	4	1,046	36	1	2,500	6,000	270
Fort Peck.....	3,000	100	2,000	2,000	407	5,187	3,622,371	191	6	10,107	264	30	88,340	310,354	31,375
Tongue River.....	19,461	13,650	521	48,635	8,885	20,678	3,622,371	191	6	10,107	264	30	88,340	310,354	31,375
Total.....	986	986	2	200	20	42	21,475	183,065	66	5	2	500	10,810		
Nebraska:	316	150	1	150	10	1,753	42,683	74	2	5,254	14,854	14,854	600		
Santee.....	972	(1)	1	150	10	1,753	42,683	74	2	5,254	14,854	14,854	600		
Winnebago.....	2,278	750	9	401	55	45	21,258	350,604	143	14	2	5,734	25,094		
Total.....	74	60	2	2	2	365	4,052	9	1	1	1	1,360	255		
Nevada:	74	60	2	2	2	365	4,052	9	1	1	1	1,360	255		
Fallon.....	275	20	1	150	10	1,753	42,683	74	2	5,254	14,854	14,854	600		
Fort McPherson.....	15	10	1	10	1	100	1,000	10	1	1	1	100	1,000		
Keosa River.....	231	150	2	150	10	1,753	42,683	74	2	5,254	14,854	14,854	600		
Walker River.....	1,436	1,000	2	1,000	100	2,200	124,786	1	1	1	1	1,575	1,575		
Western Shoshone.....	2,000	1,000	2	1,000	100	2,200	124,786	1	1	1	1	1,575	1,575		
Reno, special agent.....	4,207	391	33	4,001	413	8	40,450	274,380	16	17	12	880	2,815	6,267	4,550
Total.....	1,888	1,291	178	4,738	171	65,046	4,904	342,790	5	1	1	260	2,680	27,371	17,921
New Mexico:	970	1,200	100	150	12	6,000	18	54,283	14	1	1	260	2,680	27,371	17,921
Albuquerque Pueblo.....	5,200	5,000	42	3,200	4	14,250	71,035	81	14	1	1	13,880	2,568	2,613	
Alamo.....	60,800	62,000	5,040	3,500	300	147,000	25	686,310	3	19	5	1,045	6,978	27,450	115,250
San Juan.....	1,530	1,000	75	1,500	100	2,800	2	2,500	2	1	1	1,282	2,800	28,700	
Zuni.....	225	225	38	600	20	68,000	1,040	144,340	3	1	1	260	2,680	27,371	17,921
Total.....	70,512	71,543	5,654	13,684	657	723,972	8,787	3,448,323	97	25	24	3,450	28,273	101,110	164,934
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	90	25	10	500	300	10	200	12,225	4	1	3	402	1,296	5,395	3,000
Total.....	3,132	(1)	10	2,473	65	2	180	448,100	6	3	15	232	2,150	30,000	2,848
Fort Totten.....	1,000	800	10	200	200	7	700	50,262	6	2	128	18,941	14,000	14,287	
Standing Rock.....	8,426	8,800	6,008	6,008	250	7	7,307	301,262	56	2	128	18,941	14,000	14,287	
Turtle Mountain.....	700	300	10	500	350	375	4,725	133,345	1	1	1	260	2,680	27,371	17,921
Total.....	13,278	9,800	36	9,781	924	384	20,002	1,729,307	102	5	143	332	29,011	66,588	17,332

1 Unknown.
 2 Mares excluded with horses.
 3 Includes steers.
 4 Annulled with cases.
 5 Includes calves.
 6 1913 report.
 7 Mares included with horses and mules.
 8 Steers included with cows and heifers.

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

States and reservations.	Stock on reservation.						Value.		Purchased, current year.				Value of stock.			
	Horses and mules.		Cattle.		Sheep and burros.		Other stock (swine, poultry, etc.).	All stock.	Num-ber horses and mules.	Num-ber cows and heifers.	Num-ber hinds and jacks.	Num-ber and bulls.	Value mis-sis-sip-see-see.	Total value.	Slaugh-tered.	
	Mares.	Stal-ling jacks.	Cows and heifers.	Stoers.	Bulls.	Sheep and burros.										
Oklahoma:	510	155	10	55	0	12	\$753	\$45,665	28				\$45	\$5,749		
Cantonment.....	397	221	3	212	(1)	2	2,426	35,371	72	20			36	11,106		
Cheyenne.....	2,000	3,100	25	8,000	12,500	300	(1)	1,301,850	112	60			340	21,950		
Kiowa.....	200	128	2	132	7		785	39,565	15	3			155	3,220	800	
Pawnee.....	389	15	4	37	10		3,875	45,000	5	1			16	1,700	1,700	
Poncha.....	244	4	1	243	1		6,115	37,670	10	11			20	5,200	239	
Sage.....	404	128	28	1,021	38		2,367	51,250	10	11			648	3,028	80	
Sawyer.....	910	215	1	654	23	4	29,593	72,649	26	3			55	4,015	1,357	
Shawnee.....	7,328	4,689	74	10,548	13,013	302	27,124,737	2,326,881	301	1			112	3,262	4,745	
Total.....	1,200	1,500	37	4,125	900	140	3,860	308,710	4	10				5,220	111,100	22,540
Oregon:	10	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	1,600	12,000	3					365	(1)	(1)
Umatilla.....	1,504	(1)	150	1,400	(1)	(1)	553	74,353	3	1				250	(1)	1,500
Total.....	2,344	1,500	157	5,063	900	143	5,413	517,503	7	11				5,835	124,721	27,740
South Dakota:	9,018	(1)	210	5,353	1,200	155	4,079	667,654	45	4			220	51,773	30,000	35,000
Cheyenne River.....	1,073	1,327	45	1,120	329	8	4,000	267,210	109	3			70	19,321	45,251	2,335
Crow Creek.....	350	660	6	665	200		2,300	13,550	2				20	3,150	12,940	2,085
Flandreau.....	5,400	6,000	172	12,305	4,674	448	4,038	1,452,109	33	2			1,030	105,050	369,801	25,485
Pine Ridge.....	6,700	3,300	108	7,300	1,400	25	16,391	810,500	1,210	15			90	332,075		
Rosebud.....																

Utah:	61	388	7	1,963	512	38	2,982	165,223	28				36	11,680	150	132	
Unkai and Oway agent.....	200		15	4	2		150	2,870	4	1			2	700	5,929	2,611	
Total.....	2,209	388	78	1,878	522	43	2,982	417	108,422	43	1		58	4,710	14,477	6,081	
Washington:	3,024	1,975	69	4,177	1,820	119	110	18,295	539,273	33	12		191	10,820	101,620	13,329	
Colville.....	170	167	2	314	17	11	43	2,275	34,442	2			7	2,535	914	340	
North Bend.....	400	30	8	153	43	2	301	10,440	10				1	1,000	1,430	160	
Spokane.....	181	139	50	530	40	10	1,445	22,753	8				3	130	13,253	463	
Yakima.....	1,400	26	1,100	250	30		5,066	69,395	8	4			1	1,663	10,440	1,009	
Total.....	4,404	2,427	155	6,330	2,118	196	6,700	27,196	784,798	120	13		45	3,300	25,720	114,138	20,081
Wyconah:	70	60	6	110	4	10	500	7,610									
Carter.....	50	60	3	110	4	10	500	7,610									
Hayward.....	113	113	16	154	43	11	10	2,833	33,442	2							
Lee du Plomb.....	100	132	1	228	6			2,078	98,753	35							
Onida.....	800	10	1,000	10	1			15,700	15,700	4							
Red Cliff.....	10	12	1	14	1			380	6,227	3							
Total.....	1,211	437	27	1,538	57	28	16	11,798	284,297	95			74	3,140	26,053	7,701	
Wyoming: Sheepona.....	609	1,029	185	7,450	592	80	2,000	619	344,100	38			51	101	567	22,746	
Grand total.....	24,010	13,016	57	27,627	8,105	674	1,500	85,219	3,737,587	1,701	54	4,743	241	3,779	545,063	438,106	64,876

COMPARISON.

Total, 1913.....	438,006	233,586	25,254	1,001,127	63,392	4,695	1,790,991	(1)	22,777,675				1,790,991			
Total, 1912.....	531,125	(1)	(1)	365,114	(1)	(1)	1,790,281	(1)	22,777,675				1,790,281			
Total, 1911.....	533,390	(1)	(1)	392,231	(1)	(1)	1,219,157	(1)	17,971,200				1,219,157			
Total, 1890.....	443,244	(1)	(1)	150,419	(1)	(1)	964,759	(1)	8,187,818				964,759			

1 Unknown.
 2 Includes ponies.
 3 Includes ponies.
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TABLE 34.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1914.

States and superintendencies.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Arizona:								
Camp Verde		\$5					\$3,870	\$3,875
Colorado River	\$5,420	370	\$231	\$36,657	\$5,617	\$3	84,806	131,121
Fort Apache	30,303	4,500			14,551	16,890	93,212	158,396
Fort Mojave	1,876	6,715			2,570		95,077	106,078
Havasupai				12	2,093		17,637	19,447
Katibab	330	102			2,085		3,721	6,233
Leupp	14,457	6,565		2,005	3,718		52,688	79,433
Moqui	11,810	21,510			2,748		98,028	140,096
Navajo	51,535	20,550			8,900	3,201	259,324	345,513
Phoenix		130,725					440,304	611,079
Pima	6,909	6,835		835	33,009		111,156	158,804
Rice Station		4,050					87,100	91,150
Salt River	5,715				7,743		24,083	37,541
San Carlos	156,205	8,210			13,517	13,575	25,606	216,633
San Xavier	2,435	850		35	4,005		10,000	17,385
Truxton Canon		6,000		500	7,000	23,060	108,100	145,260
Western Navajo	4,570	6,050			36,195		105,239	152,051
Total	280,493	129,067	211	40,044	142,591	56,312	1,568,567	2,261,377
California:								
Bishop							27,500	27,503
Campo	2,355	170			90		7,119	9,794
Digger	4,068						4,908	9,976
Fort Bidwell		4,325	150				109,255	113,730
Fort Yuma							75,019	75,019
Greenville		3,855			755		37,891	42,514
Hoopa Valley	7,919	1,940			6,400	4,100	35,850	59,239
Maki	9,575				7,200		1,478	27,338
Paia	4,805	1,035			7,893		17,080	29,873
Round Valley	3,155	800		65	74,490	3,910	74,490	82,369
Sherman Institute		124,115			151,068		253,424	369,547
Soboba	6,462	1,295		9,000			33,305	51,265
Tule River							13,328	13,381
Total	39,650	37,625	150	17,790	79,329	8,463	717,641	900,487
Colorado:								
Navajo Springs	5,325	1,150			1,950		325	8,750
Southern Ute	23,610	350		1,900			47,870	73,739
Total	28,935	1,500		1,900	1,950		48,195	82,489
Idaho:								
Coeur d'Alene	45,090	1,355				455	259	47,120
Fort Hall	27,543	12,470		14,857	16,571		181,032	222,020
Fort Lapwai		611				1,040	28,329	30,003
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium		36,190			59,685		29,500	125,735
Total	72,633	50,679		14,857	76,556	1,495	209,198	425,478
Iowa: Sac and Fox.								
Haskell Institute		122,638					418,500	411,198
Kickapoo		275			81,227		18,851	70,363
Potawatomi	9,020						6,719	14,739
Total	9,020	22,913			81,227		413,160	526,320
Michigan:								
Bay Mills							2,400	2,400
Chippewa Lake							1,800	2,075
Superior	275						158,559	269,002
Mount Pleasant		11,600			31,546		163,056	206,477
Total	275	11,600			31,546		163,056	206,477
Minnesota:								
Cass Lake							18,011	18,011
Fond du Lac	7,495	500					4,160	12,155
Grand Portage	7,920	250					15,399	26,069
Leach Lake	30,998	1,630			6,363	1,410	52,798	92,165
Nell Lake	14,750						136,350	151,100
Pipestone		5,925					136,350	142,275
Red Lake	19,318	740			8,712	4,205	84,836	117,811
Vermilion Lake		350					55,310	55,660
White Earth	41,056	20,755			9,164		141,782	216,757
Total	121,497	36,156			25,279	5,615	508,616	696,122

¹ 1913 report.

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

States and superintendencies.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Montana:								
Blackfeet	\$15,867	\$1,236			\$1,055		\$38,529	\$139,727
Crow	108,025	11,639		\$7,588	31,025	\$990	92,111	316,270
Flathead	24,719	1,075		141,946	730	11,859	11,170	195,499
Fort Belknap	39,360	1,059			40,022		54,017	139,129
Fort Peck	(1,510)	6,311	\$1,432		13,953		68,426	151,662
Tongue River	25,385	2,295		1,199	9,230	3,290	78,295	122,865
Total	293,467	25,627	1,432	217,514	101,065	16,139	492,573	1,058,113
Nebraska:								
Omaha		5,570					306,211	311,511
Santee	31,320	455					22,515	22,815
Winnebago	64,825						12,365	31,985
Total	96,145	6,005					341,651	417,901
Nevada:								
Carson							106,946	106,946
Fallon							14,200	14,200
Fort McDermitt	2,190	770			3,021		8,180	14,331
Moapa River		73					3,865	4,129
Nevada	9,550						67,998	77,448
Walker River		311			615		8,569	9,495
Western Shoshone	7,910	3,745			700		47,077	75,842
Reno, special agent	900							900
Total	29,859	4,861		1,923	19,391		239,120	373,254
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque	10,100	8,725			31,209		184,830	234,858
Albuquerque							37,666	55,771
Pueblo	1,008	8,007			9,020		86,435	122,480
Jcarilla	18,030	5,647		190	7,173	5,005	86,335	127,328
Mescalero	16,140	2,835			14,315	7,700	50,354	92,310
Pueblo Bonito	17,325	1,431			30,452	1,600	158,648	224,657
San Juan	22,370	11,351			6,075	2,250	231,456	240,681
Santa Fe	6,075	7,703		16,745	30,890	350	91,856	141,544
Zuni								
Total	92,224	47,949		16,938	123,053	14,855	927,580	1,222,590
New York Agency:	150	300						450
North Carolina: Cherokee.		350					100,433	100,783
North Dakota:								
Bismarck		225					58,775	89,000
Fort Berthold	19,149	1,455	342		22,749		8,040	42,372
Fort Totten	1,610	5,910			1,619		154,620	166,509
Standing Rock	84,431	7,705	1,410		35,024		134,674	313,144
Turtle Mountain	27,210	4,006			1,895		27,159	60,269
Walpatoon	6,180	18,330			30,196		149,750	204,468
Total	138,777	37,830	1,752		96,035		643,618	917,712
Oklahoma:								
Antonment	1,325	400	100		62,325		123,070	87,220
Cherokee and							249,636	366,633
Cherokee	23,324	3,272			90,401		657,707	974,704
Chillico							354,331	439,256
Kiowa	38,091	4,085			42,668		141,030	183,507
Osage	33,745	1,075			6,415		50,043	60,888
Ozark	6,880	550					105,893	128,300
Pawnee	22,082	325					76,289	94,606
Ponca	18,320	300					68,543	86,869
Red Moon	200	44					41,013	56,428
Sac and Fox	13,462	953			7,400		55,000	66,865
Sagaw	970	2,235					28,562	30,567
Seneca							94,455	101,870
Shawnee	6,835	150						
Total	166,084	13,609	100		216,666		1,961,714	2,378,183

¹ Overestimated last year.

² Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 31.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1914—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	General administration	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Five Civilized Tribes—								
Union Agency	\$12,916							\$12,916
Cherokee Nation—Cherokee Orphan School		\$373					\$28,217	28,590
Chickasaw Nation—Bloomfield Seminary Collins Institute	1,000	1,873			\$6,668		1,968	19,668
Choctaw Nation—Armstrong Male Academy Jones Male Academy Tusahoma Academy Wheelock Academy Creek Nation—Enchee Boarding School		150					15,700	15,850
Eufaula Boarding School		290		10,135			37,777	48,192
Nuyaka Boarding School		110			3,535		27,177	30,822
Tulahassee Boarding School		100					25,115	25,215
Seminole Nation—Mekuskey Academy							10,589	10,589
Total, Five Civilized Tribes	13,916	2,938			20,338		335,522	372,734
Total, Oklahoma	180,010	16,547	\$100		237,024		2,317,236	2,750,917
Oregon:								
Klamath	4,470	2,825		\$14,327	19,677	\$19,235	78,704	139,238
Roseburg	1,900		30			50		1,980
Salem	3,200	23,850					231,665	330,220
Umatilla	11,811	235					33,775	45,821
Warm Springs	2,550	2,455			2,950	783	114,486	115,271
Total	23,931	29,365	30	14,327	22,627	833	637,558	777,462
Pennsylvania: Carlisle								
Total	23,931	29,365	30	14,327	22,627	833	637,558	777,462
South Dakota:								
Canton Asylum		106,634						106,634
Cheyenne River	165,967	4,915	5,825	1,200	43,042	11,385	110,547	341,681
Crow Creek	31,987	2,530	235		8,656		76,065	119,383
Flandreau	707						247,970	248,737
Lower Brule	44,712	5,615		600			29,050	60,777
Pierre	4,450	215					134,370	208,630
Pine Ridge	414,833	12,975	2,005		44,765		242,270	674,010
Rapid City	4,500	5,500			1,875	60	186,278	253,880
Rosebud	420,644	7,110			57,672		182,790	610,644
Sieston	19,425	1,610					60,514	81,549
Springfield							33,464	33,464
Yankton	40,825	2,340					53,027	96,092
Total	1,147,212	149,344	7,755	27,600	158,810	11,435	1,357,264	2,856,821

1 Decrease due to fire.

2 Includes timber reserve; 1913 report.

3 Overestimated last year; 1913 report.

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

States and superintendencies.	General administration	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Utah:								
Shivwits	\$305	\$310						\$615
Uintah and Ouray, Salt Lake, special agent	136,945	2,730		\$29,451	\$8,550	\$4,500	\$7,600	\$188,776
Total	137,250	3,040		29,451	8,550	4,500	58,601	238,592
Washington:								
Colville	69,107	5,425	\$4,630		23,532	34,368	689,775	826,837
Cushman	14,783	11,675				343	453,059	489,760
Neah Bay	3,240	210			1,338		5,475	10,263
Spokane	3,951	1,035					15,615	26,601
Tulalip	29,258	6,900					175,838	212,046
Yakima	30,300	4,325	2,185	19,035	6,824	5,237	63,833	131,742
Total	150,639	29,520	6,815	19,035	31,691	45,368	1,413,695	1,686,666
Wisconsin:								
Carter	1,850							1,850
Hayward	1,861	5,150			19,203	28	91,993	118,237
Keshena	39,200	7,185				744,199	46,961	830,545
La C du Flambeau	7,182	100					81,203	82,603
La Pointe						373	60	100
Oneka		1,450					66,534	67,134
Red Cliff	590	190			960	1,050	602	3,362
Tomah		4,677					148,076	152,753
Wittenberg							59,190	59,190
Total	50,683	20,052			20,540	745,347	492,969	1,329,691
Wyoming: Shoshone	134,606	7,285		27,516	4,725	27,280	168,681	370,938
State totals	3,034,437	693,358	18,203	428,585	1,421,339	902,540	13,109,744	19,668,326
Miscellaneous:								
Warehouses	2,884							2,884
Liquor suppression	650							650
Allotting service			8,984					8,984
Irrigation service				11,207,004				11,207,004
Indian Office	39,000							39,000
Grand total	3,076,991	693,358	27,249	11,635,899	1,421,339	902,540	13,109,744	30,637,120

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

States and superintendencies.	Individual.					Tribal.			Total individual and tribal property.			
	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Weapons, implements, tools, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.		Balance of Treasury.		
Arizona:												
Verde	\$414,750			\$500	\$210	\$1,500	\$2,110	174,200	\$27,771	322,500	1,744,200	\$2,110
Colorado River				5,000	1,000	415,500	420,500	5,000	38,207	3,475,000	5,000	2,294,111
Fort Apache				2,000	1,000	14,600	18,600				17,328	9,461,927
Fort Mojave	\$3,242			6,500	400	11,715	19,615	29,650			48,265	48,265
Yavapai				1,500	400	11,900	13,800	17,328			184,898	184,898
Yuma				40,000	1,000	22,000	63,000	1,000			177,328	177,328
Mogon				40,000	1,000	22,000	63,000	1,000			1,000,000	1,000,000
Navajo				20,000	72,500	368,212	2,170,000	7,500,000			3,753,880	4,231,402
Pima	1725,900			15,000	20,612	55,556	85,168	345,450	86,689		2,790,300	2,862,540
Santa Catalina				110,000	102,500	42,000	254,500	829,750	41,712		1,867,799	1,867,799
San Xavier	57,000			6,000	10,200	2,500	13,700	1,720,674			1,720,674	2,192,649
Truxton Canon				6,000	10,200	2,500	13,700	1,720,674			1,720,674	2,192,649
Western Navajo				6,000	10,200	2,500	13,700	1,720,674			1,720,674	2,192,649
Total	2,227,872	7,000	3,242	274,700	273,252	4,801,653	8,094,302	23,288,146	226,379	35,258,589	43,548,951	43,548,951
California:												
Bishop	410,200			10,000	8,000	34,586	46,786	31,550			62,705	46,786
Campo				1,250	1,200	11,250	13,700	51,550			15,000	15,000
Digger				30,000	6,000	20,500	57,500	8,000			84,466	726,896
Fort Bidwell	215,000			6,000	4,407	8,533	19,040	15,000			1,841,414	2,060,454
Hoopa Valley	124,000			20,000	5,000	51,254	101,254	425,000			1,841,414	2,060,454
Klamath	184,000			20,000	2,000	86,066	234,066	1,000			1,841,414	2,060,454
Pala	131,254			21,300	12,500	235,157	290,000	1,000			1,841,414	2,060,454
Round Valley	393,048			75,000	63,000	44,834	182,834	337,200	103		337,200	466,703
Round Valley	393,048			75,000	63,000	44,834	182,834	337,200	103		337,200	466,703
Tule River				10,200	3,200	12,823	16,223	175,000			1,098	650,338
Total	2,135,620	1,905,000	19,037	154,809	137,002	446,573	4,838,142	2,814,310	6,207	3,753,577	8,587,712	8,587,712
Colorado:												
Navajo Springs				5,271	520	49,005	54,796	1,971,500			1,963,907	3,037,407
Southern Ute	284,440			10,500	4,000	43,690	261,630				3,037,407	3,037,407
Total	284,440	12,000	32,266	10,500	4,500	97,695	417,123	1,971,500		1,962,310	3,032,810	3,032,810
Florida: Seminole												
Total	284,440	12,000	32,266	10,500	4,500	97,695	417,123	1,971,500		1,962,310	3,032,810	3,032,810

Idaho:												
Clear Lake	1,847,584	128,000	47,112	145,000	21,500	87,381	2,273,577	60,000		464,200	2,742,857	2,742,857
Fort Hall	2,684,200	27,500	119,371	105,000	102,000	229,510	3,028,651	134,100		1,250,823	4,063,596	4,063,596
Fort Lapwai	5,438,880					229,510	5,668,391	742,500		28,250	6,469,141	6,469,141
Total	10,210,664	155,500	166,483	355,000	156,500	658,401	11,714,964	869,671	1,207,500	382,049	14,308,983	14,308,983
Iowa: See also Fort												
Kansas:												
Kehapo	1,481,660			19,750	26,125	115,650	1,622,585	300,845			1,923,430	1,923,430
Pottawatomie	1,547,140			10,500	2,300	7,079	30,024				30,024	30,024
Total	3,028,800	244,250	71,123	186,520	28,425	122,729	3,783,538	300,845			4,086,904	4,086,904
Michigan:												
Chippewa, Lake Superior	1,300			2,300	700	213	7,013				7,013	7,013
Total	1,300	46,820	49,304	20,000	14,000	17,313	303,582				303,582	303,582
Minnesota:												
Fond du Lac	184,704	46,820	49,304	25,500	14,700	18,170	311,198				311,198	311,198
Grand Portage	240,000			30,000	30,000	18,700	608,700				608,700	608,700
Leech Lake	24,000			30,000	12,700	25,628	92,328				92,328	92,328
Net Lake	271,810			80,000	12,700	25,628	390,138				390,138	390,138
Red Lake	436,815			9,251	8,078	6,473	260,612				260,612	260,612
Red Wings (Birtch County)	434,000			100,000	21,000	22,750	587,750				587,750	587,750
White Earth	4,222,527	140,100	268,088	100,000	21,000	53,750	4,665,365	4,772			4,665,365	4,665,365
Total	5,284,262	618,000	529,395	215,000	64,378	228,522	6,973,907	94,116	1,154,350	6,370,684	8,439,150	8,439,150
Montana:												
Blackfoot	1,095,202			115,000	10,000	1,207,250	6,137,737	2,038,212			8,180,959	8,180,959
Crow	4,355,167			116,878	67,250	671,081	5,294,431	2,311,707			7,606,138	7,606,138
Fairhead	3,256,515			33,000	33,000	945,000	4,484,115	4,986,792			9,470,907	9,470,907
Fort Peck	3,540,110			110,000	13,000	190,700	3,843,810	1,194,074			5,037,884	5,037,884
Tongue River				36,000	16,000	43,250	95,250	2,280,000			2,375,250	2,375,250
Total	16,037,044	992,000	189,556	482,878	229,040	3,922,671	21,967,489	26,077,110	5,599,950	1,243,960	31,921,029	31,921,029
Nebraska:												
Omaha	3,025,500			224,450	100,000	187,005	3,784,280	90,000			4,074,280	4,074,280
Santee	1,282,255			12,000	5,200	42,603	1,412,044	26,611			1,438,658	1,438,658
Winnebago	5,358,459			150,000	35,000	121,568	5,665,027	56,110			5,721,137	5,721,137
Total	9,666,214	62	245,285	416,450	140,200	450,676	10,841,305	116,611			11,957,128	11,957,128

* 1913 report.

† Overestimated last year.

‡ Timber included in 1913 report.

TABLE 85.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1914.—Continued.

States and dependencies.	Individual.							Total value of individual and tribal property.
	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks.	Houses, furniture, farms, etc.	Wagons, implements, tools, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	
Nebraska:								
Fort Gibson.....	\$120,889			\$6,200	\$1,250	\$4,465	\$132,800	\$132,800
Fort McPherson.....	32,000			4,700	3,300	10,170	50,070	50,070
Kearney.....	33,000			4,700	3,300	10,170	50,070	50,070
Nebraska River.....	289,000			6,200	1,500	12,900	300,900	300,900
Walter River.....	289,000			8,000	4,000	22,451	323,451	323,451
Western Slope.....	289,000			11,150	12,100	202,555	512,750	512,750
Road, special agent.....	289,000	\$4,000		50,000	125,000	24,000	467,900	467,900
Total.....	873,110	5,000	498	88,350	148,950	373,980	1,384,788	1,384,788
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	316,833		1,733	311,000	47,000	84,700	1,270,300	1,270,300
Mercurio.....	961,000		146,142	15,000	16,500	7,700	1,186,342	1,186,342
San Joaquin.....			1,119	8,000	19,000	2,100,000	2,118,119	2,118,119
San Joaquin Pueblo.....				120,000	30,000	140,000	290,000	290,000
Zuni.....	878,333	1,200,000	140,014	206,500	152,000	3,305,323	6,451,370	6,451,370
Total.....	1,805,166	1,200,000	249,066	450,000	214,500	40,100	3,705,166	3,705,166
New York Agency:								
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1,182,688		24,188	294,000	101,000	467,410	2,048,286	2,048,286
Fort Totten.....	3,311,624		12,400	15,000	20,000	50,000	3,359,024	3,359,024
Standish Rock.....	4,672,000	50,000	10,705	123,000	24,000	148,335	4,988,110	4,988,110
Turtle Mountain.....	20,251,633	250,000	286,231	608,000	273,000	1,782,507	23,440,371	23,440,371
Total.....	27,227,945	750,000	323,524	1,080,000	428,000	103,745	31,833,414	31,833,414
North Carolina:								
Cherokee.....	777,000		70,000	25,900	25,900	45,000	844,800	844,800
Catawba.....	2,964,388		274,283	194,452	22,947	100,981	3,456,950	3,456,950
Catawba and Arapaho.....	13,019,010		63,135	250,000	307,000	100,000	13,659,245	13,659,245
Cherokee Nation.....	11,673,500		288,620	250,000	307,000	1,284,550	13,543,670	13,543,670
Catawba.....	1,164,100	61,000	39,063	70,000	20,000	42,000	1,440,263	1,440,263
Total.....	27,227,945	61,000	323,524	1,080,000	428,000	103,745	31,833,414	31,833,414
Okahoma:								
Cantonment.....	777,000		70,000	25,900	25,900	45,000	844,800	844,800
Cantonment Agency.....	2,964,388		274,283	194,452	22,947	100,981	3,456,950	3,456,950
Cantonment and Arapaho.....	13,019,010		63,135	250,000	307,000	100,000	13,659,245	13,659,245
Cherokee Nation.....	11,673,500		288,620	250,000	307,000	1,284,550	13,543,670	13,543,670
Catawba.....	1,164,100	61,000	39,063	70,000	20,000	42,000	1,440,263	1,440,263
Total.....	27,227,945	61,000	323,524	1,080,000	428,000	103,745	31,833,414	31,833,414

Pawnee.....	1,058,370	12,000	117,988	86,956	17,509	45,000	1,322,802	265,171	2,117,573
Pawnee Agency.....	2,500,572	7,200	11,459	107,500	8,000	20,550	2,655,821	119,561	2,775,382
Red Moon.....	313,473		11,459	107,500	8,000	20,550	430,942	4,800	435,742
Sac and Fox.....	1,100,505		136,600	108,000	23,000	51,278	1,419,478	6,706	1,426,184
Sage.....	1,805,237		82,637	106,000	77,133	22,840	2,094,840	6,706	2,101,546
Sawnee.....	1,805,237		82,637	106,000	77,133	22,840	2,094,840	6,706	2,101,546
Shawnee.....	1,805,237		82,637	106,000	77,133	22,840	2,094,840	6,706	2,101,546
Total.....	42,928,695	82,200	1,807,332	3,114,859	708,316	2,442,101	31,078,413	32,918	32,788,897
Five Civilized Tribes—									
Union Agency.....	317,960,428		2,191,415			174,042,338	2,523,000	23,388,068	301,420,239
Cherokee Nation.....								422,277	422,277
Chickasaw Nation.....								523,112	523,112
Creek Nation.....								3,201,449	3,201,449
Choctaw Nation.....								1,044,731	1,044,731
Seminole Nation.....								1,044,731	1,044,731
Total Five Civilized Tribes.....	317,960,428		2,191,415			174,042,338	2,523,000	22,788,897	319,384,818
Oregon:									
Umatilla.....	173,850,523		2,191,415			174,042,338	2,325,000	8,892,467	343,901,823
Waiilatpu.....	316,773,128		3,989,147	3,114,859	708,316	2,442,101	31,841,764	46,782,740	673,988,491
Total, Oklahoma.....	480,623,651	82,200	4,180,562	6,229,718	1,416,632	4,886,439	63,910,173	50,681,267	546,331,203
Oregon:									
Umatilla.....	173,850,523		2,191,415			174,042,338	2,325,000	8,892,467	343,901,823
Waiilatpu.....	316,773,128		3,989,147	3,114,859	708,316	2,442,101	31,841,764	46,782,740	673,988,491
Total, Oregon.....	480,623,651	82,200	4,180,562	6,229,718	1,416,632	4,886,439	63,910,173	50,681,267	546,331,203
Pennsylvania: Carlisle:									
Carlisle.....	5,308,864	2,988,220	262,462	261,000	128,500	57,500	6,070,800	413,350	10,111,428
Total.....	5,308,864	2,988,220	262,462	261,000	128,500	57,500	6,070,800	413,350	10,111,428
South Dakota:									
Canton Agency.....	6,565,822		1,725	353,200	80,300	700,654	7,640,381	1,054,911	8,695,292
Cheyenne River.....	2,144,736		105,238	87,000	42,500	292,210	2,671,684	47,010	2,718,694
Crow Creek.....	1,725,000		1,200	20,000	15,000	8,800	1,771,200	72,000	1,843,200
Lower Brule.....	1,681,200	10,800	60,115	20,000	15,000	21,600	1,798,715	112,000	1,910,715
Pierre.....	11,238,841	30,000	172,062	201,300	222,000	1,464,825	13,684,451	100,000	14,122,326
Rosebud.....	17,205,380		857,200	699,244	195,000	518,500	18,375,244	3,110,001	21,485,245
Sioux Falls.....	4,410,700		576,193	288,000	60,000	138,000	5,272,993	686,978	5,959,971
Yankton.....	52,002,006	60,800	2,063,241	1,873,684	779,700	3,768,987	60,024,112	1,000,000	67,646,966
Total.....	100,000	60,800	2,063,241	1,873,684	779,700	3,768,987	60,024,112	1,000,000	113,113,594

1 Excludes of Five Civilized Tribes.
 2 1912 report.
 3 Enclosed in value of land.
 4 Full report; includes \$15,000,000 lowest estimated value cont.
 5 See Union Agency.

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

States and dependencies.	Individual.			Tribal.			Total individual and tribal property.
	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks.	Horses, burros, etc.	Wares, implements, tools, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.		Total.
Utah:							
Thurston County	\$1,020,880		\$113,918	\$2,500	\$600	\$2,370	\$12,000
Salt Lake, special agts.			57,984	29,437	166,222	4,470	5,368,444
Total	1,020,880		113,918	61,940	50,533	170,172	3,377,995
Washington:							
Columbia	5,932,000	800,280	605,298	240,000	123,662	649,273	7,302,213
Cushman	410,280	847,040	32,132	18,360	2,410	1,790,629	2,880,422
Neah Bay	18,650	4,000	41,430	2,700	2,700	14,365	298,231
Spokane	623,340	327,580	11,127	50,000	20,000	27,270	1,307,609
Yakima	7,901,019	1,120,000	62,842	88,025	21,794	421,848	2,092,821
Total	11,987,096	1,847,570	822,788	462,225	302,626	890,114	16,060,579
Wisconsin:							
Ozaukee	21,332,325	3,321,257	864,128	442,253	302,626	890,114	27,052,380
Oconto	594,500	112,000	44,717	4,730	1,500	17,000	77,982
Kewaunee			29,717	23,300	17,710	17,900	79,116
Lawson			4,461	7,000	12,710	12,710	32,821
Lawson, Flambeau	30,040	18,225	202,973	7,000	11,500	21,255	217,968
Ontonagon	400,787	187,000	2,316,178	217,000	46,000	98,233	3,067,608
Ozaukee	153,680	40,000	12,623	366,649	25,000	155,700	1,027,552
Tremont			24,156	50,000	3,000	7,227	94,383
Total	22,523,060	3,569,225	7,731,670	723,154	109,339	329,847	31,112,340
Wyoming:							
Eaton	1,723,380		48,098	17,260	14,000	349,100	2,131,968
Total	1,723,380		48,098	17,260	14,000	349,100	2,131,968
Grand total	373,776,671	11,573,964	12,251,587	9,624,065	3,769,862	24,776,662	434,873,362

1 Stock value is \$24,345,956.

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

Designation.	Chief officer.		Others.		Total.	
	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.
<i>Field investigating and supervising force.</i>						
Inspection	1	\$1,700	15	\$12,200	16	\$13,900
Liquor	1	2,000	17	2,650	18	4,650
Construction	1	3,000	3	3,100	4	6,100
Health	1	3,000	21	27,000	22	30,000
Schools	1	3,000			1	3,000
Industries:						
Farming	1	3,000	2	2,500	3	5,500
Employment	1	2,000	1	1,250	2	3,250
Forestry:						
Field supervising officers	1	2,250	5	11,250	6	13,500
Menominee	1	2,000	12	22,000	13	24,000
Special agents	10	20,000	11	22,000	21	42,000
Commissioner to negotiate with Seminoles Indians	1	2,000			1	2,000
Attorney for Pueblo Indians	1	1,500			1	1,500
Total	21	47,250	99	141,750	120	189,000
<i>Field inspectors' service.</i>						
Chief Inspector	1	1,000	1	2,500	2	3,500
Superintendents of irrigation	6	15,000			6	15,000
Total	7	17,000	1	2,500	8	20,500
Arizona and New Mexico: Albuquerque	1	2,000	21	33,200	22	35,200
Arizona:						
Pima	1	1,500	2	2,250	3	3,750
Salt River	1	1,200	2	2,250	3	3,450
San Xavier	1	750			1	750
Total	3	3,450	4	4,500	7	7,950
California: Miscellaneous work	1	2,000	171	61,171	172	63,171
Colorado: Southern Ute	1	750			1	750
Idaho: Fort Hall	1	1,500	9	8,100	10	9,600
Montana:						
Crow	1	1,000	8	7,600	9	8,600
Fort Belknap	1	1,200	4	6,100	5	7,300
Tongue River	1	1,500	1	500	2	2,000
Total	3	3,700	13	11,700	16	16,000
Nevada:						
Mojave River			11	1,500	11	1,500
Walker River	1	1,800	1	1,500	2	3,300
Western Shoshone	1	1,500	2	1,750	3	3,250
Total	2	3,300	14	4,750	16	8,050
Oregon: Klamath	1	2,000	117	17,229	118	19,229
Utah: Uintah	1	2,000	23	17,800	24	19,800
Washington: Yakima	1	2,100	12	22,915	13	25,015
Wyoming: Shoshone	1	2,100	20	15,190	21	17,290
Grand total	21	42,150	217	293,965	238	336,115
<i>Field not used service.</i>						
Special allotting agents	1	2,500	9	4,550	10	11,380
Appraising commissioners			3	2,700	3	2,700
Arizona: Pima			11	2,019	11	2,019
North Dakota:						
Fort Berthold			11	2,635	11	2,635
Standing Rock			10	2,000	10	2,000
Turtle Mountain			1	900	1	900
Total			15	6,245	15	6,245

139 were temporary positions.
 1 Temporary.
 25 were temporary positions.

118 were temporary positions.
 9 were temporary positions.
 6 were temporary positions.

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

Designation.	Chief officer.		Others.		Total.	
	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.
<i>Field allotment service—Continued.</i>						
Oregon:						
Klamath	11	\$200			11	\$200
Roseburg			7	\$1,150	7	1,150
Total	11	900	7	1,150	18	2,470
South Dakota:						
Cheyenne River	11	412	13	430	24	912
Crow Creek	11	288	3	351	14	672
Pine Ridge	1	2,100	4	3,710	5	5,900
Rosland	11	300	3	600	4	900
Total	44	3,210	11	5,101	55	8,344
Washington:						
Colville			15	11,530	15	11,530
Yakima	11	1,740	8	4,200	19	6,000
Total	11	1,740	23	15,730	34	20,530
Wyoming: Shoshone			5	5,100	5	5,100
Grand total	7	8,470	79	59,342	86	85,802
Inheritance examiners	12	22,300	12	10,500	24	33,000
Probate attorneys	5	20,000			5	20,000
WAREHOUSES.						
Chicago	1	2,200	31	19,700	32	21,900
New York	(1)	110	10	8,300	10	8,300
Omaha	1	2,000	75	5,410	76	5,410
St. Louis	1	2,000	11	4,855	12	6,855
San Francisco	1	2,000	4	4,520	5	6,520
Total	4	8,200	61	40,515	65	49,015

1 Temporary.
 2 8 were temporary positions.
 3 4 were temporary positions.
 4 Positions established during fiscal year.
 5 20 were temporary positions.
 6 Clerk in charge.
 7 2 were temporary positions.
 8 6 were temporary positions.

TABLE 37.—Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.

Designation.	Number.	Salary.
School 1		
Agency 1	12,798	\$1,844,234
Field investigating and supervising force	2,250	1,454,279
Irrigation service	120	152,018
Allotment service	210	218,185
Inheritance examiners	86	58,802
Probate attorneys	24	33,000
Warehouses	8	20,000
Indian Office employees, exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner	65	49,015
Total	245	223,710
	5,834	4,143,290

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

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

Title of appropriations.	Balance in Treasury and funds of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1914.	Disbursements for 1914.	Balance in United States Treasury and funds of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.
<i>General provisions.</i>				
Court costs, etc., in suits involving lands allotted to Indians		\$2,000.00	\$186.40	\$1,813.60
Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees		50,000.00	35,670.89	14,329.11
Expenses of Indian commissioners		4,000.00	3,955.33	44.67
General expenses, Indian Service		105,000.00	104,506.22	493.78
Indian schools, support		1,420,000.00	1,349,394.14	70,605.86
Indian school transportation		400,000.00	334,016.34	65,983.66
Irrigation, Indian reservations		82,000.00	74,119.84	7,880.16
Industrial work and care of timber		400,000.00	369,114.01	30,885.99
Industry among Indians, reimbursable	\$14,503.95	100,000.00	53,210.10	61,293.76
Judgments, Indian deprivation claims	125,005.68	345,700.00	327,261.09	143,504.08
Pay of Indian police	97,450.44	22,145.00	24,027.00	95,568.44
Pay of judges, Indian courts	200,000.00	194,432.37	194,432.37	5,567.63
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies		8,000.00	7,470.77	529.23
Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians		300,000.00	167,202.46	132,797.54
Statement of affairs of Five Civilized Tribes		200,000.00	168,308.78	31,691.22
Suppressing Hutter traffic among Indians		10,000.00	10,000.00	
Surveying and allotting Indian reservations, reimbursable		100,000.00	94,222.86	5,777.14
Telegraphing and telephoning, Indian Service	82,966.48	209,000.00	206,645.76	76,320.72
Fulfilling treaties with—		9,000.00	7,769.12	1,230.88
Choctaws, Oklahoma	10,520.00	10,520.00		21,040.00
Crows, Montana	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,310.00	11,020.00
Navajos, Schools, Arizona	100,000.00	100,000.00	36,517.95	63,482.05
Pawnees, Oklahoma	7,714.41	30,000.00	31,014.45	6,699.96
Senecas of New York	2,576.02	4,000.00	6,161.84	2,814.88
Six Nations of New York	938.05	4,000.00	4,770.27	4,770.27
Support of—				
Bannocks, employees, Idaho		5,000.00	4,368.34	631.66
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Oklahoma		35,000.00	33,270.08	1,729.92
Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wisconsin		7,000.00	6,712.66	227.34
Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota		4,000.00	3,957.78	42.22
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band, North Dakota		11,000.00	10,752.52	247.48
Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Confederated Bands of Utes, employees, etc.		23,740.00	23,174.34	565.66
Confederated Bands of Utes, subsistence		30,000.00	20,521.09	9,478.91
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington		7,000.00	6,445.42	554.58
Support of Indians in—				
Arizona and New Mexico	330,000.00	330,000.00	300,608.32	29,391.68
California		37,000.00	33,590.24	3,409.76
Nevada		18,500.00	17,774.52	725.48
Utah		10,000.00	8,863.53	1,136.47
Support of Indians of—				
Blackfoot Agency, Mont.	15,000.00		7,761.47	7,238.53
Colville and Piyallup agencies and Joseph's Band of Nez Percés, Wash- ington	13,000.00		12,971.13	28.87
Flathead Agency, Mont.	15,000.00		8,591.37	6,408.63
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.	20,000.00		19,837.15	162.85
Fort Berthold Agency	15,000.00		14,685.74	314.26
Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho	30,000.00		27,339.70	2,660.30
Fort Peck Agency, Mont.	35,000.00		28,430.05	6,569.95
Grand Ronde and Siletia Agencies, Oreg.	4,000.00		3,022.65	977.35
Klamath Agency, Oreg.	6,000.00		5,601.83	398.17
Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.	1,000.00		3,898.63	101.37
Support of—				
Kansas Indians, Oklahoma	1,500.00		1,122.19	377.81
Kickapooe, Oklahoma	2,000.00		1,646.60	353.40
Muskahs, Washington	2,000.00		1,354.01	645.99
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana	85,000.00		76,239.24	8,760.76
Pawnees, employees, etc., Oklahoma	6,000.00		6,463.86	134.14
Pawnees, iron, steel, etc., Oklahoma	500.00		500.00	500.00
Pawnees, schools, Oklahoma	10,000.00		9,389.76	610.24

TABLE 33.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Title of appropriations.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1914.	Disbursements for 1914.	Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.
<i>General provisions—Continued.</i>				
<i>Support of—Continued.</i>				
Ioncas, Oklahoma.....		88,000.00	\$7,550.08	\$449.92
Pottawatomie, Wisconsin.....		7,000.00	6,193.22	806.78
Quapaws, education, Oklahoma.....		1,000.00	833.17	161.83
Quapaws, employes, etc., Oklahoma.....		600.00	469.94	130.06
Quinefalet and Quillifutes, Washington.....		1,000.00	639.26	360.74
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, Kansas.....		200.00	5,770.00	230.00
Shoshone, employes, etc., Wyoming.....		6,000.00	13,478.41	1,624.19
Shoshone in Wyoming.....		15,000.00	4,992.55	7.15
Stoux of Devils Lake, N. Dak.....		5,000.00	97,514.81	9,485.19
Stoux of different tribes, employes, etc., South Dakota.....		107,000.00	103,681.71	6,118.29
Stoux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization, South Dakota.....		200,000.00	13,850.84	116.16
Stoux, Yankton Tribe, South Dakota.....		14,000.00	1,000.00	
Spokanes, Washington.....		1,000.00		
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Tribes, Oregon.....		3,000.00	2,940.00	60.00
Wichitas and affiliated bands, Oklahoma.....		5,000.00	4,362.29	637.71
Yakimas, and other Indians, Washington.....		3,000.00	2,804.64	195.36
<i>Indian schools—</i>				
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....		73,600.00	69,430.90	4,169.10
Albuquerque, N. Mex., buildings.....	850.41	15,000.00	5,522.14	9,577.27
Bismarck, N. Dak.....		23,200.00	17,418.97	5,781.03
Carlisle, Pa.....		162,000.00	150,528.12	11,471.88
Carson City, Nev.....		56,100.00	53,894.88	2,205.12
Cherokee, N. O.....		36,000.00	31,851.01	4,148.99
Cherokee Orphan Training School, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		30,000.00	27,314.40	2,685.60
Chillicothe, Okla.....		50,500.00	50,131.80	368.20
Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		300,000.00	299,442.29	557.71
Flandreau, S. Dak.....		65,500.00	63,601.74	2,898.26
Fort Bidwell, Cal.....		20,000.00	18,288.58	1,711.42
Fort Mojave, Ariz.....		38,900.00	37,231.87	1,668.13
Fort Totten, N. Dak.....		74,500.00	74,248.61	251.39
Genoa, Nebr.....	3,680.22	15,000.00	16,894.08	1,458.14
Greenville, Cal.....		72,300.00	69,049.02	10,250.98
Greenville, Cal, buildings.....		20,000.00	17,189.63	2,810.37
Hayward, Wis.....		10,000.00	10,000.00	
Kickapoo Reservation, Kans.....		49,670.00	38,030.92	2,639.08
Lawrence, Kans.....		17,800.00	16,268.54	1,531.46
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....		138,750.00	129,344.89	9,405.11
Phoenix, Ariz.....		71,275.00	65,064.53	6,210.47
Phoenix, Ariz., buildings.....		131,400.00	128,020.95	3,379.05
Pierre, S. Dak.....		15,000.00	41,694.71	16,000.00
Pierre, S. Dak., buildings.....	6,480.64	42,000.00	248.51	305.39
Pipesone, Minn.....		15,000.00	248.51	21,232.13
Rapid City, S. Dak.....		45,875.00	45,000.62	874.38
Riverside, Cal.....		53,500.00	52,760.16	739.84
Salem, Ore.....		104,350.00	101,267.76	3,082.24
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....		114,000.00	111,212.14	2,787.86
Santa Fe, N. Mex., buildings.....		69,500.00	58,265.00	1,235.00
Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.....		18,000.00	112.07	17,887.93
Tacoma, Wash.....		37,025.00	36,794.43	230.57
Truxton Canon, Ariz.....		80,000.00	45,927.23	4,072.77
Tomah, Wis.....		21,200.00	20,301.55	898.45
Walpelon, N. Dak.....		63,450.00	60,850.76	2,599.24
Walpelon, N. Dak.....		43,700.00		
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Administration of affairs of Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		260,000.00	248,563.02	1,416.98
Asylum for insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak.....		30,000.00	27,469.03	2,530.97
Award to attorney for certain minor allottees, Cascade Band, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable).....		1,900.00	1,900.00	
Bridge across the Colorado River, Yuma Reservation, California and Arizona.....	1,000.00	25,000.00	89.69	28,910.31
Bridge across Gila River, San Carlos Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).....		45,500.00	19.10	45,480.90

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

Title of appropriations.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1914.	Disbursements for 1914.	Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.
<i>General provisions—Continued.</i>				
<i>Miscellaneous—Continued.</i>				
Bridge across San Carlos River, San Carlos Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).....		\$19,500.00	\$14.84	\$19,785.16
Bridge across the San Juan River at Bidlock, Navajo Reservation, N. Mex. (reimbursable).....	\$925.00	16,500.00	33.31	17,391.69
Bridge, Western Navajo Reservation, Ariz., etc., in suits against John H. Scriven, allotting agent, South Dakota.....		1,000.00	50.00	950.00
Counsel for Pueblo Indians in New Mexico.....		750.70	750.70	
Education, Sioux Nation, South Dakota.....	93,456.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Enrollment of Chipewya allottees, White Earth Reservation, Minn.....		200,000.00	209,669.14	32,783.98
Examination of land, Sully's Hill Park, N. Dak.....		5,000.00	1,563.97	3,436.03
Ganado irrigation project, Navajo Reservation, Ariz.....		500.00		500.00
Indemnity to certain Chickasaw Indians for losses.....	22,780.16	25,100.00	32,417.01	15,462.25
Irrigating allotments, Yuma and Colorado River Reservations, California and Arizona (reimbursable).....		14,000.00	11,000.00	
Irrigation—		40,000.00		40,000.00
Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).....	1,733.61	25,000.00	24,891.80	1,841.71
San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.....	208.47	10,000.00	9,801.32	407.15
Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable).....	820.45	15,000.00	14,157.51	1,332.94
Irrigation systems—		150,000.00	119,816.66	71,983.27
Blackfoot Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	71,534.93	150,000.00	214,521.90	262,769.13
Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	152,291.03	150,000.00	117,116.17	112,656.26
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	70,772.43	150,000.00	200,131.55	34,039.56
Klamath Reservation, Ore. (reimbursable).....	129,191.41	105,000.00	14,791.45	203.55
Milk River Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	35,509.86	50,000.00	25,696.50	59,813.06
Land for tribal burial ground, Skagit Indians, Washington.....		250.00		250.00
Line riders, Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.....		1,500.00	1,410.00	60.00
Maintenance and operation, Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho.....		20,000.00	19,975.25	24.72
Maintenance of irrigation system, Pima Indian lands, Arizona.....		5,000.00	4,211.51	788.16
<i>Pay of employes:</i>				
Fort Lapwai Agency, Idaho.....		2,200.00	2,200.00	
Mackinac Agency, Mich.....		2,000.00	2,000.00	
New York Agency.....		2,250.00	1,767.68	482.32
Soo and Fox Agency, Iowa.....		1,650.00	1,615.00	35.00
Soo and Fox Agency, Okla.....		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Sawnee Agency, Okla.....		1,500.00	1,500.00	
Shawnee Agency, Okla.....		300.00	300.00	
Winnabago Agency, Nebr.....		4,010.00	4,025.00	15.00
Pay of physician, Shilwits School, Wash.....		500.00	500.00	
Payment of drainage assessment on Creek allotted lands, Oklahoma (reimbursable).....		20,000.00	11,573.81	8,426.19
<i>Payments to—</i>				
E. L. Chelcraft, Oregon.....		738.88	738.88	
Confederated Bands of Utes (reimbursable).....	100,000.00	89,016.55	10,983.46	
Ernest Stecker, Oklahoma.....		161.25	161.25	
D. O. Tillotson, Topeka, Kans.....		4,010.75	4,010.75	

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

Title of appropriations.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1914.	Disbursements for 1914.	Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.
<i>General provisions—Continued.</i>				
Purchase of allotments for Wisconsin Band of Pottawatomie, Wisconsin and Michigan (reimbursable).....				
Reimbursement to.....		\$150,000.00	\$13,539.56	\$136,160.44
Eugene H. Baldwin, South Dakota.....		39.69	39.69	
Frank Philbrick, South Dakota.....		315.25	315.25	
Clara D. True.....		50.15	50.15	
Colville Indians for certain lands, Washington.....		500.00		500.00
Relief and settlement of Apache Indians held as prisoners of war at Fort Sill, Okla.	\$173,251.75	100,000.00	121,611.61	151,637.14
Repairing bridge, Niobrara River, Neb.		1,200.00	1,157.10	2.90
Repairs, Fort Wakashie, Wind River Reservation, Wyo.		1,127.00	1,127.00	
Roads and bridges, Red Cliff Reservation, Wis.		8,600.00	8,595.39	4.61
Sale of unallotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes (reimbursable).....	171.61	40,000.00	39,957.68	450.96
Surveying and allotting Standing Rock Reservation, S. Dak. and N. Dak. (reimbursable).....		10,000.00	4,963.50	5,036.50
Wagon road, Hoopa Valley Reservation, Cal.		5,000.00	1,675.87	3,324.13
Water supply.....		15,000.00	13,783.31	1,216.69
Navajo Indians, Arizona.....		5,000.00	4,933.40	10.60
Nomadic Papago Indians, Arizona.....				
Total.....	1,125,171.23	9,508,011.67	8,401,801.84	7,231,357.06

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

(Checks, drafts, and other instruments of exchange, drawn to the order of the commissioner, are received in the office as deposits with bids for tribal leasing privileges, guarantees for rights of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by section 3222, Revised Statutes.)

On hand July 1, 1913.....	\$22,130.09
Receipts:	
July, 1913.....	
August, 1913.....	48,537.48
September, 1913.....	973.09
October, 1913.....	7,203.03
November, 1913.....	31.05
December, 1913.....	5,187.57
January, 1914.....	20,779.38
February, 1914.....	50,902.22
March, 1914.....	79.42
April, 1914.....	532.00
May, 1914.....	314.13
June, 1914.....	22,630.69
	27,865.52
Total on hand and received.....	144,731.63
Disbursed and deposited during year:	166,871.62
July, 1913.....	
August, 1913.....	553.12
September, 1913.....	39.57
October, 1913.....	20.70
November, 1913.....	7,200.90
December, 1913.....	471.55
January, 1914.....	08.16
February, 1914.....	39,105.21
March, 1914.....	856.70
April, 1914.....	50.33
May, 1914.....	
June, 1914.....	924.00
	33,263.59
Balance June 30, 1914.....	82,560.83
	84,311.79

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

	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.	Received during fiscal year 1914.	Total on hand and received.	Disbursed during fiscal year 1914.	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.
General provisions.....	\$555,607.62	\$2,055,845.00	\$2,611,452.62	\$1,081,258.56	\$630,193.96
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	500,163.70	630,560.00	1,130,723.70	748,693.46	382,029.90
Supports (gratuities).....	149,644.88	814,497.91	964,142.79	839,022.55	125,119.94
Schools and school buildings.....	389,296.72	4,088,153.00	4,477,450.72	4,448,822.10	625,631.63
Trust funds and interest.....	40,078,146.30	4,638,911.16	44,717,057.46	5,350,740.25	39,366,367.26
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....	3,684,372.02	4,667,820.33	8,352,192.35	13,233,104.03	5,119,088.82
Miscellaneous.....	8,635,933.14	3,600,968.50	12,236,901.64	3,607,425.63	15,629,476.01
Total.....	61,400,167.10	20,496,787.89	81,896,954.99	20,209,049.58	61,777,905.41

¹ The \$3,233,104.03 disbursed as "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor" includes \$698,800 placed in Oklahoma banks, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. 1, 1058-1070).
² Includes judgments of Court of Claims, \$11,309.17; proceeds of sale of lands, \$4,369,429.51; irrigation funds, \$800,625.43; surveying and allotting, \$60,482.63; payments to Indians for lands, \$595,359.79; and other miscellaneous funds, \$792,269.18; total, \$5,629,476.01.
³ The total amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1914 includes reimbursements to the United States on account of reimbursable appropriations, surplus fund items, transfers, and disbursements for obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1914 and former years.

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

Name of treaty.	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, 1825, \$3,000; art. 12, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$400; art. 2, treaty of Art. 6, treaty of Feb. 22, 1825, \$1,000; art. 1, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$1,000; art. 9, treaty of Art. 11 of agreement of Mar. 20, 1857, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	7, p. 96; 11, p. 614; 7, pp. 213, 255; 7, pp. 212, 238, 614; 26, p. 1029.	\$9,400
Do.	Provisions for smiths, etc.	Estimated.	15, p. 252; 13, p. 658.	920
Coinc d'Alene.	For schools during the pleasure of the President.	Treaty of Sept. 26, 1857.	11, p. 729	3,000
Chippewa of the Mississippi.	Physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc.	Estimated for iron and steel \$500.	do.	24,000
Crow.	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877.	Estimated.	do.	5,400
Needeen Choyams and Arapah.	Pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician, per agreement of May 10, 1856.	\$1,000 for education; \$300 for smith, etc.	11, p. 729	1,400
Do.	Annuity in cash.	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794.	22, p. 177	200
Do.	Support of 2 manual-labor schools and pay of teacher.	Estimated.	15, p. 673	6,400
Do.	Iron, steel, and other articles for shops; 2 blacksmiths, 1 of them for gunsmith, 2 strikers and apprentices, 2 teachers, etc.	Estimated.	do.	1,000
Do.	Pay of physician.	Estimated.	do.	500
Quapaw.	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	Estimated.	15, p. 673	1,000
See and Fox of Missouri.	Permanent annuities.	Estimated.	do.	200
Sauwabe and Saganawit.	Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.	Estimated.	do.	6,400
Do.	Physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.	do.	1,000
Do.	Physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.	do.	5,000
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.	Estimated.	do.	1,000
Steele of different tribes in Omaha and Santee Bands of Nebraska.	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, etc. 85 per cent. 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876, and for support and maintenance of day and industrial school among the Santee Indians.	Estimated, art. 8, treaty of Apr. 29, 1858.	7, p. 46	4,500
Do.	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter.	Estimated, art. 8, treaty of Apr. 29, 1858.	15, p. 658	1,000
Do.	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, etc. 85 per cent. 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876, and for support and maintenance of day and industrial school among the Santee Indians.	Estimated, art. 12, treaty of Apr. 29, 1858.	do.	10,400
Do.	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter.	Estimated, acts Feb. 28, 1877, Mar. 2, 1889, and Aug. 4, 1914.	19, p. 254; 25, p. 894.	400,000
Shoshone.	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter.	Agreement of Mar. 19, 1857, ratified July 13, 1860.	27, p. 139	1,000

Tabequah, Mowah, Coe, and Arapahoe Bands of Uta.	Per iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	Estimated, art. 1, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	15, p. 621	22
Do.	2 carpenters, 3 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 3 teachers.	Estimated, art. 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	15, p. 622	8,530
Do.	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner for the purchase of land for supplying beef, mutton, wheat, flour, yeast, etc.	Art. 12, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	do.	30,000
Do.				
Total.				\$50,530

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

States and superintendencios.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average pro rata share.	Amount paid.
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	13	\$1,134.30	\$14,745.98
Kansas:				
Potawatomi.....	Potawatomi.....	14	244.10	3,417.41
Kickapoo.....	Kickapoo.....	10	629.24	6,292.43
Total.....		21		9,709.80
Nebraska: Sante.....	Ponca.....	35	77.79	2,722.84
New York: New York.....	Apache and Comanche.....	10	179.83	1,798.36
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	Siox.....	190	107.27	32,785.93
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	93		33,255.55
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	do.....	91		32,615.06
Red Moon.....	do.....	34	358.22	12,218.42
Seer.....	do.....	30		10,749.67
Kiowa.....	Apache and Comanche.....	182		27,519.50
Ponca.....	Ponca.....	263		29,758.09
Osage.....	Osage.....	297		697,387.22
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	44		26,579.09
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	48		53,077.93
Total.....		682		914,158.53
Oregon:				
Klamath.....	Klamath.....	36	264.65	9,527.71
Umatilla.....	Umatilla, Cayuse, etc.....	157	294.99	44,744.63
Total.....		193		54,272.34
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River.....	Sioux.....	822	137.47	113,008.28
Crow Creek.....	do.....	171	153.66	22,723.56
Lower Brule.....	do.....	4	156.53	746.62
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	1,001	132.40	132,536.00
Yankton.....	do.....	72	250.31	18,022.48
Rosebud.....	do.....	19	134.15	2,548.95
Total.....		2,039		289,684.89
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	Ute.....	29	242.13	6,295.36
Wisconsin: Koshena.....	Menominee.....	167	90.36	16,093.44
Grand total.....		3,683		1,341,667.67

* Five per cent.

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

Tribes.	On deposit June 30, 1914.			Interest.	
	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Paid into the United States Treasury.	Total paid and due.
Choctaw.....	\$2,618,478.02	\$205,392.16	\$2,823,870.18	\$26,767.22	\$232,159.38
Chickasaw.....	1,054,089.82	75,044.82	1,129,134.64	11,187.98	86,232.80
Cherokee.....	305,628.70	23,890.37	330,519.07	5,646.61	29,536.98
Creek.....	1,082,150.00	80,155.45	1,162,305.45	9,828.40	89,984.95
Seminole.....	26,771.30	2,097.38	28,868.68	687.81	2,685.19
Total.....	5,088,117.84	386,581.18	5,474,699.02	54,018.02	440,599.29

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

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

Warehouses.	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
Chicago.....	147,619	40,013,411	\$691,953.18	1	153	\$19.50
New York.....	9,621	1,027,845	281,921.07			
Omaha.....	63,670	7,025,240	275,877.19	1	299	112.38
St. Louis.....	35,915	8,616,181	218,510.68			
San Francisco.....	31,635	3,300,248	81,669.69			
Total.....	228,353	59,958,631	1,558,921.71	5	372	131.88
Warehouses.	Packages mailed.			Requisitions issued.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Contract.	Open market.	Total.
Chicago.....	2,894	10,829	\$8,550.83	44	2,033	2,097
New York.....	1,869	8,737	6,179.03	315	155	500
Omaha.....	666	2,077	1,371.50	215	330	545
St. Louis.....	681	2,273	1,551.03	527	631	1,158
San Francisco.....	257	2,359	793.42	45	181	229
Total.....	6,337	26,335	16,415.84	1,176	3,403	4,679
Total number of shipments.....						294,685
Total weight (pounds).....						60,015,638
Total value.....						\$1,576,499.43

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

Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Amount paid regular employees.	Amount paid irregular employees.	Inspection and miscellaneous.	Total.
Chicago.....	\$4,500.00	\$120.32	\$12,972.78	\$5,682.50	\$3,302.88	\$26,578.48
New York.....	3,496.98	228.42	7,097.52	765.00	831.40	12,423.32
Omaha.....	1,630.00	14.73	6,140.00	401.00	1,503.55	8,756.98
St. Louis.....	1,500.00	111.57	6,535.58		528.29	8,675.24
San Francisco.....	1,135.00		6,824.98	470.30	255.15	7,685.43
Total.....	12,294.98	472.84	37,670.86	7,318.80	6,521.07	64,118.55

