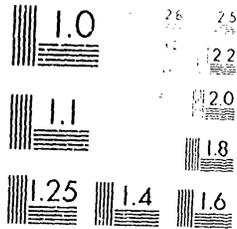
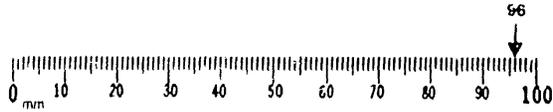
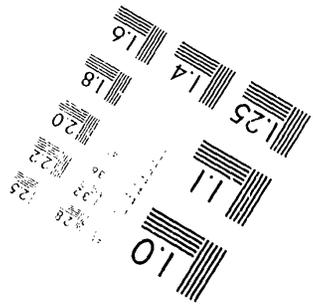


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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR  
ENDED JUNE 30  
1916



WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1915

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## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, October 2, 1916.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, the eighty-first annual report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

Large sums have been spent for hospitals and medical attention, and the campaign for sanitary and cleanly homes recently inaugurated has been vigorously pursued. To teach the Indian right home life gives him greater resistance to the ravages of disease and strengthens his hold upon life. As the battle for comfortable fire-sides and for hygienic living goes on in white communities, so does the Indian Service seek the same end through every means at its command. Tuberculosis takes an excessive toll from the Indian, but an aggressive and unceasing campaign against this terrible menace is certainly checking its progress.

The conservation of Indian baby life has appealed splendidly to the best efforts of every person connected with the service and the response has been notable. The Indian mother and father are being taught proper ways of protecting their young children so that they may grow to strong physical manhood and womanhood. The antipathy of the Indian woman to the white man's hospital is fast being overcome and the medicine man will soon be only a memory.

The most radical departure from the old plan for the development of the Indian was made in the formation and introduction of a new and comprehensive vocational course of study. It adequately meets all the Indian's industrial and home-building needs, and is a practical application of the best academic thought to the requirements of a vocational education.

The last year has been instructive and profitable for the Indians. They have made a remarkable showing in increased acreage and yield of lands cultivated. Their stock interests, both individual and tribal, have been a wonderful success. Tribal herds have been properly cared for and are rapidly increasing. They have been individually taught to take care of their farms, fences, stock, and implements and have acquired valuable lessons in thrift and industry.

## HEALTH.

A determined fight has been made for preventive measures against disease on Indian reservations.

The greatest problems confronting us are tuberculosis, trachoma, and a high infant mortality.

Medical supervisors visit as frequently as possible each agency and school, make medical inspections, and suggest remedies for unhealthful and insanitary conditions. The special physicians are principally engaged in eye work, all being ophthalmologists. They are constantly on the road, performing the various eye operations required, instituting campaigns against trachoma, and instructing local physicians in the best treatment of that disease and other eye affections found among the Indians.

The field dentists visit the schools and do the requisite dental work for the school children. They have in many cases succeeded in doing work among the adult Indians who are beginning to realize the importance of such attention.

The duties of the school and agency physicians are extensive and include the general practice of medicine and surgery.

The field matrons are doing a wonderfully helpful work; they are the good Samaritans of the Indian Service, and many more than our funds will now permit could be employed to great advantage.

The treatment of trachoma is difficult, but the problem in the schools is now nearly solved. The number of these cases has in most places been materially reduced by the curing of disease in the older pupils, yet the introduction of new cases into the schools in the primary grades continues to some extent. This will continue until greater inroads can be made on the foci of infection in the homes of the older Indians. Since the installation in the schools of the Pullman towel system, the segregation of acute trachomatous cases, and the institution of regular treatment, new cases seldom appear except through outside infection.

Among the older Indians the elimination of trachoma has not been accomplished, but progress is everywhere apparent.

Tuberculosis is an ever present problem, and the Indian has no racial immunity to tubercular infection. The records show that a large per cent of the Indian mortality from tuberculosis is among children, and evidence is accumulating that the primary infection occurs in childhood. Among young children under 2 years of age the appearance of tuberculosis is almost inevitably the precursor of a fatal issue. We are therefore strenuously exerting our efforts to protect the infants and children, which is being done through a campaign of education looking to better methods of caring for them.

In furtherance of our health campaign, on January 10, 1916, I sent the following letter to every Indian Service employee and to others known to be interested or those who, it was thought, might be induced to participate, directly or indirectly, in the accomplishment of health betterments among the Indians.

In an address before the Congress on Indian Progress held at San Francisco in August of last year I said:

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

That thought has deepened its hold upon my convictions. We must guarantee to the Indian the first of inalienable rights—the right to live. No race was ever created for utter extinction. The chief concern of all ethics and all science and all philosophies is life.

The Indian has demonstrated his humanity and his capacity for intellectual and moral progress amid conditions not always propitious and I am eager to participate with all the favoring forces that contribute to his racial triumph, believing as I do that when he comes to himself as a factor in the modern world his achievements will enrich and brighten the civilization of his native land.

I should like to get the feeling I have upon this question into the conscience and aspirations of every Indian Service employee until there shall prevail a sort of righteous passion to see that every Indian child has a fair chance to live.

There is something fundamental here:

We can not solve the Indian problem without Indians. We can not educate their children unless they are kept alive.

All our Indian schools, reservations, individual allotments, and accumulated incomes tend pathetically toward a wasted altruism if unmaintained and conserved for a withering, decadent people.

If we have an Indian policy worthy of the name, its goal must be an enduring and sturdy race, true to the noblest of its original instincts and virtues and loyally sympathetic with our social and national life; a body of efficient citizens blending their unique pulse and powers with the keen and sleepless vigor of the white man.

We must, therefore, renew daily our warfare against the arch foe of efficiency—disease.

We must begin at the right place—not only with the infant at its mother's breast, but with the unborn generation.

The new campaign for health in which I would enlist you is first of all to save the babies.

Statistics startle us with the fact that approximately three-fifths of the Indian infants die before the age of 5 years.

Of what use to this mournful mortality are our splendidly equipped schools?

I earnestly call upon every Indian Bureau employee to help reduce this frightful percentage. Superintendents, teachers, physicians, matrons, nurses, everyone can do something by instruction or example, the physician with his science, the nurse with her trained skill, the matron with her motherly sollecitude, all of us by personal hygiene, cleanliness, and sobriety.

With this idea uppermost, all employees whose duties bring them in touch with Indian families must work in closest harmony for surrounding the expectant Indian mother with favorable health conditions before and after childbirth. The sanitation of the homes of such women should have special attention and no baby allowed to be born into an environment germinating disease, if prevention is available.

The simplest rules of motherhood applied under intelligent and friendly direction would save most of the Indian babies who annually fall untimely graves.

I want to send this safety, as far as possible, into every home of an Indian mother, whether that home be a tepee, a tent, a log house with dirt floors or a more comfortable abode.

This means work, hard work, but the reward will be living souls.

I shall expect each superintendent to acquaint himself with the home conditions of every Indian family on the reservation and to adopt practical and effective means for quick and certain improvement.

Superintendents must organize such a system of cooperative information through their employees as will enable them to do this, exercising, of course, great care and discretion in gathering the requisite information.

I shall consider, on the superintendent's recommendation, a reasonable use of individual Indian moneys for the improvement of insanitary homes, where the family has such funds. In the absence of such moneys, every effort must be made to secure clean and wholesome conditions through the efforts of the adult members of the family. If there are no members physically able to labor, expenditure may be recommended from the funds "Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of disease among Indians."

The crux of the matter is this: We must, if possible, get rid of the intolerable conditions that infest some of the Indian homes on the reservation, creating an atmosphere of death instead of life.

It will be the duty of the field matron to learn of conditions existing in Indian homes and of cases requiring medical attention and report them to the superintendent. It will be her duty to see that the prospective mother knows what equipment is necessary for the proper care of her new-born babe, and the importance of the provision which the husband should make for the health and comfort of the mother and child should be early and urgently impressed upon him.

Physicians must be promptly advised of all cases of prospective motherhood and they must see that proper attention is given before and after that event, arranging, if practicable, for hospital facilities where the home surroundings are unfavorable. Special effort should be made to see that the mother has nourishing food before and following childbirth.

I am advised that the death rate among Indian babies is most excessive after the nursing period when, through ignorance or carelessness, they are given improper food, such as green fruits, melons, or corn, made further harmful, perhaps, by the presence of flies, and from the use of which intestinal disorders are almost sure to follow.

There should be vigilant and unrelenting effort to impress upon parents the great importance of supplying food which will furnish proper nourishment for the growing child. There should be constant endeavor to educate parents to

an understanding of the value of a sufficient supply of cow's or goat's milk, or condensed milk, pure water, and suitable solid food, and to the necessity of maintaining cleanliness of person, cooking utensils, and other articles of domestic use.

It would be worth while, it would be great, if we could lift the Indian out of his uninformed condition and induce him to see that the natural and beautiful love he has for his children will not keep them alive and well and joyous unless supplemented by a rational use of food, clothing, fresh air, and pure water.

If Government aid is necessary to bring health out of disease and squalor, it should not be withheld, but good results, if obtained, will scarcely continue unless the Indian parents exchange indolence for industry and are awakened to the use and beauty of personal and environing cleanliness.

This campaign for better babies, for the rescue of a race, calls for redoubled energy and zeal throughout the service, for it means personal work and tireless patience. It is a well-nigh stupendous task, but will be a glorious one if we can make successful headway.

I believe that the high aspirations and missionary spirit generally prevailing among our field employees are a guaranty of substantial and lasting achievements, and I hope and believe we shall have the quickened cooperation of all denominational agencies, religious missionaries, and mission schools having special interest in the Indian's spiritual welfare and whose priceless labors, luminant with self-sacrifice and religious fervor, have done so much for the red man. We shall all, I am sure, exert an irresistible union of effort.

The educational propaganda against disease must, of course, be steadily increased and strengthened. Our Indian schools, where so many of the rising generations are assembled, are well organized and should be a mighty instrumentality for health and higher ideas of life. In their education of girls I hope to see added emphasis given to such subjects as home nursing, child welfare, and motherhood, the sanitation, arrangement, and management of the home, and that nothing reasonable shall be spared to fit every Indian girl for intelligent housekeeping and for attractive home-making.

There is among the Indians a marked and tender affection for their children, but too often the wife, the mother, is regarded and treated as the burden bearer. I wish we might see this habit overcome, for it is distinctly barbaric. I want to see developed and prevalent in every Indian school from the least to the largest that modern and truly chivalrous spirit that recognizes and respects the sacredness of womanhood. I should like to have every Indian boy leave school with this lofty and just sentiment fused into his character as the picture in porcelain, because of the deep and exquisite power it will have to bless his future home with health and happiness.

While, therefore, this appeal aims primarily at the safety and health of the child and is intended to enforce the thought that the future of the Indian race may depend vitally upon what we shall be able to accomplish for its new generation, it is also a message of reinforcement to every utterance and every effort expressed or put forth within the Indian Service in behalf of the adult against tuberculosis, trachoma, and every other disease; against the liquor curse and the use of any kind of enervating drug or dope. I look to the schools chiefly to safeguard the boys and girls enrolled there against these deadly scourges, and there must be no abatement but rather renewed and continuing energies in this direction.

In closing, I ask every employee to do his or her part in widening our work against disease until our Indian reservations become the home of healthy,

happy, bright-eyed children with a fair start in life, and our schools become impregnable defenses against every enemy to healthy and high-minded boys and girls.

The campaign thus started has developed widespread interest in this work, and almost unbelievable results have been secured. Women's meetings are held frequently, with lectures on various child-welfare topics by the physicians, field matrons, and others. Little-mothers' leagues have been formed among the schoolgirls, and numerous other activities for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Indian baby have been organized on the reservations. At non-reservation boarding schools special emphasis has been given the instruction of the older girls in nursing, hygiene, sanitation, and the care of children, it having been demonstrated that this teaching is often reflected in the Indian homes through the returned girl students, while the children, who soon become the wives and mothers of the race, promptly and greatly profit thereby.

At all Indian Service hospitals every effort is made to provide for the Indian mother during childbirth and to bring to the hospitals every such case as may not have proper home surroundings. To the greatest extent possible those mothers who are not cared for in hospitals are assisted by the physicians or field matrons, and, as far as facilities will permit, a systematic follow-up system is maintained for the benefit of all newborn infants.

At many of the Indian fairs last fall a baby show formed a prominent feature of the exhibit, and it is planned to have a baby show at every Indian fair to be held this year. These contests have created much interest among the Indians, and in a number of instances at fairs where white and Indian babies competed Indian babies won the first award.

On the Blackfeet Reservation a most aggressive effort has been made to improve insanitary Indian homes. A special physician and a woman supervisor spent several months there in a house-to-house canvass, and with the aid of the field matron and assistants have "cleaned up" the Heart Butte district. The Indian homes there have been cleaned, whitewashed, and repaired, and all cases needing medical attention have been placed under treatment. The Indians have shown interest in this work, and it is believed that a permanent improvement has been made.

Homes of tubercular Indians are placarded, and cases which can reasonably be expected to benefit from sanatorium treatment are sent to the several sanatoria.

Reports from these sanatoria are very encouraging and show that among Indians, when placed in a proper environment, the disease, in a reasonable number of cases not incomparable to similar conditions among whites, can be arrested.

Hospitals have recently been completed or are now in course of construction at Carson, Pima, Mezalero, Navajo, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Turtle Mountain, Blackfeet, Choctaw-Chickasaw, Crow Creek, Hoopa Valley, Jicarilla, Spokane, Cherokee, San Juan, Tohatchi, and additions at Genoa and Crow.

Constantly increasing correspondence concerning health matters shows the very great interest which has been aroused. Educational and publicity measures to keep up and increase interest in sanitation have been taken. Press dispatches from the Public Health Service and the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis are made use of in the Indian school journals. Individual letters are written to tubercular cases urging them to take advantage of the means offered for their relief, and all employees of the service are urged to lose no opportunity to exploit the value of preventive measures. Medical journals have been supplied to physicians, and special medical pamphlets have been widely distributed.

At all of the institutes held during the summer health matters were especially emphasized. Practically all of the reservation and school superintendents attended these meetings and there carefully prepared reports on vital statistics developing the startling fact that on nearly all of the reservations there had been more births than deaths during the last year. These institute reports are not available for this publication, but they have come to me in such way as to be dependable.

#### EDUCATION.

The preparation and introduction of a new and uniform course of study for all Indian schools marks a forward step in the educational system of the Indian Service. For many years the general country has recognized a vital deficiency in its system of education. There has been a chasm, often impassable, between the completion of a course in school and the selection of a vocation in life. The Indian Service has recognized a similar deficiency, although partially overcome in its system. The new vocational course of study for Indian schools is believed to provide a safe and substantial passage from school life to success in real life. Great care has been exercised in the preparation of this course. In the fall of 1915 a committee of eight of the experienced and strong men of the service, representing the various classes of schools and reservations, were called to Washington for the purpose of preparing a course of study which could and should be adapted to the demands of all Indian schools throughout the United States. For a year or more much thought and time had been put upon gathering material to be utilized in connection with the development of the new course. Courses of study were ob-

tained from nearly all of the States, from agricultural schools, from home economics schools, from trade schools, and from every source from which it was thought practical suggestions could be gotten. The committee critically examined all available material, selected out of it such parts as were found to be suitable for use in Indian schools, and with this as a foundation began the task of developing a practical course for use in all Indian day, reservation boarding, and nonreservation training schools of the United States. It was thought advisable to thus tie the course to typical public school courses because of the fact that Indian boys and girls are rapidly going into the public schools, and in comparatively a few decades will take their places alongside of white boys and girls as an integral part of the public school population. For the present, however, conditions are such as to make it impracticable for this ideal to be realized. Furthermore, while the academic courses offered in the public schools are adaptable to Indian children's needs, the industrial courses of the public schools are inadequate and unsatisfactory for Indian schools. This was an important factor in arriving at the decision to prepare a special course for Indian schools, and while the committee on course of study thought it advisable to incorporate many of the ideals of public school academic courses for the reason already stated, it was found necessary to blaze almost a new trail in developing the vocational features of the course for Indian schools. Indian schools must train the Indian youth of both sexes to take upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. To do this requires a system of schools and an organization capable of preparing the Indian young people to earn a living either among their own people or away from the reservation homes and in competition with their white brethren. This contemplates a practical system of schools with an essentially vocational foundation. In other words, the Indian needs a school that will fit him as fully as possible for the life of his immediate future and the changing conditions that may mark his remoter future. The school should accomplish this as quickly as is compatible with thoroughness. The economic needs of all people—of the Indian especially—demand that the schools provide for instruction along eminently practical lines. Indian schools must provide that form of training and instruction which leads directly to productive efficiency and self-support.

To give those who may be interested in Indian education an idea of the comprehensiveness of the course of study, an outline of it is made a part of this report:

## OUTLINE OF COURSE OF STUDY.

## PRIMARY DIVISION.

## DAY SCHOOLS.

The time assigned to a subject indicates its relative importance.

## First Grade:

General Exercises..... { Music.  
(15 minutes.) { Manners and Right Conduct.

English.....  
(90 minutes.)

{ Conversational and other  
oral exercises.

{ Reading.  
{ Spelling.

Writing and Drawing (alternate).  
(20 minutes.)

Industrial Work.  
(60 minutes.)

Occupation and Study.  
(85 minutes.)

Recreation.  
(90 minutes.)

## Second Grade:

General Exercises..... { Music.  
(15 minutes.) { Manners and Right Conduct.

English.....  
(70 minutes.)

{ Conversational and other  
oral exercises.

{ Reading.  
{ Spelling.

Numbers.  
(20 minutes.)

Writing and Drawing (alternate).  
(20 minutes.)

{ Personal experiences and  
observations.  
{ Nature study.  
{ Health.  
{ Activities of home, school,  
and community.  
{ History.  
{ Picture study.  
{ Reproductions.  
{ Stories.  
{ Dramatization.  
{ Numbers, etc.  
{ Memory work.

{ Expand on work of first  
grade.  
{ Health.  
{ History.  
{ Geography.

## Second Grade—Continued.

Industrial Work..... (60 minutes.)	{ Sanitation. Gardening. Sewing.
Occupation work and study. (85 minutes.)	
Recreation. (90 minutes.)	

## Third Grade:

General Exercises..... (15 minutes.)	{ Music. Civics. Manners and Right Conduct.	
English..... (70 minutes.)	{ Conversational and other oral exercises.	{ Continue work of grade 2. Health. History. Geography. Gardening. School activities, as games, industrial work, etc.
Arithmetic. (30 minutes.)	{ Reading. Spelling. Language (written, and mechanics).	
Writing and Drawing (alternate). (20 minutes.)		
Industrial Work <sup>1</sup> ..... (90 minutes.)	{ Gardening. Repair work. Sanitation. Sewing. Cooking. Housekeeping.	
Occupation work and study. (105 minutes.)		
Recreation. (90 minutes.)		

<sup>1</sup> All the pupils in the first and second grades who have reached the age of 10 years are to be given this work.

## BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The time assigned to a subject indicates its relative importance.

## First Grade:

General Exercises..... (25 minutes.)	{ Assembly, once each week. Music, once each week. Manners and right conduct, once each week. Current events, once each week. Conversational and other oral exercises.
English..... (110 minutes.)	{ History. Health. Numbers. Nature study. Reading and written exercises.
Writing and Drawing (alternate). (20 minutes.)	
Breathing Exercises. (10 minutes.)	
Industrial Work..... (240 minutes.)	Small and young pupils should not be required to work full time.
Physical Training. (60 minutes.)	
Evening hour..... (60 minutes.)	Little folks, free play. Adults, miscellaneous exercises.
Meals, free time, extra detail. (6 hours 15 minutes.)	
Sleep. (9 hours--10 hours for little folks.)	

## Second Grade:

General Exercises..... (25 minutes.)	{ Assembly, once each week. Music, once each week. Manners and right conduct, once each week. Current events, once each week. Conversational and other oral exercises.
English..... (90 minutes.)	{ History. Health. Reading. Nature study. Mechanics of language and written exercises. Spelling.
Arithmetic. (20 minutes.)	
Writing and Drawing (alternate) (20 minutes.)	

**Second Grade--Continued.**

## Breathing Exercises.

(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work..... Small and young pupils should not be required to work  
(240 minutes.) full time.

## Physical Training.

(60 minutes.)

Evening hour..... { Little folks, free play.  
(60 minutes.) { Adults, miscellaneous exercises.

Meals, free time, extra detail.

(6 hours 15 minutes.)

## Sleep.

(9 hours--10 hours for little folks.)

**Third Grade :**General Exercises..... { Assembly, once each week.  
(25 minutes.) { Music, once each week.  
{ Manners and right conduct, once each week.  
{ Current events, once each week.  
{ Civics, once each week.English..... { Conversational and other oral exercises.  
(80 minutes.) { History.  
{ Health.  
{ Reading.  
{ Geography.  
{ Mechanics of language and written exercises.  
{ Spelling.

## Arithmetic.

(30 minutes.)

## Writing and Drawing (alternate).

(20 minutes.)

## Breathing Exercises.

(10 minutes.)

## Industrial Work.

(240 minutes.)

## Physical Training.

(60 minutes.)

## Evening hour.

(60 minutes.)

Meals, free time, extra detail.

(6 hours 15 minutes.)

## Sleep.

(9 hours--10 hours for little folks.)

## PREVOCATIONAL DIVISION.

## BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The time assigned to a subject indicates its relative importance.

**Fourth Grade :**General Exercises..... { Assembly, once each week.  
(25 minutes.) { Current events, once each week.  
{ Music, once each week.  
{ Manners and right conduct, once each week.  
{ Civics, once each week.English..... { Conversational and other oral exercises..... { Review work of previous grades.  
(60 minutes.) { (Five 20-minute lessons per week.) { Stories of travel.  
{ History.  
{ Reading..... { Personal experiences and observation of the pupils.  
(Five 20-minute lessons per week.) { Dramatization.  
{ Nature study.  
{ Agriculture.  
{ Games.  
{ Picture study.  
{ Readers.  
{ Classics.  
{ History.  
{ Nature.  
Language..... { Mechanics of language and written exercises.  
(Two 20-minute lessons per week.)  
Spelling. {  
(Three 20-minute lessons per week.)

## Arithmetic.

(30 minutes.)

Geography..... } 3 lessons per week.  
Physiology and Hygiene } 2 lessons per week.  
(30 minutes.)

## Writing and Drawing (alternate).

(25 minutes.)

## Breathing Exercises.

(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work..... { Instruction, 30 minutes.  
(240 minutes.) { Production, 210 minutes.

## Fourth Grade—Continued.

Physical Training ..... (60 minutes.)	Competitive group games, two or three times per week. Military and gymnastic drills, two or three times per week.	
Evening hour..... (60 minutes.)	Study, at least three nights each week. Literary and debating societies..... Entertainments..... Religious instruction.....	Other nights.
Meals, free time, extra detail. (6 hours 15 minutes.)		
Sleep. (9 hours.)		

## Fifth Grade:

General Exercises..... (25 minutes.)	Assembly, once each week. Current events, once each week. Music, once each week. Manners and right conduct, once each week. Civics, once each week.	
English..... (60 minutes.)	Conversational and other oral exercises. (Five 20-minute lessons per week.) Reading..... (Five 20-minute lessons per week.) Language..... (Two 20-minute lessons per week.) Spelling. (Three 20-minute lessons per week.)	For outline see fourth grade. Readers. Classics. History. Nature. Mechanics of language and written exercises. A great deal of the development of mechanics of language is to be taught with oral exercises.
Arithmetic. (30 minutes.)		
Geography..... Physiology and Hygiene (30 minutes.)	3 lessons per week. 2 lessons per week.	
Writing and Drawing (alternate). (25 minutes.)		
Breathing Exercises. (10 minutes.)		

## Fifth Grade—Continued.

Industrial Work..... (240 minutes.)	Instruction, 30 minutes. Production, 210 minutes. Competitive group games. (Two or three times per week.)	
Physical training..... (60 minutes.)	Military and gymnastic drills, two or three times per week. Study, at least three nights each week. Literary and debating societies..... Entertainments..... Religious instruction.....	Other nights.
Evening hour..... (60 minutes.)		
Meals, free time, extra detail. (6 hours 15 minutes.)		
Sleep. (9 hours.)		

## Sixth Grade:

General Exercises..... (25 minutes.)	Assembly, once each week. Current events, once each week. Music, once each week. Manners and right conduct, once each week. Civics, once each week.	
English..... (60 minutes.)	Conversational and other oral exercises..... (Five 20-minute lessons per week.) Reading..... (Five 20-minute lessons per week.) Language..... (Two 20-minute lessons per week.) Spelling. (Three 20-minute lessons per week.)	For outline see fourth grade. Readers. Classics. History. Nature. Mechanics of language and written exercises. A great deal of the development of mechanics of language is to be taught with oral exercises.
Arithmetic. (30 minutes.)		
Geography..... Physiology and Hygiene (30 minutes.)	3 lessons per week. 2 lessons per week.	
Writing and Drawing (alternate). (25 minutes.)		
Breathing Exercises. (10 minutes.)		

**Sixth Grade --Continued.**

History.....	} 3 lessons per week.	
Writing or Drawing.....		
(25 minutes.)		
Breathing Exercises.		
(10 minutes.)		
Industrial Work.....	} Instruction, 30 minutes.	
(210 minutes.)		
	} Production, 210 minutes.	
Physical Training.....	} Competitive group games, two or three times per week.	
(60 minutes.)		
	} Military and gymnastic drills, two or three times per week.	
Evening hour.....	} Study, at least three nights each week.	
(60 minutes.)		
		} Literary and debating societies.....
		} Entertainments.....
	} Religious instruction.....	
	} Other nights.	
Meals, free time, extra detail.		
(6 hours 15 minutes.)		
Sleep.		
(9 hours.)		

Industrial work for this division is prevocational, except for those who are old enough and who know what occupation they wish to and should follow. These pupils may enter the regular industrial classes of the vocational division.

**VOCATIONAL DIVISION.  
BOARDING SCHOOLS.**

The time assigned to a subject indicates its relative importance.

**First Year:**

	} Assembly, once each week.	
		} Music, once each week.
General Exercises.....		} Current events, once each week.
(25 minutes.)		} Penmanship, once each week.
	} Civics, once each week.	
Reading.....	} Classics.	
(25 minutes.)		
	} Health.	
English.....	} History.	
(60 minutes.)		
	} Mechanics of language.	
	} Composition.	
Spelling.		
(15 minutes.)		
Vocational Arithmetic.		
(40 minutes.)		
Industrial Geography and Agricultural Botany.		
(30 minutes.)		

**First Year--Continued.**

Breathing Exercises.	
(10 minutes.)	
Industrial Work.....	} Drafting, 2 hours per week.
(4 hours.)	
	} Instruction, 1½ hours per week.
	} Application, 20½ hours per week.
	} Competitive group games, two or three lessons per week.
Physical Training.....	} Military and gymnastic drills, two or three lessons per week.
(60 minutes.)	
Study.	
(60 minutes.)	
Meals, free time, extra detail.	
(6 hours 15 minutes.)	
Sleep.	
(9 hours.)	

**Second Year:**

	} Assembly, once each week.	
		} Music, once each week.
General Exercises.....		} Current events, once each week.
(25 minutes.)		} Civics, once each week.
	} Penmanship, once each week.	
Reading.....	} Business papers, first term.	
(25 minutes.)		
	} Classics.	
	} General agriculture.	
	} History, second term.	
	} Health.	
English.....	} Mechanics of language.	
(60 minutes.)		
	} Composition.	
Grammar.....		
(20 minutes.)		
Spelling.		
(15 minutes.)		
Vocational Arithmetic and Farm and Household Accounts.		
(40 minutes.)		
History, first term.		
Soils and Soil Fertility, second term.		
(30 minutes.)		
Breathing Exercises.		
(10 minutes.)		
Industrial Work.....	} Drafting, 2 hours per week.	
(4 hours.)		
	} Instruction, 1½ hours per week.	
	} Application, 20½ hours per week.	
	} Competitive group games, two or three lessons per week.	
Physical Training.....	} Military and gymnastic drills, two or three lessons per week.	
(60 minutes.)		
Study.		
(60 minutes.)		

**Second Year—Continued.**

Meals, free time, extra detail.

(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.

(9 hours.)

**Third Year:**

General Exercises..... (25 minutes.)	{ Assembly, once each week. Music, once each week. Current events, once each week. Civics, once each week. Miscellaneous, once each week.
English..... (60 minutes.)	{ Reading..... { Classics. { History of materials used { in different vocations. { Health. { History. { Written. { Mechanics of language. Composition..... { Spelling. { Grammar. { Rhetoric.
Farm and Household Physics, and Chemistry (alternate). (70 minutes.)	
Breathing Exercises. (10 minutes.)	
Industrial Work..... (4 hours.)	{ Drafting, 2 hours per week. Instruction, 1½ hours per week. Application, 2¼ hours per week.
Physical Training..... (60 minutes.)	{ Competitive group games, two or three lessons per week. Military and gymnastic drills, two or three lessons per week.
Study. (60 minutes.)	
Meals, free time, extra detail. (6 hours 15 minutes.)	
Sleep. (9 hours.)	

**Fourth Year:**

General Exercises..... (25 minutes.)	{ Assembly, once each week. Music, once each week. Current events, once each week. Civics, once each week. Miscellaneous, once each week.
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**Fourth Year—Continued.**

English..... (45 minutes.)	{ Reading..... { Study materials—history { of, supply, demand, { where. { Classics. { History. { Health. Composition..... { Written. { Mechanics of language. { Spelling. { Grammar. { Rhetoric.
Breathing Exercises. (10 minutes.)	
Rural Economics, and Insects and Insecticides (alternate) (40 minutes.)	
Field Crops and Plant Diseases (alternate). (45 minutes.)	
Industrial Work..... (4 hours.)	{ Instruction, 1½ hours per week. Application, 2½ hours per week. Competitive group games (two or three lessons per week).
Physical Training..... (60 minutes.)	{ Military and gymnastics drills (two or three lessons per week).
Study. (60 minutes.)	
Meals, free time, extra detail. (6 hours 15 minutes.)	
Sleep. (9 hours.)	

A study of this synopsis shows that the course of study is separated into three divisions—(1) primary, (2) prevocational, and (3) vocational. The primary division includes the first three grades, the prevocational division includes the next three grades, and the vocational division contemplates a four-year course above the sixth grade. The first group is the beginning stage, the second group is the finding stage, and the third group is the fitting stage. In the first six years the course parallels the public-school courses in the essentials of the academic work. During this period the principles are to be taught and the application of them is to be made just as soon after instruction as possible. The knowledge of industrial and domestic activities at this state center more or less around the improvement of the rural home. This is the period when the boys and girls, through trying out their capacities, are finding that activity to which

it is thought best to apply themselves definitely in the vocational period. The course has been planned with the vocational aim very clearly and positively dominant, with especial emphasis on agriculture and home making. The character and amount of academic work has been determined by its relative value and importance as a means of solution of the problems of the farmer, mechanic, and housewife. All effort is directed toward training Indian boys and girls to efficient and useful lives under the conditions which they must meet after leaving school.

It was thought best to have the course introduced and tried out in the schools throughout the country before having it published in permanent form, therefore a tentative edition was printed and gotten ready for introduction on February 1, 1916. To aid in the introduction of the course the entire Indian country was divided into 21 districts, and an equal number of experienced superintendents, one from each district, were chosen to visit the schools and assist the local superintendents and workers in the introduction of the course. In order that these supervising superintendents might be better qualified for their special assignment, they were brought to Washington and spent a week in conference, familiarizing themselves with the aims and purposes, and all of the details of the course. Three sessions were held each day and every feature of the course was discussed. Previous to and during these conferences copies of the course of study were submitted to leading educators of the country for criticisms and suggestions. A number of educators of national reputation were invited to participate in the conferences. Such criticisms, suggestions, and conferences were very helpful and resulted in being able to offer a course to Indian schools which had the endorsement of leading educators from all grades and classes of schools and from all sections of the country.

On February 1, 1916, the course was introduced in all Indian schools throughout the United States. It was cordially received everywhere, as the need of a standard and uniform course had long been felt. The supervising superintendents visited all of the schools once or twice between February 1 and the end of the term in June and rendered much valuable assistance in the introduction of the course. As a further means of perfecting the course of study and aiding in its introduction, a series of six summer institutes, lasting two weeks each, were planned and held during the months of June, July, and August. One of the principal purposes of these institute meetings and of the officers and employees was the development of a workable plan for the successful introduction and better understanding of the new course of study and thus insure its intelligent and complete installation at the beginning of the fall term of the fiscal year 1917. The institutes were held at Haskell Institute, Law-

rence, Kans.; Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal.; Salem Indian School, Chemawa, Oreg.; Tomah, Wis.; and Rapid City, S. Dak. The superintendents of all of the schools of the United States, except 10, were present. The total attendance was approximately 1,600. Those present represented all departments of Indian schools, industrial as well as academic, and also all phases of reservation work. In addition to a varied program of regular class instruction, in which English, agriculture, home economics, and health were emphasized, daily group conferences were held, at which all of the details of the course of study were thoroughly discussed. General conferences were also held and the aims and purposes of the course, as well as ways and means of organizing the schools to meet its requirements, were fully discussed. With the attendance at these institutes being equal to one-half of the entire Indian school employee force, or to one-fourth of the whole number employed in the Indian Service, the aims and purposes not only of the new course of study but of the many and varied problems of the Indian Bureau are undoubtedly better understood and more keenly appreciated than ever before, and thus indirectly the preparation and introduction of the new course of study has become a means of vitalizing and unifying the work of the entire service.

Definite plans have already been made for the complete installation of the course in every school of the service during the coming year. Some revision of the course will be made during the year and undoubtedly will be found advisable from time to time in the future, but as a whole it has been found to be very practical and comprehensive.

As intimated at the beginning of this section of the report, it is believed that the preparation and introduction of the new vocational course of study marks an epoch in Indian education and through the emphasis of vocational education and training the beginning of a new era in Indian life and accomplishments.

As a corollary to the course of study and for the purpose of obtaining more efficient instruction, I have directed that the teachers of the service should hereafter be graded and judged largely by their success in passing at least 70 per cent of the pupils of their classes. It will be necessary, however, for the pupil to actually accomplish the work before being so promoted and steps will be taken to guard against any promotions which are not warranted. This will be accomplished by conducting uniform examinations for all Indian schools throughout the United States.

#### NAVAJO SCHOOL FACILITIES.

The school facilities for the Indians of the several Navajo reservations in Arizona and New Mexico have been woefully inadequate,

several thousand children remaining unprovided for in that territory. Additional facilities for them are being secured as rapidly as money is available and school plants can be constructed or enlarged. The Leupp Boarding School is being enlarged to provide for 50 more boys and 45 additional girls. At Western Navajo the boarding school has been increased by an additional capacity for 118 girls. The boarding schools at Fort Defiance and Pueblo Bonito have been enlarged and a new day school has been built and opened at Luki Chuki. Plans for providing additional school capacity at other points under the San Juan, Navajo, and Pueblo Bonito superintendencies are being definitely made and will rapidly be constructed.

#### PAPAGO SCHOOLS, ARIZONA.

Schools have been completed at the Indian villages of Indian Oasis, Santa Rosa, Gila Bend, Chin Chuishe, and Cockleburrr contemplated for the Papago Indians in southern Arizona under the jurisdiction of the San Xavier and Pima superintendencies. A school is being erected at Quajote and another soon will be erected at Yumori. All of these schools will be opened in a few months. Each has a capacity of 40 pupils, or a total of 280 new pupils among the Papagos.

#### INDIAN STUDENTS IN STATE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Importance has been attached to the education of the Indian child in the same school and in association with the white child. In the past there has been some opposition on the part of the patrons of white schools to the presence of the Indian, but this feeling is gradually disappearing, and in nearly all of the States and public-school districts there is a willingness to cooperate with this office. In many places, however, where Indians are on or adjacent to their reservations no adequate public school system has been established in which the Indian children can be accommodated.

The amount, \$20,000, appropriated for this purpose was inadequate. It was all expended for tuition of the Indian children in 46 public-school districts, and a number of applications for contracts were denied for want of funds.

The price paid has ranged from 10 to 35 cents per pupil per day, but the more common rate has been about 15 cents.

#### TRAMP STUDENTS.

The term "tramp student" has been applied to those students who have formed the habit of transferring from one school to another, not because they required new work which the first school did not

give but because of personal caprice or perhaps dissatisfaction with necessary or merited discipline.

Often students have been admitted to far-distant schools and their transportation paid by the Government, the schools to which they made application being without knowledge of their prior enrollments. Again, pupils have deserted from one school and have applied later for admission to another school. Instructions have been issued to the superintendents for the purpose of correcting these practices. A considerable saving in the cost of transportation of pupils will thus be effected.

The following expression on this subject is an excerpt from an address delivered by me at a conference held in San Francisco last year:

The student tramp is for many reasons to be discouraged. It is my information that in practically all of the nonreservation boarding schools there are Indian boys and girls who have been transported at Government expense long distances from their homes, passing other schools more accessible and having as good facilities. This condition is ordinarily inexcusable, and should not continue. It makes a large and unnecessary expense for transportation, encourages unrest, has a demoralizing influence on the student body, in many instances places pupils in schools wholly foreign to their after-life residence, limits desirable acquaintance with those with whom they will mingle thereafter, and in an industrial way, particularly agricultural, gives but little opportunity for acquiring knowledge of conditions prevailing in their respective home localities. Another important factor is that the nomadic student acquires no lasting interest in the institution where he attends school; he is thus robbed of that beautiful relationship which should maintain and ought to engender a life-long pride in the school where he received his education.

#### SCHOOLS OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

There have been conducted heretofore two boarding schools for the Chickasaw Nation. At Collins Institute the main building was destroyed by fire and new buildings are to be constructed. At Bloomfield Seminary the school building was burned in January, 1914. Hargrove College property, at Ardmore, has been purchased and will be opened as Bloomfield Seminary. Extensive repairs and improvements have been made in order to fit the plant for its purpose.

There was appropriated the sum of \$275,000 for the purpose of aiding the public-school districts in eastern Oklahoma, at the Quapaw superintendency and in the Osage Nation, which had been deprived of school revenue because of the nontaxable Indian lands within the districts. This amount has been expended under regulations issued by the Secretary in assistance of approximately 2,400 school districts, on the basis of the approximate amount of revenue of which the districts have been deprived. There have been so educated at the public schools approximately 20,000 children of the Five Civilized Tribes.

## INDUSTRIAL CONTESTS.

For several years past contests have been held in which all students of the Indian schools have engaged. Prizes have been awarded and much interest and benefit found. This year the contests were industrial, the students submitting articles of their own handiwork.

The following interview with the commissioner appeared in the *Sioux City (Iowa) Tribune*, where he stopped en route returning to Washington from attendance at the institute meetings held during the summer:

I have just finished a tour of nearly 10,000 miles, during which I have attended Indian Service employee institutes held at Lawrence, Kans., Santa Fe, N. Mex., Riverdale, Cal., Salem, Oreg., Tomah, Wis., and Rapid City, S. Dak., where I met and conferred with a large part of the 6,000 employees of the Indian Service, including all the superintendents of the reservations and schools, except a half dozen who were necessarily absent.

Each of these institutes was in session two weeks, and I was at each of them two or three days. They were called for the purpose of discussing administrative problems and to work out the introduction of a new system of vocational education, which is conceded to be the best vocational course in the United States. While strengthening the academic side, vocational education is stressed, the prominent features being agriculture, stock raising, domestic science, and domestic arts. We are undertaking to make the Indians successful farmers, stock raisers, and home builders, and our accomplishments in this respect are so gratifying as to be almost unbelievable. If the Indians of the United States progress for the next 10 years as they have during the last 3, they will practically become self-supporting, with a corresponding reduction in congressional appropriations. It is our purpose to make them producers rather than altogether consumers, as in the years gone by.

The Indians have advanced more rapidly during the last 50 years than has any other race of people within a similar period in the history of the world, but there is yet much to be done. It is unreasonable to expect the Indian to accomplish as much in 50 years as the Caucasian has achieved in 2,000 years. It requires time to transform a people from buffalo hunters into intensive farmers. If I were called upon to name the most important word in connection with the administration of Indian affairs, I would unhesitatingly say "patience"—patience; not only on the part of the administrative officers of the Government, but among white people who have to do with conditions affecting the red man. The chief instrument in bringing about this new relationship has been the inauguration of a policy of cooperative helpfulness and human sympathy, injecting red blood into the administration of Indian affairs. The results from such a procedure have been marvelously effective.

I have great pleasure in the announcement that the Indian is no longer a vanishing race. Our dependable census statistics for 1916 disclose the fact that, as a result of the health campaign recently inaugurated, there are to-day more Indians in the United States than there were 10 years ago, 5 years ago, 3 years ago, 1 year ago, and that there is good reason to believe they will continue to increase. This is perhaps the most notable achievement of the present administration of Indian affairs. While it is important to educate the children, and to protect the property of the Indian, it is altogether most important that we save his life and restore his constitution.

A large element in the success of our campaign for health betterment has come from an effective attack upon the liquor traffic among Indians. Liquor has, beyond question, been the Indian's greatest foe. It destroys his health, lowers his morals, and makes him an easy prey of the unscrupulous. The present Congress approved our anti-liquor campaign by increasing the appropriation for this work \$50,000. This Congress also construed the word "liquor," as written in the Federal statutes, to include beer, and enacted a law making the possession of liquor in Indian country prima facie evidence of intent to introduce and sell. With these added weapons, we will be even more successful in our fight with the liquor demon.

While the advancement of the Indian has been primarily the results of the efforts of the Indian Bureau, there have been many other elements of helpfulness, notable among them being the missionary work of the churches of the country, including practically every denomination.

I have been active in a professional and business way throughout my life. I thought I understood devotion to duty, and have always been a hard worker, but I would be less than frank if I failed to say to my old-time friends that until entering the Indian Service I had no such conception of either as this new experience has developed. I have now come to appreciate the satisfaction one enjoys in the personal sacrifice involved in doing things for the other fellow. I am a living example that it is impossible to kill a man with hard work.

My greatest present ambition is to so administer this great responsibility as to invite the respect of our entire citizenship, and to secure the confidence of the red race.

## AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING ACTIVITIES.

The Indians have made continued progress during the year in farming and stock raising. Final reports are not yet available, but it is apparent that the total cultivated area is much greater than last year, when a large increase was made over all previous years, with consequent encouraging advancement toward self-support. While getting the Indians firmly established in farming, it has been customary to furnish them large quantities of seed in return for labor, to be paid for in cash on the reimbursable plan, or returned in kind at harvest. Special attention has been directed toward educating the Indians to select and save their own seed. A conspicuous example is at Sisseton, where only \$7,500 worth of seed was furnished the Indians in 1916, as compared with \$11,500 for 1914. The importance of seed selection and its testing has been emphasized. Many cases of noteworthy activity and industry by the Indians in farming and stock raising have come to my notice during the year.

During the year 1915-16 the number of stock on various reservations, in addition to the natural increase, was increased by the purchase of the following animals: Blackfoot, 30 bulls; Cheyenne River, 80 bulls, 1,360 heifers, 49 cows, 12 mares; Colville, 300 heifers; Crow, 140 bulls; Crow Creek, 15 bulls, 11 heifers, 25 cows, 29 mares; Flathead, 3 bulls, 175 heifers and cows; Fort Belknap, 30 bulls; Fort Hall, 30 bulls, 200 heifers; Fort Peck, 6 bulls, 20 heifers, 10 mares; Kaibab, 10 bulls, 200 heifers; Klamath, 80 bulls; Lower Brule, 10

bulls, 307 heifers; Moqui, 15 bulls; Navajo, 25 bulls; Pine Ridge, 70 bulls, 250 heifers, 180 cows, 180 mares; Pueblo day schools, 10 bulls; Rosebud, 45 bulls, 1,014 heifers, 356 mares; Shoshone, 50 bulls; Standing Rock, 25 bulls, 530 heifers, 46 cows, 48 mares, 1,000 steers; Tongue River, 25 bulls; Uintah and Ouray, 12 bulls; Walapai, 10 bulls, 150 heifers; Blackfeet, 700 heifers. The purchase of 250 heifers and 25 bulls for Camp McDowell is now pending, the superintendent having been instructed to procure bids.

The following interview with me was published in the Chicago Herald and other newspapers throughout the country immediately after the shipment and sale of the Crow cattle mentioned:

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has recently returned from Chicago, where he supervised the sale of 31 carloads out of a shipment of 51 cars of Indian cattle from the Crow Reservation, Mont., 17 carloads having been sold at Omaha the day before. The commissioner spent most of a day on horseback, riding among the cattle in the pens of the stockyards, discussing the cattle and prices with his commission man and the buyers.

Commissioner Sells is not only a lawyer and banker, but is also a real-thing farmer and stockman. He knows the business from every angle. In a conversation to-day with the newspaper men Commissioner Sells said:

"Two years ago last June, with funds derived from the sale of part of their lands, we purchased for the Crow Indians 7,000 2-year-old heifers, 2,000 yearling steers, and 350 bulls. Since then these cattle have been handled under my direction and the immediate supervision of Reservation Superintendent Estep and Superintendent of Live Stock Willcutt, assisted by Indian stockmen and the elders.

"Two hundred and fifty-six head have heretofore been sold, but this sale was the first big shipment, when 51 carloads of Crow Indian cattle reached the Omaha and Chicago stockyards and sold for \$97,993.42. All of these steers were range raised and grass fed, not a pound of corn or feed other than grass and hay ever having been fed to any of them. Including the increase of the herd, the profit of the Crow Indians on the original purchase in 27 months, after paying all expenses, has been \$350,000. The first year after the purchase of these cattle, the Indians cut and stacked 5,000 tons of hay to winter their herd, and last winter cut and stacked nearly 7,000 tons. The winter loss during each of these two years has been about 2 per cent, which is considerably less than the loss usually sustained by white cattlemen during the winters of the Northwest.

"Heretofore our conduct of the stock business among the Indians has consisted largely of upbreeding and the development of herds. Everywhere the Indians have taken great interest in their stock, both as to tribal herds and those individually owned, and the increase in number and value has been such as to insure a business man's profit. We have sold wool and mutton and some horses, but we are only now commencing to widely and substantially realize on their cattle.

"These sales from the Crow Reservation are the beginning of large sales from this and other reservations. It is a demonstration of the wisdom of the policy of utilizing the grazing lands of the reservations for the benefit of the Indians and positive indication of the responsive disposition of the Indians when given opportunity with sympathetic encouragement to do things for themselves.

"About three and a half years ago I inaugurated, and have since aggressively pursued, a policy of farm and stock-raising betterments among the Indians, the immediate purpose being to make them producers rather than altogether consumers. Shortly after becoming Commissioner of Indian Affairs I discovered that the agricultural and grazing lands on Indian reservations were not being utilized as they should have been; that the large part of their grazing lands was leased to white men for a minimum rental, and likewise much of the agricultural land; that the Indians were not making proper industrial progress, and that their income from the leased lands was much less than should have been derived either when rented or cultivated by themselves; all of which meant lack of progress and large appropriations by Congress, neither of which was in any sense satisfactory, and all demanding radical change. To remedy this condition, the Indian Office has made a vigorous and unceasing campaign, with gratifying results. For example, three years ago one reservation in the Northwest had 2,800 acres under plow; last year there was in cultivation by Indians on this reservation 15,000 acres. The advancement is not so great everywhere as there, but it is exemplary of the progress being made by the Indians as farmers on practically all the reservations.

"It can not be expected that all Indians shall advance from plainsmen to intensive farmers in one generation, but that they are now making tremendous progress is apparent throughout the entire country, many of them being among the best and most prosperous farmers in the vicinity of their residence, frequently comparing favorably with their white neighbors. As stockmen they have been even more successful. The Indian is a natural herdsman. He loves horses and readily adapts himself to raising cattle and sheep. During the last three years the Indian Bureau has purchased with funds of the Indians (not a dollar of the amount invested being gratuitous) more than \$2,000,000 worth of cattle, horses, and sheep for tribal herds and individual Indians, most of the purchases being for upbreeding stock and young stuff—heifers for breeding purposes; at the same time an industrious effort has been made to dispose of inferior male animals. Accompanying these activities there has been a corresponding reduction in the leased acreage. The carrying capacity for reservation pastures has been reestimated, rentals increased to a fair price and round-ups and counts carefully made to determine where lessees failed to pay for the full number of stock grazed under their permits. For example, on the San Carlos Reservation, in Arizona, charges to grazing permittees were advanced so that the Indians on this reservation now receive \$25,000 annually more than at any time heretofore, and on this same reservation cattlemen have been required to pay \$34,000 excess grazing fees. The new leases cover the count upon which this excess payment was made. Long-time sheep leases on a reservation in the Northwest, which recently expired, have been made to new lessees on a competitive basis for \$30,000 annually, which previously paid \$10,000; all of which charges and collections are entirely reasonable and fair "as between man and man" and should be equally just as between white men and Indians. While the protection of our wards is a first consideration, we have not been unmindful of the interests of the stockmen in matters of fencing, water supply, and leases sufficiently long to realize on their improvements and investment.

"Pony stallions are no longer used, and the horse stock is being so rapidly improved that on many reservations the Indian-owned horses are marketed for prices almost, if not quite, equal to those raised by white ranchmen. The southwestern Indians, notably the Navajos of New Mexico and Arizona, are among the best sheep raisers in the United States. The Navajos own more than 2,000,000 sheep, and they are now being upbred so rapidly that buyers are eager to purchase their wool at the same price paid to white sheepmen. Two years

ago we purchased, with reimbursable funds, a band of sheep for the Hecarilla Indians, and last year their net profit from wool alone was \$3,000. Recently Frank Reed, a Crow Indian, sold a range-raised and grass-fed steer for \$10.50 per hundred. This is said to be the highest price ever paid for a grass-fed steer on the Chicago market.

"These conditions and achievements now exist in varying degree on all Indian reservations and among numerous individual Indians.

"There is every probability that the Indian will soon become the cattle king of America, a great factor in the world's wool market, and a large producer of horses.

"If the Indians continue to progress as rapidly for the next 10 years as they have for the past 3 years, they will be practically self-supporting, with corresponding reduction in appropriations."

#### LEASING TRIBAL LANDS FOR GRAZING PURPOSES.

That I might pass intelligently upon the renewal of permits for grazing stock on Indian reservations, I caused an experienced stockman to thoroughly examine the ranges to determine their real carrying capacity and to ascertain to what extent and at what cost a better water supply could be developed; also the necessity for and the expense of additional fence construction with a view to increasing the number of, and protection for, the stock. Round-ups and counts were had to determine whether permittees were grazing stock in excess of the lease limit for which they were paying and a readjustment of charges for grazing privileges made to the end that a fair and just rate to all concerned be established. As a result of this work great improvements have been effected, large sums collected for excess grazing, and fees considerably increased.

To protect the interests of the individual Indians whose allotments are being used inside of the big pastures, provision has been made that such persons be paid pro rata for the use of their lands so long as they are a part of the open range, or that they may withdraw them from the range by inclosing with a lawful fence.

#### LEASING FOR FARMING AND GRAZING PURPOSES.

Congress has at various times enacted legislation authorizing the leasing of individual allotments where the allottees could not themselves make beneficial use of their lands by reason of age, disability, or inability. To permit the indiscriminate leasing of these allotments would defeat the purpose for which they were made. Allottees are being urged to go upon their allotments and establish homes and work the lands rather than to depend for a living upon the rentals received. However, to govern cases in which it seems to be expedient to make leases, regulations have been modified and revised.

Special laws have been enacted to cover certain reservations and in these cases particular instructions have been issued to the various su-

perintendents. It is believed that the changes made in the regulations will materially assist in inducing the Indians to engage in farming and stock-raising pursuits.

#### ERADICATION OF STOCK DISEASE.

Congress has appropriated \$100,000 for suppressing contagious diseases which have been prevalent among the live stock of the Indians. This will permit adequate measures for eradicating these diseases. The stamping out of dourine is carried on in cooperation with representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry. It will practically be completed on Montana and North and South Dakota Reservations this year. Limited funds have prevented as successful results on the reservations in Arizona and New Mexico.

The cooperation of representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the inspection of the stock of the schools, agencies, and individual Indians in purchases made for them, and eradicating contagious diseases has been of valuable assistance.

#### EXPERIMENTATION.

The experimental farms already in operation at Shoshone, San Juan, Malki, and other places were continued during the year with good results. In general, more emphasis has been placed upon demonstration work on the farms of the Indians themselves, under the conditions which they must meet in their actual farm work; in other words, the demonstration material consists of the Indian's growing crops, on his own land, in which he naturally takes more interest. This plan is in line with the most advanced thought of up-to-date agricultural experts and teachers.

#### SACATON FARM.

The experimental farm conducted at Sacaton, on the Pima Reservation in Arizona, in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, was operated during the year on the same basis as formerly, except that plans have been formulated and partially put into effect for its enlargement. This will bring it to the full measure of its usefulness along experimental lines. A laboratory building completely equipped was erected during the year for the benefit of the experts on duty at the farm, which is meeting requirements and is contributing materially to the successful prosecution of the work at this station.

#### COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK.

A significant development of the year was the completion of definite arrangements for cooperative extension work with the Federal and State agricultural departments under the provisions of the

Smith-Lever Act, and the county agents are cooperating with the farmers of this service in behalf of the Indians along systematic and effective lines. The officials of the Federal and State agricultural departments connected with this work have, without exception, expressed a willingness to advance it among the Indians. Their sympathetic and helpful attitude will be a potent influence among the Indians. Boys' and girls' clubs were organized on 23 reservations. The Grain Sorghum Club at the Phoenix school was awarded the first prize in the State of Arizona.

Agricultural demonstration work was very successful at Cheyenne River, Flathead, Hayward, Kickapoo, La Pointe, Omaha, San Xavier, Sisseton, Tomah, and Turtle Mountain.

#### NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

Baskets, pottery, and bead work are made by Indians and encouraged by the Indian Office, but the Navajo blanket industry is the most important and remunerative. This industry has not been as extensive as in previous years, owing to the Indians having received higher prices for their wool, which they have preferred to sell as clipped rather than weave into fabrics.

The system of tagging blankets at the San Juan and Moqui Indian reservations has been extended to all Navajo reservations with the ultimate aim of requiring all traders who purchase blankets to distinguish them by permanently attached tags. This guarantees the genuineness of the article and gives it unique and exceptional value. These metal tags are fastened to the blanket by means of a wire and lead seal. They are placed on all blankets for which the Indians receive a price of 75 cents or more per pound. If the system works satisfactorily, it will be extended to baskets, pottery, and other Indian-made articles. New markets for the sale of the products of native Indian industry are being exploited, and it is believed that if the arrangements now under consideration can be perfected the Indians will hereafter have a more certain and better market with comparatively satisfactory prices.

The directors of the Commercial Museum and the University Museum, both of Philadelphia, have indicated their willingness to cooperate with us by giving valuable floor space and assisting in setting up exhibits in conspicuous places properly marked to direct the public to the Indian source of supply.

Prominent and reliable merchants from the populous centers, dealing in such wares extensively, have indicated their interest in a dependable and standardized supply of native Indian industries, and if successfully developed will be a source of distribution greatly to the advantage of the Indians.

#### LACE MAKING.

The Sybil Carter Lace Association of New York City maintains lace schools on several reservations, where it furnishes its own teachers, all the material, the funds needed to pay the Indians, and disposes of the finished product. Last September, through a cooperative agreement with this association, a meeting was held at Laguna, where the teachers of day schools and field matrons in that section were given instructions in lace making which would enable them to cooperate with the representative of the association in extending this industry to the pueblos under the Albuquerque superintendency.

This association also intended to start a lace school at Eastern Cherokee, N. C., but was unable to obtain a teacher, and was compelled for the present to give up the project.

Lace work among the Mission reservations in California was heretofore conducted in cooperation with Mrs. Cordelia S. Sterling, of Redlands, Cal. Prior to her death this spring ill health caused her to give up this labor of love, and her death had a depressing effect upon the industry of which she had so long been the mainspring. Last year two teachers were employed by the Indian Bureau to teach this art among the Mission Indians in California. Altogether the Indians have shown an interest in and adaptability to lace making, indicating that it will be successful and profitable as an industry for the home employment of Indian women and children. Some Indians have shown skill, both in the making of the lace and patterns. Many have indicated industry. It has occurred to me that the interest of purchasers can be increased by the development of native Indian patterns, and it is our purpose to undertake the working out of such a plan.

#### INDIAN FAIRS.

The holding of agricultural fairs on the different reservations and of placing Indian exhibits at county and State fairs has been continued with excellent results. Fifty-four fairs were held in 1915, as compared with 38 the previous year, of which 32, or nearly 60 per cent, were entirely supported by voluntary contributions from Indians, gate receipts, etc. On most reservations where Indian fairs are held there is a permanently organized fair association, with Indian officers, charged with entire responsibility for the management of the fair, under the supervision of the superintendent. This makes the Indians feel that it is their enterprise, for which they are responsible.

About 100 certificates of merit, under the official seal of the Indian Office and the personal signature of the commissioner, were sent to Indian first-prize winners at Indian and white fairs in recognition of their accomplishments.

On January 26, 1916, I addressed the following letter concerning Indian fairs to reservation superintendents:

*To superintendents:*

As stated in Circular No. 1011, the Indian fairs and the Indian exhibits at county and State fairs in 1915 were the most successful ever known in the history of the Indian Service. A large number of prizes were won by Indians on agricultural products in open competition with the exhibits of white farmers, which is gratifying evidence that our work in behalf of the industrial uplift of the Indians is accomplishing substantial and permanent results.

While, of course, the Indians themselves are primarily entitled to the credit for these excellent results, yet they could not have been achieved without the hearty support and cooperation of superintendents and employees, whose splendid work along these lines I greatly appreciate. Yet I feel that the possibilities of Indian fairs as a potent factor in the industrial progress of the Indians have just begun to be realized, and I wish to offer some suggestions with respect to the conduct of future fairs, based on the experience of the past two years.

I understand that at some of the fairs the exhibits are contributed by a comparatively small number of the more intelligent and progressive Indians in proportion to the whole number farming. In order to make a good showing I fear that the tendency sometimes is to pay most attention to Indians of this class. This should not be, and I desire that every effort be put forth to make the fairs more representative of the industrial accomplishments of all the Indians by getting the largest possible number to enter exhibits at the fair.

The superintendents should be even now making tentative plans for their next fair, with the view of issuing their premium list early in the spring so that the Indians may have the fair "idea" definitely in mind when planting and caring for their crops, in order to select some particular product or products on which they wish to contest for a prize, thereby giving it or them special attention with the specific purpose of growing the best possible crop. If properly followed up by the farmers this will eventually get the Indian into the habit of cultivating all of his crops according to the latest and most approved methods. The influence of the fair will thus operate to the permanent benefit of the Indian in all the varied activities of his life and contribute materially to his progress.

Permanent fair associations with Indian officers exist on a number of reservations, holding successful fairs, which have the exclusive management of the fair under the supervision of the superintendent, thus tending to emphasize to the Indians the fact that the fair is primarily their enterprise. These associations should be organized on all reservations holding fairs where they do not now exist. It is suggested that the principal officers consist of president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, with an executive committee made up of one Indian from each farm district on the reservation, who would work in conjunction with the farmer of that district in further developing the interest of the Indians in the fair and in arranging plans. The officers of the fair association should be progressive Indians, who are really interested in the fair, as demonstrated by their active participation.

Previous instructions limiting the fair to three days, prohibiting the old-time dances entirely, and restricting the horse races, if any, to two each day, are still in effect and must be observed. I realize that some form of amusement or recreation is necessary at the fair, and it will be the superintendent's duty to devise helpful and constructive substitutes for the old-time practices, as outlined in Circular No. 830, such as athletic contests, feats of strength or skill,

baseball games, foot races, etc. If evening entertainment is thought advisable, stereopticon talks on suitable topics, band concerts, etc., might be arranged. In this connection representatives from the State agricultural college were present at a number of the fairs the past season and delivered instructive addresses to the Indians. Superintendents should endeavor to make these addresses a regular feature of the fair each year, submitting advance request for authority to expend funds which may be necessary to defray the expenses.

Climate and soil conditions, and the crops produced on the different reservations, vary so widely that no uniform premium list can be adopted. However, broadly speaking, the premium list for your fair should be arranged under the following heads: Agricultural products, live stock, poultry, culinary products, needlework, Indian handcraft, miscellaneous exhibits (baby show, etc.). Under each heading it would be well to offer special prizes for exhibits of those articles or products which it is desired especially to encourage on each particular reservation, such as live stock, poultry, hogs, milch cows, etc. Prizes should also be offered for the best-kept home and the greatest improvement in home conditions during the year, and the best garden, with such others as may occur to the superintendent, adapted to conditions on each reservation. A sanitary and health exhibit should also be arranged, if practicable, with the cooperation of the agency physician or field matron, and lectures on these topics given, illustrated with slides obtained from the Public Health Service, as suggested in Circular No. 1041.

When you have a representative from the State agricultural college present at the fair, if agreeable, he might act as one of the judges of the agricultural or live-stock exhibits, pointing out to the Indians the good and bad qualities of some of the principal exhibits, giving the "whys and wherefores" in each case. Where no representative of the college is present, superintendents might request several of the leading farmers or stockmen of the locality to act as judges in the same manner.

I desire that superintendents again read Circular No. 800 on the subject and endeavor to conduct their fair accordingly, so far as conditions will permit. As stated therein:

"The campaign for the Indians' industrial development anticipates the passing of the Indian fairs in favor of the county and State fairs, where the Indian farmers on equal terms will compete with the white man."

While very successful Indian exhibits were shown at several county fairs this fall, yet the number is not nearly so great as should be. I desire that special efforts be made to place an Indian exhibit at every county fair adjacent to Indian reservations, in direct competition with the exhibits of white farmers, entered in the names of the several Indians contributing to the exhibit and not collectively as an agency or school exhibit. The matter of Indian exhibits at the State fairs next fall will be taken up through the various superintendents in charge last year.

Of the 52 Indian fairs held this fall, 32, or 61 per cent, were entirely self-supporting with respect to premiums and expenses from gate receipts, sale of privileges and concessions, advertising in programs, and voluntary contributions from the Indians. This is gratifying, but it is far better that every Indian fair be self-supporting, if at all practicable, and superintendents should endeavor to bring about this result as rapidly as may be consistent with the success of the fair.

With this end in view, where it is absolutely necessary for the office to assist the fair, superintendents should try to reduce the amount below that granted this year, and request authority therefor no later than March 1, 1916.

Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining advance information as to the dates of the fairs each year. This information should be promptly furnished the office as soon as the dates for the fair have been fixed.

Reports of fairs should include unmounted photographs of exhibits, if available, with any newspaper comments.

An important feature of your fair should be the baby show, as instructed in Circular No. 1013.

With the hearty support and cooperation of superintendents and employees even the splendid results of last year should be surpassed this year.

Following the success of the first extensive Indian exhibit at the Oklahoma State Fair, in 1914, similar exhibits were shown last fall at State fairs in Arizona, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Texas.

The Indian exhibits proved a most attractive feature of each fair. At some of the fairs the Indian exhibits were entered in direct competition with the products of white farmers, and were awarded first prizes. At other fairs the Indians were only allowed to compete with each other, but strong efforts are being made to have all the Indian exhibits entered in open competition, placing the Indian farmer on the same basis as his white neighbor. This will furnish a stronger incentive for success and friendly competition. Indians were participants at a greater number of county fairs than ever before and with good results.

We have reason to believe that the number of Indian fairs and the number participating in county and State fairs in 1916 will be much greater than on any previous year.

#### INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

There is no single feature of Indian administration presenting a more difficult problem for solution than the manner in which individual Indian money should be handled.

It is a problem because in this we are dealing with individual lives rather than a race, and, if we succeed, wholesale methods must be abandoned and the needs of each individual considered.

The goal of our endeavor, through a proper use of individual Indian money, may be said to be:

1. To assist every Indian to the establishment of a permanent and substantial home built upon land to which the individual whose money is being expended may expect to obtain a fee-simple title.
2. To acquire independence of thought and action and a sturdy self-reliance looking to eventual self-support, substantial progress and permanent prosperity.
3. And at last to emerge triumphant from tribal relations into those of individual citizenship with a full knowledge of all its rights, privileges, and responsibilities which accompany it.

It is a pleasure to be able to see that within even so short a time as three years there has been a marked increase in the number of

Indians who have built and are building substantial homes on their allotments or who have purchased farms with their own money and have equipped and improved them with good buildings, more and better stock, and are surrounding themselves with the comforts and pleasures of an enlightened and more advanced civilization than they have hitherto known.

There has been a pronounced increase in the number of bank accounts and in the amounts on deposit, also a steady increase in the interest earnings on the accounts of individual Indians.

Some are reaching out into business enterprises of various kinds looking for investments and finding profitable ones in farm and city real estate, and others are launching forth into specialties, such as dairy, poultry, fruit, etc., some, of course, with failure ahead, but many making of their efforts a pronounced success.

The ideal can only be realized when every Indian shall be fully competent to care for himself without assistance. The proper management of an Indian's bank account is one requiring delicate tact and skill in order to teach him how to care for it and himself without robbing him of his manhood and independence. It is really an educative process and calls for time in its development. It is felt that the plan being pursued will bring success, for the complaints regarding the management of the Indian's money are steadily decreasing. It is confidently believed that the Indian's money can be made to serve him a double purpose, to give him the material things he needs and through experience in its use inculcate in him principles of business and thrift which shall contribute permanently to his personal and material developments.

The rules governing the handling of individual Indian money, approved July 14, 1913, have afforded satisfactory aid thus far, and the amendments which have been promulgated with the idea of liberalizing expenditures of individual Indian money appear to have likewise been beneficial. While it is true that the weight of responsibility for the superintendents has been somewhat increased, yet their improved opportunities for assisting the Indians without delay have offset the extra work involved.

#### DEBTS OF INDIANS.

The problem of indebtedness of the Indians is gradually becoming less serious. A strict adherence to the policy of forbidding assistance to creditors of Indians in the collection of claims covering indebtedness incurred subsequent to that date has wrought a beneficial change. The unscrupulous trader is thus thoroughly convinced that his methods will meet with no approval here and is growing cautious in permitting Indians to pile up debts. Even the rich Osage Indians

are learning the necessity of living within their means so as to avoid the embarrassment arising through the importunities of their creditors. In cases where payment for property is authorized the superintendents are required to take Government bills of sale, and the possession is thus secured to the Indian.

#### REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

For the past three years reimbursable appropriations have been made by Congress for use on all the reservations, aggregating \$1,825,000, for the encouragement of industry and self-support among Indians.

These funds have been used in limited amounts to assist Indians without funds in the purchase of agricultural equipment, work and breeding stock, seeds, fence, and building material. Many comfortable homes have also been built for the Indians under this plan. The property is not given to the Indians, but must be paid for in easy payments, the title thereto remaining in the Government until the amount advanced has been fully repaid.

The results secured during the time this fund has been available have far exceeded expectations. The Indians have made their payments in a surprisingly satisfactory manner; practically nothing has been lost, and many Indians otherwise helpless have thus been enabled to make beneficial use of their allotments and secure a start not previously within their reach.

Tribal herds have also been established from these appropriations. These herds are held as tribal property, to be later distributed among the Indians or sold to them on their individual reimbursable agreements. The increases from these herds will be utilized in making repayments to the Treasury before the cattle are distributed.

On some reservations a part of the available tribal funds was used for the same purposes as the general reimbursable appropriations. On other reservations where the tribal funds were insufficient to meet the needs of the Indians, apportionments from regular reimbursable appropriations were used to supplement their own funds.

In the leveling of Indian allotments on some of the reservations these funds have been of real service in preparing the lands of the Indians for proper use and enabling them to farm their allotments.

In some instances agricultural equipment too expensive to be sold to one Indian has been sold to several Indians on a community or partnership basis. This supplied their needs for threshing machines, tractor engines, stump-pulling outfits, etc., without compelling dependence on agency machinery.

The Indians generally are fast coming to appreciate the assistance rendered them through the use of these reimbursable funds, and it is

believed that with this better understanding the help to be derived will cause many others to take advantage of their opportunity.

The following letter recently written by the commissioner to an Indian living in Arizona gives unmistakable evidence of the desirability, possibilities, and appreciation of the reimbursable fund:

Mr. McGEE, *Huckberry, Ariz.*

MY FRIEND: Under date of October 15, 1915, you purchased from the superintendent of the Truxton Canon School 10 head of cows for a total consideration of \$170. These cows were purchased for you under the reimbursable plan and an agreement entered into between you and your superintendent on behalf of the Government for the amount expended for you in the purchase.

Your agreement provided that the title to the animals, free and unencumbered, would pass to you upon full payment for the same and gave you four years in which to complete the payment. The first installment, amounting to \$150, will not be due until January 1, 1918, and the final installment, amounting to \$320, will not be due until January 1, 1919.

I have just been advised by your superintendent that during the month of August, 1916, you had found it to your advantage to make immediate full settlement for the cows, thus closing out your reimbursable account, notwithstanding the fact that you have remaining a period of nearly two and one-half years in which to complete your payments.

This is very commendable in you and clearly demonstrates what can be done by one who is willing to exert the necessary energy and display the proper interest in the things which make for his best welfare.

Your superintendent tells me that he has granted you permission to remove the cows and all the increase from them to a range off the reservation where you have about 50 or 60 other head of cattle and where proper range and water can be provided for them. I understand that the other cattle owned by you were acquired through the personal efforts of yourself and wife by hard work and the proper investment of your funds. Through your combined energy and good judgment you have achieved a success for which you both deserve a great deal of credit, and I take this opportunity to congratulate you and to wish you success in the handling of this and other stock acquired by you from time to time as well as in all other enterprises undertaken by you in the future.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

From an economic viewpoint the progress of the returned students offers assurance for the future. Indians are engaged in industrial activities, both agricultural and mechanical, on the different reservations, and as laborers on work of every character, including ditches, roads, bridges, etc. Many are self-supporting and prosperous on their allotments.

Over 200 Indian boys were employed in the beet fields at Rocky Ford, Colo., and Garden City, Kans., during the season 1915 and earned \$17,790.55.

The Navajo pupils alone have on deposit to their credit \$3,301.81 from their share of the work. This was used for clothing and to buy sheep. More than 80 boys have herds of sheep.

Opportunities for work have been greatly extended this year by the changed basis of work. A large building has been rented and equipped to accommodate 80 Indians who may find work during the entire year at Rocky Ford.

This arrangement is intended to meet the industrial needs of Indian youths past school age who have spent the best part of their lives in school endeavoring to gain an education yet who have gone through only the fourth and fifth grades. Such boys will find lucrative employment at Rocky Ford during the winter and, indeed, all the year around.

About 350 boys and young men of Indian blood are employed for the season 1916 in the beet fields and on ranches working for the agriculturists in the vicinity of Rocky Ford.

On the Klamath, Fort Peck, Fort Belknap, and Flathead irrigation projects work is plentiful for Indians. On the pay roll of the irrigation service at Klamath the Indians received \$1,414.75, whites \$1,083.96, at one payment. Indians also received a considerable amount for hay, grain, logs, lumber, and wood bought from them.

Indian employees are of the faculty in every Indian school, but the Navajo school at Fort Defiance, Ariz., leads all the rest in having the majority of its employees, including its superintendent, of Indian blood.

This year several Indian girls have been added to the ranks of Indian Service employees as graduate nurses.

Fifty-four schools and agencies have reported returned student organizations, with names of officers and places of meeting, covering a diversity of aims and activities. On some reservations returned students seem to feel a compelling inner urge to become active participants in general welfare work.

Indians and their white neighbors mingle freely in churches, lodges, schools, and clubs in some communities, and it has been thought by a few that the formation of returned student organizations would act as a deterrent to the progress of the Indian. In one district all the returned students of the neighborhood are in the band. Another organization meets on Sundays, when the International Sunday school lessons form the basis of the talk given. One superintendent reports his organization to be a potent factor in the community life.

#### EXHIBITION INDIANS.

The employment of Indians for exhibition purposes by Wild West and other shows has been discouraged. Participation in these revivals of frontier life and primitive customs is neither educative nor conducive to the formation of habits of industry and thrift. While such participation is not absolutely prohibited, it is discouraged, and

everything practicable is done to guard them against demoralizing influences and to conserve their wages.

#### UTE JUDGMENT FUND.

The sum of \$300,000 was available for expenditure during the year from the principal of the \$3,000,000 Ute judgment fund awarded by the Court of Claims in 1911, plus one year's interest, the most of which was segregated into individual shares and deposited in banks to the credit of the Indians for expenditure, under supervision, for permanent industrial purposes. The use of this money is gradually bringing about a material improvement in the industrial and economic situation of these formerly backward Indians and some of them have become entirely self-supporting.

The leasing plan inaugurated last year at Uintah with the view of getting water on the land in order to save the rights thereto, which expire in 1919, has been continued with good results, approximately 25,000 acres being put under cultivation during this year. The acreage cultivated by the Indians themselves was also largely increased, although definite figures are not now at hand.

The water supply for irrigation on the reservation decreases each year during July and August, and this has resulted in serious damage to the crops of the Indians and lessees. As various white settlers were taking water from the river above the Indian project it was our contention that under the doctrine of reserved water rights the Indians' land is entitled to sufficient water to properly irrigate the crops produced, and to settle the question suit was recently instituted in the Federal court and a temporary injunction granted restraining all parties from taking water from the river to the injury of the Indians and their white lessees. Upon final hearing the injunction was made permanent.

#### IRRIGATION.

The irrigation work of the Indian Bureau is one of the most important of the industrial activities, as irrigation farming is the only means by which nearly 100,000 of the Indians may be able to attain self-supporting, useful citizenship. Included within this number are, with few exceptions, those with the least resources and those most backward in adopting our civilization, so that efforts to advance the irrigation work should and do bring the most pronounced progress.

More than 100 irrigation projects for the benefit of the Indian farmer are in different stages of completion. These vary in size from a comparatively few acres to several which will include more than 100,000 acres each when fully developed. The total area which

should eventually be provided with water in the projects now initiated or favorably reported upon is more than one and one-half million acres. At present 400,000 acres may be supplied with water from completed works, and of this area already more than 220,000 acres are actually being farmed.

During the year of this report no notable new undertakings were possible in the irrigation work because of the failure of the passage of the Indian appropriation act. Nearly all irrigation projects are specially authorized, and as special appropriations are made therefor it is impossible to initiate some of the very urgently needed work, pending such time as funds are appropriated. There was, however, increased activity in the maintenance and care of the structures and systems already completed and more careful supervision of the expenditure of all funds to see that the highest economy was obtained. This is, of course, desirable in the expenditure of all Government funds, but as the irrigation appropriations for the benefit of the Indians are, except in a few instances, now all reimbursable to the United States, the Indian Service considers itself custodian of a trust for the Indians themselves in the expenditure of irrigation funds. There is constantly kept in mind the necessity of securing the greatest benefit to the Indians for each dollar expended.

#### EXTENSION OF IRRIGATION.

On several of the reservations surveys were made, including examinations and reports for the extension of present irrigation facilities or the initiation of new projects. On the Colville Reservation practically all of the economical irrigation possibilities have been studied. These are scattered in 12 or 13 districts and include a total area of more than 33,000 acres. Several projects upon this reservation have been reported upon which are feasible from an engineering standpoint, but in some instances the desirability of undertaking these is contingent upon the attitude of the Indians toward irrigation farming, which as yet is not altogether favorable. The Little Nespelen project to irrigate about 3,300 acres has been nearly completed and some assistance given the Indian farmers on the San-Poil River, but no other projects on Colville Reservation have been undertaken by the Indian Service.

The extensive surveys and investigations, including not only the physical but the legal questions involved with reference to a water supply for the Pima Indians, have been completed and the final field reports made. From a thorough study of these data, recommendations as required by the act of August 1, 1914, are expected to be submitted shortly. In the meantime the possibility of improving the water supply for the deserving Pimas by means of better facilities for

diverting water from the Gila River has been taken advantage of and Congress has authorized a dam and diversion system to take water from the Gila River about 12 miles above Florence, by means of which all the irrigable lands on the south side of the Gila River, as well as white lands which are entitled to water, will secure a much more reliable supply than has been possible from the temporary and unsatisfactory diversions used in the past. Congress has also authorized the construction of a diversion dam lower down on the Gila River, from which water may be diverted not only to the south-side lands but to the north side, where a large body of fine land is already being cultivated as well as the limited supply of water available will permit. These appropriations are the first important steps to rectify the injustice which has been done these Pima Indians for the 30 or 40 years that their water supply has been encroached upon by the whites.

Another important irrigation project which has been authorized for the coming year and funds therefor made immediately available is that for the Yakima Reservation, for the portion known as the Wapato project. The situation at the Yakima Reservation has been somewhat similar to that among the Pimas, in that the Indians were apparently unjustly deprived of water which was found to be necessary for their self-support. The matter of the water supply had previously been adjusted by Congress in the Indian bill for the year 1915, and the appropriation of \$200,000 now made permits the construction of a permanent diversion dam and the beginning of the enlargement of the canal system which will eventually supply 120,000 acres of land, most of which is still held by Indians.

A long-needed irrigation improvement has been authorized for the coming year—the Pyramid Lake project in Nevada. Sufficient funds have been appropriated for 1917 to construct a diversion dam and the remainder of the authorized project, it is expected, will be provided for next year. This improvement will permit the industrious Indians of this reservation, who have been attempting with very unsatisfactory means to farm a sufficient area to make themselves self-supporting, to really accomplish this result.

#### CONSTRUCTION.

The more important projects upon which construction has been maintained during the past year are as follows: On the Wind River Reservation on both the ceded and diminished portions; on the Crow Reservation, Mont., where the work of replacing the worn-out temporary structures, many of which have been in use 20 or more years, with properly designed permanent works has proceeded as well as the necessary extensions of the lateral system.

Construction of somewhat similar nature has been performed on the Uintah project, the Fort Hall project, and to a limited extent on the Yakima project in Washington, although in the past year insufficient funds have been available at the latter place to do more than the most urgent repair work.

On the Colorado River Reservation the laterals were extended to additional areas being farmed by the Indians, and on the Gila River Reservation the necessary laterals were constructed to supply many of the new allotments which the Indians are occupying and bringing under cultivation nearly as fast as the limited amount of water available will warrant. Active maintenance and betterment work was done upon the Fort Hall, Modoc Point, Pine River Valley, Hogback, Fort Belknap, Ganado, and the several mission reservations in California and others.

In southern California during January, 1916, a large portion of the country was devastated by the greatest flood known in recent years. The Pala, Rincon, Soboba, La Jolla, Campo, Morongo, and Palm Springs Reservations, all in California, suffered considerably, and first reports indicated almost complete destruction of some of the irrigation work. However, prompt and vigorous repairs were instituted, and practically all lands were being supplied with water by the time that they needed irrigation, at a total expenditure of less than \$20,000 for the repairs. With few exceptions the projects were again placed in first-class operating conditions. At Pala further expenditures will be needed to replace permanently the south side diversion. Though temporary works have been provided for this year, it has not yet been possible to arrange an economical permanent plan on account of the great erosion along the river. A more substantial protection is needed against the ravages of the San Jacinto River at the Soboba Reservation. Plans are being perfected to cooperate with owners of private lands which were also damaged, to accomplish these results.

One of the subordinate but important phases of irrigation work is the opportunity given many of the Indians of laboring upon irrigation construction. For the fiscal year 1916 the sum of \$163,330.95 was paid to these Indian laborers upon the various projects, and not only was this money of direct benefit to them but they were instructed in habits of industry and self-support. Indeed, in many instances, by exercising considerable patience the irrigation officers have trained many Indians in various occupations, such as concrete workers, carpenters, engine operators, earth excavation, etc., so that a large number of Indians were benefited in many ways. Some of these Indians have even developed sufficient skill along these lines to act as foremen directing the work of others. While it is doubtless a fact that the initial cost of the irrigation work considered only as

an engineering structure may have been slightly higher by employing Indians to such a large extent, the Indians benefited not only by having the money paid them for labor but in the knowledge they acquired of the various trades, so that the ultimate benefit to them was much greater than any difference in cost. This industrial idea as the great means of advancing the Indians is being emphasized wherever possible, but in no other activity of the Indian Bureau are actual beneficial results obtained to a greater extent than on irrigation work.

#### UTILIZATION OF WATER.

The object of irrigation construction is to arrange for a water supply to produce crops, but this obvious purpose seems to have been neglected in the past as compared to the interest taken in the engineering investigations and construction relating to irrigation works. However, continued emphasis is now being placed on the necessity of encouraging and urging the Indians to make use of the agricultural facilities provided for them. Those employees especially concerned with industrial development are taking hold of this problem where the engineers' functions cease, and a closer cooperation between the two has resulted in commendable progress by the Indians in irrigation farming.

As a means of teaching habits of industry and civilization, irrigation is of notable value as it requires continued and faithful application to work by the Indians, but also the returns may be safely counted upon as seldom do discouraging crop failures result from these efforts and nearly always remuneration is in direct proportion to the amount of energy exhibited. In emphasizing industrial training, irrigation farming is, of course, included, and I am glad to be able to report a continued progress in the extension of the area actually being farmed by the Indians on nearly every reservation. Notable increases were made upon the Crow, Fort Hall, Wind River, Colorado River, Yuma, Pima, Klamath, Uintah, Fort Belknap, San Xavier, and several other reservations. The crops produced by irrigation on the Yakima Reservation during 1916 were of an estimated value of \$2,000,000. On the Crow Reservation 23,846 acres were being irrigated. On the Fort Hall Reservation the area was 18,542 acres; on Gila River 18,850 acres; and on Uintah the area in irrigated crops was 25,062.

#### WATER-RIGHTS PROTECTION.

The right to the use of water for irrigation is one of the most intangible and complicated property rights with which we have to deal, and to secure permanently for the Indians a sufficient supply this fact must be kept in mind at all times.

To protect the interests of the Indians, special investigations were made with respect to the water rights of several of the reservations. At Uintah a thorough study of the situation was made under direction of a special Assistant Attorney General, and this preparation was of primary importance, as it became necessary in June, 1916, to apply for an injunction in the Federal district court of Utah against illegal diversion of water belonging to the Indians. The Uintah irrigation project had been suffering for several years on account of various encroachments. The conditions of law under which this work was authorized added to the complications and it will require continued watchfulness to retain this large development for the benefit of the Indians for whom it is intended.

On the Umatilla Reservation, the court rendered a decision confirming to the Indians water rights which had been in litigation for several years. On the Fort Hall Reservation steps were taken after careful consideration and ample legal notice to offenders to prevent damage to the Indian lands and irrigation system by a careless wasting of water from irrigation upstream from Fort Hall lands.

The extended and comprehensive investigations of conditions regarding the water supply for the Pima Indians along the Gila River are expected to furnish the facts with which the Government will be able to protect the rights of the Indians to the water of the Gila. Studies of water rights of the Walker River Reservations have also been initiated and apparently it will be possible to take steps to secure a more equitable division of water between the various users upon the Walker River drainage basin. On several other reservations similar investigations are being instituted.

Reference was made in my last annual report to conditions upon the three Montana reservations—Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck—where irrigation construction is being carried on by the engineers of the Reclamation Service. Legislation along the lines there suggested was enacted by the present Congress in the Indian appropriation act.

This modification of the method of financing these projects releases a portion of the tribal funds for other uses of the Indians, so that it may be possible for them to obtain at least to a limited extent the equipment and resources necessary to enable them to engage in farming.

Under the old scheme the Indian funds were hypothecated for all the expenses of irrigation construction, although on two of the reservations a large proportion of the irrigated area not needed for Indian allotments has passed to other ownership. The injustice of tying up Indian funds to construct irrigation works to supply lands for the use of whites is, of course, apparent.

While the law now relieves the Indians, it also arranges for proper reimbursement of the Government for the expenditures chargeable to the various landholders.

Another important provision of the Indian bill is that which arranges for a water right for the Salt River Reservation Indians. These industrious people have been attempting to farm a much larger area than their inadequate water supply warranted. With the addition provided for, they should be soon comfortably self-supporting.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.

Among the most important operations of the engineers usually engaged upon irrigation has been the development of underground water. Upon the Navajo, Hopi, and Papago Reservations this added water supply is of almost inestimable value for stock and domestic use. With the addition of these new watering places, great areas of hitherto unavailable grazing land can be used, and it also adds to the value of those already occupied by reducing the damage to both range and stock by shortening the trips of the latter to water.

Upon the Navajo, Hopi, Isleta, and Papago Reservations six well rigs were constantly in operation, drilling through the year 30 wells, of which, however, 10 did not yield either a sufficient quantity or a quality of water to make them successful. In addition, the 10 wells drilled in various portions of the Papago country during 1915 had their pumping plants completed and placed in operation. At some of these plants Indians come with barrels for water from as great a distance as 18 miles, indicating that considerable further development is needed at other points.

Upon the Hopi and Navajo Reservations considerable work was done cleaning and protecting the small springs found at infrequent intervals. The use of the easily contaminated and, in some cases, filthy pools for domestic purposes is being changed by cleaning and reconstructing these sources of supply, so that many Indians for probably the first time in their lives have regularly pure, wholesome water.

Some reservations, especially in the upper Mississippi Valley, need reclamation not by irrigation but by drainage. To this end I have had our engineers examine and report on the feasibility of this sort of work for the Indian lands of Fond du Lac, Minn.; Santee and Kickapoo, Nebr.; Haskell, Kans.; Sac and Fox, Iowa; Carlisle, Pa.; Round Valley, Cal.; and Shiprock, N. Mex. All of the foregoing work, which is being done by the Indian Service, is along those lines which I am constantly urging in the various branches of the Indian

Service—that is, to study each reservation, and after determining to what industry it is best adapted, to develop it for this purpose for the use of the Indians.

#### ALLOTMENTS.

The important work of allotting irrigable land on the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., was continued during the year. In addition to the irrigable allotments, instructions have been issued to the allotting agent to allot the grazing lands pro rata. The area of irrigable land to be allotted is estimated at 50,000 acres and grazing land 315,000 acres.

During the year allotments were completed on the Colville Reservation in Washington, where a grand total of about 2,500 Indians have been allotted nearly 325,000 acres. The surplus unallotted lands, with the exception of those classified as timber and areas withdrawn for grazing purposes and for school, agency, and missionary uses, will be opened to homestead settlement and entry this fall under the provisions of the act of March 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80).

On the Fort Peck Reservation in Montana, under authority of the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 593), allotments may be made to children born to the tribe as long as there is any undisposed-of tribal land. This work is being carried on under direction of the superintendent of the reservation.

On the Sioux Reservations in North and South Dakota allotment work was continued under the supervision of the superintendents.

A list of the reservations, number of allotments approved during the year, and number made in the field but not yet approved will be found in Table No. 27.

#### EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIODS.

The first act authorizing the issuance of trust patents to Indians was the act of August 7, 1882 (22 Stat. L., 342), affecting the Omahas in Nebraska. Allotments to 963 Omaha Indians were approved in 1881, and patents containing a 25-year trust, held by the United States, were issued to the allottees. By Executive order of July 3, 1909, this trust was extended 10 years and will not expire until 1919. Since 1881 patents containing a 25-year trust clause have issued to the various tribes allotted in severally, mainly under authority of the fifth section of what is known as the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388). The trust on the allotments of eight reservations will expire during the calendar year 1916 if not extended. The trust has been extended on the allotments of five of the reservations, and steps are being taken to protect the other allottees whose period of trust will soon expire.

The following table shows the tribes whose period of trust has been extended, number of allotments on each reservation, date of expiration of trust, and length of extension:

Tribe.	Number of allotments.	Date trust expires.	Extended (years).
Omaha, Nebraska.....	963	1909	10
Santee, Nebraska.....	815	1910	10
Sisseton, South Dakota.....	1,361	1911	10
Grande Ronde, Oregon.....	269	1916	10
Parago, Arizona.....	241	1916	10
Ponca, Nebraska.....	191	1916	10
Eastern Shawnee, Oklahoma.....	72	1916	10
Yankton, South Dakota.....	1,455	1916	10

In addition to these extensions on reservation allotments, the trust on all Indian homesteads and allotments on the public domain which would otherwise expire during the calendar year has been extended for one year by an Executive order. Authority for these extensions will be found in the fifth section of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), section 11 of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888-892), and the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 326).

#### PATENTS IN FEE.

Patents in fee simple are issued under the provisions of the act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), and the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855). During the past year 1,298 applications for patents in fee have been received, of which 350 were denied and 949 approved, involving an area of 132,647.30 acres.

During the past year the Secretary of the Interior has appointed competency commissions composed of some of the best men in the Indian Service, who know the Indian and the Indian question, and whose duty it was to make a personal investigation with a view of determining the Indians who are fully qualified to care for their own affairs. Examinations have been made on the following reservations: Yankton, Santee, Flathead, Cheyenne River, Standing Rock, Fort Peck, Umatilla, and Coeur d'Alene. On the recommendation of the commissions thus appointed 576 fee patents have issued, involving 97,842.41 acres, thus making the total number of fee patents issued during the year 1,525, involving an area of 220,489.71 acres.

#### SALE OF INDIAN LAND.

The sale of allotted and inherited Indian land is authorized by the acts of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245), March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678).

The act last mentioned extended the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910, to Oklahoma, with the exception of lands belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osages, so that since the passage of this act patents in fee simple can be issued to purchasers of Indian lands in Oklahoma, with the exceptions noted.

During the year 1916 there have been made sales covering an area of 90,819.03 acres, involving a consideration of \$1,061,851.92. The average price for which the land sold was \$18.60 per acre. The year previous the office sold 761 tracts, involving 102,674.53 acres, for \$1,300,303.08, or \$12.66 per acre.

#### HOMELESS INDIANS.

In continuation of the work of providing lands for homeless California Indians, small tracts aggregating 1,860.01 acres, at a total price of \$19,367.29, are now being purchased for the benefit of approximately 1,302 Indians of various bands. Four purchases have been consummated and 16 more are practically completed.

With the balance of funds provided by the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 582), an additional tract of about 50 acres of agricultural land was bought for \$6,000 for the benefit of the Camp Verde Indians, located in Yavapai County, Ariz. This tract is contiguous to a 240-acre tract which was purchased at \$13,000 for these Indians last year. The Indians are settling on these lands and Supt. Taylor reports that 110 acres have been placed under cultivation.

Negotiations have been entered into for the purchase of lands and water rights in the total amount of \$32,233.33 for the Navajo of the public domain in Arizona and New Mexico.

#### MISSION LANDS.

The total area of mission lands on Indian reservations and the issuance of patents in fee to mission organizations under the general act of March 3, 1909, and other special acts has been less than in former years.

There are pending for surveys orders for patents on the following reservations:

Menominee, under Keshema: Catholic, for patent, about 20 acres; indefinite number of acres to be set apart.

Yankton: To the Church of the Holy Fellowship, 52 acres.

Cheyenne River: Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, 5 to 15 acres.

Yakima: Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 12 acres.

Warm Springs: Woman's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church, about 16 acres.

A patent for 40 acres on the Nett Lake Reservation, Minn., has been issued to the Northern Minnesota Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church since the beginning of the new fiscal year, 1917.

A small tract on the Fort Berthold Reservation awaits survey on the request of the American Missionary Association. Applications for patents for lands on the Fort Totten, the Winnebago and Western Navajo Reservations are pending. An agreement has been reached under which the office is preparing for the issuance of a patent to the Women's Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in America, for lands on the Winnebago Reservation in Nebraska.

#### A GREAT PROBATE COURT.

The general public has but a vague idea of the immensity of the work devolving upon the Federal Government in connection with the American Indian. Not only must protection be afforded him in connection with his personal rights and privileges, but his immense property rights must be safeguarded. These rights consist of millions of acres of land allotted to the Indians, moneys from land by way of leases for grazing, agriculture, mines, oil, and other purposes, as well as of their lands, timber, live stock, etc., and the earnings of individual Indians from innumerable sources. The work is not permitted to stop here, but after the death of the Indians, their estates must be probated under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855, 856), and this work has become one of the most important branches of the Indian Service.

During the present year the heirs to thousands of acres of land and millions of dollars' worth of trust property have been determined.

Hearings for the purpose of these determinations are conducted at the different reservations and agencies throughout the entire Indian country by examiners of inheritance who are especially qualified for the work. In addition to other qualifications they must be members of the bar admitted to practice law in one of the several States. Hearings are conducted in a legal and judicial manner after first giving notice to all parties interested.

During the past year 4,086 estates of deceased Indians were probated, 178 wills approved, 68 disapproved, and 5,014 miscellaneous cases disposed of.

#### ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

A magnificent bridge has been built over the Little Colorado River near Topock, jointly by the States of Arizona and California, the county of San Bernardino, and this office, for the benefit of the Indians on the Fort Mojave Reservation and the traveling public. The system of roads on the Shoshone Reservation has been carried further toward completion by the expenditure of \$25,000.

Construction and maintenance of roads on the several reservations by the use of tribal funds and general appropriations have been developed as rapidly as practicable. A good road has been built on the

San Carlos Reservation between bridges across the San Carlos and Gila Rivers by the use of \$20,000 appropriated by the State of Arizona.

#### MINING ON RESTRICTED INDIAN LANDS.

Until recently leasing for mining operations of lands allotted to Indians outside of the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osage Nation has been more or less perfunctory, but within the last year many leases have been made on several reservations in Oklahoma, and also in Wyoming. A material increase in the number of leases executed has been due chiefly to the finding of several large gas wells in the Otoe Indian Reservation, Okla., and to the increased demand for crude oil and its by-products. It is hoped that this leasing activity will result in the discovery of oil and gas in paying quantities on these reservations and thereby increase the income of these Indians.

#### FORESTRY.

The work of road, trail, and telephone construction has been continued so far as funds would permit. The system of telephonic communication is now fairly satisfactory on every reservation having important timber interests. Although large expenditures will yet be required to make all parts of the extensive forest areas accessible by road or trail, substantial progress is being made each year, and the comparatively insignificant fire losses of the past year indicate that the existing means of fire control are effective.

The administrative force has been strengthened during the year by the appointment of several men who have had thorough technical training in forestry.

The work of estimating the timber on the Menominee Reservation, begun in September, 1914, was completed early in December, 1916. About one-third of the area of the Quinault Reservation was cruised in 1915. In April, 1916, this work was resumed, and it is hoped that about three-fourths of the reservation can be completed before the October rains render further field work impracticable. The work will be completed in 1917.

A resurvey of the boundaries and an estimate of the timber lands of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians was made during the year. Timber trespass upon these lands has been very common in the past, and several superintendents have urged the difficulty of preventing trespass because of a lack of knowledge as to the boundary lines. At all important points of the boundaries, as determined by the resurvey, iron posts have now been set.

In October, 1915, the timber on tribal lands of the Bad River Indian Reservation, the sale of which was authorized by section 23

of the act of August 1, 1914 (35 Stat. L., 582,605), was offered, and on January 14, 1916, the bid of the J. S. Stearns Lumber Co. on the saw timber, and that of the M. J. Bell Lumber Co. on the cedar, were accepted.

The remaining timber on allotments of the Lac Courte Oreille Indian Reservation was sold to the Fountain-Campbell Lumber Co. in February, 1916.

Timber operations were begun on the Jicarilla Indian Reservation, under the contract with the Pagosa Lumber Co., and on the Tulalip Reservation, under the contract with the Everett Logging Co. On the Jicarilla about 13,000,000 feet, and on the Tulalip about 50,000,000 feet b. m. were cut. From the Bad River Reservation about 40,000,000 feet were removed, and the cut at Neopit on the Menominee Reservation was approximately 20,000,000 feet. Rather extensive operations were also conducted on the Leech Lake and Lac Courte Oreille Reservations.

Four important items of legislation recommended by this office were included in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917, approved May 18, 1916. These were an item authorizing the homesteading of timber lands of the Flathead Reservation, which should be found valuable for agricultural or horticultural purposes, one authorizing the sale of the timber from so-called school and swamp lands claimed by the State of Wisconsin within the Bad River and Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservations, one authorizing improved methods for the sale of products of the Menominee Indian Mills, and one creating an Indian forest reserve on the Red Lake Indian Reservation in Minnesota.

#### ROCKY BOY'S BAND.

Over 60 years ago a band of Chippewa left Wisconsin to hunt buffalo and finally reached Montana, then a wild and unsettled country. Years passed and the Chippewa who remained in Minnesota and Wisconsin were given land, but this offshoot of a once powerful tribe was apparently overlooked. They remained in Montana hunting buffalo and other wild game, then plentiful there, but with the advent of the white man their natural means of subsistence was dissipated and soon these people became a wandering band of tramps, seeking odd jobs but depending largely upon the charities of the public.

To the credit of Rocky Boy's Band it should be said that even in need they were honest, no complaint ever having been made against them for the infraction of any law.

Altogether, their condition appealed strongly to many of the best citizens of Montana, some of whom, notably at Great Falls and Helena, took an active interest in their welfare, contributing money, time, and practical help.

So apparent were the necessities of these Indians that Congress for several years has made a small annual appropriation for their relief.

It was found impracticable to settle these Indians upon either public lands or on existing reservations, nor was the Government able to purchase a proper reservation for them. Subsequently a part of the band was settled on land within the Blackfeet Reservation, but the part of the reservation designated for the Rocky Boys was not adapted to agricultural purposes. Partly on account of this fact and partly owing to tribal antagonism the majority of the band refused to remain there and resumed their former nomadic habits.

Early in my administration an effort was made through Congress to provide land for these Indians on the Fort Assiniboine Military Reserve, where most of them had been temporarily located, in order that they might be looked after during the winter. These efforts, supplemented by the work of earnest friends of the Indians residing in Montana, in and out of Congress, finally resulted in the recent setting apart to them of three townships in the southern part of this reserve as a permanent reservation.

It soon became apparent that the Rocky Boy Band was anxious to have a home, to settle down and become self-supporting—as expressed by one of their number: "To learn to farm, be given land which would be their own, whereby they would soon be self-supporting."

Carrying out this promise, they planted and cultivated gardens with the seeds and implements furnished them and worked faithfully, with the result that they produced a considerable quantity of hay and vegetables, sufficient, in fact, to justify a substantial reduction in the ration allowance provided for in the congressional appropriation. As further evidence of their interest in these practical benefits which the Government had conferred upon them they voluntarily sent samples of the vegetables grown to the State fair at Helena as a part of the Indian exhibit.

With the encouraging start already made there seems little doubt that within a few years these formerly nomadic Indians, who were literally wanderers upon the face of the earth, will be self-supporting, self-respecting Indians on the high road to successful citizenship.

A sad feature of their history is revealed in the fact that Rocky Boy, who had for so many years led his people through a wilderness of starvation and despair, died as his band reached the promised land.

#### PAPAGO INDIANS.

On January 14, 1916, the President, by Executive order, set apart a permanent reservation for the use of the Papago Indians in southern Arizona. Just how long these Indians have occupied this coun-

try is not known, but so far as known they have always lived there. The first authentic record of these people is given in the diary of Father Eusebio Kino, who made several trips into their country between 1698 and 1702.

In Bancroft's History, volume 13, at page 550, is found the following:

The Papagos have been regarded as the best Indians in Arizona. \* \* \* More readily than other Indians they adapt themselves to circumstances, tilling the soil, raising live stock, working in the mines, or doing anything that offers. As the reader knows, they have sometimes had trouble with the Spaniards and Mexicans, but they have always been friends of the Americans and deadly foes of the Apaches. They have received very little aid from the Government.

The greater part of the reservation is only adapted to grazing purposes, and the raising of live stock has naturally been the principal occupation and must be the chief means of livelihood for these Indians. Some parts of the reservation are known to contain valuable minerals, and under the terms of the order of withdrawal such lands may be located, entered, and acquired by citizens under the regular mining laws.

Plans have been formulated for the education and civilization of the Papago Indians, and several schoolhouses have been built at convenient points. Wells have been dug to furnish water for domestic and stock purposes, there being no considerable irrigation possibilities on this reservation.

In addition to these improvements a hospital is in the course of construction at Indian Oasis. Under these improved conditions it is not hard to believe that this tribe of Indians, who have always been independent of the outside world and self-supporting, will in time become prosperous citizens.

The Papagos are a moral, intelligent, industrious, and in all respects deserving people.

#### FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

To avoid useless and expensive officialdom, the Cherokee Nation was abolished on July 1, 1915, with the exception of the principal chief, who was retained at the nominal salary of \$25 per month to sign Cherokee tribal deeds. On suggestion from this office, the officers of the Seminole Nation of Indians in Oklahoma, following similar action by the tribal officials of the Cherokee Nation, have tendered their resignations. This step marks in a definite and significant way the accomplishment of the final disposition of the affairs of the Seminole Nation and the disbandment of the tribal organization so far as possible under existing law. In the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek Nations only pro forma tribal governments remain, which will be abolished as soon as tribal affairs will permit.

The total tribal enrollment of the Five Civilized Tribes corrected to date is 101,519 enrolled members, to all of whom have been made complete allotments of land or payments of money in lieu of land except in the Creek Nation, where partial allotments of the value of \$800 have been made. Of these, 64,339 are by operation of law in the unrestricted class, while 37,180 are in the restricted class. This number is further reduced by removal of restrictions and by death in 5,177 cases, leaving 32,003 restricted Indians on June 30, 1916.

The total area of the Five Civilized Tribes is 19,525,906 acres, of which 15,794,238 acres have been allotted, 130,284 acres have been reserved for town sites, railroad rights of way, coal and asphalt segregation, churches, schools, cemeteries, and other public purposes, and 2,678,828 acres have been sold, leaving 918,610 acres unsold, of which there will be offered from October 4 to October 31, 1916, 907,500 acres, and if all offered is sold there will remain 11,116 acres unallotted and unsold land among the Five Civilized Tribes. Since September 11, 1900, a total of 309 towns with various additions have been surveyed and platted by the Government in the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations, for which the tribes have received from sale thereof a total of \$1,540,432.69.

During the year 6,406 suits of the 27,491 separate suits instituted in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma under the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, to set aside illegal conveyances of restricted allotted lands, have been dismissed or otherwise disposed of. Prior to July 1, 1915, 19,890 of these suits were closed, now leaving 7,601 suits still pending and undetermined.

Eighteen field clerks have been stationed through the 40 counties comprising the Five Civilized Tribes, with headquarters located usually at county seats, and each field clerk has in his district an average of about 1,800 restricted Indians. During the last fiscal year 112 houses and 32 barns were erected from land funds under the supervision of the field clerks for the benefit of restricted allottees. Since May 27, 1908, restrictions on alienation have been removed from 504,567.44 acres of land, which together with the six acts of Congress, to wit, act of July 1, 1902, act of April 21, 1904, section 16 of the Creek agreement of July 1, 1902, act of May 27, 1908, act of May 29, 1908, and act of March 3, 1903, removed the restrictions on alienation from a total of 12,518,140 acres.

#### PROBATE WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

During the present fiscal year the probate work in the Five Civilized Tribes has proceeded along well-organized lines and in a thorough and effective manner.

Pioneer work, during the two preceding years, was necessary in order to accomplish the organization of an adequate force of probate attorneys, the division of the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes into districts, and the preparation and promulgation of a code of rules and regulations to govern procedure in probate cases. With these primary accomplishments assured, the way stood open for the performance in a systematic way of the work that seriously demanded attention with respect to individual cases.

A special effort has been made this year to put all probate cases upon a sound financial basis. In the past straw bonds were accepted in many cases and reports of guardians were allowed to drift along for years without being audited or checked. But the attorneys are now rapidly correcting this situation. They have checked case after case, and whenever a guardian has been found delinquent they have secured an order from the court citing such guardian to appear and make good his shortage, and if necessary to give a new and satisfactory bond. In doing this they have caused citations to be issued in 7,198 cases, and have secured the discharge or removal of 2,584 guardians. They have also caused 2,277 new bonds to be filed, aggregating in amount \$2,625,945.

These beneficial results were attained partly through the institution of suits in the State courts, suits that would not and could not have been filed and prosecuted without the assistance of the probate attorneys. There were 91 suits in criminal cases and 416 suits in civil cases instituted during the year on behalf of members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and the amounts involved in the civil actions totaled \$1,382,238.

It is always one of the most difficult problems to cope with in the Indian Service to make proper and profitable disposition of funds belonging to individual Indians, especially where, as in the oil districts, they are in receipt of large incomes. Here again the services of the probate attorneys have proved of great value, for they have been able to follow up their legal victories by supervising the conservation and investment of the funds of their Indian clients. This they have done during the year, in the amount of \$1,814,972. They have, moreover, prevented, by their supervision of probate cases, by checking reports of guardians, by requiring new bonds, and in other ways, losses to dependent Indians in the amount of \$1,487,158 since July 1, 1915.

Altogether there has been saved and conserved to the restricted and adult allottees during the last fiscal year the total sum of \$3,302,130.

In no other branch of the probate work in the past have fraud and graft perpetrated their crimes upon helpless Indians more than in connection with the sales of minors' allotments and of inherited lands.

But now every step is scrutinized by the probate attorneys, who insist that lands that are to be sold must be appraised by representatives of the United States, and that all sales shall be duly advertised, thereby doing away with the undesirable practice of private sales.

In the accomplishment of these beneficial results, the probate attorneys have necessarily performed a vast amount of routine work, including the holding of conferences with allottees and others in nearly 50,000 instances and the writing of upward of 57,000 letters and other official communications.

Now that the scope and volume of the probate work is apparent, I look forward with confidence to the achievement during the next year of even greater results than those attained.

#### OIL AND GAS—FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Mining for oil and gas in the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, during the past fiscal year has been very active, and extensive wild-cattling has been done. No large pools have been discovered. The production of the Cushing field has declined very rapidly, and this fact, together with the conditions which have existed in connection with the marketing of crude oil at home and abroad, is probably the cause of the increased price of oil from 40 cents per barrel at the close of the fiscal year, to \$1.55 during the past winter. The posted price remained at \$1.55 during the last three or four months of the year. However, practically one-third of the oil produced in the Mid-Continent field has been sold at a premium, which varies from 5 to 55 cents per barrel above the posted price. The Indian lessors have been receiving their proportionate share of the premium received by the lessees.

During the past year the affairs of several large oil and gas lessees have been investigated, with the result that violations of the regulations have been discovered and the guilty parties have been compelled to reduce their acreage within the maximum of 4,800 acres allowed by the regulations.

From 1,372 leases, covering 109,107.68 acres, there was produced during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, 23,988,862.32 barrels of oil from departmental leases, as against 27,098,994.02 barrels during the previous year. The receipts from gas wells during the fiscal year aggregated \$51,557.62, and the receipts from coal production on allotments, \$15,893.29, representing 212,069 tons, of which 160,607 tons were produced in the Creek Nation. While 3,110,131.70 less barrels of oil were marketed from departmental leases during the year ended June 30, 1916, the royalty interest was \$1,359,279.74 in excess of that for the previous year.

#### OSAGE OIL AND GAS LEASES.

March 16, 1896, the Osage Tribe of Indians leased to Mr. Edwin E. Foster the Osage Indian Reservation for oil and gas mining purposes. This lease expired in 1906. However, by the act of Congress of March 3, 1905, it was renewed as to 680,000 acres for a period of 10 years, which expired March 16, 1916.

It then became necessary to provide new regulations to govern the leasing of the lands for oil and gas mining purposes. Conferences were held, both with the oil and gas men interested and the Osage tribal council, and on June 17, 1915, the latter passed a resolution containing recommendations as to the manner in which new leases should be made, which resolution is set forth at length in my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915. August 26, 1915, the Secretary of the Interior promulgated regulations to govern the leasing of these and other lands in the Osage Reservation for oil and gas mining purposes.

The Osage Tribe will receive considerably more revenue under the new leases than they received under the Foster lease. The old lease covered 680,000 acres, whereas the new oil leases cover about 100,000, of which 120,000 acres is subject to a rental of \$1 per acre per year until wells are drilled, leaving 500,000 acres out of the 680,000 acres of the old lease to be leased for oil in the future. New gas leases have been made to cover about 900,000 acres, a little more than that formerly covered by the Foster lease. Under the old oil lease the tribe received one-eighth royalty, but did not receive any rental on undeveloped lands. The tribe will receive under the new oil leases one-sixth royalty from each quarter-section unit producing less than 100 barrels per well per day, and one-fifth royalty from such units producing 100 barrels or more per well per day; also a rental of \$1 per acre on each quarter section (160 acres) of undeveloped lands.

The tribe received \$2,057,600 from the sale of leases on April 20, 1916, and has received from the sale held on June 20 approximately \$1,175,000; these amounts being in addition to the stipulated royalties heretofore mentioned. The properties which were sold were those producing tracts where the wells averaged over 25 barrels per well and producing lands in excess of 4,800 acres held by former sublessees.

The tribe received \$100 per year for each gas well in service on the old lease, and the amount realized last year aggregated about \$12,000, but, under the new lease, the tribe will receive a minimum royalty of 3 cents per thousand cubic feet, measured at or near the wells, which should amount, during the first year to at least \$700,000.

The Osage Tribe, however, should within a year after the new leases are approved, *i. e.*, by May 17, 1917, receive six or eight times as much as they have heretofore received under the old lease. In addition, it is expected that gas lessees, in drilling for gas on the 700,000 acres leased for gas but not leased for oil, will find new wells which will prove that such lands are valuable for oil and, when put up for sale and sold to the highest bidder, the tribe should receive large sums in bonuses, the amount depending upon the number and extent of new oil pools so discovered in the gas territory.

#### SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

From the earliest colonial days intoxicating liquors have been the curse of the Indian. Prior to the advent of the white man he did not know alcohol, either in distilled or fermented liquor. It was the gift of the white man to the red man, and since that time the best element of the former race has endeavored to overcome the evils which have come from it.

For years there have been statutes with drastic penalties against the sales of intoxicants to Indians but until the last few years they have proven almost dead letters.

During the last three years a vigorous, continuous and effective assault has been made upon the liquor interests which have debauched the Indian race. Increased appropriations have enabled the Indian Office to place in the field a corps of detectives who have become a terror to the bootlegger and drinking man in the Indian country.

In three years 508,880 pints of whisky, beer, and other alcoholic decoctions have been confiscated and their contents destroyed; 5,511 arrests have been made of alleged violators of the law; and the courts have assessed fines against convicted offenders in an amount practically equal to the annual appropriations by Congress for the support of this branch of Indian work.

While the strong arm of the law is being invoked to prevent the Indian from obtaining whisky and to punish the man who provides him with it, a moral awakening is being brought about through more peaceful means. My personal appeal to every employee in the Indian Service and to persons of prominence in local communities has made possible a most successful pledge-signing campaign among the Indians, in school and out of school, young and old, pledging themselves to abstain from the use of all kinds of intoxicants.

The last Congress has materially strengthened the hand of the Government in the enforcement of its prohibitory liquor legislation for Indians. Heretofore many violators of the law have escaped through inability of the Government to discover how the intoxicants were introduced on the reservation. This loophole has been closed by making the possession of intoxicants within the Indian country *prima facie* evidence of its criminal introduction and extending the

provisions of sections 2140 and 2141 of the Revised Statutes to beer and other classes of intoxicating liquors not heretofore covered by that statute.

This legislation has been greatly needed, and particularly so in Oklahoma and Minnesota. In the former State the many decisions of the circuit court of appeals, holding that possession by a defendant within certain portions of the State of intoxicating liquor which had been brought into the State from without is not sufficient to warrant conviction under a statute for introducing liquor into the Indian country or the old Indian Territory, have made it difficult to obtain convictions.

In Minnesota within the area ceded by the treaty of February 22, 1855, there was a large number of saloons, breweries, etc., and liquor was transported from one point to another within the territory as legislation has heretofore only prohibited distilleries of ardent spirits and authorized the destruction of ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country. This legislation remedies these conditions.

The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States have been favorable to the contention of the Government, and several important decisions were rendered. The action of the court in upholding the provisions of the treaty of February 22, 1855, with the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota enabled us to extend our operations in behalf of a large number of Indians and to close the saloons within the area in Minnesota ceded by this band. However, the case of most importance is that of *United States v. Nice*, in which this tribunal overruled the *Heff* case and held that the power of Congress to regulate or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to allottees under the general-allotment act is not debatable. Other cases of importance have been disposed of in the Supreme Court and other Federal courts. Likewise, several important decisions have been rendered by State courts bearing on this phase of our work which will prove beneficial to the Indian.

Our work in Minnesota has been carried on successfully and with no feeling of resentment on the part of a large majority of citizens, although I regret that one person was killed in connection with these operations. That sentiment has been favorable is evidenced by the fact that many of the counties within the treaty territory have recently voted for county option and against the liquor interests. During the course of the year all saloons remaining within the treaty territory were closed and drunkenness among the Indians practically eliminated. Our work has resulted in a very large number of cases on the charge of introducing, and many automobiles, teams, and conveyances were seized and libeled, in accordance with the provisions of law. The State authorities have cooperated with us, and

with the continued support of the citizens of that community the matter is now well in hand, although a considerable force of officers is still operating in that territory.

With the closing of the saloons, breweries, etc., and our efforts to prevent the introduction of intoxicants into the treaty territory we were confronted with difficulties which arose through what are known as near beers, ciders, and the like. Many preparations of this character have found their way into closed territory and in some instances they contained large percentages of alcohol and were merely substitutes under false names for intoxicants. Various subterfuges were used which have kept our suppression officers extremely busy.

Our operations have covered the entire country where Indians reside. Every means possible and every provision of law applicable has been invoked to insure the greatest success.

Section 2078 of the Revised Statutes relative to withholding annuity payments under certain conditions has been applied at practically every payment made, with the result that the Indians have been freed from temptation and are now comparatively sober. The payments are no longer drunken orgies nor have the Indians been debauched and robbed as formerly.

All this has resulted in the greatest activity and in an unprecedented number of arrests and convictions. By invoking existing legislation it has been possible to protect the Indians during these payments and at a time when it would do the most good.

If Congress would amend the present liquor laws applicable to the Indian country, making the first offense a misdemeanor and permit prosecution by information instead of indictment there would be convictions where acquittals are now procured, because of the present drastic penalty. Procedure by information would decrease the heavy costs of prosecution.

A native fermented liquor known as tulapai or tiswin has a strong hold on the Apaches. It is so easily made and so insidious that its suppression is a difficult undertaking. Instruction in schools and among adults and the punishment of offenders is gradually having a good effect.

Two bills have been introduced in Congress for the purpose of controlling and eliminating the use of peyote, an imported Mexican product which produces a dangerous narcotic intoxication. These laws should be quickly passed.

#### INDIAN CRIMINAL OFFENSES.

The Federal laws relating to offenses committed by Indians against the person or property of other Indians or persons within the limits of any Indian reservation include only murder, manslaughter, rape,

assault with intent to kill, assault with a dangerous weapon, arson, burglary, and larceny. There are other offenses committed by Indians for which they should be punished. We are trying to transform the Indian into a law-abiding citizen, but at the present time a number of offenses against society, morality, etc., are allowed to go unpunished, as they are not crimes under our laws. This condition is detrimental to good citizenship and the maintenance of law and order.

Sections 328 and 329 of the Criminal Code should be amended so as to enlarge the number of offenses and make the Indian subject to the same laws and the same penalties as are all other persons committing these or similar offenses.

A code of laws for the guidance of the Indian courts on the several reservations would be of manifest advantage on reservations where such courts are now the principal form of justice.

I shall submit for your consideration, prior to the next session of Congress, a draft of a bill which will be designed to meet the needs of the service in these respects.

#### COURT DECISIONS.

The following cases of interest to the Indian Service were decided during the last year:

*La Roque v. United States* (239 U. S., 62).—The question involved in this case was whether the Nelson Act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 612), contemplated that allotments should be made on behalf of Indians otherwise entitled thereto but who died without selecting the land wanted. It was held that the act mentioned contemplated only selections on the part of living Indians acting for themselves or through designated representatives.

*Hallowell v. Commons* (239 U. S., 506).—The court in this case affirmed the decision of the court of appeals dismissing the bill for want of jurisdiction, and held that where the death of the allottee intestate occurred during the trust period the decision of the Secretary of the Interior determining his heirs is final and conclusive under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and that it was unnecessary to consider whether the court had jurisdiction when the suit was begun.

*Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, v. U. S. ex rel. Julia Lamere Mickadiet, née Tiebault, and Alma Lamere Tiebault* (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on May 22, 1916).—The question of the power of the Secretary of the Interior to reopen or reconsider cases was involved in this decision, and the court held that the words "final and conclusive," contained in the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), describing the power

given to the Secretary, must be taken as conferring and not as limiting or destroying that authority; that, in other words, they must be treated as absolutely excluding the rights to review in the courts, as has hitherto been the case under the act of 1887, the question of fact as to who were the heirs of an allottee, thereby causing that question to become one within the final and conclusive competency of the administrative authority.

*United States v. Louis Hemmer et al.* (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States June 5, 1916).—In this case it was held that the act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 90), containing a provision whereby the United States was to hold the land in trust for a period of 25 years, did not apply to Indians located upon the public lands who before the passage of the act of 1884 had substantially complied with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 420), relative to homesteads. In other words, it was held that acts of 1875 and 1884 were independent acts, and that the act of 1884 containing the 25-year restriction was not amendatory of the act of 1875 containing a restriction against alienation for a period of 5 years only.

*Levindale Lead & Zinc Mining Co., W. H. Aaron and M. L. Levin v. Charles Coleman* (decided by the United States Supreme Court on June 5, 1916).—Charles Coleman, a white man, the defendant in error in this case, brought suit to set aside a conveyance of an undivided interest in lands inherited from his Indian wife and child, who were members of the Osage Tribe. Judgment was entered annulling the conveyance, upon the ground that it was executed in violation of restrictions imposed by Congress. This judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma and a writ of error sued out to the United States Supreme Court. The United States Supreme Court held that the act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539), placed no restrictions upon the alienation of land or undivided interests in land of which white men who were not members of the tribe became owners. The judgment of the State court was reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings.

*New York v. Becker* (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States June 12, 1916).—In this case it was held that the right of hunting and fishing reserved by the Seneca Indians of New York under the treaty ratified by the Senate April 11, 1708, on the lands ceded by that treaty was not an exclusive right in the Indians, and was subject to that necessary power of appropriate regulation which inhered in the sovereignty of the State over the lands where the privilege was exercised. In other words, the only right reserved to the Indian was that of hunting and fishing in common with other citizens of the State, and subject to the same provision, regulation, and limitation as are imposed on whites by the laws of the State.

*United States v. Fred Nice* (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, June 12, 1916).—In this case it was held that when lands are allotted and trust patents issued to Indians the Government does not lose its guardianship over them, and therefore can prohibit the sale of liquor to them in violation of Federal laws. This case overruled the Heff case decided by the Supreme Court in 1905, wherein it was held that an Indian who received an allotment and patent for land under the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), was no longer a ward of the Government and not within the reach of Indian police regulations on the part of Congress. The decision in the Nice case is very important, as under its holdings the department will be enabled more successfully to cope with the liquor situation among the Indians.

*United States v. Debell et al.* (227 Fed., 760) (decided by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit).—It was held in this case that where a person with knowledge of the incompetency of an Indian for whom the United States holds lands in trust induced the Indian to sell the land to him and apply for and obtain a patent in fee simple for it, and then convey it to him, wrongfully appropriates the land to himself; he becomes a trustee de son tort thereof and of its proceeds for the benefit of the Indian, and the United States may maintain a suit in equity to set aside, as against him, the patent and the deed, and in case the title has passed to an innocent subsequent purchaser, to recover of the appropriator the amount he realized from the land above the amount he paid for it to the Indian.

*United States v. Pearson, County Treasurer, et al.* (231 Fed., 270) (decided by the United States court).—This was a South Dakota case involving the Sioux Indians who have been allotted in severally but maintain their tribal relations. It was held that personal property consisting of horses, cattle and their increase, and farm implements and other property acquired by exchange of such property or otherwise, which is derived directly or indirectly from the Government and is used by the Indians on their farms, is not subject to taxation by State authorities; and that such property is not absolute property of the Indians but is still held in trust for their benefit by the Government for the purpose of carrying out its policy of helping them to be self-supporting.

*State v. Towessnuté* (154 Pac., 805) (decided by the Supreme Court of the State of Washington).—In this case it was held that the Yakima treaty of March 3, 1859 (12 Stat. L., 951), providing that the exclusive right of taking fish in all streams running through or

Ordering on the reservation is secured to the Indians, as also the right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places "in common with citizens" of the Territory, does not authorize a tribal inhabitant of the Yakima Indian Reservation to fish in a river several miles outside the reservation without a license, contrary to a law of the State, the words quoted indicating an intent not to give the Indian an advantage but to save him from a disadvantage, and to permit the State laws to operate on both races alike in respect to the right to fish outside the reservation.

#### FISHING RIGHTS.

The ancient fishing rights of Indians of the State of Washington have been considered in the courts of that State during the year. Treaties with several of these tribes provide that the Indians shall have the right to fish at their usual and accustomed fishing places, outside of their reservations, in common with the citizens of the State. It is their contention that this provision gives them the right to fish in these places without compliance with the requirements of the State law. The State has contested this, and on February 4, 1916, obtained a favorable decision from the State supreme court in *State v. Alex Towessnute*. An appeal on behalf of the Indians to the United States Supreme Court is contemplated.

An important decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was rendered June 12, 1916, in *State of New York ex rel. Walter S. Kennedy v. Becker*, which has a bearing upon the fishing rights of the Indians. The court held in effect that a reservation of fishing rights pertaining to land which had been ceded by the Indians was an easement or profit as against their grantees and all who might become owners of the ceded lands, but that it was not a right in derogation of the sovereignty of the State, and that the State might enforce within the ceded area against the Indians as well as white people such laws as might be enacted for the preservation of the fish and game within the borders of that State.

#### LEGISLATION.

The Indian appropriation act, approved May 18, 1916, carries appropriations for approximately \$11,000,000.

Aside from the usual items for conducting work among the Indians, it contains such important ones as these:

Repeal of the law which prohibits granting permission in writing or otherwise to any Indian or Indians to go into the State of Texas.

Allotted lands of Indians which are arid but susceptible of irrigation may be leased for a period not exceeding 10 years where, by reason of old age or other disability, the allottee can not personally occupy or improve such allotments.

Permitting the State of Colorado to use the old Grand Junction Indian school plant, granted to it in 1910 for educational purposes (36 Stat L., 273), for the care of the insane or for other public purposes which may be authorized by the legislature of the State, provided that Indians shall always be admitted to the institution free of charge and upon an equality with white persons.

Amending section 2 of the act of March 2, 1907 (31 Stat. L., 1221), so that the pro rata share of any Indian who is mentally or physically incapable of managing his or her own affairs may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be withdrawn from the Treasury and expended for the benefit of the Indian.

Amending section 9 of the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 450), so that bidders may now accompany their bids with a cashier's check or an acceptable bond in favor of the United States.

Authorizing an advance to any individual Chippewa Indian in Minnesota entitled to share in the permanent fund of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota one-fourth of the amount which would now be coming to said Indian under a pro rata distribution of the permanent fund.

Creating the Red Lake Indian Forest Reserve.

Appropriating \$5,000 to complete the enrollment of the allottees within the White Earth Reservation, Minn., required by the act of June 30, 1913.

Permitting lands on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont., valuable for agricultural or horticultural purposes, heretofore classified as timberlands, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, to be appraised and opened to homestead entry.

Authorizing the withdrawal from the Treasury of \$100,000 of the principal sum on deposit to the credit of Indians on the Blackfoot Reservation, Mont., if needed, for the purpose of purchasing and caring for cattle, seeds, and farming equipment for the individual Indians thereof.

Authorizing a compromise settlement of the suit of the United States against E. Dowden and others, now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Authorizing the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. to reconstruct its line of railroad through the Chillico Indian School Reservation, Okla., so as to eliminate existing heavy grades and curves, payment for the land to be for the use of that school.

Authorizing a per capita payment of not to exceed \$300 to the Choctaw Indians of Oklahoma, and \$200 to the Chickasaws and \$300 to the enrolled members of the Seminole Tribe, Oklahoma.

Appropriating \$1,000 for an investigation as to the probable cost of providing adequate school facilities on the various Sioux Indian

Reservations for the children of the Sioux Tribes who are now without Government or public school facilities.

Authorizing the withdrawal of \$300,000 of the principal funds to the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians, Utah, for promoting their civilization and self-support.

Authorizing the sale of not to exceed 20 acres of land within the limits of the abandoned Fort Spokane Military Reservation, Wash., not necessary for hospital purposes, the proceeds thereof to go to the credit of the Spokane Indians of Washington.

Authorizing for memorial purposes a patent to be issued to the Washington State Historical Society for land approximating 25 acres in area on the diminished Colville Indian Reservation, Washington.

Authorizing leases to citizens of the United States for mining purposes of unallotted mineral lands on the diminished Spokane Reservation in the State of Washington for periods of 25 years with privilege of renewal on conditions.

Appropriating \$95,000 in addition to the tribal funds to pay members of the Stockbridge and Munsee Tribes of Indians enrolled under the act of Congress of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 744), sums equal to the amounts paid the other members of said tribe prior to the enrollment under said act.

Appropriating \$100,000 reimbursable for support and civilization of Wisconsin Band of Potawatomi Indians residing in Wisconsin and Michigan.

Authorizing the withdrawal of \$300,000 from the tribal funds of the Menominee Indians of Wisconsin, for the purpose of clearing their land, erecting sanitary homes, and purchasing building material, seeds, implements, stock, equipment, and supplies.

Amending section 3 of the act of March 23, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51), so as to authorize the sale of lumber, lath, shingles, crating, ties, poles, posts, bolts, logs, bark, pulp wood, and other marketable materials obtained from the forests on the Menominee Reservation, the proceeds of the sale to be deposited to the credit of the Menominee Tribe of Indians.

Authorizing without bias or prejudice to the rights or interests of any party to the litigation now pending the sale of timber on the so-called school lands and swamp lands within the boundaries of the Bad River and Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservations in Wisconsin, to which the State has asserted a claim, provided that the consent of the State or any person claiming title therefrom shall be obtained before a sale shall be made.

Authorizing with the consent of the Indians the leasing or granting of the flowage rights on the unallotted and allotted lands in the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation, Wis., for storage reservoir purposes.

### THE PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SUPPLIES.

To maintain its schools, its industrial activities, its agricultural and stock-raising program for nearly 300,000 Indians required the Indian Office annually to purchase about \$1,500,000 worth of supplies of a most varied nature. These supplies are almost entirely bought by contract after proper advertising and notice to prospective bidders. The bulk of these, other than live stock, are contracted for at the annual lettings, held during the last fiscal year in Chicago, San Francisco, and St. Louis.

To give some idea of the variety of supplies essential to the Indian Service, the following statement is given to show approximately the amounts expended annually for various purposes and activities:

Subsistence .....	\$1,123,000
Dry goods and clothing .....	418,000
Forage .....	260,000
Fuel .....	305,000
Stationery supplies .....	49,000
Educational supplies .....	43,000
Medical supplies .....	61,000
Live stock, equipment, and miscellaneous supplies .....	2,757,000

Supplies are bought under two general classifications—general contracts and specific advertisements—and bids received from time to time to meet the immediate needs of the particular point in the service where the supplies are required. During the last fiscal year there were maintained warehouses at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and a large bulk of our supplies passed through these warehouses on their way to their separate destinations.

Close inspection is made of all deliveries and articles checked with awarded samples. In making its purchases, the Indian Service practically covers every section of the country from coast to coast and from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. No vendor is so remote from the Indian country as to bar him from competition with other dealers in the sale of goods and supplies.

The revised system of handling the purchase of supplies in this office by assigning certain clerks to a particular class of goods has evolved a superior system and one which educates the clerk along a line of work similar to that of the buyers of specialties in the ordinary business trade markets.

### NEW SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING.

The bookkeeping system of the Indian Office for years has consisted of a number of separate and unrelated records which had been designed and instituted from time to time to suit special needs as they arose. Although each unit of the system served the particular pur-

pose for which it was intended, the activities and expenditures in the Indian Service have so increased in the last few years that the business could not be handled satisfactorily under the old system, and a general revision was imperatively demanded. By authority and direction of the Indian appropriation act approved June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 103), an entirely new system has accordingly been worked out and installed, which will better take care of the work and enable the department to furnish Congress with the detailed information it requires with respect to expenditures and appropriations.

Making a complete change of system in a bureau having so many field officers in 26 States and which controls and keeps account of disbursements aggregating approximately \$20,000,000 per annum was a stupendous task, but it was accomplished with very little appreciable confusion or interruption to the current work.

The superintendents and employees having to do with accounts and disbursements throughout the entire service were brought together at the several institutes during the summer, where conferences were held, instructions given, and discussion had of Order No. 7, to the end that all concerned might quickly arrive at a comprehensive understanding of the new accounting system.

#### THE EYES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

Thoroughgoing and frequent inspection is the surest safeguard against inefficiency and fraud.

Millions of dollars invested for the Indians in land, stock, timber, oil, minerals, etc., are intrusted to the care of many persons who are employed by the Government. These material interests are closely interwoven with their social and industrial life.

Few persons understand the extensive and intimate association which the Indian Bureau has with the more than 500,000 Indians of the United States. This association touches the home, the school, the farm, and the field. Six thousand employees come into almost daily contact with them. Every walk of life and every kind of intellectual and professional ability is represented in these employees. While the greatest care is exercised in their selection, the inefficient and unworthy occasionally find an entrance. To discover them is very important for an efficient administration of this great trust.

Inspection in the past has been inadequate and loose. This fact was quickly disclosed and a corps of faithful and intelligent men with human sympathy and business acumen was obtained. The inspecting corps is a fine body of 18 well-equipped men engaged in weeding out the incompetent, inefficient, and unworthy. Their duties are constructive in character with a view to promoting the welfare of the Indians—morally, industrially, and otherwise.

Indian schools, agencies, and projects are scattered throughout two-thirds the area of the United States, and for the purposes of administration this territory has been divided into 10 districts and an inspecting officer assigned to each. It is his duty to visit at least twice in each year every Indian school, reservation, irrigation project, or other Indian activity in his district. He makes a thorough examination of office, school, and field work. Helpful criticism and suggestions are given impartially where merited. The Indians are seen in their homes, at their work, and in their play, so that an intelligent transcript of real conditions can be made by the inspectors in their reports. As a result of this comprehensive plan much of the dry rot infesting the service has been eliminated, and cases where more heinous offenses were involved have mercilessly been dealt with.

While corruption and inefficiency may find its way into the rank and file of Government employees, the greatest danger to the Indian lies in the greed of the white man for his land and money. Where a tribe has these the grafter is sure to be in evidence. He comes from every breed known to mankind, and in the past has despoiled the Indian with a ruthlessness unparalleled. Under the present system of fearless and dependable inspecting officers many of these schemes have been ferreted out and their promoters punished, while other schemes of these human sharks have been discovered and their voracity thwarted. Their course is as crooked as their morals and difficult to follow, but through the present thoroughly coordinated force the fraudulent practices of these financial pariahs have been reduced to a minimum. As long, however, as the Indian has property with no practical combative experience, so long will nefarious schemes against him be attempted.

No past system of inspection has been as comprehensive, as vigorous, or as intimate in reaching every part of one of the greatest functions ever attempted by any government for developing a semicivilized nation into self-respecting and industrious citizens as that in operation in the Indian Service. Quick results in adequate rewards and punishments follow the reports of these officers.

#### EMPLOYEES.

There are approximately 6,000 employees in the Indian Service. This great host deals with every phase of the most distinctively human problem connected with our Government. It comes into intimate association with every detail of the Indian's life, his home, religion, health, education, property, and all of his moral, social, and industrial relations.

Few persons outside of those who have had practical experience with the work devolving upon employees in this service realize the

responsibilities and difficulties under which their arduous duties are performed.

During my administration of Indian affairs, and particularly when in attendance at the institute meetings this year, I have had close personal contact with practically all of the superintendents and employees of the service. This association was inspiring and helpful to me. I have found a corps of capable, earnest, and missionary-spirited men and women, as self-sacrificing as any friend of the Indian could wish, from the superintendent, who deals with the problems of his superintendency, to the field matron who, in their homes, works out a comprehensive and improved life for the adult Indian and his children.

They are a splendid body of workers, who deeply appreciate their burdens and opportunities and are loyal to its ideals, each in his or her sphere contributing to a successful uplift of the Indian race. It was quickly discovered that thorough discipline, coherency of purpose, and intelligent action everywhere prevailed.

There is complete harmony between the field and office forces. Each of these branches has come to understand the conditions under which the other is performing its functions.

Our policy of recognizing merit, with equipment and adaptability for service, has met with splendid response and field accomplishments have been correspondingly improved.

As a corollary to our program in this respect the indiscriminate transfer of employees has been reduced to a minimum. The wanderlust in the Indian Service no longer piles his avocation.

Altogether there is cause for congratulations on gratifying accomplishments, in which practically every employee in the Indian Service shares and for which they have full credit.

#### CONCLUSION.

I have had the hearty cooperation of the Indian Office and field employees in dealing with the stupendous problems of Indian administration. In the conservation of the Indian's health and morals and in the development of his industrial life all have worked with a unity of purpose which makes me confident that a strong economic, moral, and social life is being evolved which will result in the certain addition of a splendid body of American citizens to our country.

I am sincerely grateful to you for your uniform support and encouragement.

CAYO SELLS, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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

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

Year	Work.		Employees.	
	Communica- tions received.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.	Total number em- ployed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.
		Per cent.		Per cent.
1899.....	59,707		101	
1900.....	62,601	+ 4.84	115	+13.86
1901.....	67,376	+ 7.62	119	+ 3.48
1902.....	79,237	+17.60	132	+10.92
1903.....	79,115	+ .22	131	— .75
1904.....	86,558	+ 9.03	142	+ 8.39
1905.....	88,322	+13.55	149	+ 4.93
1906.....	106,834	+ 8.35	145	— 2.68
1907.....	117,556	+10.34	160	+10.31
1908.....	152,995	+30.14	179	+11.87
1909.....	176,765	+15.53	189	+ 5.58
1910.....	194,211	+ 9.88	203	+ 7.40
1911.....	197,637	+ 1.74	227	+11.52
1912.....	222,187	+12.37	224	— 1.32
1913.....	275,452	+23.97	237	+ 5.80
1914.....	280,744	+ 1.92	245	+ 3.37
1915.....	278,240	+ 6.23	260	+ 6.12
1916.....	284,185	+ 4.70	290	
				Per cent.
Increase in work, 1916 over 1899.....				375.98
Increase in force, 1916 over 1899.....				157.43

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916.

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

Grand total.....	335,753
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101,519
By blood.....	75,532
By intermarriage.....	2,582
Freedmen.....	23,405
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	234,234

#### INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.....	900	Idaho.....	4,162
Arizona.....	44,436	Illinois.....	188
Arkansas.....	460	Indiana.....	279
California.....	15,335	Iowa.....	363
Colorado.....	898	Kansas.....	1,415
Connecticut.....	152	Kentucky.....	234
Delaware.....	5	Louisiana.....	780
District of Columbia.....	68	Maine.....	892
Florida.....	574	Maryland.....	55
Georgia.....	95	Massachusetts.....	68

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

Michigan	7,514	Oklahoma	118,990
Minnesota	11,758	Oregon	6,544
Mississippi	1,253	Rhode Island	284
Missouri	313	South Carolina	331
Montana	11,450	South Dakota	21,237
Nebraska	3,941	Tennessee	216
Nevada	7,915	Texas	702
New Hampshire	34	Utah	3,215
New Jersey	168	Vermont	26
New Mexico	20,819	Virginia	539
New York	6,245	Washington	11,438
North Carolina	8,096	West Virginia	36
North Dakota	8,887	Wisconsin	9,997
Ohio	127	Wyoming	1,684

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.		
						One-half or more.	Less than half.	
Total population	335,753	165,691	165,111	90,270	107,816	169,987	49,176	69,370
Alabama: Not under agent	4,938	22,971	22,392	19,892	22,311	11,691	181	158
Arizona	41,136	22,971	22,392	19,892	22,311	11,691	181	158
Camp Verde School—Mohave—Apache	116	219	197	168	218	399	17	.....
Colorado River	1,215	677	538	593	712	1,136	18	61
Cherabevit—Mohave	1,092	563	483	503	712	1,136	18	61
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache	2,381	1,216	1,168	1,226	1,158	2,297	11	76
Havasupai School—Havasupai	170	88	82	72	98	170	.....	.....
Kaibab School—Kaibab—Palute	95	53	42	41	51	95	.....	.....
Leupp School—Navaho	1,761	925	836	438	1,303	1,761	.....	.....
Moqui School	4,203	2,226	1,977	1,970	2,233	4,203	.....	.....
Moqui (Hop.)	2,203	1,179	1,021	1,020	1,183	2,203	.....	.....
Navaho	2,000	1,017	933	930	1,039	2,000	.....	.....
Navajo School—Navaho	11,915	5,769	6,146	6,968	4,917	11,826	88	1
Pima School	6,233	3,161	3,059	1,830	2,423	6,213	8	2
Maricopa	269	130	139	127	142	299	.....	.....
Pima	3,984	2,031	1,950	1,703	2,281	3,971	8	2
Gila Bend Reservation, Papago	2,000	1,000	1,000	(*)	(*)	2,000	.....	.....
Salt River School	1,222	612	580	558	661	1,220	2	.....
Maricopa	81	46	39	33	51	81	.....	.....
Mohave Apache	230	123	107	89	111	228	2	.....
Pima	908	473	435	436	472	908	.....	.....
San Carlos School	2,670	1,378	1,292	1,208	1,462	2,615	20	5
Apache	2,584	1,337	1,247	1,203	1,462	2,615	20	5
Mohave	86	41	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Xavier School—Papago	5,112	2,462	2,650	1,860	3,252	5,029	11	12
Truxton Canon School—Walapai	470	255	215	191	279	460	9	1
Western Navajo School	6,550	3,000	3,550	2,839	3,711	6,550	.....	.....
Moqui (Hop.)	273	138	135	139	131	273	.....	.....
Navaho	6,087	2,782	3,305	2,620	3,167	6,087	.....	.....
Palute	130	80	110	80	110	190	.....	.....
Arkansas: Not under agent	1,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Includes 23,405 freedmen and 2,552 intermarried whites.  
 † Correct as reported by superintendents.  
 ‡ 1910 census.

\* Includes Fort Mojave.  
 † Includes Indians in New Mexico under this school.  
 ‡ Unknown.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.		
						One-half or more.	Less than half.	
California	15,335	7,736	7,599	3,866	6,469	9,779	3,990	1,596
Bishop School—Palute, Shoshoni, and Mono	1,568	740	828	517	1,021	1,273	187	108
Campo School	227	116	111	83	111	299	11	1
Mission Indians at Campo	137	77	60	48	89	132	3	2
Cuyamapite	8	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laguna	7	3	4	1	6	.....	.....	.....
La Posta	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manzanita	69	39	39	32	37	57	10	2
Digger Agency—Digger	293	147	146	91	262	47	211	15
Fort Bidwell School	297	376	421	277	509	750	18	9
Digger	11	7	7	2	12	3	.....	9
Palute	217	117	91	52	115	198	9	.....
Pit River	578	252	321	183	393	569	7	.....
Fort Yuma School—Yuma	813	431	382	312	511	790	26	7
Greenville School—Digger, Washo, Concow, and Uki	621	326	298	251	370	312	151	158
Hoopa Valley School	1,290	631	656	481	806	622	512	119
Hupa	153	222	231	165	288	192	210	21
Klamath	568	292	276	218	350	295	207	66
Lower Klamath	299	129	149	101	168	135	102	32
Malki School	669	333	276	201	403	531	41	31
Mission Indians at Augustine	29	11	9	7	13	20	.....	.....
Cabazon	31	18	13	11	20	31	.....	.....
Marinez	129	71	46	26	91	112	8	.....
Mission Creek	19	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morongo	233	122	111	97	136	177	22	31
Palm Springs	53	28	25	13	40	53	.....	.....
San Manuel	50	23	27	7	43	50	.....	.....
Torres	86	48	38	37	49	72	11	.....
Pala School	1,017	514	503	317	670	890	129	7
Mission Indians—Capitan Grande	133	71	62	45	65	117	16	.....
La Jolla	247	128	119	97	150	246	1	.....
Pala	195	90	105	66	129	151	42	2
Palm Springs	81	24	28	29	31	50	1	.....
Pechanga	191	93	101	41	153	191	.....	.....
Rincon	148	83	65	51	97	91	52	5
San Pasqual	43	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sycuan	43	23	20	22	23	40	8	.....
Roseburg (Oreg.) School—Scattered Wichamni, Kawti, Pit River, and others in northern California	5,000	2,500	2,500	(*)	(*)	2,500	11,875	1,625
Round Valley School—Concow, Uki, and others	1,716	859	857	720	996	615	615	456
Soboba School	935	520	409	352	583	706	85	51
Mission Indians at Cahulla	132	72	60	38	91	132	.....	.....
Indio	35	18	17	11	21	35	.....	.....
Los Coyotes	125	75	50	45	77	123	.....	.....
Mesa Grande	200	118	82	81	116	146	54	.....
Santa Rosa	61	36	27	11	52	63	.....	.....
Santa Ynez	71	38	33	23	43	1	16	51
Soboba	153	73	60	45	88	118	15	.....
Volcan	178	96	80	69	67	176	.....	.....

\* Unknown.

† Estimated.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.	
						Full blood.	One-half or more.
California—Continued.							
Tule River School.....	416	231	212	195	251	431	12
Tule River.....	150	89	61				
Anthony.....	137	74	83	195	251	431	12
Thorough.....	139	71	68				
Colorado.....	898	461	437	116	152	881	9
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moche Ute.....	365	175	190	159	206	318	9
Ute Mountain School—Capote and Moche Ute.....	533	286	247	287	216	533	
Connecticut: Not under agent.....	152						
Delaware: Not under agent.....	15						
District of Columbia: Not under agent.....	168						
Florida: Seminole.....	574	312	232	206	368	558	3
Georgia: Not under agent.....	195						
Idaho.....	4,162	2,070	2,092	1,565	2,597	3,299	54
Coeur d'Alene.....	840	419	421	320	520	640	111
Coeur d'Alene.....	615	303	305	215	370	433	93
Kallispell.....	91	50	41	31	60	91	
Kootenai.....	131	60	71	11	90	116	18
Fort Hall School.....	1,771	903	868	670	1,101	1,481	229
Bannock.....	373	200	178				
Shoshoni.....	1,393	703	690	670	1,101	1,481	229
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Perce.....	1,551	748	803	575	976	1,178	211
Illinois: Not under agent.....	1188						
Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others.....	1,279						
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox.....	363	188	175	151	209	363	
Kansas.....	1,415	756	659	774	611	745	331
Kickapoo School.....	630	331	299	345	285	217	195
Iowa.....	313	158	153	166	147	15	80
Kickapoo.....	219	126	93	131	88	190	29
Sac and Fox.....	98	47	51	48	50	12	86
Potawatomi Agency—Prairie Band of Potawatomi.....	755	425	360	429	356	528	136
Kentucky: Not under agent.....	1,231						
Louisiana: Not under agent.....	1,730						
Maine: Not under agent.....	1,862						
Maryland: Not under agent.....	1,55						
Massachusetts: Not under agent.....	1,688						
Michigan.....	7,514	690	657	618	729	209	521
Bay Mills Agency—Chippewa.....	250	125	125	102	148	9	121
Mackinac Agency—P'Anse, Vieux Desert, and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa.....	1,097	565	532	516	581	200	400
Not under agent—Scattered Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others.....	1,610						
Minnesota.....	11,755	5,581	5,894	5,772	5,986	3,229	4,203
Fort du Lac School—Chippewa.....	1,030	543	507	540	510	86	534
Grand Portage School—Chippewa.....	319	139	180	145	174	8	202
Leech Lake School.....	1,758	883	875	738	1,020	997	697
Cass and Windigoshish.....	459	215	244	201	258	307	146
Leech Lake.....	803	402	401	313	460	460	330
White Oak Point (Mts.) Chippewa.....	496	266	230	194	302	230	221

1910 Census.

1915 report.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.	
						Full blood.	One-half or more.
Minnesota—Continued.							
Nett Lake School—Chippewa (Hois Fort).....	625	288	337	279	316	407	102
Red Lake School—Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.....	1,503	751	752	766	737	(1)	(1)
White Earth School.....	6,343	3,185	3,158	3,227	3,116	1,671	2,508
White Earth (Mts.) Chippewa.....	2,416	1,214	1,202				
Millie Lac (removal).....	1,187	571	616				
Otter Tail Pillager.....	830	425	405				
Gull Lake (Mts.).....	438	212	226				
Millie Lac (nonremoval).....	282	137	145				
Pembina—Pillager.....	425	236	189				
Leech Lake Pillager.....	275	125	150				
White Oak Point (removal).....	283	126	157				
Fort du Lac (removal).....	11	66	45				
Cass and Windigoshish.....	61	33	28				
Pipestone (Blch Cooley) Mde-wa-kanton and Wapoguta, Sioux and Sisseton, and Wahpeton.....	160	75	85	77	83	60	85
Mississippi: Not under agent.....	11,233						
Missouri: Not under agent.....	1,313						
Montana.....	11,450	5,762	5,688	5,218	6,232	6,436	3,083
Blackfoot School—Blackfoot.....	2,744	1,379	1,365	1,466	1,277	1,228	1,152
Crow Agency—Crow.....	1,707	850	847	709	798	1,261	216
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead.....	2,313	1,179	1,161	1,025	1,318	660	835
Fort Belknap School.....	1,241	636	675	542	629	561	252
Asinibohn.....	610	342	235	261	376	463	101
Grosventre.....	571	291	277	278	293	393	151
Fort Peck School—Fort Peck Sioux Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne.....	1,985	999	1,066	892	1,063	1,074	528
Nebraska.....	1,461	709	752	551	877	1,319	70
Omaha School—Omaha.....	3,041	2,011	1,930	1,956	1,985	1,728	978
Santee School.....	1,331	686	645	679	652	1,027	121
Ponca.....	1,511	731	780	785	726	590	453
Santee.....	338	153	185	214	124	91	133
Winnabago School—Winnabago.....	1,173	578	595	571	602	490	315
Winnabago School—Winnabago.....	1,099	594	505	492	607	111	402
Nevada.....	7,915	3,937	3,928	2,227	5,688	7,175	527
Fallon School.....	439	217	222	124	315	390	30
Palute at Fallon.....	326	164	162	85	241	393	23
Lovelocks.....	113	53	60	39	74	93	7
Fort Mc Dermitt School—Palute.....	311	172	137	204	327	11	
Moapa River School—Palute.....	119	58	61	42	77	116	3
Nevada School—Palute.....	690	329	393	402	596	4	
Walker River School.....	712	347	365	210	502	636	76
Palute.....	564	276	288				
Palute (Mason Valley).....	148	71	77	210	562	636	78
Western Shoshone School.....	691	322	282	276	328	604	
Hopi.....	1		1				
Palute.....	271	153	121	128	146	691	
Shoshoni.....	329	169	160	148	181		
Respectful agent.....	5,160	2,600	2,500	1,240	3,860	4,600	400
Digger (scattered California tribes).....	2,100	1,050	1,070				
Palute.....	1,090	725	675				
Shoshoni.....	1,000	525	475	1,240	3,860	4,500	400
Vasho.....	100	320	290				

1 Unknown.

1910 census.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
New Hampshire: Not under agent.	131							
New Jersey: Not under agent.	168							
New Mexico.....	20,819	10,545	10,274	10,513	10,306	20,356	351	82
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache.....	642	317	295	275	367	612		
Mescalero School—Mescalero Apache.....	1,630	816	824	775	355	602	17	11
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho.....	2,724	1,240	1,321	1,362	1,362	2,724		
Pueblo Day Schools.....	5,435	4,437	1,668	3,771	4,781	8,150	331	71
Navaho.....	378	185	193	195	183	378		
Pueblo.....	8,157	4,232	3,965	3,579	4,578	7,752	334	71
San Juan School—Navaho.....	6,483	3,269	3,214	4,050	2,433	6,483		
Zuni School—Pueblo.....	1,805	946	819	777	1,025	1,805		
New York.....	6,215	3,035	2,819	2,388	3,197			5,885
New York Agency.....	5,885	3,036	2,819	2,388	3,197			5,885
Cayuga.....	177	71	106	61	116			177
Oneida.....	219	120	129	76	173			219
Onondaga.....	590	261	266	191	350			590
Seneca (Allegany).....	935	479	459	392	546			935
Seneca (Cattaraugus).....	1,319	641	638	483	836			1,319
Seneca (Tonawanda).....	504	289	215	178	326			504
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations).....	1,538	811	727	764	770			1,538
Tuscarora.....	399	197	161	111	216			399
Montauk.....	39	15	15	15	15			39
Pospatuck.....	29	10	10	10	10			29
Shinnecock.....	200	100	100	100	100			200
Not under agent.....	4,360							4,360
North Carolina.....	8,696	1,205	1,055	1,555	1,053	1,318	365	517
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee.....	2,260	1,205	1,055	1,207	1,053	1,318	365	517
Not under agent.....	5,836							5,836
North Dakota.....	8,887	4,156	4,431	4,069	4,798	4,475	4,021	388
Fort Berthold.....	1,182	590	592	559	623	817	366	29
Arikara.....	417	205	212	215	202	379	144	13
Grosventre.....	497	248	249	241	296	368	114	15
Mandan.....	268	137	131	136	142	219	48	1
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Ojibwa Sioux (known as De Ill Lake Sioux).....	1,001	514	490	423	531	1,001	(*)	(*)
Stan King Boek School—Sioux.....	3,481	1,729	1,755	1,379	2,105	2,490	685	359
Turtle Mountain School—Turtle Mountain (Chippewa).....	3,217	1,623	1,591	1,728	1,489	167	3,050	
Ohio: Not under agent.....	1,127							
Oklahoma.....	118,996	8,719	8,728	8,783	8,604	35,838	14,463	46,200
Cantonment School.....	781	421	360	315	439	731	37	16
Apache.....	235	132	106	107	131	238	10	
Cherokee.....	516	292	251	233	368	503	27	16
Cherokee and Apache School.....	1,263	636	627	617	716	933	274	56
Apache.....	523	259	254	257	310	523		
Cherokee.....	740	377	373	360	406	410		

\* 1910 census.

† Includes 193 Agent; 1913 Fort Sill removed.

‡ Estimate.

§ 1910 census, minus 259 Montauk, Pospatuck, and Shinnecock.

¶ Included in full blood.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.	4,514	2,216	2,298	2,282	2,232	3,314	500	400
Kiowa School.....	184	87	97					
Comanche.....	1,568	782	753					
Kiowa.....	1,518	735	813				2,232	2,232
Wichita and Caddo.....	1,123	561	561					800
Apache prisoners.....	56	45	35					400
Osage School—Osage.....	2,195	1,127	1,063	1,174	1,021	805	1,857	14
Otoe School—Oto and Missouri.....	492	251	235	253	220	421	54	
Pawnee School—Pawnee.....	693	329	364	339	351	538	121	34
Ponca School.....	1,056	521	512	611	402	391	411	226
Kaw (Kansists).....	355	166	169	274	81	102	27	226
Ponca.....	611	314	319	339	291	250	353	
Tonkawa.....	45	21	24	21	27	39		
Red Moon School—Cheyenne.....	167	88	79	51	113	167		
Sac and Fox School.....	679	332	347	369	310	365	145	139
Iowa.....	87	37	50	35	52	16	11	
Sac and Fox.....	392	205	297	331	258	347	101	139
Seger School.....	595	281	311	257	338	530	22	43
Arapaho.....	152	85	87	75	77	131	7	11
Cheyenne.....	413	216	227	182	261	396	15	32
Seneca School.....	2,030	1,007	1,013	1,112	993	119	423	1,500
Eastern Shawnee.....	152	63	89	73	79	4	26	122
Ottawa.....	273	116	127	102	102	4	10	259
Quapaw.....	333	161	172	186	147	79	9	215
Seneca.....	432	212	220	235	197	14	278	140
Wyandot.....	497	244	233	217	250	28	439	28
Pearl—Miami (children).....	323	181	212	230	163	15	74	301
Shawnee School.....	3,070	1,531	1,478	1,401	1,605	701	386	1,922
Absentee Shawnee.....	569	293	276	231	318	472	80	17
Citizen Potawatomi.....	2,229	1,132	1,097	1,068	1,161	21	390	1,905
Mexican Ki-kapoo.....	211	106	105	85	126	203	6	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,519					26,787	10,334	41,934
Cherokee Nation.....	41,821					8,703	4,778	22,424
By blood.....	36,432							
By intermarriage.....	286					8,703	4,778	23,421
Delaware.....	187							
Freedmen.....	4,919							
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966					1,515	966	3,823
By blood.....	5,659							
By intermarriage.....	645					1,515	966	3,823
Freedmen.....	4,662							
Choctaw Nation.....	26,528					8,444	2,473	10,852
By blood.....	17,188							
By intermarriage.....	1,631					8,444	2,473	10,852
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,699							
Freedmen.....	6,023							
Creek Nation.....	18,774					6,871	1,628	3,396
By blood.....	11,965							
By intermarriage.....	6,809					6,871	1,628	3,396
Freedmen.....								
Seminole Nation.....	3,127					1,251	478	400
By blood.....	2,141							
Freedmen.....	986					1,251	478	400

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oregon.....	6,511	3,171	3,341	1,091	2,063	3,907	1,668	369
Klamath School—Klamath, Molok, Eugene, and Pit River.....	1,152	517	635	510	642	870	261	21
Rainbow School—Scattered Indians on public domain.....	3,000	1,500	1,500	(1)	(1)	1,500	1,125	375
Siletz School—Clatskanie, Rogue River, Santiam, Siletz (confederate), Grande Ronde, Umpqua, Hooto Lake, and Yamhill, and Willamette.....	416	215	201	150	256	193	205	17
Umatic School—Cayuse, Umpqua, and Willamette.....	1,151	511	640	483	668	577	18	585
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, and Palate.....	825	368	457	318	507	797	28	.....
Rhale Island: Not under agent.....	1,284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina: Not under agent (Catawba, Cherokee, Ogeeta, and others).....	1,311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	21,237	10,591	10,643	9,693	11,544	12,358	5,808	3,071
Cheyenne River School—Big Moccasin, Sun, Arap, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	2,741	1,377	1,364	1,237	1,484	1,611	571	559
Crow Creek School—Lower Yankton Sioux.....	650	315	335	297	363	704	216	16
Flandreau School—Flandreau Sioux.....	289	151	138	96	193	234	56	.....
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux.....	197	97	100	74	123	150	47	40
Pine Ridge School—Ojibwa Sioux.....	7,288	3,628	3,660	3,411	3,815	4,679	1,018	974
Rosebud School—Rosebud Sioux.....	5,531	2,764	2,767	2,484	3,047	3,418	1,692	771
Sisseton School—Sisseton and White Mountain.....	2,035	1,015	1,020	905	1,159	856	879	330
Yankton School—Yankton Sioux.....	1,876	880	996	900	975	827	638	354
Tennessee: Not under agent.....	1,216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas: Not under agent.....	702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama.....	1,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Koasati, Seminole, Ickta and others.....	510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	6,215	2,866	3,349	510	759	1,695	81	21
Shivwits School—Paiute.....	135	64	71	33	82	135	.....	.....
Uinta and Ouray Agency.....	1,164	595	569	487	677	1,090	83	21
Utah Ute.....	439	205	234	187	252	339	.....	.....
Ute and Arapaho Ute.....	411	224	187	187	252	339	.....	.....
White River Ute.....	281	165	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake: Under special agent.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not under agent—Paiute and others.....	11,016	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia: Not under agent.....	1,218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia: Not under agent.....	1,218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	11,418	5,522	5,821	4,121	5,521	7,518	2,575	1,272
Cowlitz—Confederated Cowlitz.....	2,525	1,221	1,275	1,181	1,315	1,456	189	534
Cushman School.....	2,339	1,156	1,161	299	370	1,127	687	225
Chelan School.....	109	59	50	41	57	68	32	.....
Mokichi School.....	167	74	93	67	100	112	31	1
Nisqually School.....	82	46	36	21	58	52	20	10
Skokomish School.....	213	105	108	98	115	135	70	8
Squamish School.....	77	41	36	37	40	40	31	6
Chittahwa School.....	1,700	850	850	.....	.....	1,000	500	200
Cowlitz.....	499	240	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	337	301	236	.....	.....	1,000	500	200
Payette.....	372	190	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Various other Indians.....	301	119	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Unknown.

\* 1910 census.

\* Special agent's report, 1910.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Washington—Continued.								
Neah Bay School.....	698	361	334	299	329	619	49	.....
Hoboc School.....	50	25	25	15	35	50	.....	.....
Skokomish School.....	412	211	201	192	230	365	47	.....
Ozette School.....	114	56	58	42	111	111	.....	.....
Quilcoute School.....	222	122	100	92	130	220	2	.....
Spokane School—Spokane.....	616	282	334	262	351	413	51	119
Taholah School.....	745	356	389	277	408	491	212	19
Queets River Reservation.....	82	38	44	22	60	81	1	.....
Quilcoute.....	26	11	15	8	18	26	.....	.....
Quinalt School.....	56	27	29	11	42	55	1	.....
Quinalt Reservation—Quinalt.....	663	318	345	255	408	413	211	19
Tulalip School.....	1,335	671	662	617	685	859	384	52
Lummi.....	188	218	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Susquamish.....	190	95	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands).....	220	109	111	617	688	899	381	52
Yakima School—Confederated Yakima.....	3,086	1,412	1,674	1,186	1,500	2,150	680	256
Not under agent.....	1,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia: Not under agent.....	1,336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	9,997	5,110	4,887	3,950	4,805	2,700	5,215	1,417
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin Band of Winnebago.....	1,212	611	601	(1)	(1)	1,228	9	5
Hayward School—Chippewa, Lac Courte Oreille.....	1,251	631	620	547	707	213	866	115
Keshena School.....	2,312	1,218	1,091	1,068	1,271	431	868	134
Manoominee.....	1,736	833	803	791	912	431	868	134
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	666	315	291	274	312	(1)	(1)	(1)
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa.....	247	118	129	280	457	465	162	110
Lac du Flambeau Agency—Potawatomi.....	318	156	162	144	172	316	.....	.....
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River.....	1,012	523	519	458	584	59	360	632
Omaha School—Omaha.....	2,330	1,319	1,211	1,200	1,350	.....	2,330	.....
Red Cliff School—Chippewa.....	514	274	240	233	261	3	409	111
Wyoming.....	1,681	828	816	801	883	1,224	244	216
Shoshone School.....	1,681	828	816	801	883	1,224	244	216
Arapaho.....	833	426	417	411	439	751	91	8
Shoshoni.....	848	432	399	390	444	473	150	208

\* 1910 census.

\* Unknown.

\* Now citizens.

TABLE 3. -Indians under Federal supervision--Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for.		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Total, 1916.....	312,654	181,865	72,308	3,492	108,863	129,547
1915.....	309,911	182,289	68,980	2,623	110,687	123,579
1914.....	307,891	180,605	69,911	1,613	109,018	121,767
1913.....	307,183	183,712	72,411	1,120	109,911	121,234
1912.....	304,359	177,626	104,117	1,925	10,301	120,576
1911.....	297,359	161,215	88,192		176,093	130,780
1910.....	297,522	61,853				
1909.....	280,137	15,956				
Arizona.....	41,496	7,935	7,935			39,501
Camp Verde.....	116					116
Colorado River.....	1,215	1,215	1,215			
Fort Apache.....	2,381					2,381
Havasupai.....	170					170
Kaibab.....	95					95
Leupp.....	1,761					1,761
Moqui.....	1,203					1,203
Navajo.....	11,915					11,915
Pima.....	5,233	3,213	3,213			3,010
Salt River.....	1,222	687	687			535
San Carlos.....	2,670					2,670
San Xavier.....	5,112	2,709	2,709			170
Tucson Canon.....	170					170
Western Navajo.....	6,550					6,550
California.....	10,335	3,141	2,318	1	795	7,191
Bishop.....	1,598	296	231		2	1,332
Campo.....	227					227
Dierzer.....	243	21	21			269
Fort Bidwell.....	297	235	235			292
Fort Yuma.....	813	714			713	70
Greenville.....	621	210	210			413
Hogua Valley.....	1,240	837	829		11	693
Mamie.....	609					609
Pala.....	1,017	259	221		38	758
Round Valley.....	1,716	510	538	1	1	1,176
Soloma.....	935					935
Tule River.....	116	69	69			396
Colorado.....	893	206	206			692
Southern Ute.....	365	291	209			139
Ute Mountain.....	533					533
Florida: Seminole.....	571					571
Idaho.....	1,162	2,982	2,810	37	133	1,180
Coeur d'Alene.....	810	522	181		41	318
Fort Hall.....	1,771	1,614	1,614			157
Fort Lapwai.....	1,551	816	718	37	91	705
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	361					361
Kansas.....	1,415	776	621	89	78	633
Kickapoo.....	640	302	251	11	37	328
Potawatomi.....	755	471	397	69	38	311
Michigan.....	1,317	323	323			1,021
Bay Mills.....	291	250	250			
Mackinac.....	1,027	73	73			1,021

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Includes Fort Mojave.

TABLE 3. -Indians under Federal supervision--Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1916--Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for.		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Minnesota.....	11,758	5,491	1,315	582	201	6,657
Fond du Lac.....	1,070	300	240	10		750
Grand Portage.....	319	167	153		11	152
Leech Lake.....	1,758	593	566	1	24	765
Netel Lake.....	425	279	265		1	326
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	160					118
Red Lake.....	1,503					1,503
White Earth.....	6,313	3,300	2,799	538	163	3,013
Montana.....	11,450	7,300	6,666	106	128	1,250
Blackfeet.....	2,714	2,387	2,385	1	1	356
Crow.....	1,707	1,263	1,217	7	39	411
Flathead.....	2,311	1,891	1,531	23	335	452
Fort Belknap.....	1,211					1,211
Fort Peck.....	1,985	1,659	1,531	73	53	326
Tongue River.....	1,491					1,491
Nebraska.....	3,911	1,411	681	66	681	2,530
Omaha.....	1,311	598	287	20	291	733
Santee.....	1,511	438	170	16	232	1,073
Winnebago.....	1,099	373	227	10	138	721
Nevada.....	7,915	1,419	1,431		5	6,476
Fallon.....	119	301	301			135
Fort McDowell.....	311	86	86			255
Mojave River.....	119	102	102			17
Nevada.....	409					600
Walker River.....	717	317	317			375
Western Shoshone.....	601					601
Iteso, special agent.....	5,109	610	605		5	1,190
New Mexico.....	20,819	518	518			20,301
Jicarilla.....	612	518	518			121
Mescalero.....	630					630
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,721					2,721
Pueblo day schools.....	8,335					8,335
San Juan.....	6,483					6,483
Zuni.....	1,805					1,805
New York: New York Agency.....	5,885					5,885
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,200					2,200
North Dakota.....	8,887	7,069	6,963	306	640	978
Fort Berthold.....	1,182	1,007	988	17	2	175
Fort Totten.....	1,091	493	490	89	13	511
Standing Rock.....	3,484	3,336	3,229	92	65	88
Turtle Mountain.....	3,217	3,013	2,356	117	540	201
Oklahoma.....	118,663	110,935	7,257	1,016	102,662	7,663
Antoinette.....	781	385	363	4	18	399
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,263	637	362	130	125	626
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,519	101,519				101,519
Kiowa.....	4,514	3,109	2,927	59	114	1,414
Osage.....	2,135	1,889	1,460	429		596
Otoe.....	192	315	111	150	21	177
Pawnee.....	693	302	250	15	37	391
Ponca.....	1,036	619	562	51	3	417
Red Moon.....	167	106	103		1	166
Sac and Fox.....	679	218	143	53	17	431
Eger.....	595	301	281	8	12	291
Seneca.....	1,657	768	136		632	889
Shawnee.....	3,069	713	516	93	131	2,266

<sup>1</sup> As reported.

<sup>2</sup> 1915 report included pupils.

<sup>3</sup> 37,189 restricted Indians as to alienation; includes 26,907 intermarried whites and Freedmen.

<sup>4</sup> Does not include 393 Peoria-Miami citizen Indians.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Oregon.....	11,514	4,006	3,668	9	329	7,538
Klamath.....	1,152	816	795		20	336
Heidelberg.....	8,000	2,000	1,977		23	6,000
Siletz.....	410	212	110		101	201
Umatilla.....	1,151	541	346		195	620
Warm Springs.....	825	417	489		8	378
South Dakota.....	21,217	18,038	15,920	1,211	907	3,192
Cheyenne River.....	2,741	2,637	2,519	38	59	104
Crow Creek.....	960	900	102	5	55	289
Flandreau.....	289					
Lower Brule.....	427					
Pine Ridge.....	7,288	488	483	2	33	9
Rosebud.....	5,521	6,604	5,975	92	61	694
Sisseton.....	2,065	965	800	246	247	1,100
Yankton.....	1,876	863	796	220	282	1,013
Utah.....	1,779	639	635	2	2	1,100
Shivwits.....	135					135
Utah and Ouray.....	1,164	639	635	2	2	525
Salt Lake, special agent.....	500					500
Washington.....	11,318	7,235	6,745	39	451	4,110
Colville.....	2,826	2,818	2,476		42	8
Cushman.....	2,339	167	159		4	24
Neah Bay.....	693	284				414
Spokane.....	616	524	485		35	92
Taholah.....	745	521	521			224
Tulalip.....	1,335	189	177		11	1,149
Yakima.....	3,081	3,032	2,927		75	54
Wisconsin.....	9,997	3,639	2,035	82	1,522	5,116
Grand Rapids.....	1,212	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )		( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Hayward (La Courte Oreille).....	1,251	511	535	6		713
Keshena.....	2,312	1,066				1,246
Lac du Flambeau.....	737	356	341		12	381
Lacota.....	316					316
La Pointe.....	1,012	1,012	977		65	316
Onelia.....	2,520	968	70		76	1,552
Red Cliff.....	514	126	109		17	388
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,781	1,429	1,495	5	29	255

<sup>1</sup> Includes 5,000 Indians in California.  
<sup>2</sup> Unknown.  
<sup>3</sup> Stockbridge and Munsee Indians now citizens.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.		Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Church-going Indians.		Indians who—			
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Churches among Indians.	Church-going.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.
Total, 1916.....	170	717	263	527	221	116	1,075	116	617	49,310	56,481	113,484	74,972	1,161,201	72,985	26,290
Arizona.....	117	484	127	279	104	53	1,440	125	37	37,489	43,688	113,628	74,972	1,161,201	72,985	26,290
Camp Verde.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colorado River.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fort Apache.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kahnavap.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leupp.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Moqui.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Navajo.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pinal.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Salt River.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
San Carlos.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
San Xavier.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
San Xavier, Western Canon.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Western Navajo.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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

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TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdeemeanors, etc., June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendent's office.	Marriages.		Crimes.			Misdeemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Church-going Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	Whites.	Indians.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English.	Head and write English language.	Wear clothing of the United States.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
California.....	1	71	12	66	14	10	1	24	23	1	1,491	3,195	1,824	3,824	11,127	3,748	50	
Bishop.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Dupee.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fort Bidwell.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fort Yuma.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greenville.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malheur Valley.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mohave.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pala.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Round Valley.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sherman Institute.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shoshone.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tule River.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colorado.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Southern Ute.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ute Mountain.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida: Seminole.....	3	18	21	21	1	20	5	1	22	2	50	150	210	80	300	365	50	
I Idaho.....	3	18	21	21	1	20	5	1	22	2	50	150	210	80	300	365	50	
Coeur d'Alene.....	3	18	21	21	1	20	5	1	22	2	50	150	210	80	300	365	50	
Fort Hall.....	3	18	21	21	1	20	5	1	22	2	50	150	210	80	300	365	50	
Fort Lapwai.....	3	18	21	21	1	20	5	1	22	2	50	150	210	80	300	365	50	
Idaho: Sac and Fox.....	4	4	4	4	2	2	1	2	2	1	22	28	280	280	280	280	280	280

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Kansas.....	5	11	16	4	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	4	100	260	577	892	1,465	1,104	601
Kiowa.....	2	9	8	4	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	20	290	415	315	620	620	345	336
Potawatomie.....	2	9	8	4	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	20	290	415	315	620	620	345	336
Michigan.....																			
Bay Mills.....																			
Macabine.....																			
Minnesota.....																			
Grand Portage.....																			
Leech Lake.....																			
Nott Lake.....																			
Opishong (Birch Cookery).....																			
Vernilion Lake.....																			
White Earth.....																			
Montana.....																			
Blackfoot.....																			
Crow.....																			
Flathead.....																			
Fort Belknap.....																			
Fort Peck.....																			
Tongue River.....																			
Nebraska.....																			
Omaha.....																			
Salina.....																			
Winnebago.....																			
Nevada.....																			
Fort McDowell.....																			
Moapa River.....																			
Nevada: Washoe.....																			
Walker River.....																			
Washoe.....																			
Reeno, special agent.....																			

\* Not reported.  
 † Overestimated last year.  
 ‡ 1915 report; now turned over to State.  
 § 1915 report.  
 ¶ 1916 report.

REF0078418

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, madmen, etc., June 30, 1910.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.		Crimes.		Arrests for disorders.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.		Church-going Indians.		Indians who—			
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English.	Read and write English language.	Wear clothing.	Are citizens of United States.	Are voters.	
New Mexico.....	1	122	41	57	40	57	18	26	315	8,422	5,408	4,055	11,195	5,330	982	
Albuquerque.....	2	9	1	11	1	11	1	3	(1)	300	175	690	690	.....	.....	
Alamo.....	1	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	225	225	225	225	.....	.....	
Public Schools.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4,000	2,020	8,255	13,525	1,982	.....	
San Juan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	225	175	900	1,905	.....	.....	
Zuni.....	1	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	350	350	350	350	.....	.....	
New York.....	1	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	2,250	5,885	5,885	5,885	240	75	
Agency.....	17	81	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	1,850	2,290	2,290	2,290	2,290	330	
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	6,110	4,300	8,815	5,372	1,012	.....	
Fort Berthold.....	1	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	650	500	1,282	228	288	.....	
Fort Totten.....	1	32	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	2,000	1,044	1,044	1,044	280	.....	
Standing Rock.....	1	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	1,770	2,200	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	
Turtle Mountain.....	1	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	3,000	1,160	1,300	3,217	5,653	350	
Oklahoma.....	51	122	10	173	11	173	11	61	2,922	1,902	22,508	8,950	16,075	16,665	3,635	
Cherokee.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	179	500	250	62	78	207	
Cherokee and Arapaho.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	500	1,200	825	1,200	1,200	338	
Kiowa.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	2,785	400	1,354	4,045	5,514	1,900	
Osage.....	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	523	
Otoe.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	161	161	161	161	161	116	
Pawnee.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	225	225	225	225	225	146	
Ponca.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	690	370	1,025	1,002	224	
Red Moon.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	67	67	67	67	67	2	
See and Fox.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	15	15	1	
Soer.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	200	200	200	200	200	311	
Staked Bedonko.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	157	157	157	157	157	136	
Shawnee.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12,425	1,425	2,886	2,886	2,886	333	

Oregon.....	4	145	100	127	2	56	2	10	2	9	741	685	8,952	3,451	10,880	4,799	4,244
Klamath.....	3	12	15	102	1	25	2	1	1	1	100	100	1,128	576	1,128	1,128	1,128
Reebur.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Silet.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Warm Springs.....	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	20	123	123	121	43	121	43	69	25	167	15,013	8,290	12,117	8,240	21,309	7,474	3,058
Cherokee River.....	2	19	21	40	16	40	16	20	2	20	181	115	1,200	1,100	2,100	71	465
Crow Creek.....	1	1	1	8	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Flanston.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pine Ridge.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Reebee.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Reservoir.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yankton.....	2	20	22	24	9	24	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Utah.....	31	23	6	2	2	12	15	8	2	5	346	720	720	215	1,792	1,164	1,164
Subverts of County.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Salt Lake Special Agent.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington.....	17	93	110	71	23	125	4	10	12	37	1,563	2,879	9,125	6,696	11,345	8,477	816
Columbia.....	9	28	38	6	10	26	5	11	2	11	900	1,515	888	2,638	700	461	.....
Cushman.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Neah Bay.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spokane.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tulalip.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yakima.....	1	20	21	30	20	30	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Wisconsin.....	16	101	53	82	42	122	19	22	25	21	2,976	3,363	6,686	4,736	9,390	4,282	1,526
Grand Rapids.....	30	25	5	10	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hayward.....	4	12	8	36	1	67	1	4	5	5	2,150	1,250	500	425	1,250	1,250	1,250
Keweenaw.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
La Crosse.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
La Pointe.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leeds.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Onida.....	5	18	23	3	15	10	1	3	1	3	3,374	500	2,700	1,400	2,510	212	114
Red Cliff.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1	14	15	5	4	1	6	9	11	17	794	560	1,030	698	1,684	240	240

1 Unknown. 2 Estimated. 3 1910 report. 4 Unpartitioned; based on number of churches. 5 Arrests by public officers. 6 Overestimated last year.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1916.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Grand total.....	1 218, 713	33, 561, 708	36, 413, 121	71, 977, 829
Total reservations.....	211, 172	31, 477, 970	36, 413, 121	70, 891, 091
Total public domain.....	7, 541	1, 083, 738		1, 083, 738
<b>Arizona.....</b>	<b>1, 671</b>	<b>89, 769</b>	<b>18, 991, 138</b>	<b>19, 073, 927</b>
Camp McDowell (Salt River).....			24, 971	24, 971
Colorado River.....	516	5, 139	23, 549	28, 688
Fort Apache.....			1, 681, 920	1, 681, 920
Fort Mojave (Colorado River).....			31, 728	31, 728
Gila Bend (Pima).....			19, 231	19, 231
Gila River (Pima).....			396, 399	396, 399
Havasupai (Supai).....			318	318
Hualapai (Tucson Canon).....			739, 889	739, 889
Kalbar.....			138, 240	138, 240
Mogul (Hop).....			2, 472, 320	2, 472, 320
Navajo (see New Mexico and Utah).....	69	9, 600	8, 689, 997	8, 689, 997
Paria.....			2, 619, 600	2, 619, 600
Paria (San Xavier).....	201	11, 606	114, 318	136, 531
Salt River.....	801	21, 491	46, 720	68, 212
San Carlos.....			1, 814, 249	1, 814, 249
<b>California.....</b>	<b>2, 591</b>	<b>82, 172</b>	<b>499, 123</b>	<b>512, 295</b>
Digger.....			770	770
Hesperia Valley.....	619	29, 091	92, 051	128, 142
Mission.....			7, 295	7, 295
Agua Caliente (Malki).....			616	616
Augustine (Malki).....			1, 280	1, 280
Calaron (Malki).....			18, 880	18, 880
Cahuilla (Soboba).....			1, 610	1, 610
Campo.....			15, 080	15, 080
Capitan Grande (Pala).....			1, 680	1, 680
Cuyamaca (Campo).....			750	750
India (Soboba).....			320	320
Leguna (Campo).....			3, 679	3, 679
La Posita (Campo).....			21, 530	21, 530
Los Coyotes (Soboba).....			19, 680	19, 680
Manzanilla (Campo).....			1, 280	1, 280
Martinez (Malki).....			1, 920	1, 920
Mission Creek (Malki).....			11, 022	11, 022
Morongo (Malki).....			3, 964	4, 199
Pala.....	177	1, 392	3, 820	5, 185
Pecharanga or Temecula (Pala).....	85	1, 229	8, 379	9, 329
Potrero or La Jolla (Pala).....			250	250
Rancho (Soboba).....			2, 554	2, 554
Rincon (Pala).....			631	631
San Manuel (Malki).....			2, 200	2, 200
San Pascual (Pala).....			2, 550	2, 550
Santa Rosa (Soboba).....			15, 012	15, 012
Santa Ysabel (Soboba).....			5, 461	5, 461
Soboba.....			370	370
Sycuan (Pala).....	17	270	20, 600	20, 900
Torres (Malki).....			31	31
Troglome.....			190	190
Twenty-nine Palms (Malki).....			75, 745	75, 745
Palute.....	877	42, 105	42, 105	42, 105
Round Valley.....			48, 551	48, 551
Tule River.....	798	8, 010	31, 373	39, 356
Yuma (Fort Yuma).....				
<b>Colorado.....</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>72, 711</b>	<b>391, 113</b>	<b>463, 824</b>
Ute (Ute Mountain and Southern Ute).....	371	72, 651	391, 113	463, 794
Absentee Wyandot.....	1	80		80
<b>Florida: Seminole.....</b>	<b></b>	<b></b>	<b>23, 512</b>	<b>23, 512</b>
<b>Idaho.....</b>	<b>4, 377</b>	<b>628, 098</b>	<b>61, 811</b>	<b>689, 907</b>
Coeur d'Alene.....	618	104, 077		104, 077
Fort Hall.....	1, 833	315, 209	21, 251	336, 537
Lapwai (Nez Perce).....	1, 876	178, 812	31, 578	210, 390
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox.....</b>	<b></b>	<b></b>	<b>3, 281</b>	<b>3, 281</b>

\* Decrease; see Choctaw, Oklahoma.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
<b>Kansas.....</b>	<b>3, 079</b>	<b>272, 519</b>		<b>272, 519</b>
Chippewa and Muncie (Potawatomi).....	100	4, 193		4, 193
Iowa (Kickapoo).....	143	11, 729		11, 729
Kickapoo.....	331	27, 621		27, 621
Potawatomi.....	2, 363	220, 785		220, 785
Sac and Fox (Kickapoo).....	122	8, 079		8, 079
<b>Michigan.....</b>	<b>2, 646</b>	<b>131, 107</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>131, 908</b>
Isabella.....	1, 943	98, 393	191	98, 586
L'Ance.....	608	52, 161	612	52, 773
Ontonagon.....	35	2, 551		2, 551
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	<b>8, 319</b>	<b>953, 395</b>	<b>510, 733</b>	<b>1, 464, 128</b>
Bols Fort (Nett Lake).....	712	56, 782		56, 782
Beard Creek (Nett Lake).....	1	216		216
Fond du Lac.....	583	35, 866		35, 866
Grand Portage.....	201	21, 191		21, 191
Leech Lake.....	628	18, 240		18, 240
Mitewakanton (Birch Coulee).....	131	12, 382		12, 382
Red Lake.....			513, 528	513, 528
Vermillion Lake.....			1, 080	1, 080
White Earth.....	5, 157	710, 665	2, 125	712, 790
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake).....	826	94, 753		94, 753
<b>Montana.....</b>	<b>6, 901</b>	<b>1, 132, 832</b>	<b>4, 312, 652</b>	<b>5, 445, 484</b>
Blackfeet.....	7	2, 229	1, 491, 167	1, 493, 397
Crow.....	2, 158	179, 028	1, 831, 185	2, 010, 213
Fort Belknap.....			497, 600	497, 600
Fort Peck.....	2, 628	723, 190		723, 190
Joeke (Flathead).....	2, 428	228, 498		228, 498
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River).....			489, 500	489, 500
<b>Nebraska.....</b>	<b>1, 026</b>	<b>333, 383</b>	<b>6, 159</b>	<b>339, 542</b>
Omaha.....	1, 059	180, 642	4, 380	185, 022
Ponca (Santee).....	168	27, 230		27, 230
Santee (Nebraska).....	859	73, 251		73, 251
Sioux (additional).....			610	610
Winnebago.....	1, 558	112, 291	1, 139	113, 430
<b>Nevada.....</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>14, 018</b>	<b>686, 179</b>	<b>700, 197</b>
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone).....			321, 920	321, 920
Moapa River.....	117	605	521	1, 128
Palute (Fallon).....	396	3, 659	990	4, 645
Pyramid Lake (Nevada).....			322, 000	322, 000
Walker River.....	490	9, 763	9, 749	19, 512
<b>New Mexico.....</b>	<b>2, 800</b>	<b>673, 178</b>	<b>3, 870, 517</b>	<b>4, 543, 695</b>
Jicarilla Apache.....	796	333, 812	607, 320	941, 132
Mescalero Apache.....			474, 210	474, 210
Navajo (see Arizona and Utah).....	2, 601	319, 363	1, 989, 637	2, 309, 000
Pueblo.....			95, 792	95, 792
Acemba (Albuquerque).....			24, 254	24, 254
Cochiti.....			110, 080	110, 080
Isleta (Albuquerque).....			49, 550	49, 550
Jemez.....			151, 925	151, 925
Laguna (Albuquerque).....			13, 886	13, 886
Nambe.....			18, 763	18, 763
Peo.....			17, 461	17, 461
Pleurts.....			13, 320	13, 320
Pojarque.....			24, 187	24, 187
San Juan.....			17, 515	17, 515
San Felipe (Albuquerque).....			31, 767	31, 767
San Ysa (Albuquerque).....			17, 361	17, 361
Santa Ana (Albuquerque).....			19, 369	19, 369
Santa Clara.....			92, 398	92, 398
Santo Domingo.....			17, 515	17, 515
Sis.....			17, 293	17, 293
San Ildefonso.....			17, 391	17, 391
Taos.....			17, 411	17, 411
Teague.....			215, 010	215, 010
Zuni.....				

\* Includes 12,313 acres purchased from the Omaha Indians.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
New York.....			87,677	87,677
Allegany.....			30,469	30,469
Cattaraugus.....			21,680	21,680
Oil Springs.....			610	610
Oneida.....			350	350
Onondaga.....			6,100	6,100
St. Regis.....			11,610	11,610
Tonawanda.....			7,519	7,519
Tuscarora.....			6,219	6,219
North Carolina: Qualla.....			63,211	63,211
North Dakota.....	8,178	2,004,841	288,008	2,292,753
Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	1,189	137,381		137,381
Fort Berthold.....	2,165	138,708	288,908	427,616
Standing Rock.....	4,198	1,387,938		1,387,938
Turtle Mountain.....	326	41,820		41,820
Oklahoma.....	110,700	19,318,768	919,003	20,167,771
Cherokee.....	10,193	4,310,200		4,310,200
Chickasaw.....	10,955	3,300,350	880	3,301,230
Choctaw.....	126,723	1,291,030	1,915,070	5,206,106
Creek.....	18,710	2,927,111	2,125	2,929,236
Scruple.....	3,118	359,338	162	359,500
Pierke Outlet.....	62	4,919		4,919
Cieszene and Arapaho.....	3,331	528,780		528,780
Iowa (Saw and Foc).....	108	8,605		8,605
Kansa (Kaw, now Ponca).....	217	99,611		99,611
Kickapoo (Shawnee).....	283	22,659		22,659
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....	3,431	517,236		517,236
Moloc (Seneca).....	68	3,966		3,966
Oakland (Ponca).....	73	11,156		11,156
Ozark.....	2,291	1,468,330		1,468,330
Ojib.....	511	128,331		128,331
Ottawa (Seneca).....	160	12,995		12,995
Pawnee.....	831	112,701		112,701
Pawnee (Seneca).....	218	43,334		43,334
Ponca.....	782	100,715	387	101,102
Potawatomi (Shawnee).....	2,198	211,616		211,616
Quapaw (Seneca).....	218	36,215		36,215
Sac and Fox.....	518	87,684		87,684
Seneca.....	437	41,813		41,813
Shawnee.....	117	12,715		12,715
Wichita (Kiowa).....	357	152,714		152,714
Wyandot (Seneca).....	211	21,912		21,912
Oregon.....	4,211	507,392	1,288,801	1,716,196
Grand Ronde (Siletz).....	269	31,683		31,683
Klamath.....	1,315	207,374	811,802	1,019,176
Siletz.....	531	11,139		11,139
Umatilla.....	1,113	8,111	71,330	79,441
Warm Springs.....	966	110,132	322,672	432,804
South Dakota.....	20,115	6,438,133	121,125	6,467,555
Cheyenne River.....	3,217	111,811	288,936	400,747
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.....	1,160	2,750	16,313	19,013
Lake Traverse (Sisseton).....	2,006	8,838		8,838
Lower Brule.....	813	197,855	41,656	239,511
Blue Ridge.....	7,859	2,814,741	82,428	2,897,169
Red Cloud.....	8,076	1,781,063		1,781,063
Yankton.....	2,013	288,283		288,283
Utah.....	1,367	111,917	1,508,900	1,618,907
Goshute and Dup Creek.....			31,600	31,600
Navajo (see Arizona and New Mexico).....			600,000	600,000
Paria (Navajo).....			600,000	600,000
Shivwits.....			23,019	23,019
Skull Valley.....			80	80
Utah Valley.....			219,310	219,310
Uncompacted.....			72,327	72,327

1 1915 figures erroneous

\* Includes timber lands, and segregated coal and asphalt lands.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Washington.....	9,939	1,018,919	1,705,581	2,724,500
Chehalis (Cushman).....	136	3,792		3,792
Columbia (Colville).....	35	22,018		22,018
Colville.....	2,918	332,785	1,018,191	1,317,989
Hob River (Neah Bay).....			610	610
Klappan (under Cour d'Alene).....			4,629	4,629
Lummi (Tulalip).....	169	12,561		12,561
Makah (Neah Bay).....	373	3,728	19,312	23,040
Muckleshoot (Cushman).....	43	3,491		3,491
Nisqually (Cushman).....	39	4,717		4,717
Oreille (Neah Bay).....			610	610
Port Madison (Tulalip).....	51	7,219	65	7,284
Puyallup (Cushman).....	167	17,163		17,163
Quilicute (Neah Bay).....			837	837
Quinalt (Taholah).....	630	51,600	168,333	223,513
Shoalwater.....			335	335
Skokomish (Cushman).....	131	7,508		7,508
Snahomish (Tulalip).....	161	22,160	321	22,481
Spokane.....	628	61,051	82,188	143,239
Squawon Island (Cushman).....	23	1,491		1,491
Swinomish (Tulalip).....	71	7,339		7,339
Yakima.....	1,487	431,769	412,664	844,433
Wisconsin.....	1,415	280,660	297,217	583,927
La Coudre Oreille (Hayward).....	576	68,511	403	68,914
Lac du Flambeau.....	600	18,756	28,274	47,030
La Pointe (Bad River).....	1,063	83,871	32,880	116,751
Menominee (Keshena).....			211,680	211,680
Ojibwa.....	1,501	65,166		65,166
Red Cliff.....	245	11,168		11,168
Stockbridge and Munsee (Keshena).....	107	8,920		8,920
Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone).....	2,397	218,053	585,411	803,464
Public domain.....	7,511	1,086,733		1,086,733

1 Homesteads.

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.
Homesteads.....	Chehalis.....	Washington.....	36	3,792.59
1870.....	Chippewa and Munsee.....	Kansas.....	150	4,188.31
1871.....	La Pointe (Bad River).....	Wisconsin.....	46	3,022.03
1878.....	Potawatomi.....	Kansas.....	411	43,392.58
1879.....	do.....	do.....	629	57,341.40
1880.....	do.....	do.....	282	24,181.11
1871.....	do.....	do.....	212	20,879.73
1871.....	Saginaw, Swan Creek, etc.....	Michigan.....	1,037	67,883.23
1871.....	Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	238	18,407.42
			1,514	97,183.38
1872.....	Saginaw, Swan Creek, etc.....	Michigan.....	668	29,304.20
1873.....	L'Anse.....	do.....	302	23,573.47
1876.....	Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	66	4,093.41
1877.....	Red Cliff.....	Wisconsin.....	20	1,612.21
1881.....	La Coudre Oreille.....	do.....	186	14,774.63
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	do.....	138	10,719.63
	Red Cliff.....	do.....	14	7,838.35
	Skokomish.....	Washington.....	45	2,893.37
			389	29,212.42
1882.....	La Pointe (Bad River).....	Wisconsin.....	52	2,518.83
1883.....	Isabella.....	Michigan.....	112	6,148.35
	La Coudre Oreille.....	Wisconsin.....	97	7,838.02
	Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	9	619.93
			218	14,423.16

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.	
1884	Fond du Lac	Minnesota	40	8,074.98	
	La Pointe (Bad River)	Wisconsin	32	2,555.14	
	Lummi	Washington	72	10,491.98	
	Nisqually	do.	30	4,717.26	
	Omaha	Nebraska	963	78,016.64	
	Puyallup	Washington	167	17,462.82	
	Siwash	do.	96	13,721.12	
	Swinomish	do.	23	1,491.15	
				1,423	131,837.09
	1885	La Coudre Oreille	Wisconsin	196	15,423.15
L'Anse		Michigan	93	7,366.82	
La Pointe (Bad River)		Wisconsin	35	4,857.62	
Nobara (Santee)		Nebraska	846	72,838.75	
Skokomish		Washington	47	3,893.36	
Swinomish		do.	49	5,628.02	
				1,286	109,347.72
1886		La Coudre Oreille	Wisconsin	22	1,775.45
	Port Madison	Washington	33	5,299.48	
1887	La Coudre Oreille	Wisconsin	57	7,064.96	
	Red Cliff	do.	1	35.25	
1888	La Coudre Oreille	do.	30	2,373.83	
	La Pointe (Bad River)	do.	38	2,991.65	
	Sis-ton (Lake Traverse)	South Dakota	48	3,763.98	
			1,310	123,888.63	
1889	La Coudre Oreille	Wisconsin	1,402	130,884.36	
			47	3,792.24	
1890	La Coudre Oreille	Wisconsin	29	2,092.99	
	Pocah	Oklahoma	218	43,394.54	
	Ponca (Santee)	Nebraska	168	27,283.90	
	Shawnee	Oklahoma	72	6,272.87	
	Yankton	South Dakota	1,471	166,764.44	
				1,958	245,700.74
1891	Iowa	Oklahoma	108	8,663.30	
	Isabel	Michigan	120	5,648.83	
	Grande Ronde	Oregon	269	32,083.43	
	Molok	Oklahoma	68	3,946.00	
	Onida	Wisconsin	1,503	65,440.42	
	Papago	Arizona	291	41,033.62	
	Potawatomi	Oklahoma	2,107	201,433.83	
	Sac and Fox	do.	548	87,683.64	
				5,020	536,767.14
	1892	Cheyenne and Arapaho	do.	3,331	328,789.15
Devils Lake (Fort Totten)		North Dakota	872	101,378.15	
Ojawa		Oklahoma	160	12,994.70	
Potawatomi		Kansas	118	12,184.88	
Sac and Fox		do.	76	6,407.53	
Seneca		Oklahoma	301	25,821.55	
Shawnee		do.	12	4,278.35	
Sisseton (Lake Traverse)		South Dakota	1,690	184,049.31	
Wyandotte		Oklahoma	244	26,942.17	
				4,801	897,718.89
1893	Cherokee Outlet	do.	62	4,949.45	
	Hoopa Valley	California	181	9,761.70	
	Iowa	Kansas	143	11,769.49	
	Pawnee	Oklahoma	820	112,701.21	
	Potawatomi	Kansas	180	16,075.36	
	Tonkawa	Oklahoma	73	11,455.89	
	Umatilla	Oregon	1,045	77,091.27	
	Winnebago	Nebraska	656	81,066.23	
				3,410	324,840.72

\* 644 additional.

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.	
1891	Kickapoo	Oklahoma	280	22,619.62	
	La Coudre Oreille	Wisconsin	118	9,188.17	
	La Coudre Oreille	do.	101	8,018.87	
	L'Anse	Michigan	176	13,661.20	
	La Pointe (Bad River)	Wisconsin	172	9,750.29	
	Potawatomi	Kansas	116	9,220.76	
	Sitz	Oregon	351	44,159.80	
	Yankton	South Dakota	1,142	101,499.00	
				2,606	218,715.31
	1893	Crow Creek	do.	812	172,211.81
Kickapoo		Kansas	163	12,681.13	
La Coudre Oreille		Wisconsin	126	10,116.47	
Nes Perce (Lapwai)		Idaho	1,870	178,811.77	
Pala		California	15	419.69	
Ponca		Oklahoma	626	75,082.36	
Potawatomi		Kansas	322	30,448.52	
Round Valley		California	22	5,408.33	
Southern Ute		Colorado	371	72,650.65	
Syuan		California	17	270.21	
			4,009	483,483.63	
1896	Fond du Lac	Minnesota	319	23,114.83	
	Grand Portage	do.	301	21,191.31	
	La Coudre Oreille	Wisconsin	89	6,800.85	
	Quapaw	Oklahoma	248	12,037.03	
	Red Cliff	do.	(1)	41,188.18	
	Warm Springs	Wisconsin	169	11,669.60	
	Southern Ute	Oregon	965	140,014.35	
	White Oak Point	Colorado	371	72,650.65	
		Minnesota	174	13,908.75	
				2,609	318,523.57
1897	Hole Fort (Nett Lake)	do.	651	54,523.54	
	Deep Creek (Nett Lake)	do.	4	293.55	
	Devils Lake (Fort Totten)	North Dakota	241	28,339.51	
	Leech Lake (Foss Lake)	Minnesota	17	1,881.79	
	Pechanga	California	85	1,299.00	
	Swinomish	Washington	6	263.30	
	White Oak Point	Minnesota	203	16,331.19	
	Yakima	Washington	1,840	174,129.63	
				3,083	276,568.02
	1898	Kickapoo	Kansas	109	8,312.14
La Coudre Oreille		Wisconsin	183	12,116.48	
La Pointe (Bad River)		do.	183	14,624.19	
Rosebud		South Dakota	314	72,171.88	
Sac and Fox		Kansas	9	710.67	
			798	107,683.03	
1899	Otoy	Oklahoma	411	65,035.05	
	White Oak Point	Minnesota	381	29,083.45	
	Washington	613	53,232.88		
			1,435	147,393.39	
1900	Colville	do.	651	60,937.55	
	Fort Berthold	North Dakota	948	80,526.65	
	Klamath	Oregon	931	146,316.84	
	Omaha	Nebraska	467	49,026.06	
	Red Cliff	Wisconsin	1	63.20	
	Rosebud	South Dakota	2,789	770,778.87	
	White Oak Point	Minnesota	2	160.00	
				5,779	1,088,709.07
	1901	Colville	Washington	9	715.66
		Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache	Oklahoma	2,788	413,178.37
L'Anse		Michigan	15	1,160.56	
La Pointe (Bad River)		Wisconsin	337	28,482.64	
Lower Brule		South Dakota	555	151,623.78	
Omaha		Nebraska	12	1,283.29	
White Earth		Minnesota	4,372	301,008.97	
Wichita		Oklahoma	857	152,713.99	
Winnebago		Nebraska	292	18,071.11	
				9,327	1,188,403.67

\* Additional.

\* Prior to 1898.

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.	
1902.	Fort Hall.	Idaho.	79	6,298.72	
	La Pointe (Bad River).	Wisconsin.	35	2,815.67	
	Rosebud.	South Dakota.	587	216,719.79	
	Seneca.	Oklahoma.	131	15,691.50	
	Shawnee.	do.	33	2,103.29	
	Snohomish.	Washington.	7	1,133.41	
	Swinomish.	do.	7	830.65	
Umatilla.	Oregon.	61	4,614.88		
			1,240	250,600.11	
1903.	Kansas (Kaw).	Oklahoma.	217	69,413.81	
	Lac Courte Oreille.	Wisconsin.	112	3,205.81	
	Lac du Flambeau.	do.	115	7,310.42	
	L'Anse.	Michigan.	55	4,237.07	
	La Pointe (Bad River).	Wisconsin.	4	318.01	
	Leech Lake.	Minnesota.	45	3,749.41	
	Ontonagon.	Michigan.	33	2,531.35	
Rosebud.	South Dakota.	695	137,407.32		
White Oak Point.	Minnesota.	37	4,538.94		
			1,319	270,482.20	
1904.	Devils Lake (Fort Totten).	North Dakota.	61	6,196.54	
	Mdewakanton.	Minnesota.	135	12,552.45	
	Muckleshoot.	Washington.	35	4,053.22	
	Omaha.	Nebraska.	16	1,295.99	
	Snohomish.	Washington.	61	7,399.17	
			311	30,437.35	
1905.	Crow.	Montana.	313	60,922.69	
	Fond du Lac.	Minnesota.	14	1,121.78	
	Kickapoo.	Kansas.	71	5,920.00	
	Leech Lake.	Minnesota.	3	210.00	
	Ponca.	Oklahoma.	156	18,133.04	
	do.	do.	195	7,518.66	
	Fort Madison.	Washington.	4	610.00	
	Red Lake (public domain).	Minnesota.	3	320.15	
	Swinomish.	Washington.	8	560.55	
	Utah.	Utah.	776	39,350.03	
	Uncomahgre.	do.	590	72,327.29	
	White Oak Point.	Minnesota.	8	626.02	
				1,978	208,012.53
	1906.	Cheyenne River.	South Dakota.	1,757	601,576.99
		Crow.	Montana.	114	19,540.94
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.		Oklahoma.	517	82,622.09	
Leech Lake.		Minnesota.	546	41,780.97	
Lummi.		Washington.	9	1,091.90	
Otoe.		Oklahoma.	73	12,257.75	
Pine Ridge.		South Dakota.	1,123	335,429.49	
Potawatomi.		Kansas.	106	8,480.69	
Skokomish.		Washington.	12	1,039.66	
Swinomish.		do.	1	40.00	
Walker River.		Nevada.	490	9,763.27	
Wind River (Shoshone).		Wyoming.	368	34,017.72	
Yakima.		Washington.	630	63,724.02	
			5,831	1,266,493.33	
1907.	Crow.	Montana.	1,929	357,875.93	
	Devils Lake (Fort Totten).	North Dakota.	11	1,338.49	
	Kickapoo.	Kansas.	4	315.00	
	Lac du Flambeau.	Wisconsin.	5	201.96	
	La Pointe (Bad River).	do.	11	850.00	
	Otoe.	Oklahoma.	371	50,998.42	
	Pine Ridge.	South Dakota.	617	216,760.05	
	Quinalt.	Washington.	119	9,535.84	
	Rosebud.	South Dakota.	252	63,600.93	
	Sac and Fox.	Kansas.	37	900.91	
	Standing Rock.	North Dakota.	867	297,674.61	
	Turtle Mountain.	do.	43	326.11	
	White Earth.	Minnesota.	505	40,190.80	
	Wind River (Shoshone).	Wyoming.	1,780	189,217.93	
				6,499	1,302,309.02

\* Prior to 1903.

\* Additional.

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.	
1908.	Flathead (Jocko).	Montana.	2,369	222,514.28	
	L'Anse.	Michigan.	7	520.00	
	Navajo.	New Mexico.	168	71,875.96	
	Osage.	Oklahoma.	2,230	1,495,359.21	
	Pine Ridge.	South Dakota.	529	233,535.08	
	Quinalt.	Washington.	319	27,557.99	
	Rosebud.	South Dakota.	803	192,578.61	
	Standing Rock.	North Dakota.	1,629	553,790.97	
				8,675	2,730,708.31
	1909.	Cheyenne River.	South Dakota.	929	215,812.66
Coeur d'Alene.		Idaho.	637	103,911.63	
Crow.		Montana.	49	8,051.91	
Flathead (Jocko).		do.	56	5,602.61	
Jicarilla.		New Mexico.	795	333,811.99	
Lower Brule.		South Dakota.	181	21,238.18	
Muckleshoot.		Washington.	4	298.75	
Navajo.		New Mexico.	473	75,690.00	
Pine Ridge.		South Dakota.	955	318,416.36	
Spokane.		Washington.	181	64,791.48	
Standing Rock.		North Dakota.	1,271	360,304.72	
Turtle Mountain (public domain).		do.	1,182	178,453.28	
White Earth.		Minnesota.	216	16,810.29	
White Oak Point.		do.	1	81.59	
Yakima.		Washington.	4	320.00	
				7,391	1,776,638.09
1910.		Blackfeet.	Montana.	2	610.00
		Cheyenne River.	South Dakota.	6	1,855.21
		Coeur d'Alene.	Idaho.	1	160.00
	Crow.	Montana.	11	2,212.16	
	Devils Lake (Fort Totten).	North Dakota.	1	130.00	
	Fond du Lac.	Minnesota.	5	323.75	
	Fort Berthold.	North Dakota.	359	35,630.93	
	Hoopa Valley.	California.	478	19,378.65	
	Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.	Oklahoma.	169	20,495.25	
	Lac Courte Oreille.	Wisconsin.	2	79.49	
	L'Anse.	Michigan.	18	1,320.00	
	Leech Lake.	Minnesota.	1	80.00	
	Makah.	Washington.	373	3,727.60	
	Muckleshoot.	do.	1	135.75	
	Navajo.	New Mexico.	1,063	168,807.25	
	Palute.	Nevada.	354	3,540.00	
	Pine Ridge.	South Dakota.	869	290,456.09	
	Fort Madison.	Washington.	12	1,282.50	
	Quinalt.	do.	222	17,865.81	
	Rosebud.	South Dakota.	682	113,435.85	
Round Valley.	California.	1,369-255	36,697.23		
Standing Rock.	North Dakota.	12,456	11,137.73		
do.	do.	123	535.70		
do.	do.	2	320.00		
do.	do.	423	49,392.83		
Stockbridge and Muncie.	Wisconsin.	167	8,920.00		
			5,394	754,353.09	
1911.	Columbia.	Washington.	35	22,618.12	
	Crow.	Montana.	1	320.00	
	Klamath.	Oregon.	394	61,054.79	
	Leech Lake.	Minnesota.	3	221.20	
	Navajo (see New Mexico).	Arizona.	60	9,000.00	
	Ontonagon.	Michigan.	2	160.00	
	Palute.	Nevada.	4	40.00	
	Pine Ridge.	South Dakota.	1,006	278,493.85	
	Rosebud.	do.	421	71,296.31	
	Umatilla.	Oregon.	3	480.00	
				1,929	444,286.27
	1912.	Blackfeet.	Montana.	3	900.00
		Cheyenne River.	South Dakota.	403	83,244.02
Crow Creek.		do.	477	77,835.77	
Fort Berthold.		North Dakota.	1,507-72	113,420.43	
Lower Brule.		South Dakota.	71	11,273.09	
Palute.		Nevada.	4	30.00	
Pine Ridge.		South Dakota.	519	125,886.52	
Rosebud.		do.	319	55,473.48	
Standing Rock.		do.	49	40,812.76	
Turtle Mountain (public domain).		do.	15	2,400.80	
				1,997	511,069.94

\* Additional.

\* Additional; timber.

\* Additional; partly in South Dakota.

\* Temporary assignments under department certificates.

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.	
1913.	Bols Fort (Nett Lake)	Minnesota	11	580.00	
	Cheyenne River	South Dakota	3	610.68	
	Crow	Montana	1	160.00	
	Colorado River	Arizona	188	4,878.74	
	Crow	Montana	1	160.00	
	Crow Creek	South Dakota	31	4,922.24	
	Flathead (Tooko)	Montana	3	450.00	
	Fort Peck	do.	2,026	722,153.47	
	Leech Lake	Minnesota	3	231.45	
	Lummi	Washington	28	371.00	
	Pala	California	162	1,276.28	
	Pine Ridge	South Dakota	637	179,307.74	
	Rosebud	do.	33	7,920.76	
	Salt River	Arizona	801	21,402.74	
	Standing Rock	North Dakota	145	21,879.13	
	Truckee Carson	Nevada	5	40.00	
	Turtle Mountain (public domain)	Montana	131	61,810.79	
	Utah	North Dakota	22	3,029.02	
	Utah	Utah	1	40.00	
	Umatilla	Oregon	1	160.00	
	White Earth	Minnesota	60	4,302.32	
	White Earth	do.	(1)	237,929.92	
	Yuma	California	797	8,600.01	
				5,715	1,338,363.23
	1914.	Bischoff	Montana	2	638.26
		Bols Fort (Nett Lake)	Minnesota	13	1,063.20
		Cheyenne River	South Dakota	10	1,901.43
Colorado River		Arizona	13	130.00	
Fort Hall		Idaho	1,751	338,029.83	
Pine Ridge		South Dakota	647	134,167.83	
Standing Rock		North and South Dakota	212	35,707.86	
Truckee Carson		Nevada	4	40.00	
Turtle Mountain (public domain)		North Dakota and Montana	241	35,888.12	
Umatilla		Oregon	1	160.00	
Warm Springs		do.	2	321.93	
White Earth		Minnesota	1	160.00	
Yakima		Washington	1,119	120,966.00	
			4,049	670,031.16	
1915.	Cheyenne River	South Dakota	261	49,702.36	
	Colorado River	Arizona	13	130.00	
	Crow Creek	South Dakota	113	18,063.12	
	Fond du Lac	Minnesota	143	5,748.18	
	Fort Berthold	North Dakota	787	206,151.03	
	Fort Sill, Apache	Oklahoma	7	558.94	
	Fort Yuma	California	1	10.00	
	Le Du Flambeau	Wisconsin	11	879.75	
	L'Anse and Vieux Desert	Michigan	2	120.00	
	Leech Lake	Minnesota	5	380.21	
	Moapa River	Nevada	117	601.52	
	Omaha	Nebraska	2	120.00	
	Pine Ridge	South Dakota	574	117,732.20	
	Santee	Nebraska	1	43.70	
	Shoshone	Wyoming	230	23,086.00	
	Standing Rock	North Dakota	85	13,855.17	
	Turtle Mountain (public domain)	Montana, North and South Dakota	22	6,785.31	
	Warm Springs	Oregon	338	51,450.15	
	White Earth	Minnesota	1	160.00	
	Yakima	Washington	3	203.00	
	Public domain	California	218	36,718.52	
			4	390.63	
				3,008	532,347.31
	Total reservations*			108,429	18,314,983.17
	Total public domain			47,620	1,083,911.00
	Grand total†			115,949	19,398,894.17

\* Prior to 1913.

† Additional allotments.

‡ Table 6, p. 93, 1915, annual report, should not include allotments and acreage on public domain; deduct same from grand total also.

§ Includes 2,274 Turtle Mountain allotments of 338,767.91 acres, and 4 California allotments of 390.63 acres, above; and 5,218 allotments of 745,176.12 acres not itemized above; but shown in Table 6, p. 93, 1915 annual report.

TABLE 7.—Lands set apart during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, for temporary use and occupancy by mission organizations.

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act and citation.	Warrant for action.	Acreage.
Arizona:				
San Xavier	Franciscan Fathers of Arizona		Policy	175.00
Do.	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in the United States of America		do.	5.00
Western Navajo	do.		do.	.60
California: Cold Springs	Northern California Baptist Convention		do.	2.50
North Dakota:				
Standing Rock	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America	Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675)		80.00
Do.	American Missionary Association		do.	40.00
South Dakota:				
Pine Ridge	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America		Policy	20.00
Do.	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America	May 27, 1910 (35 Stat. L., 440)		40.00
Washington: Colville	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions	Mar. 22, 1901 (34 Stat. L., 82)	Policy	470.66
Wyoming:				
Shoshone	Wyoming State Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church		do.	.88
Total				834.84

TABLE 8.—Patents in fee issued to mission organizations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act.	Citation.	Acreage.
Arizona:				
Pinal	Franciscan Fathers of Arizona	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814	10.00
Salt River	do.	do.	do.	2.80
California: Fort Yuma	The Roman Catholic Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles	June 25, 1910	36 Stat., 829	3.13
South Dakota:				
Pine Ridge	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814	160.00
Do.	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America		do.	409.00
Rosebud	American Missionary Association	May 30, 1910	36 Stat., 448	80.00
Total				661.72

† Four tracts.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Total, 1916.....		26,036	\$1,200,823
1915.....		27,977	1,177,609
1914.....		22,988	1,194,183
1913.....		24,520	1,916,277
1912.....		24,541	1,211,313
1911.....		21,285	817,456
1900.....			177,169
1890.....			131,374
Arizona.....		8,264	423,124
Camp Verde.....	Basket making.....	63	450
	Woodcutting.....	9	12
Total.....		67	492
Colorado River.....	Basket making.....	10	300
	Headwork.....	95	1,850
	Woodcutting.....	135	12,200
Total.....		240	14,350
Fort Apache.....	Basket making.....	175	600
	Headwork.....	110	50
	Woodcutting.....	175	4,250
Total.....		460	4,850
Havasupai.....	Basket making.....	40	800
	Woodcutting.....	11	162
	Others.....	22	1,000
Total.....		73	1,962
Kalbab.....	Basket making.....	15	140
Leupp.....	Blanket weaving.....	600	16,000
	Woodcutting.....	100	1,200
	Others.....	100	6,000
Total.....		800	24,200
Moqui.....	Basket making.....	100	1,000
	Blanket weaving.....	300	14,611
	Pottery.....	50	200
	Woodcutting.....	80	1,125
	Others.....	662	68,633
Total.....		1,092	78,776
Navajo.....	Blanket weaving.....	750	190,000
	Woodcutting.....	60	5,600
Total.....		810	195,600
Plma.....	Basket making.....	1,050	10,500
	Pottery.....	230	350
	Woodcutting.....	450	7,600
Total.....		1,700	18,350
Salt River.....	Basket making.....	113	1,900
	Pottery.....	7	105
	Woodcutting.....	170	6,900
Total.....		293	8,905
San Carlos.....	Basket making.....	150	500
	Headwork.....	100	180
	Woodcutting.....	200	9,600
Total.....		450	10,280
San Xavier.....	Basket making.....	700	7,000
	Pottery.....	50	400
	Woodcutting.....	400	36,000
	Others.....	12	600
Total.....		1,162	44,000

1 Estimated.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Arizona—Continued.			
Truxton Canon.....	Basket making.....	30	\$200
	Woodcutting.....	30	3,000
	Others.....	102	3,400
Total.....		162	6,600
Western Navajo.....	Basket making.....	75	220
	Blanket weaving.....	1,000	15,000
	Woodcutting.....	40	900
	Others.....	125	1,500
Total.....		1,210	17,620
California.....		1,267	42,697
Bishop.....	Basket making.....	30	450
	Headwork.....	12	150
	Woodcutting.....	20	2,000
Total.....		62	2,600
Campo.....	Basket making.....	5	225
Digger.....	do.....	8	140
Fort Bidwell.....	do.....	50	1,000
	Headwork.....	15	400
	Woodcutting.....	75	7,600
	Others.....	25	850
Total.....		165	9,750
Fort Yuma.....	Headwork.....	28	2,000
	Pottery.....	6	1,200
	Woodcutting.....	125	6,000
	Others.....	1	500
Total.....		160	8,700
Greenville.....	Basket making.....	60	300
	Headwork.....	10	80
	Fishing.....	150	700
	Woodcutting.....	130	500
Total.....		450	11,580
Hoop Valley.....	Basket making.....	80	250
	Fishing.....	100	10,000
	Woodcutting.....	40	2,800
Total.....		220	13,050
Maki.....	Basket making.....	13	275
	Woodcutting.....	8	380
Total.....		21	655
Pa'a.....	Basket making.....	47	1,490
	Lace making.....	27	318
	Pottery.....	5	33
	Woodcutting.....	24	874
	Others.....	1	24
Total.....		104	2,739
Soboba.....	Basket making.....	66	1,221
	Lace making.....	52	875
	Woodcutting.....	10	260
Total.....		128	2,346
Tule River.....	Basket making.....	24	192
	Woodcutting.....	20	720
Total.....		44	912

1 Estimated.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Idaho.....		230	\$35,200
Coeur d'Alene.....	Beadwork.....	8	200
	Woodcutting.....	25	10,000
	Others.....	37	12,000
Total.....		70	22,400
Fort Hall.....	Basket making.....	20	200
	Beadwork.....	40	600
	Others.....	100	12,000
Total.....		160	12,800
Iowa.....		58	2,400
Sac and Fox.....	Beadwork.....	25	250
	Others.....	33	2,150
Kansas: Potawatomi.....	Others.....	3	2,600
Michigan.....		245	9,600
Mackinac.....	Basket making.....	35	300
	Beadwork.....	25	300
	Fishing.....	110	7,000
	Woodcutting.....	75	2,000
Minnesota.....		4,071	63,821
Grand Portage.....	Fishing.....	20	6,000
	Woodcutting.....	(1)	215
	Others.....	79	4,290
Total.....		99	10,606
Leech Lake.....	Beadwork.....	130	3,000
	Lace making.....	25	500
	Fishing.....	400	3,600
	Woodcutting.....	40	1,200
	Others.....	2,200	10,600
Total.....		2,795	19,100
Nett Lake.....	Woodcutting.....	5	315
	Others.....	112	2,500
Total.....		117	2,815
Red Lake.....	Beadwork.....	150	3,000
	Fishing.....	200	6,000
	Wood cutting.....	50	4,000
Total.....		400	13,000
White Earth.....	Basket making.....	50	100
	Beadwork.....	100	3,000
	Lace making.....	10	300
	Fishing.....	300	5,000
	Woodcutting.....	200	10,000
Total.....		660	18,300
Montana.....		427	22,850
Blackfoot.....	Wood cutting.....	20	3,750
Crow.....	Others.....	2	(1)
Total.....		22	3,750
Fisthead.....	Basket making.....	4	100
	Beadwork.....	12	800
	Fishing.....	2	300
	Woodcutting.....	8	4,000
	Others.....	4	2,500
Total.....		30	7,700
Fort Belknap.....	Woodcutting.....	30	2,100

1 Unknown.

2 Estimated.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Montana—Continued.			
Fort Peck.....	Beadwork.....	45	800
	Woodcutting.....	69	2,200
	Others.....	50	5,000
Total.....		155	7,700
Tongue River.....	Beadwork.....	165	400
	Woodcutting.....	25	900
Total.....		190	1,300
Nebraska.....		74	38,780
Omaha.....	Others.....	13	18,550
Santee.....	Others.....	61	30,200
Nevada.....		534	11,766
Fallon.....	Basket making.....	10	25
	Beadwork.....	5	25
Total.....		15	50
Fort McDermitt.....	Woodcutting.....	25	850
	Others.....	31	455
Total.....		56	1,305
Moapa River.....	Basket making.....	15	600
	Others.....	1	60
Total.....		16	660
Nevada.....	Basket making.....	30	500
	Beadwork.....	30	300
	Fishing.....	50	2,000
	Others.....	4	11,200
Total.....		114	4,000
Walker River.....	Basket making.....	125	1,500
	Beadwork.....	50	300
	Fishing.....	80	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	70	1,000
Total.....		295	3,700
Western Shoshone.....	Basket making.....	8	50
Reno, special agent.....	Others.....	30	2,000
New Mexico.....		3,380	114,446
Jicarilla.....	Basket making.....	60	600
	Beadwork.....	65	250
	Woodcutting.....	16	425
	Others.....	68	1,275
Total.....		193	2,550
Mescalero.....	Basket making.....	15	400
	Beadwork.....	15	150
	Woodcutting.....	25	1,000
	Others.....	15	300
Total.....		70	1,850
Pueblo Bonito.....	Woodcutting.....	50	10,000
Pueblo day schools.....	Basket making.....	8	250
	Beadwork.....	37	1,500
	Blanket weaving.....	23	900
	Lace making.....	100	(2)
	Pottery.....	1,539	8,000
	Woodcutting.....	58	2,200
	Others.....	6	1,488
Total.....		1,802	14,496

1 Estimated.

2 Not reported.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
New Mexico—Continued.			
San Juan.....	Basket making.....	25	\$ 200
	Blanket weaving.....	1,000	80,000
Total.....		1,025	80,200
Zuni.....	Beadwork.....	140	2,500
	Pottery.....	100	500
	Woodcutting.....	40	2,400
Total.....		240	5,400
Oklahoma.....		315	5,500
Cantonment.....	Headwork.....	200	(*)
Kiowa.....	Woodcutting.....	20	2,500
Seger.....	Headwork.....	125	3,000
Oregon.....		2,181	165,400
Klamath.....	Basket making.....	200	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	6	2,400
Total.....		206	3,400
Roseburg.....	Fishing.....	1,200	14,000
	Woodcutting.....	110	14,000
	Others.....	1,500	150,000
Total.....		1,800	168,000
Warm Springs.....	Headwork.....	50	500
	Woodcutting.....	50	2,500
	Others.....	75	1,000
Total.....		175	4,000
South Dakota.....		848	5,950
Crow Creek.....	Beadwork.....	50	200
	Other.....	1	(*)
Total.....		51	200
Flandreau.....	Beadwork.....	6	200
	Others.....	5	500
Total.....		11	700
Lower Brule.....	Beadwork.....	28	50
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	710	4,000
	Woodcutting.....	47	1,000
	Others.....	1	(*)
Total.....		758	5,000
Utah.....		59	3,040
Shivwits.....	Basket making.....	20	240
	Woodcutting.....	20	1,100
Total.....		40	1,340
Uintah and Ouray.....	Basket making.....	5	100
	Beadwork.....	10	11,000
	Woodcutting.....	4	1,000
Total.....		19	1,700
Washington.....		1,825	203,273
Colville.....	Basket making.....	8	160
	Beadwork.....	25	700
	Fishing.....	200	2,800
	Woodcutting.....	20	2,400
	Others.....	258	5,760
Total.....		511	11,820

\* Estimated.

\* Unknown.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Washington—Continued.			
Cushman.....	Basket making.....	43	\$412
	Fishing.....	23	750
	Woodcutting.....	28	3,735
	Others.....	21	1,200
Total.....		115	6,127
Neah Bay.....	Basket making.....	125	7,560
	Fishing.....	112	29,818
	Woodcutting.....	8	298
Total.....		245	37,701
Spokane.....	Woodcutting.....	25	2,400
Taholah.....	Basket making.....	70	2,865
	Fishing.....	95	76,240
	Woodcutting.....	18	788
	Others.....	18	6,000
Total.....		207	85,893
Tulalip.....	Basket making.....	130	1,400
	Fishing.....	147	110,174
	Woodcutting.....	100	38,855
	Other.....	21	1,260
Total.....		201	50,629
Yakima.....	Basket making.....	150	1,400
	Beadwork.....	300	1,600
	Fishing.....	150	2,600
	Woodcutting.....	20	4,600
Total.....		520	9,000
Wisconsin.....		2,990	60,180
Grand Rapids.....	Fishing.....	5	2,000
	Woodcutting.....	25	750
Total.....		30	2,750
Hayward.....	Basket making.....	60	825
	Fishing.....	450	600
	Woodcutting.....	50	2,000
	Others.....	675	2,025
Total.....		1,235	5,150
Keshena.....	Basket making.....	20	100
	Beadwork.....	50	300
	Fishing.....	50	400
	Woodcutting.....	100	6,000
	Others.....	362	5,200
Total.....		682	12,000
Lac du Flambeau.....	Basket making.....	150	1,000
	Beadwork.....	200	1,800
	Fishing.....	200	800
	Woodcutting.....	50	3,000
	Others.....	300	1,250
Total.....		900	7,850
La Pointe.....	Basket making.....	5	100
	Beadwork.....	10	200
	Fishing.....	5	4,500
	Others.....	13	1,300
Total.....		33	6,100
Oneida.....	Basket making.....	50	(*)
	Lace making.....	75	2,800
	Others.....	3	1,600
Total.....		128	4,000

\* Estimated.

\* Unknown.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Wisconsin—Continued.			
Red Cliff	Beadwork.....	3	\$30
	Fishing.....	20	5,000
	Woodcutting.....	40	7,000
	Others.....		500
Total.....		63	10,530
Wyoming: Shoshone			
	Beadwork.....	155	6,500
	Woodcutting.....	150	(1)
	Others.....	50	1,500
			5,000
RECAPITULATION.			
Total.....	Basket making.....	4,059	\$18,800
	Beadwork.....	3,134	37,033
	Blanket weaving.....	3,673	318,511
	Fishing.....	2,839	150,712
	Face making.....	239	4,693
	Pottery.....	1,918	11,083
	Woodcutting.....	3,770	252,514
	Others.....	7,144	355,245
Grand total.....		26,695	1,206,526

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2</sup> Unknown.

TABLE 10.—Income of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds of sales of land.	Interest on trust funds.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian money proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.
<b>Arizona</b>													
Total 1914.....	267,797	\$24,489,948	\$5,282,719	\$2,583,026	\$1,230,826	\$1,137,081	\$2,278,375	\$461,026	\$1,001,903	\$7,421,235	\$1,779,113	\$230,500	\$4,584,755
1915.....	260,911	23,183,046	4,780,866	2,114,623	1,177,600	1,446,021	2,154,250	411,026	3,571,558	3,571,558	2,125,787	620,500	1,536,182
1916.....	253,340	22,322,414	4,067,335	1,998,633	1,194,185	1,025,056	2,127,403	378,322	3,584,433	4,116,296	1,577,542	620,500	3,071,711
1917.....	250,000	22,484,063	3,250,286	1,757,500	1,316,298	1,095,011	2,085,124	437,458	4,386,151	4,475,498	1,740,288	501,500	1,647,087
1911.....	286,320	21,062,923	1,931,702	900,000	1,441,523	2,003,287	1,894,414	462,428	2,342,077	6,010,642	1,911,800	1,117,501	2,031,015
1890.....	247,022	9,091,986	1,408,865	(1)	177,169	1,328,225	1,063,573	11,000	106,946	6,010,642	1,387,549	2,702,649	737,210
1880.....	250,457	3,307,285	1,507,072	(1)	131,374	183,490	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,475,329	(1)	737,210
	44,438	2,808,850	\$38,627	1,138,319	423,128	97,571	336,380	41,000	1,002	(1)	(1)	(1)	182,448
<b>California</b>													
Camp Verde.....	416	12,668	600	150	492		11,489	4,000	1,002				8,063
Colorado River.....	1,425	10,450	1,000	4,000	14,350		48,080	6,000					25,715
Fort Apache.....	2,170	32,477	11,700	4,800	4,800	7,775	29,068	250					180
Havasupai.....	85	5,782	1,125	1,800	1,802		1,988	97					890
Kalaba.....	781	65,138	7,200	24,200	24,200		8,428	3,072					
Mohave.....	1,913	109,408	14,000	17,000	75,775	1,156	43,252	20,763					
Navajo.....	11,915	1,307,738	162,000	915,000	105,600	3,050	20,763	1,001					
Pinon.....	6,255	271,006	139,700	24,000	18,310	31,500	52,778	12,411					
San Carlos.....	1,222	145,865	101,227	9,500	8,905	11,500	61,100	12,411					
San Xavier.....	2,310	240,813	4,425	11,031	10,250	10,370	24,783	1,533					
Tucson.....	5,470	41,520	58,600	72,500	44,000	27,100	17,370	1,902					
Western Navajo.....	6,550	51,221	10,600	10,188	17,600	6,100	6,100	7,210					
	10,325	604,495	109,784	46,948	42,697	4,114	391,402	8,436	24,091	4,423			15,790
<b>Colorado</b>													
Biabop.....	1,568	20,395	10,000	46,948	2,600		7,105	311	150				2,990
Campo.....	227	13,039	9,662	2,000	140	170	2,435	287					
Fort Collins.....	283	7,467	1,065	145	140		2,512	624					
Fort Yuma.....	617	44,088	5,770	9,750	9,750	1,400	25,012	4,091					
Greenville.....	624	126,118	8,500	1,433	8,700	49,448	114,483	18,015					
Hoop Valley.....	1,200	49,683	7,228	12,323	21,000	2,200	13,006	75					

<sup>1</sup> Includes sale of wool, \$360,000.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes money for other Indians.  
<sup>3</sup> Estimated.

<sup>1</sup> Does not include \$773,707 which is duplicated in farming and grazing tables.  
<sup>2</sup> Unknown.  
<sup>3</sup> 1915 report.



TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.—Continued.

States and superintend- encies.	Popula- tion.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscel- laneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds of sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agree- ment ob- ligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscel- laneous.
<b>North Dakota—Contd.</b>													
Fort Totten	1,004	\$357,020	\$316,000			\$1,100	\$10,704	\$100	\$27,765	\$6,777	\$1	\$15,480	\$843
Standing Rock	3,484	394,413	140,078	\$5,500		2,407	32,546	1,370	19,510	102,157	29,474	61,900	10,834
Turtle Mountain	3,217	131,888	111,063			5,700	5,700		11,986				210
Wahpeton	118,996	7,789,133	402,495	189,042	\$3,500	98	166,895		1,263,373	1,692,044	918,235	39,320	3,071,559
<b>Oklahoma.</b>													
Antonment	784	56,128	20,000	(7)	(7)		4,558		31,000				
Cheyenne and Air- pines	1,283	211,635	43,481				11,700		117,269	22,038	26,268		3,142
Cherokee	4,514	19,637					17,445		402,100	46,513	60,978		2,432
Kiowa	2,193	627,952	23,000	(3)	2,100		12,220		22,337	10	21,208		2,774
Ozage	3,234	324,889	97,880	119,630		80	5,680		39,023	87,810	9,183	47,100	1,226
Osage	402	38,924	22,450	200		18	4,320		140,660		6,315		226
Pawnee	1,038	202,588	45,890	642			5,680		140,660		6,315		226
Ponca	1,077	16,447	10,174	842			4,320		41,586		21,734		500
Red Moon	679	104,101	31,675	1,367	3,000		6,141		63,915	2,007	8	1,500	380
See and Fox	2,650	118,772	8,323	46,665			9,140		32,023				312
Shawnee	2,009	54,623	17,100				9,140		1,222,722	71,228	503,666	45,800	2,787,786
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,477</b>	<b>5,526,370</b>	<b>402,485</b>	<b>189,042</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>104,025</b>		<b>40,657</b>	<b>1,621,386</b>	<b>414,559</b>	<b>10,320</b>	<b>283,793</b>
<b>Total Five Civilized Tribes</b>	<b>101,312</b>	<b>2,433,738</b>					<b>62,872</b>		<b>40,657</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>5,846</b>		<b>228</b>
<b>Five Civilized Tribes</b>													
Cherokee Nation	41,524	93,702					53,046						69,183
Chickasaw Na- tion	10,668	339,884					9,827			403,139	57,735		131,683
Choctaw Nation	26,623	1,613,073							1,210,184	698	37,305		2,900
Creek Nation	25,177	701,843								1,674	71,888		2,746
Seminole Nation	5,127	71,791											
<b>Oregon.</b>	<b>6,544</b>	<b>727,496</b>	<b>187,362</b>	<b>108,680</b>	<b>165,400</b>	<b>65,992</b>	<b>40,282</b>	<b>1,802</b>	<b>124,938</b>	<b>7,628</b>	<b>14,389</b>		<b>11,336</b>
Klamath	1,192	164,022	73,237	37,500	3,400	49,571	13,026	(1)	15,755		5,419		4,334
Rezinier	3,000	160,722		(7)	138,000		3,126	48	748	859			1,012
Salem	116	8,774	12,075						2,000	5,546	1,119		48
<b>Utah.</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>460,022</b>	<b>62,890</b>	<b>8,808</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>15,881</b>	<b>21,785</b>	<b>5,573</b>	<b>133,944</b>	<b>146,353</b>	<b>38,740</b>	<b>2,391</b>
Shelwicks	135	6,139	2,415	208	1,340	1,425	1,864	612	1,864	133,944	146,353	38,740	2,391
Utah and Onsey	1,164	467,640	8,644	8,600	1,700		11,128	21,135	5,573				
Salt Lake, special agent.	500	5,243	4,374				840						
<b>Washington.</b>	<b>11,345</b>	<b>1,371,631</b>	<b>522,394</b>	<b>194,302</b>	<b>203,273</b>	<b>199,429</b>	<b>99,260</b>	<b>2,980</b>	<b>207,449</b>	<b>4,246</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>19,218</b>
Colville	2,026	437,228	278,212	91,128	11,520	2,292	35,370	707	9,670	2,103	3,900		7,712
Flathead	2,339	43,399	7,530	7,400	2,000	75	18,330	841	1,025	2,103	3,900		393
Neah Bay	698	48,959	15,332	2,400	37,704	2,278	5,716	39					
Spokane	912	57,257	3,020	5,220	2,400	2,278	11,094	273	4,146	2,143		1,000	
Tubalain	512	57,257	3,020	5,220	2,400	2,278	11,094	273	4,146	2,143		1,000	
Yakima	1,332	294,473	26,090	4,461	55,883	157,470	10,184	303	3,600	30,569	12,160	22,860	6,330
<b>Wisconsin.</b>	<b>3,086</b>	<b>468,173</b>	<b>184,750</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>3,323</b>	<b>15,206</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>188,948</b>				<b>250,342</b>
Wisconsin	9,997	1,069,962	166,703	13,228	50,180	311,736	151,061	6,316	2,012		116,334		250,342
Grand Rapids	1,242	57,456	41,025	2,150	2,700	26,440	30,800	916	2,000		11,111		250,342
Hayward	1,254	73,774	28,260	12,000	5,210	53,033	20,815	312			105,373		
Keshena	2,342	89,064	2,750	7,550			1,230	700					
Lac du Flambeau	316	3,300	1,280			230,243	43,669	145					
Lac Seul	1,042	309,791	29,794	7,750			6,661						
Omaha	2,550	49,211	31,990	10,530			34,961	139					
Red Cliff	514	5,107					3,920						
Tonah	3,020						79,156		4,354	4,560	21,219	366	43,370
Wittenberg	1,684	302,417	55,630	47,000	6,590	292	79,156	6,334					
Wyming; Shoshone													

Umatilla	1,115	213,074	83,100	4,661	4,000	4,661	5,615	105,874	2,092	7,831			3,881
Warm Springs	1,325	56,511	18,880	760		760	9,711	573					1,461
<b>Pennsylvania; Carlisle</b>	<b>21,227</b>	<b>45,939</b>	<b>542,029</b>	<b>21,120</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>26,683</b>	<b>26,419</b>	<b>229,290</b>	<b>250,458</b>	<b>268,726</b>	<b>170,317</b>	<b>333,720</b>	<b>42,904</b>
<b>South Dakota.</b>													
Carlton Arapah.	2,741	477,646	11,435	10,153	200		41,731	19,964	9,168	161,735	29,188	49,440	33,023
Cheyenne River	288	20,789	9,200	31,865	700		22,698	710	3,203		5,722	16,480	5,200
Crow Creek	497	54,701	17,565	30	50	50	8,610	3,278	960	317	1,674	4,120	846
Flamingo	4,064	35,100	12,170	5,000	28,543		4,064	143,040	37,556	11,072	31,054	127,720	5,467
Lower Brule	7,288	631,816	103,500	3,100	5,000	28,543	4,064	143,040	37,556	11,072	31,054	127,720	5,467
Pine Ridge	2,065	213,225	106,123	3,100			9,960	52,226	31,304	185,092	36,901	94,769	1,022
Rapid City	1,330	227,076	91,979	6,813			1,320	337	31,746		12,160	22,860	952
Sioux Falls	1,799	460,022	62,890	8,808	3,000	1,425	15,881	21,785	5,573	133,944	146,353	38,740	2,391
<b>Utah.</b>													
Shelwicks	135	6,139	2,415	208	1,340	1,425	1,864	612	1,864	133,944	146,353	38,740	2,391
Utah and Onsey	1,164	467,640	8,644	8,600	1,700		11,128	21,135	5,573				
Salt Lake, special agent.	500	5,243	4,374				840						
<b>Washington.</b>	<b>11,345</b>	<b>1,371,631</b>	<b>522,394</b>	<b>194,302</b>	<b>203,273</b>	<b>199,429</b>	<b>99,260</b>	<b>2,980</b>	<b>207,449</b>	<b>4,246</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>19,218</b>
Colville	2,026	437,228	278,212	91,128	11,520	2,292	35,370	707	9,670	2,103	3,900		7,712
Flathead	2,339	43,399	7,530	7,400	2,000	75	18,330	841	1,025	2,103	3,900		393
Neah Bay	698	48,959	15,332	2,400	37,704	2,278	5,716	39					
Spokane	912	57,257	3,020	5,220	2,400	2,278	11,094	273	4,146	2,143		1,000	
Tubalain	512	57,257	3,020	5,220	2,400	2,278	11,094	273	4,146	2,143		1,000	
Yakima	1,332	294,473	26,090	4,461	55,883	157,470	10,184	303	3,600	30,569	12,160	22,860	6,330
<b>Wisconsin.</b>	<b>3,086</b>	<b>468,173</b>	<b>184,750</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>3,323</b>	<b>15,206</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>188,948</b>				<b>250,342</b>
Wisconsin	9,997	1,069,962	166,703	13,228	50,180	311,736	151,061	6,316	2,012		116,334		250,342
Grand Rapids	1,242	57,456	41,025	2,150	2,700	26,440	30,800	916	2,000		11,111		250,342
Hayward	1,254	73,774	28,260	12,000	5,210	53,033	20,815	312			105,373		
Keshena	2,342	89,064	2,750	7,550			1,230	700					
Lac du Flambeau	316	3,300	1,280			230,243	43,669	145					
Lac Seul	1,042	309,791	29,794	7,750			6,661						
Omaha	2,550	49,211	31,990	10,530			34,961	139					
Red Cliff	514	5,107											

TABLE II.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied Indians adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Allotted.			Unallotted.			Total income.	
	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.			Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
Total, 1916.....	6,403,840	190,245	36,764	35,558	10,357	11,303	5	17	170	337	53,212	\$2,658,710		
1915.....	6,023,170	184,174	110	110	90	10	17	170	337	53,212	\$2,658,710			
1914.....	5,820,701	960,441	1,241	1,150	354	62	31	170	337	53,212	\$2,658,710			
1912.....	6,775,542	2,221,135	488,792	488,792	496	479	50	50	50	50	50	50		
1911.....	6,775,542	2,875,168	478,052	478,052	496	479	50	50	50	50	50	50		
1900.....	6,811,391	2,333,328	265,060	117,945	26,544	10,829	11	11	11	11	11	11		
1890.....	120,305	190,245	36,764	35,558	10,357	11,303	5	17	170	337	53,212	\$2,658,710		
Arizona.....														
Camp Verde.....	20,245	95,000	1,241	1,150	354	62	31	170	337	53,212	\$2,658,710			
Fort Verde.....	7,800	2,900	1,241	1,150	354	62	31	170	337	53,212	\$2,658,710			
Havasupai.....	2,900	2,900	1,241	1,150	354	62	31	170	337	53,212	\$2,658,710			
Kaibab.....	2,900	2,900	1,241	1,150	354	62	31	170	337	53,212	\$2,658,710			
Leupp.....	4,000	4,000	1,241	1,150	354	62	31	170	337	53,212	\$2,658,710			
Nevada.....	12,000	12,000	1,241	1,150	354	62	31	170	337	53,212	\$2,658,710			
Pima.....	40,000	40,000	1,241	1,150	354	62	31	170	337	53,212	\$2,658,710			
Salt River.....	9,000	9,000	1,241	1,150	354	62	31	170	337	53,212	\$2,658,710			
San Carlos.....	5,000	5,000	1,241	1,150	354	62	31	170	337	53,212	\$2,658,710			
San Xavier.....	52,250	52,250	1,241	1,150	354	62	31	170	337	53,212	\$2,658,710			
Tucson.....	180	180	1,241	1,150	354	62	31	170	337	53,212	\$2,658,710			
Western Navajo.....	20,300	20,300	1,241	1,150	354	62	31	170	337	53,212	\$2,658,710			
California.....	33,681	33,419	8,400	12,883	2,991	1,733	244	326	2,908	22,024	18,015	22,924		
Bishop.....	6,000	8,000	1,090	1,090	439	154	1	1	40	50	50	50		
Campano.....	105	1,015	110	110	61	34	34	34	34	34	34	34		
Digger.....	12,300	51	1,500	1,500	187	85	85	85	85	85	85	85		
Fort Bidwell.....	8,020	400	400	400	268	174	174	174	174	174	174	174		
Fort Yuma.....	75	250	400	250	175	150	150	150	150	150	150	150		
Greenview.....														

Hope Valley.....	1,400	1,300	200	1,800	323	300	123	216	1,068	4,800	4,899	4,899
Idaho.....	6,800	35	2,500	35	187	88	6	6	506	378	378	378
Southern Ute.....	6,800	2,000	35	2,000	65	80	6	6	385	378	378	378
Ute Mountain.....					122	5						
Florida: Semole.....	2,140	800	219	800	219	48						
Idaho.....	286,122	11,680	24,108	405	839	640	1,384	1,502	129,721	380,411	371,486	371,486
Coconino.....	64,600	2,600	1,700	50	229	95	306	306	42,600	194,700	194,700	194,700
Fort Hall.....	38,000	16,000	5,000	445	188	312	189	189	9,025	111,801	111,801	111,801
Fort Lapwai.....	133,642	2,540	5,000	445	148	253	680	1,107	97,786	162,910	162,910	162,910
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	55,913	20,213	9,681	10,532	132	103	253	253	35,100	91,375	91,375	91,375
Kansas.....	25,819	29,994	10,332	10,332	131	92	298	(1)	16,382	52,645	52,645	52,645
Ketapoo.....	29,994	670	290	30	290	30						
Pottawatomie.....	225,917	69,706	7,469	733	1,884	1,077	47	47	2,701	3,886	3,886	3,886
Michigan: Mackinac.....	14,000	1,470	1,470	1,470	212	90						
Minnesota.....	225,917	69,706	7,469	733	1,884	1,077	47	47	2,701	3,886	3,886	3,886
Fond du Lac.....	6,210	3,051	180	180	113	18	2	2	47	25	25	25
Grand Portage.....	6,210	3,051	180	180	113	18	2	2	47	25	25	25
Leech Lake.....	6,210	3,051	180	180	113	18	2	2	47	25	25	25
Nett Lake.....	6,210	3,051	180	180	113	18	2	2	47	25	25	25
Pinecone (Birch).....	670	378	378	378	32	6	16	16	202	341	341	341
Red Lake.....	204,100	2,400	2,400	2,400	313	287	29	29	2,364	3,500	3,500	3,500
White Earth.....	680,981	27,680	67,351	7,902	2,027	1,664	376	638	61,445	110,632	110,632	110,632
Montana.....	117,000	78,000	18,500	214	463	300	191	211	14,210	18,106	18,106	18,106
Blackfeet.....	153,807	4,280	73,700	3,188	577	374	363	341	34,248	44,008	44,008	44,008
Flathead.....	712,674	90,000	9,975	1,500	341	270	168	22	12,987	34,508	34,508	34,508
Fort Belknap.....	285,000	31,400	4,500	365	502	380	280	280	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,501
Fort Bufala.....					502	380	280	280	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,501
Fort Tule.....					502	380	280	280	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,501
Tongue River.....					502	380	280	280	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,501

\* Not reported.  
 † Includes total income.  
 ‡ Includes total income.  
 § Only items reported.  
 ¶ Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severally.  
 \*\* 1915 report.  
 †† Includes some grazing land.  
 ††† Includes some grazing leases.  
 †††† Includes cash and improvements.



TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to the Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Number of Indians farming.	Leased.			Total income.	
	Allotted.	Un- allotted.	Allotted.	Un- allotted.		Allotted.		Unallotted.		
						Number of leases.	Area.	Number of leases.		Area.
Washington.....	342,902	28,719	35,231	106	1,073	71,903	1,121	194,500	\$194,500	
California.....	146,690	26,449	20,650	55	112	14,000	163	8,250	8,250	
Cushman.....	3,420	70	50	5	7	170	1	1,025	1,025	
Nesh Bay.....	35,775	10,000	2,000	55	31	3,408	30	4,117	4,117	
Spokane.....	1,040	2,000	1,000	18	14	1,669	23	3,450	3,450	
Tulalip.....	17,735	2,250	2,250	212	212	51,860	900	177,448	177,448	
Yakima.....	129,000	9,400	9,400	600	211	1,001	1	2,012	2,012	
Wisconsin.....	70,290	20,062	13,409	5,916	1,001	800	1	2,000	2,000	
Grand Rapids.....	800	3,800	2,500	580	580	421	240	12	12	
Hayward.....	51,800	3,096	444	320	100	4	1	190	190	
Kashewa.....	444	1,750	3,000	320	100	4	1	12	12	
Lac du Flambeau.....	5,000	9,185	250	708	420	144	30	410	410	
La Poudre.....	11,440	8,300	380	144	380	226	226	410	410	
Oreida.....	415	75,700	8,300	380	226	151	151	10,883	10,883	
Red Cliff.....	135,339							410	410	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....								190	190	

1 Not reported.

2 Unknown.

3 Overestimated last year.

4 Partly reported.

TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians in stock raising.	Leased.			Total income.	
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.		Unallotted.		
						Number of leases.	Area.	Number of leases.		Area.
Total 1916.....	13,684,030	31,969,710	8,702,214	27,644,679	45,309	14,764	13,055,470	\$1,741,114	\$1,741,114	
1915.....	12,085,734	30,855,567	8,702,214	27,644,679	45,309	14,764	13,055,470	925,554	925,554	
1914.....	12,085,734	30,855,567	8,702,214	27,644,679	45,309	14,764	13,055,470	925,554	925,554	
1913.....	12,085,734	30,855,567	8,702,214	27,644,679	45,309	14,764	13,055,470	925,554	925,554	
1912.....	12,085,734	30,855,567	8,702,214	27,644,679	45,309	14,764	13,055,470	925,554	925,554	
1911.....	12,085,734	30,855,567	8,702,214	27,644,679	45,309	14,764	13,055,470	925,554	925,554	
1910.....	12,085,734	30,855,567	8,702,214	27,644,679	45,309	14,764	13,055,470	925,554	925,554	
1900.....	12,085,734	30,855,567	8,702,214	27,644,679	45,309	14,764	13,055,470	925,554	925,554	
Arizona.....	340,177	14,988,977	340,177	11,949,042	14,316	3	3,000	753	36	
Colorado River.....	1,000	82,570	1,000	10,800	27	3	3,000	753	2	
Fort Apache.....	1,000	82,570	1,000	10,800	27	3	3,000	753	2	
Fort Huachuca.....	1,000	82,570	1,000	10,800	27	3	3,000	753	2	
Fort Yuma.....	1,000	82,570	1,000	10,800	27	3	3,000	753	2	
Leupp.....	1,000	82,570	1,000	10,800	27	3	3,000	753	2	
Navajo.....	1,000	82,570	1,000	10,800	27	3	3,000	753	2	
San Carlos.....	1,000	82,570	1,000	10,800	27	3	3,000	753	2	
San Xavier.....	1,000	82,570	1,000	10,800	27	3	3,000	753	2	
Truxton Canon.....	1,000	82,570	1,000	10,800	27	3	3,000	753	2	
Western Navajo.....	1,000	82,570	1,000	10,800	27	3	3,000	753	2	
California.....	80,247	163,615	76,236	94,988	1,272	4	15,111	1,537	2	
Bishop.....	5,250	62,000	281	13,590	451	1	120	100	415	
Dunsmuir.....	1,000	13,590	281	13,590	451	1	120	100	415	
Fort Bidwell.....	40,000	4,500	200	305	4	1	1,333	1,333	100	
Fort Yuma.....	2,100	2,100	30,459	2,000	42	1	1,333	1,333	1,333	
Greenville.....	4,479	1,427	2,000	2,000	21	1	1,333	1,333	1,333	

1 Includes some farming leases also.

2 Included in "Total Income."

3 AS reported.

4 Includes some agricultural lands.

5 1915 report.



COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.			Total income.	
	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.			Allotted.		Unallotted.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Number of leases.	Number of permits.	Area.		Income.
Oklahoma—Continued.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.			Area.			
Ossage.....	1,204,650	20	59,900	154	12,453	11,460	1,522,277	\$237,337	\$27,337	
Ottawa.....	52,974	750	21,266	270	1,330	220	1,735	12,500	11,332	
Pawnee.....	51,064	320	4,054	177	1,416	1,416	7,245	12,500	27,810	
Red Moon.....	11,400	320	4,739	178	1,377	1,381	134,344	126,084	28,810	
Sege.....	41,136	6	2,700	20	315	5	37,720	15,900	100	
Sonoma.....	53,525	2,800	2,800	188	(*) 170	137	37,453	15,900	15,900	
Siwanee.....	27,980	27,860	27,860	188	(*) 170	137	135,642	122,025	32,025	
Oregon.....	370,330	580,190	315,483	1,023	556	526	25,278	19,334	84,253	
Klamath.....	840	151,000	81,401	360	1,439	1,439	117,100	115,752	18,663	
Malheur.....	26,000	26,000	26,000	35	40	40	37,100	5,344	5,344	
Snake.....	20,707	20,707	20,707	38	124	124	12,439	12,000	2,400	
Umatilla.....	175,113	353,660	175,113	215	3	3	190	(*)	2,400	
Warm Springs.....	175,113	353,660	175,113	215	3	3	190	(*)	2,400	
South Dakota.....	5,173,546	2,333,320	4,216,768	5,632	3,084	2,070	631,684	125,911	1,350	
Cheyenne River.....	862,222	2,004,664	707,202	355,877	3,084	2,070	631,684	125,911	142,247	
Crow Creek.....	262,272	2,653	241,642	200	200	238	95,000	9,540	21,660	
Lower Brule.....	176,676	38,000	173,276	100	40	40	247,100	37,859	12,120	
Rosebud.....	267,573	2,194,515	200,162	2,224	637	637	247,311	37,859	5,344	
Sisseton.....	175,521	31,000	88,149	788	1,059	(*)	291,639	42,017	41,960	
Yankton.....	41,113	5,852	5,852	330	307	307	35,251	1,022	42,017	
Utah.....	20,707	214,270	50,187	202,770	3	3	520	200	200	
Shivwits.....	6,180	6,180	6,180	185	3	3	520	200	200	
Uinta and Ouray.....	20,707	208,090	20,187	196,530	185	3	520	200	200	

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Washington.....	549,175	1,472,975	338,627	640,469	1,807	127	156	10,590	12,949	40	618,773	25,607	38,256
California.....	* 231,441	898,022	223,790	539,469	442	19	46	7,890	1,420	13	180,000	7,660	9,076
Nash Bay.....	* 10,535	10,535	10,535	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
Spokane.....	14,000	21,000	14,000	100	106	4	4	470	20	1	20,000	68	97
Kalispell.....	2,640	2,640	2,640	1,200	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Yubah.....	12,441	334,384	5,802	100,000	138	104	104	8,440	11,500	21	418,773	17,833	29,333
Yuma.....	268,919	131,000	131,000	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060
Wisconsin.....	62,225	204,574	52,683	17,860	724								
Grand Rapids.....		* 4,500	* 4,500	100	100								
Kashewa.....	* 51,330	184,500	51,300	124	124								
Lana.....		* 13,360	(*)	30	30								
La Poudre.....	10,750	2,260	1,200	25,860	194								
Red Cliff.....	* 138		* 138	14	14								
Wyoming; Shoshone.....	* 220,083	629,730	210,369	222,421	332	74	74	9,699	4,370	* 121	* 1,224,471	40,422	41,802

\* Not reported.  
 † Includes some agricultural lands.  
 ‡ Includes grazing permits.  
 § Agricultural land.

TABLE 13.—Use of agency and school lands, and products raised, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Agency lands. <sup>1</sup>						School lands. <sup>1</sup>								
	Total.			Build- ing sites.			Under culti- vation.			Other.			Products raised.		
	Acra.	Acra.	Acra.	Acra.	Acra.	Acra.	Acra.	Acra.	Acra.	Acra.	Acra.	Acra.	Con- sumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total	109,400	1,841	4,460	48,790	54,000	107,125	2,838	19,085	50,694	30,506	811,493	872,553	561,797		
Arizona	4,003	58	248	3,353	244	12,782	177	982	3,637	8,000	33,130	4,824	4,435		
Camp Verde	40		30		6	18		10		8	37	22	30		
Colorado River	1,815	25	30	1,750	10	243	3	65	10	185	680	4,414	96		
Fort Apache						1,587	60	87	1,438	4	4,414	609	100		
Fort Mojave						47		10	30	3	2,304	246	8		
Havasupai	70	8	90	35	10	2	1	1			6		20		
Ludlow	173	8	35	10	122	22									
Mogon	160	3	70		37	1,000	25	90		6,990	7,384	165	125		
Phoenix						1,343	34	120		28	4,990	32	1,485		
Rice Station						206	12	134		61	6	3,292	180		
Salt River	40	8	25	13	3	65	15	20		1	5,923	5	84		
San Xavier	1,674	10	15	1,382	60	( <sup>1</sup> )	5	( <sup>1</sup> )		6	45				
San Xavier	( <sup>1</sup> )					500	11	11		7	182	16	1,070		
Scraper Canon						1,130	5	325	790	10	4,817	86	2,281		
Western Navajo						1,130	5	325	790	10	4,817	86	2,281		
California	402	14	44	210	125	4,844	150	576	3,018	1,100	19,006	1,451	3,015		
Bishop						16	3	2		10					
Coalinga	4	1	3			3									
Dixon	330	4	2	210	91	3,268	28	200	2,308	650	2,812	529	133		
Fort Bidwell						3,268	28	200	2,308	650	2,812	529	133		
Fort Yuma						300	12	12		186	1,940	155	105		
Hesperian	15					44	8	14		7	615	30	80		
Malibu	19														
Malibu	19														
Palmdale	13					95	2	1		5	270	28	84		
Round Valley	13					150	6	100		103	1,224	28	84		
Sherman Institute	5	1	3	1		102	6	7		2	11,433	435	2,417		
Tule River						63	2			48					

Colorado	319	70	56	70	123	510					1,210				
Southern Ute	229	10	56	70	123	510					1,210				
Ute Mountain	60	60	( <sup>1</sup> )												
Idaho	641	22	95	522	22		84	50		887	410	2,964	2,989		
Coeur d'Alene	321	12	5	304			84	50			10				
Fort Hall	330	10	90	188	22						260	1,151	750		
Fort Lapwai						1,088	40	210	360	335	4,828	791	2,120		
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium											57	59	1,022		100
Iowa: See and Fox Sanatorium	10	3		7							38				
Kansas						1,403	51	732	302	318	14,506	1,658	1,311		
Haskell Institute						997	45	485	160	306	12,082	1,012	353		
Kansas						400	5	243	142	10	1,425	353	66		
Pottawatomie	10	3		7		6									
Michigan						325	21	179	72	53	9,992	480			
Rice Mill						5	1	1	3						
Mount Pleasant						326	20	178	69	33	9,992	480			
Minnesota	1,176	116	55	383	642	2,390	15	3,801	190	525	883	2,103	432	802	
Cass Lake	80	5	20	50	5										
Grand Portage	28	5	7	10	188	23									
Leech Lake	201	5	5	13	238										
Nett Lake															
Opewone	160	1		40	119										
Vermillion Lake															
White Earth	467	100	25	250	92	2,332	15	1,818	60	189	380	188	51	306	
Minnesota	7,152	241	1,048	4,783	1,070	5,601	688	2,110	87	358	1,533	132	9,822	730	2,677
Bladedeer	560	46	88	416	10	72		637	30	54	473	80	1,651	77	70
Flathead	1,233	80	45	1,097	11	320		475	18	122	315	30	3,125	65	384
Fort Belknap	629	10	100	115	404	700		475	1		36				
Fort Peck	600	15	600	100	205	2,710	688	400	28	46	458	2	1,107	77	130
Tongue River	3,610	30	10	2,920	435	1,344	458	230	10	140	70	30	2,196	313	1,925
Tongue River	3,200	10	40	2,920	435	1,344	458	230	10	140	70	30	2,196	313	1,925
Nebraska	933	14	100	475	344	683	788	441	38	265	110	79	3,912	2,775	1,460
Omaha	282	5	60	215	2	530	760	441							
Salt Lake	411	9	26	220	156	183	8								
Winnebago	240	14	40	186											

<sup>1</sup> Classification of lands as of June 30, 1915.   
 \* See Rice Station.   
 \* Included in school.   
 \* Included under building sites.   
 \* 1915 report.

REF0078436



TABLE 13.—Use of agency and school lands, and products raised, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency lands.						School lands.							
	Total.	Build- ing sites.	Under culti- vation.	Pas- ture.	Other.	Products raised.	Total.	Build- ing sites.	Under culti- vation.	Pas- ture.	Other.	Products raised.		
												Con- sumed.	On hand.	
Utah.....	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Shirwell.	(c)													
Utah and Orny.	2,200	80	196	437	1,577	\$1,300								
Salt Lake, special agent.						289								
Washington.....	1,469	48	66	227	1,068	80								
Columbia.	20													
Nash Bay.	150	2												
Osborne.	777	30	30	10	138									
Osborne.	246	30	30	40	94	500								
Yakima.	423	21	27	74	301	50								
Wisconsin.....	72	3	12	4		82								
Rayward.	45	15	15	10	5									
Rayward.	299	3			296									
Lac du Flambeau.														
Osborne.														
Trouah.														
Wittenberg.														
Wyoming; Shoshone.	1,457	150	30	1,087	190	150								

<sup>1</sup> Included with "School."

TABLE 14.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintenden- cles.	Total em- ployed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Regular em- ployees.		Irregular em- ployees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
			Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
Total, 1916.....	25,948	\$2,378,377	2,115	\$222,730	14,587	\$427,689	6,992	\$82,784	2,234	\$145,168
1915.....	25,681	2,344,339	2,533	940,013	13,968	414,479	6,829	828,216	2,281	121,684
1914.....	23,440	2,127,403	2,319	810,850	13,218	595,492	5,553	689,512	2,350	121,444
1913.....	22,793	2,065,124	2,271	702,234	12,230	414,706	5,585	778,117	2,647	110,037
1912.....	22,424	1,940,414	2,516	732,623	12,420	432,470	5,113	675,289	2,375	102,129
1911.....	11,781	1,821,130	1,293	687,030	6,582	582,919	3,204	391,672	(1)	
1900.....	2,901	953,573	2,024	749,148	(1)		(1)	177,166	807	27,250
Arizona.....	5,213	350,980	307	124,757	3,007	98,177	1,455	134,076	444	31,371
Camp Verde.....	103	11,483	3	723	11	94	58	10,675	4	100
Colorado River.....	410	48,689	23	11,880	229	7,038	93	23,450	63	2,601
Fort Apache.....	1,253	28,668	33	14,068	1,220	14,600				
Huachuapal.....	87	2,445	1	300	53	325	33	1,830		
Kathab.....	6	1,885	1	1,000	35	1,100	15			
Icupp.....	113	7,553	14	4,296	32	2,101	50	500	17	531
Moqui.....	62	8,428	35	7,451	27	977				
Navajo.....	214	43,232	61	30,078	95	6,700			88	6,414
Phoenix.....	140	22,782	16	7,980	7	634			117	12,789
Pima.....	772	55,708	38	17,948	482	24,510	123	5,550	138	5,000
Rice Station.....	61	5,464	9	4,622	55	572				
Salt River.....	439	17,970	8	3,240	81	3,100	370	11,630		
San Carlos.....	537	55,703	34	11,688	500	30,977	53	10,640		
San Xavier.....	531	54,783	10	2,462	23	814	516	31,400		
Truxton Canon.....	162	17,370	8	1,200	34	730	117	15,080	3	309
Western Navajo.....	152	6,103	14	4,652	121	938			17	456
California.....	2,002	361,492	110	30,919	250	15,959	1,621	238,873	607	49,741
Bishop.....	28	7,103	0	1,630	6	4,375			14	1,100
Campo.....	16	2,455	3	1,475			13	980		
Digger.....	49	4,970					49	4,970		
Fort Bidwell.....	187	25,912	5	2,852			159	20,600	32	2,446
Fort Yuma.....	364	49,444	13	2,604	70	1,047	253	42,230	28	3,503
Greenville.....	486	114,483	1	500	8	1,458	387	85,523	90	27,000
Yocopa Valley.....	141	15,000	22	6,716	85	1,139	30	8,400	4	300
Mal-i.....	319	39,545	10	2,748	16	407	279	36,390	13	300
Pala.....	107	28,385	13	3,948	1	760	170	21,408	7	2,280
Round Valley.....	33	2,921	8	1,925	25	996				
Sherman Institute.....	432	18,967	11	6,223					421	12,738
Bo'ona.....	212	30,496	17	5,662	31	5,534	219	39,270		
Tule River.....	83	2,902	1	510	12	262	70	2,100		
Colorado.....	173	18,944	16	6,680	158	12,234				
Southern Uts.....	88	5,411	7	4,100	81	1,311				
Ute Mountain.....	85	13,533	6	2,580	77	10,953				
Florida; Seminole.....	60	6,000					60	6,000		
Idaho.....	393	34,300	33	13,425	310	9,345	51	11,520		
Coeur d'Alene.....	80	14,559	7	2,664	22	385	57	11,590		
Fort Hall.....	307	15,701	19	6,631	288	9,040				
Fort Lapwai.....	8	4,100	8	4,100						
Iowa; Sac and Fox.....	10	5,040	10	5,040						
Kansas.....	92	13,450	18	11,272	3	30			71	2,148
Haskell Institute.....	80	8,629	9	6,489					71	2,148
Rickapo.....	9	3,592	6	2,592	3	30				
Potawatomi.....	3	1,230	3	1,230						
Michigan.....	14	5,823	12	5,822	2	21				
Mackinac.....	2	21			2	21				
Mount Pleasant.....	12	5,802	12	5,822						

<sup>1</sup> Included with adults by private parties.  
<sup>2</sup> No data available.

TABLE 14.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Contd.

States and superintendenc- cies.	Total em- ployed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular em- ployees.		Irregular em- ployees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
Minnesota.....	1,185	\$118,101	137	\$63,245	780	\$18,235	238	\$30,621		
Fond du Lac.....	103	17,845	9	4,500	16	337	94	13,345		
Grand Portage.....	21	2,897	4	750	15	37				
Iech Lake.....	310	27,740	32	12,102	182	2,678	96	19,500		
Nott Lake.....	102	6,143	5	2,340	97	3,803				
Pipestone.....	43	10,020	13	7,500	6	430	25	2,100		
Red Lake.....	393	28,224	29	12,968	310	6,900	51	8,273		
Vermillion Lake.....	21	3,470	6	1,100	15	500				
White Earth.....	196	21,702	39	18,035	157	3,727				
Montana.....	1,430	211,674	107	75,239	1,000	51,605	194	84,840		
Blackfeet.....	151	32,229	30	14,724	83	5,215	33	13,290		
Crow.....	375	39,789	42	19,970	333	19,819				
Flathead.....	245	55,803	14	6,799	74	1,900	117	47,100		
Fort Belknap.....	319	22,276	19	9,625	300	15,308				
Fort Peck.....	72	38,348	23	11,648	(1)	2,250	144	24,450		
Tongue River.....	308	22,227	25	15,130	250	7,097				
Nebraska.....	115	39,372	31	15,021	19	670	49	19,376	10	\$1,300
Genoa.....	11	6,360	11	6,360						
Omaha.....	5	2,040	4	1,800	1	180				
Santee.....	79	11,770	8	3,280	18	490	37	6,700	16	1,300
Winnebago.....	29	16,272	8	3,527			12	12,076		
Nevada.....	924	91,598	37	13,998	103	3,815	717	70,785	63	2,000
Carson.....	89	6,740	8	3,890	19	850			62	2,000
Fallon.....	192	11,900	2	800			110	11,000		
Fort McDermitt.....	172	30,748	2	919	2	25	168	29,800		
Moapa River.....	49	3,812	3	552	200	2,300				
Nevada.....	19	3,831	8	3,024	11	807				
Walker River.....	333	31,623	51	984	50	989	231	29,650		
Western Shoshone.....	83	8,001	9	3,722	6	940	67	3,335		
New Mexico.....	1,915	174,592	187	65,185	1,026	25,747	303	70,866	339	12,794
Albuquerque.....	131	9,345	13	5,132	31	670	68	3,252		
Jicarilla.....	471	25,328	20	10,812	336	9,934	103	4,283	6	297
Mescalero.....	38	8,031	13	4,412	24	3,016	1	600		
Pueblo Bonito.....	19	6,249	15	6,120	4	179				
Pueblo day schools.....	318	78,581	84	13,370	18	123	233	61,031	13	825
San Juan.....	583	26,078	40	13,840	458	6,830			38	5,699
Santa Fe.....	179	12,722	17	7,728	6	54			137	2,721
Zuni.....	188	10,656	9	4,030	153	4,648	26	1,650		
New York: New York Agency.....	28	200			28	200				
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	252	15,424	12	4,982	73	2,297	162	8,000	6	160
North Dakota.....	2,661	97,042	144	57,256	2,425	33,666	75	6,000	17	220
Bismarck.....	24	3,440	6	2,920	1	300			17	220
Fort Berthold.....	448	20,029	22	8,473	351	5,556	75	6,000		
Fort Totten.....	37	10,704	24	10,149	23	804				
Standley Lock.....	2,117	52,629	67	25,483	12,060	27,146				
Turtle Mountain.....	13	4,540	13	4,540						
Wahpeton.....	12	5,700	12	5,700						
Oklahoma.....	464	166,896	266	153,623	147	5,673	1	900	50	1,800
Cantonment.....	28	4,558	8	4,229	20	329				
Choyanne and Arapaho.....	36	11,700	17	10,820	19	800				
Chilocco.....	70	15,687	20	10,587						
Five Civilized Tribes.....	80	53,016	80	53,016					50	1,800
Kiowa.....	55	21,449	50	21,200	5	249				
Osgo.....	17	12,220	17	12,220						
Otoe.....	7	5,480	3	2,160	4	1,320				

<sup>1</sup> 1915 report.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated.

TABLE 14.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Contd.

States and superintendenc- cies.	Total em- ployed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular em- ployees.		Irregular em- ployees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
Oklahoma—Continued.										
Pawnee.....	10	\$5,080	7	\$3,700	2	\$480	1	\$500		
Pocahontas.....	8	4,200	8	4,200						
Red Moon.....	31	831			31	831				
See and Fox.....	18	6,141	11	5,800	7	341				
Boger.....	41	5,137	10	4,580	31	557				
Sereen.....	10	1,190	10	1,190						
Shawnee.....	12	9,410	12	9,410						
Five Civilized Tribes schools.....	35	9,827	13	9,241	22	586				
Oregon.....	396	40,288	62	29,311	334	10,977				
Klamath.....	253	13,056	16	6,025	237	6,961				
Ralem.....	13	8,774	13	8,774						
Silet.....	10	2,610	6	1,586						
Urnsville.....	20	5,615	12	4,524	8	791				
Warm Springs.....	100	9,717	15	6,708	85	3,009				
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	673	45,939	13	6,663	181	4,107			470	\$35,109
South Dakota.....	3,016	201,419	301	118,432	2,428	60,525	260	23,840	24	1,622
Cheyenne River.....	880	41,701	42	17,480	838	24,221				
Crow Creek.....	305	25,668	26	9,468	279	16,200	107	12,080		
Flandreau.....	70	10,934	17	8,314	29	908			24	1,622
Lower Brule.....	108	8,610	13	6,190	75	2,650	20	370		
Pierre.....	33	4,064	7	3,220	26	841				
Pine Ridge.....	609	48,121	96	33,246	468	12,476	45	2,350		
Rapid City.....	12	5,179	11	5,023	1	156				
Rosrud.....	908	45,049	62	18,049	758	17,060	88	9,040		
Sisseton.....	19	9,600	19	9,600						
Springfield.....	4	1,320	4	1,320						
Yankton.....	68	6,813	13	6,272	55	541				
Utah.....	180	13,861	24	10,394	97	2,227	51	1,100	8	150
Bluffville.....	93	1,864	2	374	32	290	51	1,100	8	150
Utah and Guray.....	43	11,128	2	10,060	21	1,068				
Salt Lake City, special agent.....	44	869			44	869				
Washington.....	1,050	99,200	86	41,563	670	15,557	389	40,610	6	1,550
Colville.....	355	35,870	15	8,900	301	8,170	69	19,800		
Cushman.....	214	18,330	12	6,840	33	370	164	10,590	6	1,550
Neah Bay.....	49	5,716	5	1,560	12	536	32	3,600		
Spokane.....	210	11,084	8	2,573	96	1,151	108	7,350		
Taholah.....	81	2,970	5	1,429	58	1,241	18	300		
Tulalip.....	28	10,084	19	9,453	9	631				
Yakima.....	83	15,206	22	11,748	61	3,458				
Wisconsin.....	2,102	153,061	115	46,736	639	9,284	1,219	92,068	120	4,073
Grand Rapids.....	1	600	1	600						
Hayward.....	619	30,650	8	3,090	15	235	471	27,260	125	4,775
Kesheno.....	581	21,615	39	15,630	544	5,635				
La C du Flambeau.....	45	6,228	12	5,550	53	708				
Lorna.....	31	1,320	1	720			30	600		
La Pointe.....	685	43,669	7	4,230	8	1,731	670	37,708		
Oneida.....	21	6,631	16	6,540	5	121				
Red Cliff.....	167	34,981	5	2,820	10	443	148	31,500	4	198
Tomah.....	23	3,107	19	3,036	4	71				
Wittenberg.....	10	3,920	10	3,920						
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	998	73,156	24	12,228	921	49,548	52	11,200	1	180

TABLE 15.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencodes.	Births and deaths.			Disease.			Housing.						
	Births		Deaths.	Found with—		Estimated har- m.	Families liv- ing in—		Houses with wooden floors.				
	Total	Under 3 years		Under 3 years	Active tubercu- losis		Tu- bercu- losis	Tru- choma		Tru- choma			
Grand total.	4,570	1,303	1,347	71,985	4,383	4,302	16,314	23,561	37,789	5,099	42,110	10,446	25,511
Arizona.....	4,436	1,628	391	11,625	611	420	4,820	5,333	6,397	192	4,283	4,975	700
Camp Verde.....	416	14	4	133	2	1	39	157	3	40	25	109	10
Colorado River.....	1,215	31	23	725	54	26	25	1,465	183	2	73	52	55
Fort Apache.....	2,176	117	56	142	48	27	74	42	74	2	11	31	18
Flagstaff.....	98	3	2	74	1	1	49	46	42	2	5	23	6
Moqui.....	1,761	88	37	610	9	12	109	315	315	2	2	270	2
Navajo.....	11,303	56	22	1,760	71	60	1,022	1,960	600	15	786	1,628	368
Shonto.....	1,309	72	24	2,335	32	11	1,062	1,370	1,370	15	1,401	278	40
Tumacacori.....	6,253	27	17	1,722	11	10	1,385	225	400	100	950	572	79
San Carlos.....	1,222	21	9	1,874	51	22	77	277	277	30	100	124	21
San Xavier.....	2,670	88	40	376	4	3	87	48	100	100	16	110	21
Truxton Canon.....	3,412	205	2	576	12	7	37	48	100	100	60	110	21
Western Navajo.....	6,550	100	40	3,109	35	32	439	791	1,946	227	1,907	536	7
California.....	10,335	184	154	215	5	17	45	86	55	5	200	93	1,110
Bishop.....	1,567	25	14	135	2	1	15	6	6	5	13	47	4
Imperial.....	227	4	1	17	1	2	2	3	3	8	40	2	4
Fort Bidwell.....	266	3	1	10	1	2	2	3	3	6	20	2	4
Fort Yuma.....	77	3	2	70	10	4	24	16	16	8	40	12	4
Greenville.....	823	39	14	121	4	2	24	33	67	20	270	138	14
Hopps Valley.....	1,290	15	16	280	43	21	59	25	45	10	142	21	150
Park.....	1,609	16	31	412	15	13	28	26	26	26	32	10	305
Pala.....	1,017	19	17	315	6	6	22	38	38	38	134	14	82
Round Valley.....	1,017	23	15	412	5	5	22	28	28	28	100	406	1
Roboba.....	1,735	23	22	582	7	7	103	111	111	21	85	23	172
Tule River.....	446	10	4	70	5	5	103	21	21	21	23	25	86
Colorado.....	896	28	25	715	5	6	369	37	37	4	120	184	42
Southern Uta.....	896	21	12	350	6	5	329	20	20	4	120	27	42
Uta Mountain.....	533	2	4	385	1	1	40	11	11	11	139	167	42

Florida: Seminole.....	674	11	4	7	38	39	105	339	581	3	733	280	67
Idaho.....	4,162	107	133	2,444	33	39	8	66	8	92	248	280	257
Coeur d'Alene.....	600	24	19	435	3	37	28	13	13	18	140	280	70
Fort Hall.....	1,271	24	44	1,410	35	22	22	150	42	15	345	330	330
Fort Lapwai.....	393	14	3	115	3	15	39	25	90	1	24	61	24
Lower Sac and Fox.....	1,415	68	26	186	3	2	47	38	363	73	345	285	285
Kansas.....	639	25	9	79	3	2	24	29	29	44	167	106	106
Kickapoo.....	785	45	17	107	3	2	14	22	200	200	185	119	119
Potawatomi.....	1,247	2	4	670	3	4	7	7	8	25	468	380	380
Michigan.....	250	2	4	70	2	1	7	3	4	48	48	48	48
Bay Mills.....	1,697	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	600	1	1	7	4	7	25	120	352	352
Blackhawk.....	11,738	503	311	4,099	152	303	921	1,067	2,033	441	2,674	2,137	2,137
Minnesota.....	1,050	50	21	145	4	6	6	40	6	100	200	200	200
Fond du Lac.....	219	8	6	145	4	4	9	33	11	15	62	73	73
Grand Portage.....	1,758	76	58	23	23	13	35	111	125	( <sup>1</sup> )	673	6	6
Leech Lake.....	625	21	15	4	4	17	14	22	31	2	36	18	24
Pett Lake (Black Cooley).....	1,426	80	66	58	7	17	14	22	31	2	36	18	24
Red Lake.....	6,345	262	136	2,912	23	185	333	217	350	496	350	350	350
White Earth.....	11,450	433	322	6,655	493	277	1,629	1,668	3,746	435	2,647	2,647	1,000
Alabama.....	2,745	72	54	1,702	43	79	647	400	1,497	125	396	135	143
Blackfeet.....	1,707	70	62	1,039	119	26	131	147	139	30	463	135	135
Fort Peck.....	1,211	50	52	296	49	13	44	101	110	136	496	2	316
Fort Belknap.....	1,985	105	56	1,348	102	115	250	250	100	( <sup>1</sup> )	275	100	100
Fort Fick.....	1,461	59	54	1,900	160	55	330	500	800	24	439	75	240
Tongue River.....	3,941	140	119	715	47	33	277	278	408	69	984	2	70
Nebraska.....	1,321	62	44	59	37	14	226	152	256	24	303	303	303
Omaha.....	1,009	39	40	363	10	19	31	146	150	( <sup>1</sup> )	248	2	370
Winnebago.....	7,915	271	210	1,515	92	48	505	462	2,109	40	575	1,027	468
Nevada.....	679	8	9	116	19	7	138	38	186	2	51	84	15
Fort McDowell.....	511	11	13	3	2	7	125	124	200	2	21	40	3
Fort Mohave.....	719	14	18	42	7	5	45	17	70	2	140	100	100
Nevada.....	604	20	19	100	5	3	105	115	115	2	40	35	35
Walker River.....	5,100	150	140	500	5	8	60	67	250	15	30	27	27
Western Shoshone.....	5,100	150	140	500	5	8	60	67	250	15	30	27	27
Bono, special agent.....	5,100	150	140	500	5	8	60	67	250	15	30	27	27

\* Not reported. \* Includes Fort Mojave. \* 1915 report. \* Increase due to large jurisdiction. \* Overestimated last year. \* Does not include pupils at Pipestone. \* Fully reported.





TABLE 16.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of structure.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital Jun. 30, 1915.	During fiscal year 1916.			Remaining in hospital June 30, 1916.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	
North Dakota.		4		94	3	498	501	494	7
	Fort Totten School.	1	Frame.	20	20	258	258	257	1
	Standing Rock Agency.	1	do.	20	119	119	119	114	5
	Turtle Mountain Sanatorium.	1	do.	20	24	121	124	123	1
	Wahpeton School.	1	Brick.	107	4	1,295	1,299	1,269	6
Oklahoma.		7		30	4	385	389	340	2
	Cheyenne and Arapaho Sanatorium.	1	Frame.	35	35	323	323	314	2
	Chulco School.	1	Stone.	30	30	323	323	314	2
	Five Civilized Tribes Agency.	1	Brick.	90	10	56	56	55	1
	Osage Agency.	1	do.	10	12	450	459	450	1
	Pawnee School.	1	Frame.	30	34	325	349	327	3
	Sage Agency.	1	Brick.	59	5	1,311	1,316	1,307	3
Oregon: Siletz.	do.	1	do.	28	60	1,990	2,050	1,941	15
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.	do.	1	do.	28	48	13	61	2	5
South Dakota.		8		48	1,063	1,063	1,063	1,063	5
	Canton Asylum.	1	Brick.	12	422	422	415	3	25
	Cheyenne River Agency.	1	do.	24	160	160	160	160	3
	Crow Creek School.	1	Frame.	20	90	90	90	88	1
	Flandreau Agency.	1	do.	12	108	108	102	1	15
	Pine Ridge Agency.	1	do.	30	8	97	97	92	5
	Rapid City Agency.	1	do.	84	1	670	671	660	3
	Rosebud Agency.	1	do.	40	304	305	296	2	5
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.		4		20	4	261	261	261	4
	Washington School.	1	Frame.	12	91	91	91	91	4
	Custman Agency.	1	do.	12	101	101	101	101	4
	Fort Union Agency.	1	do.	12	101	101	101	101	4
	Yakima Agency.	1	do.	12	101	101	101	101	4
Wisconsin.		3		48	21	1,807	1,828	1,802	12
	Harvard School.	1	Brick.	10	2	1,400	1,402	1,402	12
	Omaha Agency.	1	Frame.	30	16	187	187	187	14
	Omaha School.	1	do.	8	29	239	239	239	14
Wyoming: Shoshone.	Agency.	1	Adobe.	15					

1 Not opened for reception of patients fiscal year 1916.  
 2 Not completed June 30, 1916.  
 3 Free in room in dormitory.  
 4 Asylum for insane Indians.  
 5 Institution inaugurated during fiscal year 1916.  
 6 Capacity of new hospital only.  
 7 Not used.

TABLE 17.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.<sup>1</sup>

States and reservations.	Able-bodied Indians including entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.				Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.				
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.			
Total 1916.	59,723	14,929	\$132,457	2,897	9,122	7,065	\$137,409	4,138	\$37,571	1,365	1,510	\$97,898
Colorado River.	51,761	18,231	297,038	1,893	10,515	8,212	201,917	4,655	64,094	2,677	1,210	137,893
Colorado.	52,110	14,987	471,394	4,571	9,475	7,965	138,438	4,401	71,040	1,634	2,080	32,618
1915.	51,516	17,166	344,024	5,538	10,172	5,475	138,438	3,501	61,005	2,635	1,330	115,833
1914.	15,669	400,732	1,415	37,202	5,175	10,080	303,470	5,756	195,488			
1900.	57,570	1,231,000										
1899.		11,528										
Arizona.	16,888	1,494	27,889	017	1,784	3,263	23,140	2,967	21,269	10	353	1,391
Camp Verde.	250	42	107		42	1,226	107	90	2,692			
Colorado River.	600	57	1,374	5	250	3,013	2,031	1,375	1,700	90	531	331
Fort Apache.	365	800	4,659		21	182	68	43	2	30	21	32
Fort Huachuca.	40	4	197		6	97		17	1,272			
Kalbar.	450					455	3,075	445	5,079			
Leupp.	840											
Moqui.	2,214											
Navajo.	2,108											
Paria.	3,108											
Salt River.	3,463	43	229	02	127	200	2,031	189	1,560	20	441	

<sup>1</sup> This pertains only to Indians on reservations where rations and miscellaneous supplies are issued.  
 \* Only items reported.  
 † Not reported.

REF0078443

TABLE 17.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Indians receiving rations.				Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.			
	Able-bodied adult Indians and self-supporting.	Total.	In return for labor.		Total.	In return for labor.		Without labor equipment.
			Receiving rations.	Value of rations.		Number.	Value of supplies.	
Arkansas—Continued.								
San Xavier.....	1,000	289	\$10,822	289	\$1,641	530	\$1,162	197
Truxton Canon.....	2,010	47	300	47	1,531	53	1,506	30
Western Navajo.....	2,539	475	5,683	382	7,210	87	7,210	383
California.....								
Bishop.....	1,021	29	511	5	306	80	938	125
Champo.....	30	20	226	20	235	21	11	11
Fort Bidwell.....	240	13	532	7	16	72	11	15
Fort Yuma.....	968	90	1,407	3	484	55	840	49
Greenville.....	300	3	53	0	1,377	204	2,434	100
Imperial Valley.....	700	104	784	4	297	21	297	4
Imperial.....	45	21	297	4	38	4	38	4
Palmar.....	1,960	53	336	4	182	11	84	49
Round Valley.....	536	35	249	36	249	11	84	182
Soboba.....	32	24	596	24	596			
Tule River.....	130	372	10,745	286	10,745			
Colorado.....								
Southern Ute.....	30	97	2,628	16	3,028			
Ute Mountain.....	100	275	7,817	270	7,817			
Florida: Seminole.....	368	( <sup>1</sup> )	121	( <sup>1</sup> )				
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	1,750	201	8,691	201	8,691	18	( <sup>1</sup> )	18
Michigan: Mackinac.....	535					6	290	6
Minnesota.....	4,270	955	12,719	842	12,722	343	3,387	41
Montana.....								
Fond du Lac.....	198	58	898	30	898	25	85	24
Flathead.....	600	110	604	110	240	198	932	25
Leach Lake.....								
Nebraska.....								
Nebraska: Santee.....	4,571	622	3,948	319	3,948	90	3,688	78
Nevada.....								
Fort McDermitt.....	185	39	277	39	277	7	50	7
Koeppa River.....	60	15	140	15	140	71	2,109	1
Nevada River.....	300	67	794	64	674	73	2,190	1
Yuma.....	288	65	1,755	65	1,755	10	1,518	10
Western Shoshone.....	1,310	86	426	80	426	35	71	35
Special agent.....								
New Mexico.....								
New Mexico: Charcoal.....	10,354	207	15,995	11	749	15	181	15,246
New Mexico: Charcoal.....	80	128	9,713	11	749	15	102	8,964
Merced.....	90	75	6,224	75	6,224	110	3,489	37
Paria.....	2,724	4	38	4	38	180	3,486	110
Paria: School.....	2,647							
Paria: School.....								
Paria: School.....								
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1,922	1	25	1	25			
North Dakota.....								
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	2,950	1,145	23,641	1,145	23,641	305	1,000	185
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	300	130	2,210	138	2,210	135	821	135
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	200	15	100	15	100			
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	1,200	821	19,331	821	19,331	170	1,991	170
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.....	1,350	170	1,991	170	1,991	43	10	43
Oregon.....								
Oregon: Klamath.....	2,175	147	1,889	147	1,889	91	214	48
Oregon: Klamath.....	500	48	539	48	539	10	( <sup>1</sup> )	10
Oregon: Klamath.....	2,200	44	674	44	674	38	204	38
Oregon: Klamath.....	220	46	568	46	568	43	10	43

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.

<sup>1</sup> 1915 report.

Nett Lake.....	300	1,517	45	1,517	33	20	2	31	20
Pipestone (Breck).....	56	473	23	453	86	16	1,061	70	659
Red Lake.....	640	202	159	209	86	2,320	51	302	5,106
White Earth.....	2,000	8,536	468	8,168	440	5,722	27	557	1,881
Montana.....	1,613	67,272	796	13,880	641	1,840	53,338	316	1,881
Montana: Bluff.....	468	1,425	41,309	770	15,794	231	27,885	13	16
Montana: Crow Agency.....	410	40	411	40	411	19	116	13	16
Montana: Flathead.....	285	180	3,228	169	3,228	53	408	14	91
Montana: Tongue River.....	150	1,201	21,000	110	103	535	20,915	50	2,918
Nebraska.....	650	73	2,765	73	2,765	35	71	35	71
Nebraska: Santee.....	4,571	622	3,948	319	3,948	90	3,688	78	2,159
Nevada.....									
Nevada: Fort McDermitt.....	185	39	277	39	277	7	50	7	50
Nevada: Koeppa River.....	60	15	140	15	140	71	2,109	1	11
Nevada: Nevada River.....	300	67	794	64	674	73	2,190	1	11
Nevada: Yuma.....	288	65	1,755	65	1,755	10	1,518	10	1,518
Special agent.....	1,310	86	426	80	426	35	71	35	71
New Mexico.....									
New Mexico: Charcoal.....	10,354	207	15,995	11	749	15	181	15,246	1,171
New Mexico: Charcoal.....	80	128	9,713	11	749	15	102	8,964	312
New Mexico: Merced.....	90	75	6,224	75	6,224	110	3,489	37	35
New Mexico: Paria.....	2,724	4	38	4	38	180	3,486	110	859
New Mexico: Paria: School.....	2,647								
New Mexico: Paria: School.....									
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1,922	1	25	1	25				
North Dakota.....									
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	2,950	1,145	23,641	1,145	23,641	305	1,000	185	170
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	300	130	2,210	138	2,210	135	821	135	821
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	200	15	100	15	100				
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	1,200	821	19,331	821	19,331	170	1,991	170	179
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.....	1,350	170	1,991	170	1,991	43	10	43	204
Oregon.....									
Oregon: Klamath.....	2,175	147	1,889	147	1,889	91	214	48	204
Oregon: Klamath.....	500	48	539	48	539	10	( <sup>1</sup> )	10	( <sup>1</sup> )
Oregon: Klamath.....	2,200	44	674	44	674	38	204	38	204
Oregon: Klamath.....	220	46	568	46	568	43	10	43	10

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.

<sup>1</sup> 1915 report.

TABLE 17.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.—Continued.

States and reservations.	Indians receiving rations.				Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.			
	Total.		Without labor equivalent.		Total.		Without labor equivalent.	
	Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.
South Dakota.....	3,015	\$158,245	331	\$579	2,910	\$157,666	14	\$84
Cherokee River.....	155	19,278	19	498	575	18,879	2	9
Crow Creek.....	159	7,510	128	149	7,510	10	150	586
Flint Lake.....	100	35	35	35	35	9	9	9
Lower Brule.....	1,375	74,596	372	50	675	72,519	12	25
Red Cloud.....	675	52,295	92	42	1,078	52,226	42	50
Yankton.....	30	357	30	357	357	357	357	357
Utah.....	148	11,370	490	31	11,370	279	10,385	8
Shirah.....	89	387	89	387	387	387	387	387
Utah and Quay.....	88	10,683	490	31	10,683	234	10,170	8
Washington.....	3,070	2,307	65	228	2,079	91	673	66
Columbia.....	82	398	65	228	14	170	20	369
Cushman.....	379	38	379	38	38	38	38	38
Neah Bay.....	350	101	47	373	47	373	47	373
Shoshone.....	546	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Taholah.....	370	505	8	84	505	66	303	60
Yakima.....	200	175	175	5,585	9	336	72	94
Wisconsin.....	1,715	5,585	9	336	72	94	5,249	54
Hayward.....	575	916	61	301	64	916	31	3,070
Koshone.....	200	25	25	145	3	145	3	145
Lee du Flambeau.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Le Pointe.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Leona.....	140	139	8	139	8	139	8	139
Red Cliff.....	250	451	451	4,917	170	4,917	383	1,457
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	250	451	451	4,917	170	4,917	383	1,457

TABLE 18.—School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Number of school attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	In school.						Capacity of schools.									
			Government.		Mission and private.		Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Total capacity, all schools.					
			Non-reservation board-ing.	Day.	Board-ing.	Day.	Public.	Board-ing.	Day.	Reser-vation board-ing.	Day.							
			Total.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.				
Arizona.....	86,770	5,753	80,979	10,012	7,140	27,704	4,299	717	28,463	61,245	7,307	13,918	3,039	5,380	1,357	25,463	62,157	
Camp Verde.....	114	9	105	12	65	78	61	70	36	26	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Colorado River.....	361	37	324	108	117	396	40	396	140	200	132	200	132	200	132	200	132	200
Fort Apache.....	753	217	536	34	227	560	35	525	35	25	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Kalbar.....	31	1	30	2	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Leupp.....	43	3	40	14	69	83	22	105	74	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
Mescal.....	1,206	40	1,166	133	371	528	105	635	528	125	466	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Paria.....	4,411	347	4,064	333	538	3,526	333	3,193	3,117	616	85	190	35	35	35	35	35	35
Salt River.....	1,633	35	1,598	241	253	390	282	49	1,134	391	218	334	235	60	60	60	60	60
San Carlos.....	871	80	791	138	147	285	282	49	1,134	391	218	334	235	60	60	60	60	60
San Xavier.....	870	24	846	17	24	233	189	446	1,134	391	218	334	235	60	60	60	60	60
Warren Canon.....	187	66	121	17	110	130	121	121	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Winton Navajo.....	1,200	380	820	16	154	82	37	37	255	536	190	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Scattered.....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
California.....	4,322	283	4,039	719	385	1,667	95	1,469	3,187	728	345	699	100	100	100	1,469	2,613	
Chico.....	446	5	441	30	124	24	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Digger.....	71	27	44	13	24	13	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Fort Bidwell.....	197	17	180	117	54	117	54	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
Fort Yuma.....	250	18	232	4	183	17	244	40	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Horns Valley.....	1,368	23	1,345	9	202	229	202	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229
Maud.....	375	11	364	32	202	32	140	83	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Modoc.....	144	21	123	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

1 Includes those in public schools, but not reported.  
 \* Includes pupils from off reservation.  
 † Overestimated last year.

REF0078445





TABLE 18.—School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Num-ber in school age.	In-eligible for attendance.	In-eligible for attendance.	In school.				Total in school.	Fy-ling children not in school.	Capacity of schools.			Total capacity by all schools.					
				Government.		Mission and private.				Government.	Mission and private.							
				Non-re-serve-ment boarding.	Re-serve-ment boarding.	Day.	Board-ing.				Board-ing.	Day.						
Wisconsin.....	2,902	133	2,769	772	482	1,381	412	166	315	2,274	634	470	246	605	340	315	2,136	
Grand Rapids.....	357	33	322	180	33	213	33	149	102	210	210	74	170	80	250	48	49	
Havre.....	505	15	490	277	52	329	319	170	154	321	321	170	80	250	28	28	102	
Keshena.....	218	11	203	18	112	170	170	170	170	170	170	160	80	250	60	60	229	
Laona.....	90	6	84	80	4	84	84	84	84	84	84	80	4	200	40	40	72	
Monte.....	356	31	325	261	158	419	50	131	33	488	291	140	22	300	10	24	224	
Conkling.....	124	4	120	109	33	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	178	
Scattered.....	109	4	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	178	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	454	59	405	26	161	203	105	56	304	41	133	25	140	140	56	56	356	
Alaska.....	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	
Illinois.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Louisiana.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Minnesota.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Missouri.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Nebraska.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
North Dakota.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pennsylvania.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Porto Rico.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Texas.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Total.....	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	
Capacity.....																		9,547

1 Attend mission schools in Wisconsin.  
 2 Includes 160 pupils at Havre School, does not include oil from La Pointe, Red Cliff, and off reservation.  
 3 Includes pupils off reservation.  
 4 Nonreservation schools not included above.

RECAPITULATION.

Indian children of school age.....	85,730
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.....	5,731
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance.....	80,000
INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.	
Government schools.....	10,412
Nonreservation boarding.....	10,012
Reservation boarding.....	7,140
Day.....	27,794
Mission schools.....	1,107
Contract boarding.....	3,158
Noncontract boarding.....	686
Day.....	3,844
Private schools: Contract boarding.....	4,951
Public schools.....	28,463
Total all classes.....	51,233
Number eligible children not in school.....	17,367

Includes eligible and ineligible children not reported in Oklahoma; the number of eligible pupils shown by this table as not in any school is somewhat less than the actual number because in the other columns has been shown the total enrollment in the several schools, whereas not all those so enrolled have remained in attendance during the actual school year, and in a few cases there have been transfers from one school to another, thus duplicating the enrollment.

REF0078448

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance. <sup>1</sup>	Class of school.
Grand total.....	33,694	32,780	28,842	25,302.8	
Arizona.....	5,275	5,076	4,609	4,159.4	
Camp Verde superintendency.....	60	65	51	47.3	
Camp Verde.....	30	30	25	22.0	Day.
Clarksdale.....	30	35	29	25.3	Do.
Colorado River superintendency.....	280	308	277	201.0	
Colorado River.....	80	108	91	85.0	Reservation boarding.
Fort Mohave.....	200	200	181	176.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency.....	372	382	358	329.2	
Fort Apache.....	200	228	214	204.9	Reservation boarding.
Canon.....	42	39	35	30.0	Day.
Cibecue.....	60	32	31	25.3	Do.
Fast Fork.....	40	43	41	38.0	Do.
Cibecue.....	20	20	17	14.0	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Fast Fork.....	20	20	20	17.0	Do.
Havasupai.....	35	27	26	21.8	Day.
Kailash.....	22	17	15	12.3	Do.
Leupp superintendency.....	88	91	90	86.0	
Leupp.....	68	69	68	64.9	Reservation boarding.
Tohatcho.....	20	22	22	21.1	Mission boarding; independent.
Moqui superintendency.....	391	371	329	298.0	
Moqui.....	125	125	125	125.0	Reservation boarding.
Chimopovy.....	55	42	37	34.0	Day.
Hoteville-Bacab.....	65	40	31	30.7	Do.
Oralt.....	150	85	77	67.3	Do.
Polacca.....	100	118	108	92.0	Do.
Second Mesa.....	90	85	73	67.0	Do.
Navajo superintendency.....	926	844	753	628.4	
Navajo.....	300	277	210	131.9	Reservation boarding.
Chan Lee.....	166	116	114	105.0	Do.
Tohatcho.....	150	185	151	145.4	Do.
Cornfields.....	25	30	28	24.0	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	60	21	21	14.0	Do.
Gando.....	35	40	39	36.9	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	40	68	68	60.5	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's.....	150	127	127	113.7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	700	769	761	708.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency.....	847	843	778	685.9	
Pima.....	218	251	231	222.0	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	40	39	30.0	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	85	65	45.8	Do.
Chia Chuschi.....	40	9	9	7.9	Do.
Cockeclair.....	40	13	13	8.2	Do.
Gila Bend.....	30	12	11	6.8	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	45	40	32.7	Do.
Marlens.....	40	38	38	36.3	Do.
Santon (Pima).....	28	38	30	21.8	Do.
Santan.....	40	31	31	22.7	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	35	24	24	17.0	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's.....	215	232	232	227.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's.....	26	25	23	17.7	Mission day; Catholic.

<sup>1</sup> The average enrollment is computed by adding the total enrollment for the four quarters and dividing by four.

<sup>2</sup> The decrease in attendance is due to a different method of computation. Formerly the average attendance was the average of the three quarters having the greatest attendance. This year's attendance has been computed for 10 months, including September, when the attendance is always small.

<sup>3</sup> In 1917 the capacity will be 168.

<sup>4</sup> Not in operation.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.					
Fire Station.....	216	233	216	199.7	Reservation boarding.
Salt River superintendency.....	128	147	129	93.4	
Salt River.....	88	70	68	52.3	Day.
Camp McDowell.....	40	41	32	26.7	Do.
Lehi.....	30	34	29	20.4	Do.
San Carlos superintendency.....	165	219	181	164.8	
San Carlos.....	100	125	108	91.5	Do.
Bylas.....	64	49	49	45.0	Do.
Rice.....	25	30	28	25.7	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
San Xavier superintendency.....	420	410	385	305.4	
San Xavier.....	155	128	107	93.5	Day.
Tucson.....	35	31	29	21.1	Do.
Louisa.....	20	25	25	25.5	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	50	41	44	32.2	Do.
San Miguel.....	20	22	22	17.0	Do.
San Solano.....	20	20	20	11.9	Do.
Tucson Mission.....	130	128	128	100.0	Mission boarding; Presbyte- rian.
Truxton Canon.....	149	100	97	91.4	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency.....	235	219	213	204.3	
Western Navajo.....	190	154	139	145.0	Do.
Marsh Pass.....	30	31	31	30.0	Do.
Moencopi.....	35	52	41	38.7	Day.
California.....	1,982	2,013	1,724	1,545.6	
Bishop superintendency.....	140	134	115	101.0	
Bishop.....	60	68	69	52.8	Do.
Big Pine.....	30	21	19	16.6	Do.
Independence.....	20	14	12	9.0	Do.
Pine Creek.....	30	31	25	21.7	Do.
Campo.....	30	24	22	19.9	Do.
Fort Bidwell superintendency.....	160	132	110	101.1	
Fort Bidwell.....	68	78	69	64.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Alturas.....	24	20	13	11.4	Day.
Likely.....	20	22	18	14.0	Do.
Lookout.....	18	12	10	9.1	Do.
Fort Yuma superintendency.....	229	200	179	150.0	
Fort Yuma.....	150	181	164	137.3	Reservation boarding.
Cocopah.....	40	17	15	12.7	Day.
Greenville.....	90	97	75	70.7	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	202	168	151.7	Reservation boarding.
Mail superintendency—St. Boniface.....	100	95	95	89.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Pala superintendency.....	68	86	63	50.3	
Pala.....	30	25	21	18.1	Day.
Capitan Grande.....	24	16	14	12.5	Do.
La Jolla.....	30	13	13	9.8	Do.
Ilwaco.....	14	32	15	9.0	Do.
Round Valley superintendency.....	153	116	91	74.7	
Round Valley.....	80	43	25	29.7	Do.
Manchester.....	18	17	11	6.2	Do.
Ukiah.....	28	28	22	18.5	Do.
Upper Lake.....	30	31	23	20.3	Do.

<sup>1</sup> 1917 capacity, 308.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
<b>California—Continued.</b>					
Sherman.....	650	795	688	655.8	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba superintendency.....	90	46	45	38.8	
Cahuilla.....	30	11	11	9.6	Day.
Mesa Grande.....	30	15	15	14.2	Do.
Volcan.....	30	20	19	15.0	Do.
Tule River superintendency.....	89	83	73	45.6	
Tule River.....	30	19	16	10.2	Do.
Auberry.....	32	34	28	18.5	Do.
Burrough.....	24	31	29	10.9	Do.
Colorado.....	103	103	99	91.1	
Southern Ute superintendency.....	80	81	75	71.6	
Southern Ute.....	50	65	59	57.5	Reservation boarding.
Allen.....	30	16	16	14.1	Day.
Ute Mountain.....	23	23	24	19.5	Do.
Idaho.....	610	511	475	389.8	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency.....	140	123	119	91.7	
Kalspel.....	30	34	31	14.6	Do.
Kootenai.....	30	20	28	23.7	Do.
De Smet.....	80	63	60	52.4	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency.....	270	201	173	100.1	
Fort Hall.....	200	159	140	125.5	Reservation boarding.
Skull Valley.....	20	14	11	9.1	Day.
Good Shepherd.....	30	19	19	16.5	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Presbyterian Mission.....	20	11	11	9.0	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Fort Lapwai superintendency.....	233	215	183	135.0	
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	80	143	118	92.0	Reservation boarding.
Kamiah.....	50	23	16	13.2	Day.
St. Joseph's.....	109	49	49	33.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa.....	150	119	113	97.5	
Sac and Fox superintendency.....	150	119	113	97.5	
Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....	50	57	57	57.0	Reservation boarding.
Fox.....	40	23	23	19.2	Day.
Mesquakle.....	30	31	31	21.3	Do.
Kansas.....	811	962	839	702.4	
Haskell.....	700	535	733	677.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Kickapoo superintendency.....	111	121	106	85.2	
Kickapoo.....	71	89	80	75.3	Reservation boarding.
Great Nemaha.....	40	35	26	9.9	Day.
Michigan.....	731	667	625	585.1	
Bay Mills.....	32	40	33	20.6	Do.
Mackinac superintendency.....	352	201	231	225.5	
Barga (Holy Name).....	152	97	95	72.2	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).....	200	164	156	153.3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	350	366	311	339.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota.....	1,367	1,377	1,195	1,089.1	
Cass Lake.....	40	47	42	38.9	Reservation boarding.
Fond du Lac superintendency.....	74	56	46	27.3	
Fond du Lac.....	40	20	18	13.3	Day.
Normantown.....	34	36	28	14.0	Do.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>					
Grand Portage.....	20	29	23	16.0	Day.
Leech Lake superintendency.....	101	81	73	57.9	
Leech Lake.....	180	69	61	51.8	Reservation boarding.
Sugar Point.....	21	15	12	6.1	Day.
Nett Lake.....	60	56	40	28.3	Do.
Pipestone superintendency.....	218	233	220	201.7	
Pipestone.....	212	215	201	192.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Birch Coulee.....	30	29	19	12.2	Day.
Red Lake superintendency.....	188	265	226	198.3	
Red Lake.....	75	112	85	76.0	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	43	51	50	50.0	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	102	91	72.3	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Vermillion Lake.....	110	139	121	102.2	Reservation boarding.
White Earth superintendency.....	523	463	401	359.3	
White Earth.....	230	231	217	198.6	Do.
Elbow Lake.....	31	29	16	12.3	Day.
Pine Point.....	63	31	23	14.2	Do.
Round Lake.....	31	23	18	12.3	Do.
Twin Lake.....	33	33	31	21.9	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	139	108	99	96.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Montana.....	1,533	1,498	1,295	1,098.7	
Blackfoot superintendency.....	319	361	322	277.6	
Blackfoot.....	141	173	143	124.4	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte.....	31	29	29	23.9	Day.
Old Agency Badger Creek.....	39	59	32	24.2	Do.
Holy Family.....	145	120	118	101.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow superintendency.....	412	288	255	221.9	
Crow.....	100	63	47	42.5	Reservation boarding.
Pryor Creek.....	47	47	44	42.5	Do.
Black Lodge.....	30	31	23	20.6	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
Lodge Grass.....	50	39	27	20.5	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
Heno.....	35	33	28	22.3	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
St. Ann's.....	25	21	20	10.2	Mission day; Catholic.
San Xavier.....	123	58	51	48.3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wyola.....	39	15	10	8.8	Mission day; Baptist.
Flathead superintendency—St. Ignace.....	370	147	132	120.7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap superintendency.....	251	225	177	110.1	
Fort Belknap.....	51	92	65	60.8	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole.....	40	31	27	18.0	Day.
St. Paul's.....	160	99	85	70.3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency.....	250	235	221	192.3	
Fort Peck.....	120	108	91	90.2	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	39	23	20	16.0	Day.
No. 2.....	30	38	21	15.4	Do.
No. 3.....	39	16	13	11.8	Do.
No. 4.....	30	28	27	21.7	Do.
Wolf Point.....	40	45	45	37.2	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Tongue River superintendency.....	216	222	185	137.1	
Tongue River.....	69	60	65	51.4	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....	47	47	41	32.2	Day.
Lame Deer.....	40	43	37	24.2	Do.
St. Labre's.....	60	42	42	29.3	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

1917 capacity, 116.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Nebraska.....	617	590	526	504.3	
Genoa.....	403	418	375	371.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Santee's superintendency—Santee Normal Training.	125	138	117	101.0	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Winnebago superintendency—St. Augustine.	122	31	31	32.0	Mission boarding, Catholic.
Nevada.....	675	631	570	567.0	
Carsen.....	280	287	273	269.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency.....	65	37	36	25.1	
Fallon.....	40	20	19	10.8	Day.
Lovelocks.....	25	17	17	14.3	Do.
Fort McDermitt.....	50	50	53	46.9	Do.
Moapa River.....	20	17	11	13.0	Do.
Nevada superintendency.....	95	103	89	77.1	
Nevada.....	70	84	73	64.0	Reservation boarding.
Wadsworth.....	27	19	16	13.4	Day.
Welker River.....	60	43	32	23.5	Do.
Western Shoshone superintendency.....	63	88	53	52.1	
No. 1.....	31	37	31	20.8	Do.
No. 2.....	31	51	42	31.3	Do.
New Mexico.....	2,502	2,977	2,726	2,511.2	
Albuquerque.....	100	175	138	123.8	Nonreservation boarding.
Hearlita.....	108	117	113	102.8	Do.
Mescalero.....	100	102	101	87.7	Do.
Pueblo Bonito.....	180	157	140	132.6	Do.
Pueblo Day Schools superintendency.....	1,166	1,199	1,067	924.5	
Albuquerque.....	32	57	49	37.6	Day.
Acoma.....	31	23	21	17.8	Do.
Isleta.....	120	121	116	98.0	Do.
Laguna.....	31	60	48	39.3	Do.
McCarthy.....	38	31	29	23.6	Do.
Mesa.....	38	32	31	28.3	Do.
Peguate.....	60	79	70	61.2	Do.
Parale.....	20	31	33	28.9	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	51	53	47.7	Do.
Seama.....	28	37	33	29.7	Do.
Hernalilla.....	125	110	168	102.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Santa Fe.....	28	27	21	18.4	Day.
Cochiti.....	120	90	72	59.6	Do.
Jemez.....	21	22	20	18.0	Do.
Harris.....	40	21	16	14.0	Do.
San Juan.....	70	59	43	38.1	Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	47	38	27.1	Do.
Santa Domingo.....	50	71	57	56.8	Do.
Sia.....	31	18	16	13.5	Do.
Taos.....	70	96	76	68.5	Do.
Tome.....	31	12	12	8.3	Mission day.
St. Catherine's.....	75	106	106	102.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency.....	270	214	190	179.0	
San Juan.....	170	214	190	179.0	Reservation boarding.
Aneth.....	140				Do.
Toadlena.....	180				Do.
Santa Fe.....	340	410	381	377.6	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency.....	228	333	293	283.2	
Zuni.....	80	116	114	112.5	Reservation boarding.
Do.....	118	150	143	138.7	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	30	37	36	32.0	Mission day; Christian Reformed.

1 Not in operation.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Carolina.....	310	358	337	231.9	
Cherokee superintendency.....	310	358	337	231.9	
Cherokee.....	160	233	221	150.0	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	23	19	9.9	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	35	28	15.5	Do.
Little Snowbird.....	31	21	15	8.5	Do.
Snow Bird Gap.....	40	23	21	12.0	Do.
North Dakota.....	1,509	1,747	1,458	1,236.1	
Bismarck.....	80	111	98	87.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency.....	181	162	132	101.2	
Fort Berthold.....	75	79	58	41.1	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	31	21	19	12.0	Day.
No. 2.....	30	22	20	17.9	Do.
No. 3.....	31	28	22	20.2	Do.
Congregational.....	13	12	12	10.0	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Fort Totten.....	323	404	331	285.5	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency.....	562	569	501	413.6	
Standing Rock.....	232	229	207	195.2	Do.
Marlin Kenel.....	100	106	95	83.3	Do.
Bullhead.....	40	32	32	26.6	Day.
Cannon Hill.....	40	31	31	21.7	Do.
Grand River.....	40	21	21	16.0	Do.
Little Oak Creek.....	40	31	26	20.2	Do.
Porcupine.....	21	12	10	8.2	Do.
No. 1.....	20	11	11	10.0	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	30	35	31	24.0	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Standing Rock Mission.....	16	17	17	11.8	Mission boarding.
Turtle Mountain superintendency.....	160	207	203	119.9	
No. 1.....	40	67	41	31.0	Day.
No. 2.....	30	70	48	28.0	Do.
No. 3.....	30	35	30	16.3	Do.
No. 4.....	30	78	52	31.8	Do.
No. 5.....	30	49	29	12.0	Do.
Wahpeton.....	200	201	187	168.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma.....	4,106	4,313	3,793	3,415.8	
Cantonment.....	80	115	85	74.4	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendency.....	195	167	151	151.6	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	150	135	130	127.7	Do.
St. Luke's.....	45	32	21	23.9	Mission day; Episcopal.
Chillico.....	500	637	585	530.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency.....	683	682	620	563.3	
Anadarko.....	110	158	141	124.0	Reservation boarding.
Fort Hill.....	100	183	173	169.8	Do.
Itainy Mountain.....	155	179	153	110.6	Do.
Riverside.....	168	123	118	103.3	Do.
Cache Creek.....	60	14	10	9.7	Mission boarding; Reformed Presbyterian.
Red Stone.....	40	20	20	13.9	Mission day; Baptist.
Osage superintendency.....	190	197	165	133.5	
Osage.....	115	151	132	102.2	Reservation boarding.
St. Louis's.....	75	46	33	24.3	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Otoe.....	80	67	63	62.9	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee.....	100	82	75	72.8	Do.
Ponca.....	90	106	101	93.0	Do.
Red Moon.....	65	29	25	20.5	Day.
Sacred Fox.....	80	78	67	69.5	Reservation boarding.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendents and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oklahoma—Continued.					
Seger.....	79	101	89	83.8	Reservation boarding.
Seneca superintendency.....	100	185	172	159.8	
Seneca.....	100	147	131	125.2	Do. Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	38	38	31.6	
Shawnee superintendency.....	310	283	210	207.7	
Shawnee.....	110	111	117	97.0	Reservation boarding. Mission boarding; Catholic. Do.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's).....	100	50	48	40.0	
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's).....	100	92	75	70.7	
Total, western Oklahoma.....	2,562	2,751	2,411	2,212.8	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,631	1,591	1,319	1,212.7	
Cherokee Nation—Cherokee Orphan School.....	110	89	85	69.4	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation.....	327	397	312	314.0	
Euche.....	100	129	115	103.7	Do. Do. Do.
Fufaula.....	112	124	115	110.5	
Nuyaka.....	115	144	112	92.8	
Chickasaw Nation.....	87	98	81	70.9	
Colins Institute.....	52	83	67	58.2	Do. Private boarding.
El Meta Bond College.....	35	15	11	12.7	
Choctaw Nation.....	550	598	591	471.4	
Armstrong Male Academy.....	120	138	110	99.6	Tribal boarding.
Jones Male Academy.....	100	123	107	98.5	
Tuskahoma Academy.....	110	138	115	108.9	Do. Do. Do.
Wheelock Academy.....	100	111	98	97.7	
Old Goodland.....	80	31	27	24.5	
St. Agnes Mission.....	40	49	41	43.9	Mission boarding; Presbyterian. Mission boarding; Catholic.
Chickasaw and Choctaw Nation.....	460	270	238	212.0	
Murray School of Agriculture.....	150	50	46	35.0	Mission boarding; private.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.....	50	51	41	37.2	
St. Agnes Academy.....	160	95	86	76.8	Mission boarding; Catholic. Do. Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	59	51	52.3	
St. Joseph's.....	30	15	11	10.7	
Seminole Nation—Mekuskey.....	100	142	107	98.0	Tribal boarding.
Oregon.....	1,355	1,230	1,029	881.3	
Klamath superintendency.....	262	227	163	136.2	
Klamath.....	112	128	86	74.2	Reservation boarding. Day.
Mo'oe Point.....	30	23	16	11.0	
Yahav.....	30	19	18	12.3	Do. Do. Do. Do.
No. 1.....	30	21	18	17.3	
No. 2.....	30	13	9	7.2	
No. 3.....	30	20	16	14.2	
Salem.....	650	561	498	411.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Siletz superintendency.....	70	52	41	27.9	
Siletz.....	50	37	29	17.0	Day. Do.
Upper Farm.....	20	15	12	10.9	
Umatilla superintendency.....	213	233	209	171.6	
Umatilla.....	93	125	101	91.0	Reservation boarding. Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Andrew's (Kate) Drexel.....	150	108	108	77.6	

<sup>1</sup> Capacity not reported.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendents and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oregon—Continued.					
Warm Springs superintendency.....	150	151	118	107.3	
Warm Springs.....	100	121	97	94.1	Reservation boarding. Day.
Stimasho.....	30	33	21	13.2	
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	757	814	705	452.1	Nonreservation boarding.
South Dakota.....	4,136	3,963	3,261	2,606.2	
Cheyenne River superintendency.....	242	249	185	160.0	
Cheyenne River.....	180	169	139	128.2	Reservation boarding. Day. Do. Do.
No. 2.....	20	33	18	11.8	
No. 7.....	22	18	15	11.6	
No. 8.....	20	29	23	8.4	
Crow Creek superintendency.....	157	147	131	121.4	
Crow Creek.....	82	60	62	76.8	Reservation boarding. Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Immaculate Conception.....	75	57	49	44.6	
Flandreau.....	360	423	379	341.2	Nonreservation boarding. Reservation boarding.
Lower Brule.....	100	73	67	65.3	
Pierre.....	250	261	234	216.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1,273	1,117	917	747.8	
Pine Ridge.....	210	274	218	188.8	Reservation boarding. Day.
No. 1.....	25	32	28	20.7	
No. 3.....	23	10	9	6.0	Do. Do.
No. 4.....	30	23	20	18.5	
No. 5.....	30	45	39	31.6	Do. Do.
No. 6.....	30	21	21	18.4	
No. 7.....	33	33	27	20.5	Do. Do.
No. 8.....	33	10	7	5.0	
No. 9.....	30	24	22	18.9	Do. Do.
No. 10.....	33	20	15	10.8	
No. 11.....	30	15	12	10.2	Do. Do.
No. 12.....	30	11	9	7.0	
No. 13.....	21	13	12	9.0	Do. Do.
No. 14.....	22	15	13	7.6	
No. 15.....	21	21	19	14.0	Do. Do.
No. 16.....	36	25	18	9.0	
No. 17.....	30	22	18	14.3	Do. Do.
No. 18.....	33	23	23	17.7	
No. 19.....	30	32	22	18.7	Do. Do.
No. 20.....	24	21	15	12.4	
No. 21.....	30	20	14	9.6	Do. Do.
No. 22.....	27	29	14	6.9	
No. 23.....	30	19	17	14.0	Do. Do.
No. 24.....	33	38	27	17.4	
No. 25.....	30	29	15	12.0	Do. Do.
No. 26.....	30	22	19	16.3	
No. 27.....	20	13	13	11.3	Do. Do.
No. 28.....	23	13	11	9.0	
No. 29.....	30	11	10	7.6	Do. Do.
No. 30.....	29	14	13	7.2	
Holy Rosary.....	210	220	197	177.2	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City.....	300	290	251	249.7	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency.....	1,146	1,016	878	724.8	
Rosebud.....	200	246	221	218.2	Reservation boarding. Day.
Big White River.....	35	14	13	10.8	
Black Pipe.....	20	25	24	21.1	Do. Do.
Bull Creek.....	32	15	11	9.6	
Corn Creek.....	40	23	15	11.8	Do. Do.
Cut Meat.....	24	19	17	14.7	
He Dog's Camp.....	27	29	24	18.9	Do. Do.
Ironwood.....	21	23	19	15.9	
Little Crow's Camp.....	26	16	15	12.9	Do. Do.
Little White River.....	26	8	8	7.2	
Lower Cut Meat.....	27	21	15	13.2	Do. Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	23	22	17.3	
Oak Creek.....	26	23	22	19.0	Do.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
<b>South Dakota—Continued.</b>					
Rosebud superintendency—Con.					
Pine Creek.....	25	26	20	14.0	Day.
Red Leaf.....	23	27	14	9.9	Do.
Ring Thunder.....	23	11	9	7.8	Do.
Rosebud.....	25	27	21	15.0	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	23	16	14.4	Do.
Unser Col. Mead.....	21	39	18	13.0	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier.....	23	15	12	9.9	Do.
White Lake.....	19	14	12	10.0	Do.
White Thunder.....	27	16	12	10.2	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	53	53	51.0	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Francis's.....	325	259	252	177.5	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
<b>Sisseton</b>					
Sisseton.....	133	165	149	145.0	Reservation boarding.
Springfield.....	39	91	67	56.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Yankton.....	115	125	96	77.5	Reservation boarding.
<b>Utah</b>					
Utah.....	137	139	111	100.7	
<b>Goshute</b>					
Goshute.....	39	35	32	32.0	Day.
Shivwits.....	40	25	22	14.7	Do.
Utah.....	67	67	57	54.0	Reservation boarding.
<b>Washington</b>					
Washington.....	1,562	1,533	1,303	1,095.7	
<b>Colville superintendency</b>					
Colville.....	380	398	274	292.6	Day.
No. 1.....	35	23	17	12.2	Do.
No. 2.....	30	40	33	26.0	Do.
No. 3.....	30	43	33	23.0	Do.
No. 4.....	30	29	26	21.9	Do.
No. 5.....	25	34	28	15.6	Do.
No. 6.....	25	5	4	2.8	Do.
No. 7.....	25	23	22	20.5	Do.
No. 8.....	00	33	29	24.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacred Heart.....	100	78	72	54.9	Do.
St. Mary's.....					
<b>Cushman superintendency</b>					
Cushman.....	515	571	445	391.9	Nonreservation boarding.
Jamestown.....	350	391	300	272.2	Day.
Port Gamble.....	39	21	18	12.1	Do.
Fort Gamble.....	25	39	21	19.3	Do.
Skokomish.....	40	32	25	14.8	Do.
St. George's.....	70	94	79	73.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
<b>Neah Bay superintendency</b>					
Neah Bay.....	120	127	116	98.6	Day.
Quillcote.....	60	79	65	55.2	Do.
Quillcote.....	60	47	51	43.4	Do.
<b>Spokane superintendency</b>					
Spokane.....	90	88	67	48.0	Do.
No. 1.....	33	26	22	16.6	Do.
No. 2.....	32	44	30	21.0	Do.
No. 3.....	25	18	15	10.4	Do.
<b>Taholah superintendency</b>					
Taholah.....	76	80	67	55.7	Do.
Queets River.....	35	65	55	44.0	Do.
Queets River.....	40	15	12	11.7	Do.
<b>Tulalip superintendency</b>					
Tulalip.....	250	231	203	178.7	Reservation boarding.
Lummi.....	180	174	153	149.4	Day.
Swinomish.....	40	39	33	14.2	Do.
Swinomish.....	30	21	19	15.1	Do.
<b>Yakima</b>					
Yakima.....	131	145	138	120.2	Reservation boarding.
<b>Wisconsin</b>					
Wisconsin.....	2,406	1,799	1,658	1,453.1	
<b>Hayward superintendency</b>					
Hayward.....	274	273	248	203.7	Nonreservation boarding.
Hayward.....	1,200	221	223	166.8	Day.
La Courto Orville.....	74	52	45	36.9	Do.

1 1917, capacity, 231.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
<b>Wisconsin—Continued.</b>					
Keshena superintendency.....	590	533	490	416.8	
Keshena.....	170	172	146	133.7	Reservation boarding.
Ncopit.....	50	42	37	22.3	Day.
St. Joseph's.....	220	217	216	192.8	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	120	102	91	68.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
<b>Lac du Flambeau</b>					
Lac du Flambeau.....	160	152	128	125.0	Reservation boarding.
<b>La Pointe superintendency</b>					
La Pointe.....	600	181	181	144.0	
Odanah Mission.....	490	131	131	94.0	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	200	50	50	50.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
<b>Onelia superintendency</b>					
Onelia.....	190	193	188	168.1	
Onelia.....	140	158	153	149.1	Reservation boarding.
Adventist Mission.....	25	18	18	10.9	Mission day; Adventist.
Hobart Mission.....	25	17	17	9.0	Mission day; Episcopal.
<b>Red Cliff superintendency</b>					
Red Cliff.....	117	76	70	62.5	
Red Cliff.....	52	33	31	25.0	Day.
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	65	43	39	36.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
<b>Tomah</b>					
Tomah.....	275	260	226	212.8	Nonreservation boarding.
Wittenberg.....	110	130	127	125.2	Do.
<b>Wyoming</b>					
Wyoming.....	300	282	258	212.0	
<b>Shoshone superintendency</b>					
Shoshone.....	300	282	258	212.0	Reservation boarding.
Shoshone.....	135	161	149	136.0	Day.
Arapaho.....	25	16	14	11.2	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Stephen's.....	120	89	83	72.0	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	16	15	12.2	

TABLE 20.—School statistics for 40 years.<sup>1</sup>

## INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1916.

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. <sup>2</sup>		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48		102		150	3,588
1878.....	49		119		168	4,142
1879.....	52		107		159	4,448
1880.....	60		109		169	4,651
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1890.....	140	9,295	106	2,567	246	12,232
1895.....	157	15,981	125	3,157	282	19,138
1900.....	183	17,708	154	3,860	337	21,568
1905.....	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1910.....	158	20,106	227	4,839	385	24,945
1911.....	156	18,774	227	4,373	383	23,147
1912.....	170	20,973	242	5,308	412	26,281
1913.....	168	20,607	230	5,223	398	25,830
1914.....	166	20,858	233	5,289	399	26,147
1915.....	160	20,702	228	5,428	388	26,130
1916.....	162	420,083	238	5,220	400	425,303

<sup>1</sup> For other years see 1913 report.  
<sup>2</sup> Indian children in public schools under contract are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes Five Tribes boarding schools.  
<sup>4</sup> The decrease in attendance is due to a different method of computation. Formerly the average attendance was the average of three-quarters having the greatest attendance. This year's attendance has been computed for 10 months, including September, when the attendance is always small.

TABLE 20.—School statistics for 40 years—Continued.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877.....	\$20,000	.....	1899.....	\$2,635,300	0.25
1878.....	30,000	50.00	1900.....	2,356,050	11.28
1879.....	60,000	100.00	1901.....	3,080,367	4.91
1880.....	75,000	25.00	1902.....	3,214,234	8.32
1881.....	75,000	.....	1903.....	3,531,250	8.81
1882.....	135,000	80.00	1904.....	3,322,950	1.23
1883.....	457,200	200.00	1905.....	3,880,740	10.15
1884.....	675,200	38.00	1906.....	3,773,100	12.67
1885.....	992,800	47.00	1907.....	3,925,830	3.93
1886.....	1,100,065	10.00	1908.....	4,103,715	4.58
1887.....	1,211,415	10.00	1909.....	4,008,825	4.26
1888.....	1,179,916	12.60	1910.....	3,737,902	16.26
1889.....	1,348,015	14.60	1911.....	3,683,290	1.63
1890.....	1,344,568	1.00	1912.....	3,757,195	1.96
1891.....	1,812,770	33.00	1913.....	4,015,720	6.87
1892.....	2,291,650	21.30	1914.....	4,103,335	9.65
1893.....	2,315,012	1.00	1915.....	4,103,627	6.25
1894.....	2,218,497	13.50	1916.....	4,391,155	16.14
1895.....	2,069,693	18.87	1917.....	4,701,903	7.08
1896.....	2,036,513	12.00	Total since 1876.....	98,756,905	
1897.....	2,517,263	22.45			
1898.....	2,631,771	4.51			

1 Decrease.  
 2 Includes \$400,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.  
 3 Includes \$440,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.  
 4 Includes \$430,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

TABLE 21.—Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Num-ber.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	1,511	\$66,360	\$1,550	23	\$6,570	\$1,899	\$2,830	\$319	\$1,750
Arizona.....	60	12,000	575	8	1,950	400	22	95	283
Kaibab.....	(1)	(1)	583	6	1,000	400	22	95	283
San Xavier.....	160	12,000	290	2	950	400	22	95	283
California: Campo.....	5	200	.....	.....	161	161	.....	.....	.....
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	200	3,270	.....	.....	900	210	126	.....	81
Montana: Blackfeet.....	48	960	778	1	900	210	126	.....	81
Nebraska.....	110	6,750	602	2	600	997	472	90	435
Santee.....	23	2,100	.....	.....	600	997	472	90	435
Winnelago.....	90	7,650	602	2	600	997	472	90	435
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	638	6,350	415	8	1,050	3,028	1,991	131	903
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	410	32,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon: Klamath.....	40	1,000	1,830	4	2,060	103	58	.....	45

1 Not reported.      2 Leased.      3 Only items reported.

TABLE 22.—Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Num-ber.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	512	\$16,638	\$2,239	78	\$3,636	\$3,656	\$1,452	\$1,708	\$426
Arizona: Pima.....	55	5,500	2,119	173	2,461	1,639	170	1,332	137
California: Round Valley.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,781	1,224	293	294
Montana: Crow.....	330	9,920	(1)	4	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico: Pueblo day schools.....	47	418	(1)	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah: Shivwits.....	80	800	120	.....	.....	166	58	83	25

1 Includes cotton pickers.      2 Not reported.      3 No data.

TABLE 23.—Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States.	Paid deputy fees employed, 1915.	Cases found, July 1, 1915.	New cases, fiscal year 1916.	Total cases, 1916.	Disposition of cases.			Seizure of liquors (gallons).							
					Carried on, 1916.	Dis-posed, 1916.	Died, 1916.	Whis-ky.	Alco-hol.	Malt.	Wine.	Miscel-aneous.	Total.		
Total, 1916.....	20	1,619	1,619	1,619	1,409	210	21	2,308	906	88,762	5,907	511	1,466	1,192	21,529
Arkansas.....	38	2,157	2,157	2,157	1,649	508	1	2,159	198	102,067	2,468	146	15,528	2,292	21,122
California.....	58	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,663	102	1	3,462	301	3,029	2,207	480	14,419	2,584	30,847
Colorado.....	13	1,054	1,054	1,054	1,054	.....	.....	1,054	523	1,675	2,181	251	2,181	477	36,189
Idaho.....	13	1,463	1,463	1,463	1,322	141	1	1,004	1,023	1,675	3,065	512	2,181	2,181	31,842
Iowa.....	15	1,463	1,463	1,463	1,322	141	1	796	1,885	1,891	1,470	1,773	2,506	5,500	33,544
Kansas.....	2	60	60	60	60	.....	.....	60	50	2,520	72	43	9	286	296
Michigan.....	1	11	11	11	11	.....	.....	11	72	5,785	143	14	1	525	2
Minnesota.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	28	3,700	64	13	14	36	11
Montana.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	4	2,100	9	106	77	11	250
Nebraska.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	13	11,415	213	3,521	351	7,345	1,571
Nevada.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	15	6,100	305	29	4	2	8
New York.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	15	645	12	4	1	2	2
North Carolina.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	10	8,500	301	1	1	3	2
North Dakota.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	20	1,200	124	1	1	1	1
Oklahoma.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	6	4,300	92	12	449	3	516
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	40	1,944	98	1,577	1,733	83	5,894
South Dakota.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	43	2,162	78	2	1	1	1
Texas.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	108	700	31	4	19	1	34
Washington.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	75	3,400	131	34	15	13	1
Wyoming.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	40	4,927	40	4	21	1	1

1 Includes 8 deaths and 11 escaped.  
 2 Includes fined but not sentenced, penitentiary sentences, and miscellaneous.  
 3 Cases suspended.

REF0078454

TABLE 24.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.		Unallotted lands.		Sawmills on reservations.			Timber cut by—								
	Area.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Private.		Government.		Indians.	Contractors or permittees.					
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.			
Grand total.....	1,442,083	6,754,175	\$1,082,545	4,980,541	13,461,107	\$73,682,815	31	\$912,500	42	\$337,680	28,816	\$193,196	36,318	\$194,156	177,580	\$848,770
Arizona.....	9,440	7,000	7,000	1,207,000	4,310,805	11,859,050			3	11,700	1,335	9,335	9,233	7,225	75	779
Colorado River.....				22,500	22,500	22,500										
Montezuma.....				1,000,000	1,000,000	3,275,000										
Navajo.....				130,000	3,000,000	7,100,000										
Pinaleño.....				20,000	40,000	80,000										
Salt River.....				111,000	221,000	683,250										
San Carlos.....				2,000	2,500	1,500										
San Xavier.....				82,000	25,000	79,500										
Truxton Canon.....				106,865	1,915,000	106,865										
California.....	40,400	1,260,000	1,915,000	106,865	1,068,250	920,300			2	5,000	182	1,482	129	682	346	2,210
Campano.....				50	50	200										
Dixie.....				28	28	5,000										
Fort Bidwell.....				1,000	12,000	30,000										
Fort Yuma.....				(3)	(3)	(3)										
Greenville.....				17,900	(3)	(3)										
Imperial Valley.....				16,400	1,200,000	1,800,000			1	3,000						
Palmar.....				200	100	425,000										
Ronald Valley.....				500	10,100	10,000										
Soboba.....				20,000	192,000	456,000										
Tule River.....				2,000	4,000											
Colorado: Southern Uta.....	1,900	2,000	4,000													
Idaho.....	26,411	60,000	127,500	75,709	375,600	1,213,700	5	12,500	1	2,000			52	1,017	1,236	3,440
Coeur d'Alene.....	25,411	50,000	100,000	2,029	5,000	11,200										
Fort Hall.....	1,000	10,000	27,500	1,000	10,000	46,000										
Fort Lapwai.....				27,500	250,000	742,500										

Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	500	75	375														
Michigan: Mackinac.....	14,677	41,347	82,684														
Minnesota.....	144,290	43,000	221,500	126,557	121,084	1,142,803	10	45,000	4	15,000	682	10,827	2,174	8,728	53,870	326,543	
Fond du Lac.....	6,000	10,000	22,500														
Grand Portage.....	25,000	50,000	50,000														
Leech Lake.....	107,385	10,000	70,000	16,000	3,000	16,000											
Red Lake.....	1,885	14,000	70,000														
Vermillion Lake.....				110,237	118,684	1,102,582											
White Earth.....	4,000	4,000	24,000	2,000	2,000	21,000	10	45,000	1	2,000							
Montana.....	46,823	242,723	833,985	357,070	2,211,000	6,157,100	9	72,000	8	15,680	162	1,134	1,028	5,883	6,767	18,299	
Blackfeet.....				41,270	410,000	675,400											
Crow.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,800	30,000	62,000											
Flathead.....	29,000	307,000	732,500	20,000	1,500,000	4,500,500											
Fort Belknap.....				32,000	96,000	182,000											
Fort Hall.....	13,903	36,723	70,465	70,000	85,000	727,500											
Tongue River.....				2,000	2,000	12,000											
Nevada.....	640	2,000	8,000	2,000	3,000	12,000											
Nevada: Reno, special agent.....	640	2,000	8,000	2,000	3,000	12,000											
New Mexico.....	254,327	410,000	1,220,000	584,113	1,596,882	4,690,220											
Hualapai.....				205,253	10,000	5,000											
Mescalero.....				350,000	1,500,000	4,500,000											
Pueblo day schools.....				25,300	32,882	73,729											
San Juan.....				12,000	50,000	64,000											
Zuni.....				1,300	7,500	22,500											
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	109,640	50,000	250,000	48,000	35,000	192,000											
North Dakota.....	100,000	50,000	250,000														
Fort Berthold.....																	
Standing Rock.....																	
Turtle Mountain.....																	
Oklahoma.....	3,247	9,185	64,112	823,522	888,500	1,717,000											
Five Civilized Tribes.....				823,522	888,500	1,717,000											
Otoe.....	3,000	8,000	62,000														
Ponca.....	247	185	1,112														

1. Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation. 2. 1915 report. 3. Report of Sept. 4, 1915. 4. Tribal timber.

REF0078455

TABLE 24.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of lumber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Con.

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.			Unallotted lands.			Sawmills on reservations.			Timber cut by—					
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Private.	Government.	Government.	Indians.	Constructors or permittees.				
											Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Oregon.....	204,882	2,044,200	\$2,400,700	1,227,508	12,972,200	\$23,150,200	3,353,000	5,418,000	5,404,807	9,181	\$20,398	8,024	\$25,737		
Klamath.....	18,000	216,000	540,000	772,000	9,264,000	23,700,000	2	20,000	8,000	5,024	8,024	8,024	25,737		
Umatilla.....	180,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	3,188	15,000	150,000	1	15,000							
Wallowa.....	700	7,000	34,200	3,320	33,000	150,000									
Warm Springs.....	5,185	25,000	37,500	3,500	3,500,000	5,250,000	2	8,000	34	760	257	4,661			
South Dakota.....	26,800	13,000	76,000	51,200	20,000	100,000	1	1,200	34	432	2,000	25,411	80	850	
Lower Brule.....	1,800	3,000	3,000			100,000									
Pine Ridge.....	25,000	10,000	50,000	31,200	30,000	100,000	1	1,200	34	432	2,000	25,411	80	850	
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....				6,669	15,500	34,875									
Washington.....	419,227	2,377,827	3,708,984	1,262,327	10,655,259	12,029,022	2	4,000	7	21,000	1,088	6,941	14,433	45,302	177,470
Coeville.....	180,000	400,000	600,000	620,000	2,215,000	2,215,000	4	14,000	325	562	1,457	1,703	25	35	
Neah Bay.....	6,301	26,000	28,750	38,700	275,000	275,000									
Spokane.....	36,000	260,000	392,500	275,000	275,000	275,000	2	4,000	341	814	679	1,464			
Tubalain.....	46,558	853,377	933,377	258,530	5,843,273	5,843,273	2	4,000	341	814	679	1,464			
Tulalip.....	26,288	395,630	1,191,147	1,191,147			1	3,000	392	3,150	10,273	40,333	177,297	148	
Yakima.....	165,680	336,300	545,130	330,000	1,776,836	2,878,475									
Wisconsin.....	146,306	71,823	188,000	157,350	878,527	3,088,533	2	74,000	2,221,000	17,533	37,534	2,036	6,116	47,400	248,106
Grand Rapids.....	20,318	40,000	86,000	12,500	1,250	2,913	1	4,000	2,221,000	17,533	37,534	2,036	6,116	47,400	248,106
Keshena.....	5,447	5,447	17,000	10,254	792,229	13,114,441									
Lac du Flambeau.....	104,967	7,000	46,000	8,769	80,923	266,468	1	70,000							
Red Cliff.....	8,000	20,000	40,000	41,160	331,530	756,037									
Wyoming: Shoshone.....				41,160	331,530	756,037									

† Figures in previous report were obtained from a rough and erroneous estimate, these figures obtained from an actual cruise in 1914 and 1915.

TABLE 25.—Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).						Acreage now under project.						Expenditures—		
	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Unallotted.	School agency.	Acreage not under project.	During fiscal year 1916.		Total.	To June 30, 1916.				
								Construction.	Maintenance.		Construction.	Maintenance.			
Arizona.....	1,628,435	1,034,006	579,032	13,377	607,983	176,334	7,726	856,412	\$708,880.68	\$688,063.35	\$11,079,439.59	\$1,490,914.42	\$13,470,354.01		
Camp Verde.....	200,197	54,090	144,455	1,832	39,983	29,639	916	130,256	152,387.40	34,123.30	1,774,322.08	83,638.08	1,857,960.74		
Cochise River.....	18						10	8	1,780.60	12,896.74	250.00		260.00		
Colorado River.....	107,000	5,160	94,770	70	4,160	1,800	70	80,746	1,230.95	245,213.03	21,545.28		266,000.29		
Fort Mohave.....	5,447		5,300	147			6	3,380	368.31	17,283.31	963.68		18,315.29		
Havasupai.....	304		300	4			4	23		43,038.31	1,000.00		44,038.31		
Kalbar.....	40		40				1	23		2,320.80			2,320.80		
Keams Canon.....	85		80				5	60	2,111.07	5,667.30			7,778.37		
Moqui.....	10		10				25	10	1,120.75	2,178.28			3,299.03		
Navajo.....	12,248		12,000	248			16	10,183	30,280.75	5,158.30	384,039.82	10,988.04	394,938.48		
Papago Reservation and Normale Papagoes.....	45,431	22,790	12,210	431	26,220	12,210	271	31,913.87	537.03	87,917.82	37,917.82		88,455.78		
Salt River.....	21,400	8,010	4,865	45	5,573	1,400	15	6,700	47,022.02	10,643.41	778,777.45		876,780.46		
San Carlos.....	8,400	8,100	1,300	324	1,300	21	21	5,300	1,031.03	3,708.01	8,558.42		13,908.40		
San Xavier.....	2,789	8,100	1,360	10	3,000	700	10	5,300	4,113.22	3,708.01	37,966.96		81,268.19		
Tucson Canon.....	13,565		13,000	565			82	12,240	15,077.59	15,038.20	4,201.10		19,280.89		
Western Navajo.....	44,658	19,080	25,278	300	13,312	11,481	274	19,361	78,188.35	45,737.64	675,660.37		841,586.74		
California.....	14,300	6,000	8,300	3,100	8,300	145	5	2,100	2,014.01	38.33			2,052.34		
Bishop.....	320	100	315	5	100	6	6	2,100	31.76	2,600.50			2,632.26		
Digger.....	1,350	1,300	100		100			60	75	13,261.00			13,336.00		
Fort Bidwell.....	8,350	8,020	1,360	170	8,220	160	10	54,317.43	75	13,261.00			67,578.43		
Fort Yuma.....	2,789	1,400	1,360	20	20	10	10	11,910	2,125.22	10,018.32			12,143.54		
Modoc.....	13,282	2,254	13,081	10	1,562	1,560	11	1,149	16,887.45	10,018.32			26,905.77		
Round Valley.....	984		880	11			13	381	427.77	1,810.74			2,238.51		
Soquel.....	101		100	1			1	100		13.28			113.28		
Tushnet.....							1	23.22					23.22		

† As reported. ‡ Project abandoned.

§ Estimated.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 25.—Area susceptible of irrigation, average under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.—Continued.

States and dependencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Average now under project.				Expenditures—				
	Total.	Allotted.	Unal- lotted.	School agency.	Unal- lotted.	School agency.	Unal- lotted.	School agency.	During fiscal year 1916.		To June 30, 1916.		
									Construc- tion.	Main- tenance.	Construc- tion.	Main- tenance.	
Colorado.....	12,478	12,400		78	1,800		78	10,800	\$19,573.21	\$1,477.68	\$20,991.70	\$1,896.58	\$23,218.28
Port Lewis.....											214.24	308.45	222.09
Southern Ute dis- tributed.....	12,478	12,400		78	1,800		78	10,800	16,851.97	1,377.68	11,414.10	3,578.13	11,414.10
Southern Ute.....	45,100	38,900	6,200	320	38,000	6,200	320	36,882.55	2,817.30	36,882.55	863,569.55	174,425.99	1,039,025.54
Fort Hall.....									2,754.72	36,082.55	88,000.65	174,214.52	1,032,254.20
Fort Lapwai.....									74.58		3,183.77	211.44	2,405.21
Idaho.....	45,100	38,900	6,200	320	38,000	6,200	320	36,882.55	2,754.72	36,082.55	88,000.65	174,214.52	1,032,254.20
Montana.....	483,446	312,817	171,010	1,389	265,848	76,610	1,439	201,901	265,488.46	104,029.11	4,345,376.81	566,110.64	5,081,287.48
Blackfoot.....	145,284	67,000	78,000	281	46,829		151	18,821	21,052.40	1,108.56	865,705.54	23,261.27	860,006.81
Flathead.....	135,702	155,307		203	71,000		203	71,000	2,376.46	2,376.46	1,102,010.41	362,336.13	1,464,346.54
Fort Belknap.....	31,410	85,010	53,600	350	85,000	53,600	350	85,000	18,023.53	8,330.64	107,526.04	107,526.04	1,468,722.83
Fort Peck.....	7,500	7,500		310	7,500		310	7,500	16,327.10	8,330.64	270,253.92	14,548.26	284,792.18
Gallatin River.....									26,896.90	4,911.25	479,056.85	14,548.26	493,605.11
Fort Shaw.....									26,896.90	4,911.25	479,056.85	14,548.26	493,605.11
Tongue River.....	3,830		3,830	229			229		26,896.90	4,911.25	479,056.85	14,548.26	493,605.11
Nevada.....	62,056	11,379	50,677	333	3,864	1,111	257	26,721	31,825.89	199.71	300,086.25	37,401.88	346,488.13
Carson School.....											1,827.00		1,827.00
Fort Carson-Sinkalot.....											90,011.11	19,335.08	109,346.19
Fort McDermitt.....	3,720	7,600	3,880	20	827		30	2,885	18,128.02		222,421.11	5,222.42	227,649.53
Fort Mohave.....	1,700	1,700		608	608		30	1,116			9,876.47	322.70	10,199.17
Moapa River.....	600	600		60	600		30	20,000	1,000.00	199.71	43,766.79	12,770.00	56,536.98
Nevada (Pyramid Lake).....	21,000	21,000		35	35		35	20,000	1,000.00		113,996.52	2,578.85	116,575.37
Walker River.....	6,000	6,000		113	113		100	28,363	1,472.57		41,276.35	48,156.80	89,433.15
Western Shoshone.....	28,613		28,613	113			100	28,363	1,472.57		41,276.35	48,156.80	89,433.15
New Mexico.....	26,879	11,856	15,023	700	465	31,310	640	21,464	11,901.74	3,888.09	925,201.81	68,808.61	994,010.42
Marilla.....	2,210	1,850	360	300	465		40	1,700			5,921.78		5,921.78
Moencero.....	400		400	40		260	40	100			15,462.82		15,462.82
Oregon.....	10,000	10,000		20	20		20	10,000			146,341.21		146,341.21
Pueblo de Oro.....	26,000	26,000		20	20		20	26,000			211,460.20		211,460.20
San Juan.....	10,250	10,000	250	120	120		120	10,000			245,057.72		245,057.72
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	89,646	88,640	1,006	1,006				89,646			200,091.91	7,041.87	207,133.78
Oregon.....	125,195	10,130	115,065	1,238	17,130	100	1,228	106,723	25,396.26	1,894.17	200,091.91	7,041.87	207,133.78
Klamath.....	118,100	12,130	105,970	1,175	12,130	100	1,175	104,725	24,200.12	1,801.17	254,091.13	7,041.87	261,133.00
Umatilla.....	4,000	4,000		13	13		13	4,000	250.87		5,710.20		5,710.20
Warm Springs.....	2,012	2,000	12	13			13	2,000			200.58		200.58
South Dakota.....	24,785	32,500	7,715	2,265	100		200	31,105	1,502.29	650.00	65,096.29	450.00	65,546.29
Pierre.....	265		265	265			265	100	1,067.95		20,907.17		21,975.12
Tyne River.....	34,500	32,500	2,000	2,000			100	33,940	91.21		450.00		450.00
Reelfoot.....											28,280.30		28,280.30
Utah.....	98,462	79,555	18,907	3,377	72,675	70	377	30,180	10,463.50	39,905.68	844,671.68	142,884.75	987,556.43
Salt Lake special agent.....											614.21		614.21
Shovel.....	110	100	10	70	640		70	200	3.17	283.35	1,128.52	304.41	1,432.91
Utah and Uruy.....	92,415	78,915	13,500	3,200	71,665	70	340	19,980	9,883.35	39,620.33	82,808.92	112,403.31	95,212.23
Washington.....	244,885	212,750	32,135	1,500	142,035	20,000	10	72,810	38,262.36	61,908.58	601,101.21	217,192.81	818,294.02
Columbia.....	47,000	46,900	100	40	41,900		40	41,900	22,100.30		41,216.41		41,216.41
Spokane.....	78	77	1	10	77		10	77	1,082.75		1,465.71		1,465.71
Yakima.....	187,100	185,000	2,100	100	100,000	20,000	100	100,000	15,012.92	61,698.58	546,886.16	217,192.81	764,084.95
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	143,200	111,520	31,680	1,900	72,202		1,900	66,258	9,510.26	32,182.49	700,890.31	115,136.24	816,026.55
Washington, etc.....											182,510.25		182,510.25

1915 report. \* As reported. Estimated.

Pueblo de Oro.....	10,000	10,000		20	20		20	10,000			146,341.21		146,341.21
Pueblo de Oro schools.....	26,000	26,000		20	20		20	26,000			211,460.20		211,460.20
San Juan.....	10,250	10,000	250	120	120		120	10,000			245,057.72		245,057.72
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	89,646	88,640	1,006	1,006				89,646			200,091.91	7,041.87	207,133.78
Oregon.....	125,195	10,130	115,065	1,238	17,130	100	1,228	106,723	25,396.26	1,894.17	200,091.91	7,041.87	207,133.78
Klamath.....	118,100	12,130	105,970	1,175	12,130	100	1,175	104,725	24,200.12	1,801.17	254,091.13	7,041.87	261,133.00
Umatilla.....	4,000	4,000		13	13		13	4,000	250.87		5,710.20		5,710.20
Warm Springs.....	2,012	2,000	12	13			13	2,000			200.58		200.58
South Dakota.....	24,785	32,500	7,715	2,265	100		200	31,105	1,502.29	650.00	65,096.29	450.00	65,546.29
Pierre.....	265		265	265			265	100	1,067.95		20,907.17		21,975.12
Tyne River.....	34,500	32,500	2,000	2,000			100	33,940	91.21		450.00		450.00
Reelfoot.....											28,280.30		28,280.30
Utah.....	98,462	79,555	18,907	3,377	72,675	70	377	30,180	10,463.50	39,905.68	844,671.68	142,884.75	987,556.43
Salt Lake special agent.....											614.21		614.21
Shovel.....	110	100	10	70	640		70	200	3.17	283.35	1,128.52	304.41	1,432.91
Utah and Uruy.....	92,415	78,915	13,500	3,200	71,665	70	340	19,980	9,883.35	39,620.33	82,808.92	112,403.31	95,212.23
Washington.....	244,885	212,750	32,135	1,500	142,035	20,000	10	72,810	38,262.36	61,908.58	601,101.21	217,192.81	818,294.02
Columbia.....	47,000	46,900	100	40	41,900		40	41,900	22,100.30		41,216.41		41,216.41
Spokane.....	78	77	1	10	77		10	77	1,082.75		1,465.71		1,465.71
Yakima.....	187,100	185,000	2,100	100	100,000	20,000	100	100,000	15,012.92	61,698.58	546,886.16	217,192.81	764,084.95
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	143,200	111,520	31,680	1,900	72,202		1,900	66,258	9,510.26	32,182.49	700,890.31	115,136.24	816,026.55
Washington, etc.....											182,510.25		182,510.25

1915 report. \* As reported. Estimated.

TABLE 26.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Miles lateral.	Miles.	Number.	Allotment, June 30, 1916.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated lands allowed.	Acreage of irrigated lands cultivated.			Value of crops.	Within service of ditches June 30, 1916.	Remainder to be placed in ditches.		
	Main.	Lateral.							Allotted.	Unallotted.	School agency.				Total.	Indians engaged.
<b>Grand total.....</b>						115,844	3,053	172,852	14,964	\$4,000,422	314,706	1,529,726				
<b>Arizona.....</b>						38,233	20,120	564	58,917	7,740	461,076	28,399	141,798			
Camp Verde.....	1	26	1	16	1			18	18	16	400	10	6			
Colorado River.....	54	12	1	477	1	5,160		75	5,230	185	37,900	5,220	84,772			
Havasupai.....	4	1		170				67	1,867	470	14,270	1,867	3,580			
Kalbar.....		3				275		4	279	57	6,450	115	25			
Leupp.....		3									551	115	25			
Moqui.....												10	60			
Phoenix.....	54			2,000		410		65	2,065	2,500	67,750	2,065	10,183			
Salt River.....	28	58		4,207		2,250		771	5,731	3,387	133,794	3,387	6,700			
San Carlos.....	48	50		1,408		1,890		24	1,918	277	102,041	1,918	5,622			
San Xavier.....	1	12		240		1,250		54	1,498	185	6,220	1,498	1,704			
San Xavier Cienega.....	1	1		40						185	6,220	1,498	1,704			
Western Navajo.....	120	25		400		1,000		1,45	1,455	400	17,940	400	13,565			
<b>California.....</b>						2,774	2,951	29	5,725	941	179,560	13,389	31,269			
Ribon.....	1	150		200		960		145	1,105	200	10,210	1,000	13,300			
Campo.....	12	14		114		22		5	126	22	10,222	126	170			
Digger.....	2	1		10		300			310	50	6,400	310	1,000			
Fort Bidwell.....	10	30		802		800			800	160	32,500	8,000	10,000			
Fort Yuma.....	10	30		802		800			800	160	32,500	8,000	10,000			
Imperial Valley.....	10	30		802		800			800	160	32,500	8,000	10,000			
Market.....	10	30		802		800			800	160	32,500	8,000	10,000			
Palmdale.....	20	12		177		602		10	1,314	170	31,800	1,314	2,789			
Palmdale.....	4	2		102		602		10	1,314	170	31,800	1,314	2,789			
Soboba.....	4	2		102		602		10	1,314	170	31,800	1,314	2,789			
Tule River.....	8	1		150		160		13	1,523	160	18,750	1,523	2,122			
<b>Colorado, Southern Ute.....</b>						1,800		7	1,807	80	15,615	1,807	10,800			
<b>Idaho, Fort Hall.....</b>						9,748		189	7,937	311	178,320	28,480	16,000			
<b>Montana.....</b>						35,247	650	271	36,321	482	1,483,016	198,004	287,442			
Blackfoot.....	85	250		916		2,600		1	2,601	101	29,800	44,314	100,970			
Crow.....	104	1,772		1,695		10,000		107	10,107	101	79,815	74,646	82,062			

Flathead.....	11	408		338		11,000			11,000	65	1,370,000	65,000	72,000
Fort Belknap.....	28	2,511		2,511		11,000			11,000	257	27,720	15,400	18,940
Fort Peck.....	8	8		8						149	4,100	4,100	2,970
Tongue River.....	28	60		721		2,923	1,114	181	4,223	388	67,186	9,708	52,347
<b>Nevada.....</b>						650	50	50	750	58	7,788	3,720	4,068
Fallon.....	4	20		300		825		10	835	62	7,788	3,720	4,068
Fort McDowell.....	110	110		117		608		10	618	46	8,200	100	1,118
Indian Wells.....	6	30		117		275		30	305	200	13,621	650	20,380
Nevada (Synnoid Lake).....	12	12		125		1,215		15	1,230	103	6,320	2,000	4,000
Walker River.....	12	12		125		1,215		15	1,230	103	6,320	2,000	4,000
Western Shoshone.....	237	232		50		510	2,050	330	2,990	3,976	178,016	32,305	24,484
<b>New Mexico.....</b>						210		40	250	28	10,142	985	1,325
Headright.....	11	2		250		210		40	250	28	10,142	985	1,325
Hecelero.....	4	2		250		210		40	250	28	10,142	985	1,325
Pueblo de Acoma.....	105	30		248		21,050	20	21,070	2,248	45	65,000	11,700	106,450
San Juan.....	15	30		190		3,433	210	3,310	4,750	2,248	10,000	4,850	5,850
Zuni.....	30	30		190		3,433	210	3,310	4,750	2,248	10,000	4,850	5,850
<b>Oregon.....</b>						2,900		40	2,940	45	75,000	11,900	112,282
Klamath.....	21	21		212		2,900		40	2,940	45	75,000	11,900	112,282
Umatilla.....	15	10		220		2,700		200	2,900	45	65,000	11,700	106,450
Warm Springs.....	4	2		40		200		200	200	45	10,000	200	4,850
<b>South Dakota, Pine Ridge.....</b>						400		160	560	51	267,851	72,546	20,556
<b>Utah.....</b>						2,306		70	2,377	351	267,851	72,546	20,556
Salt Lake, special agent.....	24	24		70		230		70	300	70	4,250	70	200
Shivwits.....	3	294		800		230		70	300	70	4,250	70	200
Uintah and Ouray.....	147	294		800		230		70	300	70	4,250	70	200
<b>Washington.....</b>						1,136		124	1,260	201	291,979	72,009	20,556
Colville.....	87	45		40		25,179	40	10,820	228	1,171,700	42,225	192,680	
Spokane.....	212	620		212		1,710		40	1,750	51	31,820	1,630	45,370
Yakima.....	81	286		560		9,000		8,000	175	3,000	40,000	785	146,405
<b>Wyoming, Shoshone.....</b>						1,550	80	805	805	222	81,788	14,400	98,520

1 Estimated.  
 2 Part of allotment.  
 3 Includes drain ditch.  
 4 In project only.  
 5 No living water on this land, status report of superintendent of irrigation.  
 6 Overestimated last year.  
 7 Does not include Standing Rock and Pierre, which show an irrigable area of 89,911 acres in preceding table.  
 8 Not reported.  
 9 Patches under syring.  
 10 Dry ditches.  
 11 As reported.

TABLE 27.—Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, and made in the field.

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Total.....	4,976	798,179	2,904	236,398
Arizona.....		30	1,003	24,488
Colorado River.....		30	17	170
Pima (Gila River).....			1,733	23,999
Ak Chin.....			188	388
California.....	8	563	1	46
Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	2	116		
Fort Yuma.....	2	20		
Public domain.....	4	397	1	46
Colorado: Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	1	50		
Kansas: Kickapoo.....	1	160		
Michigan: Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	3	210		
Minnesota.....	42	3,211		
Fond du Lac.....	31	2,612		
Leech Lake.....	5	369		
White Earth.....	3	200		
Montana.....	60	9,195	316	102,369
Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	2	160		
Fort Peck.....	2	743	311	90,820
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	56	8,292	35	2,810
Nebraska: Santee.....	4	610		
Nevada: Truckee-Carson.....	4	40		
North Dakota.....	801	207,624		
Fort Berthold.....	787	206,184		
Standing Rock.....	1	158		
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	13	1,312		
Oregon: Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	1	80		
South Dakota.....	1,326	279,205	186	88,014
Cheyenne River.....	4	1,120	243	39,210
Crow Creek.....			59	6,290
Lower Brule.....	66	10,499	12	1,917
Pine Ridge.....	574	117,732	192	40,659
Rosebud.....	882	110,831		
Washington.....	2,263	281,619	236	11,490
Colville.....	2,257	280,819	236	11,490
Spokane.....	2	160		
Yakima.....	4	610		
Wisconsin.....	12	905		
Lac du Flambeau.....	11	880		
Oneida.....	1	25		
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	217	23,586		

TABLE 28.—Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendents' offices.	Noncompetent sales. <sup>1</sup>			Inherited-land sales. <sup>2</sup>		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
Grand total.....	3,497	370,988.92	\$6,136,368.11	8,945	1,034,474.14	\$15,879,559.31
Total, 1916.....	583	51,958.62	969,611.24	324	35,762.25	601,241.48
1915.....	422	31,424.09	584,724.59	393	68,245.45	715,568.52
1914.....	529	48,528.31	779,826.11	418	45,241.99	775,399.16
1913.....	208	29,778.80	407,315.59	109	10,797.91	285,097.72
1912.....	334	41,391.11	568,880.75	392	43,652.27	889,285.62
1911.....	491	56,197.98	978,588.27	638	79,668.66	1,590,969.38
1910.....	529	82,688.80	1,245,639.96	873	129,329.61	1,966,318.92
1909.....	245	34,069.33	412,692.85	753	102,708.00	1,311,258.72
1908.....	92	7,660.88	159,318.81	768	91,302.57	1,302,508.84
1907.....				820	106,359.25	1,248,793.34
1906.....				643	61,447.67	931,430.87
1905.....				978	90,214.97	1,393,131.82
1904.....				1,229	122,222.52	2,037,461.50
1903.....				(*)	44,493.99	757,173.25
California.....	14	1,764.72	14,114.00	7	839.60	4,739.00
Fort Bidwell.....				1	160.00	1,015.00
Roseburg.....	14	1,764.72	14,114.00	6	799.60	3,724.00
Colorado: Southern Ute.....				1	80.00	500.00
Idaho.....	16	1,513.79	58,870.00	9	923.08	31,018.69
Coeur d'Alene.....	3	469.00	14,328.00	3	478.88	8,791.00
Fort Lapwai.....	13	1,033.79	44,542.00	6	444.20	22,221.69
Kansas.....	17	999.89	41,807.25	13	1,068.85	42,821.30
Kickapoo.....	8	439.89	20,061.27	5	498.90	20,324.30
Potawatomi.....	9	560.00	21,742.98	8	570.95	22,497.00
Michigan: Mackinac.....	1	80.00	1,200.00	1	80.00	880.00
Minnesota.....	25	1,429.73	22,306.55	11	609.98	6,148.39
Fond du Lac.....	5	231.40	3,163.90	2	80.00	1,400.00
Leech Lake.....	14	829.43	12,394.65	8	419.96	4,108.39
White Earth.....	6	348.88	6,748.00	1	80.00	610.00
Montana.....	45	5,957.42	67,694.85	11	1,110.72	16,094.85
Crow.....	20	3,029.95	22,529.65	7	678.93	8,159.85
Flathead.....	21	1,737.17	36,248.20	4	434.79	7,935.00
Fort Peck.....	4	1,190.30	9,217.00			
Nebraska.....	38	2,530.82	121,046.24	23	1,389.95	82,630.48
Omaha.....	6	434.67	39,063.98	4	373.60	22,741.16
Santee.....	21	1,065.80	44,999.75	4	320.00	8,722.00
Winnebago.....	11	430.35	36,982.61	15	696.35	51,467.33
North Dakota.....	61	5,533.45	62,689.19	20	2,738.51	28,155.05
Fort Berthold.....	10	760.00	10,196.00	1	160.00	2,000.00
Fort Totten.....	33	2,699.01	41,839.19	8	977.56	11,173.20
Turtle Mountain.....	18	2,174.44	10,934.00	11	1,697.95	11,982.85
Oklahoma.....	201	20,383.96	308,019.97	125	15,985.72	257,218.64
Cantonment.....	34	4,204.39	48,648.00	15	2,370.78	23,081.80
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	46	8,663.33	110,157.65	18	2,560.00	52,168.00
Kiowa.....	8	174.70	7,186.00	1	13.80	240.00
Osage.....	46	5,266.75	43,897.19	5	754.33	6,139.00
Ojibwa.....	14	728.53	11,254.63	6	910.64	12,678.00
Pawnee.....	17	1,501.12	20,718.00	27	3,831.81	56,849.80
Ponca.....	13	441.00	10,908.60	10	890.32	18,820.00
Red Moon.....	1	160.00	1,610.00	3	174.32	2,510.00

<sup>1</sup> Under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018), modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 835-836), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 674-679).

<sup>2</sup> Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-275), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 835-836), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 673-679).

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Unknown.

TABLE 28.—Sale of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.			Inherited-land sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Acres.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acres.	Proceeds.
Oklahoma—Continued.						
Sac and Fox.....	1	80.00	\$1,465.00	1	160.00	\$1,350.00
Seger.....	13	1,306.25	33,290.00	18	2,800.00	55,838.00
Seneca.....	11	774.99	12,131.00	19	1,290.02	23,413.00
Shawnee.....	2	82.90	780.00	2	210.00	2,490.00
Oregon.....	7	755.50	9,621.80	18	1,519.23	51,611.75
Klamath.....	4	610.00	2,893.00	7	960.00	6,551.75
Umatilla.....	3	115.80	6,521.80	11	593.23	14,760.00
South Dakota.....	95	10,791.02	176,462.61	40	5,923.00	98,861.80
Cheyenne River.....	3	1,017.80	5,598.15			
Crow Creek.....	9	1,294.65	10,499.00			
Pine Ridge.....	4	960.00	3,510.00	2	200.05	1,200.00
Rosebud.....	27	4,412.18	50,939.09	19	4,281.40	53,261.00
Sisseton.....	27	1,518.92	45,533.80	6	520.00	14,817.40
Standing Rock.....	1	320.01	431.00			
Yankton.....	21	1,210.47	59,911.66	13	953.11	29,553.10
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	21	1,299.71	25,219.05	13	960.00	17,518.00
Washington.....	15	771.20	36,532.60	5	436.05	26,091.50
Colville.....	1	2.55	75.00	1	62.33	4,277.00
Cushman.....	3	102.15	5,161.50	2	13.72	1,925.00
Spokane.....	1	120.00	4,800.00			
Tulalip.....	1	43.50	1,590.00			
Yakima.....	9	568.00	25,086.10	5	390.00	20,892.50
Wiscon-in.....	18	577.57	16,616.00	7	411.82	12,005.00
La Poudre.....	5	213.07	7,400.00			
Onedda.....	13	333.99	9,216.00	7	441.82	12,005.00
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	9	666.54	7,678.13	17	1,523.66	20,674.22

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

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1916.		Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.					
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Approved.			
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Received.	Denied.		
Total.....	11,926	1,235,031.15	2,300	217,103.79	1,283	349	934	130,980.43
Arizona: San Xavier.....	1	40.00	1	12.40				
California.....	22	1,388.00	1	10.00	2		2	130.00
Bishop.....	2	280.00						
Greenville.....	1	80.00					1	80.00
Hesperia Valley.....	16	963.00						50.00
Hound Valley.....	3	65.00	1	10.00	1		1	
Idaho.....	151	19,868.86	53	3,232.18	16	6	10	1,239.49
Coeur d'Alene.....	81	12,801.97	4	627.65	6		6	880.00
Fort Hall.....	27	4,217.91						
Fort Lapwai.....	43	2,848.85	49	2,624.53	10	6	4	359.49

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

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1916.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Received.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.			Number.	Acres.
Kansas.....	113	7,987.39	62	5,459.02	24	5	19	1,115.34
Kickapoo.....	49	2,991.14	32	2,751.30	13	3	10	540.62
Potawatomi.....	61	4,996.16	30	2,704.72	11	2	9	574.72
Michigan: Mackinac and Mount Pleasant.....	17	1,283.28	4	202.24	4		4	160.00
Minnesota.....	3,661	253,156.73	13	560.00	31	7	24	2,243.22
Fond du Lac.....	18	1,337.50	6	280.00	4	2	2	80.00
Grand Portage.....	16	1,392.32	2	160.00	8	3	5	410.40
Leech Lake.....	43	3,614.52	3	200.00	15		15	1,626.32
Nett Lake.....	11	981.39	2	160.00	4	2	2	146.50
White Earth.....	13,573	285,810.00						
Montana.....	519	77,971.08	275	36,157.03	169	20	146	31,550.93
Blackfeet.....	4	929.97					1	280.00
Crow.....	46	9,012.35	206	25,448.72	6	4	2	438.77
Flathead.....	366	32,627.61	44	3,708.51	40	6	31	2,980.01
Fort Peck.....	133	35,192.53	23	7,000.00	119	10	109	27,532.15
Nebraska.....	1,020	69,276.29	176	44,379.77	31	11	20	1,316.03
Omaha.....	596	36,756.91	183	41,311.09	19	8	11	718.50
Ponca.....	26	3,965.06						
Santee.....	265	19,889.80	237	17,500.00	11	3	8	337.53
Winnebago.....	163	9,261.49	36	2,438.77	1		1	40.00
Nevada: Carson.....	3	360.00						
North Dakota.....	1,018	181,614.00	161	23,968.47	280	70	210	30,333.99
Fort Berthold.....	17	1,932.90	3	324.00	6	1	5	410.00
Fort Totten.....	56	4,792.80	37	3,030.67	31	14	20	1,489.52
Standing Rock.....	214	75,841.85	49	9,662.21	37	13	24	4,630.25
Turtle Mountain.....	701	99,016.45	72	16,991.59	203	42	161	23,794.22
Oklahoma.....	1,803	162,797.67	368	36,000.77	278	151	121	12,709.79
Cantonment.....	53	7,418.88	28	4,232.66	37	32	5	560.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	151	19,431.98	15	2,673.49	47	23	24	2,523.50
Kiowa.....	155	19,775.11	21	3,277.86				
Otoe.....	64	10,533.79	17	2,213.74	42	20	22	2,184.87
Pawnee.....	62	7,378.33	28	2,281.51	34	12	22	2,677.70
Ponca.....	75	5,223.01	27	3,223.36	45	35	10	520.00
Sac and Fox.....	114	11,923.66	29	3,777.07	27	8	19	1,903.80
Seger.....	37	4,117.77	1	160.00	15	12	3	480.00
Seneca.....	357	35,928.46	151	12,061.03	13	4	9	656.82
Shawnee.....	501	41,692.40	19	2,193.00	18	8	10	1,203.10
Oregon.....	313	23,852.75	72	6,618.62	26	15	11	840.00
Klamath.....	43	4,652.77	3	452.72	4	1	3	400.00
Roseburg.....	15	2,147.00	10	1,511.29	1		1	80.00
Siletz.....	20	1,318.73	8	612.72	12	11	1	80.00
Umatilla.....	242	14,714.61	46	3,246.89	9	3	6	280.00
Warm Springs.....	3	360.00	5	760.00				
South Dakota.....	1,831	324,910.92	307	55,968.44	307	49	258	42,709.70
Cheyenne River.....	180	50,199.64	22	3,531.86	14		14	2,763.62
Crow Creek.....	63	9,896.76	46	7,403.97	49	6	43	6,560.17
Lower Brule.....	69	18,817.15	6	1,680.00	6		6	1,515.26
Pine Ridge.....	520	99,016.49	153	31,516.32	215	31	181	30,388.54
Rosebud.....	351	72,725.23	59	10,027.51	5		5	782.11
Sisseton.....	138	12,836.11	7	756.75	16	9	7	410.00
Yankton.....	513	55,359.32	14	1,270.00	2		2	160.00

<sup>1</sup> Restrictions removed under act June 21, 1906 (31 Stat. L., 353).

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

States and superintend- encies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1916				Applications for patents in fee dur- ing fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re- ceived.	De- nied.	Approved.	
	Num- ber.	Acreage.	Num- ber.	Acreage.			Num- ber.	Acreage.
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	4	210.00						
Washington.....	223	17,831.59	202	20,006.01	15	7	8	663.74
Colville.....	53	1,276.30	2	160.00	5		5	103.74
Cushman.....	6	570.00	3	153.90				
Spokane.....	35	3,212.50			3	2	1	160.00
Taholah.....	12	1,678.30	1	80.00				
Tulalip.....	117	8,057.43	235	20,318.26	2		2	100.00
Wisconsin.....	1,152	48,811.70	209	11,114.19	91	4	87	4,960.75
Hayward.....	4	374.04			3	1	2	210.00
Lac du Flambeau.....	10	711.14	6	458.10	8	2	6	458.10
La Pointe.....	74	5,831.53	15	1,410.34	32	1	31	2,496.21
Oneida.....	1,015	40,623.69	187	9,185.55	31		27	318.62
Red Cliff.....	19	1,265.30	1	80.00	14		14	1,007.82
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	37	3,907.98	36	2,241.65	12	1	11	985.45

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

Fiscal year.	Applica- tions ap- proved.	Acreage approved.
1907.....	889	92,132.60
1908.....	1,987	155,921.78
1909.....	1,166	133,331.79
1910.....	955	99,339.10
1911.....	1,011	115,575.37
1912.....	344	45,529.49
1913.....	530	67,477.49
1914.....	1,148	152,405.44
1915.....	910	121,114.80
1916.....	931	130,590.45
Total.....	9,894	1,114,878.25

TABLE 30.—Removals of restrictions.

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca), Okla. <sup>1</sup>		Five Civilized Tribes. <sup>2</sup>	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	500	25,809.52	8,485	504,334.57
1916.....	20	1,401.45	697	42,103.60
1915.....	25	1,095.28	766	50,777.33
1914.....	72	3,889.33	1,106	81,034.72
1913.....	37	1,830.00	656	66,532.64
1912.....	53	3,218.28	652	45,075.51
1911.....	68	4,104.91	953	84,679.34
1910.....	215	10,170.25	1,470	88,070.34
1909.....			1,865	52,761.09

<sup>1</sup> Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 751).

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

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

TABLE 31.—Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), to Indians holding fee patents with restrictions as to alienation.

Indians to whom issued.	Number.	Acreage.
	Aggregate.....	278
Total, 1916.....	90	9,042
1915.....	65	5,616
1914.....	33	3,951
1913.....	23	1,600
1912.....	25	1,917
1911.....	42	3,810
Fort Hall, Idaho.....	27	4,218
Mackinac, Mich.....	1	40
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	2	80
Seneca, Okla.....	17	1,378
Roseburg, Oreg.....	1	80
Tulalip, Wash.....	2	160
Lac du Flambeau, Wis.....	3	248
La Pointe, Wis.....	21	1,830
Red Cliff, Wis.....	14	1,008

TABLE 32.—Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.

Fiscal year.	Kaw. <sup>1</sup>		Osage. <sup>2</sup>	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	52	16,784	461	.....
1916.....			4	1,900
1915.....	5	800	12	5,880
1914.....	12	1,304	4	1,900
1913.....	1	400	23	10,820
1912.....	1	490	22	10,880
1911.....			84	41,160
1910.....			295	143,570
1909.....	20	8,000	19	9,310
1908.....	6	2,400		
1907.....	6	2,400		
1906.....	1	400		

<sup>1</sup> Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 636).

<sup>2</sup> Act June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539).

TABLE 33.—Lands leased for mining purposes and production of minerals and royalty therefor, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Kind of lease.	1891 to 1915 (both included).		Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.		Revenue.		Total pro- duction.	Revenue.	
		Total pro- duction.	Average.	Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on produc- tion.	Average.	Advance royalty and annual rental.		Royalty on produc- tion.	Bonus.
Total.....		1,891,001	\$1,253,881	\$19,267,112	\$764,408	2,184,164	\$1,056,684	\$4,242,444	\$2,236,032	
California, Greenville.	Miscellaneous		80	15,746			1,900		1,979	
New York: New York Agency	Oil (barrels) ?			15,746						
Oklahoma.	Gas (cu. ft.) ?			19,744,281	784,408	2,153,392	1,044,660	4,240,737	2,237,321	
Contaminent.		180		134						
Kiowa.	Miscellaneous	3,828		5,440		9,990	1,212	973,858	2,060,180	
Ozark.	Oil (barrels)	714,073		17,535		227,735	14,000	121,997		
Ore.	Oil and gas	6,700		43,352		900,000				
Texas.	Oil and gas	19,458		21,125		64,000	55,393	1,844	18,740	
Poncha.	Oil (barrels)	788,333		81,883		1,040	778	21,537	651	
See and Fox.	Gas	32,346		11,400		24,853	26,252	2,954		
Five Civilized Tribes (re- stricted lands).	Gas	744,240		9,928,622	4,054,391	706,164	870,065	2,867,007	110,806	
Wyoming.	Oil and gas.	(c) 772		296,420		(c) (c)	(c)	51,258		
Shoshone.	Coal (tons)	384,024		20,550		6,232	2,055	15,894		
	Oil (barrels)	104,300		101,245		101,245	101,245	4,276		
	Coal (tons) ?	38,736,775		3,181,022		10,246	4,276	154,127		
	Asphalt (tons) ?	4,960		25,940		4,840	5,000			
	Oil and gas.	90,240		30,353		30,772	10,124	8	511	
	Coal (tons)	2,284		4,292		6,416	3,265			
	Miscellaneous	1,048		307		514	313	14	8	
	Oil (barrels) ?	9,214		3,239		16,190	20,406	4,037		
	Coal (tons) ?	47,394		12,294		(c) 292	3,940			

(c) Not reported. \* From 1911 to 1915. \* From 1912 to 1915. \* From 1913 to 1914. \* One-eighth of actual production; from 1903 to 1915. \* For 1914. \* For 1914 and 1915. \* From 1907 to 1915. \* Limer, barrels.

TABLE 34.—Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total.....		\$775,883.57
Arizona:		
Fort Apache.....	Frame cottage.....	945.70
Fort Mojave.....	Steel highway bridge across Colorado River near Topock.....	75,433.00
Moqui.....	Four cottages.....	2,485.15
Do.....	Eight day schools at Hoterville.....	5,145.07
Navajo.....		
Navajo School.....	Stone dormitory.....	18,622.50
Chin Lee School.....	Stone schoolhouse.....	14,801.36
Lukl'Chukl day school.....	Stone schoolhouse and quarters.....	14,517.28
Pima.....	Flour mill building.....	2,425.10
Do.....	Drilling two wells.....	936.60
Do.....	Laboratory building.....	12,215.25
Do.....	Frame sanatorium.....	14,623.17
Do.....	Schoolhouses at Gila Bend, Cocklebur, and Chin Chulschul.....	16,800.00
Rico Station.....	Stone domestic science building.....	1,573.00
Salt River.....	Frame office building.....	1,500.00
San Xavier.....	Day schoolhouses, Indian casts, San Pedro, and Santa Rosa.....	7,835.00
Do.....	Cement walks.....	741.00
Western Navajo.....	Additions to stone dormitory.....	25,300.00
California:		
Hooisa Valley.....	Cement bakery building.....	1,850.00
Do.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	11,575.00
Fort Bidwell.....	Frame warehouse.....	195.00
Do.....	Moving schoolhouse.....	100.00
Greenville.....	Heating plant.....	3,500.00
Do.....	Addition to hospital.....	1,452.51
Do.....	Addition to reservoir.....	1,261.00
Do.....	Concrete bottom school dam reservoir.....	115.00
Tule River (Auberry, dry).	Frame cottage.....	1,108.00
Idaho:		
Fort Hall.....	Addition to stone schoolhouse.....	5,860.00
Do.....	Frame horse barn.....	2,500.00
Do.....	Steel water tower.....	1,500.00
Do.....	Addition to office building.....	2,180.00
Fort Lapwal.....	Frame barn.....	2,811.00
Fort Lapwal Sanatorium.....	Brick boiler house and laundry.....	7,035.00
Do.....	Electric wiring buildings.....	2,123.00
Kansas:		
Haskell Institute.....	Brick gymnasium.....	29,079.94
Kickapoo.....	Frame dairy barn.....	421.63
Mehigan: Mount Pleasant	Brick gymnasium.....	11,133.28
Minnesota:		
Cass Lake.....	Pump house and water system.....	2,400.00
Do.....	Lavatory annex.....	1,741.00
Fond du Lac.....	Steel tank.....	500.00
Do.....	Septic tank.....	881.30
Do.....	Council hall.....	906.68
Leech Lake.....	Addition to frame dormitory.....	1,716.32
Do.....	Remodeling frame building for hospital.....	1,511.49
Nett Lake.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	3,500.00
Do.....	Steam heating plant, schoolhouse.....	975.00
Pipestone.....	Two frame cottages.....	2,320.00
Do.....	Stone lavatory annex.....	3,500.00
Red Lake.....	Frame hospital.....	20,105.00
Montana:		
Blackfeet.....	Frame sanatorium.....	14,466.67
Do.....	Two cottages and two school buildings at Old Piegan and Heart Butte.....	12,565.00
Crow.....	Frame hospital.....	10,473.10
Do.....	Pryor School employees' quarters and laundry.....	2,794.00
Do.....	Heating plant.....	3,988.00
Fort Belknap.....	Two lavatory annexes.....	6,491.00
Tongue River.....	Flour mill.....	3,355.89
Nebraska:		
Genoa.....	Brick laundry building.....	4,000.00
Do.....	Brick industrial building.....	4,000.00
Do.....	Installing boiler.....	6,623.00
Do.....	Lavatory annex.....	2,500.00
Do.....	Addition to hospital.....	4,000.00
Omaha.....	Remodeling employees' building.....	1,930.50
Sanjee.....	Hunka Creek steel bridge.....	1,003.00
Winnipeggo.....	Electric lighting.....	848.00
Do.....	Remodeling building for hospital.....	5,922.85
Do.....	Frame cottage.....	1,559.00
Do.....	Laundry equipment.....	1,880.00
Nevada:		
Carson.....	Frame sanatorium.....	14,666.67
Fallon.....	Frame office building.....	450.00
Do.....	Water system.....	1,000.00

TABLE 34.—Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Con.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque.....	Brick assembly hall and gymnasium.....	\$25,000.00
Do.....	Two steel tanks.....	2,225.00
Albuquerque Pueblos, Isleta.....	Day schoolhouse and quarters.....	10,055.00
Albuquerque Pueblos, Laguna Sanatorium.....	Frame dairy and horse barns.....	3,500.00
Isleta.....	Sewer system and septic tank.....	1,334.71
Pueblo Bonito.....	Water tank and tower.....	3,150.00
Do.....	Two brick dormitories.....	19,020.00
Do.....	Drilling well.....	1,400.00
Mescalero.....	Frame sanatorium.....	11,026.67
Santa Fe.....	Brick and frame dairy barn.....	3,818.32
San Juan.....	Stone dormitory and repair building.....	7,000.00
Do.....	Two stone dormitories.....	18,000.00
North Carolina:		
Cherokee.....	Frame hospital.....	3,030.25
Do.....	Frame dining hall, kitchen and baker, and sleeping porches.....	2,053.08
North Dakota:		
Standing Rock.....	Cement walks.....	900.70
Turtle Mountain.....	Frame sanatorium.....	14,026.67
Do.....	Water system.....	4,020.00
Oklahoma:		
Cantonment.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	3,735.00
Do.....	Two frame lavatory buildings.....	1,917.07
Cherokee, Orphan.....	Frame dormitory.....	15,505.12
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Dairy barn.....	1,775.03
Do.....	Water system.....	2,331.97
Do.....	Central heating plant.....	10,557.49
Chilocco.....	Addition to stone schoolhouse.....	11,055.00
Choctaw Sanatorium.....	Frame hospital and power house, water, sewer, and lighting system.....	45,951.00
Kiowa.....	Repair to hospital roof.....	558.30
Five Tribes—		
Nuyaka boarding school.....	Converting schoolhouse into dining room and quarters.....	2,022.96
Do.....	Frame laundry and lavatory building.....	3,500.00
Kiowa, Fort Sill School.....	Annex to boys' dormitory.....	3,100.00
Rainy Mountain School.....	Frame school buildings.....	10,307.00
Do.....	Frame laundry building.....	2,828.00
Do.....	Annex to boys' dormitory.....	4,665.00
Riverside School.....	Water system.....	1,156.62
Osage.....	Repairing buildings at Gray Horse.....	3,812.60
Do.....	Acetylene gas lighting.....	665.00
Ponca.....	Frame domestic science cottage.....	1,855.00
Oregon: Umatilla School.....	Painting buildings.....	775.00
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	Water system.....	2,832.75
Do.....	Three frame cottages.....	4,432.18
South Dakota:		
Canton Asylum.....	Frame cottage.....	3,997.00
Cheyenne River.....	Cottage at breeding station.....	1,334.25
Crow Creek.....	Cottage for field matron.....	1,205.00
Do.....	Two frame cottages.....	3,139.94
Pierre.....	Brick mess hall.....	10,812.00
Do.....	Brick laundry.....	3,181.00
Pine Ridge.....	Frame lavatory building.....	1,361.00
Itasca.....	Frame warehouse.....	2,700.00
Do.....	Frame dining hall and coal shed.....	2,800.00
Do.....	Frame stallion barn.....	2,638.98
Do.....	Digging well.....	653.75
Do.....	Laundry building.....	2,598.00
Do.....	Three frame barns, Cut Meat, Ring Thimble, and Ashurst Hospital.....	599.00
Sisseton.....	One 2-story cottage.....	1,375.00
Yankton.....	Water and sewer system.....	1,826.32
Utah: Uintah.....	Water system.....	7,245.31
Washington:		
Spokane Agency.....	Remodeling building for hospital.....	5,367.00
Tulalip.....	Frame quarters.....	2,650.00
Wisconsin:		
Oneda.....	Septic tank.....	1,720.00
Tomah.....	Brick employees' quarters.....	9,891.00
Do.....	Addition to band room.....	940.00

TABLE 35.—Buildings, etc., under construction on contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total.....		\$20,731.83
Arizona:		
Fort Apache.....	Frame dormitory.....	118,000.00
Leupp.....	Two stone cottages.....	4,130.00
Do.....	Additions to stone dormitory.....	117,000.00
Navajo (Tohatchi).....	Frame commissary building.....	1,020.00
Do.....	Frame hospital.....	15,431.18
San Xavier.....	Day school, Quajote and Vamori.....	7,516.00
California:		
Round Valley.....	Schoolhouse No. 83 and quarters No. 87, Ukiah day school-house No. 63.....	3,374.00
Hoopa Valley.....	Frame hospital.....	12,125.00
Campo.....	Frame building for kitchen and dining room.....	510.00
Idaho: Fort Lapwal Sanatorium.....	Superintendent's cottages.....	3,998.00
Montana:		
Crow.....	Frame office building.....	5,500.00
Do.....	Brick schoolhouse.....	21,250.00
Fort Belknap.....	Brick laundry and heating plant.....	18,917.00
Do.....	Sewer system.....	578.00
Fort Peck.....	Steel water stand pipe.....	2,065.00
Tongue River.....	Spiral fire escapes.....	910.00
Nebraska:		
Genoa.....	Dairy barn.....	6,000.00
Do.....	Drilling well.....	612.50
New Mexico:		
San Carlos.....	Repairs to San Carlos bridge.....	1,173.60
Jicarilla.....	Frame hospital No. 48.....	12,503.00
Huma.....	Adobe school building at Gila Crossing and Maricopa.....	1,500.00
Pueblo Bonito.....	Steam heating plant for dormitory.....	1,217.00
Do.....	Frame day school plant, quarters, barn, and three outhouses.....	15,600.00
Do.....	Brick industrial building No. 12.....	17,680.00
San Juan.....	Frame hospital.....	12,000.00
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	Refrigerating plant.....	1,285.00
North Dakota: Wahpeton.....	Extension of power plant, water system, and addition to power house.....	10,000.00
Oklahoma:		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Frame sanatorium.....	14,916.08
Chilocco.....	Fire escape.....	733.00
Secer.....	Frame office building.....	3,010.60
Shawnee.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	4,855.00
South Dakota:		
Canton Asylum.....	Cement block dairy barn.....	5,550.00
Crow Creek.....	Frame hospital.....	13,117.00
Do.....	Two frame cottages.....	1,820.00
Do.....	Three steel bridges.....	2,743.00
Resbud.....	Exhibit building, stock shed, and two outhouses.....	1,700.00
Do.....	Frame school building and outhouses.....	1,535.00
Do.....	Frame dairy barn.....	5,000.00
Do.....	Frame cottage.....	1,819.00
Springfield.....	Electric lighting plant.....	1,190.00
Yankton.....	Cement walks.....	818.88
Wisconsin: Lac du Flambeau.....	Frame employees' quarters.....	9,780.00

\* Cost to June 30, 1916.

TABLE 36.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, from year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies	Value.		Stock on reservation.				Stock purchased, current year.			Value of stock.					
	All stock.	Other stock (horses, swine, turkeys, etc.).	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value mts. horses, mules, and calves.	Value mts. sheep and goats.	Value mts. hogs and pigs.	Number mts. horses, mules, and calves.	Number mts. sheep and goats.	Number mts. hogs and pigs.	Value sold.	Value slaughtered.	
<b>Texas 1914.</b>	225,024	408,847	174,726	17,344	15,742	6,831	1,562,000	853,412	57,083	2,257	43	15,439	724,250,000	\$1,029,170	
1915.	27,446	442,702	37,229	12,219	8,243	2,697,265	1,508,522	48,722	3,622	72	15,948	1,194,222	1,199,723		
1916.	21,777	475,121	430,224	43,900	238,236	25,233,160	15,780,900	4,338	1,780,900	299	17,096	1,280,653	1,271,974		
1917.	21,236	242	331,123	(*)	265,114	(*)	1,780,282	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,271,292	480,406		
1911.	17,971	200	230,000	(*)	259,321	(*)	1,219,157	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,271,292	480,406		
1912.	17,971	200	230,000	(*)	259,321	(*)	1,219,157	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,271,292	480,406		
1913.	17,971	200	230,000	(*)	259,321	(*)	1,219,157	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,271,292	480,406		
1914.	17,971	200	230,000	(*)	259,321	(*)	1,219,157	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,271,292	480,406		
<b>Arizona.</b>	8,627,891	24,721	15,786	17,441	2,319	46,383	18,319	2,015	945,000	33,468	10,370	11	2	104,128,319	759,784
<b>Crup Yards</b>	1,015	152	30	39	1	1,000	175	37	1,000	1	1	1	129	(*)	37
<b>Colorado River</b>	355,822	10,300	4,033	2,800	1	16,739	1,277	164	1,000	1	1	1	43,000	21,250	
<b>Fort Apache.</b>	20,000	245	562	210	6	125	30	10,300	10,300	30	30	1	2,300	200	
<b>Havasupai.</b>	15,600	3,000	3,400	3,000	(*)	2,100	155	155,000	1,430	9,740	15	34,000	30,400		
<b>Kaliaba.</b>	164,500	3,150	4,150	2,000	129	2,340	5,000	100	120,000	11,538	9,740	23	17,000	95,400	
<b>Leupp.</b>	3,122,222	4,222	26,999	(*)	890	15,781	(*)	650	320,000	11,538	9,740	23	17,000	95,400	
<b>Mescal.</b>	46,119	2,328	2,300	2,300	50	2,300	3,400	10	1,250	10	10	1	24,000	1,900	
<b>Navajo.</b>	96,235	900	2,565	190	41	1,381	224	24	1,350	1	1	1	11,631	3,300	
<b>San Carlos.</b>	171,900	5,605	4,900	(*)	121	5,200	6,400	100	100	100	100	10	72,500	8,500	
<b>San Xavier.</b>	40,500	100	143	3	1	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	10	10,118	38,022	
<b>Tribal.</b>	406,175	1,673	2,200	5,000	200	1,200	1,000	100	100	100	100	21	46,848	8,554	
<b>Western Navajo.</b>	479,292	27,782	2,625	33	2,884	1,079	82	1,194	13,299	69	10	21	46,848	8,554	
<b>California.</b>	47,653	2,000	525	200	100	100	6	50	500	3	3	1	145	145	
<b>Eschpoo.</b>	20,965	1,065	10	31	1	203	14	10	10	10	10	1	145	145	
<b>Campo.</b>	398	72	6	6	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	145	145	
<b>Digger.</b>	398	72	6	6	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	145	145	

<b>Fort Bidwell</b>	20,000	355	140	174	13	40	8	2	9,000	3	1	1,435	80	
<b>Fort Yuma.</b>	30,000	4,700	12	20	65	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
<b>Greenville.</b>	5,000	200	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
<b>Hopco Valley.</b>	66,450	4,800	160	110	91	300	84	14	1,840	7	7	12,285	4,322	
<b>Paluma.</b>	41,718	1,665	231	205	3	309	80	6	1,840	7	7	12,285	4,322	
<b>Round Valley.</b>	51,778	4,268	383	347	1	362	83	10	3,700	4	30	8,416	1,515	
<b>Sobera.</b>	83,610	4,498	60	68	14	201	305	17	3,100	1	13	2,343	1,040	
<b>Tule River.</b>	9,37,780	1,366	310	200	10	450	40	7	310	10	10	2,710	342	
<b>Colorado.</b>	197,296	616	1,049	416	56	2,122	440	178	2,233	3,333	115	30	3,193	
<b>Southern Ute.</b>	14,252	610	489	416	5	122	2	1,915	618	115	6	(*)	(*)	
<b>Ute Mountain.</b>	156,880	1,000	1,000	416	30	2,000	400	6	2,750	2,750	24	(*)	(*)	
<b>Tribal.</b>	15,220	4,100	20	20	6	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
<b>Florida: Seminole.</b>	4,100	900	20	20	6	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
<b>Idaho.</b>	257,437	17,471	2,270	2,210	172	7,076	1,255	170	182	23,968	91	70	30	65,128
<b>Oceur d'Alene.</b>	127,700	9,450	1,312	(*)	13	1,194	135	20	5,140	91	43	25	17,250	
<b>Fort Hall.</b>	24,200	1,280	2,158	2,213	32	4,896	830	22	14,918	14,918	14	14	14	
<b>Tribal.</b>	60,000	6,728	4,100	125	300	300	300	300	3,550	3,550	37	37	37	
<b>Fort Lapwai.</b>	277,038	6,728	4,100	125	300	300	300	300	3,550	3,550	37	37	37	
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox.</b>	1,280	980	70	70	4	2	2	2	1,550	77	10	10	275	
<b>Kansas.</b>	260,594	26,229	840	140	10	623	504	14	10,965	303	65	12	2	740
<b>Kichawa.</b>	165,764	20,279	157	177	6	353	324	6	4,525	4,525	33	4	740	
<b>Potawatomi.</b>	34,800	6,050	283	172	4	300	200	8	6,107	255	33	4	740	
<b>Michigan: Mackinac.</b>	17,955	2,002	45	45	9	9	9	9	11,125	18	18	18	18	
<b>Minnesota.</b>	340,759	28,150	985	1,108	46	1,699	529	149	388	11,125	18	20	1	14,780
<b>Fond du Lac.</b>	34,440	2,800	28	74	127	2	2	2	3,100	16	16	10	30	
<b>Grand Portage.</b>	31,144	1,084	175	125	20	120	80	5	2,210	2,210	25	3	30	
<b>Nell Lake.</b>	4,000	100	15	25	2	3	3	3	2,210	2,210	25	3	30	
<b>Pipestone (Birch County).</b>	150,810	2,311	275	131	5	283	194	54	2,714	18	14	19	14,750	
<b>Red Lake.</b>	127,846	16,296	422	474	16	1,000	250	137	3,474	3,474	37	37	37	
<b>White Earth.</b>	127,846	16,296	422	474	16	1,000	250	137	3,474	3,474	37	37	37	

\* Includes some tribal stock also.  
 \* Includes tribal stock valued at \$2,171,412.  
 \* Difference over last year due partly to number of Indian parties reported.  
 \* Includes sale of wool, \$229,000.  
 \* Includes with horses and mules.  
 \* Includes with cows and calves.  
 \* Includes calves.  
 \* 1915 statistics.  
 \* Includes sale of wool, \$229,000.  
 \* Includes with horses and mules.  
 \* Includes with cows and calves.  
 \* Former estimate too high as to value.  
 \* 1915 report should show only 190.  
 \* 1915 report should show only 113.  
 \* No recumulated last year.  
 \* 1915 report including stock purchased.

TABLE 36.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, from year ended June 30, 1916.—(Continued.)

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Stock on reservation.					Stock purchased, current year.					Value of stock.				
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, mules, etc.).	Horses and mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cows and and calves.	Steers, Bulls.	Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value of mules, ponies, and mules.	Num-ber stallions, mares, and jacks.	Num-ber cows and calves.	Num-ber horses, ponies, and mules.	Num-ber sold.	Slaughtered.			
Montana.....	\$4,312,241	246,816	21,206	10,588	478	42,608	12,562	996	10,914	\$61,592	\$400	197	14	109	162	\$427,010	\$28,595
Blackfeet.....	1,083,000	10,282	(*)	10	31,280	4,500	156	7,500	0,082								
Crow.....	181,836	30			156	4,500	156	7,500									
Flathead.....	418,993	3,402	2,831	2,413	128	1,682	34	10,722							30	257,100	7,175
Fort Belknap.....	760,291	33,880	2,325	1,410	146	4,944	555	2,500	30,327						74	23,476	2,065
Fort Peck.....	644,282	2,650	2,000	(*)	12	1,849		2,500	7,302						70	85,750	10,165
Fort Union.....	115,397				12	1,849		2,500							5	8,000	
Tongue River.....	4,996,624	4,739	2,251	2,465	26	1,885	530	860	2,943						17	6	
Tribal.....	489,672	1,175	1,300	1,300	89	6,200	2,000	140	2,610						6	43,214	6,650
Nebraska.....	396,723	52,069	2,118	1,140	3	470	112										
Omaha.....	387,232	31,332	1,050	710	3	253	20	45	17,235	2,016	81				39		
Santee.....	39,428	140			50	112		45	9,175	2,016	24						
Winnebago.....	140,710	10,120	530	300					1,000						33		
Nevada.....	345,569	6,368	4,848	1,274	13	2,642	1,261	42	36,290						14	1	555
Fallon.....	10,217	57	96	102													
Fort McDowell.....	9,010	100	290	(*)	2												
Goosie River.....	4,330	280	307	(*)	2	143	20		132							288	54
Walker River.....	17,488	500	147	183		1,284	27									420	174
Tribal.....	30,460	500	147	183		1,284	27		31,620						4	1,062	(*)
Western Shoshone.....	205,672	282	165	174	4	1,719	1,664	17	3,400						498	20	(*)
Reno, special agent.....	35,300	4,300	3,000												72	5,270	5,783
New Mexico.....	4,034,723	20,354	27,261	19,672	1,119	18,061	4,016	678	584,117	64,960	2,096	19	1,000	52	142,631	80,260	
Jicarilla.....	79,212	112	1,302	(*)	50	300	35		7,800						1,000		
Tribal.....	118,533	40	17		11,563			49	8,301	62,850					1,000	14,333	970

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Stock on reservation.					Stock purchased, current year.					Value of stock.				
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, mules, etc.).	Horses and mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cows and calves.	Steers, Bulls.	Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value of mules, ponies, and mules.	Num-ber stallions, mares, and jacks.	Num-ber cows and calves.	Num-ber horses, ponies, and mules.	Num-ber sold.	Slaughtered.			
Arizona.....	109,667	340	330	1,200	47	100	10	3	8,215								
Maricopa.....	64,420	27			1,200												
Pueblo.....	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Pueblo day schools.....	307,328	7,061	3,352	3,000	17	1,525	394	76,288	1,790	240					10	31,296	26,840
Zuni.....	384,300	5,340	4,848	1,274	13	2,642	1,261	42	36,290								
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	50,125	13,250	105	25	549	300	25	250	605	115	3				2	6,505	6,400
North Dakota.....	1,861,983	14,062	11,068	6,411	100	10,478	4,300	382	71,620	35,000	6	13	316	25	31,545	8,970	
Fort Berthold.....	484,953	92	3,384	(*)	45	2,227	1,210	73	25,688	105	153	13					
Fort Totten.....	275,450	7,400	1,000	1,000	101	7,270	2,150	280	44,715	1,620	137	1	38	22	119,620	22,703	
Sisseton.....	482,668	2,138	5,212	5,011	10	650	2,200	25	400								
Turtle Mountain.....	191,600	3,350	1,072	400	10	650	2,200	25	400								
Oklahoma.....	1,952,749	62,686	5,917	1,703	45	5,567	5,881	122	26	199,360	2,907	555	1	631	22	190,042	37,101
Cantonment.....	31,693	779	555	105	6	70	10	2	35,282	47	88						
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	300,000	2,881	866	223	25	201	21	18	25,688	105	153	13					
Kiowa.....	210,685	14,150	1,222	140	6	3,281	5,000	81	44,715	1,620	137	1	38	22	119,620	22,703	
Osage.....	37,945	1,053	131	131	3	47	2		3,313	700	62	20					
Pawnee.....	35,346	2,700	302	31	17	118	39		3,180	45	16						
Ponca.....	1,525	1,889	302	31	17	118	39		3,180	45	16						
Red Moon.....	12,008	4,574	383	46	2	80	16		3,675	30	30						
See and Fox.....	22,008	4,574	383	46	2	80	16		3,675	30	30						
Sage.....	51,161	1,596	815	160	3	682	60	4	3,980								
Sawyer.....	122,045	21,155	327	264					8,572	150	54						
Shawnee.....	78,612	11,568	357	284					2,770	150	11						
Oregon.....	862,575	3,985	12,406	1,007	25	11,826	1,285	17	950	8,572	150	54	60		108,660	1,720	
Klamath.....	25,720	2,095	11,016	900	50	10,920	1,200	72	2,770	150	11						
Roseburg.....	11,500	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)									
Siletz.....	25,000	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)									
Umatilla.....	35,265	800	1,505	47	29	740	60	16	5,815								
Walla Walla.....	6,630				18	0											

\* Overestimated last year.  
 † Includes colts.  
 ‡ Includes wild horses and mules.  
 § No record.  
 ¶ Lost many.  
 \*\* Difference from last year partly due to number of Indian ponies reported.  
 †† 1915 report including stock purchased.  
 ††† 1915 census.  
 †††† As reported.  
 ††††† Estimated.  
 †††††† Many died during winter.



TABLE 37.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Grand total.	\$35,407,121	\$3,662,007	\$1,272,334	\$18,452	\$14,128,596	\$1,552,058	\$1,250,570	\$13,252,904
Arizona.....	2,779,915	271,063	193,530	350	52,867	345,673	35,821	1,880,591
Camp Verde.....	19,850	15,010	275					4,565
Colorado River.....	220,774	6,490	0,370		36,657	12,900		158,449
Fort Apache.....	237,489	31,398	13,925			12,881	20,717	164,565
Havilupal.....	7,849	2,642	246		5	1,445		3,511
Kaibab.....	5,829	1,835	50					3,935
Leupp.....	78,791	13,050	6,445		3,650	4,258		51,351
Moqui.....	175,600	35,275	28,510			3,725		108,090
Navajo.....	471,041	51,026	23,600			10,906	3,204	382,414
Phoenix.....	551,662		69,701					481,938
Pima.....	245,043	3,437	19,075	350	12,555	91,882		115,767
Rice Station.....	99,013		4,625					94,420
Salt River.....	15,072	4,350	3,490			8,025		29,207
San Carlos.....	1,290,274	83,160	5,000			164,870	11,900	31,344
San Xavier.....	37,625	12,110						25,515
Tucson.....	127,812	2,820	6,325					118,667
Western Navajo.....	162,175	4,570	6,000			34,750		116,765
California.....	912,124	65,703	45,665	275	4,475	86,262	5,118	704,626
Bishop.....	32,707	1,280	110	125		530		30,602
Campo.....	10,339	1,575	225					8,230
Digger.....	8,524	8,824						100,075
Fort Bidwell.....	108,958		370	150				82,400
Fort Yuma.....	83,200	500						45,358
Greenville.....	49,578		4,520			8,750	1,550	50,225
Hoopa Valley.....	78,225	4,900	12,800					1,320
Maki.....	17,615	14,385	110		1,800			10,335
Pala.....	31,680	13,210	1,505		2,600	4,310		64,343
Round Valley.....	70,997	2,669	615				3,340	10,343
Sherman Insti- tute.....	362,508		24,215			63,441		275,852
Soboba.....	46,374	15,725	1,165			10,171		19,302
Tule River.....	15,891	2,031			75		228	13,557
Colorado.....	92,161	39,813	2,453		2,100	2,900		44,895
Southern Ute.....	63,553	10,673	1,850		2,100			42,680
Ute Mountain.....	28,608	23,140	603			2,900		1,965
Florida: Seminole.....	75		75					
Idaho.....	454,437	80,819	40,708		16,991	74,778	1,570	239,673
Coeur d'Alene.....	63,330	49,095	1,725			910	570	10,288
Fort Hall.....	232,032	30,913	16,431		16,991	14,332		153,365
Fort Lapwai.....	158,986		22,550			59,516	1,600	75,920
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	89,996	350	83,350					6,290
Kansas.....	568,676	9,350	24,533			127,818		400,975
Haskell Institute.....	478,072		24,358			120,589		330,125
Kickapoo.....	79,381		175			7,229		71,977
Potawatomi.....	14,223	9,350						4,573
Michigan.....	224,327	11,825						212,502
Mackinac.....	2,385	310						2,075
Mount Pleasant.....	221,942	11,515						210,427
Minnesota.....	771,552	152,072	78,119			4,080	7,116	530,180
Cass Lake.....	19,284							19,284
Fond du Lac.....	56,889	7,525	28,124			89		4,160
Grand Portage.....	7,790						350	
Leach Lake.....	105,007	36,019	2,218					65,369
Nett Lake.....	50,548	25,640	2,518					22,162
Pipestone.....	164,418	6,975						158,443
Red Lake.....	120,499	19,605	23,830			4,000	0,495	72,669
Vermillion Lake.....	56,613							56,613
White Earth.....	205,572	50,065	24,371					131,133

1 Includes Fort Mojave.

\* Includes \$151,000, value stock.

TABLE 37.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Montana.....	\$1,112,201	\$373,028	\$65,657	\$1,151	\$150,100	\$101,235	\$18,560	\$492,560
Blackfeet.....	177,070	38,494	23,417			6,225		109,934
Crow.....	331,151	126,762	20,835				900	97,533
Flathead.....	167,631	73,853	1,125		32,617	27,690	800	12,600
Fort Belknap.....	154,508	53,027	2,450		7,684	34,510	2,000	54,837
Fort Peck.....	157,927	52,938	15,900	1,151		14,734		73,022
Tongue River.....	123,614	27,900	2,140		1,000	17,464	3,000	72,110
Nebraska.....	439,061	71,641	38,915			20,150		308,295
Genoa.....	309,315		6,478					302,840
Omaha.....	27,500	7,310						
Santee.....	30,418	29,968	245			20,180		205
Winnebago.....	71,808	34,333	34,225					5,250
Nevada.....	316,346	50,014	22,241	29	2,830	37,826		203,706
Carson.....	124,765	1,883	19,861			20,886		76,133
Fallon.....	17,440							17,440
Fort McDermitt.....	17,811	3,948	588			3,740		9,233
Moapa River.....	6,195	400	493			183		4,115
Nevada.....	77,580	8,600						68,980
Walker River.....	18,555	13,858			2,075			2,625
Western Sho- shone.....	54,231	20,648	1,005		550	6,900		25,128
Reno, special agent.....	679	650		29				
New Mexico.....	1,430,501	84,072	51,488		11,735	140,240	23,339	1,119,567
Albuquerque.....	291,017	9,220	8,925			30,787		242,115
Bicarlita.....	141,896	33,404	5,507			16,310	10,885	75,456
Mesalero.....	136,822	14,695	2,364			15,005	11,650	93,145
Pueblo Bonito.....	145,862	(*)	615			9,010		136,147
Pueblo Jay schools.....	139,972	1,750	16,251			13,468		109,500
San Juan.....	204,170	25,000	6,120			26,500	500	145,750
Santa Fe.....	219,142		2,725					216,417
Zuni.....	151,610		3,678		11,735	29,100		102,037
New York Agency.....	710	135	575					
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	110,785					150	355	119,247
North Dakota.....	920,765	172,688	74,533	313		112,516		630,415
Bismarck.....	82,635							82,635
Fort Berthold.....	80,828	44,695	1,777	313		25,933		8,050
Fort Totten.....	270,579	7,929	6,410			4,410		181,740
Standing Rock.....	336,292	81,378	29,900			48,108		178,623
Turtle Mountain.....	82,086	32,618	18,756			2,815		27,837
Wahpeton.....	205,463	5,818	17,960			31,160		153,527
Oklahoma.....	3,083,322	186,017	118,579	100		270,410		2,508,216
Cantonment.....	109,005	6,710	1,400	100		61,185		37,610
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	300,482	23,439	4,057			67,984		275,002
Chillico.....	612,411		4,500					637,911
Five Civilized Tribes.....	65,985	15,035	50,950					154,673
Kiowa.....	613,220	35,650	53,250			88,320		173,719
Osage.....	219,181	36,315	1,150			8,000		61,145
Otoe.....	61,515		1,400					103,784
Pawnee.....	129,635	25,669	300					79,691
Ponca.....	92,529	10,410	300			5,508		68,521
Red Moon.....	70,633	1,930	184					40,061
Sac and Fox.....	55,398	14,425						95,621
Seger.....	101,727	4,831	2,832			1,420		28,447
Seneca.....	23,423							28,447
Shawnee.....	109,210	5,700						100,510

1 1915 report.

\* Included with school.

† Increase in land value.

‡ Value land not included.

TABLE 37.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Oklahoma—Confd. Five Civilized Tribes schools.	\$33,500		\$236			\$11,930		\$378,283
Armstrong Male Academy.....	56,556							56,856
Bloomfield Seminary.....	1,177							1,177
Cherokee Orphan School.....	47,813							47,013
Collins Institute.....	14,150							14,150
Enchee Boarding School.....	47,755				11,455			39,300
Euftala Boarding School.....	36,070		125		3,535			32,410
Jones Male Academy.....	31,210							31,210
Mekusukay Male Academy.....	55,388							55,388
Nuyaka Boarding School.....	33,426		111					33,315
Tuskahoma Female Academy.....	38,820							38,820
Wheelock Female Academy.....	30,801							30,801
Oregon.....	755,531	\$17,772	29,957	\$30	\$2,320	111,915	\$35,560	551,339
Klamath.....	170,826	7,211	2,305		9,320	17,075	21,200	110,655
Wascott.....	2,200	2,120		50				235,173
Salem.....	319,800		12,801			191,820		9,511
Silet.....	17,057	5,811	1,615					118,390
Umatilla.....	120,630	500	1,200			650		77,071
Warm Springs.....	95,721	2,270	2,000			3,050		
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	511,065		25,630			101,400		417,635
South Dakota.....	3,922,619	618,181	281,054	5,870	27,700	213,080	379,700	1,437,055
Canton Asylum.....	146,626		146,626					100,763
Cheyenne River.....	375,975	212,122	40,435	4,845	1,200	16,610		69,615
Crow Creek.....	116,575	41,767	3,070	225		10,885		182,566
Flandreau.....	218,808	6,623	4,302			59,018		49,530
Lower Brule.....	121,007	58,442	6,275			8,350		166,231
Pierre.....	215,201		7,145		26,500	45,325		285,468
Pine Ridge.....	850,540	176,148	20,220	500		18,033	\$379,631	188,733
Rapid City.....	261,239	4,415	5,000			62,099		235,419
Resbud.....	414,260	88,205	46,391	360		23,910		61,533
Sisseton.....	62,610	20,915	412					30,518
Springfield.....	30,518		1,000					55,327
Yankton.....	97,842	41,515						
Utah.....	395,136	291,201	3,285		34,325	6,700	4,600	8,880
Shivwits.....	9,355	230	145					40,229
Uintah and Ouray.....	380,038	240,971	3,140		34,325	6,700	4,600	5,743
Salt Lake City, special agent.....	5,743							
Washington.....	1,675,415	755,295	58,598	575		62,610	50,297	718,691
Colville.....	\$530,717	\$707,607	4,965	575		56,229	35,230	425,509
Cushman.....	439,036	2,550	11,000					4,545
Neah Bay.....	8,920	4,315						15,665
Spokane.....	72,262	17,017	32,700				6,850	19,511
Taholah.....	20,661		600					750
Tulalip.....	205,171	21,826	6,405					168,033
Yakima.....	98,619	23,850	2,725			5,780	7,138	58,816

\* 1915 report.

† Includes timber reserve.

‡ Includes value land and old Spokane Sanatorium.

TABLE 37.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Wisconsin.....	\$1,383,650	\$17,052	\$25,921	\$775		\$28,497	\$709,825	\$581,640
Grand Rapids.....	700					700		
Hayward.....	121,795	2,210	3,000			20,010	27	91,518
Kesheno.....	1,890,026	25,395	12,936			3,397	\$794,558	107,540
Lac du Flambeau.....	79,478	750	1,370					77,358
Leona.....	1,600	1,225	375					
La Pointe.....	8,212	7,042	175	775		180	40	
Onelia.....	63,756		1,460					62,296
Red Cliff.....	3,620	490	540			2,070	200	320
Tomah.....	181,606		4,695					179,911
Wittenberg.....	59,697							59,697
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	384,051	161,101	6,615		\$16,525	1,670	18,000	174,371
State totals.....	21,547,017	3,511,292	1,272,334	9,468	329,121	1,882,058	1,299,870	13,252,904
Miscellaneous.....	13,960,074	51,615		\$981	13,709,475			
Warehouses.....	12,881	12,881						
Liquor suppression.....	1,650	1,650						
Allotting service.....	18,981			18,981				
Irrigation service (cost).....	13,709,475				13,709,475			
Indian Office.....	48,081	48,081						

\* 1915 report.

† \$502,475 value lumber, etc., in 1915 report not shown.

TABLE 38.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Individual.			Tribal.						
	Total ind. value of tribal property.	Land, or class of timber.	Funds in hands of superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, property.	Total.	Land, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
<b>Total, 1916.</b>	467,418,422	457,697,477	918,191,823	12,682,514	\$4,949,244	835,922,018	220,720,815	105,815,540	\$75,021,227	\$41,291,045
Alabama.....	683,118,422	678,116,441	1,361,233,883	10,874,542	4,214,643	2,170,492	220,145,995	101,390,379	76,558,356	42,106,660
Arizona.....	197,451,073	197,451,073	12,231,557	8,274,184	2,739,663	21,779,492	222,282,437	111,396,816	74,091,422	46,496,719
California.....	666,631,263	658,766,388	11,796,053	8,271,291	2,117,291	2,228,548	344,424,068	127,888,497	72,011,067	41,919,234
Colorado.....	624,683,072	623,265,011	11,418,471	7,798,652	2,232,378	13,633,329	312,300,144	124,912,410	75,413,904	41,843,680
Idaho.....	52,718,922	12,583,153	7,000	354,222	356,300	7,811,299	40,136,766	27,928,891	12,078,706	138,175
Montana.....	2,190	2,190	0	27,400	7,900	1,010	4,770,124	4,087,560	22,500	60,124
Nebraska.....	4,498,524	4,498,524	4,522	3,700	12,500	336,822	9,172,312	5,567,024	3,360,000	12,911
Nevada.....	9,49,729	10,020	0	2,150	400	14,430	30,700	20,700	20,700	0
North Dakota.....	221,578	20,820	0	2,150	31,000	534,730	811,340	431,340	31,400	0
South Dakota.....	1,171,990	759,220	0	53,000	645,565	1,841,000	1,841,000	5,291,529	7,500,000	0
Texas.....	1,151,065	4,552,044	3,794	53,000	45,000	4,181,250	12,791,859	5,291,529	3,000,000	0
Washington.....	3,900,847	1,886,440	0	56,000	8,000	45,225	3,257,122	3,257,122	36,000	0
Wyoming.....	1,221,199	7,000	0	123,074	1,000	467,582	3,403,120	2,030,440	723,210	38,570
<b>States and superintendencies.</b>	2,929,881	2,019,623	7,000	123,074	2,230	115,000	975,640	829,890	129,000	21,579
<b>Western Navajo.....</b>	2,826,208	2,019,623	0	6,000	10,200	116,578	416,672	1,596,672	2,907,854	28,782
<b>California.....</b>	8,728,124	4,901,218	2,162,723	232,116	195,718	474,828	3,856,896	2,997,584	690,300	0
Arizona.....	101,466	321,466	111	10,000	8,000	15,625	81,000	80,000	20,000	0
Colorado.....	125,219	54,700	0	1,816	1,000	20,965	20,965	65,829	5,077	0
Idaho.....	379,621	16,100	0	1,816	1,000	20,965	20,965	65,829	5,077	0
Montana.....	379,621	16,100	0	1,816	1,000	20,965	20,965	65,829	5,077	0
Nebraska.....	770,218	275,000	40,000	15,000	8,500	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	773
North Dakota.....	225,848	611,000	0	4,000	18,000	39,847	96,773	38,000	0	0
South Dakota.....	2,025,826	1,910,200	0	10,000	5,000	68,450	694,458	120,000	425,000	25,458
Texas.....	2,133,870	181,125	0	20,000	15,200	42,861	2,014,053	2,014,053	500	0
Washington.....	666,431	479,018	75,000	31,400	25,200	54,861	99,281	98,783	0	0
Wyoming.....	692,383	121,992	0	5,219	1,200	2,000	37,000	37,000	10,000	0
<b>Colorado.....</b>	272,317	49,377	0	1,400	1,400	27,280	223,000	223,000	15,200	0
<b>Colorado.....</b>	770,846	599,056	4,000	11,000	8,000	187,025	117,220	162,000	15,200	0
<b>Southern Ute.....</b>	444,432	344,432	4,000	11,000	8,000	30,215	30,215	162,000	15,200	0
<b>Ute Mountain.....</b>	452,441	253,194	4,000	11,000	8,000	156,883	177,220	162,000	15,200	0

Florida Seminole.....	115,546	4,100	0	0	0	0	4,100	111,746	111,746	0
Idaho.....	14,745,577	12,337,870	10,668,000	329,000	171,000	712,377	2,497,267	916,322	1,271,706	237,015
Nebraska.....	2,500,958	2,407,252	191,000	160,000	30,000	139,700	253,990	71,692	11,270	210,728
North Dakota.....	5,066,479	3,805,272	27,500	111,000	108,000	289,000	1,201,900	728,670	230,000	11,170
South Dakota.....	6,968,147	6,034,940	3,360,200	148,022	111,000	373,000	878,200	178,000	712,300	12,707
Texas.....	541,015	54,300	0	25,200	18,000	8,280	686,705	312,187	373,145	0
Washington.....	3,673,790	3,725,688	2,817,106	213,660	21,000	24,545	291,511	298,100	0	298,101
Wyoming.....	2,965,302	1,928,212	1,475,000	122,513	153,000	102,764	77,211	15,700	0	87,245
Arizona.....	1,678,302	1,787,196	1,311,200	121,176	18,000	42,000	181,794	120,584	0	120,586
Idaho.....	373,195	379,198	199,724	58,213	28,200	15,700	27,200	0	0	0
Nebraska.....	2,775	1,775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota.....	371,416	371,418	166,156	58,213	27,600	15,000	26,935	0	0	0
South Dakota.....	18,021,224	8,986,205	5,887,772	322,374	1,610,320	978,329	168,259	9,061,749	1,110,809	1,142,803
Texas.....	1,237,217	694,031	414,200	129,000	3,000	3,000	314,100	377,211	0	377,211
Washington.....	2,161,684	1,149,907	20,000	2,147	6,100	6,500	310	240,104	32,000	16,000
Wyoming.....	675,207	654,211	562,527	198,252	12,248	20,644	982,019	328,663	0	328,663
Arizona.....	2,304,656	2,304,656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado.....	2,000	321,159	20,319	99,000	60,000	104,810	3,323,510	1,061,319	1,102,831	1,130,297
Idaho.....	9,451,518	5,967,525	1,578,586	161,119	1,622,000	24,000	228,510	21,000	0	21,000
Montana.....	47,945,000	20,825,915	11,513,878	272,029	525,534	3,918,790	21,119,157	15,296,794	7,257,000	3,639,473
Nebraska.....	7,809,348	4,709,288	3,354,644	290,000	102,000	1,018,839	2,130,628	2,136,187	637,606	136,437
North Dakota.....	12,684,428	5,467,629	1,763,811	115,210	110,000	5,000	6,125,769	4,121,700	523,200	317,085
South Dakota.....	10,059,013	1,318,241	725,000	74,540	13,000	8,000	2,000	1,318,241	0	1,318,241
Texas.....	4,229,000	4,011,404	2,150,000	12,259	55,000	137,963	396,434	3,900,000	307,292	38,468
Washington.....	4,312,429	1,172,413	584,351	21,500	20,000	30,000	400,657	3,000,000	2,305,000	307,414
Wyoming.....	11,794,123	11,308,937	9,922,270	462,459	376,187	300,181	398,753	393,178	149,200	218,918
Arizona.....	4,012,906	4,529,375	3,672,609	141,422	287,000	178,000	218,525	173,628	129,000	23,028
Colorado.....	1,017,114	1,912,211	1,300,000	11,500	11,500	1,000	14,100	14,100	0	14,100
Idaho.....	6,131,115	5,957,468	5,361,520	49,885	19,500	178,300	148,710	176,617	26,200	158,417
Nebraska.....	2,832,266	1,114,811	996,510	68,700	39,181	318,399	1,337,244	1,337,244	42,450	10,200
North Dakota.....	117,217	117,217	125,100	0	0	0	10,310	0	0	0
South Dakota.....	151,609	32,890	32,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas.....	162,789	162,789	157,000	0	0	0	4,789	0	0	0

\* AS report. † 1915 report. ‡ Overestimated last year. § Includes tribal stock. ¶ Timber on school land.

REF0078469



TABLE 39.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916.

States and superintenden- cies	Total.			Male.		Female.	
	Em- ploy- ees.	In- dian.	Non- In- dian.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salaries.	Num- ber.
Grand total.....	5,317	2,115	3,202	\$3,622,151	3,326	\$2,591,755	1,821
Total schools.....	2,884	812	2,072	1,907,889	1,848	1,091,690	1,535
Total agencies.....	2,461	1,303	1,158	1,714,262	2,218	1,499,827	246
Arizona.....	710	307	403	1,022,033	471	328,263	245
Camp Verde schools.....	4	1	3	3,110	2	2,120	1,000
Camp Verde Agency.....	3	3	0	2,220	4	1,620	1,000
Colorado River schools.....	31	9	22	24,200	12	10,370	12,830
Colorado River Agency.....	52	16	36	15,290	20	11,410	1,920
Fort C. P. schools.....	27	11	16	17,275	13	11,155	5,800
Fort Apache Agency.....	11	22	21	37,928	12	27,218	1,720
Haystack School.....	3	3	0	2,220	2	1,620	1,000
Haystack Agency.....	2	1	1	1,100	2	1,100	0
Kahala School.....	1	1	0	2,620	1	2,620	0
Kahala Agency.....	2	1	1	750	2	750	0
Leupp School.....	12	3	9	8,573	4	3,800	1,770
Leupp Agency.....	17	11	6	9,008	17	9,008	0
Mojave schools.....	25	21	4	31,000	27	17,830	13,170
Mojave Agency.....	34	11	23	17,332	24	13,272	4,260
Navajo schools.....	67	32	35	45,050	28	20,010	22,010
Navajo Agency.....	43	29	14	21,068	39	21,728	2,310
Pima schools.....	71	16	55	51,810	37	32,820	21,990
Pima Agency.....	42	14	28	27,620	21	18,830	9,120
Pima Agency.....	42	22	20	29,168	39	27,128	2,010
Rice Station School.....	21	9	12	16,300	12	8,200	8,010
Soft River schools.....	8	1	7	5,110	4	3,850	1,600
Soft River Agency.....	12	7	5	6,738	11	6,120	1,000
San Carlos schools.....	19	3	16	14,940	11	4,580	6,310
San Carlos Agency.....	48	31	17	29,088	16	27,888	2,100
San Xavier schools.....	6	6	0	4,100	1	1,100	3,000
San Xavier Agency.....	18	10	8	9,688	16	8,688	2,000
Triton Agency school.....	16	10	6	9,950	1	4,120	5,830
Triton Agency.....	5	2	3	3,750	5	3,700	0
Western Navajo schools.....	22	3	19	15,100	9	7,000	7,200
Western Navajo Agency.....	21	11	10	12,768	21	12,768	0
California.....	391	110	194	183,917	192	121,137	112
Bishop schools.....	11	2	9	6,190	5	3,935	6
Bishop Agency.....	7	1	6	3,510	6	2,510	1,000
Campo School.....	2	2	0	1,020	2	1,020	0
Campo Agency.....	2	2	0	1,020	2	1,020	0
Digger Agency.....	2	2	0	1,720	1	1,000	1,720
Fort Bidwell School.....	20	2	18	13,185	8	6,090	12
Fort Bidwell Agency.....	7	3	4	4,450	7	4,450	0
Fort Yuma schools.....	21	6	15	11,070	12	8,160	9
Fort Yuma Agency.....	11	7	4	5,711	9	4,124	2
Greenville School.....	11	1	10	9,720	7	5,700	7
Hooja Valley School.....	20	11	9	11,530	8	5,670	12
Hooja Valley Agency.....	17	11	6	5,528	16	7,928	1
Maki School.....	1	1	0	1,100	1	1,100	0
Maki Agency.....	18	10	8	6,715	13	5,615	3
Pala schools.....	9	2	7	5,710	1	3,610	5
Pala Agency.....	15	11	4	8,418	15	8,418	0
Round Valley schools.....	10	1	9	7,150	4	3,910	6
Round Valley Agency.....	15	7	8	8,811	14	8,051	1
Sherman Institute.....	61	11	50	43,820	23	23,140	33
Sobota schools.....	9	2	7	6,090	3	3,150	6
Sobota Agency.....	20	15	5	9,100	20	9,100	0
Tule River schools.....	5	1	4	3,320	3	2,410	2
Tule River Agency.....	4	1	3	1,850	2	1,200	2
Colorado.....	48	15	33	31,700	35	25,400	13
Southern Ute schools.....	12	1	11	8,230	5	4,630	7
Southern Ute Agency.....	16	6	10	10,740	13	9,600	3
Ute Mountain School.....	3	3	0	2,610	1	1,650	2
Ute Mountain Agency.....	17	8	9	10,150	16	9,880	1
Idaho.....	107	31	73	78,292	75	58,012	32
Coeur d'Alene schools.....	5	5	0	3,510	3	2,910	2
Coeur d'Alene Agency.....	17	7	10	12,311	15	11,014	2
Fort Hall school.....	20	7	13	14,480	3	7,400	12

<sup>1</sup> Includes Fort Mojave School.

TABLE 39.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintenden- cies	Total.			Male.		Female.	
	Em- ploy- ees.	In- dian.	Non- In- dian.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salaries.	Num- ber.
Idaho—Continued.....	21	12	12	\$15,218	23	\$11,218	1
Fort Hall Agency.....	25	1	24	20,180	12	11,680	13
Fort Lapwai School.....	16	7	9	12,180	11	10,760	2
Fort Lapwai Agency.....	27	10	17	16,910	13	9,500	11
Iowa.....	22	7	15	14,130	8	6,810	11
Sae and Fox Sanatorium.....	5	3	2	2,780	5	2,780	0
Sae and Fox Agency.....	50	18	71	67,110	47	40,020	42
Kansas.....	65	9	56	50,750	31	28,850	32
Haskell Institute.....	14	5	9	8,790	6	4,500	8
Kickapoo schools.....	2	1	1	1,780	2	1,780	0
Kickapoo Agency.....	8	3	5	5,890	6	4,900	2
Potawatomi Agency.....	41	12	29	27,920	19	14,800	22
Michigan.....	2	2	0	2,000	2	2,000	0
Mackinac Agency.....	39	12	27	25,920	17	12,800	22
Mount Pleasant schools.....	288	137	131	172,090	173	121,095	95
Minnesota.....	8	4	4	3,910	3	1,900	5
Cass Lake School.....	6	6	0	4,610	10	7,100	5
Fond du Lac schools.....	15	9	6	10,200	10	7,100	5
Fond du Lac Agency.....	4	1	3	2,750	2	1,680	2
Grand Portage School.....	5	3	2	2,680	4	2,280	1
Grand Portage Agency.....	15	6	9	9,540	35	22,113	1
Leech Lake school.....	36	22	14	22,928	1	2,850	1
Leech Lake Agency.....	4	1	3	2,850	1	1,100	3
Nett Lake School.....	9	4	5	5,560	1	4,900	1
Nett Lake Agency.....	28	13	15	18,380	16	11,700	12
Pipestone schools.....	20	9	11	12,090	7	5,880	13
Red Lake schools.....	32	20	12	19,388	28	16,688	4
Red Lake Agency.....	11	6	5	9,240	6	4,840	8
Vermillion Lake School.....	42	15	21	29,520	15	12,590	27
White Earth schools.....	30	21	9	21,600	27	18,800	3
White Earth Agency.....	350	167	183	237,223	280	198,688	70
Montana.....	20	6	14	12,800	10	8,100	10
Blackfeet schools.....	50	30	20	32,938	46	30,718	4
Blackfeet Agency.....	23	7	16	16,990	10	9,460	13
Crow schools.....	63	35	33	45,628	61	41,018	7
Crow Agency.....	3	3	0	4,500	3	4,500	0
Flathead School.....	27	14	13	19,508	25	18,068	2
Flathead Agency.....	11	2	9	8,125	4	4,330	7
Fort Belknap schools.....	33	17	16	22,388	32	21,668	1
Fort Belknap Agency.....	22	10	12	14,380	8	7,520	14
Fort Peck schools.....	33	18	15	19,508	33	19,508	0
Fort Peck Agency.....	18	4	11	12,110	9	8,070	9
Tongue River schools.....	42	21	18	28,048	39	25,708	3
Tongue River Agency.....	81	31	53	62,578	57	45,968	27
Nebraska.....	43	11	31	24,830	21	16,100	21
Genoa School.....	9	4	5	7,880	8	6,950	1
Omaha Agency.....	1	1	0	1,700	1	1,700	0
Santee School.....	11	8	3	7,810	11	7,810	0
Santee Agency.....	2	2	0	2,800	2	2,800	0
Winnebago School.....	19	8	11	14,125	11	10,515	5
Winnebago Agency.....	117	37	80	71,605	70	48,265	47
Nevada.....	23	8	21	23,060	12	11,080	17
Carson School.....	9	4	5	4,880	8	3,960	4
Fallon schools.....	3	2	1	1,440	3	1,440	0
Fallon Agency.....	8	2	6	5,925	4	3,165	4
Fort McDermitt School.....	2	2	0	821	2	821	0
Fort McDermitt Agency.....	4	2	2	3,180	3	2,280	2
Moapa River School.....	3	3	0	561	3	561	0
Moapa River Agency.....	11	2	9	6,810	2	1,000	9
Nevada schools.....	14	6	8	9,161	12	7,811	2
Nevada Agency.....							

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TABLE 39.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.			Male.		Female.		
	Em- ploy- ees.	In- dians.	Non- In- dians.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Nevada—Continued.								
Walker River School.....	5	1	4	\$3,721	2	\$1,800	3	\$1,920
Walker River Agency.....	10	4	6	8,001	8	4,601	2	1,350
Western Shoshone schools.....	6	1	5	1,380	1	3,750	2	470
Western Shoshone Agency.....	13	8	5	7,821	11	6,101	2	1,720
New Mexico.....	150	187	213	230,218	272	169,783	188	89,435
Albuquerque School.....	12	13	29	28,630	22	15,910	20	12,690
Jicarilla schools.....	17	5	12	11,010	7	8,100	10	5,510
Jicarilla Agency.....	46	21	25	25,140	18	21,000	3	1,140
Mescalero School.....	11	3	8	7,440	3	3,060	8	4,380
Mescalero Agency.....	28	10	18	19,320	25	16,650	3	2,670
Pueblo Bonito School.....	21	6	15	13,180	5	5,200	16	8,230
Pueblo Bonito Agency.....	16	9	7	10,040	13	10,580	1	360
Pueblo day schools.....	49	15	34	29,020	13	11,155	36	17,915
Pueblo day schools agency.....	61	30	22	27,850	49	20,660	12	7,220
San Juan schools.....	26	10	16	17,730	11	8,910	15	8,520
San Juan Agency.....	12	30	12	20,888	12	21,888	10	11,680
Santa Fe School.....	32	17	22	25,850	20	5,500	13	7,350
Santa Fe Agency.....	21	5	16	13,210	8	6,680	2	1,110
Zuni schools.....	11	4	7	8,020	9	6,680	2	600
Zuni Agency.....	3		3	2,250	2	1,650	1	600
New York Agency.....								
North Carolina.....	35	12	23	23,810	21	16,430	12	7,380
Cherokee schools.....	27	9	18	17,010	16	10,350	11	6,660
Cherokee Agency.....	8	3	5	6,800	7	6,080	1	720
North Dakota.....	284	141	140	163,281	192	117,151	92	45,830
Hemmarck School.....	12	6	6	6,900	5	3,330	7	3,570
Fort Berthold schools.....	17	2	15	9,815	8	6,125	9	3,720
Fort Berthold Agency.....	32	20	12	17,518	30	16,288	2	1,260
Fort Totten schools.....	46	17	29	27,700	20	13,880	26	13,820
Fort Totten Agency.....	12	7	5	7,760	9	5,960	3	1,800
Standing Rock schools.....	47	17	30	29,080	22	17,370	25	11,710
Standing Rock Agency.....	65	50	15	31,868	60	29,008	5	2,860
Turtle Mountain schools.....	11	1	10	6,825	4	5,325	5	1,500
Turtle Mountain Agency.....	19	12	7	10,028	19	10,028		
Wahpeton School.....	23	12	11	15,730	13	10,150	10	5,580
Oklahoma.....	903	299	613	733,859	577	526,369	332	207,529
Cantonment School.....	12	4	8	6,950	4	3,200	8	3,750
Cantonment Agency.....	11	4	10	10,020	13	9,720	1	300
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	9	9	11	13,400	9	7,080	11	6,320
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.....	19	8	11	14,410	16	12,220	3	2,220
Chillico School.....	55	20	35	39,880	29	23,800	26	15,000
Kiowa schools.....	69	17	52	45,900	29	22,800	40	21,100
Kiowa Agency.....	61	33	28	39,000	48	32,520	13	7,050
Osage School.....	28	8	20	19,880	12	11,320	16	8,560
Osage Agency.....	32	9	23	31,640	29	31,880	3	3,100
Otoe School.....	12	2	10	8,620	6	4,710	6	3,280
Otoe Agency.....	15	4	11	10,160	5	4,200	1	720
Pawnee School.....	11	3	8	7,860	10	6,060	1	600
Pawnee Agency.....	10	3	7	10,210	7	6,220	9	3,990
Ponca School.....	16	3	13	8,940	9	7,900	1	600
Ponca Agency.....	10	3	7	2,580	2	1,700	2	1,100
Red Moon School.....	4		4	2,650	3	1,360	3	1,320
Red Moon Agency.....	13	5	8	8,330	6	5,010	7	3,320
Sac and Fox School.....	12	6	6	8,760	9	6,420	3	2,280
Sac and Fox Agency.....	15	3	12	9,970	6	4,840	10	5,130
Seger School.....	12	7	5	7,810	11	7,000	1	810
Seger Agency.....	16	7	9	11,190	7	5,910	9	5,250
Seneca School.....	5	3	2	3,000	4	2,310	1	720
Seneca Agency.....	19	8	11	10,930	10	6,280	9	4,730
Shawnee School.....	8	4	4	4,950	7	4,380	1	600
Shawnee Agency.....								
Total.....	491	172	319	342,990	297	214,070	194	108,920

\* Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 39.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.			Male.		Female.		
	Em- ploy- ees.	In- dians.	Non- In- dians.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Five Civilized Tribes.....	118	93	325	\$399,599	280	\$222,229	138	\$198,000
Office at Muskogee.....	129	26	104	114,210	94	107,620	26	30,720
Field employees.....	128	54	74	137,270	123	134,130	5	4,080
Schools—supervisor.....	16	2	14	15,650	11	12,300	3	3,210
Armstrong Academy.....	12			10,300	8	6,210	8	4,260
Cherokee Training.....	12			8,185	7	4,015	7	4,140
Collins Institute.....	11			7,590	5	4,620	5	5,497
Enchee Boarding.....	15	2	13	9,652	5	1,155	10	5,610
Enfauila Boarding.....	12			5,580	2	660	12	7,620
Jones Academy.....	16			10,170	7	5,610	8	1,530
Mekusikee Academy.....	15			9,460	6	4,275	9	5,587
Niyaka Boarding.....	16	1	15	9,900	4	4,638	12	4,845
Tuskahoma Academy.....	16	2	14	9,570	3	1,500	10	6,750
Wheelock Academy.....								8,370
Oregon.....	183	62	121	131,052	117	91,852	66	39,200
Klamath schools.....	21	5	19	15,710	11	9,740	13	5,960
Klamath Agency.....	29	11	18	21,460	21	20,700	5	3,760
Roseburg School.....	7		7	8,500	6	8,200	1	300
Salem School.....	51	13	38	38,470	24	21,520	27	16,630
Siletz schools.....	3	1	2	3,050	1	1,550	2	1,500
Siletz Agency.....	7	6	2	3,660	7	3,080		
Umatilla School.....	13	7	6	9,090	6	4,620	7	4,440
Umatilla Agency.....	10	5	5	5,744	8	4,701	2	1,740
Warm Springs schools.....	17	5	12	10,830	9	6,700	8	4,130
Warm Springs Agency.....	22	10	12	14,218	21	13,528	1	730
Pennsylvania: Carlisle School.....	76	13	63	59,410	39	35,350	37	24,060
South Dakota.....	670	304	366	396,806	418	285,926	222	110,850
Canton Asylum.....	23		23	14,280	11	8,900	12	5,320
Cheyenne River schools.....	22	6	16	15,110	10	9,176	12	5,940
Cheyenne River Agency.....	53	30	17	28,288	52	25,108	1	180
Crow Creek schools.....	13	1	9	9,230	6	5,280	7	3,950
Crow Creek Agency.....	26	16	10	15,428	24	13,088	2	1,410
Handrean School.....	15	17	28	30,120	18	14,860	27	15,260
Lower Brule School.....	13	4	9	8,910	5	4,410	8	4,500
Lower Brule Agency.....	17	9	8	9,011	16	9,011	1	900
Pierre School.....	26	7	19	18,030	13	10,920	13	7,110
Pine Ridge schools.....	90	19	71	51,570	44	36,050	16	15,520
Pine Ridge Agency.....	99	77	22	45,696	97	44,256	2	1,440
Rapid City School.....	33	11	22	21,730	14	11,350	19	10,380
Rosebud schools.....	71	11	60	41,620	34	25,980	37	15,840
Rosebud Agency.....	16	11	7	11,990	9	7,150	8	5,280
Sisseton School.....	7	6	2	38,660	63	33,350	4	4,810
Sisseton Agency.....	15	11	7	11,990	9	7,150	9	4,810
Springfield School.....	9	8	1	5,920	8	5,200	1	720
Yankton School.....	15	7	8	5,850	3	2,480	6	2,900
Yankton Agency.....	17	6	11	11,880	14	9,300	3	4,170
Utah.....	60	21	39	41,414	49	35,754	11	5,660
Goshute schools.....	5		5	1,810	3	1,210	2	600
Goshute Agency.....	3		3	2,021	1	1,000	2	1,020
Shivwits Agency.....	3	2	1	524	3	524		
Utah and Ouray School.....	12	5	7	9,330	6	6,170	0	3,320
Utah and Ouray Agency.....	37	17	20	27,210	38	26,520	1	720
Washington.....	253	86	167	183,100	188	147,220	65	37,910
Colville schools.....	17	2	15	11,710	11	9,010	6	1,800
Colville Agency.....	42	13	29	36,228	38	32,708	4	2,520
Cushman schools.....	36	8	28	27,290	20	18,040	16	9,250
Cushman Agency.....	8	2	6	5,720	7	4,520	1	1,200
Neah Bay schools.....	7	2	5	4,830	5	3,530	2	1,290
Neah Bay Agency.....	5	3	2	2,340	4	1,740	1	600
Spokane schools.....	7	7	7	4,650	4	3,750	3	900
Spokane Agency.....	18	8	10	11,290	10	10,100	2	1,160
Taholah schools.....	3		3	3,280	3	3,280		
Taholah Agency.....	12	5	7	8,164	12	8,164		
Tulalip schools.....	20	9	20	20,730	13	11,800	16	9,430
Tulalip Agency.....	21	10	11	14,610	21	14,610		
Yakima School.....	17	9	9	12,990	8	7,410	10	5,580
Yakima Agency.....	30	13	17	21,358	20	18,188	4	3,180

TABLE 39.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendents.	Total.			Male.		Female.	
	Emp-loy-ees.	In-dians.	Non-In-dians.	Num-ber.	Sal-ary.	Num-ber.	Sal-ary.
Wisconsin.....	230	115	115	138	\$108,632	62	\$50,110
Grand Rapids Agency.....	5	1	4	5	4,650	.....	.....
Hayward schools.....	24	6	18	16	16,230	11	8,140
Hayward Agency.....	4	2	2	2	1,660	4	2,160
Keshiwa schools.....	22	9	13	17	17,323	9	10,160
Keshiwa Agency.....	38	27	11	21	21,828	31	18,138
La C du Flambeau School.....	18	8	10	12	12,310	8	6,850
La C du Flambeau Agency.....	7	4	3	4	4,101	6	3,744
Laona Agency.....	4	1	3	4	4,220	4	4,220
La Pointe School.....	1	.....	.....	1	2,750	.....	.....
La Pointe Agency.....	22	7	15	20	20,920	22	20,920
Ondega School.....	25	10	9	13	13,930	10	9,520
Ondega Agency.....	3	.....	3	2	2,371	1	1,400
Red Cliff Agency.....	8	5	3	5	5,010	7	4,320
Tomah School.....	33	19	11	10	10,190	11	8,610
Wittenberg School.....	19	10	9	10	10,910	9	5,620
Wyoming.....	63	21	39	49	39,615	11	7,520
Shoshone schools.....	19	3	16	14	14,410	8	8,780
Shoshone Agency.....	41	21	23	41	32,725	3	39,565

TABLE 40.—Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1916.

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Num-ber.	Sal-ary.	Num-ber.	Sal-ary.	Num-ber.	Sal-ary.
<i>Field investigating and supervising force.</i>						
Total.....	118	\$189,810	19	\$43,550	99	\$146,260
Inspection.....	6	16,000	1	3,500	5	12,500
Special supervisors.....	3	6,100	1	2,500	2	3,600
Liquor.....	24	31,500	1	2,000	23	29,500
Construction.....	9	17,400	1	3,000	8	14,400
Health.....	23	37,200	1	3,000	21	34,200
Schools.....	8	16,700	1	3,000	7	13,700
Industries:						
Farming.....	2	4,400	1	3,000	1	1,400
Employment.....	2	2,500	1	2,000	1	500
Forestry:						
Field supervising officers.....	7	13,750	1	2,250	6	11,500
Menominee.....	21	23,370	1	1,800	20	21,570
Special agents.....	9	17,000	7	14,000	2	3,000
Commissioner to negotiate with Seminole In-dians.....	1	2,000	1	2,000	.....	.....
Attorney for Pueblo Indians.....	1	1,500	1	1,500	.....	.....
<i>Field irrigation service.</i>						
Total.....	269	300,730	14	27,500	255	273,230
Chief Inspector.....	1	4,000	1	4,000	.....	.....
Superintendents of Irrigation.....	7	15,900	1	2,500	6	13,300
Total.....	8	19,900	2	6,500	6	13,300
Arizona and New Mexico: Miscellaneous work.....	25	33,170	1	2,000	24	33,170
Arizona.....	6	5,700	2	2,400	4	3,300
Pima.....	5	4,500	1	1,200	4	3,300
Salt River.....	1	1,200	1	1,200	.....	.....
California: Miscellaneous work.....	83	74,800	1	2,000	182	72,800
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	13	12,015	1	1,600	12	10,415

1 Temporary, or for emergency.

TABLE 40.—Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1916—Continued.

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Num-ber.	Sal-ary.	Num-ber.	Sal-ary.	Num-ber.	Sal-ary.
<i>Field irrigation service—Continued.</i>						
Montana.....	15	\$14,705	2	\$3,000	13	\$11,705
Billings.....	1	1,500	.....	.....	1	1,500
Crow.....	7	6,500	1	1,500	6	5,000
Fort Belknap.....	6	6,345	1	1,500	5	4,845
Tongue River.....	1	300	.....	.....	1	300
Oregon: Klamath.....	18	21,440	1	2,000	17	19,440
South Dakota: Pierre.....	1	900	.....	.....	1	900
Utah.....	43	49,100	2	3,500	41	45,300
Salt Lake.....	24	23,410	1	1,500	23	21,910
Uintah.....	19	19,750	1	2,000	18	17,750
Washington: Yakima.....	42	50,880	1	2,100	41	48,780
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	15	16,100	1	2,100	14	14,000
<i>Field allotment service.</i>						
Total.....	11	11,053	5	5,350	6	5,653
Special allotting agent.....	1	2,500	1	2,500	.....	.....
Arizona: Pima.....	2	1,980	.....	.....	2	1,980
Montana: Blackfeet.....	1	1,050	1	1,050	.....	.....
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.....	1	900	.....	.....	1	900
South Dakota.....	3	2,445	1	720	2	1,725
Pine Ridge.....	1	1,050	.....	.....	1	1,050
Rosebud.....	2	1,395	1	720	1	675
Washington: Colville.....	1	540	1	540	.....	.....
Wisconsin: La Pointe.....	2	1,620	1	540	1	1,080
<i>Heirship work.</i>						
Examiners.....	63	59,500	18	32,600	35	26,700
<i>Probate work.</i>						
Attorneys.....	17	42,500	17	42,500	.....	.....
<i>Warehouses.</i>						
Total.....	40	49,220	3	6,200	37	34,020
Chicago.....	28	29,850	1	2,200	27	27,650
St. Louis.....	7	7,180	1	2,000	6	5,180
San Francisco.....	5	6,170	1	2,000	4	4,170

TABLE 41.—Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.

Designation.	Number.	Salaries.
Total.....	6,115	\$1,899,529
School.....	12,883	1,947,889
Agency.....	12,404	1,674,565
Field investigating and supervising force.....	118	189,810
Irrigation service.....	269	300,730
Allotment service.....	11	11,053
Heirship work.....	53	59,500
Probate work.....	17	42,500
Warehouses.....	40	49,220
Indian Office employees, exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner.....	260	333,250

1 School and agency includes 2,115 Indians earning \$22,736. (Decrease from 1915 is due to failure of some superintendents in 1915 to separate Indians and non-Indians.)

TABLE 42.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, with unexpended balances.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1916.	Disbursements for 1916.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1916.*
Total.....	\$48,210.12	\$9,383,714.50	\$8,577,811.65	\$1,114,112.97
General provisions:				
Court costs, etc., in suits involving lands allotted to Indians.....		2,000.00	381.75	1,618.25
Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees.....		100,000.00	82,057.48	17,942.52
Expenses of Indian commissioners.....		10,000.00	5,811.12	4,188.88
General expenses, Indian Service.....		135,000.00	121,393.13	13,606.87
Indian schools support.....		1,300,000.00	1,191,796.53	108,203.47
Indian school and agency buildings.....		430,000.00	322,093.15	107,906.85
Indian school, transportation.....		72,000.00	61,107.49	10,892.51
Industrial work and care of timber.....		450,000.00	420,118.94	29,881.06
Industry among Indians.....		99,000.00	537,311.76	62,688.21
Inspectors, Indian Service.....		30,000.00	11,303.12	18,696.88
Irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable).....	124,501.92	315,700.00	359,921.90	110,280.02
Judgments, Indian depreciation claims.....	98,622.41	52,233.50	45,155.50	105,700.41
Pay of Indian police.....	200,000.00	185,773.47	14,220.53	185,773.47
Pay of judges, Indian courts.....		8,000.00	7,510.33	489.67
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies.....		300,000.00	281,426.65	18,573.35
Relief of distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians.....		290,500.00	210,114.52	80,385.48
Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians.....		100,000.00	97,719.22	2,280.78
Surveying and allotting Indian reservations (reimbursable).....		150,000.00	105,331.77	44,668.23
Telegraphing and telephoning, Indian Service.....	91,505.82	10,000.00	4,851.45	5,148.52
Fulfilling treaties with—				
Choctaws, Oklahoma.....	31,610.00	10,520.00	50.00	42,080.00
Crows, Montana.....		6,000.00	5,515.00	485.00
Navajos, school, Arizona.....		100,000.00	20,303.55	79,696.45
Pawnees, Oklahoma.....	7,237.71	30,000.00	7,237.74	30,000.00
Senecas of New York.....	2,518.53	6,000.00	6,132.61	2,115.89
Six Nations of New York.....	1,221.35	4,500.00	4,817.12	901.23
Support of—				
Bannocks, employees, Idaho.....		5,000.00	4,631.00	369.00
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Oklahoma.....		35,000.00	30,111.00	4,889.00
Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wisconsin.....		7,000.00	6,737.35	262.65
Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota.....		4,000.00	4,000.00	
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band, North Dakota.....		11,000.00	10,438.35	561.65
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.....		3,000.00	2,920.61	79.37
Confederated Bands of Utes—				
Employees, etc.....		23,710.00	23,087.49	622.51
Subsistence.....		30,000.00	22,406.17	7,593.83
Seeds and implements, Utah.....		10,000.00	1,582.32	8,417.68
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington.....		7,000.00	6,220.81	779.19
Support of Indians in—				
Arizona and New Mexico.....	330,000.00	317,310.40	12,859.60	317,150.80
California.....	42,000.00	41,267.10	732.81	737.19
Nevada.....	18,500.00	17,839.31	663.69	16,836.31
Utah.....	10,000.00	8,142.46	1,857.54	1,857.54
Support of Indians of—				
Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....	15,000.00	14,615.23	381.77	14,615.23
Colville and Puyallup Agencies and Joseph's Band of Nez Perces, Wash.....	13,000.00	12,485.47	513.53	12,485.47
Flathead Agency, Mont.....	12,000.00	11,158.63	841.37	10,841.37
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.....	20,000.00	19,379.33	620.67	19,379.33
Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.....	15,000.00	11,748.41	251.59	13,251.59
Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.....	30,000.00	29,243.07	756.93	29,243.07
Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....	30,000.00	29,813.18	186.82	29,813.18
Grand Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oreg.....	4,000.00	3,837.22	162.78	3,837.22
Klamath Agency, Oreg.....	6,000.00	5,500.85	493.15	5,500.85
Umatilla Agency, Oreg.....	3,000.00	2,913.79	86.21	2,913.79
Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.....	4,000.00	3,888.68	111.32	3,888.68
Yakima Agency, Wash.....	3,000.00	2,713.78	286.22	2,713.78

\* A large part of the unexpended balances shown in this column will be expended on account of outstanding obligations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

TABLE 42.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1916.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1916.	Disbursements for 1916.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1916.
Support of—				
Kansas Indians, Oklahoma.....		\$1,500.00	\$1,492.37	\$7.63
Kickapoo, Oklahoma.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,918.18	81.82
Makah, Washington.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,262.41	737.59
Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoes, Montana.....		85,000.00	70,901.65	14,098.35
Pawnees, Oklahoma.....		6,000.00	6,529.86	496.38
Iron, steel, etc.....		500.00	8,735.53	1,211.47
Employees, etc.....		10,000.00	7,476.05	2,523.95
Schools.....		8,000.00	6,980.29	1,019.71
Poncas, Oklahoma.....		7,000.00	754.00	6,246.00
Pottawatomie, Wisconsin.....		1,000.00	370.67	629.33
Quapaws, Education, Oklahoma.....		300.00	414.21	114.21
Quapaws, Employees, etc., Oklahoma.....		1,000.00	9,384.96	615.04
Quilchests and Quilchests, Washington.....	10,000.00	200.00	10,721.81	4,273.16
Rocky Boy's band of Chippewas and other Indians, Montana.....		15,000.00	5,480.83	9,519.17
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, Kansas.....		5,000.00	4,931.31	168.69
Shoshoni in Wyoming.....		107,000.00	105,033.50	966.50
Employees, etc.....		200,000.00	181,431.70	18,568.30
Stoux of Devils Lake, N. Dak.....		14,000.00	12,501.00	1,499.00
Stoux of different tribes, South Dakota—		1,000.00	850.67	149.33
Employees, etc.....		5,000.00	4,931.14	66.86
Subsistence and civilization.....		107,000.00	105,033.50	966.50
Stoux, Yankton Tribe, South Dakota.....		200,000.00	181,431.70	18,568.30
Spokane, Washington.....		1,000.00	1,000.00	
Wichitas and affiliated bands, Oklahoma.....		5,000.00	4,955.14	44.86
Indian schools:				
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	68,600.00	67,746.95	683.05	67,916.95
Repairs and improvements.....	5,000.00	4,596.87	3.13	4,596.87
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	18,200.00	18,031.61	145.39	18,031.61
Repairs and improvements.....	2,000.00	1,892.38	107.62	1,892.38
Carlisle, Pa.....	132,000.00	131,908.41	91.59	131,908.41
Repairs and improvements.....	20,000.00	19,903.66	96.34	19,903.66
Carson City, Nev.....	41,700.00	40,407.11	1,292.89	40,104.21
Repairs and improvements.....	8,000.00	7,292.82	707.18	7,292.82
Cherokee, N. C.....	30,000.00	29,109.77	890.23	29,109.77
Repairs and improvements.....	6,000.00	5,591.90	408.10	5,591.90
Cherokee Orphan Training School, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....	35,000.00	18,737.89	16,262.11	18,737.89
Repairs and improvements.....	7,000.00	6,900.61	99.39	6,900.61
Chillico, Okla.....	80,250.00	84,228.37	2,021.63	84,228.37
Repairs and improvements.....	4,000.00	4,470.07	1,529.07	4,470.07
Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....	275,000.00	273,836.80	1,063.20	273,836.80
Flaudreau, S. Dak.....	61,500.00	61,238.41	261.59	61,238.41
Repairs and improvements.....	6,000.00	5,574.34	425.66	5,574.34
Fort Bidwell, Cal.....	20,500.00	18,462.84	2,037.16	18,462.84
Repairs and improvements.....	3,000.00	2,872.53	127.47	2,872.53
Fort Mojave, Ariz.....	35,100.00	30,002.68	5,097.32	30,002.68
Repairs and improvements.....	3,800.00	1,580.31	2,219.69	1,580.31
Fort Totten, N. Dak.....	68,500.00	67,999.91	500.09	67,999.91
Repairs and improvements.....	6,000.00	5,639.07	340.93	5,639.07
Genes, Neb.....	60,000.00	59,307.22	692.78	59,307.22
Repairs and improvements.....	4,500.00	4,494.58	5.42	4,494.58
Greenville, Cal.....	18,400.00	18,037.72	362.28	18,037.72
Repairs and improvements.....	6,000.00	6,174.37	425.63	6,174.37
Hayward, Wis.....	36,670.00	34,898.08	1,771.92	34,898.08
Repairs and improvements.....	5,000.00	3,725.65	2,274.35	3,725.65
Kickapoo Reservation, Kans.....	14,800.00	14,886.15	273.85	14,886.15
Repairs and improvements.....	2,500.00	2,207.04	292.96	2,207.04
Lawrence, Kans.....	127,750.00	122,864.66	5,885.34	122,864.66
Repairs and improvements.....	11,000.00	10,999.70	6.30	10,999.70
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	60,450.00	57,191.57	3,258.43	57,191.57
Repairs and improvements.....	4,000.00	4,576.49	422.51	4,576.49
Phoenix, Ariz.....	119,400.00	114,814.14	4,585.86	114,814.14
Repairs and improvements.....	7,800.00	6,990.48	809.52	6,990.48
Pierre, S. Dak.....	43,750.00	42,519.20	1,230.74	42,519.20
Repairs and improvements.....	5,000.00	4,111.65	888.32	4,111.65
Pipestone, Minn.....	39,175.00	32,009.18	1,015.49	32,009.18
Repairs and improvements.....	6,000.00	5,029.18	970.82	5,029.18
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	45,500.00	40,532.54	1,967.46	40,532.54
Repairs and improvements.....	5,000.00	4,981.83	18.17	4,981.83
Riverdale, Cal.....	108,125.00	104,429.76	3,695.24	104,429.76
Repairs and improvements.....	10,000.00	8,188.21	1,811.79	8,188.21

TABLE 42.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1916.	Disbursements for 1916.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1916.
<b>Indian Schools—Continued.</b>				
Salem, Oreg.		\$102,000.00	\$98,419.03	\$3,580.97
Repairs and improvements.		12,000.00	11,317.39	682.61
Santa Fe, N. Mex.		61,150.00	58,721.23	2,428.75
Repairs and improvements.		0,000.00	5,379.65	120.35
Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.		31,025.00	27,741.91	3,283.09
Repairs and improvements.		6,000.00	3,378.87	2,621.13
Tacoma, Wash.		50,000.00	47,569.21	2,430.79
Truston Canon, Ariz.		18,200.00	17,475.74	724.26
Repairs and improvements.		3,000.00	2,309.13	690.87
Tonah, Wis.		43,150.00	43,161.43	285.55
Repairs and improvements.		6,000.00	5,322.14	677.86
Walpeton, N. J. ak.		35,200.00	32,381.39	2,818.70
Repairs and improvements.		3,000.00	2,631.11	368.89
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>				
Administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.		175,000.00	171,950.23	3,049.77
Asylum for Insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak.		37,000.00	29,351.08	7,648.92
Counsel for Pueblo Indians, New Mexico.		2,000.00	1,700.00	300.00
Education—				
Chippewas of Minnesota (reimbursable)		4,000.00		4,000.00
Siox Nation, South Dakota.	\$11,911.58	200,000.00	201,109.70	10,831.58
Irrigation, allotments, Yuma Reservation, Cal. (reimbursable).		40,000.00	40,000.00	
Irrigation system—				
Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable)	2,503.83	15,000.00	16,293.62	1,212.21
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)	766.99	50,000.00	29,370.21	24,396.78
Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)	174,980.76	200,000.00	209,063.97	165,916.79
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)	10,331.06	50,000.00	40,493.43	20,039.23
Utah Reservation, Utah (reimbursable)	60,930.44	10,000.00	42,091.29	27,839.15
Wind River Diminished Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable)	4,657.03	25,000.00	23,119.10	4,507.98
Line Riders, Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.		1,500.00	1,432.00	68.00
Maintenance, irrigation system, Flina Indian Lands, Arizona (reimbursable)		10,000.00	8,443.97	1,556.03
Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho (reimbursable)		25,000.00	24,525.31	474.69
Milk River irrigation system, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)		20,000.00	19,926.73	73.27
Modoc Point irrigation system, Klamath Reservation, Oreg. (reimbursable)		4,710.00	4,628.18	111.82
Irrigation system, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable)		15,000.00	14,501.23	498.75
Oil and gas inspectors, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.		25,000.00	21,055.25	3,944.75
Payment for water, Yakima Reservation, Wash.		100,000.00	100,000.00	
Probate attorneys, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.		85,000.00	83,421.72	1,578.28
Purchase of land for landless Indians in California.	12,182.62	10,000.00	4,583.50	17,597.12
Roads and bridges, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable)		25,000.00	24,385.61	614.39
Water supply—				
Navaho Indians, Arizona (reimbursable)	2,486.36	25,000.00	20,740.53	6,745.83
Nomadic Papago Indians, Arizona		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Papago Indian villages, Arizona		20,000.00	18,763.39	1,236.61

TABLE 43.—Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

(Checks, drafts, and other instruments of exchange, drawn to the order of the commissioner are received in the office as deposits with bills for tribal leasing privileges, guarantees for right of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by sec. 3922, Rev. Stats.)

On hand July 1, 1915.	\$92,570.12
Received:	
July, 1915.	\$50.00
August, 1915.	21.00
September, 1915.	339.56
October, 1915.	23,843.65
November, 1915.	.91
December, 1915.	2,312.90
January, 1916.	
February, 1916.	2,762.11
March, 1916.	7,596.80
April, 1916.	6,550.55
May, 1916.	71.58
June, 1916.	57.15
Total on hand and received.	49,596.52
Disbursed and deposited:	142,166.64
July, 1915.	30,889.54
August, 1915.	1.00
September, 1915.	1,111.15
October, 1915.	.34
November, 1915.	53,001.16
December, 1915.	
January, 1916.	
February, 1916.	7,363.87
March, 1916.	4.20
April, 1916.	9,959.03
May, 1916.	163.03
June, 1916.	26.23
Balance on hand June 30, 1916.	7,664.42

TABLE 44.—Receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.

Title of fund.	Date of sale or transfer.	Statutes at Large.		On hand July 1, 1915.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1916.
		Vol.	Page.				
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 27, 1908	35	49	\$3,645,978.12	\$23,721.75	\$115,500.86	\$3,553,198.02
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund.....	June 5, 1905	34	523	215	215	2,06	169,782.23
Chippewas in Minnesota fund 1.....	June 17, 1910	34	533	198,064.04	21,698.25	225,495.60	6,277,367.96
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	June 27, 1906	29	410	6,108,366.64	391,654.92	159,921.93	742,366.49
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.....	May 20, 1908	35	602	740,536.20	161,755.22	831.20	187,698.51
Fort Berthold 3 per cent fund.....	June 21, 1906	34	333	146,292.28	32,221.42	1,022.10	866,448.80
Kansas consolidated fund.....	June 1, 1902	30	458	111,147.32	234,364.58	2,458.17	26,257.17
Kiowa Agency Hospital 4 per cent fund.....	June 30, 1915	38	392	45,228.77	23,578.58	11,458.29	31,658.54
Osage fund.....	June 15, 1879	16	392	5,409,821.05	10.09	326,335.78	5,083,297.36
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	June 19, 1879	17	392	105,881.90	114,912.23	42.06	114,912.23
Pyralup 4 per cent school fund.....	Mar. 27, 1908	35	443	108,177.81	10,765.11	92,468.74	92,468.74
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	Mar. 3, 1896	27	431	375,546.75	38,321.74	2,858.43	411,386.04
Round Valley general fund.....	Mar. 1, 1890	25	168	258.10	831.70		1,354.80
Shoshone and Bannock fund.....	July 1, 1882	22	149	7,381.88	30.00	290.00	7,221.88
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	May 29, 1908	35	490	319,401.60	102,126.81	219,779.46	261,784.44
Utah, Confederated Bands of, 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 4, 1912	33	334	118,510.08	3,692.05	5,726.22	180,116.01
Payment to Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg., for lands conveyed to the California & Oregon Land Co.....	Apr. 30, 1908	33	334	3,158,221.62	102,398.46	331,758.79	2,928,763.96
Cheyenne and Arapaho reserve lands.....	Apr. 30, 1908	33	334	29,846.88		29,762.03	184.82
Colville Reservation, Wash.....	May 20, 1906	33	447	8,601.22		2,317.01	6,284.21
Crow ceded lands, Montana, Dak.....	July 1, 1892	27	483	82,651.08		78,236.82	3,694.26
Devils Lake Reservation, Dak.....	July 1, 1894	27	543	696,478.91	221,427.57	163,178.91	997,328.97
Flathead patented lands, Blaine Root Valley, Mont.....	Mar. 20, 1902	31	319	2,401.75	6,677.42	4,656.22	4,275.17
Flathead Reservation, Mont.....	Mar. 20, 1902	31	319	62,518.70	296,981.39	6,469.73	262,030.33
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.....	Apr. 25, 1904	32	303	60,541.28	252,179.56	8,707.63	303,960.31
Irrigable land, Yuma Reservation, Cal.....	Apr. 21, 1904	32	221	19,728.22	3,621.19	13,573.55	775.46
Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 21, 1906	34	124	14,052.45	317.04	7,050.29	7,319.00
Omaha Reservation, Neb.....	May 15, 1888	23	150	9,596.74	3,828.28	452.93	12,475.07
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.....	Apr. 22, 1904	32	374	29,488.17	111,620.28	317,023.91	307,023.91
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 22, 1907	34	1250	991,363.61	177,190.18	529,617.54	707,936.35
San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.....	June 10, 1896	29	369	12,453.43	5,545.87	106.62	12,652.63
Siletz Reservation, Oreg.....	Mar. 27, 1908	35	367	3,181.25			10,917.96
Siox Reservations, N. Dak. and S. Dak.....	June 10, 1906	29	367	395,296.64	2,499.79	126.00	395,296.64
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.....	Feb. 20, 1890	25	458	25,520.19	2,316.52	187.78	152,005.38
Surplus Potawatomi lands, Minn.....	Feb. 20, 1890	25	458	21,532.11	2,066.22	1,463.00	21,532.11
Surplus Payalup school lands, Minn.....	Mar. 2, 1909	33	272	11,856.00	2,192.56		13,667.44
Town lots, White Earth Reservation, Minn.....	Apr. 20, 1906	33	107	11,294.88	2,192.56		8,469.99
Town lots, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.....	Apr. 20, 1906	33	107	3,013.92	293.00		5,013.92
Utah and White River Ute lands.....	May 27, 1902	32	263	128,746.88	31,446.87	150,307.75	150,307.75
Wichita ceded lands.....	Mar. 4, 1902	28	1091	10,255.70	213.56	43.02	10,426.24
White River Reservation, Wyo.....	Mar. 2, 1905	32	1010	2,676.64	21,173.31	157.88	23,662.10
Indian money, proceeds of labor.....	Mar. 2, 1905	32	1010				
Cherokee unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	50,469.40	2,270.45	11,817.05	19,883.18
Cherokee town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				986.70
Chickasaw town lots.....	Mar. 2, 1887	22	463	14,195.01		13,108.31	
Choctaw unallotted lands.....	Mar. 2, 1887	22	463	10,273.37		9,082.56	18,985.93
Choctaw town lots.....	Mar. 2, 1887	22	463	302,270.05	248,868.15	97,233.67	623,637.53
Creek unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	113	2,324,175.02	1,545,977.52	335,396.27	2,334,319.07
Creek town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070	41,567.35	26,672.30	1,110.00	64,329.73
Creek unallotted lands.....	Mar. 2, 1887	22	463	40,841.29	37,452.00		98,383.30
Seminole unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	113	12,518.71	8,173.74	29,846.15	
Total.....	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070	2,163,49	5,121.60	3,000.00	2,228.09
				25,994,377.27	54,316,627.31	2,822,398.08	27,354,686.50

1 Proceeds of Indian land and timber.  
 2 \$20,650 returned by Oklahoma banks.  
 3 \$201,845 returned by Oklahoma banks.  
 4 \$27,452 returned by Oklahoma banks.  
 5 \$10,650 returned by Oklahoma banks.  
 6 Total returned by Oklahoma banks, \$201,046.95.

Title of fund.	Date of sale or transfer.	Statutes at Large.		On hand July 1, 1915.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1916.
		Vol.	Page.				
Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 21, 1906	34	124	14,052.45	317.04	7,050.29	7,319.00
Omaha Reservation, Neb.....	May 15, 1888	23	150	9,596.74	3,828.28	452.93	12,475.07
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.....	Apr. 22, 1904	32	374	29,488.17	111,620.28	317,023.91	307,023.91
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 22, 1907	34	1250	991,363.61	177,190.18	529,617.54	707,936.35
San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.....	June 10, 1896	29	369	12,453.43	5,545.87	106.62	12,652.63
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Utah and White River Ute lands.....	May 27, 1902	32	263	128,746.88	31,446.87	150,307.75	150,307.75
Wichita ceded lands.....	Mar. 4, 1902	28	1091	10,255.70	213.56	43.02	10,426.24
White River Reservation, Wyo.....	Mar. 2, 1905	32	1010	2,676.64	21,173.31	157.88	23,662.10
Indian money, proceeds of labor.....	Mar. 2, 1905	32	1010				
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Total.....	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070	2,163,49	5,121.60	3,000.00	2,228.09
				25,994,377.27	54,316,627.31	2,822,398.08	27,354,686.50

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 5 \$10,650 returned by Oklahoma banks.  
 6 Total returned by Oklahoma banks, \$201,046.95.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 45.—Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations June 30, 1916.

Name of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unapprop-riated, explanations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to meet stip-ulations.
Choctaw.....	Permanent annuities.....	ART. 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, \$3,000. ART. 23, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$400. ART. 2, treaty of Jan. 29, 1825, \$6,000.....	Vol. 7, p. 99. Vol. 11, p. 614. Vol. 7, pp. 215, 216.	\$9,600
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.....	ART. 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820.....	Vol. 7, p. 212.	900
Cour d'Alene.....	Employees.....	ART. 9, treaty of Jan. 24, 1825, \$10,000.....	Vol. 7, pp. 236, 237.	3,000
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	For schools, during the pleasure of the President.	ART. 11 of the same treaty, as modified by act of Mar. 3, 1857.	Vol. 15, p. 729.	4,000
Northern Chippewas and Arapaho.	Blacksmith, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc. Teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, shoemaker, and physician, per agreement of May 10, 1838.	ART. 10, treaty of May 7, 1838. Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 652. Vol. 19, p. 257. Vol. 15, p.	6,000 8,000
Pawnee.....	Stipend to each.....	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.....	Vol. 11, p. 729.	30,000
Do.....	Supplies of arms, blacksmith schools and pay of teachers. Pay of blacksmiths, of whom 15 to be tin and iron smiths, 2 strikers and apprentices, 3 teachers, etc.	Estimated.....	do.	10,000
Do.....	Pay of physician.....	do.	do.	5,400
Qumapw.....	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop, during the pleasure of the President.....	For education, \$1,000; for smith, etc., \$500.	Vol. 7, p. 625.	1,500
See and Fox of Missouri.	Permanent annuities.....	Treaty of Feb. 15, 1831.....	Vol. 12, p. 1172.	200
Shoshoni and Bannock	Permanent annuities.....	Vol. 4, p. 42.....	do.	6,000
Shoshoni.....	Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 674.	5,000
Six Nations of New York.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.....	do.	do.	1,000
Sioux of different tribes, in- cluding Santee, Sioux of Dakota.	Permanent annuities for engineer, farmer, and blacksmith. Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.....	Estimated, 100,000, Nov. 11, 1874. Estimated, art. 9, treaty of Apr. 29, 1858.	Vol. 7, p. 46. Vol. 15, p. 628.	5,500 1,600
Do.....	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	Estimated, art. 12, treaty of Apr. 29, 1858, and act of Feb. 28, 1857, Mar. 2, 1859, and Aug. 1, 1914.	do.	10,400
Do.....	Purchase of rations, etc., as per art. 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1875, and for sup- port and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings.	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1857, ratified July 12, 1862.	Vol. 19, p. 254; Vol. 38, p. 423.	400,000
Spokane.....	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter.....	do.	Vol. 27, p. 139	1,000

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 46.—Classified statement of total receipts and disbursements of the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916 (exclusive of individual Indian moneys).

	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.	Received dur- ing fiscal year 1916.	Total on hand and received.	Disbursed dur- ing fiscal year 1916.	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1916.
General provisions.....	\$80,000.00	\$2,671,574.09	\$3,471,574.09	\$2,688,256.07	\$803,318.02
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	407,776.21	601,500.00	1,009,276.21	978,400.12	330,876.09
Schools (Gravilles), Schools and Indian Trunk funds and interest.....	124,232.17	1,912,282.52	2,036,514.69	1,974,548.16	62,000.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor. Miscellaneous.....	36,490.62	4,252,163.97	4,288,654.59	4,244,548.15	44,106.44
Total.....	4,127,129.02	40,431,490.22	44,558,619.24	42,887,008.54	12,071,510.70
	47,681,729.20	59,078,300.03	68,660,429.23	59,596,133.45	49,066,205.74

1. The \$9,600,000.70 disbursed as "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor" includes \$60,910.57 placed in Oklahoma banks under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1911 (Ch. 108, Sec. 70).  
 2. Includes Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, \$1,928.45; proceeds of sale of lands, \$3,270,765.88; irrigation funds, \$20,457.26; surveying and allotting, \$41,230.20; payments to Indians for lands, \$149,144.77; and other moneys, \$1,016.02; total, \$4,291,673.60.  
 3. The total amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1916, exclusive of individual Indian moneys, is \$42,887,008.54, the same as the amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1915 and former years.

Tasquauche, Mochis, Co. Grand Bannock, Yampa, Bands of Utah Do.....	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.....	Estimated, art. 9, treaty of Mar. 2, 1858.	Vol. 15, p. 621.	200
Do.....	2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers. Annual amount to be expended at the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	Estimated, art. 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1858. ART. 12, treaty of Mar. 2, 1858.....	Vol. 15, p. 622. do.	\$,520 30,000
Total.....				650,500

REF0078477

TABLE 47.—Pro rata shares of tribal funds settled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average share.	Amount paid.
Total.....		2,495		\$710,433.51
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	5	\$1,079.57	5,397.85
Kansas.....		15		5,043.49
Kickapoo.....	Kickapoo.....	5	554.47	2,922.59
Potawatomi.....	Potawatomi.....	10	212.06	2,120.00
Nebraska: Santee.....	Ponca.....	24	70.50	1,692.00
New York: New York.....	Tonawanda (Seneca).....	13	164.15	2,131.05
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	Sioux.....	419	157.13	65,810.05
Oklahoma.....		378		424,325.81
Cantonment.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	12		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	do.....	43	323.50	29,762.78
Red Moon.....	do.....	9		
Seger.....	do.....	25		
Kiowa.....	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.....	33	326.67	10,780.36
Do.....	do.....	38	519.74	32,200.27
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	21	511.18	10,734.98
Ponca.....	Ponca.....	19	72.10	1,379.98
Osage.....	Osage.....	162	3,819.76	295,213.77
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	13	1,013.40	13,174.20
Oregon.....		61		15,027.37
Klamath.....	Klamath.....	49	224.23	8,939.35
Umatilla.....	Umatilla, Cayuse, etc.....	24	252.41	6,088.02
South Dakota.....		1,312		174,840.73
Cheyenne River.....	Sioux.....	83	122.00	10,126.62
Crow Creek.....	do.....	69	170.97	11,797.26
Lower Brule.....	do.....	10	143.87	1,438.78
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	845	121.66	102,806.09
Rosebud.....	do.....	199	124.10	24,677.12
Yankton.....	do.....	106	256.17	23,974.86
Wisconsin: Keshena.....	Menominee.....	170	91.66	16,132.16

TABLE 48.—Tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and national banks of Oklahoma.<sup>1</sup>

Tribes.	On deposit June 30, 1916.			Interest.	
	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Paid in the United States Treasury.	Total paid and due.
Total.....	\$6,153,355.45	\$6,024,573.37	\$128,812.08	\$830,556.64	\$959,363.72
Choctaw.....	3,511,429.99	3,509,510.45	81,989.51	463,084.91	550,074.48
Chickasaw.....	1,188,202.11	1,134,521.38	23,680.73	161,097.50	184,778.23
Cherokee.....	53	53	53	31,896.75	31,897.28
Creek.....	1,033,645.04	1,041,291.54	22,353.50	164,339.67	186,693.17
Seminole.....	40,037.78	39,250.00	787.78	5,137.78	5,925.56

<sup>1</sup> The deposits are made under the act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1033-1070), in 311 banks. The rates of interest are from 4 to 5 1/2 per cent.

TABLE 49.—Volume of business in Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

Warehouses.	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
Chicago.....	127,600	Pounds. 140,809,159	\$805,807.20	7	Pounds. 347	\$172.40
St. Louis.....	78,028	35,793,162	428,194.66	27	1,733	207.73
San Francisco.....	58,580	6,644,999	258,883.19	(1)	(5)	(2)
New York.....	5,689	617,556	188,310.33	3	147	286.25
Omaha.....	10,994	941,485	45,359.57	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total.....	280,991	\$7,863,701	1,636,528.95	37	2,227	616.43

Warehouses.	Packages mailed.			Percentage of increase of totals over previous year.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
Chicago.....	5,261	Pounds. 34,318	\$10,159.51	Per cent. 21.4	Per cent. 30.9	Per cent. 36.0
St. Louis.....	2,101	11,580	5,524.91	35.0	11.0	104.9
San Francisco.....	251	2,055	703.85	63.7	95.6	76.7
New York.....	2,951	11,832	10,293.84	25.0	30.0	33.8
Omaha.....	228	1,865	417.49	53.3	67.3	68.6
Total.....	10,798	61,62	36,099.69	22.6	19.5	26.9

Total number of shipments (packages)..... 291,726  
 Total weight (pounds)..... 87,927,608  
 Total value..... \$1,733,215.07

<sup>1</sup> A considerable part of this weight is coal, handled in car lots.

<sup>2</sup> Included with freight.

<sup>3</sup> Sept. 1 to Jan. 15 only.

<sup>4</sup> Sept. 1 to Jan. 1 only.

<sup>5</sup> Decrease; temporary warehouse, open 10 months in 1915, and but 41 months in 1913.

<sup>6</sup> Decrease; temporary warehouse, open 9 months in 1915, and but 4 months in 1916.

TABLE 50.—Expense at warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Employees and inspection of supplies. <sup>1</sup>	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Value of supplies handled.
Chicago.....	\$1,500.00	\$149.40	\$23,649.15	\$1,712.23	\$30,010.78	Per cent. 3.63
St. Louis.....	1,500.00	224.81	11,296.68	1,070.92	14,092.41	3.25
San Francisco.....	2,400.00	37.65	9,611.86	836.68	12,886.19	4.78
New York.....	900.00	41.31	2,017.00	715.38	3,693.69	2.19
Omaha.....	(?)	(?)	935.09	85.09	1,020.18	2.23
Total.....	9,300.00	453.17	49,912.78	4,450.28	64,116.23	3.53
Total, 1915.....					64,415.10	4.72
Saving over 1915.....					3,298.87	1.19

<sup>1</sup> Includes cost of letting annual contracts for supplies.

<sup>2</sup> Includes cost of making out transcripts, calculating cost of annual estimate supplies, etc. This expense is properly chargeable against all the warehouses jointly, instead of Chicago only, as shown here.

<sup>3</sup> Temporary for 4 months.

<sup>4</sup> Does not include \$673, salary of clerk in charge, he being detailed from Indian Office.

<sup>5</sup> Considerable preliminary work, in placing requisitions, etc., was done by the Chicago warehouse

<sup>6</sup> Temporary for 4 months.

<sup>7</sup> None; courtesy of Quartermaster Corps.

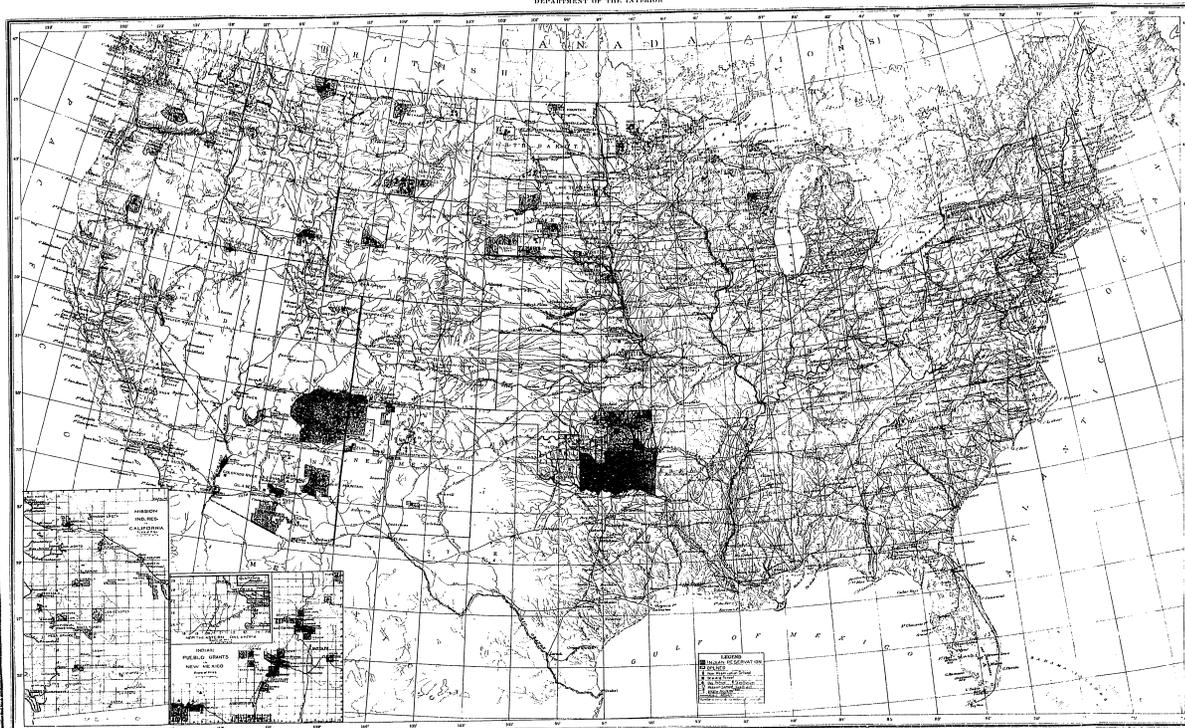
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



MAP SHOWING INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1910.