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## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1918.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, the eighty-seventh, annual report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

### THE INDIAN'S WAR ACTIVITIES.

During the last fiscal year the affairs of the Indian Bureau have been interwoven with the problems of the war and its grave pending issues. We have done nothing without considering its relation to this overshadowing situation. We have released from the Indian Service, for transfer to more direct war duty, every employee who could reasonably be spared, observing the principle that no man who can be replaced is indispensable. We have endeavored to give the Indians a clear understanding of their relation to the war and their part in its prosecution, whether at home or abroad, and have seen them fall in line with marked intelligence and inspiring patriotism for service in every kind of activity to which the white man responds.

They have signally honored themselves and their country by entering some branch of the Army or Navy; by offering their money in war loans to the Government; by increasing the product of the country's foodstuffs and complying with the public food regulations; by swelling the ranks of wage earners in periods of labor depletion; by generous and eager contributions in money and service to every phase of organized relief.

AS TO SEPARATE INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS.—Early in the period covered by this report, I dissented from proposed encouragement of separate units of Indian soldiers in the Army as not in harmony with our plan for developing the Indian's citizenship and said:

We want to make him a vital part of our national life and have him feel that he is, but I doubt if that thought can be properly upheld by encouraging a racial recognition in defence of a common cause. It is increasingly apparent that our American civilization is to have a profound influence upon European conditions. It may yet be the leading power to rescue some of the Old World peoples from medievalism. If so, we must retain in its definition larger than anything else, the word "Unity."

I want the Indian to go into this conflict as the equal and comrade of every man who assails autocracy and ancient might, and to come home with a new light in his face and a clearer conception of the democracy in which he may participate and prosper. I

feel, therefore, that his logical and inevitable place is shoulder to shoulder with the white man, that his rights and duties are there, and that our obligations are due him in that relation to the end that he shall receive under like discipline the same respect and consideration given to other soldiers. I think we should give special care to the maintenance of this military relation and see to it that the young Indian soldier feels no discrimination. I think the best military status for the Indian is with the organizations of white soldiers, where under the usual Army discipline the benefits are measurably reciprocal, with a definite educational advantage to the Indian. The military segregation of the Indian is altogether objectionable. It does not afford the associational contact he needs and is unfavorable to his preparation for citizenship.

My personal observation when visiting cantonments and reports to me show that the Indians are making remarkably good soldiers, and I am gratified to learn that they are placed without regard to the fact that they are Indians. This mingling of the Indian with the white soldier ought to have, as I believe it will, large influence in moving him away from tribal relations and toward civilization.

From the standpoint here suggestively stated, to which other reasons might be added, I regard it as inadvisable to call a council for the purpose of arousing sentiment by agitational appeals to the Indians in the direction of separate military units, but that on all reservations and at Indian schools on and off reservations throughout the service and among Indians everywhere, the spirit of patriotism and loyalty should be taught and emphasized, and that all Indians acceptable under military regulations should be encouraged to enlist in some organization of the regular establishment.

**REGISTRATION.**—The registration arranged for June 5, 1918, of Indians who became 21 years of age since June 5, 1917, was conducted as that of the preceding year by cooperation of the superintendents with the State authorities, which proved to be the most expeditious and least expensive, and was acceptable to the Provost Marshal General, as expressed in the following paragraph from his letter to me of May 2, 1918, outlining the necessary preliminaries:

The rules for conducting the registration of Indians are not to be inflexible, and much will be left to your discretion and judgment. Remembering the effective manner in which your organization conducted the registration last June, it is the disposition of this office to leave the details of the forthcoming registration entirely in your hands.

The registration of the Indians has been generally very successful, notwithstanding the currency of one or two news items to the contrary, which may never be fully overtaken by corrected reports. There has been practically no resistance, except through misunderstanding, and no conditions have arisen obstructive to the intent of the conscription act.

Considerable uncertainty arose in connection with the first registration as to what constitutes Indian citizenship, and while, usually, the question of citizenship is an individual one involving a consideration of the facts in each case, the situation was later much clarified by furnishing superintendents with the following general rules for use in doubtful cases:

I. Indians whose trust or restrictive fee patents are dated prior to May 8, 1906, are citizens by virtue of section 6 of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).

II. Indians whose trust or restrictive fee patents are dated May 8, 1906, or subsequent thereto and who have received patents in fee for their allotments are citizens by virtue of said section 6 of the act of February 8, 1887, as amended by the act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182).

III. Section 6 of the act of February 8, 1887, both before and after its being amended by the act of May 8, 1906, provided that:

"Every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens \* \* \*."

IV. The collector of this department has held that where Indian parents become citizens upon allotment their minor children became citizens with them, and that children born subsequent thereto were born to citizenship.

**ARMY AND NAVY ACCESSIONS.**—In my last annual report I could not give with much certainty the number of Indians in war service. Later a systematic effort was made to procure reliable data as to the number enrolled for active duty by enlistment and draft, which is still incomplete, but sufficient for a close approximation, and justifies an estimate of 8,000 Indians now in training or actually in some branch of the Army and Navy. Of this number approximately 6,500 are in the Army, 1,000 in the Navy, and 500 in other military work. It is also significant that fully 6,000 of these entered by enlistment. Moreover, it should go into the record that many Indians from our northern reservations enrolled in Canadian military organizations before the declaration of war by the United States. I am perfecting as rapidly as possible this roster, the work of which has brought me into intimate touch with many of our Indian soldiers whose letters from cantonments or abroad are full of interest and in unpretentious language sound a note of steadfast courage, optimism, and a broadened view of the great events in which they mingle. Letters reaching me from abroad show that the Indians, some of them from "blanket" tribes, are acquiring a better use of English, and even learning French. They also note the methods of foreign agriculture and the intensive economies of peasant life, and are thus students of conditions more or less applicable to their own occupations. Considering the large number of old and infirm Indians and others not acceptable under the draft, leaving about 33,000 of military eligibility, I regard their representation of 8,000 in camp and actual warfare as furnishing a ratio to population unsurpassed, if equaled, by any other race or nation. I am very proud of their part in this war. They have placed themselves in a concrete and vital relation to the Government under whose protection they live and in the administration of which they are destined to participate, and have entered a school of rugged experience that can not fail to fit them more thoroughly for the service and the competition of civil life. The day

is not beyond my vision when the brain and soul of him whose ances-  
 tom dwelt in this land before the white man dreamed of its existence  
 shall find illustrious expression in the order and liberty and power of  
 our national greatness.

I reluctantly withhold a detailed account of the many instances  
 of tribal and personal patriotism and of individual valor and achieve-  
 ment by our Indian soldiers in the service of both Canada and the  
 United States that came to my attention during the year, for no  
 record here would seem fittingly impartial that did not include the  
 hundreds of noteworthy and authenticated incidents on the reserva-  
 tion, in the camps, and in France that have been almost daily  
 recounted in the public prints. The complete story would be a  
 voluminous narration of scenes, episodes, eloquent appeal, stirring  
 action, and glorious sacrifice that might better be written into a  
 deathless epic by some master poet born out of the heroic travail of  
 a world-embattled era.

**LIBERTY BONDS.**—Hardly less important than the man with  
 a gun is the man with a bond. The Indians on the reservations  
 ineligible for enlistment or draft were prompt to see the Govern-  
 ment's financial needs in all the operations of warfare. Last year I  
 reported that their subscriptions to the first issue of liberty bonds  
 amounted to \$4,607,850. Subscriptions to the second issue were  
 \$4,392,750, and to the third issue \$4,362,300. They are only such  
 results as are known to the various field superintendencies and  
 reported by them. However, I have enough reliable information  
 from numerous sources to show that many subscriptions were made  
 through banking channels in localities where the Indians quite  
 generally have acquired citizenship or have no fiscal relation with a  
 reservation, official report of which did not reach this bureau, and I  
 am sure that a conservative estimate of such additions to the list  
 would raise the grand total to \$15,000,000, or a per capita subscrip-  
 tion of approximately \$50. It is true that the moneys thus invested  
 were largely individual trust funds drawing a rate of interest less  
 or not exceeding, the rate of the bond, but the subscriptions were  
 in accordance with the wishes of the Indians and were a true index  
 of their sentiment. The equivalent of a \$50 liberty bond for every  
 man, woman, and child of the Indian race in the United States at  
 the close of our first year in the war needs little comment. It speaks  
 for itself. It writes itself indelibly into American history and into  
 the annals of all progress; it is an expression of patriotic allegiance  
 to the right side of a contest involving the fate of humanity, as ex-  
 traordinary as it is gratifying.

In all these transactions I have been amazed by the wonderful  
 and spontaneous fidelity of the Indian to the highest welfare of the  
 Nation, as well as his ready appreciation of a desirable investment.

The promise of thrift and the saving habit as a coordinate feature  
 of his response to our present colossal needs is a most encouraging  
 evidence of growth toward the principle of self-support, so essential  
 to his stability and progress as a citizen. I have had occasion to  
 say that man has no stronger element, when properly developed,  
 than the disposition to acquire property, own a home, and be a  
 substantial factor in society, and I hail this growing manifestation  
 in Indian life as a sure basis for the strong and trustworthy citizen-  
 ship to which our efforts are directed.

**RED CROSS WORK.**—The cooperation of the Indians, young and  
 old, with the Red Cross and other agencies for war relief developed  
 during the year into a most important factor of philanthropy. In  
 many instances the Indians inaugurated with but little outside  
 assistance, lively campaigns for funds through social gatherings,  
 auction sales of contributions, and various community activities.

The reports coming from the different Indian schools and field  
 workers show little more than a fragment of the relief work done by  
 the Indians, for the reason that large numbers in localities near  
 towns and white communities affiliated with local chapters in gifts  
 of both money and service, of which only estimates are at hand, but  
 it is known that on many reservations practically every adult sub-  
 scribed a Red Cross membership fee or more. The actual data  
 received justifies a report, in round numbers, of 10,000 Indian Red  
 Cross memberships, 100,000 hospital garments, knitted, and miscella-  
 neous supplies. Some 500 Christmas boxes were sent from the  
 boarding schools, where the students are very proud of their soldier  
 representatives. The larger schools collected "Students' Friend-  
 ship War Funds" aggregating thousands of dollars, and in many  
 cases coordinated their relief activities with the vocational outlines  
 of the course of study.

Although it would be gratifying to swell the above estimates, as  
 assuredly could be done, with complete data, I am content with the  
 prevailing situation which arises from the fact that the Indians are  
 largely mingling their efforts with the whites and are glad to do their  
 work for the great good it accomplishes rather than from a spirit of  
 racial emulation. There is thus the same union of purpose, opportu-  
 nity, and service in the doing of great and unselfish things that  
 prevails in the fighting ranks and that knits together all our higher  
 interests as Americans.

The limits of this report could be easily filled with matters of rele-  
 vant interest. A few incidents only are given.

The championship in knitting has been generally conceded to  
 Mrs. Sarah Valandre, an Indian of a South Dakota reservation,  
 who began a soldier's sweater at 2 p. m. and completed the garment,  
 which was an excellent piece of work, at 10.30 the same evening.

The Indians often write letters to the superintendent, accompanying their donations. One of them begins: "I inclose here \$5 to the American Red Cross, the great organization of mercy whose activities know no bound in territory, no limit in service."

A superintendent in Utah reports 511 subscribing members among the Ute Indians, with total subscriptions of \$4,980. At a public gathering on this jurisdiction, among the scores who lifted hands as contributors, was an old woman of 75 years who spread all fingers of one hand. The superintendent, understanding that one finger meant a sign to give \$10, recorded her for \$50. A few days later, when she limped to the agency to fill out her Red Cross card, she was indignant at the amount and explained through an interpreter that she meant \$500. "But," said the superintendent, "you have only \$513 to your credit." Quickly came the answer, "\$13 left? That's enough for me." Another superintendent reports: "Three Indians have each contributed a steer which sold for \$70, a total of \$210, to the Red Cross."

On a small reservation far north, where the winters are long and severe and the Indian must struggle for the necessaries of life, more than \$1 per capita for every adult was paid in cash for the Red Cross and other war-relief purposes. In the far Southwest, where the parched desert gives scant returns and sheep raising is the chief means of support, many of the Indians have each promised a fleece of wool for the Red Cross, and the superintendent plans the spinning of this wool and knitting it into socks, sweaters, etc., by the Indian women. In a Montana district, where the Indians are nearly all fullbloods, they voluntarily held meetings and each one who had a growing wheat crop promised to donate one sack of wheat for war-relief work. On another reservation where the Indians are very poor and have little ready money they donated an abundance of handsome bead work and other curios to be sold for the Red Cross.

One of the smaller schools in Oklahoma reports:

Our school has affiliated with the county chapter of the Junior Red Cross and has a working organization of 176 members, being the total enrollment of the school. Wednesday evening of each week and such other time as can be spared is devoted to making Red Cross supplies.

The lady superintendent of one of the boarding schools for girls of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma on her request was authorized to introduce Red Cross work as a regular feature of domestic-science training and has accomplished splendid results. From her full report the following is gleaned:

Our girls are deeply interested in all war work and respond so readily to our requests for additional garments. Several supervised periods are given the girls each week to insure a certain output of knitted articles. Then the interest is kept up by means of parties held by the various teachers, and at which time Hooverized refreshments play an important part.

The very small girls knit up the scraps of yarn into refugee caps, afghan squares, etc. Also they utilize the scraps from the hospital garments making quilt blocks. Larger scraps are used for small underskirts for the refugees. The lesson in thrift in this one feature is invaluable to us. Gun wipers have been cut by the hundred. Prizes have been offered for activities to stimulate interest.

Small Red Cross dolls have been made and sold for our fund. These the children enjoy making and selling. Each month children write letters to their guardians, in which they send report cards. They ask earnestly that money be sent to them that they may take part in this great war. Their letters show their enthusiasm and patriotism.

We are reading "Red Cross Stories," and our children will all leave us with a good general knowledge of how the Red Cross began, its struggle and success. This line of thought is kept before our girls and teachers continually and if in no other way than by absorption, they will surely get the spirit of and necessity for this war work.

We are not willing for our girls to go back home and sit with folded hands all summer, so the plan of giving personal letters of introduction to girls efficient with the needle to be handed the heads of Red Cross chapters in their community will be carried out.

Regular flag salutes are given on the campus and in the dining room. The Red Cross has strengthened our heads, hearts, and hands, and has brought to us just the lesson we have so badly needed—the lesson of service and thrift.

An interesting account comes from a northern Minnesota reservation, where it is believed the first Indian Red Cross auxiliary was started in the spring of 1917, in the course of which the president of the auxiliary says:

There was no spectacular coming of hundreds of Indians to unite in the then almost unknown work of the Red Cross. One Indian woman was present at the first meeting and has since been most faithful in her efforts. Week after week the little band of women met and carried on the work assigned them. Week after week the cautious Indian women came and took part in the work, until at the end of nine months three-fourths of the members are Indians. The auxiliary numbers 48, and this from a community of less than a hundred adults. Some of these women have walked to the weekly meeting place across the ice from Old Agency when the temperature was 20° below zero. They have sewed on hospital shirts and socks and learned to knit the various garments just as their white sisters of the cities have done. The most remarkable and encouraging part of the Indian work is that it has been one of increasing personal interest and continued activity.

One evening recently an Indian and his wife, living 17 miles away, came to the home of the treasurer and inquired about the work being done, the woman bringing her dollar for membership, saying, "I want to do something for my country."

I can not refrain from this reference to the interest of the Indians in Red Cross work, although it can give little more than an intimation of their wide-spread and open-hearted response to the sacred appeal which more than anything else tells the difference between the civilization of a free people and the barbaric cruelties of autocracy. Among the compensations coming to the Indian from the war is the one he has already accepted, viz, that the great principles and ideals that are worthy of a trained warrior's daring are one with the divine impulse to do good and help others; that the cool bravery of his son in the trench and the gentle ministry of his daughter in a Red Cross hospital are the sublime coordination of human service to the highest end.

**FOUR-MINUTE SERVICE.**—Early in February, 1918, I issued instructions to all superintendents to participate so far as possible as four-minute men in the campaign for the sale of war savings certificates, furnishing them with appropriate bulletins and literature. This was done in cooperation with the Committee on Public Information whose representatives found it difficult to reach many of our reservations and schools situated some distance from the towns where they were scheduled to speak. The plan was generally successful and developed much interest among the Indians, both adults and the children in the schools, and the sale of war savings stamps grew into large proportions among those of limited means. Stamps were in many instances purchased from individual and unrestricted funds representing the actual earnings of the purchasers who thus evinced a special inclination to save and acquire an interest-bearing investment. They were usually purchased through the postmaster, or other agency provided for their sale, and held by the Indians themselves. It is not practicable to submit a definite report of these sales, but returns from the field service generally show a widespread and growing demand for "baby bonds," and a feeling that their purchase is a patriotic "bit" within the reach of all.

**COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURE.**—It was our purpose throughout the year to place all agricultural and industrial pursuits of the Indians upon a war-winning basis, and in correspondence with superintendents upon spring farming operations for 1918, I said in part:

I assume that you have already done much preliminary work among the Indians for the coming planting season, and feel sure that you will join me in the purpose to make last year's campaign for increased production on Indian land only the beginning of a much more successful one this year. The results of the previous year were very gratifying, but the demands upon us have increased. The industrial welfare of the Indian is itself a perpetual call to improve upon each preceding year; not by attempting too much, but by handling intelligently and intensively as much land as means and equipment will justify. I urge you to impress upon the Indians that anything less than this is not successful farming. Keep it before them as convincingly as you can that the farmer or stock grower who does well is always trying to do a little better.

Again, our international demands promise to be much more extraordinary than hitherto. Our soldiers are going to the front. They, with the armies and all the people of our allies, must be fed. Our fields are not overrun and laid waste by the enemy. The yielding capacity of our acres should be larger than ever. The troops we send abroad increase rather than lessen our obligations to produce subsistence for export. We are this year confronted by a more exacting emergency than ever before and every productive energy should respond to the utmost. The loyalty of the Indians has called forth the strongest praise everywhere. Thousands of them have entered active military service. I can not doubt that those on the reservations are equally patriotic and will give full proof of it by making every unused acre of land a war-winning factor in addition to supplying food and forage for home supply. Agriculture, industry, labor everywhere must lift this year every ounce that it can carry, not only for the actual and physical needs of the present, but for ideals and principles

sacred and essential in our national life, and the Indians must and will gladly do their part.

Therefore, I urge with increased emphasis that your season's campaign be well and aggressively organized. I need hardly add to your experience the suggestion for an unflinching follow-up plan of work and supervision, the pivotal features of which will, of course, consist (1) in getting the employees and Indians to see the situation as it is, and in arousing their responsibility as faithful promoters of their own interests and as patriotic Americans willing to match at home the loyal zeal and purpose of those on the sea or battle fields of Europe, and (2) by leaving nothing practicable undone in providing the necessary means and equipment, such as seeds, implements, and other supplies, for accomplishing the desired result.

Notwithstanding the war loss to our Service of many valuable farmers and stockmen, causing a shortage of supervision still unsupplied, there was last year a large increase of acreage cultivated by the Indians, often doubling that of the preceding year. Many also made a beginning in a small way, producing enough for their own needs and a little more. Many others exchanged their wandering habits for more settled farming purposes. A quickened impulse for home building appeared on many reservations. Greater preparation than ever was made for exhibits at Indian and State fairs and interest in the canning and preservation of vegetables greatly increased. The Indians became conspicuously more interested in the better methods of stock growing, the improvement of breeds, proper pasturage, winter feeding, and protection, and adequate water supply. Many of them are the rivals of the most successful white stock growers. Although handicapped in some sections by severe drought, the Indians last year responded with splendid interest and unprecedented results that show not only a steady progress but motives of aroused patriotism and a comprehension of the supreme war demands upon all our productive resources.

**THE LABOR SITUATION.**—In order to cooperate to the fullest extent with the aims and efforts under Federal direction for providing adequate labor for all lines of productive employment, I brought the matter to the attention of all reservation superintendents early in April, and said, in part:

Sufficient labor for all our productive and industrial demands is an instant and growing need. The casual reader knows how all belligerent nations abroad have been caught in the clutch of the labor problem; how their women and children, their old folks and cripples have had to help farm the fields and work in factories; how adjacent neutral countries are pinched by the scarcity of toilers in domestic activities. We are now facing a similar situation, and the causes are clear without graphic description. We must fill the places of our sturdy fellows who are in the trenches or on their way there. We must increase immensely our normal products for food and clothing to satisfy export demands, besides creating extraordinary supplies for actual warfare. These things are obvious without statistics. We face a labor shortage in certain areas and occupations and we should drive a wedge of workers into that condition wherever it is found. The Indian Service must help to do this as far as possible.

As should be expected, agriculture will feel first and most the shrinkage in labor, for in addition to its contributions to the Army and Navy, many farm laborers are attracted to industrial centers by higher wages. Farming enterprises in various sections need Indian labor, and the Indians, if not profitably occupied with their own allotments or otherwise, need this employment. They need any employment that will associate them with the white man's operations in farming and live-stock interests or other successful vocations. They should also have every encouragement to respond from patriotic motives to the labor demands of the country.

It is very important that there be no idlers or intermittent workers among the able-bodied adult Indians this year when every ounce of productive energy is needed as a war-winning factor, and I feel assured that I can count on your prompt cooperation in this matter with a view of determining approximately the number of Indians on your reservation who can be spared for work in other localities and the probable number of such Indians who can be induced to accept employment at reasonable wages. In arriving at your estimates, I do not want you to overlook the importance of our duty to induce the Indian to cultivate his own land, engage in the raising of stock, or in some other productive occupation.

Having in mind that at most of the nonreservation schools, a number of which give the advanced courses in vocational training, there are considerable numbers of students sufficiently mature to perform manual labor, I addressed the superintendents of these jurisdictions as follows:

I have recently requested reservation superintendents to make special effort in the direction of having all surplus Indian labor employed as far as possible throughout the coming season of planting and harvesting, and desire your earnest cooperation with this plan to the extent of securing employment during the vacation period for your larger students who will not be needed at home or to assist in school activities.

All full-grown or nearly mature boys and girls, if in reasonable health, should be occupied all of their vacation in some capacity that will help produce and take care of the necessities of life. It is of crucial importance that no part of this year's harvest be neglected or wasted, and wherever help is needed in the fields or homes of farmers or gardeners Indian students competent for such work should be aided in securing it unless otherwise properly occupied. Please give this matter your careful thought and organize your efforts to the end that every young man or woman shall find a busy corner somewhere during the summer.

You can not too urgently impress upon all these intelligent young Indians their present patriotic obligation to join actively the ranks of workers whose toil is indispensable to our liberties.

I hope to hear that you will be able practically to aid and direct many of your pupils, particularly the older ones, into temporary employment that will be educational to them and helpful to the cause we must make victorious.

The past year shows a comparatively low percentage of unemployed able-bodied Indians. They answered the call for labor in something of the militant spirit that in these days has become essential to American activities, and wherever there was bridge or road work, lumbering or milling, fishing, planting and harvesting, irrigation construction, cotton or hop picking, orcharding, and vegetable gardening, or anything else that had to be done on a reservation, and often far from one, the Indian was generally in evidence with few words but with dextrous hands, patient endurance, and what has been noticeable, with a dawning comprehension that American labor everywhere is a part of our

war force. I have learned of no suspicion that the Indian ever drove spikes in a saw log or threw a wrench into any industrial machinery. I believe he is under no indictment or sentence for sabotage.

The schools quite generally gave to Indian pupils the patriotic impulse to do their part. In many instances boys of 12 years and over signed pledge cards for summer work. The outing service of girls for domestic and boys for farm work with white families greatly increased, one school reporting 300 thus employed by the end of June. The larger boys going to the beet fields, fruit farms, and other summer occupations far exceeded former records. Older students of mechanical preferences have been successful in munition plants, and some 40 or 50 were placed in the Hog Island shipbuilding service. A letter from one of the large motor companies to our Supervisor of Employment closes as follows: "I wish to thank you at this time for the valuable assistance you have been to me, as all the boys are turning out to be first-class men and steady." "First-class men and steady" has the right ring. It tells the product we covet for our Indian schools. It answers well the Nation's need in times of stress and peril.

**PUBLIC FOOD REGULATIONS.**—In view of the extraordinary undertaking of the Federal Food Administration to handle and control the whole question of foodstuff supplies as related to our domestic and foreign demands, and to do it very largely by persuasion and appeal to the intelligent patriotism of the country, I beg to submit in full my Circular Letter, of April 13, 1918, in cooperation therewith.

**TO SUPERINTENDENTS:**

From the day the United States entered the war I have urged an increased production of foodstuffs at all Indian schools and on all reservations and have recently sought greater cooperation with the Federal Food and Fuel Administrations. I desire now to give even greater emphasis to the necessity for saving and the elimination of waste.

This year may not end the war; it may last much longer. In any event, there must go on persistent team work in intensive production and simplified consumption—the greatest yield and the utmost saving. Investigation has clearly shown that by a frugal, yet fully health-supporting use of foods, and a radical reduction of waste, we can maintain our national vigor in all lines of work and add enough to the home supplies of our allies to give them the energy they need for work and warfare. If we who remain, support with loyal efficiency the magnificent man-power going abroad, we will keep the world fit to live in. But we must get the feeling in every heart beat that the war is more than a distant danger; that the din of battle at our doors would not be more real and threatening.

Reliable estimates gave the supply of wheat in our country's mills and elevators on March 1 as 20,000,000 bushels less than one year previous and show that existing stocks of flour were much below 50 per cent of the normal quantity needed until July 1. The 90,000,000 bushels of wheat promised our allies between January 1 and July 1 is their minimum need, and we dare not curtail it. Some of the States have successfully substituted more than 50 per cent of other grains and vegetables for wheat, and the food scientists declare that the country generally can thrive on a fifty-fifty manna.

It is now well known that the consumption of our food staples, wheat and meat, can be reduced by using substitutes which are equally nourishing but not suitable for export, and the present emergency tells us that we must have "wheatless" and "meatless" days, if we expect to have warless days.

The Food Administration has given exhaustive study to the whole question of food supply and consumption as a war-winning proposition and, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, has put out in simple and complete form information for following a "saving schedule" in nearly everything we eat and yet keeping well and energetic on a properly balanced diet. It has issued a war cook book, pamphlets on war economy and food, and a number of valuable bulletins and leaflets covering in a practical manner the preparation and serving of the various substitutes for wheat and meat with special reference to maintaining the health of growing children and the working vigor of adults, including also timely lessons in the use of scraps and leftovers. The Administration has told the country things of incalculable worth in its eating and drinking, things as good for peace as for war. You will find in its publications the requisite instruction as to the kind and preparation of substitutes and their nutrient strength with the value and best food combinations of many kinds of grains and vegetables. Some of our Indian schools are reproducing this information in their publications, and more of them should do so. I am informed that each State college has an official designated to give war-food instruction and suggest that you avail yourself of this assistance wherever practicable.

I feel that the Indian Service should get into closer accord with this great movement authorized by law and strongly sanctioned by the President. With this circular will go to you samples of information for public guidance, and you are urged to cooperate with your State food administrator and secure such supplies and instructions as will bring effective results within your jurisdiction. The Administrator's suggestions should be followed in all school kitchens and dining rooms and at the mess tables of all employees so far as local conditions and the maintenance of health will permit.

The Food Administration is giving strict attention to health needs in its dietary régime, as a study of its prescribed menus with their nutritive properties will show. It is also furnishing lessons in war-time food problems suitable for high schools which should be of supplemental value to our vocational work in home economics. Some of our schools are now doing excellent work closely in line with the Administration's orders. Even in such little things as scrap savings from the tables, organized competitive work is eliminating waste and training the girl for practical "bits" in housekeeping.

This is to be the year for school war gardens the country over. Let us be in the front rank for all such work. This year we should plan and labor for not only the fullest bounty of the soil on every school farm and garden and every Indian's allotment, but we must care for the harvest with scrupulous diligence. Our canning, drying, and preservation of fruits and vegetables must have greater attention than ever. Our protection of crops and the feeding of stock must show the minimum of wastage. Every kitchen and root cellar, every silo and feed lot must be a war-winning auxiliary. We must make a working maxim of the fact that a weekly saving of a pound of bread for each person in the United States will increase our annual wheat exports a hundred million bushels. This is the year to translate every pulsation of patriotism into activity that produces and conserves.

It is quite as important to save as it is to produce; in fact waste involves loss of energy as well as expense. Conditions over which we have no control may prevent production, but waste is preventable and should not be permitted or tolerated; it is inexcusable. I am sure that much can be accomplished by farmers, field matrons, physicians, day-school teachers and all workers in practical contact with the home life and activities of the Indians. The Indians, young and old, have shown willing and marvelous support of our American ideals against the mad challenge of despotism

and they will under wise counsel respond to our plan for increased products and reorganized consumption. The very stress and tragedy of these days may be turned to their advantage by teaching them how to save, how to take care of the small things, how to value thrift, how to lay up for the future, how to be provident and happy in temperate and industrious living. The program thus far outlined by the Food Administration is not oppressive. It is rather educational toward sane and simplified living. We should get behind it with complete loyalty. Superintendents should see that traders comply with it. Where flour mills are in operation on reservations, superintendents should give careful attention to the output in order that the food policy of the Government may be fully supported.

In all this work it is well to remember the warning from eminent authorities that the American as a rule eats too much, that as a people we would be healthier, stronger, and more effective in accomplishment, if more frugal in our eating. We eat beyond our physical requirements and suffer corresponding injury.

Our system of purchasing supplies *en masse*, under contracts now closed, prevent complete adjustment of rations to the food regulations immediately, but for such supplies as can be carried over with entire safety, there should be made, wherever practicable, the substitutions recommended by the Food Administrator, and if funds are lacking for this compliance, you may for school purposes, draw on funds already hypothecated for salaries and other expenses, and the amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be replaced from the emergency fund recently appropriated.

I desire you to give this matter your personal and prompt attention, and shall expect every employee under your jurisdiction to cooperate with you fully.

The general tenor of many responses by superintendents regarding compliance with the food regulations is indicated by the following extract:

The schools have been put on a fifty-fifty basis as to wheat products, and really a little more so. The pupils seem to enjoy the diet, and there is no question as to its wholesomeness. Waste is reduced to the minimum, and then what there is in way of unavoidable waste as to human consumption is fed to chickens and pigs, so that there is no ultimate waste, nor is there any thing left for the flies to lay eggs in.

A liberal use of food leaflets was made among the Indians who, in some localities, did not readily understand why they must purchase substitutes with certain supplies, but upon having the matter explained and finding that the same rule was applied to all white customers, they adjusted themselves to the situation and in many instances became champions of the Federal food policy.

**PHILOSOPHICAL PHASES.**—The war in its earlier stages was appalling in its proportions and bewildering in its possibilities. To-day we are getting its vast perspective. We are seeing ourselves in it, and glimpsing in its clearing vistas the destiny of many nations. Amidst unspeakable evil we are finding the good. From the blackness of error and falsity, white truth emerges. Moral and spiritual principles, old as eternity, have appeared because we have been searching for the good, the true, and the just. The war's necessities are creating its compensations. Many of its victories, perhaps the greatest and most enduring, are already won, not only "over there" but here and everywhere—on "no man's land" and on every man's land, and in every man's brain and soul and lifted ideals. These

victories are bringing us hard sense as well as sublime motive; they are practical because of high moral value; they are teaching us how to live and what to live for. Here in America they mean all that comes with thrift, discipline, temperance, conservation, curtailment of luxury, the peace that follows hard work for great ends, the dignity and joy of pulling together unselfishly, the inspiration to fulfill the struggling hopes of oppressed peoples. We fight, not as our enemy for conquest and subjugation, but for government by the governed and for international justice. The great moral issue voices the difference between a despotic and an altruistic spirit; the difference between Deutschland über alles and America for all.

In America we are building imperishable traditions and unifying our democratic individualism into deep, common purposes. We are strengthening both national consciousness and national conscience, proving democracy's excellence and stability and commending, as a moral obligation, its liberty and justice to all governments. The supreme peril of the ages is developing not only our heroic and ambitious virtues, but all the finer and sympathetic humanities. The deeds done for freedom will throb in the breast of the world forever, and no superimagination can foretell the progress and achievement that will follow the present intensity and concentration of man's thought, whether applied to land or sea or air, or the countless activities there. The ministrations of the Red Cross and all other humanitarian agencies for relief are lifting mankind into an atmosphere of universal good will. The great movements to restore and reeducate disabled soldiers and to find for them the means for self-support that are essential to self-respect are reconstructive processes that bring to our collective life the habits of cooperation and brotherhood.

But how is the Indian related to all this? He is a part of it, actively, integrally. It is his opportunity, his education, his experience, his remaking. In the midst of the most decisive and expansive achievements of all history he is a learner of the eternal principles involved; he is a student of the rights of individuals, of nations, and of international ethics. He is in contact with very much both at home and abroad that has to do with the war. Moreover, he has arrived at the intelligence and moral attitude of the American viewpoint. It is something to challenge attention when eight or ten thousand of a race which within the memory of living men knew little beyond the restraints of barbarism cross the ocean as crusaders of democracy and civilization.

It is reasonably due the Indian to mention the contributions of his more primitive endowments to the methods and strategy of modern warfare, as disclosed in individual adroitness of attack, in treach tactics, in concealed approach and creeping offensive and in

many successful features of reconnaissance and maneuver, which are conceded to be largely borrowed from the aboriginal American who was over a natural trailer, who slipped noiselessly through tanglewood and made himself a part of the trees, who was a born sharpshooter, a scout by intuition and an instinctive artist in the intricacies of camouflage. The student of American military operations tells an interesting story of the accretions to military science and practice, filtered from Indian warfare between colonial days and the tragedy of the Little Big Horn.

Severe indictments against the Government's connection with the Indians have appeared in former years, from sources acting under executive authority, proclaiming "a shameful record of broken treaties and unfulfilled promises." It will not be denied here that the Indian through long years of disappointment was crowded back and back until literature lamented him as a vanishing race with broken arrows and dead campfires, and art sculptured him in hopeless desolation at the end of the trail. Certainly the original American who felt himself the first homesteader of this continent and in his native honesty could comprehend no prior rights to all its plains and rivers and forests has found himself too often relegated to rocky regions or arid wastes where sustenance must be coaxed from unwatered sands. Recent administration, however, has had no part in such conditions. The later attitude of the Government toward the Indian has been a sympathetic, humane, yet definitely practical one. It has recognized him as a man, the first and hyphenless American, possessing a quick intellect, a glowing spirituality, an ardent love for his children, a brave heart, and fidelity to his promise until betrayed. These must be accepted as human attributes and are so proven by the large percentage of Indians who to-day attend church, live in well-arranged houses, are English-speaking citizens and voters, capable artisans, successful in business, in the learned professions, in literature, and in legislative assemblies.

Our recent policy clearly has been that we want no dead Indians, good or bad, but will do all in our power to save their lives and keep them in health. That much has been fundamental, and every possible energy has been directed to that end. The facilities have not been fully adequate, but the remarkable results are seen in better homes, better sanitation and hygiene, more healthy, laughing babies, and more vigorous, happy adults.

After life and health has come the Indian's education, and all previous efforts have been increased to provide for him schools and industrial training, to teach him to use his brain efficiently and his hands skillfully; to send men of practical experience to assist him in farming, gardening, and stock raising. The splendid output of our

school system and the greatly enlarged product of Indian tillage and live stock are the answer to these efforts.

Under that policy it has been our purpose to protect the Indian's property and his personal rights, to make it difficult for sharks and shysters to despoil him of his just possessions or exploit him for mercenary gain, and, so far as possible, to stand as a friend and counselor between him and unscrupulous mischief-makers, who encourage discontent in quest of fat fees for correcting conditions that do not exist.

Finally, we have begun the speedy release from guardianship of all Indians found to be competent to transact their own affairs, giving to all such a full control of their property of whatever description and recognizing their status to be the same in every respect as the white man's.

In all these things our aim has been to extend the helping hand, to restore the Indian's faith in friendship, and give him reason to feel that his welfare is a part of the general welfare, his interests one with the white man's, his advancement essential to our collective progress. We have endeavored especially to further his desire for individuality, self-reliance, initiative and the ability to stand alone, upon the truism that no man will become interested and progressive in the things he does not desire.

This policy has been in a marked degree fruitful. It is not too much to say that it has developed notably the Indian's confidence in the Government, made him feel that its flag is his flag, its weal his weal, its warfare his warfare, its destiny his destiny. It has revived the dauntless spirit of his ancestry and transformed it into the valorous stuff of American patriotism, so that he feels it an honor and a privilege to volunteer his service in defense of all that our Government with its laws and institutions means to ourselves and to the world. This policy, if continued, I believe can not fail to dissolve tribal bonds, remove inter-racial barriers, rescue the Indian from his retarding isolation, and absorb him into the general population with the full rights and immunities of our American life to which he is entitled from any standpoint of justice and wise statesmanship.

#### THE NEW DECLARATION OF POLICY.

On April 17, 1917, we announced a declaration of policy which contemplated the release from governmental supervision, with all of their property, of practically all Indians having one-half or more white blood, and those with more than one-half Indian blood shown to be as capable of transacting their own affairs as the average white man, also all Indian students over 21 years of age who complete the full course of instruction in the Government schools, receive diplomas and demonstrate competency.

In the workout of the "new policy" the department is able to release from governmental control the "white Indians," and those who have demonstrated their capacity, at the same time enlarge and intensify its interest in the Indian who really needs aid and protection. In its application thousands of Indians have been given their freedom, and while some of those released have not sustained themselves, on the whole, this advanced step has been fully justified. "It is the beginning of the end of the Indian problem."<sup>xx</sup>

Since the passage of the act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 182), and modifying acts, there have been issued 16,500 patents in fee, covering 2,086,722 acres of land. Since April 17, 1917, the date when the declaration of policy became effective, there have been issued 6,456 patents in fee, involving 987,844 acres. In other words, the number of acres patented since the declaration of the "new policy," less than 18 months, nearly equals the area patented during the preceding 10 years, and the number of patentees is nearly two-thirds of the number to whom patents have issued during the 10 preceding years.

Of the 550 Blackfoot Indians who were declared competent during the year 1918, 120 have been issued patents in fee, only two of whom have disposed of their lands.

Competency commissions have visited the following reservations: Cheyenne River, Coeur d'Alene, Fort Berthold, Fort Peck, Hayward, Kiowa, Klamath, Lower Brule, Otoe, Oneida, Ponca, Pawnee, Pottawatomie, Shoshone, Standing Rock, and Umatilla. They have also visited among the Five Civilized Tribes.

#### EDUCATING THE INDIAN.

We are more and more recognizing the fact that the Indian in his tribal state was not without a system of education suited to his needs. The young men were trained in adventure, endurance, and skill. The young women were trained in making the camp and in keeping it in order, in providing fuel, and in tanning and dressing skins and making them into articles of clothing. In other words, the Indian youth was taught the things he needed to know in order to protect himself and to provide for his physical needs with due regard to the prevailing conditions of his environment. While the chief aim of his education was to enable him to get a living, just as the chief aim of our education is to give us knowledge and the ability to make a living, still we should not overlook the fact that the Indians' system of education did not neglect cultural training. His tribal ceremonies, tribal lore, tribal art, tribal handicrafts, and his native music are all evidences of his appreciation of the cultural side of life. While he constantly emphasized the individualistic point of view, he also pursued cultural occupations for the satisfaction they afforded; he developed skill and courage for the purpose

of advancing his personal standing in the tribe; and he acquired a knowledge of tribal ceremonies for the sake of individual salvation and influence over others.

This individualistic aim of education was necessarily narrow and selfish. It tended to subordinate the welfare of the whole to the advancement of the individual. The progress of the tribe as a whole was not definitely planned and sought. The Indian under his tribal organization did not reach the state of conscious evolution. He was content to pursue the even tenor of his way with little thought of social progress or efficiency.

In our policy of absorbing the Indian into the body politic of the Nation, the aim of his education must be broad enough to include both the welfare of the individual and the good of society. We must also take into account the development of those abilities with which he is peculiarly endowed and which have come down to him as a racial heritage—his religion, art, deftness of hand, and his sensitive, esthetic temperament.

**THE COURSE OF STUDY.**—The course of study for Indian schools provides, through its prevocational and vocational courses, for educating the Indian youth along practical lines. The best part of all human knowledge has come to us through the five senses—the senses of sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch—and the most important part of education has always been the training of these senses through which that best part of knowledge comes. The faculty of accurate observation, the acquisition of skill in doing, and the habit of careful observation, reflection, and measured reasoning are best acquired through the proper training of the senses. The opportunities enjoyed by the boy on a farm for training eye, ear, and mind; the discipline and motor training of the fundamental trades, such as those of the carpenter, blacksmith, mason, painter, plumber, etc., for boys; and practical courses in domestic science, domestic art, housekeeping, hospital nursing, etc., for girls, are recognized by the leading educators of the day as affording the best training possible for secondary schools, and they are characteristic features of the curriculum for Indian schools.

The central idea of the course of study for Indian schools is the elimination of needless studies and the employment of a natural system of instruction built out of actual activities in industry, esthetics, civics, and community interests. The development of the all-round efficient citizen is the dominating feature. So we are now teaching the Indian boys and girls to design and make beautiful and useful things with their hands; to study and understand the practical application of the laws of nature, and to apply and appreciate art in the cooking and serving of a meal, in the making and fitting of a garment, and in the furnishing and decorating of homes;

in designing and making useful tools and furniture, in building convenient, comfortable, and sanitary houses; or, peradventure, in making two ears of corn grow where only one grew before.

Nor is the cultural side of the Indian child's education neglected. In our larger schools we have literary societies, religious organizations, brass bands, orchestras, choirs, athletic clubs, physical culture classes, art classes, and various other student organizations and enterprises for promoting cultural training.

Educators everywhere are more and more recognizing the fact that the conventional curriculum of the ordinary school is an accumulation of years of custom, and that there is all too much of nonessentials and unprofitable repetition in the elementary courses. Especially is this true as to the subjects of geography, arithmetic, history, physiology, etc. For a long time these subjects were usually taken up in the primary grades in simple form and repeated in the intermediate and grammar grades with slight modification and in a little different language. Such repetition is not calculated to arouse the enthusiasm of the average boy or girl, and it is a waste of time to require a pupil to go over and over the same subject through two, three, or four grades in the usual perfunctory way without much serious consideration as to the aim to be attained or the motive.

As to nonessentials, it is a saving of time and expense to leave them out and thus make room for more practical and useful subjects. For example, in arithmetic, such subjects as powers and roots, ratios, and average, approximations, divisibility, foreign money, metric system, partial payments, duodecimals, stocks and bonds, etc., have been eliminated from the course of study for Indian schools.

As the Government Indian schools constitute an independent educational system they are at liberty to deviate from the conventional and to fit their courses of study to conform to the needs of their pupils.

With studies properly adjusted to the pupils' needs and with nonessentials and useless repetition eliminated, it is possible to provide daily three to four hours of productive industrial work on the farm, in the shops, or in the various domestic departments of the schools, without serious handicap to the academic work. Along with this productive work is given definite, systematic instruction, so that the pupil learns the theory while acquiring skill in doing.

The chief educational value of any sort of productive work lies in the plan employed in organizing and supervising the work and in logical, definite, systematic method of giving the class instruction. Experience has demonstrated that no teacher ever becomes so proficient that definite lesson plans are not essential to the best results.

The course of study for Indian schools requires that all teachers, both academic and industrial, prepare daily lesson outlines and follow them as closely as possible.

The following daily lesson plans in cooking for one week illustrates the form recently adopted and now in general use throughout the Indian School Service:

### SAMPLE DAILY LESSON PLAN.

For week ending September 5, 1917.

#### LESSON NO. 1.

*Subject:* Cooking (prevocational).

*Lesson assignment:* The kitchen, page 130, Course of Study.

*Aim:* To teach proper equipment for the home kitchen.

*Plan:* 1. Take pupils to kitchen and explain parts of cookstove, how to operate, and how to build fire.

2. Teach names of utensils—their cost, use, and care.

3. Discuss arrangement of kitchen furniture and equipment.

*References:* The Home and the Family, Kinno and Cooley, page 131. From Kitchen to Garret, Van de Water.

#### LESSON NO. 2.

*Lesson assignment:* Personal Hygiene in Kitchen, page 130, Course of Study.

*Aim:* To teach order, neatness, and sanitation.

*Plan:* 1. Discuss proper dress, care of hands, nails, hair, etc.

2. Write important rules on blackboard.

3. Make inspection of class as to neatness of person, calling attention to any untidiness.

*References:* Food and Health, Kinno and Cooley. Manual of Personal Hygiene, Pyle.

#### LESSON NO. 3.

*Lesson assignment:* Dishwashing, page 130, Course of Study.

*Aim:* To teach proper method.

*Plan:* 1. Discuss requisites—hot water, soap, dishcloth, etc.

2. Demonstrate and explain proper method.

3. Discuss relation of dishwashing to garbage can.

*References:* Kitchen and Dining Room Work, Willard. House Sanitation, Talbot.

In addition to the primary and prevocational courses, the following vocational courses are provided:

#### COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

##### First year.

##### FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Vocational arithmetic.  
Industrial geography.  
General exercises.  
Music<sup>1</sup> (band or orchestra).  
Physical training.  
Farm practice.<sup>2</sup>  
Farm implements.

<sup>1</sup> Optional.

##### SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Vocational arithmetic.  
Agricultural botany.  
General exercises.  
Music<sup>1</sup> (band or orchestra).  
Physical training.  
Farm practice.<sup>2</sup>  
d selection and testing.

<sup>2</sup> Theory, 1½ hours per week; practice 2½ hours a week.

#### Second year.

##### FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Vocational arithmetic.  
United States history and community civics.  
Current events.  
Music<sup>1</sup> (band or orchestra).  
Physical training.  
Farm practice.<sup>2</sup>  
Horticulture and poultry.  
Soils and soil fertility.

##### FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Agricultural physics.  
Farm accounts.  
General history.  
Current events.  
Music<sup>1</sup> (band or orchestra).  
Physical training.  
Farm practice.<sup>2</sup>  
Farm animals (types and breeds).

##### FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Field crops.  
Insects and insecticides.  
Current events.  
Music<sup>1</sup> (band or orchestra).  
Physical training.  
Farm practice.  
Feeds and feeding.

##### SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Arithmetic.  
United States history and community civics.  
Current events.  
Music<sup>1</sup> (band or orchestra).  
Physical training.  
Farm practice.<sup>2</sup>  
Horticulture and gardening.  
Farm machinery; gas engines.

##### SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Agricultural chemistry.  
Farm accounts.  
General history.  
Current events.  
Music<sup>1</sup> (band or orchestra).  
Physical training.  
Farm practice.<sup>2</sup>  
Farm animals (diseases of).

##### SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Plant diseases.  
Rural economics.  
Current events.  
Music<sup>1</sup> (band or orchestra).  
Physical training.  
Farm practice.  
Farm management.

#### Fourth year.

The above course in agriculture is planned and conducted with the vocational aim clearly and definitely dominant. The work in agriculture is the important and determining work, the nucleus about which the academic work is arranged. The character and amount of the academic work is determined by its relation and importance to the problems of agriculture and its vital necessity to the future Indian farmer. The aim is to produce not a scientist nor a specialist, but a practical, efficient farmer, whose success will depend fully as much upon his skill in doing, which results from practice and training, as it results from scientific knowledge and managerial ability. The course includes all of the work which is found on the ordinary, diversified farm. This will fit the Indian

<sup>1</sup> Optional.

<sup>2</sup> Theory, 1½ hours per week; practice, 2½ hours a week.

boys to return to their own land, situated under whatever conditions it may be, and adapt themselves to those conditions and successfully undertake the type of farming which must be followed there.

The work in history, civics, economics, and English aims definitely at training for citizenship. The general living conditions and school atmosphere as well as the social life and student enterprises add materially to the effectiveness of this work.

## COURSE IN MECHANIC ARTS.

*First year.*

## FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Vocational arithmetic.  
Industrial geography.  
General exercises.  
Music <sup>1</sup> (band or orchestra).  
Physical training.  
Mechanical drawing or architectural drafting.  
Shop practice.<sup>2</sup>

## SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Vocational arithmetic.  
Elementary botany.  
General exercises.  
Music <sup>1</sup> (band or orchestra).  
Physical training.  
Mechanical drawing or architectural drafting.  
Shop practice.<sup>2</sup>

*Second year.*

## FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Vocational arithmetic.  
United States history and community civics.  
Current events.  
Music <sup>1</sup> (band or orchestra).  
Physical training.  
Mechanical drawing or architectural drafting.  
Shop practice.<sup>2</sup>

## SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Vocational arithmetic.  
United States history and community civics.  
Current events.  
Music <sup>1</sup> (band or orchestra).  
Physical training.  
Mechanical drawing or architectural drafting.  
Shop practice.<sup>2</sup>

*Third year.*

## FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Physics.  
Shop mathematics.  
General history.  
Current events.  
Music <sup>1</sup> (band or orchestra).  
Physical training.  
Mechanical drawing or architectural drafting.  
Shop practice.<sup>2</sup>

## SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Chemistry.  
Shop mathematics.  
General history.  
Current events.  
Music <sup>1</sup> (band or orchestra).  
Physical training.  
Mechanical drawing or architectural drafting.  
Shop practice.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Optional.<sup>2</sup> Theory, 1½ hours a week; practice 20½ hours a week.*Fourth year.*

## FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Industrial history.  
Shop mathematics.  
Current events.  
Music <sup>1</sup> (band or orchestra).  
Physical training.  
Shop practice.<sup>2</sup>

## SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Rural economics.  
Shop mathematics.  
Current events.  
Music <sup>1</sup> (band or orchestra).  
Physical training.  
Shop practice.<sup>2</sup>

Tradee may be selected from the following: Carpentry, blacksmithing, painting, printing, masonry, plumbing, steam fitting, steam and electrical engineering.

No course in mechanic arts in any school conducted as a school can turn out experienced master craftsmen. The function of this course is (1) to help a boy to find himself and to select that life work for which he seems best fitted and has most chance of success, and (2) to give him such trade and technical information and training as to enable him to leave school not a finished workman, but a partially trained workman, who, after getting real trade experience, will become the exceptionally trained and skilled workman, capable of acting as foreman, boss, contractor, or manager.

The academic work contributes definitely and distinctively to trade problems, so that this work, too, may function in the future life of the mechanic. This work supplements the practical work, and fits the student to plan work, to follow the plans of others, to make estimates, and to do work in a businesslike, orderly way. The practice work aims to give an orderly experience in and reasonable familiarity with processes, operating machines, doing trade work, selecting and using materials, planning jobs, and directing work. In all practical work the student is taught to apply and use the academic work.

## COURSE IN HOME ECONOMICS.

*First year.*

## FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Vocational arithmetic.  
Industrial geography.  
General exercises.  
Music.  
Physical training.  
Cooking.<sup>3</sup>  
Sewing.<sup>3</sup>

## SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Vocational arithmetic.  
Agricultural botany.  
General exercises.  
Music.  
Physical training.  
Cooking.<sup>3</sup>  
Sewing.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Optional.<sup>2</sup> Theory, 1½ hours a week; shop practice, 20½ hours per week.<sup>3</sup> Theory, 1½ hours per week; practice in cooking, sewing, and housekeeping, 20½ hours per week.

*Second year.*

## FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Vocational arithmetic.  
United States history.  
Community civics.  
Current events.  
Music.  
Physical training.  
Cooking.<sup>1</sup>  
Sewing.<sup>1</sup>

## SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Vocational arithmetic.  
United States history.  
Community civics.  
Current events.  
Music.  
Physical training.  
Cooking.<sup>1</sup>  
Sewing.<sup>1</sup>

*Third year.*

## FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Household physics.  
General history.  
Current events.  
Music.  
Physical training.  
Cooking.<sup>1</sup>  
Sewing.<sup>1</sup>

## SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Household chemistry.  
General history.  
Current events.  
Music.  
Physical training.  
Cooking.<sup>1</sup>  
Sewing.<sup>1</sup>

*Fourth year.*

## FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Child study and motherhood.  
Household insects.  
Home architecture, decoration, and sanitation.  
Current events.  
Music.  
Physical training.  
Cooking.<sup>1</sup>  
Sewing.<sup>1</sup>

## SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.  
Rural economics.  
Household accounts and household management.  
Current events.  
Music.  
Physical training.  
Cooking.<sup>1</sup>  
Sewing.<sup>1</sup>

The girls who take the course in home economics should become the model housewives and mothers in the communities to which they return. This course bends all its efforts to training them to that end. All of the work in housewifery is planned and conducted with the home of the farmer or workman of moderate means in mind. Therefore the work is essentially practical rather than idealistic. Management of such a home and of such an income is emphasized throughout. Training for motherhood and for the cultural and artistic part of the home life is also provided, i. e., these girls must be able to make their future homes pleasant and attractive as well as economically and hygienically efficient, and they must give to their

<sup>1</sup> Theory, 1½ hours per week; practice in cooking, sewing, and housekeeping, 20½ hours per week.

children the culture and refinement essential to racial progress. This part of their education must be secured through training in social observances and usages through the special type of English work provided for this course, through the special courses dealing with home management, motherhood, and the care of children, and through the several art courses.

Special effort is made to preserve all that is best in Indian folk tales and hero stories as a race heritage, which is to be handed down by mothers to their children as an inspiration for racial advancement and progress. In the same way but in larger measure Indian art is fostered and encouraged in every possible way. Girls are encouraged to get all that is best in their tribal art, to become proficient in its use, to understand its symbolism, and to apply it to the materials and furnishings of their new types of homes.

Special attention is also given to fitting these girls to take part in the social and community life of their future neighborhood and to enable them to exercise a helpful and wholesome influence on all community activities.

By fully appreciating and keeping constantly in mind the probable future living conditions of Indian students, the difference which must be made in teaching the various subjects of these courses as a part of a vocational course, and in teaching the same subjects as merely cultural or college preparatory courses, there is little trouble experienced in properly correlating the academic and the vocational work of the schools, and in giving to the Indian boy and girl the academic and vocational training which will function properly in their lives after they return to their homes, or take up the work of their chosen vocation in competition with whites away from the reservation.

**PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT.**—Indian children other than those of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma have been enrolled in public schools to an approximate number of 10,828. Of these, 2,436 children have been received in these schools under contracts made with 180 school districts, which have provided for payment of a fixed amount per pupil per day of actual attendance, in accordance with the practice adopted a few years ago. The daily rate so paid is determined chiefly by the cost to the school district for operation per pupil. The total amount of money obligated for payment of tuition under all of these contracts was over \$60,000. The amount actually paid will of course fall below the amount obligated because of a failure to maintain a perfect measure of attendance of the Indian children enrolled.

**GENERAL SCHOOL POLICY.**—Increased attendance of Indian children in the State public schools has an important and a direct bearing upon the entire problem of Indian education. In communities where the public-school system has been developed the eventual enrollment

of Indian children therein will of course take them out of the Government Indian day and boarding schools. This will lead first to a decrease in the size of the Government school and in some instances it will become possible to abolish certain schools with a consequent material saving to the United States, as the cost of education of Indians in the public schools is less than in the Government schools. Especially is this the case with a boarding school. In my declaration of policy of April 17, 1917, which was given in full in the annual report for the fiscal year 1917, I pointed out that in many of our boarding schools Indian children are being educated at Government expense whose parents are amply able to pay for their education and where the children have public-school facilities at or near their homes, and that such children should not hereafter be enrolled in Government Indian schools supported by gratuity appropriations except on payment of actual per capita cost and transportation. Pursuant to this policy, the elimination from Indian boarding schools of those children not properly eligible has been carried on during the past year, but has not been fully consummated.

The amount of money available for support of the Government Indian schools has for many years been limited by law to a fixed sum per capita. Up to the last few years this amount has been fixed at \$167 per pupil, but at present the law permits the use of \$200 in schools where the attendance exceeds 100 pupils and \$225 where the attendance falls below 100, special authority therefor being granted by the Secretary of the Interior in the latter case.

The last legislation upon this subject is contained in the Indian appropriation act of March 25, 1918, to the effect:

That hereafter, except for pay of superintendents and for transportation of goods and supplies and transportation of pupils, not more than \$200 shall be expended from appropriations made in this act, or any other act, for the annual support and education of any one pupil in any Indian school unless the attendance in any school shall be less than 100 pupils, in which case the Secretary of the Interior may authorize a per capita expenditure of not to exceed \$225: *Provided*, That the total amount appropriated for the support of such school shall not be exceeded: *Provided further*, That the number of pupils in any school entitled to the per capita allowance hereby provided for shall be determined by taking the average attendance for the entire fiscal year and not any fractional part thereof: *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall also apply to expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

The effect of this legislation has been to necessitate a large enrollment or attendance in the boarding schools, and superintendents have felt impelled to obtain sufficient pupils to enable them to expend such an amount of money as they have found essential to the proper conduct of their schools, although they have been given definite instructions to eliminate from, or not to enroll, noneligibles in their schools and have endeavored to comply.

Legislation of this character has worked to the disadvantage of the schools by placing a premium upon a full enrollment rather than upon the character of such enrollment and on eligibility of the applicants. During the period of the war every possible economy is being exercised in the operation of the Indian schools in spite of well-known conditions which have resulted in increased cost of labor and materials and an endeavor is being made to operate the schools within the amount of money so limited for support of each pupil. However, during normal conditions these amounts so allowed are entirely inadequate, and it is hoped that after war demands have ceased and conditions become normal a more liberal policy will permit the expenditure of sufficient funds to properly maintain the Indian boarding schools and enable full adherence to the present course of study, and especially the industrial training which is covered thereby.

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA.**—An appropriation of \$275,000 was given in aid of the public schools within the territory comprising the Five Civilized Tribes and the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma, and of this there has been expended the sum of \$261,614 in payments to 2,222 public-school districts. In these schools about 18,869 Indian children were enrolled and have been attending in association with the white children of the community. The total enumeration of Indian children in the same territory is 25,612, of whom there were enrolled in tribal boarding schools 1,347, in private mission schools 565, and in Indian nonreservation schools 827, making a total of 21,608 Indian children of the Five Civilized Tribes in schools of some character.

An important decision regarding the right of Indian children to attend white schools was obtained as a result of the suit of Dorothy Sunrise v. District Board of Cache Consolidated School District No. 1, Comanche County, Okla. The Cache Consolidated District refused to accept for enrollment several children presented by the local superintendent. Every means of persuasion having failed, the case was filed in the district court, praying for a writ of mandamus compelling the acceptance of one of these children, which resulted in a decision by the court that the Indian child was entitled to attend the school as a pupil and to all rights and privileges of the school. The children were admitted to the school and have been properly and graciously treated since.

The decision is a very important one, bearing on the rights of these Indian children to attend the white schools.

**SCHOOL CHANGES.**—About 20 day schools were abolished because of public-school facilities available to the pupils, or suitable accommodations for them in other Indian schools; and 3 boarding schools were

discontinued for similar reasons. On the other hand, 5 day schools were established in localities where educational provisions were lacking, and the Bloomfield Seminary, Five Tribes, was reopened. These changes were made to better supply the actual school needs of the Indian children and to reduce expenses.

**CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY TO GRADUATES.**—In the work of our advanced schools giving thorough courses in vocational training, conscientious effort has been made to carry out the purpose of the declaration of policy of April 17, 1917, in its following provision:

Indian students, when they are 21 years of age or over, who complete the full course of instruction in the Government schools, receive diplomas, and have demonstrated competency, will be so declared.

During the year eight nonreservation schools were authorized and equipped for four-year periods of vocational instruction, with appropriate academic work, above the sixth grade. This instruction and practice was along the lines of agriculture and practical trades best suited to the occupational needs of the boys and in home economics for the girls. Since the introduction of these course requirements in February, 1918, not all of these vocational schools have accomplished the equivalent of work necessary for graduation. Last year six of them reported successful graduates, varying in number from half a dozen to 40 or 50. About one-half or more of these students were below the age of 21 and therefore not immediately eligible for competency recognition, but will be considered when they reach the age required. Of the remaining, some 30 odd were considered educationally competent and so declared. Young men graduates were fewer in number last year because of those who entered war service before completing their education. Special care is exercised in passing upon the qualifications of these graduates, regarding not only their proficiency at school but their experience and contact with white people, their property interests and probable capacity for handling the same, their industry, habits and character, to the end that a certificate of educational competency, when issued, shall be, in the absence of later adverse developments, a reasonable basis for issuance of a patent in fee. A certain percentage of these cases are therefore held in abeyance until the graduates shall have further proven their ability by actual contact with the practical conditions of life out of school. It is my purpose to keep in some degree of personal and friendly touch with these young men and women who are commissioned to go out and make their own way, and so a letter of helpful and suggestive spirit is written to each recipient of a competency certificate inviting a response after a year or so of experience in the outside world. I feel that this may have a human and sympathetic value

and that it is worth while. School and reservation superintendents are also requested to follow up these young people and report as to their progress in self-support. Below are two samples of such letters to competent graduates, together with a copy of the certificate awarded in another instance.

MAY 2, 1918.

Miss BELLE PENISKA

(Through Superintendent Carlisle School).

MY DEAR MISS PENISKA: I send you the inclosed certificate of educational competency, feeling that you have earned such recognition. I am pleased with some of the things said about you, one of which is that you are conscientious and always try to do your best. That trait of character will go far toward bringing success to anyone, and it is needed just as much in one calling as another. I note also that you incline to the duties of home making, which is commendable, because there is nothing in the world that helps more to make people happy and progressive than well-ordered, efficient, and refined housekeeping. These conditions are the purifying and elevating influence of all community life. High-minded, sweet-tempered home-keepers are the bringers of strength and virtue to social welfare. Hold fast to your highest ideals; they will be among your best friends in any work you do. Should you acquire any land hereafter, be careful in its management; and feel free to consult this bureau, if you desire, about any matter affecting it.

I give you my best wishes and would like you to write me a year hence and tell me how you are doing and something of your plans. I will also ask for a report about you from the superintendent at Carlisle.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) CATO SELLS,  
Commissioner.

JUNE 1, 1918.

Mr. HARRY PERICO

(Through Superintendent Chillico School).

MY DEAR MR. PERICO: In pursuing the course of printing, I am pleased to note that you have attained proficiency and have done good work in your craft away from the school, and feel that you will be worthy in every way of the confidence expressed in the inclosed certificate of educational competency.

I commend your attitude of readiness for war service, if called upon, and your desire to extend your education. No one is ever too old to become better educated.

I also note that you are reported to have an allotment of 120 acres of land, besides some money on deposit, and I wish you to be very careful in the handling of your property. Every young man should add to his money savings each year. Let me urge you to develop and study the best productive value of your land; keep it free from encumbrance and do not place yourself in a position where you have to sell it. No material possession is better to keep than good land.

You have the true progressive spirit, and I shall expect to hear favorable reports about you from your school superintendent. I should also like you to write me a year hence something of your plans and prospects.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) CATO SELLS,  
Commissioner.

## UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATIONAL COMPETENCY.

This certifies that Everidge Denton, a five-eighths blood Indian, of the Choctaw Tribe, having satisfactorily completed the course in commercial training at the Haskell Institute Indian School, as authorized by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was awarded a diploma of graduation at the close of the school year 1917, and from this record and other information submitted concerning his work as a student he is regarded as possessing such character, judgment, and educational qualifications as render him reasonably competent to transact his own business and to care for his own individual affairs.

Given at Washington, D. C., on this 12th day of June, nineteen hundred seventeen.  
(SEAL.)

CATO SELLS,  
Commissioner.

## THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

The United States Indian School at Carlisle, Pa., will not continue as an institution for the academic and vocational training of Indian boys and girls, but is being turned over to the War Department to be used for Army hospital purposes, and for the rehabilitation and reeducation of sick and wounded soldiers. While the actual transfer will not be finally made until September 1, 1918, yet the plans therefor have been fully perfected and partly carried into effect. The educational system of the Indian Department will not suffer because of the abolishment of the Carlisle School, as the student body has been considerably depleted by enlistments in the Army and Navy, and the war industrial requirements are such as to demand many older pupils who might otherwise be enrolled as students. Therefore accommodations for the Carlisle students are available in other Indian schools and arrangements are being made for their transfer to well-equipped schools located nearer the vicinities in which they reside, which will be to their advantage in many respects rather than otherwise.

This important transaction will create surprise among many, and possibly regret to those who have had intimate knowledge of the great influence of this school as an educational factor among the Indians, but it can not fail to meet with general approval and the most cordial patriotic sanction when the facts and demands of the present conditions are considered. The sick and disabled soldiers of the American Army must have adequate care and treatment and this need is constantly increasing. The medical department of the Army has been in quest of suitable buildings and sites for hospitals, and there is present urgent need for such facilities as can be utilized with the least possible delay. Moreover, post-war problems are already at hand and reconstructive measures must be initiated. A large factor in this work is the reeducation of soldiers physically disabled in the war. The school plant at Carlisle is well adapted

to this purpose and many of its buildings, with a little alteration, can be speedily used for hospital purposes, while its extensive shops and much of its machinery and equipment afford the requisites for vocational training and for the practice of new occupations or the new ways of following old trades.

The following correspondence between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior concerning the transfer of the Carlisle School is self-explanatory:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, July 9, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The Army medical department has been looking for suitable buildings and sites for hospitals. We are greatly in need of hospital facilities at the present time. My attention has been drawn to the Carlisle Indian School, which, because of its far eastern location and remoteness from the centers of Indian population, might be available for this purpose, especially as under the law of 1882, which created the Indian School at Carlisle, its return to the Army was provided for under certain eventualities.

I am wondering whether the Department of the Interior would care to consider the advisability of turning this property back to the Army for hospital purposes and for the rehabilitation and reeducation of the sick and wounded from the war. I am informed that there is a very considerable equipment there which might be utilized for this purpose.

Cordially, yours,  
(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER,  
Secretary of War.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,  
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1918.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have your letter of July 9, asking whether the Indian School plant at Carlisle, Pa., could be turned over to the Army for hospital purposes and for the rehabilitation and reeducation of the sick and wounded soldiers.

I find that the pupils now enrolled in the Carlisle School can be accommodated in other Indian schools, and in view of the need by the Army of an institution of this character, I have given my consent to the turning over of the plant for the purposes indicated.

I have asked Commissioner Sells to arrange to vacate the plant by September 1, and suggest that any matters pertaining to the use of furnishings or equipment be taken up with him by such official of your department as you may designate.

Cordially, yours,  
(Signed) FRANKLIN K. LANE.  
Hon. NEWTON D. BAKER,  
Secretary of War.

## HEALTH.

The health work of the Indian Service throughout the past fiscal year was conducted under increasing difficulties, owing to the patriotic response of many of our physicians and nurses to their country's call, yet, due to the impetus given the campaigns on the various reservations during the immediately preceding years, a definite progress has been recorded.

All our health activities are planned and promoted upon the principle that permanent results in these matters must come through popular education in sanitation, ventilation, care of children, care of the sick, domestic economy, etc. Despite the loss of many health workers this line of endeavor has been faithfully carried forward to the greatest possible extent and much good has been accomplished. Another hardship which has been keenly felt is the greatly increased prices of all supplies, particularly medicines, drugs, and surgical instruments, the cost of which it has been necessary to meet with appropriations no larger than those of former years, or not increased proportionately to the advanced cost of the material, for the purchase of which they were intended. A patriotic spirit of endeavor, however, has actuated our employees, and a faithful attempt has been made to secure the best possible results with the facilities available.

Tuberculosis and trachoma continue to furnish two hard problems to solve in upbuilding the health of the Indian race. Notwithstanding the loss of physicians, it has been possible to operate all of our sanatoria during the year, and many cases of tuberculosis have been treated therein. Additional facilities have also been provided, and in some instances existing institutions have been enlarged, where the need was imperative, either by limited new construction, or through the purchase of buildings already completed, or by remodeling.

The endeavors to eradicate trachoma have suffered principally from the loss of specialists who were employed particularly for this work. These losses, however, occurred during the latter part of the fiscal year, so that the work was continued with but little abatement, and much has been, and is being, done to suppress this disease among the Indians. It is not uncommon to find trachoma entirely under control and practically eradicated at many of the boarding schools, due to the effective treatment which is possible when suitable control can be exercised over the cases. The greatest difficulty in this work exists among the older infected Indians who are more difficult to reach and treat, and as a consequence remain as foci for the dissemination of the disease. Accordingly everything possible is done to place them under treatment where feasible, and to educate them in cleanliness, in order to prevent contagion.

Continued emphasis has been laid upon the better babies' movement, which was actively inaugurated year before last, and which demonstrated such remarkably immediate and gratifying results. This campaign has now become a regular feature of the reservation activities and will continue to receive the earnest attention and efforts which it merits.

A number of schools and reservations were visited during the past year by epidemics, including smallpox, "liberty" measles, pneumonia, and acute influenza. Measles is always dreaded among Indian children, a common sequel being tuberculosis, and for this reason all possible steps were taken to prevent the spread of the disease and to give those infected proper care and after treatment. Fortunately, the epidemics for the most part have not been of a severe nature and, as a rule, serious results did not follow.

Among the Navajos and Hopi Indians in Arizona and New Mexico considerable trouble has been experienced with smallpox, which, though of a mild form, became epidemic among these people during the last year. Vigorous steps were immediately taken to suppress this contagion, special physicians and the medical supervisor being detailed for the purpose of conducting a campaign of vaccination. Hundreds of Indians were vaccinated and it is now known that the efforts of those physicians, which were augmented and continued after their departure by the regular medical forces on the reservations, have placed the disease under control. Of especial interest in this connection is the campaign of vaccination conducted by the supervisor of hospitals among the Hopi Tribe living upon the Moqui Reservation. These people dwell in communities and for that reason are more amenable to quarantine and control than the nomadic Navajos. The supervisor in his report upon this work states that every Hopi Indian not presenting a history of recent successful vaccination, or who had not had smallpox, was immunized in this campaign, and he is of the opinion that the whole tribe has been rendered immune.

At the Haskell Institute during the past spring a severe epidemic of influenza, or as observed in many parts of the United States a combination of streptococci and influenza bacilli, accompanied by pulmonary complications suddenly developed, resulting in several deaths among the pupils. For the purpose of assisting the local medical force in handling this epidemic, and for the purpose of investigating its source, a special physician and nurse were immediately detailed to the school, and the services of an epidemiologist from the Public Health Service were secured. Prompt measures succeeded in keeping the mortality down to a minimum. High winds and dust storms were prevailing at that time in the country surrounding this school, and the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the infection was wind-borne.

Altogether, the health propaganda of the Indian Bureau is rendering its most righteous service. The perpetuation of the race is a first consideration. Education, and the protection and accumulation of property are greatly to be desired; to this end we are exerting ourselves to the uttermost, but everything is necessarily secondary to life.

### IRRIGATION.

Irrigation was practiced to a considerable extent by many Indians of the southwest long before the white man came to this country. Evidences of prehistoric canals and ditches, among the Pimas in Arizona, bear mute testimony of the genius and industry of these people who eagerly grasp the improved facilities offered by the white man and the belated assistance extended by the Government. When the Spaniards came to New Mexico they found the Pueblo Indians packing baskets of earth on their backs to repair their old ditches or construct new ones to irrigate additional lands.

Irrigation is or should be resorted to in those localities where rainfall is insufficient or is not dependably sufficient for crop production. Fundamentally, it consists of the artificial application of water to land for agricultural purposes.

Water for irrigation is ordinarily secured by damming rivers, pumping from underground reservoirs or impounding flood-waters. The first has been longest used and is the most general. Pumping water has been resorted to with satisfactory results, and in some localities is the best, if not the only means, of supply. The impounding of waters which would otherwise be wasted is a method of conservation which has been utilized to a great advantage and is certain to be more extensively employed. There are millions of acres of land, particularly in the southwest, that could in this way be brought under cultivation. Such land lies largely in semiarid sections, where drought and crop failures are so frequent and disastrous as to make failure to employ this feasible solution an economic crime. A notable example of flood-water conservation, from an intermittent and ordinarily limited flow, has been successfully effected in damming a branch of the Trinity River, near Fort Worth, where a great lake, containing an immense and permanent supply of water, has been created. What has been done to furnish water for the city of Fort Worth, and for pleasure purposes, can be as successfully accomplished for irrigating land not only in Texas but everywhere, under like conditions, throughout our entire country.

The fast growing population of the United States and the constantly increasing requirements for food production demand that every acre of tillable land should be made to yield each year to the full extent of its possibilities.

It is indefensible and inexcusable that man whom God has ordained to reign on earth over animate and inanimate things should fail to bring together, for his own benefit, immeasurable land and water waste.

Irrigation has been made enormously profitable by diverting the waters of constantly flowing streams, likewise by pumping from undersurface reservoirs, and the impounding of flood waters has been successfully used in a limited way in semiarid sections, but the time has come when the limit of our possibilities in this last respect must be employed.

The world's war is being directed by the master mind in the White House. The downfall of autocratic governments is writ so plain that he who runs can read. The aftermath, with the successful termination of the war behind us, will involve much more than the reconstruction incident to enlarged human liberty. A people responsible for revolutionizing our all-powerful but faulty financial system through the creation of a Federal Reserve Bank law, making possible the greater local use of wealth production, is certainly capable of taking advantage of the gifts of nature, readily within reach, and subduing the untamed land and water conditions awaiting the head and hand of man.

Truly, America has been prodigal of its natural resources. Golden opportunities lie right at our feet in the development of those great areas of the Southwest where the soil is fertile, the climate salubrious, and the possible yields truly marvelous.

On one Indian reservation alone the aggregate value of the crop raised during the past year exceeded \$6,000,000. On another reservation a 5-acre tract in alfalfa yielded over \$2,000, the hay having been harvested nine times during the calendar year.

**COLORADO RIVER RESERVATION, ARIZ.**—To accommodate the ever-increasing demand for water at this point, an additional pumping unit was installed during the year. The irrigable lands on this reservation are highly adapted to the production of long staple cotton, and every acre that can be brought under ditch is eagerly sought. The pumping plant is designed to provide water for lands allotted to the Indians only. Upward of 100,000 acres of equally fine land within the reservation could be irrigated by gravity from the Colorado River. A project of this size, however, would cost several million dollars. Congress has not yet authorized the work, although the recent Indian appropriation act carries a small sum for preliminary surveys and investigations at this point. The work should be undertaken, as the latent agricultural possibilities here are tremendous.

**CROW RESERVATION, MONT.**—The aggregate amount expended in irrigation work on this reservation during the year approximates

\$150,000. Main canals and laterals were enlarged and extended so as to bring additional land under ditch; suitable concrete headgates and other structures installed, and many bridges and smaller structures of timber erected. When completed the system on this reservation will serve upward of 70,000 acres. During the year just passed some 13,720 acres were cultivated, with an aggregate crop yield valued at \$223,176. The recent Indian appropriation act makes \$200,000 available to continue the work.

PORT HALL RESERVATION, IDAHO.—Some 12,000 acres within this reservation were cultivated during the past year, 7,712 acres by lessees of Indian land and 5,085 acres by the Indians themselves, an increase of over 3,000 acres. The principal crops are alfalfa, grain, potatoes, and sugar beets, the aggregate value of the crops raised on this project during the year exceeding \$500,000. A number of difficulties hamper the most successful operation of this system. The canals and ditches constructed years ago are not of sufficient grade and carrying capacity to serve the area ultimately to be irrigated. The rapid growth of aquatic plants quickly diminishes the carrying capacity of the canals, already too limited; concrete structures improperly designed and constructed, without steel reinforcing, are constantly cracking and settling. Exposure to rigid frost action during the long winters augments this trouble. Other appropriators on the Blackfoot River, above the reservation headings, divert water justly belonging to the Indians and constant attention is demanded to see that their rights are protected. Excess waste, return and drainage waters discharged into Sand Creek by white irrigators, flow down into one of our main canals in such intermittent quantities as to seriously jeopardize its successful operation, frequently resulting in considerable damage to the Government's property.

GILA RIVER RESERVATION, ARIZ.—The Indian appropriation act of May 18, 1916, carried two items for the construction of diversion dams across the Gila River, one near the agency at Sacaton and the other outside the reservation, above the town of Florence. When constructed the dam at the agency will serve Indian lands exclusively, while the one above Florence will serve lands belonging to both Indians and whites. Extensive unexpected erosion of the south bank of the Gila River, at the lower dam site, so widened the river channel as to render the appropriation insufficient for the work. Congress gave additional funds in the recent Indian appropriation act. Plans and specifications covering this dam, which is to carry a bridge superstructure, have been completed and approved and it is expected that the work will be undertaken at an early date.

Construction of the upper diversion near Florence is contingent upon a satisfactory adjustment of conflicting claims to water between the Indians and the whites. Negotiations have been continuous,

conferences repeated, and even tentative agreements reached. Binding contracts have not been executed, however, and recent developments indicate that the owners of certain interests in and around Florence have repudiated the former tentative agreement as to a division of these waters. This postpones actual construction indefinitely, as the work is not to begin until these conflicting claims are settled.

NAVAJO RESERVATION, ARIZ. AND N. MEX.—The scarcity of water in the large territory occupied by the Navajo and Moqui Indians renders the irrigation possibilities there exceedingly limited. Out of an aggregate area exceeding 12,000,000 acres, water is now available for some 6,500 acres only; 1,500 acres under the Ganado Project in the southern part of the reserve; 4,000 acres under the Hogback Project, near the San Juan School, and 1,000 acres near Marsh Pass, in northern Arizona. Investigations are being continued from time to time as funds are available, with a view of ascertaining additional areas for which water may be developed, but at best these will be very small, and as far as can be seen at present this vast domain must primarily remain a stock-raising proposition.

In my last annual report I referred briefly to the development of underground water for domestic and stock watering purposes, intimating that the problem confronting the Navajo is not one of grass but of water. Winter rains and summer cloudbursts produce considerable vegetation in regions bare of living streams or perennial springs. Ample forage is frequently at hand if water for domestic and stock needs can be found. The underground water developed for these Indians during the past few years has been of untold value to them during the extreme drought that has visited the southwest recently. Not only have thousands of head of stock been saved to the Navajos, but it has helped in no small way to augment the supply of wool, mutton, and beef available for market. These Indians have always been practically self-supporting, wresting at least a bare existence from an inhospitable country, but under recent market conditions many of them are becoming well-to-do, and a number even independent. Raw wool has been commanding such fancy prices lately that the making of Navajo rugs, formerly a source of considerable revenue, has practically ceased.

UINTAH RESERVATION, UTAH.—The controversy over water rights in the Uintah Valley, adverted to in my previous report, is still pending before the District Court for the State of Utah, a decision in the matter not yet having been handed down. In the meantime a reasonably satisfactory division of the available water between the Indians and the whites is being had through a water commissioner appointed by the court.

Large areas of unallotted land within this reservation were opened to homestead entry years ago and it is the settlers on these lands who are now contesting the prior right of the Indians to sufficient water for their needs. In the entire district there are some 46,000 acres under irrigation, being an increase of 11,000 acres over the past year. This represents an increase of over 30 per cent. The value of the crops raised by the Indians themselves exceeded \$95,000.

**YAKIMA RESERVATION, WASH.**—One of the most successful large irrigation projects with which the Indian Service has to deal is located on the Yakima Reservation, Wash. Designed to supply 120,000 acres, ultimately, we find over 64,000 acres now under actual cultivation. During the past year the crop yield exceeded \$6,000,000. The Indian appropriation act for the present fiscal year carries \$500,000 for the continuation of this work, which is being pushed as rapidly as existing conditions will permit. Machinery is resorted to, wherever possible, as a substitute for hand labor, and the three drag-line excavators at work on this project removed 602,354 cubic yards of earth at an average cost of 10 cents per cubic yard. This is 50 per cent cheaper than estimated for several years ago, when labor and supplies were less expensive.

**WIND RIVER RESERVATION, WYO.**—Present plans call for the irrigation of approximately 73,000 acres within this reservation, of which some 50,000 acres are now under ditch. About \$200,000 was expended in this work during the year just ended, resulting in the addition of many miles of main canals and distributing laterals, with the attendant diversion structures, bridges, etc. Drainage of certain seeped areas had to be resorted to, with satisfactory results. Considerable areas within this reservation are leased, and still others are devoted to the cattle industry. The area actually cultivated yielded a gross return of over \$325,000, of which \$142,181 belonged to the Indians and \$182,883 to the whites.

**ZUNI RESERVATION, N. MEX.**—About 5,000 acres within this reservation are now under ditch, being supplied with water from a reservoir constructed years ago. The rapidity with which this reservoir is filling with silt is becoming alarming. Since its completion 11½ years ago the reservoir has lost 54 per cent of its capacity from this cause. At this rate the life of the reservoir is about 21 years, of which 11½ years have already passed. The capacity of the reservoir is decreasing, of course, in proportion to the deposit of silt, and unless some form of relief is soon devised the reservoir will be practically useless. The life of the reservoir may be extended temporarily by elevating the crest of the present dam and spillway, but the extent to which this can be carried is limited by natural surroundings. It has been estimated that an expenditure of \$13,000 in increasing the height of the dam will add possibly 11 years to the life of the

reservoir, but eventually some other form of relief must be devised or the project abandoned. These Indians are industrious, are expert agriculturists, and make full use of the facilities offered for industrial advancement.

**SALT RIVER VALLEY, ARIZ.**—One of the largest and most successful irrigation projects in the country is located in the Salt River Valley, Ariz. Here some 200,000 acres, a part of which belongs to the Indians, are being supplied with water from the Salt River, augmented during the dry season with stored water from the Roosevelt dam. The unit cost of this project has been fixed at \$60 per acre for construction purposes. During the past several years many acres in this valley have been shown to yield between \$300 and \$400 per acre. These lands lie within that area adapted to the growth of the long staple Pima cotton, a product developed and brought to its present state of perfection on the Pima Indian Reservation. For this cotton there is a most urgent demand, as it weaves into a fabric of great textile strength which is used, when obtainable, exclusively in the manufacture of automobile tires and aeroplane wings. For many years to come the demand for this cotton will be insatiable. Within the past 12 months the market price of this cotton has been between 70 and 80 cents per pound. Under reasonably favorable conditions the normal yield from this cotton averages a bale to the acre. Many acres produce more. Even at 70 cents per pound this would give an average gross yield of \$350 per acre. Allowing \$250 which is excessive, to cover all costs of production, labor, etc., it would still leave a net yield of \$100 per acre annually. This is from the lint alone. In the past it has been impossible to supply the demand for the seed from this cotton and additional areas are being planted to this product as rapidly as the seed can be obtained. The value of the seed produced, added to the returns from the lint, yields a net income on the investment that is truly marvelous.

These figures sound astonishing but they are being demonstrated daily, and all of this comes from intelligent application of water to arid areas, otherwise worthless for agricultural purposes.

#### AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING.

**FARMING.**—The campaign for increased production on Indian land to meet war-time conditions, as outlined in my last annual report, has been further systematized and aggressively followed up during the year with continued good results. Reports thus far received indicate that the Indians on 75 reservations are cultivating 370,101 acres of land, as compared with 317,101 acres last year, which represents an increase of 52,900 acres.

Practically every reservation showed an increase ranging from 5 per cent to 100 per cent. Lack of rain on several of the reservations

where the percentage of increase was comparatively small prevented a better showing. Hundreds of Indians are cultivating their land this year who never farmed before, but who have enthusiastically caught the spirit of the campaign for increased production, and many others have enlarged their cultivated acreage. Here are several typical extracts from field reports:

James Baker is 38 years old, has a wife and six children, and is one of the Indians to whom citizenship papers were issued last year. Jim is a sober, industrious fellow, and has about 50 acres of wheat, 30 acres of oats, and 25 acres of flax, and has acquired a nice herd of cattle. He is, I feel, an Indian who since receiving his citizenship has really been prosperous.

Wallace Atlanta, R-14, is the one large stockman of the tribe. His herds have long been notorious for the poor breeding and lack of intelligent management. He has always stood against improved breeding. During the winter and spring he has purchased 31 pure-bred Hereford bulls, of fine quality, and 15 grades that are very good. Also, during the winter his herds were worked and some 400 or 500 old steers, bulls, and cows gathered and sold. Some of these were 12 to 15 years old, and quite a menace to breeding and proper handling.

These results have been accomplished in spite of the handicap of an inadequate farmer force. There are approximately 250 such positions authorized, with about 80 vacancies at the present time, only 20 farmers having been appointed on certification from the Civil Service during the past year, largely owing to the small salaries that can be paid from the limited funds available for this purpose and the more attractive opportunities outside this service.

That the impetus of the campaign inaugurated last year might be further stimulated, the following follow-up letter was sent out by me on August 15, 1917:

TO SUPERINTENDENTS:

Reports show increased acreages cultivated by the Indians this season on practically every reservation, ranging from 5 per cent to 100 per cent, the average being 31.6 per cent. While this is gratifying, it should mark only the beginning of our labors. The reports likewise disclose considerable areas of unused tillable land on the different reservations, with many able-bodied male adult Indians not now engaged in farming or other gainful occupations, the majority of whom undoubtedly should be cultivating their allotments.

But this is only one feature of the campaign. In addition thereto every Indian now farming must be induced to increase his cultivated acreage to the limit of his capacity in man, animal, and machinery power. Present conditions portend a continued and perhaps an increasing shortage of foodstuffs in the Old World and a consequent greater responsibility on the United States to utilize every acre of tillable land in the production of foodstuffs to feed ourselves and our allies. Press home the tremendous import of this fact to employees and Indians alike, with the view of keeping alive and further developing the enthusiasm and momentum of the campaign inaugurated last spring. Two things especially should be strongly emphasized during the remainder of this season: (1) The necessity of the Indians saving seed for next year and of the superintendents making provision for an adequate supply of seed in ample time for next season's planting on the agency and school farms. This is vitally important and must not be neglected, especially in view of partial crop failures in some parts of the country. (2) Fall plowing: On those reservations where

fall plowing is proper, according to the best agricultural practice, effort should be made to have as much land plowed this fall by the Indians and on the agency and school farms as will be put in crops next spring. See that this is accomplished so far as advisable and practicable on your particular reservation.

The reports also indicate an increase of approximately 48 per cent in the acreage cultivated on the agency and school farms. This could not have been accomplished without the whole-hearted cooperation of superintendents and employees, and I wish here to express my appreciation. However, the success of the past season should only spur us on to greater efforts to bring under cultivation as much of the unused tillable land on the agency and school farms as can be handled properly consistent with available facilities and funds. Example is much stronger than precept, and if we expect our appeal to the Indians to be effective, we must surpass our own record of the past season on the agency and school farms.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter, with information as to the plans which you have formulated to increase the number of Indians farming and the total cultivated acreage, and to provide for the necessary seed to meet the needs of the Indians and the Government.

The important subjects of food conservation by the elimination of waste and cooperation with the National and State food administrations, canning and drying, cooperative extension work with the United States Department of Agriculture and the various State colleges, bee culture, and the utilization of surplus Indian labor were also emphasized during the year and are more fully referred to in connection with war activities in this report.

STOCK RAISING.—During the past year the need for increased food production has been brought to the attention of the Indians and the employees of the Indian Service with a view of having them exert their energies toward the development of the live-stock industry on all Indian reservations in order that meat production might be increased. The scope of the activities necessary to accomplish this can best be presented by reproducing my instructions to superintendents and others under date of May 2, 1918, as follows:

TO THE SUPERINTENDENTS:

The Indian Service, and by that I mean the Indians and the employees of the service, has responded effectively to the war call for increased food production along all lines, and in every way has shown a willingness and ability to do its part. Large areas of hitherto unproductive agricultural lands have been brought under cultivation and the live stock grazing on Indian lands has been materially increased, so that the grain, meat, and other food supplies of the country have been largely augmented by the energetic handling of Indian resources.

But while I feel that the results of the past year's work have been splendid, I am sure that this year, by reason of the valuable experience gained last year, can be made to show greater results, both to the country and to the Indians themselves. It is with that purpose in view that I want to call your attention to several things which I believe will greatly increase the output of meat and other live-stock products through the efforts of the Indians themselves and the more intensive use of their grazing lands.

At the present time, when requests are made by cattlemen for grazing lands, I am telling them that practically all the Indian lands are carrying stock to their full capacity, and this is literally true as conditions now exist; but I am convinced that proper

attention given to certain factors of the grazing problem will enable us to increase the capacity and output of the Indian ranges to a surprisingly large extent. These factors are:

1. Water supply.
2. Fencing.
3. Winter protection, including proper relation of summer and winter grazing.
4. Wild or worthless horses.
5. Predatory animals.
6. Scrub stock.
7. Care and handling of bulls.
8. The salt supply.
9. Winter feeding.

I want you to take up the subjects enumerated in the preceding paragraph and make a careful study of conditions on your reservation with respect to each one of them.

**WATER SUPPLY.**—Probably the most important factor in connection with the utilization of grazing ranges and the one where most effective improvement may be made is that of water supply. There are ranges where large areas of grass are never eaten over because of the distance the cattle must travel in grazing to and from water. On nearly all of these ranges it is possible to develop water at points so located as to make the entire range available; or, if not all of it, at least to largely increase the grazing capacity, and this at a cost so as to be well within the bounds of practicability. To allow this waste of grass to continue is unbusinesslike and indefensible, and I want you to be exceedingly careful in your investigation of the water supply on the grazing lands of your reservation.

It makes no difference whether the range is used by the Indians or is under permit. If under permit, and you find that the capacity can be increased by water development, the matter will be called to the attention of the permittee, and he will be required to make such development and then stock to capacity, or vacate and the permit given to some one who will. If the needed development is on Indian range, ways and means will be found to do the work. No grass must be allowed to go to waste that can possibly be made available.

After you have carefully gone over the situation sufficiently to enable you to make a general outline of your plans I want you to submit a special report to me on this matter of water supply, and this report should be in my hands not later than July 1, 1918.

**FENCING.**—First-class fencing is a highly important factor in promoting the stock industry. The out-boundaries of all grazing ranges should be well fenced to prevent controversy between permittees and to protect homesteaders or other occupants of the contiguous lands; it also makes it much easier to keep check on the number of cattle being run by permittees and gives a general feeling of security that is very beneficial.

But important as it is to have the range boundaries well fenced, it is even more essential that all Indian allotments actually being used by the Indians and lying within a grazing range be so fenced as to give adequate protection to the crops and improvements. I am constantly receiving complaints from Indians because of cattle trespassing, due to poor fences. In granting permits hereafter, one of the requirements must be a provision for adequate fencing of boundaries and improved Indian allotments, and this provision must be strictly enforced. Many existing permits contain the provision, but the fences are not being kept up as they should be. Have your fences inspected as soon as possible and take vigorous steps to have them repaired and kept in good condition.

**WINTER PROTECTION, INCLUDING PROPER RELATION OF SUMMER AND WINTER GRAZING.**—Where the grazing area on a reservation is divided into two or more ranges

the division lines should have been so run, if possible, as to give each range the proper proportion of winter and summer grazing, with its share of winter protection. This has not always been done when the ranges were first laid out, and as a result there are ranges that are not carrying the number of cattle they should.

On most reservations the I. D. herd occupies a range set apart for it, and if in any instance this I. D. range does not have good winter feed and protection, and other ranges under lease or permit do have it, I desire that some rearrangement be made at the first practicable opportunity, so that the cattle of the Indians may have the needed protection. Good management of a cattle range requires the conservation of grass on some part of it for winter use, and this should be accomplished by keeping the cattle off of such parts of the range during the summer as are most suitable for winter grazing. In some cases this can be done by riders, but probably in the majority of cases a dividing fence is the most economical and efficient method of dividing the summer and winter ranges. Of course, no hard and fast rule can be laid down to cover this phase of the grazing question since so many different factors enter into its consideration, but I want to impress each superintendent with the importance of giving the subject careful attention along the lines suggested.

**WILD OR WORTHLESS HORSES.**—The grass being consumed each year by wild horses, and also worthless Indian ponies, if eaten by cattle or sheep would bring a revenue at least five times as large to the Indian owners and would have a material bearing on the world's meat supply. A very conservative estimate of the total number of these animals on Indian reservations would be not less than 75,000 head, and since two horses consume as much feed as three head of cattle, this is equivalent for pasturage of 112,500 head of cattle, or at the ratio of five sheep to one of cattle—562,500 head of sheep.

The horses included in the above estimate are only those which have never been improved by breeding, and they are running on territory which makes it exceedingly difficult to accomplish much in the way of upbreeding, and where the difficulty of catching them largely prevents the Indians from disposing of them at the proper time, hence they remain on the range far beyond the time of greatest profit; in fact the larger proportion of these horses die from old age, disease, or lack of feed during hard winters, so that the owners never get anything for them.

The extreme need of the country for meat and wool will not permit of any delay in working out the problem of ridding the ranges of these worthless horses. We must expect opposition from some of the older Indians and from the nonprogressive Indians generally. This opposition is not based, so far as I can learn, on mere contrariness or desire to be obstructive, but because they retain the old idea that the power and influence of the man was largely in proportion to the size of his pony herd; and it occurs to me that this very habit of thought may be turned to splendid advantage in inducing the Indians to increase their holdings of cattle and sheep, if the greater value of cattle and sheep can be impressed upon them.

If, after everything possible in the way of persuasion has been tried, the Indian still refuse to dispose of worthless stock, I believe the superintendents should be authorized to require that each Indian keep this class of horses within fenced inclosures, and that all such horses found on the open range should be seized and sold, the proceeds to be turned over to the owner of the brand, less the cost of capture and shipment.

I desire that every superintendent on whose reservation this problem exists give the matter his best thought and attention and that reports be made to me at an early date with recommendations covering plans for disposing of horses of the class herein discussed.

**PREDATORY ANIMALS.**—I find that on many of the larger and more unsettled reservations there is a considerable loss each year from predatory animals. Some of the

Indians, lessees, and permittees are very active in ridding their ranges of these pests while others are careless and do practically nothing. This "do-nothing" policy results in the propagation of stock-killing animals which range far beyond the boundaries of the careless stockman, causing loss to other lessees and to Indians whose cattle are either with the lessees' stock or on the range set aside for exclusive Indian use.

I want the superintendents to take up this matter of predatory animals with the Indians, and with each lessee and permittee, and insist that vigorous measures be taken to destroy them. In this connection it is suggested that the cooperation of the lessees, permittees, Indians, and superintendent would make possible a comprehensive and thorough campaign which would be far better than desultory and unconcerted effort on the part of each.

SCRUB STOCK.—Indian cattle run on many of the ranges which are under lease or permit, and because of this, if for no other reason, the lessee or permittee should be required to keep only first-class bulls in order that the Indian stock may be bred up. This is just as essential for the good of the lessee or permittee as it is for the Indian, and the country at large constitutes another interested party because of the fact that a first-class beef-producing animal will consume no more grass than will a poor scrub animal that will go to the market weighing less than half as much.

On some reservations it has been found difficult to induce the Indians to use good male stock on account of the seemingly high prices at which first-class breeding animals are sold. Many of the Indians, when starting out for themselves, have perhaps two or three head of the stuff, and, of course, it would not be practicable to require each of these small owners to provide a pure-bred bull for his stock. However, this difficulty is overcome in some instances by following a sort of community plan whereby bulls are provided from tribal funds and the Indians are required to pay pro rata for their services, and this plan should be followed generally.

In the case of an Indian who owns sufficient she stuff to require the entire service of one or more bulls, it would certainly not be any hardship to require him to provide a first-class animal, because it would pay him to dispose of enough of his she stuff to enable him to make such purchase.

Of course, it goes without saying that every superintendent and every stockman and farmer should talk "better stock" to the Indians, in season and out of season, and be ready to help the moment an Indian evinces a desire to raise better stock.

CARE AND HANDLING OF BULLS.—In all tribal herds, and among Indian-owned range cattle as well, the bulls should be held apart from the she stuff during such part of the year as will prevent the dropping of calves at an unseasonable time. The proper breeding season varies according to the location of the range, but generally the bulls should be gathered at the time of the fall roundup and held in separate range until after the following spring roundup, when they should be thoroughly distributed over the range.

This segregation of the bulls, in addition to insuring the dropping of calves at a time when weather conditions are apt to be favorable also affords the opportunity to give special care and attention to the bulls during the winter. The bull pasture should be kept free of stock during the time the bulls are with the herd, so as to conserve the natural feed for the winter. In addition to this, extra feed, consisting of hay, and in some cases a little grain, should be provided, to be used when necessary to keep the animals in good condition. In short, do everything possible to have the male stock in first-class physical condition when turned onto the breeding range. When placing the bulls with the herd be careful to have them well scattered, and have the range riders see to it that they keep well apart and do not bunch up or become separated from the remainder of the herd.

The number of bulls required for a given number of cows varies with the condition of the range, the water supply, and age of the bulls. Give the matter careful thought and attention and see to it that enough bulls are on the range to insure adequate service.

THE SALT SUPPLY.—It is of great importance that all cattle ranges be well supplied with salt. This is in many respects essential to securing the best results, and each lessee or permittee must be required to distribute salt over his range in appropriate places and in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of the animals. Where tribal herds are run, the superintendent should see to it that the range occupied by the herd and individual Indian cattle is well supplied.

WINTER FEEDING.—In past years, when the western country was open grazing for all comers, it was the practice among cattlemen to let the stock rustle for themselves the year around. As a general rule, the cattle came through the winter in pretty fair shape, because the cattlemen had almost unlimited territory from which to select their winter-grazing ranges, but conditions have changed, and the cattleman now finds himself restricted to a limited range on which, in all probability, there is no good winter protection, and if he wants to bring his cattle through he must in many cases provide protection and feed, at least for the weaker cattle, and the proportion of fed cattle is rapidly increasing each year.

Good business practice requires that animals worth from \$80 to \$150 apiece be not allowed to die for want of a little protection and a few dollars' worth of hay and grain; the need of the country for conservation of all foodstuffs, including meats, also demands that no cattle be allowed to starve or die from exposure during the winter.

In view of the foregoing it is incumbent upon every superintendent to wage a vigorous campaign each summer to induce every Indian cattle-owner to put up sufficient hay to carry his stock through the winter, and further, wherever the severity of the climate makes it advisable, the Indians should be required to provide sheds or other artificial protection.

In the case of tribal herds the superintendent should take up early in the season the matter of providing hay for winter feeding, so as to get on the market for the first cutting, when the price is usually the lowest and the quality the best. Plenty of hay is the best insurance against loss. And as one of the primary reasons for the establishment of the tribal herd, in most instances, was to provide a market for the Indians' hay, it should be the aim of the superintendent to have the Indians furnish every ton possible, after putting up an ample quantity for their own individual needs. The advantages of this home market for their hay should be preached to the Indians constantly as an incentive to greater efforts along farming lines, thus demonstrating the value of the combination of stock raising and farming.

On northern reservations, where the danger from sudden severe storms is ever present during the winter months, it would be advisable, where practicable to do so, to gather the poorest cattle on the fall roundup and throw them into a fenced pasture held in reserve during the summer and where they could be easily gathered for feeding when the storms come on.

The superintendent should carefully observe the practice of the lessees or permittees on his reservation, and if any of them are careless with respect to winter protection and feeding, and allow their cattle to die of neglect, this fact should be reported to me, in order that steps may be taken to stop the waste, and, if necessary, cancel the permit and give the range to someone who will take proper care of the stock and thus conserve the meat supply.

I have gone somewhat at length into the various phases of the cattle business, with a view to making proper use of the grass on Indian reservations. I do not want any ranges overstocked; in fact, I am afraid that under present conditions there are some reservations where too many cattle are now being run, and if this is the case the results will be an eventual loss of cattle more disastrous by far than would be the loss from allowing some of the grass to go to waste. There is, however, a point of efficiency in this matter, which is reached when well-bred cattle are eating all the grass that can be made available on Indian reservations, and it should be the ambition of every superintendent to reach this point on his reservation.

These suggestions have met with a hearty and gratifying response from the field employees, Indians and lessees, largely due to the fact that it is in line with the aggressive policy of the Indian Bureau for the last five years to utilize the natural resources of the reservations to the greatest possible advantage.

I regard the water supply in connection with stock raising as of very great importance. It is the essential factor in increasing the carrying capacity of a large part of the grazing lands on Indian reservations. This is particularly true in the Southwest, where, I believe, sufficient water development can be secured, at a justifiable expense, to more than double the present carrying capacity.

Sinking wells on grazing lands during the last year or two in sections of the country where rainfall is almost unknown has, altogether, given gratifying results, and it is my purpose to intensify these activities, not only in sinking wells, but in impounding the flood waters which at rare intervals fall from cloud-bursts and which, together with melted snow from higher elevations, rush in great torrents over countless acres of thirsty territory.

Marvelous results have been secured from irrigating arid and semiarid lands for agricultural purposes, and it is equally important that the vast area of grasslands, now practically worthless for want of stock water, be made, by similar means, to sustain the herds it would then support.

My nearly six years experience as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, during which, among many other things, I have had to do with the administration of immense irrigation projects and the handling of millions of cattle, sheep, and horses, largely in sections of the country where rain seldom falls or where devastating droughts frequently occur, has convinced me that the most important constructive accomplishment now demanded is the proper development, conservation, and use of water.

**EXPERIMENTATION.**—The operation of the cooperative experimental farm at Sacaton, on the Pima Reservation, by this office and the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture was continued during the year, with the view of developing seeds and plants specially adapted to conditions on the Indian reservations in that part of the country. The results have justified the establishment of this farm, which has been somewhat enlarged in order to increase its usefulness to the Indians, and three wells have been drilled for the purpose of providing additional irrigation water.

An experimental date farm was established at Palm Springs, on the Malki Reservation, in California, in cooperation with the experts of the Department of Agriculture, by whom work is also being carried on at Fort Berthold, San Juan, and Shoshone.

**INDIAN FAIRS.**—The policy of holding agricultural fairs on the Indian reservations has been continued during the year, with increasingly successful results. The first fair of this nature was held on the Crow Reservation in 1906, the number being gradually increased each year until, in 1917, 58 such fairs were held. At these fairs the Indians displayed their agricultural products, live stock, etc., in competition with each other, suitable prizes being awarded on best exhibits. Most of the fairs are managed entirely by the Indians, which gives them training in business administration and organization.

Numerous Indian exhibits were also made at county fairs, likewise with good results, the Indians winning many prizes in competition with the whites. In addition, displays of Indian products were shown at nearly every State fair in States where Indian reservations are located, which were equally successful in showing the agricultural progress of the Indians. At the South Dakota State Fair Baby Show the first prize was awarded to Guy M. Howe, jr., an Indian baby from the Crow Creek Reservation, who scored 95.5 per cent out of a possible 100 per cent in competition with babies from all over the State.

#### FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The area of the Five Civilized Tribes aggregated 19,525,966 acres, of which 15,794,208 acres have been allotted to the enrollees of said tribes or to their heirs. By various acts of Congress and by approval of the Secretary of the Interior restrictions against alienation of allotted lands by allottees have been removed from 12,825,196 acres, leaving as restricted acreage 2,888,162 acres, or about 18.3 per cent of the entire allotted area. One hundred and thirty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty-four acres of tribal lands have been reserved for town sites, railroad rights of way, churches, schools, cemeteries, etc.

The total enrollment of the Five Civilized Tribes, corrected to date, is 101,508, including Freedmen, to which enrollees, with few exceptions, there have been made complete allotments of land or payments of money in lieu of or in equalization of allotment. Of the above-mentioned enrollees, 78,101 are citizens by blood, adoption, or intermarriage, 26,774 being full-blood citizens; 23,405 enrollees are Freedmen. There are at present 23,441 of the enrollees who are in the restricted class of Indians; that is, Indians whose allotments are restricted as to alienation and whose funds derived from said allotments or from the individual shares of the tribal funds are subject to Government supervision. Looking to the carrying out of the purposes of the agreements with the Five Civilized Tribes and acts of Congress for the disposal of the tribal property

and the closing of the tribal affairs of said Indian Nations, further sales of the tribal land have been held during the year, and further per capita payments of about \$3,000,000 have been made.

To date of June 30, 1918, 3,558,165 acres of tribal lands of the several Five Civilized Tribes were sold for an aggregate of \$20,249,032.58, being \$4,505,563 more than the appraised value, an average of \$5.39 per acre. Of the total acreage sold, 1,905,139 acres of unallotted land brought \$10,625,324; 385,935 acres of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, brought \$3,328,731; and 1,267,821 acres of Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal timber lands brought \$6,294,977. There remain unsold of Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal lands 324 acres of school lands with improvements, 2,280 town lots, and 14,800 acres of Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal lands, including 7,700 acres of timber land, 6,700 acres of the surface of the coal and asphalt land, and 400 acres of other unallotted tribal lands, which will be offered for sale at public auction from October 9 to October 17, 1918.

The coal and asphalt deposits, leased and unleased, underlying the surface of 441,107 acres of the segregated mineral land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Okla., will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, at McAlester, Okla., on December 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1918. Three hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-six acres of unleased lands will be first offered for sale to be followed by an offer of 112,831 acres of leased lands. The coal and asphalt deposits are appraised in the aggregate at \$14,461,041.73.

Eleven thousand six hundred and ninety-five acres of Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal timber land in McCurtain County have been sold to the State of Oklahoma for a game preserve for \$71,718.05, as authorized by the act of Congress approved May 25, 1918, Public No. 159, 65th Congress. The coal and asphalt deposits, both leased and unleased, underlying the surface of 441,107 acres of segregated mineral land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, appraised at \$14,461,041.73, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on December 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1918, as authorized by the act of Congress approved February 8, 1918, Public No. 98, 65th Congress.

Competency commissions have visited allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes during the fiscal year and are still at work to ascertain who are competent and capable of handling all transactions affecting their allotted lands without departmental assistance.

There were constructed during the year 127 houses, at a cost of \$134,466.67; 51 barns, at \$22,912.95, and 96 wells, at \$8,093.94. There were purchased 472 horses and mules, at a cost of \$63,739.78; 494 cattle, at \$35,766.84; 509 hogs, at \$13,088.66, and 228 wagons, at \$35,092.15. Miscellaneous farm implements were purchased at a

total cost of \$25,544.10. There was disbursed on account of per capita payments, improvements, and individual cash payments to Indians, salaries and expenses, a total of \$12,455,146.08. There was received of individual and tribal funds and congressional appropriations a total of \$16,175,520.73, showing a grand total of all monies handled for the Five Civilized Tribes during the fiscal year of \$28,630,666.81.

Four thousand Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes have entered the United States Military Service. Six million nine hundred and twenty-three thousand six hundred and seventy dollars of the individual Indian funds of restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes have been invested in Liberty loan bonds and war-saving stamps.

In the Cherokee Nation all the land and tribal property of said tribe has been allotted, sold, or otherwise disposed of except 30 acres erroneously platted as allotted land. The only unfinished work is in relation to the disposition of said 30 acres, the completion of per capita payments heretofore authorized, execution of 138 deeds to allottees, and 3 deeds to purchasers of unallotted land, and the settlement under the provisions of section 18 of the Indian appropriation act of May 25, 1918, of all claims against said tribe.

In the Seminole Nation all the tribal land and property of the Seminole Nation has been disposed of except 122 acres of unallotted land and 640 acres of land that was reserved for a tribal school. The remaining work to be done relates to the disposition of said remaining tracts of land, the completion of the per capita payments heretofore authorized out of the tribal funds, and the execution and delivery of a few deeds to allottees and purchasers of tribal land.

In the Creek Nation the unsold tribal property consists of the tribal council building in Okmulgee, 124 town lots in Muskogee, Tulsa, and Lee, 353 acres of tribal land, and 3 tracts of school property. The value of said unsold property is estimated at \$272,650. The remaining unfinished work relates to the sale or disposition of said tribal property, the equalization of allotments, investigation of alleged duplicate and fraudulent enrollments, and in connection with suits instituted to recover for the Creek Nation certain valuable oil and gas lands, including the beds of the Arkansas and Cimarron Rivers within said nation.

#### OIL AND GAS IN THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES OF OKLAHOMA.

The total production of oil from restricted Indian lands in the Five Civilized Tribes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, amounted to approximately 13,000,000 barrels of oil from about 116,000 acres. The revenue to the tribe from oil and gas production during the fiscal year amounted to about \$4,000,000. These

oil and gas leases cover allotted lands and are made for a period of 10 years or as long thereafter as oil and gas is found in paying quantities, except leases covering lands of minors which are made to expire when the minor becomes of age, unless oil and gas is found in paying quantities. The leases provide for a royalty of one-eighth of the gross proceeds of the sale of the oil on the basis of the highest price posted by a responsible purchasing company.

On August 10, 1917, regulations were promulgated governing the utilization of casing-head gas produced from oil wells. The regulations provide that the gasoline productivity of the casing-head gas per thousand cubic feet shall be determined by a physical field test of the gas, the royalty being computed at 12½ per cent on the basis of a fixed schedule according to the yield of gasoline per 1,000 cubic feet and the sale price of the refined product.

#### OSAGE OIL AND GAS LEASES.

On November 12, 1917, February 14, 1918, and May 18, 1918, there were sold at public auction at Pawhuska, Okla., leases covering certain Osage lands for oil-mining purposes, aggregating 90,286 acres, for a bonus consideration of \$3,258,312.50, an average of about \$36 per acre. These lands consisted of scattered tracts on the east side of the reservation selected with the object in view of opening up new pools of oil. Leases covering those tracts are for a period of five years and as long thereafter as oil is found in paying quantities, and provide for a royalty in addition to the bonus consideration of 16½ per cent, except when wells on quarter-section tracts or fractional parts of quarter sections are sufficient to average 100 or more barrels per well per day. The royalty on oil produced is 20 per cent.

The Osage Reservation under which oil and gas is reserved to the tribe until 1931 comprises approximately 1,500,000 acres, of which 680,000 acres on the east side were leased for oil and gas under a blanket lease authorized by Congress, which expired March 16, 1916. New leases have been made covering about 919,000 acres for gas and about 323,000 acres for oil; the oil leases aggregating about 323,000 acres are included in the 919,000 acres leased for gas.

On June 30, 1918, there were 1,450 dry and abandoned wells in the Osage Reservation, 3,755 producing oil wells, and 364 gas wells. The gross production of oil from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, amounted to 10,906,376.59 barrels, of which the Osage tribe received as royalty 1,842,692.21 barrels. The total receipts of the Osage tribe from oil and gas leases from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, amounted to approximately \$8,000,000.

**OPENING THE WEST SIDE.**—Advertisements have recently been approved and authority granted to offer for lease for oil-mining purposes on November 9, at public auction sale at Pawhuska, Okla.,

approximately 15,000 acres on the east side of the Osage Reservation, that is, east of range 7, and approximately 28,000 acres on the west side, that is, west of range 8. Authority was also granted to offer for lease for gas mining purposes on November 9, approximately 315,000 acres on the west side. No leases have heretofore been made on the west side of the Osage Reservation for oil or gas mining purposes. As the time during which the title to the minerals will remain in the Osage tribe will expire on April 8, 1931, unless otherwise provided by Congress, and in view of the demand for an increased production of oil to meet existing conditions, it has been decided to make this opening on the west side as the initial lease sale on this vast, heretofore practically untouched territory of supposed-to-be oil-bearing lands.

#### OIL AND GAS OUTSIDE THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES AND OSAGE NATION.

There has been considerable activity in the oil and gas industry in Oklahoma outside the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osage Nation during the past fiscal year.

The bringing in on March 9, 1918, of an oil well with an initial production of several hundred barrels per day greatly stimulated oil and gas leasing on the Kiowa Reservation. Since that time Indians having allotments in the vicinity of this well have received exceptionally high bonuses, the largest being at the rate of \$755 per acre. This is reported to be the highest rate of bonus ever paid in that field, regardless of the distance from the well.

Several wells with a large initial production have also been brought in on the Ponca Reservation, and at Pawnee 12 producing wells were drilled.

One hundred and twenty-five tracts of land on the ceded part of the Shoshone Indian Reservation, Wyo., each containing 160 acres, or less, were advertised for oil and gas mining leases, bids being opened on October 10, 1917. Seventy-four tracts were bid in and leases covering 69 tracts have been regularly executed. Under the terms of the advertisement and the leases the lessee is required to drill at least one well on each tract within one year from the date of execution of the lease by the Secretary of the Interior. The drilling of wells during the calendar year will largely determine whether the land on the ceded part of the reservation is valuable for oil and gas.

#### PROBATING INDIAN ESTATES.

The probating of the estates of deceased Indians, under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stats. L., 855, 856), for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, progressed very satisfactorily. During the year 2,415 cases were finally disposed of.

The heirs of deceased Indians also must be determined where personal property of a value less than \$250 is involved; where Indians hold restricted fee patents, in which no fee can be collected; where Indians hold inherited interests at a value less than \$250, and cases in which modifications were made in the original findings. One hundred and fifty-seven cases, coming within these classes, were disposed of.

One hundred and fifty-five Indian wills were finally acted on. There were also disapproved during the year 22 wills.

There are now employed in the field 12 examiners of inheritance, who are engaged in conducting hearings on 28 of the reservations and on the public domain.

In addition to the above, 3,745 miscellaneous cases were disposed of and 7,586 letters were written.

#### PROBATE WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

In previous years the reports related to the probate work in the Five Civilized Tribes have been largely statistical, but it is intended by this report to explain more particularly the aims of the probate service and to explain the nature of the various lines of work and to describe the ends attained as a whole.

Bearing in mind that the courts of Oklahoma have been given jurisdiction by acts of Congress over the estates of minor and other incompetent members of those tribes, it will be readily appreciated that in a jurisdiction comprising 40 counties, marvelously rich in deposits of oil and gas, of lead and zinc, and of coal and asphalt, from which "rich streams of revenue gush forth," that are materially augmented by the returns from great crops of wheat, corn, cotton, and other staples, into swollen streams of wealth, there will necessarily be vast properties, collectively speaking, as well as large individual estates, which must be disposed of by those tribunals in such a way as to conserve and promote the interests of many Indian citizens or to throw them and their estates upon the mercy of designing speculators who in every community stand ready to prey upon those who most need protection.

And in connection with the foregoing it is an impressive fact that the number of names of restricted Indians appearing upon the approved rolls of the Five Civilized Tribes is upward of 37,000, of which nearly 27,000 are full-blood Indians. No proof is necessary to show that a multitude of cases will arise affecting these Indians and their heirs.

It is the duty of the probate attorneys—a duty which they fully appreciate and faithfully attempt to discharge—to stand guard like sentinels over the property and persons of these Indian wards. To

perform this duty it is necessary for the probate attorneys to keep an ever-vigilant eye upon the dockets of probate cases in the several counties assigned to them and to take whatever action that may be necessary in the premises, either by institution of civil suits or criminal prosecutions.

With respect to guardians and other trustees it is the aim of the probate attorneys to scrutinize their every act to the end that they shall be held to the faithful discharge of their trust, and as a result of this vigilance many of the guardians have been removed or discharged and others, found to be more worthy, have replaced them; in like manner it has been necessary for the probate attorneys to maintain a constant watchfulness with respect to the financial status of each case, to ascertain in each instance whether the bond is adequate, to require a new bond whenever necessary, and to take appropriate action to recover from bondsmen or other sureties whatever losses may result from the misconduct of their principals.

With such care there has resulted a great conservation of Indian money which, under the direction of the probate attorneys, has been applied to useful and beneficial purposes instead of being recklessly squandered. Investments have been made in homes, in land, in interest bearing securities, and the purchase of Liberty bonds. Thus the probate attorneys have been instrumental in teaching the great financial lesson that saving is not for the purpose of hoarding alone, but rather for profitable use.

There is an ever present attempt on the part of land speculators to induce sales of minor lands through the instrumentality of guardians of their own selection, and in some cases such sales have been made upon appraisals made by men chosen for the purpose by the prospective purchasers. This evil has been strenuously opposed by the probate attorneys who seek to keep down as much as possible the number of sales of minors' lands, unless reinvestment of a more desirable nature can be found, and to insist upon the highest prices possible through appraisals by the regular Government appraisers.

There is another part of the work of these attorneys which can not be expressed by numbers, but it is perhaps more beneficial than any other work performed by them. Reference is had in this connection to the countless daily conferences that are held with the many persons who seek the advice and counsel of these representatives of the Government with respect to matters which affect not only their property but also their personal interests, including the education of their children and other domestic matters which are necessarily involved in the advisory relation which they bear to a dependent people.

Responsive to the call of patriotism the probate attorneys have unhesitatingly contributed their efforts to the national cause in the

war that is now pending, and their numbers have been repeatedly lessened by transfers to the military branch of the Government or to other branches of service where their assistance was needed. And so, while it is true that temporary lapses have occurred in the work of individual districts, it must be realized that each man, in the time available to him at his post of duty, has done his utmost for the probate service until assigned to other work.

#### A WOMAN PROBATE ATTORNEY.

It may be of interest that during the year a woman was appointed probate attorney. There was general approval of the appointment, and I have reason to believe that this innovation will prove entirely satisfactory. Concerning it and reflecting many similar expressions, the Fort Worth Record, in an editorial, said:

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Cato Sells has appointed Miss Florence Etheridge, of Miami, Okla., probate attorney, with headquarters at Vinita. Her appointment, it is said, is in line with Commissioner Sells's policy of appointing women to responsible positions in the Indian Service. The duties of probate attorney involve the protection of the property of minors and incompetent Indians and the prosecution of wrongdoers in the same connection.

Miss Etheridge was for several years employed in the Probate Division of the Indian Office at Washington, where she demonstrated unusual ability as a lawyer. She is vice president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, and made a vigorous fight before Congress to prevent the passage of the Borland amendment. She is a member of the law firm of Swanson & Etheridge.

There are millions of women wage earners in America. There are millions of girls who are wage earners. There are millions of women and children who are doing farm work. There are millions of women engaged in war-service work. There are millions of women Red Cross workers, and the call has been made for 25,000 Red Cross nurses in addition to those already in the service of their country.

Texas women have been given the primary ballot. Texas women are coming into their own. This is as it should be.

Cato Sells is a champion of equal suffrage. He believes that a woman who does the work of a man should receive the pay of a man. If woman is an intelligent and efficient worker why shouldn't she receive the pay of a man?

#### REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

The act of March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 969-973), appropriated the sum of \$400,000 for use in the purchase of seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment, to be sold to Indians under regulations prescribed for its repayment to the Government. The enthusiasm of the Indians in agricultural and stock raising pursuits has been greatly aroused during the year and in consequence of their increased activities the demands for equipment and stock taxed to the fullest extent the limited reimbursable appropriation available. Unfortunately it has been necessary in many instances

to withhold plans for new development work in order that the most urgent needs might be cared for. Through the use of the money available, however, a large number of Indians have been able to accomplish a vast amount of improvement work on their lands which would not have been possible without the reimbursable assistance given them. The Indians on some of the northwestern reservations are now fairly well equipped so that it will be possible to withdraw much of the aid heretofore given them.

The benefits derived from reimbursable funds appropriated by Congress are being reflected more and more in the industrial improvements on all of the reservations. The Indians as a rule are cautious in requesting assistance from reimbursable funds and restrict their prospective obligations to actual needs and in amounts which they feel capable of liquidating.

The prospects for the return to the Treasury of the money expended for the benefit of the Indians are exceptionally good. Although the money appropriated for the past and previous years, excepting \$30,000, under the law need not be returned to the Treasury until the year 1925, it is estimated that more than \$300,000 has already been collected. The sum of \$30,000 appropriated in the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1062), was under the law available for use until June 30, 1917. The collections from the Indians are more than ample to reimburse this entire appropriation at this time. Notwithstanding the crops last year were comparatively poor, and in fact in some of the places the Indians did not get back the seed they planted in the spring, it is interesting to note the amount which the Indians at some of the northwestern reservations repaid during the fall of last year and the early part of this year. At Crow Agency approximately \$27,000 were returned; at Tongue River approximately \$15,000 were returned; at Blackfeet approximately \$10,000 were returned; at Warm Springs, where the crops were practically an entire failure, approximately \$5,000 were returned. The collections at many of the other reservations were equally as good, indicating that the Indians are rapidly reaching the point where they are deriving incomes through the use of property furnished to them, thereby justifying the inauguration of the reimbursable plan.

At places where tribal herds of sheep and cattle have been established from reimbursable funds for the benefit of the tribes of Indians as a whole, excellent results are being accomplished. The stock itself is ample security for the repayment of the money expended, and the present indications are that all of the money spent for the tribal herds, both cattle and sheep, will be fully repaid and a good margin of profit remain for the tribe.

## INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEY.

Special attention has been given to the method of handling individual Indian money during the past year. The rules and regulations have been modified materially, making it possible for Indians to obtain their funds more easily, thus giving them a chance to show their ability to manage their own business affairs.

While the general policy of conserving minors' funds has not been changed, a more liberal course was followed in the disbursement of their funds. In the case of minors who were nearly of age their funds were sometimes used to secure higher education or for some special kind of training.

Where the minors were young their combined funds were frequently expended in the purchase of property or for improvements to the homestead, it being realized that a comfortable sanitary home and proper surroundings would be of more value to them than would the small amount of money turned over to them when they reach their majority. Through the use of their own or their children's funds a large number of Indians were enabled to purchase seed and raise crops for the common benefit of the family, which would not otherwise have been possible.

When justifiable, the funds of both adults and minors have been used to purchase Liberty bonds, but this subject is fully gone into in another part of the report.

## ANNUITY AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.

The practice of placing their funds in the hands of competent Indians for expenditure, without supervision, as announced in my report last year, in conformity with the declaration of policy referred to therein, has been continued, on the whole, with encouraging results, most of the Indians seeming to appreciate the opportunity to handle their own funds and recognizing the consequent responsibility devolving upon them to spend the money wisely, although of course there have been individual exceptions to this rule. However, this is the only way the Indians will ever learn to stand on their own feet as independent citizens of the community.

## EMPLOYMENT FOR INDIANS.

Economic conditions on many reservations are much the same as last year, in that Indians do not have to leave home to find work in abundance. Their concern in home conditions shows a deepening civic interest. State officers of the Department of Agriculture are cooperating with the Indian Service in utilizing the labor of Indians for general farm work. In some localities wheat and alfalfa hay harvest hands were offered from \$4 to \$6 dollars a day.

Next in importance to raising food is transportation. Owing to the value of motor-driven vehicles in pioneer development it is both practical and profitable to give Indians opportunity to learn the construction and repair of such vehicles, and many of them are placed in the high-class factories, where they are switched from one department to another to receive all-around mechanical experience. In the evening they amplify the day's manual practice by attending automobile schools for theoretical information. Two or three years of combined study and experience will develop first-class mechanics. Over 300 Indians have taken advantage of such factory training.

It is especially necessary to have trained operators for tractors who understand the importance of minor, yet essential, details and can make prompt repairs in the field, when accidents occur, that plowing may not be retarded. Many who have enlisted in the Army and Navy are now repairing trucks, aeroplanes, etc., with the American Expeditionary Forces.

One of the strong, self-reliant Indian boys working in the Packard plant has without compensation looked after the welfare of the Indian workers of Detroit factories by meeting strangers as they reach town, helping them to find the factories to which they have been assigned, etc. State prohibition now gives a wholesome environment at Detroit for Indian youths.

Young men and women of Indian blood are filling clerical positions in the different departments of the Government. Two young girls are officers of the National Service School of the District of Columbia, preparing to become instructors in industrial arts to the soldiers invalidated home from foreign service. Indians, both men and women, are selling Liberty bonds and war-savings stamps all over the country. The largest stamp sales of this bureau for one day were made by a little Indian girl. Some of the finest war gardens of the country are planted and cultivated by Indian women. A number of returned students have gladly declared their ability to support the children to release their husbands for war duty. One little full-blood woman pays her mother-in-law to stay home and look after the babies while she works faithfully, and has paid for her home and furniture. The husband is at the front. Many other mothers are doing practically the same thing.

ARKANSAS VALLEY AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.—Several hundred students from six schools of the Southwest again spent their summer vacation working for over 100 farmers and for the American Beet Sugar Co. in the Arkansas Valley. The Indian boys took their band instruments along for bugle calls and concerts and their baseball outfits for recreation. This colony of workers lives in 15 camps scattered through the valley from Garden City, Kans., to Rocky Ford, Colo. Each camp conducts a separate cuisine; a few unemployed

young men in the draft, awaiting call, and the wives of soldiers and sailors who are supporting their families to release men are selected for cooks. Women having small children, who are considered undesirable in many households and for that reason find it difficult to secure employment, are given the preference. The cooks have given special attention to conserving food and eliminating waste, in accordance with Government regulations. They are using the recipes published by the Food Commission.

Twenty-eight thousand dollars covers the aggregate earnings of the Indians for the season; in addition the health of the boys was toned up by out-of-door life, work, and an invigorating altitude.

Letters are frequent from Indians offering their services as carpenters for shipyard work, as tailors, and for other industrial activities. The Indian in khaki is a familiar visitor to the Indian Office. Among callers may be listed clerks, physicians, nurses, privates, non-commissioned and commissioned officers, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. workers. Their high spirit and purpose and their desire to render service is immensely stimulating.

#### NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

There has not been as much activity during the past year on the part of the Indians in native industries, due to the diversion of their efforts to agricultural and other pursuits in order to increase the production of food products, so necessary because of existing conditions growing out of the war.

The Navajo Indians have continued to make blankets, though not on such an extensive scale as heretofore. They have been selling their wool for use in the manufacture of clothing and other necessary articles rather than to weave it into native blankets.

There are apparently good markets for most of the better things made by the Indians, either through local trading establishments or the tourist trade; therefore no aggressive campaign was pursued during the year to widen the markets for products of this character.

The lace industry also is more or less inactive, due largely to the inability to get supplies and also to the fact that the Indian women are working in the fields in agricultural pursuits. It is believed this industry in future years will become an important one on many of the reservations, and every encouragement is given the Indians to utilize their spare moments in the making of salable articles to such extent as is now possible.

#### ALLOTMENTS.

On the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., a special allotting agent is making additional irrigable allotments of 10 acres to each Indian.

Further allotments on the Umatilla Reservation, act of Congress approved March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 969-986), to provide for 80 acres to each living Indian not theretofore allotted, is progressing in a very satisfactory manner. About one-half of the Indians entitled to allotment rights have made selections in the field.

Two hundred and seventy-seven allotments of irrigable land have been made to Indians on the Morongo Mission Reservation, Cal., under authority found in the act of March 2, 1917, but these selections have not been approved.

Reallotments have been made through changes in, and exchanges of, allotments under the acts of October 19, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 611-612), and March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-784), on various reservations, more especially on the Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak., where many Indians are taking advantage of a better character of land for allotment purposes. Under the provisions of the acts of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), August 4, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 534), and June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 94), 71 allotments were made and approved to the Fort Sill Apaches.

A list of the reservations, number of allotments approved during the year, and the number made in the field and not yet approved will be found in Table No. 26.

#### PUBLIC-DOMAIN ALLOTMENTS.

By departmental order of October 27, 1913, the making of allotments under the fourth section of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended, was suspended, pending the promulgation of new rules and regulations to govern applications made under said act. On April 15, 1918, these new rules and regulations were approved and work is now progressing thereunder.

#### WHITE EARTH LITIGATION.

On the White Earth Reservation, Minn., a plan for the settlement of litigated cases has been agreed upon and this work is progressing in a highly satisfactory manner. These cases are the outgrowth of the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 353), removing restrictions as to adult mixed bloods. The act specifically declares that patents to adult mixed-blood Indians of the White Earth Reservation shall be construed to pass the title in fee simple, thus giving the Indians that may be so classified full control of their property. The work of determining just who are mixed bloods is being handled by a commission under the act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 88), and upon the completion of the so-called "blood" roll, a basis will be obtained for proper disposition of pending cases.

### APPRAISEMENT AND REAPPRAISEMENT OF SURPLUS RESERVATION AREAS.

During the fiscal year many applications for appraisal and reappraisal of surplus reservation areas, otherwise subject to homestead disposition, have been handled. Authority for such work is found in the act of June 6, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 125).

### EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIODS.

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

Tribe.	Allotments.	Allotments extended.	Date trust period expires.	Ex- tended.
Mts-top, Cal. (Potrero and Pheon lands).....	Tribal.	Tribal.	1917	Years.
Prab. band of Pottawatomie, Kans.....	115	110	1917	10
Mts-top, Cal. (Camp Co, Angeles Co, Cuyapai Co, Inyo, Laguna, La				
Posby, Marzada, Mesa Grande, Palo, Rainbow, Santa				
Ysabel, Sycuan, Tennessee, San Juan el David).....	Tribal.	Tribal.	1918	10
Public domain.....	57	715	1918	1
Devils Lake, N. Dak. (Sioux).....	872	872	1918	10
Pawnee, Okla.....	830	820	1918	10
Onida, Wis.....	1,321	55	1918	9
Toiyavay, Okla.....	73	27	1918	10

Authority for these extensions will be found in section 5 of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 326), and the act of March 2, 1917 (39 Stat., 909).

### SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, 682 pieces of allotted land, covering 71,126.24 acres, were sold for \$1,541,177.95 under the provisions of the noncompetent act; 438 pieces, covering 49,216.19 acres, were sold for \$1,174,854.97 under the inherited act. The average price received from both allotted and inherited Indian land is \$22 per acre. This is the largest average price that has ever been received from the sale of Indian land.

### FORESTRY.

Subsequent to the declaration of war against the German Imperial Government on April 6, 1917, a special effort has been made in the forestry branch of the Indian Service to place upon the market timber suitable for war purposes and to encourage in every practical way the production of those timber products that would be of spe-

cial advantage in supplying the military and industrial needs incident to the war.

Large sales of timber have been made on the Bad River, Flathead, Fort Apache, Klamath, Red Lake and Spokane Indian Reservations. While the timber cut from these reservations has not gone directly into military uses it has, and will, supply needs that arise through the diversion of other timber products to military purposes. Sales of lesser importance have also been made on the Coeur d'Alene, Jicarilla, and Leech Lake Reservations and the timber on allotments under the Nett Lake jurisdiction has been offered for sale.

At the large sawmill operated by the Government on the Menominee Indian Reservation, Wis., an especial effort has been made to produce such products as will be of special use in war industries. Arrangements have been made for the supplying of materials from that mill to a large shipbuilding corporation at Manitowoc, Wis., and other industrial plants. Lumber produced at these mills has also been offered to the Government for the construction of can- tonments.

An effort has been made to develop production of special timber products for military purposes on reservations in western Wash- ington and Oregon. On the Tulalip, Port Madison, Chehalis, Swinomish, and Skokomish Reservations sales of timber suitable for the manufacture of ship knees have been effected. Sales of timber suitable for aeroplane construction have been made from the Hoh, Siletz, and Quinalt Reservations, and arrangements completed for extensive operations in the production of aeroplane material on the two reservations last named.

An effort has been made to locate supplies of black walnut on Indian reservations in the Plains region and to arrange for the disposal of this timber in such manner as to assist the Government in the production of gunstocks and aeroplane propellers. Black walnut is being produced on the Sac and Fox, Osage, Pawnee, Kiowa, Winnebago, Eastern Cherokee and other reservations.

During the autumn of 1917 the eastern portion of the Spokane Indian Reservation was cruised and a contour map prepared. The information thus obtained was immediately used in the offering of about 275,000,000 feet of timber for sale.

Because of the enlistment and calling of technical men into the military forces of the United States and the difficulty of obtaining suitable employees for appraisal and map work the making of valuation surveys has been practically suspended. During the sum- mer and autumn of 1918 the timber will be cruised on allotments of the Siletz Reservation and on the nonreservation allotments in Oregon and northern California which are now under the jurisdic- tion of the Siletz and Greenville Indian Schools.

The general regulations and instructions for officers in charge of forests on Indian reservations, which were first approved on June 29, 1911, and modified on March 17, 1917, were revised and approved on February 5, 1918.

A new form of scale book and several other books and forms for the keeping of records of timber operations on Indian reservations were devised, printed, and distributed. The introduction of these forms will greatly promote efficiency and uniformity in timber records at agencies.

Detailed information regarding the stand of timber, the number of sawmills in operation and the amount of timber cut from each Indian reservation will be found in the Statistical Appendix to this report.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The important place occupied by good roads in contributing to the industrial welfare and progress of the Indians has been further recognized during the year by the expenditure from the regular appropriations of thousands of dollars for Indian labor in the construction and repair of roads and bridges on the different reservations, besides specific appropriations of \$42,500 for two bridges across the Little Colorado and Canyon Diablo Rivers near the Leupp School, in Arizona; \$10,000 for road work on the Chippewa reservations in Minnesota; \$15,000 on the Gallup-Mesa Verde National Highway across the Navajo Reservation, in New Mexico; and \$25,000 for roads and bridges on the Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming.

#### PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

Recognizing the unparalleled need for supplies of all kinds for the Army and Navy, the Indian Service has tried to fill its requirements from those lines which would least interfere with the proper conduct of the war. The service has closely cooperated with the United States Food and Fuel Administrations, their State officers, with the War Industries Board and subordinate branches, and with other organizations established for the purpose of regulating the production and use of materials and supplies. The rule requiring the use of flour substitutes has been strictly enforced. Woolen uniforms have been dispensed with for the time being, and requirements in other lines curtailed. Taking into consideration existing conditions affecting both the purchasing of supplies and their transportation to the points of consumption, the Indian Service has fared very well. The service was indeed gratified at the manner in which its coal supply was furnished and delivered during the past winter, but little or no trouble being experienced through delay in the delivery of coal even at the most remote points using that kind of

fuel. To aid in the conservation of coal, wood is being used more than heretofore and to the greatest extent possible. Prices in all lines naturally were abnormally high, but were in keeping with market conditions.

#### NEW SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING AND ACCOUNTING.

The "fund accounting" feature of the new system of bookkeeping and accounting referred to in my last annual report (p. 54) was installed as of July 1, 1917, and disbursing officers at this time are generally familiar with its requirements and able to make fairly prompt and accurate reports of their financial operations thereunder. The "general accounting" feature was installed at most of the units at various times during the year, but some of the disbursing officers, for one reason and another, failed to get it in efficient working order, with the result that no reliable reports of cost by activities would be possible this year.

To aid in the installation and operation of the new system of bookkeeping and accounting, as well as to obtain a more effective checking of the accounts of disbursing officers in the field, three expert accountants were selected from the field clerical force and appointed as traveling auditors. The results obtained thus far have fully justified the plan.

#### LEGISLATION.

Congress passed the Indian appropriation act on May 25, 1918, aggregating approximately \$11,000,000, for the usual appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Service. Among the items of especial interest are the following:

Irrigation appropriations were made for specific projects by districts. These sums, together with appropriations for irrigation employees, surveys, and incidental expenses, total \$250,750. Congress provided, however, that no part of the appropriation was to be expended on any irrigation system or reclamation project for which public funds are or may be otherwise available. It also provided that the appropriations were to be available interchangeably for necessary expenses for damage by floods and other unforeseen accidents, the amount so interchanged not to exceed in the aggregate 10 per cent of the amount so appropriated.

On and after September 1, 1918, possession by a person in the Indian country where the introduction of liquor is or was prohibited by treaty or Federal statute shall be an offense and punishable in accordance with the acts of July 23, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 267), and January 30, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 506).

The annual per capita cost for schools was limited to not to exceed \$200 unless the attendance numbered less than 100 pupils, in which

case the per capita expenditure of not to exceed \$225 may be authorized. The number of pupils entitled, in any one school, to the per capita allowance shall be determined by taking the average attendance for the entire fiscal year and not any fractional part.

The sum of \$10,000 was appropriated for the construction of a fence along the international boundary line between Mexico and the Papago Indian Reservation in Arizona.

Hereafter no Indian reservations shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to any heretofore created, within the limits of the States of Arizona and New Mexico, except by act of Congress.

The Florida Seminole Indians are given an appropriation of \$10,000 for civilization and education, including the construction and equipment of necessary buildings on lands set aside by the State of Florida, by act of its legislature, for the perpetual use of said Indians.

An appropriation of \$75,000 is made for the relief of distress among the full-blood Choctaw Indians of Mississippi. This is for the purpose of payment for employees, the establishment and maintenance of schools, purchase of lands, encouragement of industry and self-support, and purchase of seed and agricultural implements.

The withdrawal from the Treasury of the United States of the sum of \$200,000 of the tribal funds on deposit to the credit of the Crow Indians in the State of Montana is authorized for the purpose of necessary improvements to the irrigation systems in the Big Horn Valley on that reservation.

The sum of \$25,000 is appropriated for continuing work on the Indian highway extending from Mesa Verde National Park to Gallup, N. Mex.

The proviso to section 1 of the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1413), relating to the expenditure of the proceeds derived from the sale of timber on the Jicarilla Reservation was amended so as to authorize the expenditure of said proceeds, with the consent of the allottees whose property is appropriated, in the purchase of live stock, seeds, agricultural equipment, and for other community or individual purposes beneficial to the Indians.

The sum of \$8,000 is appropriated for the construction of a bridge across the Oconalufy River near the Indian School at Cherokee, N. C.

The act of May 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 460), and the act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675), was amended so as to authorize the per capita distribution to the Standing Rock Indians, or the use of such moneys arising under the acts mentioned for their benefit.

Receipts from leasing oil, gas, and other mineral lands of the Osage Indians until the same are paid out as provided by existing law, may be deposited in national or State banks in Oklahoma.

The construction of a fire-proof office building for the Osage Agency is authorized.

Allottees of the Osage Nation may change the present designation of homesteads to an equal area of unincumbered surplus lands under regulations to be prescribed.

The Five Civilized Tribes appropriation contains a limitation prohibiting the use of the appropriation for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior undisputed claims to be paid from individual moneys of restricted allottees or their heirs, or uncontested agricultural and mineral leases, excluding oil and gas leases. An appeal is, however, authorized.

A per capita payment of not to exceed \$200 to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians is provided for.

Not to exceed \$100 per capita is authorized to be paid to the Seminole Indians out of their funds.

The distribution of Creek funds, except \$150,000, so as to equalize the pro rata share received by each member of said tribe in either land or money, is authorized.

The sale to the State of Oklahoma for a game preserve of certain lands within the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations is authorized.

All claims against the Cherokee Nation are to be filed not later than one year after the approval of the act.

The Court of Claims is authorized to adjudicate the claims of J. F. McMurray, provided adjustment is not made by mutual agreement within 60 days after the approval of the act.

The sum of \$400,000, reimbursable, is appropriated for encouraging industry and self-support among the Klamath Indians in Oregon.

The sum of \$8,000 is appropriated for the education of the Alabama and Coushatta Indians located in Polk County, Tex., and for an investigation to be made as to the necessity and advisability of purchasing land for said Indians.

An additional sum of \$500,000 is appropriated for the Wahpeto irrigation and drainage system in the State of Washington.

The withdrawal of \$300,000 of the tribal funds of the Menominee Indians in Wisconsin for their benefit is authorized.

The expenditure of tribal funds, not exceeding \$2,500,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, in addition to such sums as may be required for equalization of allotments, education of Indian children, per capita and other payments to Indians, and expenditures for the Five Civilized Tribes, in accordance with existing law, is authorized.

The withdrawal from the Treasury of the United States of community funds of any Indian tribe which are susceptible of segregation, so as to credit an equal share to each and every recognized member of the tribe, except those whose shares have already been withdrawn, and the deposit of such funds in banks to be selected, subject to withdrawal for payment to the individual owners, is authorized.

## COURT DECISIONS.

There were a number of very important decisions rendered by the courts on Indian matters during the past year. The most important decision was that of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Brader v. James*, which was decided March 4, 1918, wherein the court held that the act of 1906, requiring conveyances by full-blood heirs of members of the Five Civilized Tribes be approved by the Secretary of the Interior was constitutional, even though the lands descended prior to the passage of the act. This was based on the theory that Congress has power to reimpose restrictions on lands allotted to Indians and is the first definite holding of the Supreme Court on this point.

The same court, on November 5, 1917, decided the case of the *United States v. Hiram Chase*. The decision of the court was to the effect that assignments to individual members of the Omaha tribe under Article IV of the treaty of March 6, 1865 (14 Stat. L., 667), passed only the Indian or tribal right to occupancy; did not pass title in fee, and was not an insurmountable obstacle to the allotment of these lands under the act of August 7, 1852 (22 Stat. L., 341).

In the case of *United States v. Soldana* the Supreme Court rules that the station platform of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Crow Agency, Mont., is Indian country within the provisions of the act of 1897 forbidding the introduction of liquor into the Indian country.

In *Lane v. Morrison* the decision of the court was to the effect that the joint resolution of March 4, 1915, continuing for another year the appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations, included the appropriation for promoting civilization and self-support among the Minnesota Chippewa Indians.

The title to the Spokane Indian Reservation was quieted in the Indians of that reservation by the decision of the Supreme Court in *Northern Pacific Railway v. Emma A. Wismer*. It was held by the Supreme Court that the reservation was legally established and the lands removed beyond the scope of the grant to the railroad.

In *Egan v. McDonald* the Supreme Court held that the heirs of a deceased Indian had power to convey trust lands with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior under the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 275), and the approval of the conveyance did not require an antecedent finding by a Federal court as to heirs.

There was also an important decision by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in which an Osage Indian asked the court to compel payment of moneys which were part of the payment to

the Osages withhold under the provisions of section 2087, Revised Statutes, which reads:

No annuities, or moneys, or goods shall be paid or distributed to Indians while they are under the influence of any description of intoxicating liquor, nor while there are good and sufficient reasons leading the officers or agents, whose duty it may be to make such payments or distribution, to believe that there is any species of intoxicating liquor within convenient reach of the Indians, nor until the chiefs and headmen of the tribe shall have pledged themselves to use all their influence and to make all proper exertions to prevent the introduction and sale of such liquor in their country.

The court dismissed the case.

## SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Recent Federal and State legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors either at large or in war zone districts has been so progressive and effective as to substantially improve conditions throughout the entire country.

The item in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1919, providing that on and after September 1, 1918, possession by a person of intoxicating liquor in Indian country, where its introduction is or was prohibited by treaty or Federal statute, shall, in itself, constitute an offense punishable as provided in previous statutory enactments, has made possible law enforcement certain to be far-reaching and exceedingly helpful in securing convictions of violators who have frequently theretofore escaped punishment.

While these new conditions have already resulted in better control of the liquor traffic and a marked decrease in the violations of the law, it is apparent that continuous and uncompromising vigilance will be necessary to insure the accomplishment of such results as, with our present legal weapons, are reasonably to be expected.

The fiscal year just closed has been a very active one. As in previous years, bootleggers have been the ever-present, persistent, and malicious enemy of the Indian. Of all men they, as a class, are the most despicable. They have no respect for God or man. There is no legitimate place for bootleggers anywhere on earth. They are without a defender.

Public sentiment was at one time considerably divided in Minnesota as to the wisdom and propriety of the Indian Office activities in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the Chippewa treaty of 1855 prohibiting the introduction and sale of liquor into a large part of the State covered by this treaty. The change in sentiment in Minnesota, among those who for business reasons or otherwise were slow to accept this new condition, has amounted to a revolution, and it is gratifying that now there is practically unanimous support of our activities in harmony with the decision of the

Supreme Court of the United States, which on June 12, 1914, held that the Chippewa treaty of 1855 was in full force and effect.

Our operations in Minnesota, and particularly in the treaty territory, have continued unabated. While several counties have recently voted dry, and the Public Safety Commission has ordered other places to cease traffic in intoxicants, there is much aggressive work to be done.

The case wherein the John Gund Brewing Co. sought to compel the Great Northern Railway Co. to accept shipments of beer, etc., to persons residing within the treaty territory in Minnesota, referred to in my report of last year, was disposed of by the United States Supreme Court on March 18, 1918, favorably to the contention of the Government and against the contention of the Brewing Co.

A case involving the act of May 18, 1916, providing that possession by a person of intoxicating liquors in the country where introduction is prohibited by treaty or Federal statute shall be prima facie evidence of unlawful introduction, was tried in the United States court for the district of Minnesota and the law upheld. The convicted defendant appealed the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on a writ of error, where the judgment of the lower court, at the December term, 1917, was sustained.

The enforcement difficulties in Minnesota were perhaps greater than in any other State than Oklahoma, although there have been continuous and varying problems everywhere, probably most acute in Wisconsin and Montana. However, Montana will go dry at the close of this calendar year and a great improvement there is confidently expected. In Oklahoma liquor conditions have been very bad and are still far from satisfactory.

The practice of loading liquors into big automobiles and driving at high speed into Indian country will probably decrease in popularity by reason of the legislation extending the provisions of section 2140 of the Revised Statutes, referred to in my last report. In a case under this section in the United States court for the eastern district of Oklahoma, it was held that the mortgagee had no rights, that the act of March 2, 1918, removed the ownership question entirely. The automobile in that case was ordered confiscated and sold. Many automobiles used in attempting to outwit the law have fallen into the hands of our liquor suppression officers and suffered a similar fate.

Seizure of conveyances does not stop with automobiles and wagons. Illegal shipments of liquor from Joplin, Mo., into the eastern district of Oklahoma are a source of vexatious trouble. Information reached our liquor-suppression officers that railroad trainmen were involved in an introduction conspiracy. On January 4, 1918, it was learned that a large quantity of liquor had been secreted in a

freight car en route for Wagoner, Okla., with knowledge of the train crew. Upon investigation the liquor was discovered in a sealed box car of crushed ore. On top of the ore were 41 sacks containing 984 quarts of whiskey. In a coal car of the same train was found a noted bootlegger who was arrested. The train engine and the car which contained the liquor were seized as conveyances under section 2140 as amended.

Early in my administration of Indian affairs I discovered the previous-to-that-time unenforced Federal statute, section 2087, which provides that no annuities or moneys or goods shall be paid or distributed to Indians while they are under the influence of any description of intoxicating liquor, nor while there are good and sufficient reasons for those whose duty it may be to make such payments or distribution, to believe that there is any species of intoxicating liquor within convenient reach of the Indians.

This law seemed to me to be a certain and speedy remedy for improving the wicked and debauched condition prevailing where Indians were receiving payments, and thereafter I proceeded to exercise the power so conferred.

At its first enforcement, now more than four years ago, it became apparent that the white citizens of the community, for business reasons or otherwise, who either participated in or condoned the traffic in liquor in violation of law, were quick to respond and give cooperation to the Indian Bureau enforcement officers when money payments were withheld from the channels of trade.

About two years since I successfully used this legal weapon by withholding the payment of more than a million dollars from the Osages, in Oklahoma, and for a considerable time thereafter sobriety among these Indians was so noticeable that the locality thereabouts was regarded as dry country.

At the beginning of the year 1918 information reached me that the bootlegger was again continuing his nefarious business with increasing activity in Osage County. Just previous to the quarterly payment ordinarily due about the first of March, I was dependably advised that the sale of liquor had increased until conditions there were worse than ever before, that many who had previously given support to the apprehension and conviction of those engaged in illicit traffic in liquor were by their inactivity or approval making possible a defiance of law not confined to the criminal violator but indirectly profited in by the vendors of merchandise and the unscrupulous politician. The situation in Osage County at this time was revolting, degrading, and in every way destructive of the morals, the industry, and the very life of the Osage Indians.

For several months every other means within my reach had been exercised without satisfactory results, consequently on March 2, 1918,

I directed the superintendent at Pawhuska to withhold payments of all royalties and bonus money to Indians residing in Osage County until further advised. This order suspended the payment of \$1,660,800. Pandemonium soon reigned at Pawhuska and vicinity. A "hurry-up call" was made for a meeting, which was attended by something like 500 representative citizens and about \$6,000 was subscribed to assist in law enforcement, immediately after which an appeal was made to me to permit the payment. My answer was this telegram to Superintendent Wright:

Liquor conditions Osage Nation exceedingly bad and indefensible. Enforcement as formerly promised by local authorities has been spasmodic and temporary. I shall not be satisfied with less than demonstration of absolute good faith. This order should be enforced in such a way as to make certain that it will not be violated in the future. Liquor has been the curse of these Indians. Its results are intolerable and vicious.

A personal visit and investigation further convinced me that the suspension order was fully justified and that it should not then be revoked. Strenuous appeals were made and political influence was not overlooked, but we insisted that the payment would not be made, nor would the next one, when due, unless public sentiment was so aroused that enforcement committees and local officials would earnestly join in our efforts to drive liquor from within the reach of the Osage Indians.

As an indication of the situation the following from an article, published in the Tulsa Democrat of March 31, 1918, will be of interest:

Up in the Osage a new war is being waged. Osage County really has nothing on Germany. It is fighting for its existence and not even calling upon God to take notice. But for the great world war which affects everybody, though its front is thousands of miles away, the present war in Osage County would attract Nation-wide attention. But even as things are the war which means the financial life or death of Osage County is getting the lion's share of attention just now throughout the biggest county in Oklahoma, the world war having been backed off the boards for the time.

Osage County is making war upon the bootleggers. Heretofore the county has done more or less desultory fighting against that enemy of order and decency, but that was only skirmishing. It was a matter of getting Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to release suspended quarterly and other payments on assurance that the bootleggers and their business has been driven out.

Now Osage County is at war in earnest. John Barleycorn, high chief commander of the enemy's forces, is well aware of this fact. If the bootleggers are not defeated, which means driven out utterly or annihilated physically, Osage County will lose its proud position as the home of the richest nation of people on earth, the Osage Indians.

The die is cast, and the issue is joined. The fight is to the finish. That it is not going to be the finish of Osage County's prosperity is a foregone conclusion, and for that very reason it is permitted this war correspondent to predict ultimate victory for the allied forces of Osage County, including the whites and the Indians.

No bootlegger peace will be accepted. The peace must be a respectable citizens' peace. Bootlegging must be uprooted and overthrown and cast out and done for. Nothing else will suffice. The Great White Father at Washington has said it. Through the mouth of his general manager of all the Government-ward Indians in the United States, Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he has said it; and he means it.

If you doubt that, ask Cato Sells if Uncle Sam doesn't mean what he says—through Mr. Sells officially—to wit:

"The bootlegger must go and bootlegging must cease before another dollar of Osage Indian money is released for expenditure in Osage County."

What that means may be explained in a few short words. It means that approximately \$6,000,000 a year, including bonuses on the sale of oil lands and the four quarterly payments of oil and gas royalties, these \$6,000,000 being almost the only visible support of Osage County, will be held out of payment until Commissioner Sells has actual and visible proof that Osage County has conquered and exterminated the bootleggers; and that is the war in its first lap up in the Osage, just above Tulsa. \* \* \*

Pawhuska is a beautiful little city of about 5,000 people, the county seat of Osage County. It has grown from a small Indian trading post in the past 10 years since the Osages got their allotments and waxed opulent on oil and gas royalties. It is the Osage Indian money that has made Pawhuska. \* \* \*

Save as to bootlegging, the people of Osage County are law-abiding. Of course reservation must be made for the offenses incident to bootlegging. The average of intelligence is high. There are good schools, both for whites and for Indians. Osage citizenry is by no means of the wild and woolly sort. It is a composite of the all-American type. Some of the Osages are highly educated. They have been to Carlisle and other Indian schools elsewhere. In the Osage school on the terrace at Pawhuska are many Indian children of both sexes. J. George Wright, superintendent of this school, is the local Indian agent. It is from his office that the checks are distributed to the Indians. Disbursing Agent Wise signs checks on the United States Treasury and they go to the 2,229 Osages each quarter, except when suspended, as at present. It is a considerable job that Mr. Wise has.

Though a town of but 5,000 people, Pawhuska had until recently 57 licensed jitneys. Citizens who wish to minimize the impression as to the prevalence of bootlegging will tell you, perhaps, that the jitneys do a big business carrying Indians to and from the Indian village and between Pawhuska and other towns in the county. Those who admit that bootlegging is jitneyized will tell you that most of the "jits" are subsidized by the wholesalers in booze, who farm the stuff out to the jitney drivers, who in their turn sell it to the Indians. The jitneys get \$1 a head for carrying Indians between Pawhuska and the village—2 miles—50 cents a mile.

And here is what an authoritative official told a representative of the Democrat, when recently at Pawhuska:

"These jitneys will bring an Indian in from the village and take him back home, charge \$2, and on the trip the driver will sell the Indian a quart of whisky, price to Indians, \$12; total \$14 for the quart, including the ride that is necessary to get the booze placed. An Indian, especially a booze-fighting Indian, never worries about the price. If he has the money, and he usually has for some time after the quarterly payment, he will give up gracefully. If he is broke, as he usually is before his next hand-out from the Government, he finds it easy to borrow money at hugely usurious rates. Anyhow, he gets the booze, gets drunk, gets into trouble, and raises hades."

It is said that booze is brought into Osage County in high-powered automobiles bought and fitted especially for the business, and that whisky caches are almost as common as gopher holes. Queer tales are told of the ingenuity displayed by the bootleggers in concealing their stocks. Near Pawhuska is an old Indian graveyard. A certain chief, gathered to his fathers many years ago, is buried in a grave of architecture superior to the common run. The grave is walled up and covered with rocks, making it a sort of vault.

One of the officers on the scent of a booze cache trailed a jitney to the graveyard. The officer secreted himself and watched the jitney man remove a flat slab of stone from one corner of the grave and take out some bottles. He pounced upon the fellow. The old chief's grave, like the tomb of the kings of Egypt, the great pyramid, was a hiding place for treasure, though in this case the treasure was booze.

In the same issue of the *Tulsa Democrat*—that is to say, March 31 last—appeared the following statement made by me:

I spent Wednesday at Pawhuska in conference with agency officials, enforcement officers, white citizens, and representative Osage Indians, concerning liquor conditions in Osage County.

The representations heretofore made to me in this connection are in no wise exaggerated. As a result of my interviews it is my conclusion that liquor conditions there are not only bad but without precedent. However, it is gratifying that local business men are cooperating with Federal authorities and Superintendent Wright in the effort to clean up and drive the bootlegger out of the locality.

I was also greatly pleased to find numerous Indians disposed to cooperate in the enforcement of the law for the welfare of their own people, and especially the younger men, who are more addicted to the liquor habit than the older Indians.

There is a promising outlook, but I shall not be satisfied until there is effective performance. The law must be enforced permanently, and the payments will not be made until such a condition is apparent.

During the year ending December 31, 1917, there was disbursed through the agency office to Osage Indians \$0,290,087, or an average of \$3,170 to each man, woman, and child.

For the past two years the agency office has restricted payments to about 50 Indians, who are most seriously and persistently addicted to the liquor habit, and the records show that on December 31, 1917, such Indians had an aggregate of \$58,800 in banks to their credit, in addition to which considerably over \$100,000 was expended in payments of debts previously contracted by them, erection of permanent improvements, and the purchase of implements and other necessities. When the payments to these Indians were withheld they were largely in debt and did not have a dollar. They are now practically free from debt and are owners of property which they would not otherwise have acquired had their payments been made to them unrestricted. This money was expended for them as they desired, under supervision; consequently, they were unable to use any of it for the purchase of whisky.

The amount of the oil payment bonus suspended is \$1,660,600. The regular quarterly payment of oil and gas royalties and interest on trust funds, aggregating something over \$1,200,000, is also being withheld under this same order, or a total amount of \$2,860,600.

On April 22, I wrote the following letter to Superintendent Wright, at which time for reasons therein stated, I authorized the payment of \$1,660,600, the same being the amount first withheld, and continued the order as to the second payment in the sum of \$1,200,000:

Information before me represents that liquor conditions in Osage County have improved since the order was made withholding payments and, while they are still unsatisfactory, I think we are justified in making the bonus payment, largely because of the opportunity it will afford for the purchase of liberty loan bonds of the third issue, the time for subscribing to which will expire May 6.

I wish it understood that in coming to all conclusions in this connection I have been guided only by the earnest desire to secure the best results obtainable for all concerned.

Before making the order I was reliably informed, and a personal visit there has confirmed my opinion, that the Indians have and are suffering irreparably from the introduction and sale of liquor in Osage County; that the extent to which it has been carried on, together with other evils that follow, has brought about the permanent injury of numerous men, women, boys, and girls of the Osage tribe. To permit its continuance when a lawful remedy is available would be a serious reflection not only

upon the entire community and the Federal officers but upon every man holding a local office in any manner associated with the betterment of conditions.

The Federal authorities are sympathetic with our efforts and I have reason to believe that some of the local officers are giving earnest cooperation, but this is not true of all public officers in Osage County. It is not sufficient to say that the best citizens thereabouts want the law enforced or that they have contributed their money to an enforcement fund. More than this is required to demonstrate good faith. If an officer is doing less than his duty public sentiment should retire him.

It is folly to say that the bootlegger can not be driven out of Osage County. It can and should be done. If the Indians are to have the protection the law contemplates and which I regard as absolutely necessary for their welfare and happiness, it must be done.

Make the bonus payment now, encourage the purchase of liberty loan bonds, and await the action of the officers and the public to so change conditions there as to dependably indicate permanent relief from the degrading and destructive effects of the liquor traffic.

The efforts being made by some of the citizens and part of the officers are gratifying and promising.

Please keep me advised as to the situation following the bonus payment, to the end that while we are firm in the performance of our duties we may in no way fail to be just.

Thereafter the withholding order of the \$1,200,000 continued until I made another visit to Pawhuska, when, after a conference with Superintendent Wright, a trip to several towns of the county and interviews with numerous white citizens and representative Indians, I authorized the \$1,200,000 payment and gave out the following interview, which appeared in the *Tulsa World*, of May 9, 1918:

I am so much concerned in doing the very right thing in connection with the liquor situation in Osage County, with especial reference to the suspension of payments to the Indians, that I have made another trip from Washington to Pawhuska that I might personally acquire further dependable information upon which to base action.

I am just returning from Pawhuska en route back to Washington, having spent Tuesday and Wednesday with Superintendent Wright and others. While there I made close inquiry, with the result that I am convinced that the liquor situation has been greatly improved since early in March, when I suspended the first, and a short time thereafter the second, payment.

Some time ago I directed the payment of bonus money, amounting to \$1,600,000, chiefly for the reason that I did not want to interfere with the purchase of liberty loan bonds, and to-day I have authorized the quarterly payment due March 1 of \$1,200,000. There will be another payment due about the first of June. I am not yet satisfied with the liquor situation there, but it is very much better. A large part of the white people and the Indians are apparently acting in good faith in their efforts to suppress the liquor traffic. However, the bootleggers still remain thereabouts, and I am not certain that the experience of two years ago will not be repeated. When I suspended a payment at that time there were many evidences of a sincere intention to permanently enforce the law, but it was not long until conditions were again bad, and they continued to grow worse until immediately previous to the last suspension of payments they were exceedingly bad, worse than they had ever been before.

There were "wholesale bootleggers" and "retail bootleggers." The wholesalers were defiant and apparently proud of their business. The retailers were numerous, and as low down in the scale of life as it is possible for men to become. However,

they were not less avaricious, vicious, or criminal than those engaged in the wholesaling of whisky.

While there are many high-class white men and Indians in Osage County, there is a considerable element there that has no regard for law or order. Their chief purpose in life seems to be to get the Indian's money. They are especially active immediately following each payment.

I would be less than fair if I failed to say that some of the county and city officials are earnestly sympathetic with our efforts to clean up conditions. This is especially so of Mayor Carroll, of Pawhuska, recently elected, and the county attorney's office, but it is equally true that this does not apply to all local officials, some of whom are at least indifferent, with many indications that they are in sympathy with the law-breakers.

Altogether the Osage Indians have suffered irreparably, and it will not be possible to bring about an entirely satisfactory solution of this situation until there is a much stronger sentiment than now exists for full cooperation and an earnest, united effort against those who introduce and sell liquor. It can only come about when every agency, private and public, indicates unmistakably by action as well as words that they are determined to make it impossible for the bootlegger and other violators of the law to remain in Osage County.

I have now ordered the last payment due paid, and it will be paid immediately. There will soon be another payment due, which, if conditions justify, I shall withhold.

I am not going to stop this fight until the law is vindicated by good faith enforcement. We are now reenforced in this, that the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has, within the last 10 days, denied a writ of mandamus compelling payment holding that section 2037 of the Revised Statutes is in full force and effect, the same being the law under which the Osage payments were suspended. The pending Indian bill contains a clause, which has passed the Senate and House, making the possession of liquor in Indian country a crime, so that hereafter we will not only have the adjudicated fact that section 2037 is operative, but the additional statute which makes it easy and certain to convict every person found in Indian country with liquor in his possession. We are going to use both of these legal weapons, and there will be no compromise.

These payments have been ordered made because we believe conditions warrant our action. We are not disposed to discredit those who proclaim their intention to permanently enforce the law. If they do, the payments will be regularly made. If they do not, they will be suspended, and the fight will be kept up until there is such a condition of enforcement as is contemplated by the law.

I have but one purpose in my action in this connection, and that is to do my full duty. I have no satisfaction in the exercise of authority other than as it may be the instrument of good. I do not want to unnecessarily embarrass anyone, and shall not, but I am fixed in my determination to save the Osage Indians from the inevitable wreck awaiting them if they are not rescued from the licentious conduct of those who would push them on in idleness, debauchery, and crime, and to this end I invite the cooperation and support of every good citizen in Osage County and elsewhere in Oklahoma.

Thus ended a victory for law and order, unequalled in our five years' struggle for enforcement of statutes prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians and in Indian country. Its results have not only been wholesome in Osage County but throughout Oklahoma and everywhere in the 26 States where Indians reside.

With the decision of Judge Stafford declaring section 2087 in full force and effect, and the enactment by the Sixty-fifth Congress making possession of liquor in Indian country a crime without further

evidence of guilt, the outlook for rapid and permanent improvement in liquor conditions is altogether gratifying, provided that when convictions are secured the penalties imposed by the court are enforced and that pardons are not granted except upon newly discovered evidence or for reasons fully justifying clemency.

It was my experience as a State's attorney, and afterwards as a Federal prosecuting attorney, and now when writing opinions requested of me as Commissioner of Indian Affairs in connection with applications to the President for pardons, that it is an exception to the rule when a defendant who has been convicted is not guilty. Conditions sometimes arise when pardons should be granted, and I believe that every case presented should be judicially-mindedly reviewed and courageously acted upon, whether it be for or against the applicant or whatever the nature of the crime. However, I am opposed to the granting of pardons on popular petition for sentimental reasons or because of political or other influence.

I do not covet, neither do I shirk, the responsibility of taking a position on applications for pardon in cases of conviction for violations of law in Indian country, and yet I would be less than frank if I failed to say that this duty has been one of the most trying I have been called upon to perform.

Notable among the many pardon applications I have reviewed and upon which I have written opinions is the case in which R. K. Warren, of Hugo, Okla., was convicted in the United States court for violation of the Federal liquor laws. In commenting upon his application for pardon and its denial by President Wilson, the American Issue of August 17, 1918, said:

Warren was arrested by an Indian Bureau suppression officer, William R. Houston, son of Gen. Sam Houston, when carrying several hundred bottles of beer in an automobile near the hour of midnight from Texas to Hugo, Okla., for use at a social gathering of young men. At the same time he was prosecuting attorney for the county in which he was delivering the beer and was then a candidate for the legislature. He was elected to the legislature and soon thereafter convicted in the Federal court, from which he appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the judgment against him was affirmed.

The members of the legislature, without a dissenting vote, petitioned the President to pardon him. Then followed an array of appeals such as have never been presented in favor of any violator of the liquor laws.

Fortunately for the friends of law and order, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Cato Sells, is always requested to give the President his opinion as to whether or not applications for pardon for crimes committed in Indian country should be granted. Commissioner Sells courageously and vigorously opposed granting the pardon, taking the position that as prosecuting attorney, sworn to enforce the law, Warren was even more guilty than a private citizen committing the same offense and that there was no possible justification for the mitigation of his sentence. The recommendation of the Commissioner was followed by the President instead of the multitude that came to him in behalf of Mr. Warren.

This incident is encouraging and inspiring to officers and citizens who are fighting for law enforcement. It gives a stronger confidence in the integrity and efficiency of our Government and its officers. It is in harmony with that splendid declaration of the President concerning riots and mobs.

Another case typical of many more is the application of H. C. Badger, a prominent farmer, stock raiser, and business man, who was convicted of introducing liquor into Indian country and for whose pardon numerous business men and leading citizens, including many public officials, petitioned. Concerning which case, on April 17, 1918, I wrote the following letter to the pardon attorney of the Department of Justice, which was submitted to the President:

I have your letter of March 25, inclosing the application of H. C. Badger for executive clemency, together with a number of testimonials, and, complying with your request for recommendation, submit the following:

I have given this case close personal attention and have read the entire file in which I find two undisputed facts: First, that defendant Badger did at the time charged ship from Kansas City, Mo., to Keifer, Okla., the latter place being in Indian country, 24 quarts of whisky and 2 quarts of wine, the same being conveyed in a trunk checked by him between the two points named, and that at the same time he carried with him in a grip 1 quart of whisky. Second, that he is a man of wealth and influence in the community where he resides, at or near Keifer.

There can be but one conclusion—that he is guilty of the offense charged, and seeks mitigation for his offense because of his potential relations.

To my mind the showing in his behalf emphasizes his crime. He is presumed to know the law and because of his apparent intelligence he certainly did know both the law and its consequences. To grant him immunity under the circumstances would be to announce a doctrine incompatible with every principle of just law enforcement. It would be unmistakable evidence of willingness to determine punishment upon the element of wealth and power rather than justice, which never can be justified.

Position or influence should not be a factor in the enforcement of the law against the introduction or sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians or in Indian country. It is an axiomatic and good principle that all men should stand equal before the law. In fact, the institutions of our country are in no way better reflected than when this idea is faithfully executed.

My conclusion is that to pardon Badger would strongly tend to destroy confidence in those who have immediately to do with the enforcement of the law.

Altogether, I am of the opinion that he should not be pardoned and that his sentence should be enforced.

Badger's application for pardon was denied by President Wilson.

#### SEMINOLES OF FLORIDA.

As a basis to the working out of a constructive plan for their betterment I detailed one of the most experienced Indian Service field men, who is himself of Indian blood, to act in the capacity of superintendent of the Seminoles of Florida, with instructions to make a close investigation of conditions there.

My attitude toward the Seminoles and other neglected tribes and remnants of tribes of Indians is indicated in the following letter

addressed by me to the field representative preliminary to his activities in Florida:

Complying with our verbal understanding, you are directed to proceed to Florida for work in connection with the Seminole Indians, practically assuming the relation to them of superintendent, where you will remain until you receive orders otherwise.

I am sure you understand and appreciate my great interest in the Florida Seminoles. I feel that they have not been given the encouragement to which they are entitled, and that for this and other reasons they have not responded to the comparatively few attentions extended them by the Government.

I am persuaded that human sympathy is the first and most important element in our efforts to induce Indians to accept educational and industrial opportunities, and that this is particularly true of the Seminoles of Florida. I greatly desire them to realize our interest in their welfare, and I believe that your experience and the fact that you are an Indian will enable you to accomplish the betterments necessarily involved in their advancement. For this reason I have requested you to undertake bringing about a cooperative and constructive attitude among these people.

It is my intention to visit the several small tribes and bands of Indians in the Southern States, when I will hope to spend enough time in each locality to secure the first-hand information which will enable me to develop a helpful policy for the heretofore overlooked Seminoles of Florida, Choctaws of Mississippi, Chitimachas of Louisiana, and Alabama Indians of Texas, as I have for other neglected tribes, notably the Papago in Arizona and the Rocky Boys in Montana. I am aroused to the righteousness of doing something for the forgotten Indian, encouraging without spoiling him.

Reports received and an interview with the acting superintendent outlining plans for extending educational and industrial aid to the Seminoles along practical lines are in part being administratively executed, and it is my purpose, with this information, to make a personal visit among these Indians in the immediate future, when a further and definite program will be put in operation.

#### MISSISSIPPI CHOCTAWS.

The sixty-fifth Congress appropriated \$75,000 to provide school facilities and other relief for the Choctaws in Mississippi. As a preliminary to the expenditure of this money, and that I might be fortified with first-hand information, I made a personal visit to Mississippi, where I traveled overland among these Indians, principally in Neshoba, Leake, Kemper, Newton, and Scott Counties. I saw them in their homes, at work, on their sick beds, and in their varied relationships of life.

Practically all of the Mississippi Choctaws are full-bloods. Very few own their homes. They are almost entirely farm laborers or share croppers. They are industrious, honest, and necessarily frugal. Most of them barely exist, and some suffer from want of the necessaries of life and medical aid. In many of the homes visited by me there was conspicuous evidence of pitiable poverty. I discovered families with from three to five children, of proper age, not one of whom

had spent a day of their life in school. With very few exceptions they indicated willingness to go to school, as did their parents to send them. Several young Choctaw boys and girls expressed an ardent desire for an education.

Generally speaking, the white citizens thereabouts showed a marked interest in the welfare of the Choctaws, and many of them were warmly sympathetic. However, there were a few exceptions, confined to those who selfishly profit from their labor.

While in Mississippi I visited the State Agricultural College at Starkville and the Industrial School for Girls at Columbus. They are splendid institutions. Indeed, I was surprised at the extent and the results of their work. The girls' school is the oldest and one of the best of its kind. I think it may be fairly said of the State Agricultural College of Mississippi that it ranks among the first half dozen similar schools in the United States. Its accomplishments in modern agriculture, animal industry, and kindred subjects reflect great credit upon the State and are an unmistakable demonstration of the results to be secured in the practical application of progressive farming and stock-raising methods throughout the South. The president and members of the faculty of each of these institutions assured me of their great interest in the movement to better the condition of the Choctaw Indians and volunteered active cooperation.

Starkville and Columbus are located within a radius of about 75 miles of the great body of these Indians, consequently the assistance from the Agricultural College and Industrial School is readily accessible.

With the information secured on this trip I am working out the details of an administrative plan from which I expect constructive and gratifying results.

In compliance with the congressional enactment, a special agent, who is also a physician, and who has had large experience among Indians, has been appointed. He has commenced his supervisory work, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Miss., and I am confident that with this and other comparatively small appropriations we will be able to relieve the deplorable condition now existing among these Indians.

Notwithstanding a heroic effort on the part of the Senators and Representatives from Mississippi and their other friends in Congress, it is apparent that the Oklahoma rolls have been finally closed against the Mississippi Choctaws, and that their future is in Mississippi, where, everything considered, I am persuaded that these deserving people should receive kind, prompt, and substantial consideration from the Government.

### ALABAMA INDIANS IN TEXAS.

In carrying out the direction of Congress, the Secretary of the Interior detailed one of his inspectors to visit the Alabama Indians located in Polk County, Tex. This investigation has been made and the report will be presented to the next Congress.

These Indians are in the same class as the Seminoles of Florida and the Choctaws of Mississippi, and I anticipate will be found worthy of serious and friendly consideration.

The following editorial from the Springfield (Mass.) Republican may be of interest in this connection:

#### "THE LOST TRIBES" OF THE SOUTH RECEIVING ATTENTION OF COMMISSIONER SELLS.

The name of the Interior Department implies that it is busied with home problems, and so it is little talked about in war time. It embraces, among many other things, the Office of Indian Affairs, with Commissioner Cato Sells in charge. Little criticism has been directed at Government work for the Indians under this Commissioner. Possibly the attention of former critics is now centered upon the war, but the thorough and systematic attention given to Indian matters is the real reason. Commissioner Sells has kept himself fully acquainted with the Indians of the West, and special thought is now to be given to what may be called "The Lost Tribes" of the South. Who can remember when an Indian Commissioner visited the Seminoles of Florida, the Choctaws in Mississippi, the Choctaws and Chitimachas in Louisiana, and the Alabama Indians in Texas with a view to working out a helpful program looking to their educational and industrial advancement? This is what Commissioner Sells plans to do. It is to be suspected that the Southern Indians have received none too much attention, and some intelligent official persuasion is surely worth trying.

Altogether I am strongly disposed to extend a helping hand to the forgotten fellow—not in lavish expenditure nor in indefinite extension of paternal aid, but that he shall have an opportunity to lift himself from the condition into which he was thrust by other hands, and a power not his own. "The Lost Tribes" appeal to me as meriting a crumb from the bountiful table that for well-nigh a century has conferred its favors upon their brothers in other sections of the country.

#### MISSIONARIES AND HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES.

The events and experience of the year have deepened my appreciation of the earnest labors and helpful cooperation of missionaries at large and throughout the field. The period has been one of unusual affiliation in purpose and methods of work among all agencies, both individual and organized, for the spiritual and moral betterment of the Indians, and has reflected the broad fraternity of aim and effort so clearly developed by the great unity of our American cause in the relief of war-stricken nations. I am sincerely grateful for all that has been achieved through individual philanthropy and denom-

inational endeavor, and in this connection would include my sincere obligation to the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the organizations of the American Red Cross, and other organized instrumentalities working to the same great ends. I have been often assisted through these wonderful helpers of humanity, both in procuring important information about the Indian soldiers and in reaching some of them with a word of encouragement where conditions seemed to invite a personal note of sympathy and reassurance.

Your helpful cooperation in all matters affecting the Indians is appreciated, and has been a source of strength in carrying out successfully our policies regarding these people.

Very respectfully,

CATO SELLS,  
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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

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

Year.	Work.		Employees.	
	Communi- cations received.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.	Total number em- ployed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.
		Per cent.		Per cent.
1899.....	50,707		101	
1900.....	62,601	+ 4.81	115	+13.86
1901.....	67,376	+ 7.62	119	+ 3.48
1902.....	79,237	+17.00	132	+10.92
1903.....	79,115	+ .22	131	- .75
1904.....	86,598	+ 9.03	142	+ 8.39
1905.....	98,322	+13.55	149	+ 4.93
1906.....	106,533	+ 8.35	145	- 2.68
1907.....	117,556	+10.34	160	+10.34
1908.....	152,905	+30.14	179	+11.87
1909.....	170,765	+15.53	189	+ 5.58
1910.....	191,241	+ 9.88	203	+ 7.40
1911.....	197,537	+ 1.74	227	+11.82
1912.....	222,187	+12.37	224	- 1.32
1913.....	275,452	+23.97	237	+ 5.80
1914.....	280,744	+ 1.92	245	+ 3.37
1915.....	288,240	+ 2.25	260	+ 6.12
1916.....	284,184	- 1.70	260	
1917.....	281,619	- .91	262	+ .77
1918.....	242,938	-13.73	260	- .76

	Per cent.
Increase in work, 1918, over 1899.....	306.88
Increase in force, 1918, over 1899.....	157.43

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

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1918.

(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.....	336,243
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101,506
By blood.....	76,619
By intermarriage.....	2,682
Freedmen.....	23,405
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	234,737

### INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.....	909	Idaho.....	4,144
Arizona.....	44,499	Illinois.....	188
Arkansas.....	460	Indiana.....	279
California.....	15,725	Iowa.....	356
Colorado.....	877	Kansas.....	1,414
Connecticut.....	162	Kentucky.....	234
Delaware.....	5	Louisiana.....	780
District of Columbia.....	68	Maine.....	892
Florida.....	585	Maryland.....	65
Georgia.....	95	Massachusetts.....	688

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1918—Continued.

Michigan.....	7,514	Oklahoma.....	110,175
Minnesota.....	12,003	Oregon.....	6,657
Mississippi.....	1,253	Rhode Island.....	284
Missouri.....	313	South Carolina.....	331
Montana.....	12,079	South Dakota.....	23,217
Nebraska.....	2,463	Tennessee.....	216
Nevada.....	5,854	Texas.....	702
New Hampshire.....	34	Utah.....	3,120
New Jersey.....	168	Vermont.....	26
New Mexico.....	21,186	Virginia.....	539
New York.....	6,342	Washington.....	11,082
North Carolina.....	8,179	West Virginia.....	36
North Dakota.....	8,940	Wisconsin.....	10,302
Ohio.....	127	Wyoming.....	1,696

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.	
						Full blood.	One-half or more.
Total population <sup>1</sup> .....	336,243	166,489	169,754	96,486	113,612	163,355	72,316
Alabama: Not under agent.....	1,979						
Arizona.....	41,499	22,017	22,452	20,622	23,577	41,156	270
Camp Verde School—Mohave.....	433	221	211	169	266	418	17
Colorado River Agency—Mohave-Chemehuevi.....	1,184	639	525	446	735	1,153	61
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Agency.....	2,456	1,221	1,232	1,213	1,243	2,318	108
Havasupai School—Havasupai.....	171	83	82	59	121	171	
Kalbar Agency—Kalbar Palute.....	102	55	45	45	67	102	
Leupp School—Navaho.....	1,411	701	737	779	662	1,441	
Moqui School.....	4,223	2,191	2,034	2,007	2,218	4,225	
Moqui (Hopi).....	2,285	1,205	1,079	1,057	1,228	2,285	
Navaho.....	1,910	985	935	920	990	1,940	
Navajo School—Navaho <sup>2</sup> .....	12,080	5,830	6,250	7,058	5,012	11,991	88
Pima School <sup>3</sup> .....	6,233	3,161	3,069	2,830	3,423	6,213	8
Maricopa (Gila River).....	269	130	139	127	142	269	
Pima (Gila River).....	3,981	2,031	1,922	1,703	2,281	3,974	6
Gila Ben I Reservation—Papago.....	2,090	1,000	1,090	1,000	2,000		
Salt River School.....	1,277	682	535	567	710	1,275	2
Maricopa.....	92	49	50	40	59	92	
Mohave—Apache.....	219	135	111	90	150	217	2
Pima.....	525	458	431	437	492		
San Carlos School.....	2,623	1,372	1,251	1,216	1,407	2,594	20
Apache.....	2,509	1,310	1,229	1,185	1,315	2,531	20
Mohave.....	63	32	31	31	32	63	
San Xavier School—Papago.....	5,237	2,617	2,618	2,200	4,037	5,237	
Truxton Canon School—Walapai.....	450	224	225	171	279	411	9
Western Navajo School.....	6,565	3,010	3,555	2,861	3,701	6,665	
Moqui (Hopi).....	288	148	140	161	127	288	
Navaho.....	6,087	2,782	3,305	2,690	3,467	6,067	
Palute.....	190	80	110	50	110	190	

Arkansas: Not under agent. 4,160

<sup>1</sup> Includes 23,405 freedmen and 7,882 intermarried whites.  
<sup>2</sup> Correct as reported by superintendents.  
<sup>3</sup> 1910 census.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes Indians in New Mexico under this school.  
<sup>5</sup> 1917 report.  
<sup>6</sup> Former report.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1918—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California.....	15,725	7,975	7,750	5,657	9,958	10,020	4,175	1,520
Bishop School—Palute, Shoshoni, and Mono.....	1,588	764	821	562	1,026	1,273	187	108
Campo School.....	223	115	111	80	149	203	23	1
Mission Indians at Campo.....	139	79	60	49	90	127	12	
Cuyapaipe.....	10	4	6	1	9	10		
Laguna.....	4	2	2	1	3	3		
La Posta.....	3	7	4	6	0	1		
Manzanilla.....	66	27	39	25	41	51	11	1
Digger Agency—Digger.....	299	147	152	99	200	45	231	20
Fort Bidwell School.....	759	351	399	216	604	725	21	4
Digger.....	0	5	4	33	0	3	2	4
Palute.....	209	120	89	151	116	188	11	
Pal River.....	352	229	308	153	379	621	8	
Fort Yuma School—Yuma.....	835	440	386	320	515	800	31	4
Greenville School—Digger, Washo, Cencow, and Ukie.....	693	369	321	277	416	340	171	182
Hoop Valley School.....	1,483	723	762	633	852	886	551	43
Bear River.....	20	16	10	12	14	28		
Kal River.....	48	26	22	26	22	30	12	
Hupa.....	478	236	240	201	275	210	213	23
Klamath.....	990	297	303	252	348	376	221	
Lower Klamath.....	333	148	187	142	185	238	72	28
Malik School.....	634	352	282	216	418	559	33	42
Mission Indians at Augustine.....	22	13	9	6	10	22		
Calatron.....	31	17	14	7	24	31		
Martinez.....	122	75	47	33	84	120	1	1
Mission Creek.....	13	8	5	4	9	13		
Moron.....	240	134	116	101	149	177	32	41
Palm Springs.....	49	27	22	9	40	49		
San Manuel.....	57	28	29	14	43	57		
Torres.....	90	50	40	37	53	90		
Pala School.....	1,025	528	497	358	667	902	121	2
Mission Indians at Pala.....	203	97	108	72	133	161	42	2
Capitan Grande.....	140	75	65	60	80	123	17	
La Jolla.....	235	127	108	95	149	234	1	
Pajuna.....	56	26	30	20	38	65	1	
Pechanga.....	199	101	98	43	156	199		
Pineon.....	140	76	64	52	88	140		
San Pasquel.....	4	3	3	2	4	3		
Sycuan.....	46	25	21	23	23	41	5	
Roseburg (Oreg.) School—scattered Wichumni, Kawi, Pat River, and others in northern California.	5,000	2,500	2,500	1,800	3,200	2,500	1,575	1,625
Round Valley School—Cencow, Ukie, and others.....	1,818	922	896	743	1,075	1,655	1,681	1,479
Soboba School.....	970	522	404	322	604	681	230	15
Mission Indians at Soboba.....	132	72	60	41	91	117	15	
Canulla.....	130	69	61	34	98	123	7	
Indio.....	114	58	56	25	83	117		
Los Coyotes.....	116	70	45	42	74	116		
Mesa (Iran).....	203	121	81	122	108	81	14	
Santa Rosa.....	62	35	27	12	50	62		
Santa Ynez.....	71	37	34	21	47	71	68	
Volcan.....	177	97	80	78	101	131	42	1
Tule River School.....	413	233	210	201	242	431	12	
Tule River.....	156	94	62					
Auberry.....	150	72	78	201	242	431	12	
Burrough.....	137	67	70					

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

REF0078636

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1918—Continued.

States, superintendences, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.		
						Full blood.	One-half or more.	Less than half.
Colorado.....	877	451	426	440	437	861	15	1
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	369	177	192	164	205	353	15	1
Ute Mountain School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	508	274	231	278	532	608		
Connecticut: Not under agent.....	152							
Delaware: Not under agent.....	15							
District of Columbia: Not under agent.....	168							
Florida: Seminole.....	585	336	249	255	339	369	3	13
Georgia: Not under agent.....	195							
Idaho.....	4,144	2,067	2,077	1,660	2,675	2,252	617	376
Coeur d'Alene School.....	829	412	417	310	519	625	108	96
Coeur d'Alene.....	613	305	308	240	373	423	94	96
Kalispel.....	91	61	40	35	56	91		
Kootenai.....	125	66	69	35	90	111	14	
Fort Hall School.....	1,764	907	857	630	1,134	1,487	210	67
Bannock.....	358	191	167	167	167	167		
Shoshoni.....	1,356	694	662	608	1,106	1,437	210	67
Skull Valley.....	50	22	28	22	28	50		
Fort Lapwai School—Nes Perce.....	1,551	748	803	629	922	1,140	199	212
Illinois: Not under agent.....	1188							
Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others.....	1,270							
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox.....	356	187	169	122	234	356		
Kansas.....	1,414	742	672	771	643	720	336	358
Kickapoo School.....	637	328	311	342	295	205	199	233
Iowa.....	322	159	163	173	149	12	77	233
Kickapoo.....	322	120	102	120	95	182	40	
Sac and Fox Agency—Prairie Band of Potawatomi.....	93	47	46	43	50	11	82	
777	416	361	429	345	515	137	125	
Kentucky: Not under agent.....	1,234							
Louisiana: Not under agent.....	1,780							
Maine: Not under agent.....	1,822							
Maryland: Not under agent.....	1,55							
Massachusetts: Not under agent.....	1,028							
Michigan.....	7,514	365	532	516	581	200	400	497
Mackinac Agency—L'Anse, Vieux Desert, and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa.....	1,007	565	532	510	581	200	400	497
Not under agent—Scattered Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others.....	6,417							
Minnesota.....	12,003	5,944	6,059	6,012	5,961	3,178	4,315	3,014
Fond du Lac School—Chippewa.....	1,007	556	511	550	517	80	553	434
Grand Portage School—Chippewa.....	321	133	183	187	184	8	202	111
Leech Lake School.....	1,783	901	885	760	1,026	980	727	79
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	471	227	244	209	292	372	160	9
Leech Lake.....	815	403	412	366	440	450	344	21
White Oak Point (Miss.) Chippewa.....	500	271	229	185	315	228	223	49

1910 census.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1918—Continued.

States, superintendences, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.		
						Full blood.	One-half or more.	Less than half.
Minnesota—Continued.								
Noti Lake School—Chippewa (Hols Fort).....	614	294	330	282	332	380	172	62
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) Mdowkanton and Wapagulla, Sioux and Sisseton, and Wahpeton.....	164	79	85	84	80	65	85	14
Red Lake School—Red Lake Chippewa.....	1,436	741	765	770	726	(1)	(1)	(1)
White Earth School.....	6,555	3,245	3,310	3,450	3,066	1,665	2,576	2,314
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa.....	2,551	1,263	1,283					
Mille Lac (removal).....	1,236	690	646					
Otter Tail Pillager.....	656	430	426					
Gull Lake (Miss.).....	433	210	223					
Mille Lac (nonremoval).....	230	133	152					
Pembina-Pillager.....	436	240	196	3,459	3,066	1,665	2,576	2,314
Leech Lake Pillager.....	283	131	149					
White Oak Point (removal).....	292	139	153					
Fond du Lac (removal).....	114	66	48					
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	64	35	29					
Mississippi: Not under agent.....	1,253							
Missouri: Not under agent.....	1,313							
Montana.....	12,070	6,187	5,892	5,566	6,493	6,551	3,210	2,318
Blackfeet School—Blackfeet.....	2,773	1,472	1,301	1,402	1,371	1,146	1,119	506
Crow Agency—Crow.....	1,763	853	850	763	940	1,210	262	201
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead.....	2,426	1,234	1,192	1,023	1,403	645	768	993
Fort Belknap School.....	1,208	638	630	502	706	843	243	122
Assiniboin.....	633	326	312	290	378	463	98	77
Grosventre.....	570	332	268	242	323	290	145	45
Fort Peck School.....	2,039	1,047	992	1,047	992	1,078	527	434
Yankton.....	1,287	670	617					
Assiniboin.....	752	377	375	1,047	992	1,078	527	434
Rocky Boy's Agency—Rocky Boy Band.....	460	232	228	211	249	250	201	
Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne.....	1,470	721	749	638	832	1,340	70	60
Nebraska.....	2,463	1,265	1,168	1,101	1,362	1,960	199	574
Omaha School—Omaha.....	1,377	716	661	708	669	1,066	95	215
Winnabago School—Winnabago.....	1,086	579	507	593	663	894	103	89
Nevada.....	5,854	2,919	2,935	2,078	2,000	5,285	419	150
Fallon School.....	420	215	205	124	296	399	21	
Palute at Fallon.....	208	164	144	87	221	295	9	
Lovelock.....	112	51	61	37	75	100	12	
Fort McDermitt School—Palute.....	319	171	178	143	205	333	14	
Mospi River School—Palute.....	113	58	55	29	64	109	4	
Nevada School—Palute.....	561	242	319	212	349	537	4	
Walker River School.....	804	404	400	280	524	728	76	
Palute (Misson Valley).....	501	250	251	280	524	728	76	
Palute (Misson Valley).....	303	154	149					
Western Shoshone School.....	607	329	278	200	317	607		
Hopi.....	1		1					
Palute.....	294	157	107	200	317	607		
Shoshoni.....	342	172	170					

1 Unknown.

2 1910 census.

3 This does not include 1,531 Indians on Santee Reservation now listed under Yankton. Do 1.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1918—Continued.

States, superintendences, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.	
						Full blood.	One-half or more.
Nevada—Continued							
Reno, special agent	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	2,000	2,550	300
Palute	1,400	700	700				
Shoshoni	1,000	500	500	1,700	3,400	4,500	400
Washo	600	300	300				200
New Hampshire: Not under agent	* 31						
New Jersey: Not under agent	* 168						
New Mexico	21,158	10,725	10,461	10,528	10,660	20,718	352
Huarilla School—Huarilla Apache	621	331	286	271	350	620	
Mescalero School—Mescalero Apache	1,520	808	712	327	278	354	22
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho	2,721	1,300	1,421	1,392	1,304	2,724	
Pueblo day schools	8,896	4,632	4,264	3,027	4,909	8,462	359
Navaho	625	303	322	241	314	621	
Pueblo	8,271	4,329	3,942	3,046	4,625	7,837	350
San Juan School—Navaho	6,500	3,275	3,225	3,000	2,000	6,500	
Zuni School—Pueblo	1,515	800	715	700	1,025	1,515	
New York	6,342	3,078	3,264	2,472	3,510		6,582
New York Agency	5,982	3,078	2,904	2,472	3,510		6,582
Cayuga	177	83	94	64	113		177
Oneida	271	145	125	92	179		271
Onondaga	553	283	270	182	371		553
Seneca (Allegheny)	933	497	436	415	538		933
Seneca (Cattaraugus)	1,321	669	652	472	819		1,321
Seneca (Tonawanda)	511	255	256	208	303		511
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations)	1,584	781	803	799	785		1,584
Tuscarora	362	189	173	117	245		362
Montauk	30	15	15	15	15		30
Poospatuck	20	10	10	10	10		20
Shinnecock	200	100	100	100	100		200
Not under agent	* 360						
North Carolina	8,179	4,198	4,145	4,227	4,116	1,000	900
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee	2,343	1,198	1,145	1,227	1,116	1,000	900
Not under agent	* 5,836						
North Dakota	8,940	4,471	4,469	4,301	4,639	4,212	2,156
Fort Berthold School	1,204	599	605	650	621	815	317
Arikara	417	200	217	199	218	259	117
Grasslands	513	257	256	211	299	375	124
Mandan	274	142	132	137	137	211	48
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux)	953	509	474	482	501	565	270
Standing Rock School—Sioux	3,455	1,703	1,700	1,424	2,001	2,640	783
Turtle Mountain School—Turtle Mountain Chippewa	3,298	1,658	1,640	1,515	1,483	159	788
Ohio: Not under agent	* 127						
Oklahoma	119,176	6,875	8,794	8,683	8,560	31,207	16,016
Cantonment School	780	420	360	341	439	605	81
Arapaho	233	129	104	103	130	212	11
Cheyenne	547	291	256	238	309	482	10

\* See Roseburg, California.  
 \* 1910 census.  
 \* Includes 182 Apaches: 1913 Fort Bill removal.  
 \* 1910 census minus 250 Montauk, Poospatuck and Shinnecock.  
 \* 1917 report.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1918—Continued.

States, superintendences, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.	
						Full blood.	One-half or more.
Oklahoma—Continued							
Choyenno and Arapaho School	1,252	632	620	544	708	902	251
Arapaho	515	262	253	544	708	902	251
Cheyenne	737	370	367				
Kiowa Agency	4,583	2,265	2,318	2,301	2,282	2,250	2,000
Apache	181	85	96				
Comanche	1,500	794	806				
Kiowa	1,577	766	811	2,301	2,282	2,250	2,000
Wichita and affiliated bands	1,132	571	568				
Apache prisoners	80	49	31				
Osage School—Osage	2,186	1,125	1,061	965	1,221	802	1,354
Otoe School—Oto and Missouri	524	271	253	309	215	416	55
Pawnee School—Pawnee	716	350	366	359	357	558	124
Ponca School	1,080	535	545	611	419	358	431
Kaw (Kawsas)	365	160	175	213	112	89	32
Ponca	418	221	227	276	252	250	235
Tonkawa	47	24	23	22	25	40	7
Sao and Fox School	683	332	351	337	326	399	145
Iowa	63	31	49	28	53	45	38
Sao and Fox	620	298	292	329	271	351	107
Seger School	747	367	380	308	439	692	55
Arapaho	140	62	78	66	71	106	31
Cheyenne	607	305	302	242	368	586	24
Seneca School	2,100	1,070	1,061	1,126	974	117	492
Eastern Shawnee	188	70	88	81	17	3	62
Ottawa	274	146	128	173	101	10	261
Quapaw	337	165	172	192	145	79	27
Seneca	170	222	238	272	198	14	292
Wyandot	468	245	223	178	210	27	141
Peoria—Miami (children)	393	181	212	239	103	18	74
Shawnee School	3,688	1,839	1,829	1,432	1,606	207	660
Alexandria Shawnee	538	282	256	261	277	3	535
Chickasaw Potawatomi	2,288	1,148	1,140	1,055	1,203	196	8
Mexican Kickapoo	212	109	103	56	201		
Five Civilized Tribes	101,206					26,774	10,363
Cherokee Nation	41,521					3,703	4,778
By blood	36,432					3,703	4,778
By intermarriage	296						
Debarred	183						
Freedmen	4,019						
Chickasaw Nation	10,166					1,515	966
By blood	6,639					1,515	966
By intermarriage	615						
Freedmen	1,662						
Choctaw Nation	20,523					8,444	2,473
By blood	17,488					8,444	2,473
By intermarriage	1,651						
Mississippi Choctaw	1,660						
Freedmen	6,029						
Creek Nation	18,761					6,838	1,698
By blood	11,652					6,838	1,698
Freedmen	6,609						

\* Included with mixed one-half or more. \* 1916 report.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1913—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued. Five Civilized Tribes—Continued. Seminole Nation.....	3,127					1,254	478	409
By blood.....	2,141					1,254	478	409
Freedmen.....	986							
Oregon.....	6,637	3,227	3,430	2,515	4,142	3,031	1,694	1,032
Klamath School—Klamath Mo-loc, Patute, and Pitlat.....	1,160	515	615	618	612	818	285	77
Reburc School—Scattered Indians on public domain.....	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,050	1,920	1,500	1,125	375
Silet School—Confederated Silet.....	446	233	213	193	253	225	207	14
Uma'lla School—Gvouse, Uma'lla, and Walla Walla.....	1,220	571	655	430	790	598	65	566
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, and Patute.....	822	375	447	285	537	750	32	
Rhode Island: Not under agent.....	1,284							
South Carolina: Not under agent—Cayaba, Cherokee, Onedia, and others.....	1,331							
South Dakota.....	23,217	11,729	11,488	11,064	12,153	12,598	6,271	4,018
Cheyenne River School—Blackfeet, Minicoufon, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	2,815	1,422	1,423	1,260	1,585	1,614	594	607
Crow Creek School—Lower Yanktonia Sioux.....	970	466	504	407	563	710	212	48
Flandreau School—Flandreau Sioux.....	281	156	137	114	179	226	67	
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux.....	513	261	249	256	257	252	181	80
Pine Ridge School—Ojibwa Sioux.....	7,340	3,703	3,637	3,470	3,841	4,027	1,521	1,322
Rocheud School—Rocheud Sioux.....	5,521	2,897	2,624	2,816	2,705	3,147	1,072	772
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	2,280	1,175	1,105	1,090	1,200	700	1,200	300
Yankton School.....	3,455	1,616	1,609	1,652	1,800	1,522	1,001	639
Yankton Sioux.....	1,021	503	1,019	655	660	615	640	369
Santee Sioux.....	1,143	588	605	453	710	513	316	364
Ponca.....	348	153	185	214	121	91	138	166
Tennessee: Not under agent.....	1,216							
Texas: Not under agent.....	702							
Alabama.....	1,192							
Koo'ah, Seminole, Heta, and others.....	1,510							
Utah.....	3,120	1,416	1,704	723	951	1,556	65	23
Go-hute Agency.....	121	297	214	162	261	410	13	
Go-hute.....	168	89	79					
Cedar City.....	31	17	17					
Indian Peaks.....	16	7	9					
Kanesh.....	37	18	19					
Koo'satun.....	37	18	19	162	261	410	13	
Warm Creek.....	11	9	5					
Wa-hale.....	17	31	66					
Sidewits School—Patute.....	119	56	63	45	71	119		
Utah and Onray Agency.....	1,162	551	681	613	649	1,057	82	23
Uta Ute.....	412	212	230					
Uncompaghe Ute.....	439	215	221	513	649	1,057	82	23
White River Ute.....	281	151	127					
Not under agent—Patute and others.....	1,416							

1 Estimated.  
2 1910 census.  
3 Formerly listed under Nebraska.

4 1918 report.  
5 Special agent's report, 1910.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1913—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Vermont: Not under agent.....	126							
Virginia: Not under agent.....	1,519							
Washington.....	11,062	5,453	5,587	4,797	6,285	6,932	2,513	1,617
Colville School—Confederated Colville.....	2,566	1,273	1,293	1,160	1,406	1,453	469	614
Cushman School.....	2,143	1,091	1,052	982	1,161	1,343	571	229
Chehalis.....	116	69	47	45	70	87	6	21
Muckleshoot.....	174	75	99	73	101	136	37	1
Nisqualli.....	82	45	37	22	60	51	21	10
Skokomish (Clallam).....	294	99	105	102	102	132	72	
Squaxon Island.....	87	48	39	48	59	37	55	15
Unattached.....	1,480	755	725	700	780	900	400	180
Cowlitz.....	1,490	210	250					
Clallam.....	531	285	246	1,700	1,780	1,900	1,400	1,180
Puyallup.....	1,152	75	77					
Various other Indians.....	304	152	152					
Neah Bay School.....	682	351	311	253	309	640	42	
Iloh.....	46	25	21	15	31	46		
Makah.....	411	210	201	183	229	371	40	
Ozette.....	15	6	9	1	14	13		
Quileute.....	210	110	100	85	125	208	2	
Spokane School—Spokane.....	604	293	336	253	311	319	73	212
Taholah School.....	734	357	377	302	427	510	225	159
Queets River Reservation.....	48	20	23	15	23	45	2	
Quilcute.....	15	4	11	2	13	13	2	
Quinalt.....	33	16	17	13	20	33		
Quinalt Reservation—Quinalt.....	686	337	349	287	409	261	223	199
Tulalip School.....	1,333	674	679	632	721	887	433	83
Lummi.....	513	250	263	252	261	229	200	11
Port Madison—Sisquamish.....	291	104	103	103	101	84	103	18
Swinomish.....	221	100	112	97	121	196	24	1
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands).....	415	211	201	180	235	308	101	3
Yakima School—Confederated Yakima.....	3,000	1,481	1,519	1,183	1,815	2,000	700	300
West Virginia: Not under agent.....	136							
Wisconsin.....	10,392	5,257	5,065	4,461	5,841	5,465	2,097	2,140
Grand Rapids Agency—Potawatomi and Winnebago.....	1,372	679	693	545	827	1,338	9	5
Hayward School—Chippewa.....	1,276	627	617	498	778	210	866	194
Keshena School.....	2,361	1,239	1,105	1,066	1,278	420	897	1,017
Menominee.....	1,758	914	814	812	916	420	897	111
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	606	315	291	274	332		606	
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa.....	711	349	395	277	467	456	167	121
Lacuna Agency—Potawatomi.....	355	196	159	165	170	353		
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River.....	1,031	528	526	431	620	48	351	652
Onedia School—Onedia.....	2,010	1,340	1,278	1,220	1,330	2,610	2	
Red Cliff School—Chippewa.....	877	277	250	236	291		191	121
Wyoming.....	1,626	873	823	758	938	1,218	225	253
Shoshone Agency.....	1,690	873	823	758	938	1,218	225	253
Arapaho.....	833	436	415	391	462	734	108	11
Shoshoni.....	843	437	408	367	476	484	117	212

1 1910 census. 2 Estimated. 3 1917 report. 4 Now citizens.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1918.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Indians who have received—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Total, 1918.....	309,755	178,091	61,068	3,533	119,493	131,261
1917.....	309,409	179,374	67,972	3,495	107,007	199,035
1916.....	312,651	181,505	72,598	3,492	108,848	199,517
1915.....	302,911	185,283	68,680	2,621	110,686	198,379
1914.....	307,891	180,003	69,944	1,613	109,018	121,797
1913.....	300,781	170,411	61,761	1,120	101,261	121,241
1912.....	309,039	177,631	70,428	1,929	101,518	120,576
1911.....	290,330	161,215	88,182		105,033	121,849
1901.....	217,522	61,581				
1890.....	290,137	15,195				
Arizona.....	11,459	5,277	5,277			39,222
Camp Verde.....	135					115
Colorado River.....	1,181	1,181	1,181			
Fort Apache.....	2,471					1,151
Havasupai.....	171					171
Kalab.....	102					102
Loupi.....	1,411					1,411
Moqui.....	4,235					4,235
Navajo.....	12,089					12,089
Pima.....	6,253	3,211	3,211			1,010
Salt River.....	1,277	759	759			518
San Carlos.....	2,623					2,623
San Xavier.....	5,213	91	91			5,116
Truxton Canon.....	450					450
Western Navajo.....	6,765					6,765
California.....	19,723	3,122	3,097	1	21	7,093
Bishop.....	1,588	215	131		4	1,351
Campo.....	222					222
Digger.....	220	22	22			217
Fort Bidwell.....	759	212	212			538
Fort Yuma.....	535	697	697			138
Greenville.....	633	206	206			487
Hopai Valley.....	1,453	1,009	892		29	476
Maki.....	631					631
Pala.....	1,025	186	186			839
Round Valley.....	1,818	192	191	1		1,326
Solohe.....	620					620
Tule River.....	413	61	63			380
Colorado.....	877	119				731
Southern Ute.....	369	119				221
Ute Mountain.....	508					508
Florida: Seminole.....	583					583
Idaho.....	1,114	2,829	2,513	37	219	1,315
Coeur d'Alene.....	529	458	334		101	311
Fort Hall.....	1,704	1,514	1,133		15	220
Fort Lapwai.....	1,531	797	690	37	100	757
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	356					356
Kansas.....	1,414	739	453	92	183	684
Kickapoo.....	637	299	168	13	96	368
Potawatomi.....	777	491	287	79	95	316
Michigan: Mac-Inac.....	1,077	73	73			1,021

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

<sup>2</sup> 1917 report.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Indians who have received—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Minnesota.....	12,003	4,971	4,053	63	109	7,032
Food du Lac.....	1,067	281	215		9	783
Grand Portage.....	321	161	146			157
Leech Lake.....	1,780	859	802		1	527
Nett Lake.....	611	282	223			332
Pine Stone (Birch Cooley).....	181	43	43			121
Red Lake.....	1,299					1,469
White Earth.....	6,553	3,289	2,597	163	119	3,310
Montana.....	12,079	7,251	6,211		207	513
Blackfoot.....	2,273	2,299	2,139			637
Crow.....	1,705	1,197	1,109		2	595
Flathead.....	2,426	1,809	1,326		10	617
Fort Belknap.....	1,288					1,288
Fort Peck.....	2,039	2,039	1,675		169	170
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	490					490
Tongue River.....	1,470					1,470
Nebraska.....	12,463	819	354	59	423	1,614
Omaha.....	1,377	559	211	41	281	821
Winnebago.....	1,086	293	133	15	112	793
Nevada.....	3,831	1,397	1,331			6,457
Fallon.....	420	281	281			136
Fort McDowell.....	319	56	56			263
Moapa River.....	113	113	113			
Nevada.....	531					531
Walker River.....	801	391	391			500
Western Slochone.....	607					607
Reno, special agent.....	3,000	610	601		6	2,390
New Mexico.....	21,186	173	173			29,712
Jerilla.....	621	473	473			115
Mescalero.....	630					630
Pueblo Bonito.....	3,721					2,721
Pueblo de los Schols.....	8,899					8,899
San Juan.....	6,599					6,599
Zuni.....	1,815					1,815
New York: New York Agency.....	5,982					5,982
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,343					2,343
North Dakota.....	8,940	7,069	5,923	292	551	1,971
Fort Berthold.....	1,201	926	832	49	45	278
Fort Totten.....	963	413	281	81	61	670
Standing Rock.....	3,435	3,257	3,100	92	65	198
Turtle Mountain.....	3,788	2,473	1,719	70	693	823
Oklahoma.....	116,494	110,283	6,213	916	103,121	6,211
Centonment.....	780	363	333	1	69	417
Cherokee and Atapaho.....	1,251	627	431	21	175	625
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506	101,506	(9)		101,506	
Kiowa.....	4,583	3,023	2,873	10	110	1,600
Osage.....	2,186	1,912	1,355	437		374
Ojib.....	694	300	133	130	48	224
Pawnee.....	716	291	199	6	89	426
Ponca.....	1,060	627	329	230	68	453
Sac and Fox.....	686	233	98	16	124	445
Segon.....	747	365	306	18	41	382
Seneca.....	1,707	771				936
Shawnee.....	750	360	190	70	100	390

<sup>1</sup> 1917 report.

<sup>2</sup> This does not include 1,193 Indians on Santeo reservation now listed under Yankton, S. Dak.

<sup>3</sup> See Roseburg, Ore.

<sup>4</sup> 29,719 restricted Indians as to allotment.

<sup>5</sup> Does not include citizen Potawatomi.

REF0078640

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—unallotted and holding trust and fee patents. June 30, 1918.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Indians who have received—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Oregon.....	11,657	3,573	3,459	19	365	7,784
Klamath.....	1,160	783	750	.....	24	377
Roseburg.....	8,000	2,000	1,977	.....	23	6,000
Siletz.....	446	210	114	.....	17	236
Umatilla.....	1,229	449	397	.....	2	789
Warm Springs.....	822	431	427	.....	4	391
South Dakota.....	22,879	17,745	14,353	1,299	2,058	5,131
Cheyenne River.....	2,845	2,714	2,422	81	211	131
Crow Creek.....	970	970	888	2	50	.....
Flaudreau.....	293	.....	.....	.....	.....	293
Lower Brule.....	313	473	467	10	55	40
Pine Ridge.....	7,340	6,276	5,272	599	403	1,064
Rosebud.....	5,521	5,521	4,914	102	503	.....
Sisseton.....	2,280	683	161	295	227	1,697
Yankton.....	3,117	1,105	324	210	374	2,009
Utah.....	1,701	620	615	1	4	1,081
Goshute.....	423	.....	.....	.....	.....	423
Shilwits.....	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	119
Utah and Ouray.....	1,162	620	615	1	4	542
Washington.....	11,052	6,956	6,381	20	505	4,116
Colville.....	2,566	2,458	2,301	2	180	60
Cushman.....	2,143	168	159	4	5	1,975
Neah Bay.....	652	276	276	.....	.....	406
Spokane.....	621	489	397	.....	.....	115
Taholah.....	731	498	447	.....	39	218
Tulalip.....	1,353	170	162	1	13	1,177
Yakima.....	3,000	2,885	2,636	69	180	115
Wisconsin.....	9,696	3,064	1,877	49	1,138	6,632
Grand Rapids.....	1,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372
Hayward.....	1,276	509	423	.....	68	767
Keshena.....	1,753	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,753
Lac du Flambeau.....	741	351	329	.....	25	390
Lions.....	355	.....	.....	.....	.....	355
La Pointe.....	1,034	1,034	931	4	119	.....
Oneida.....	2,610	1,021	100	45	567	1,880
Red Cliff.....	527	159	.....	.....	41	401
Wyoming; Shoshone.....	1,668	1,328	1,254	5	67	370

<sup>1</sup> 1917 report.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 5,000 Indians in California; now under Greenville, Siletz, and Warm Springs.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 1,183 Indians, Santee Reservation, formerly under Nebraska.

<sup>4</sup> Does not include Stockbridge and Munsiee Citizen Indians.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1918.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Arrests for drunkenness.	Missionaries working among Indians.	Churches among Indians.		Church-going Indians.	Indians who—					
	Between whites and Indians.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal process.			Whites.	Indians.		Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English.	Speak English and write.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.
Total, 1918.....	188	1,007	373	1,416	329	60	50	5,514	7,226	250	175	182	607	293	
Arizona.....	1	372	101	272	307	60	50	4,505	9,546	250	175	182	607	293	
Camp Verde.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Colorado River.....	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fort Apache.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Gavapopal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Leupp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mescal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Navajo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pinal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Salt River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
San Carlos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
San Xavier.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Western Canon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Western Navajo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

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

<sup>2</sup> Not reported.

<sup>3</sup> 1917 report.

<sup>4</sup> 1916 report.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdeamors, etc., June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.		Tutal marriages existing June 30, 1918.		Crimes.		Misdeamors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.		Indians who—						
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal process.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English.	Head and write English language.	Wear clothing of United States.	Are citizens of the United States.			
																			Are voters.		
California.....	6	108	37	77	2	2	6	1	19	2	17	2	24	36	1,535	3,228	9,186	4,572	11,688	5,373	1,112
Bishop.....	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	500	1,585	1,000	20	20	20
Campo.....	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	111	64	222	111	64	64	64
Fort Bidwell.....	11	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	298	50	298	298	50	50	50
Fort Yuma.....	13	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	700	50	750	50	50	50	50
Greenville.....	36	10	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	603	40	643	40	40	40	40
Hoopla Valley.....	6	7	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	603	40	643	40	40	40	40
Paoli.....	5	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	600	1,482	810	610	418	418
Round Valley.....	11	11	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Sherman Institute.....	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Soboba.....	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Tule River.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Colorado.....	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Southern Ute.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
San Juan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Florida; Seminole.....	25	25	25	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Idaho.....	7	43	4	46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Coeur d'Alene.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Fort Lapwai.....	1	14	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Iowa; Sac and Fox.....	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.		Tutal marriages existing June 30, 1918.		Crimes.		Misdeamors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.		Indians who—						
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal process.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English.	Head and write English language.	Wear clothing of United States.	Are citizens of the United States.			
																			Are voters.		
Kansas.....	17	17	17	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Kichayo.....	9	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Pawnee.....	8	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Michigan; Mackinac.....	5	52	2	55	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Minnesota.....	1	4	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Fort du Lac.....	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Grand Portage.....	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Loch Lake.....	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Net Lake.....	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Red Lake (Birch Coulee).....	1	14	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Red Lake.....	1	14	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
White Earth.....	1	14	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Montana.....	39	114	18	135	7	96	9	88	15	139	15	17	28	1,461	6,799	6,253	4,349	10,881	985	895	895
Blackfoot.....	24	38	6	62	3	25	3	22	3	15	17	2	3	45	2,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Crow.....	1	8	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Flathead.....	1	7	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Fort Belknap.....	1	7	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Fort Hall.....	1	7	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Fort Park.....	1	7	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Fort Union Agency.....	1	7	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Tongue River.....	1	7	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Nebraska.....	2	21	2	23	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Omaha.....	2	10	2	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Winnebago.....	2	13	2	15	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Nevada.....	118	18	100	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Fort McDermitt.....	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Moapa River.....	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Nevada.....	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Walker River.....	20	15	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Walker River.....	11	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Washoe.....	11	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Texas; Special.....	1	77	77	77	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
New Mexico.....	3	119	88	64	1	12	2	31	3	17	2	14	12	19	604	8,541	6,091	4,945	13,180	8,350	8,350
Headfile.....	7	5	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Mescalero.....	2	4	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Pueblo Bonito.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
San Juan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200
Zuni.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	200	200	200

\* Not reported.  
 † 1917 report.  
 ‡ Under State jurisdiction.  
 § Unknown.  
 ¶ Source not included, now under Yankton, S. Dak.



TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1918.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Grand total.....	274,183	26,860,931	34,233,174	71,093,803
Total reservations.....	216,409	35,751,792	34,233,174	69,984,966
Total public domain.....	7,774	1,109,139	1,109,842	2,218,981
Arizona.....	1,768	81,639	18,871,376	18,953,015
Camp McDowell (Salt River).....			24,971	24,971
Cocopah.....			400	400
Colorado River.....	608	6,029	214,679	220,708
Fort Apache.....			1,681,920	1,681,920
Fort Mojave (Colorado River).....			31,328	31,328
Gila Bend (Yuma).....			10,231	10,231
Gila River (Yuma).....			371,422	371,422
Gila Spring (Yuma).....			518	518
Hualapai (Tucson Canon).....			730,010	730,010
Kaibab.....			135,240	135,240
Naqui (Hopi).....			2,472,320	2,472,320
Nativo (see Mexico and Utah).....	60	9,600	8,753,977	8,763,577
Papago.....			2,129,114	2,129,114
Papago (San Xavier).....	201	41,606	114,348	155,954
Salt River.....	804	21,404	22,316	43,720
San Carlos.....			1,831,240	1,831,240
California.....	2,593	82,172	434,566	516,738
Diaceo.....			530	530
Hoopa Valley.....	639	29,051	99,051	128,102
Mission—				
Agua Caliente (Malki).....			7,205	7,205
Aguafine (Malki).....			616	616
Cataron (Malki).....			1,379	1,379
Cahuilla (Soboba).....			18,850	18,850
Campo.....			1,640	1,640
Capitan Grande (Pala).....			15,050	15,050
Cuyapiña (Campo).....			4,050	4,050
Inaja (Soboba).....			760	760
Laguna (Campo).....			320	320
La Posta (Campo).....			3,679	3,679
Los Coyotes (Soboba).....			21,520	21,520
Manranita (Campo).....			19,680	19,680
Martinez (Malki).....			1,280	1,280
Mesa Grande (Soboba).....			4,400	4,400
Mission Creek (Malki).....			1,920	1,920
Morongo (Malki).....			11,089	11,089
Pala.....	177	1,366	4,480	5,846
Pechanga or Temocula (Pala).....	85	1,209	3,896	5,105
Pojero or La Jolla (Pala).....			8,329	8,329
Ranona (Soboba).....			560	560
Rincon (Pala).....			2,554	2,554
San Manuel (Malki).....			633	633
San Pasqual (Pala).....			2,200	2,200
Santa Ines (Soboba).....			2,560	2,560
Santa Ynez (Soboba).....			120	120
Santa Ysabel (Soboba).....			15,042	15,042
Soboba.....			5,461	5,461
Sycuan (Malki).....	17	270	370	640
Torres (Malki).....			20,800	20,800
Tulumne.....			31	31
Twenty-nine Palms (Malki).....			450	450
Pahute.....			75,806	75,806
Round Valley.....	577	42,168	42,168	84,336
Tule River.....			45,551	45,551
Yuma (Fort Yuma).....	798	8,010	31,376	39,386
Colorado.....	372	72,731	306,143	468,874
Ute (Ute Mountain and Southern Ute).....	371	72,631	306,143	468,794
Absentee Wyandot.....	1	80		80
Florida: Seminole.....			23,542	23,542
Idaho.....	4,377	628,098	64,841	692,939
Coeur d'Alene.....	638	104,077		104,077
Fort Hall.....	1,563	345,209	21,263	366,472
Lapwai (Nez Percé).....	1,876	178,812	33,578	212,390
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....			3,251	3,251

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Kansas.....	3,079	272,619		272,619
Chippewa and Muncie (Potawatomi).....	100	4,195		4,195
Leach (Kickapoo).....	143	11,729		11,729
Kickapoo.....	351	27,691		27,691
Potawatomi.....	2,363	220,785		220,785
Sac and Fox (Kickapoo).....	122	8,079		8,079
Michigan.....	2,648	153,227	191	153,418
Isabella.....	1,943	98,395	191	98,586
L'Ange.....	659	52,201		52,201
Ontonagon.....	58	2,631		2,631
Minnesota.....	8,365	931,815	653,898	1,585,713
Bols Fort (Nett Lake).....	712	69,782		69,782
Deer Creek (Nett Lake).....	4	296		296
Fond du Lac.....	596	36,846		36,846
Grand Portage.....	291	21,181		21,181
Leach Lake.....	631	45,520		45,520
Mdewakanton (Birch Coulee).....	135	12,682		12,682
Red Lake.....			543,528	543,528
Vermilion Lake.....			1,080	1,080
White Earth.....	5,107	710,665	9,290	719,955
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leach Lake).....	529	61,733		61,733
Montana.....	10,001	2,446,126	3,479,270	5,925,396
Blackfoot.....	2,656	889,109	604,188	1,493,297
Crow.....	2,451	481,269	1,831,944	2,313,213
Fort Belknap.....			497,000	497,000
Fort Peck.....	2,460	849,250		849,250
Rocke (Flathead).....	2,428	228,408		228,408
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River).....			489,500	489,500
Rocky Boy.....			50,038	50,038
Nebraska.....	4,037	353,424	6,118	359,542
Omaha.....	1,400	130,642	4,380	135,022
Ponca (Santee).....	168	27,234		27,234
Santee (Nebraska).....	850	75,251		75,251
Sioux (additional).....			640	640
Winnebago.....	1,539	122,295	1,098	123,393
Nevada.....	970	14,133	721,477	735,610
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone).....			321,920	321,920
Moapa River.....	117	605	623	1,228
Salute (Fallon).....	366	3,680	990	4,640
Pyramid Lake (Nevada).....			322,000	322,000
Walker River.....	490	9,878	176,204	186,082
Winnemucca.....			840	840
New Mexico.....	2,800	673,175	4,024,049	4,697,224
Jicarilla Apache.....	706	353,812	407,300	761,112
Mescalero Apache.....			474,240	474,240
Navajo (see Arizona and Utah).....	2,004	319,363	1,980,637	2,300,000
Pueblo—				
Acoma (Albuquerque).....			95,792	95,792
Cochiti.....			24,256	24,256
Lolita (Albuquerque).....			110,080	110,080
Jemez.....			42,359	42,359
Laguna (Albuquerque).....			101,511	101,511
Laguna withdrawals.....			150,000	150,000
Nambé.....			15,639	15,639
Picuris.....			17,461	17,461
Pojoaque.....			15,520	15,520
San Dila (Albuquerque).....			24,187	24,187
San Juan.....			17,515	17,515
San Felipe (Albuquerque).....			34,757	34,757
Santa Ana (Albuquerque).....			17,361	17,361
Santa Clara.....			49,369	49,369
Santo Domingo.....			92,398	92,398
Sis.....			17,461	17,461
San Hildefonso.....			17,263	17,263
Tos.....			17,361	17,361
Tesuque.....			17,471	17,471
Zuni.....			288,040	288,040

\* Includes 12,348 acres purchased from the Omaha Indians.

† Executive orders 1910 and 1917.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
New York			87,677	87,677
Allegany			30,469	30,469
Cattaraugus			21,689	21,689
Oil Springs			610	610
Onondaga			350	350
Oriskany			6,100	6,100
St. Regis			14,610	14,610
Tonawanda			7,519	7,519
Tuscarora			6,249	6,249
North Carolina: Qualla			63,211	63,211
North Dakota	8,389	2,005,320	100,000	2,105,320
Devils Lake (Fort Totten)	1,189	137,381		137,381
Fort Berthold	2,165	435,708	100,000	535,708
Standing Rock	4,700	1,388,411		1,388,411
Turtle Mountain	326	43,820		43,820
Oklahoma	116,701	19,518,888	15,361	19,534,249
Cherokee	40,193	4,316,203	30	4,316,233
Chickasaw	10,955	3,800,350	10	3,800,360
Choctaw	26,723	4,291,036	14,460	4,305,496
Creek	15,710	2,997,114	352	2,997,466
Seminole	3,118	392,833	122	392,955
Cherokee Outlet	62	4,949		4,949
Cheyenne and Arapaho	5,331	528,789		528,789
Iowa (Sac and Fox)	108	8,005		8,005
Icansa (Kaw and Ponca)	247	99,644		99,644
Kickapoo (Shawnee)	280	22,650		22,650
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache	1,151	547,236		547,236
Mojave (Seneca)	68	3,966		3,966
Oakland (Ponca)	73	11,456		11,456
Osage	2,230	1,465,350		1,465,350
Ottawa	514	128,351		128,351
Ottawa (Seneca)	160	12,995		12,995
Pawnee	929	112,701		112,701
Pearla (Seneca)	218	45,334		45,334
Ponca	782	100,745	387	101,132
Potawatomi (Shawnee)	2,109	291,736		291,736
Quapaw (Seneca)	218	36,215		36,215
Sac and Fox	548	87,181		87,181
Seneca	435	41,813		41,813
Shawnee	117	12,745		12,745
Wichita (Kiowa)	987	152,714		152,714
Wyandotte (Seneca)	214	20,942		20,942
Oregon	4,233	508,657	1,209,349	1,718,006
Grand Ronde (Siletz)	269	32,083		32,083
Klamath	1,351	208,970	812,707	1,021,686
Siletz	551	44,459		44,459
Umatilla	1,116	82,644	74,130	156,774
Warm Springs	967	140,292	322,512	462,804
South Dakota	27,377	6,289,958	403,714	6,693,672
Cheyenne River	3,686	992,581	218,149	1,210,730
Crow Creek and Old Winnieago	1,460	212,620		212,620
Lake Traverse (Sisseton)	2,000	308,838		308,838
Lower Brule	863	201,091	21,000	222,091
Pine Ridge	8,257	2,363,813	161,865	2,525,678
Rosbud	3,487	1,831,812		1,831,812
Yankton	2,613	268,263		268,263
Utah	1,367	111,947	1,629,390	1,741,337
Goshute and Deep Creek			34,500	34,500
Navajo (see Arizona and New Mexico)			600,000	600,000
Palute (Navajo)			600,000	600,000
Shivwits			26,880	26,880
Skull Valley			18,640	18,640
Utah Valley	777	39,620	249,340	288,960
Uncompahgre	390	72,327		72,327

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Washington	9,960	1,019,079	1,069,807	2,718,886
Chehalis (Cushman)	36	3,790		3,790
Colville (Colville)	35	22,618		22,618
Colville	2,918	832,735	1,000,880	1,312,375
Hoh River (Neah Bay)			640	640
Kalispell (Coeur d'Alene)			4,629	4,629
Leitch (Tulalip)	193	12,961		12,961
Methu (Neah Bay)	378	3,728	10,312	23,040
M. Kleshoot (Cushman)				
Nequill (Cushman)	39	4,717		4,717
O. Ate (Neah Bay)			640	640
Port Madison (Tulalip)	51	7,218	65	7,283
Yallup (Cushman)	197	17,483		17,483
Yallete (Neah Bay)			637	637
Quinalt (Taholah)	690	51,660	148,533	223,543
Sho-water (Cushman)			335	335
Sicamoush (Cushman)	131	7,803		7,803
Syohomish (Tulalip)	164	22,166	321	22,487
Spokane	628	64,951	82,485	147,432
Spokane Island (Cushman)	23	1,494		1,494
Swinomish (Tulalip)	71	7,359		7,359
Yakima	4,485	451,922	412,404	864,326
Wisconsin	4,065	310,026	270,734	580,760
Lac Courte Oreille (Hayward)	83	68,010	540	68,550
Lac du Flambeau	600	45,786	24,424	70,210
Ox Pointe (Bad River)	1,608	113,808	14,090	129,898
Menominee (Keshena)			231,660	231,660
Onondaga	1,504	65,466		65,466
Red Cliff	205	14,166		14,166
Stockbridge and Munsee (Keshena)	167	8,920		8,920
Wyoming: Wind River (Sho-shono)	2,397	245,058	584,040	829,998
Public domain	7,724	1,108,812		1,108,842

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
ARIZONA.		
Camp McDowell (Under Salt River School.)	24,971	Executive order, Sept. 15, 1903; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 211. (See Ann. Rept. 1903, p. 98.)
Tribe: Mohave Apache.		
Coconino (Under Colorado River School.)	400	Executive order, Sept. 27, 1917, school reserve.
Colorado River (Under Colorado River School.)	228,010	Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 659; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 221.) Act Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 77); act Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 273); act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1083); act Aug. 21, 1912 (37 Stat., 523); Executive order, Nov. 22, 1915. 616 Indians allotted 6,100 acres.
Tribe: Chemehuevi, Kawa, Cocopa, Mohave.		
Fort Apache (Under Fort Apache School.)	1,681,920	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 28 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1883, vol. 27, p. 466; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)
Tribe: Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, and Mogollon Apache.		
Fort Mojave (Under Fort Mojave School.)	31,328	Executive orders, Dec. 1, 1910, and Feb. 2, 1911. Sec. 11, act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 855-858). (See 18579-1910.) Area original military reservation, 14,000 acres.
Tribe: Apache.		
Gila Bend (Under Pima School.)	10,221	Executive orders, Dec. 12, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1909. (See 4108, 1909.)
Tribe: Papago.		
Gila River (Under Pima School.)	371,422	Act of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883; Mar. 22, May 8, July 31, 1911; Dec. 16, 1911; June 2, 1913; Aug. 27, 1914; Mar. 18, 1915, and July 19, 1915.
Tribe: Maricopa and Pima.		

1 Partly in California. 2 Boundaries surveyed. 3 Surveyed. 4 Not on reservation.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
ARIZONA—continued.		
Havasupai (Supai). (Under Havasupai School.) Tribe: Havasupai.	Acres. 1,618	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1850, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Moqui). (Under Moqui School.) Tribe: Hopi (Moqui) and Navajo.	2,472,320	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882. Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1021.) (See 45093-1910.)
Kalbab. (Under Kalbab School.) Tribe: Kalbab and San Juan Salute.	138,240	Secretary's withdrawal, Oct. 15, 1907. (See 73684-1907.) Executive order, June 11, 1913.
Navajo. <sup>1</sup> (Under Leupp, Navajo, Western Navajo, San Juan, and Pueblo Donato Schools.) Tribe: Navajo.	11,887,793	Treaty of June 1, 1848, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 907,600 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,000 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive order, Apr. 24, 1888, Jan. 4, 1901, and Nov. 11, 1901. By Executive order of Mar. 10 and Apr. 15, 1906, 61,523 acres were added to reservation and by Executive order of Nov. 9, 1907, as amended by Executive order of Jan. 28, 1908, 2,972,160 acres were added. 2,064 Indians have been allotted 228,063 acres under the act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 380), as amended. By Executive orders of Dec. 30, 1908, and Jan. 10, 1911, the surplus lands, approximately 1,641,160 acres in that part of the extension in New Mexico restored to the public domain. (See 33 Stat. L., 487 and 797.) (See 1977-9.) Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 264), and Mar. 8, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 1077). R. S. exchanges. Executive orders May 24, 1911, Feb. 17, 1912 (2), Feb. 10, 1913 (2), May 6, 1913, Dec. 1, 1913, July 23, 1914, and Feb. 19, 1915. Also 94,000 acres set aside temporarily for allotment by Executive order, May 7, 1917.
Papago. (Under San Xavier School.) Tribe: Papago.	2,443,462	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 6, 1882, vol. 22, p. 291. 41,600 acres allotted to 201 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 27,368 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 498.) Executive orders, June 15, 1911, and May 28, Sept. 2, Oct. 3, and Dec. 6, 1912, Oct. 27, 1914, Jan. 14, 1916, and Feb. 1, 1917.
Salt River. (Under Salt River School.) Tribe: Maricopa and Pima.	22,317	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Oct. 20, 1910; Sept. 29 and Oct. 23, 1911. (See 2974-1910.) (See Senate Doc. 93, 89th Cong., 2d sess.) 804 Indians allotted 24,403 acres under general allotment act.
San Carlos. (Under San Carlos School.) Tribe: Arivaipa, Chilloon, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tohono, and Yuma Apache.	1,834,240	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1873, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27 and Oct. 20, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877, act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 23, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 39, p. 35910.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 932.) Executive order of Dec. 23, 1902.
Walapai. (Under Truxton Cañon School.) Tribe: Walapai.	730,040	Executive orders, Jan. 4, 1863, Dec. 22, 1868, May 14, 1900, June 2, 1911, May 29, 1912, and July 18, 1913.
Total.....	21,885,112	
CALIFORNIA.		
Camp or Fort Independence.	360	Executive orders, Oct. 28, 1915, and Apr. 29, 1916.
Cold Springs.	162	Executive order, Apr. 19, 1914.
Colony or Nevada.	76	Executive order, May 6, 1913.
Digger. (Under a farmer.) Tribe: Digger.	370	Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 812), provides for purchase of 330 acres; not allotted. 40 acres were reserved by order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 28, 1903, for Digger Indians. (See 16807-1907, 71861-1903, 39245-1903.)
Fort Bidwell.	320	Executive order, Aug. 8, 1917, school reserve.
Guidville band.	160	Secretary's withdrawal for wood lot. (See 22266-1906.)
Hoop Valley. (Under Hoopa Valley School.) Tribe: Hunstung, Huvay, Klamath, River, Misquit, Redwood, Salaz, Sermatton, and Tishanatan.	1,009,031	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39. Executive order, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 19, 1891. There have been allotted to 620 Indians 29,143.33 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1897 (27 Stat., p. 62), 16,086.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter book 203, p. 90; 362, p. 480; 383, p. 170.)
Total.....	2,188,512	
* Outboundaries surveyed.      * Partly in New Mexico. (See Table 5.)      * Partly surveyed.		

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
CALIFORNIA—continued.		
Mission (28 reserves). (Under Martinez, Soboba, Poehunga, Malki, Campo and Volcan Schools.) Tribe: Diegueno, Kawaiia, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	Acres. 181,811	Executive orders, Jan. 31, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 29, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1883, Mar. 2, Mar. 6, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 23, 1888, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1897, and May 6, 1898. 270.21 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Squam Reserve (letter book 393, p. 227), and 1,299.47 acres allotted to 83 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312). Executive order, Dec. 29, 1891. Proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1970, and May 29, 1909, vol. 32, p. 2005; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 622; 171,936.73 acres patented by the Government to various bands under acts of Jan. 12, 1901 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1018-1022). (See misc. tract book 26, and President's proclamation, Aug. 31, 1913.) See Ex. Ords. Aug. 16, 1917; Jan. 23, 1918, extending trust periods 10 years.
Chuckewankies.	100	Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1912, and Aug. 14, 1914.
Los Coyotes.	3,810	Executive order, Apr. 13, 1914.
Morongo.		Proclamation of Nov. 12, 1913, partly canceling Executive order withdrawal.
Palute.	175,806	Executive orders, Mar. 11, 1912, May 9, 1912, Sept. 7, 1912, Sept. 10, 1912, Feb. 14, 1913, and July 22, 1915.
Palute. (Formerly Warner's Ranch Indians.)		119.29 acres allotted to 16 Indians (letter book 307, p. 87). 162 allotments of approximately 2 acres of irrigable land and 6 acres of grazing land approved and patented under act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended. Lands reserved under authority of acts of Jan. 12, 1901 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1022), and bought under act of May 8, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 257). See authority 7071 and letter book 380, p. 113. Deed recorded in Miscellaneous Record Book No. 6, p. 193.
Round Valley. (Under Round Valley School.) Tribe: Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomesaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Rodwood, Wallaki, and Yuki.		Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 20, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1880, vol. 26, p. 688. 42,135.56 acres allotted to 1,034 Indians, 1,110 acres reserved for school and agency purposes (73268-1907, letter books 298, p. 17, and 335, p. 200). (See act of Feb. 8, 1908, providing for a reduction of area of reservation, vol. 33, p. 706.) 36,922.23 acres additional allotments made to 619 Indians and 740 acres reserved for school purposes.
Tule River. (Under Tule River School.) Tribe: Kawaiia, Kings River, Mosche, Teton, Tule, and Wichummi. <sup>1</sup>	45,551	Executive orders, Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma. (Under Fort Yuma School.) Tribe: Yuma-Apache.	30,949	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.) 7,766.51 acres irrigable land opened under act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 358), act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1003). 8,110 acres allotted to 811 Indians.
Total.....	411,646	
COLORADO.		
Ute. <sup>1</sup> (Under Navajo Springs and Southern Ute Schools.) Tribe: Capote, Mosche, and Wilmucho Ute.	396,143	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619, act of Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1883; and act of Congress approved June 15, 1890, vol. 21, p. 159, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1883, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 28, p. 677. 77,351 acres allotted to 371 Indians and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 80); also 7,300.33 acres allotted to 89 Indians (letter book 331, p. 333). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899 (31 Stat., 1947). The residue, 276,900 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wilmucho Ute. Act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 82), exchange of lands with Indians. Executive order, Nov. 12, 1915.
Total.....	396,143	
* Partly in Nevada.      * Not on reservation.      * Partly in New Mexico.		

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918.—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>FLORIDA.</b>		
Seminole..... (Under special agent.)	Acres, 120,741	Acts Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 303), Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 621), June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 377), June 1, 1897 (30 Stat., 78), Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stat., 938), June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 307), Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 274). 23,061.77 acres purchased for Seminoles Indians in Florida under acts mentioned (see Annual Report for 1900, p. 101). 3,780 acres reserved by Executive order of June 28, 1911. (See 20817-1909.)
Total.....	20,741	
<b>IDAHO.</b>		
Coeur d'Alene..... (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Kutenai, Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane.		Executive orders June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 20, 1837, and Sept. 9, 1859, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 24, pp. 1026, 1029. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322. 638 Indians have been allotted 104,077 acres and 1,683.90 acres have been reserved for agency, school, and church purposes and for mill sites. (See 86003-1908, and acts of June 21, 1900 (34 Stat. L., 323-335), Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1076-1072), Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 322), Mar. 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 56), Apr. 30, 1909 (33 Stat. L., 78). President's proclamation issued May 22, 1909, opening 224,210 acres surplus lands to settlement. (37 L. D., 628.)
Fort Hall..... (Under Fort Hall School.) Tribes: Hannock and Shoshoni.	121,263	Treaty of July 3, 1853, vol. 15, p. 613; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by acts of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 457, Feb. 23, 1887, vol. 25, p. 681, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 28, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 6, 1888, ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,001 acres, of which 6,298.72 acres have been allotted to 79 Indians (see letter book 377, p. 478); remainder of ceded tract opened by settlement June 17, 1902 (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1997) act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 153, act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1064); 1,863 allotments, covering 338,909 acres, approved Oct. 28, 1914 (37109-13).
Lapwal..... (Under Fort Lapwal School.) Tribe: Nez Percé.	34,190	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement, May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326. 178,812 acres allotted to 1,876 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timberland reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1893, 29 Stat., 873.)
Lemhi.....		Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687. (See 24 Stat. L., 233, and agreement executed Dec. 28, 1906, approved by President Jan. 27, 1906.) Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 334), about 64,000 acres opened in 1909. (See 36306-1909.)
Total.....	55,433	
<b>IOWA.</b>		
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sau and Fox Agency.) Tribes: Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	3,480	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 607.) Deeds 1837, 1838, 1907, 1864, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1887, 1889, 1888, June, July, and Oct., 1892-1906. (See act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 746.) (See Ann. Repts., 1891, p. 691; 1893, p. 61.) Deeds recorded, vol. 6. (See 95856-1907.)
Total.....	3,480	
<b>KANSAS.</b>		
Chippewa and Muncie..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribes: Chippewa and Muncie.		Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,195.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 400 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees; balance of allotments sold and proceeds paid to heirs. (See ninth section of act of June 7, 1867, vol. 30, p. 92; L. B., 332, p. 63.)

\* Surveyed.

\* Not on reservation.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918.—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>KANSAS—continued.</b>		
Iowa..... (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Iowa.	Acres.	Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1090, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 286, p. 68.) Acts Mar. 3, 1853 (25 Stat., 352), and Jan. 26, 1857 (31 Stat., 307).
Kickapoo..... (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Kickapoo.		Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 27,601.27 acres allotted to 351 Indians; 245 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 998.81 acres, unallotted (letter books 304, p. 480, and 772, p. 81). (Acts of Aug. 4, 1864 (31 Stat., 319), Feb. 28, 1869, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1906, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Potawatomi..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Prairie Band of Potawatomi.		Treaties of June 6, 1846, vol. 9, p. 653; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 651. 220,785 acres allotted to 2,863 Indians; 319 acres reserved for school and agency, and 1 acre for church. (Acts of Feb. 28, 1890, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.) 960 acres surplus tribal land sold under act Feb. 23, 1910. Executive order Nov. 12, 1917, extending trust period 10 years, except in 11 cases.
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.		Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1071, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 261, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,413.97 acres in Kansas, 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,008.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians, and under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 324-349), 900.91 acres were allotted to 37 Indians, leaving 57 acres unallotted. (Letter books 233, p. 361; 353, p. 37; and 512, p. 110.)
Total.....		
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>		
Isabella..... Tribe: Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	191	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1854, vol. 14, p. 637. 69,395 acres allotted to 1,943 Indians.
L'Anse..... (Under special agent.) Tribe: L'Anse and Yteux Desert Bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 52,121 acres allotted to 668 Indians. Payment for lands in sec. 16, see 63379-1907. Unappropriated tracts, see 10263-1915.
Ontonagon..... (Under special agent.) Tribe: Ontonagon Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,761.35 acres allotted to 35 Indians.
Ottawa and Chippewa.....		Treaty July 31, 1855. (11 Stat., 621.) 120,470 acres allotted to 1,818 Indians.
Total.....	191	
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>		
Bols Fort..... (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bols Fort Chippewa.		Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 23, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 66,467.20 acres allotted to 721 Indians and 431.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. B. 330,382); residue, 51,863 acres, opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek..... (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bols Fort Chippewa.		Executive order, June 30, 1882; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 23, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 206.85 acres allotted to 1 Indian; residue, 22,744 acres, opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1883.)
Fond du Lac..... (Under Fond du Lac School.) Tribe: Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 37,121 acres allotted to 663 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 23, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1893. (See act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 23, p. 642.) Act June 30, 1913 (Public No. 4), and Executive order, Mar. 4, 1915.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River)..... (Under Grand Portage Agency.) Tribe: Grand Portage Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 23, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, opened to public settlement. Executive order, Mar. 21, 1917, setting aside two small unsurveyed islands for reservation purposes.

\* In Kansas and Nebraska.

\* Agency abolished June 30, 1839.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
MINNESOTA—continued.		
Leech Lake (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Wimbogishish Bands of Chippewa.	Acres.	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 20, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 19.) 48,416 acres allotted to 630 Indians and \$21.00 acres reserved for agency and school purposes. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 37, p. 402.) Minnesota National Forest act, May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., 257). Executive order Feb. 16, 1911.
Mdewakanton (Under Birch Cooley School.) Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux.		By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1881, Mar. 3, 1885, May 15, 1886, June 23, 1888 (25 Stat., 228); Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 922), and Aug. 19, 1890 (26 Stat., 318). 339.70 acres decided to 47 Indians; 12,242.76 acres allotted to 83 Indians and held in trust by the United States; 8.00 acres reserved for school. (See Ann. Rpt., 1891, pp. 111 and 179, and schedule approved Nov. 21, 1901.) Act Mar. 4, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 1185).
Mille Lac (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Mille Lac and Snake River Bands of Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 641, 693; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 15.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 17, 1893, vol. 30, p. 748. (See Ann. Rpt., 1899, pp. 39-43.) Purchase of land act of Aug. 1, 1911 (33 Stat., 591).
Red Lake (Under Red Lake School.) Tribes: Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.	513, 828	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 612. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. Act of Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1009, and act of Feb. 20, 1901, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 46, for sale of 256,152 acres. Act of Feb. 5, 1905, vol. 33, p. 708, granting 320 acres as right of way for the Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba Ry. Co. Executive order, Feb. 16, 1911.
Vermillion Lake (Under Vermillion Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	1,080	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 612.
White Earth (Under White Earth School.) Tribes: Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, and Pillager Chippewa.	9,200	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 29, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.) Under act of Jan. 13, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), 428,401.03 acres have been allotted to 5,152 Indians, and 1,899.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, and under act of Apr. 28, 1901 (33 Stat., 539), 246,656.13 acres have been allotted to 2,616 Mississippi and Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa, being additional allotments to a part of the allottees under act of Jan. 14, 1889, leaving unallotted and unreserved 9,200 acres. Act June 21, 1908 (34 Stat., 353).
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Lake Wimbogishish and Pillager Bands of Chippewa and White Oak Point Band of Mississippi Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 20, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 742. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 61,732 acres allotted to 823 Indians; the residue opened to public settlement; 240 acres reserved for ball park. (See 289-1908.)
Total.....	553,898	
MONTANA.		
Blackfeet (Under Blackfeet School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	601,826	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 687; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 28, 1888, approved by act of June 16, 1894, vol. 29, p. 353; act of Feb. 27, 1905, confirming grant of 356.11 acres of land and 120 acres of unsurveyed land. (See vol. 33, p. 815.) Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1035). 3,650 Indians allotted 886,079 acres. 41,240.07 acres timber reserved. (See 4021-1913.)

1 Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
MONTANA—continued.		
Crow (Under Crow School.) Tribe: Mountain and River Crow.	Acres. 1,832,109	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive orders, Oct. 20, 1876, Mar. 8, 1878, Dec. 7, 1880; agreement made Dec. 5, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1979-1010; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Ann. Rpt., 1892, p. 718; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1031. Act of Apr. 27, 1901, vol. 33, p. 832, to amend and ratify agreement of Apr. 14, 1899. Under act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 383), and act Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), and Executive order, June 8, 1901 (modifying Executive order of Mar. 25, 1901), 487,834 acres have been allotted to 2,453 Indians, and 1,832.61 acres reserved for administration, church, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,832,109 acres; 14,711.96 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 81 Indians. (See L. B. 743, p. 50; 852, p. 10, and 856, p. 416.) 37 Indians (Schedule A) have been allotted 7,429.68 acres under acts of Apr. 11, 1882 (22 Stat., 42), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and amendments thereto. President's proclamation, May 21, 1900 (34 Stat., 3200).
Fort Belknap (Under Fort Belknap School.) Tribes: Grosventre and Assiniboin.	147,600	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 687; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Oct. 9, 1893, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350.
Fort Peck (Under Fort Peck School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 687; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 113, act May 30, 1898 (35 Stat., 658), 2,032 Indians allotted 724,698.77 acres; 1,225,849 acres surplus land opened to settlement and entry by President's proclamation July 25, 1913. (See 42 L. D., 264.) 1,032.84 acres reserved for town site, religious, and administrative purposes. Act Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 993), 793 45,714 acres reserved for power and reserve sites, act Apr. 12, 1910 (36 Stat., 863). Executive order Jan. 14, 1913. Act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863).
Flathead (Under Flathead School.) Tribes: Bitter Root, Carlos Band, Flathead, Kootenai, Lower Kallispel, and Pend d'Oreille.		Executive orders, Nov. 20, 1881, and Mar. 10, 1900, act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
Northern Cheyenne (Under Tongue River School.) Tribe: Northern Cheyenne.	489,500	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. Under acts of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stat., 302), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), 2,431 Indians have been allotted 271,113 acres, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, 2,624.70 acres have been reserved for tribal uses, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1903 (33 Stat., 1049-1080), 6,774.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 18,521.35 acres reserved for Bison Range under acts of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 267), and Mar. 4, 1909 (35 Stat., 927). See 51019-1908. May 22, 1909, proclamation issued by President opening surplus lands. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (34 Stat., 793) 45,714 acres reserved for power and reserve sites, act Apr. 12, 1910 (36 Stat., 863). Executive order Jan. 14, 1913. Act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863).
Rocky Boy	56,038	Part of Fort Assiniboin abandoned military reservation. Reserved by act Sec. 7, 1916 (39 Stat., 739), amending act of Feb. 11, 1915 (38 Stat., 807).
Total.....	3,480,073	

1 Outboundaries surveyed; partly surveyed.

2 Surveyed.

3 Partly surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
NEBRASKA.		
Niobrara (Under Yankton School, S. Dak.) Tribe: Santee Sioux.		Act of Mar. 3, 1853, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6; treaty of Apr. 29, 1858, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1860, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. 33,515.52 acres selected as homesteads, 38,631.71 acres selected as allotments, and 1,687 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1852. (For modification, see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text, see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 305. Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Executive order Apr. 29, 1918.
Omaha (Under Omaha Agency.) Tribe: Omaha.	4,420	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1018; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874, act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341; act of Mar. 3, 1883 (27 Stats., p. 612); 130,602 acres allotted to 1,460 Indians; the residue, 4,420 acres unallotted; act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 318), taxation; act May 11, 1912 (37 Stats., 111), sale of surplus land.
Ponca (Under Yankton School, S. Dak.) Tribe: Ponca.		Treaty of Mar. 12, 1855, vol. 12, p. 697, and supplementary treaty, Mar. 10, 1855, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Secretary of War, vol. 25, p. 892. 27,236 acres allotted to 168 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339; also, President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional) (Under Pine Ridge School.) Tribe: Oglala Sioux.	640	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Winnebago.	1,098	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 678; act of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391; and Indian deeds, p. 215.) 122,374.20 acres allotted to 1,250 Indians; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; 610.10 acres sold; act July 4, 1883; the residue, 1,098 acres unallotted; act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348), taxation.
Total.....	6,158	
NEVADA.		
Duck Valley (Under Western Shoshone School.) Tribe: Paiute and Western Shoshone.	1,321,920	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, May 4, 1886, and July 1, 1910.
Moapa River (Under Moapa River School.) Tribe: Chemehuevi, Kawaiiwit, Paiute, and Shivwits.	523	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1875; Executive orders of June 28, 1875, July 3, 1875, July 21, 1903, Oct. 28, 1912, and Nov. 26, 1912. 604.82 acres of irritable land allotted to 117 Indians under general allotment act.
Paiute (Under Fallon School.)	900	74 sections (4,640 acres) reserved under second form withdrawal, reclamation act, June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 388), for allotment to Indians; 3,730 acres have been allotted to 369 Paiute Indians and 10 acres reserved for school purposes (see 76CS2-1907); 600 acres unallotted and unreserved.
Paiute and Shoshone scattered bands (Under Nevada School.) Tribe: Paiute.	280	Executive order, Sept. 1, 1912, setting aside 120 acres for allotment purposes; 160 acres added by Executive order Feb. 8, 1913.
Pyramid Lake (Under Nevada School.) Tribe: Paiute.	322,000	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874; act of July 1, 1878 (20 Stats., 501). (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 225.) Executive order Sept. 4, 1913, creating bird reserve out of Anaho Island.
Summit Lake, Paiute and Shoshone	5,025	Executive order, Jan. 14, 1913, withdrawing from settlement for use of Paiute-Shoshone 5,025.98 acres.
Walker River (Under Walker River School.) Tribe: Paiute.	75,204	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., pp. 245, 260); act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 37, pp. 682-997; act of June 21, 1906, vol. 31, p. 345; proclamation of President, Sept. 26, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 268,005.84 acres. Allotted to 496 Indians, 9,878 acres; reserved for agency and school, 80 acres; reserved for cemetery, 40 acres; reserved for grazing, 87,848.29 acres; reserved for timber, 3,258.82 acres; reserved for church purposes, 160 acres. (L. B., 885, p. 187.) 31,000 acres added to reserve by Executive order Mar. 15, 1918.
Winnemucca and Battle Mountain bands of Shoshone	840	Executive order, June 18, 1917, setting aside 840 acres of public domain for 2 bands of homeless Indians.
Total.....	726,782	

1 Surveyed; partly in Idaho.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
NEW MEXICO.		
Jicarilla Apache (Under Jicarilla School.) Tribe: Jicarilla Apache.	407,300	Executive orders, Mar. 25, 1874, July 18, 1876, Sept. 21, 1880, May 19, 1881, and Feb. 11, 1887; 129,313.35 acres allotted to 815 Indians and 230.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. B. 333, p. 323.) Executive orders of Nov. 11, 1907, and Jan. 28, 1908. The above-mentioned 815 allotments have been canceled; reallocations have been made under the act of Mar. 1, 1907 (31 Stat. L., 1113). (See 65112-1908.) Allotments to 757 Indians covering 351,291 acres approved Aug. 28, 1900.
Mescalero Apache (Under Mescalero School.) Tribe: Mescalero and Mimbreno Apache.	474,240	Executive orders, May 20, 1875, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883. (See 23961, 49380, 75109, 75493-1908, and 14293, 26512-1909 and Senate bill 502, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)
Navajo (Under Santa Fe and Albuquerque Schools.) Tribe: Pueblo—	49,241	Executive order, Jan. 15, 1917, setting aside 49,241 acres for Navajo and other Indians.
Jemez	142,350	Confirmed by United States patent in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1870, p. 247, and for 1889, p. 658.) See Executive orders of June 13 and Sept. 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambe Pueblos, and Executive order of July 29, 1905, setting apart additional lands for Santa Clara Pueblo. (See 60806-1905.) Approximately 32,000 acres added. Area original Santa Clara Pueblo, 17,368.52. Executive orders, Dec. 19, 1900, Sept. 1, 1911, and Oct. 4, 1915, withdrawing 21,000 acres for Jemez Indians. Area of original Spanish grant, 17,510 acres. Executive order, July 1, 1910, 28,500 acres. Area of Pueblo proper, 125,225. (See 5874-1913.) Total area Pueblos, including Zuni and Executive order res'n, 1,003,346. Resurvey 33149-11. Executive order Mar. 21, 1917, setting aside ..... acres for Indians of Laguna Pueblo.
Acoma	193,732	
San Juan	117,515	
Picuris	117,461	
San Felipe	131,767	
Cochiti	24,250	
Santo Domingo	192,398	
Taos	117,361	
Santa Clara	149,399	
Tesuque	17,471	
San Ildefonso	117,223	
Pojoaque	113,520	
Sila	117,515	
San Jua	124,187	
Iscita	110,680	
Nambe	113,586	
Laguna	101,511	
Laguna withdrawal	150,000	
Santa Ana	117,361	
Zuni (Under Zuni School.) Tribe: Zuni Pueblo.	1288,010	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. Irrigable lands surveyed. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,881.25 acres.) Approximately 73,000 acres added to Pueblo by Executive order of Nov. 30, 1917.
Total.....	2,092,656	
NEW YORK.		
Alleghany (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Onondaga and Seneca.	130,469	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.	121,680	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601; June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Seneca.	1610	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 166.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1893, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 7, p. 470; act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 89.
Oneida (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Oneida.	1350	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1791, vol. 7, p. 41, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Onondaga, Onondaga, and St. Regis.	6,100	Do.
St. Regis (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: St. Regis.	14,610	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 21,200 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Cayuga and Tonawanda bands of Seneca.	17,510	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1837, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1892. (See also Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Onondaga and Tuscarora.	6,210	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 167.)
Total.....	87,677	

1 Outboundaries surveyed.

2 Partly surveyed.

3 Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<i>Area.</i>		
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>		
Qualla boundary and other lands (Under Eastern Cherokee School). Tribe: Eastern Band of Cherokee.	148,000 15,211	Hold by deed to Indians under decision of U. S. Circuit Court for Western District of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Titus Herringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 411, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. Ex. Docs. No. 198, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000. (See Opinions of Asst. Atty. Gen., Mar. 14, 1894, and Feb. 3, 1901.) 35,000 acres of the 98,211 acres sold. Deeds dated Oct. 4, 1906; approved Dec. 12, 1908.
Total.....	64,211	
<b>NORTH DAKOTA.</b>		
Devils Lake (Under Fort Totten School). Tribe: Assiniboin, Culhead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 503, agreement Sept. 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 16, p. 167. (See pp. 323-327, Comp. Indian Laws.) 137,381 acres allotted to 1,189 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901. President's proclamation of June 2, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2368. Trust period extended 10 years. Executive order, Feb. 11, 1918. Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see Laws relating to Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, 1853), pp. 317 and 322; Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1882; agreement Dec. 14, 1884, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 970.) 229,634.91 acres allotted to 1,379 Indians (see letter book 445, p. 311). Under acts of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1019), and June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 455), 532 allotments, aggregating 35,687 acres, were approved Aug. 15, 1910, 579 allotments, aggregating 112,544 acres, were approved Apr. 5, 1912, and 787 allotments, aggregating 205,184 acres, were approved Nov. 29, 1915. (See 6102-1910, proclamation June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 151), 227,504; 785 open; see H. J. Res. Apr. 3, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 631), and proclamation of Sept. 17, 1915, opening surface of lands classified as coal to homestead entry, authorized by act of Aug. 3, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 681).)
Fort Berthold (Under Fort Berthold School). Tribe: Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan.	100,000	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders Jan. 11-Mar. 16, 1872, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 234, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,220,640 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1889, vol. 29, p. 634; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 303.) Act of Congress, Mar. 30, 1889, vol. 25, p. 91, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 688. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1880, vol. 26, p. 1854. Under acts Mar. 2, 1889, supra, Mar. 4, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1041), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451-460), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675), 4,717 Indians have been allotted 1,388,612 acres. Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2500) 1,061,700 acres were opened to settlement. Hereafter lands opened to settlement by proclamation Mar. 15, 1915, as authorized by act Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675, 680).
Standing Rock (Under Standing Rock School). Tribe: Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.		Executive orders Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1907, vol. 33, p. 194. 43,820 acres allotted to 326 Indians and 188 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the above-named act. Allotments to 2,691 members of this band on public domain aggregating 339,817.2 acres have been approved.
Turtle Mountain (Under Turtle Mountain Agency). Tribe: Pembina Chippewa.		
Total.....	100,000	

\* Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<i>Area.</i>		
<b>OKLAHOMA.</b>		
Apache (Under Kiowa School).		Formerly Fort Sill. (See Executive order, Feb. 28, 1897.) Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467). Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess., act Aug. 21, 1912 (37 Stat., 634); act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 92). Lands to be purchased for those members of this band, some 89 in number, who elected to remain in Oklahoma.
Cherokee (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes.)	30	Treaty with Western Cherokees at city of Washington, May 6, 1827 (7 Stat., 311) as amended by the treaty at Fort Gibson, of Feb. 14, 1833 (7 Stat., 414); referred to in treaty with Cherokees at New Echota, Ga., Dec. 29, 1835 (7 Stat., 478); July 19, 1866 (14 Stat., 799), as supplemented by treaty of Apr. 27, 1868 (16 Stat., 727). Agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716). Approximately 41,524 Cherokees, including 4,919 freedmen, were allotted an average of 110 acres, 60 acres of which was a homestead to be nontaxable while held by the original allottee. Total acreage allotted 4,346,178 acres, 10,988 remaining unsold. 30.
Cherokee Outlet.		Agreement of Dec. 19, 1891; ratified sec. 10 by act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 640), unoccupied part of Cherokee Outlet, not included in Territory of Oklahoma (26 Stat., 81). 62 Indians allotted 4,949.45 acres under act of Mar. 3, 1893. Executive order Aug. 10, 1899; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply Military Reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 9, 1894, by authority of Executive order of Nov. 5, 1894; see General Land Office Report, 1899, p. 158). Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno Military Reserve. Agreement made October, 1880, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022-1026. 628,789 acres allotted to 3,331 Indians; 231,828.55 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 22,343.63 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,500,652.64 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1893. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1903, vol. 33, p. 2317. Act of June 17, 1910 (36 Stat., 533), 67,377-10. Executive order Dec. 29, 1915, setting aside 40 acres for agency and school purposes.
Cheyenne and Arapaho (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment, and Seger Schools). Tribe: Southern Arapaho and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.		Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1867, ratified by act of June 25, 1869, vol. 30, p. 106; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209; act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 644. 10,966 Indians have been allotted 3,800,360 acres; sold, 870,095; remaining unsold, 10 acres.
Chickasaw (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	10	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw.
Choctaw (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	14,460	Approximately 26,828 Indians have been allotted 4,231,036 acres; sold, 2,567,210 acres; unsold, 14,460 acres. There remains unsold also the coal and asphalt deposits within the segregated coal and asphalt area of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.
Creek (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	352	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 738, and the deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 6, 1882, vol. 27, p. 263. (See Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 117.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1889, ratified by the act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 787; President's proclamation, Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544; agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 614; agreement of Mar. 8, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 801; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1021; supplemental agreement of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 700; President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 238; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Approximately 18,761 Indians have been allotted 2,997,114 acres; sold, 65,612 acres; remaining unsold, 312 acres.
Iowa (Under Sao and Fox School). Tribe: Iowa and Tonkawa.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1884, vol. 26, p. 753. 8,605 acres allotted to 108 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 929. (See Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)
Kansa or Kaw (Under Ponca School). Tribe: Kansa or Kaw.		Act of June 6, 1874, vol. 17, p. 226. 260 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder, 99,414 acres, allotted to 247 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 689, ratifying agreement, not dated. Act Mar. 3, 1909. (33 Stat., 778.)

TABLE 0.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918.—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Kickapoo. (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Mexican Kickapoo.	Acres.	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 637. 22,650 acres allotted to 280 Indians; 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1885, vol. 29, p. 868; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1001. June 21, 1906. (34 Stat., 362.)
Kiowa and Comanche. (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.		Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1872; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 2,488,923 acres, of which 445,000 acres have been allotted to 3,444 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue 2,033,583 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 486, p. 440; 488, p. 478). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975; June 23, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2007; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2226; and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. Of the 483,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1900, 1,811.92 acres were reserved for town sites under act Mar. 20, 1906 (34 Stat., L., 891), 82,099.22 acres were allotted to 513 Indians under act of June 5, 1906 (34 Stat., L., 213), and 489 acres allotted to 3 Indians under act of June 6, as amended by act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., L., 1018). The General and Oil reports the sale and entry of approximately 401,465.97 acres under act of June 5, and of 21,251.78 acres under act of June 28, 1906, to June 30, 1911. (See 87404-1900.) (See 75344-1906.) Under act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 471), and act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 801), 20,458 acres allotted to 160 Indians. Sale of unused, unreserved lands, act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1069). Act Mar. 4, 1915, Department of Agriculture experiment station. Sale of school and agency reserves, act June 30, 1915 (38 Stat., 92).
Fort Sill Apaches. (Under Kiowa School.)		Formerly portions of war remains and descendants of Chief Geronimo's Band. 6,149 acres of inherited Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache lands were purchased by the United States for allotment to 81 Indians and 3 whites of this band, who elected to remain in Oklahoma. (187 of the band removed to Mesquero. See Ann. Rept. 1913.) These lands were purchased under the acts of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 835), Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 634), appropriating \$799,000; June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 94), appropriating \$100,000; and Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 861). See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897, act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467); Ex. oc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess.
Modoc. (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Modoc.		Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,000 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.) Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 752.) Ex. order Sept. 14, 1910, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 12 allottees. Act of May 27, 1879, vol. 20, p. 84. (See Ann. Rept. for 1882, p. 131.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Perce, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 604.) 11,486 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 100.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes. The residue, 79,278.40 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter book 257, p. 240.) Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text, see Ann. Rept. for 1893, p. 524.) Trust period extended 10 years on 27 allotments. Executive order, May 24, 1910.
Oakland. (Under Ponca School.) Tribes: Tonkawa and Mijan.		Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1826, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 6, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.) (See act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat., 639), act of Mar. 3, 1906 (35 Stat., 787), and Public Resolution No. 81, approved Feb. 28, 1909.) 3,230 Indians have been allotted 1,065,134.31 acres (3 selections). Since July 1, 1909, these 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,465,350 acres from surplus lands, and 5,178.83 acres have been reserved for church, town-site, and railroad purposes. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 778). Act Apr. 18, 1912 (37 Stat., 86), and Executive order June 1, 1914, rates of royalty on oil.

TABLE 0.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918.—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Otoe. (Under Otoe School.) Tribes: Otoe and Missouri.	Acres.	Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and Apr. 21, 1901 (33 Stats., 189), 128,231 acres were allotted to 814 Indians (885 allotments—see letter book 929, p. 323), 720 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, and 640 acres set aside for tribal uses. Also act June 22, 1910 (36 Stat., 880-881).
Ottawa. (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Ottawa and of Blatchards Fork and Roche de Boeuf.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,908 acres were all (ted to 160 Indians; 87.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 692). The residue, 1,887.23 acres sold. Letter book 229, p. 116, and act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 762).
Pawnee. (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and Seneca Creek lands. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,701 acres allotted to 820 Indians; 810 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,333 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter books 221, p. 388, and 263, p. 5.) Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 526.) Trust period extended 10 years. Executive order, Mar. 7, 1918.
Peoria. (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Kawaskita, Miami, Peoria, Piankashaw, and Wea.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,334 acres allotted to 218 Indians. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).
Ponca. (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Ponca.	1337	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 472. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There have been allotted to 782 Indians 100,734 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 623.56 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 387 acres. (Letter books 302, p. 311, and 318, p. 401.) Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217. (See 32667-1915.)
Potawatomi. (Under Shawnee School.) Tribes: Absentee Shawnee and citizen Potawatomi.		Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 346,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 23 and absentee Shawnees June 23, 1860 ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,870.42 acres allotted to 1,450 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 689. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.) Executive order Nov. 24, 1916, and Jan. 15, 1917, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 15 absentee Shawnees, 85 citizen Potawatomi.
Quapaw. (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaties of May 15, 1833, vol. 7, p. 421, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 56,245.21 acres allotted to 248 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes. (Letter book 335, p. 326.) Agreement of Mar. 23, 1893, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 697. Act of Mar. 3, 1909, vol. 32, p. 997.
Sauk and Fox. (Under Sau and Fox School.) Tribes: Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.		Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1820; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,863.46 acres allotted to 513 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 15, 1891, vol. 27, p. 689. (See letter book 222, p. 109, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.) Trust period extended for 10 years by Executive order of Mar. 27, 1896; again by Executive order of Aug. 28, 1906; again by Executive order of Aug. 1, 1916, with exception of 65 allottees.

1 Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>OKLAHOMA—continued.</b>		
Seminole..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	Acres. 122	Treaties of Mar. 21, 1856, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement of Feb. 14, 1851, Ann. Rept., 1852, p. 54, and deficiency act of Aug. 8, 1852, vol. 23, p. 263.) Agreement of Mar. 10, 1859. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1857.) Agreement recorded in the treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35; agreement made Dec. 16, 1857, ratified by the act of July 1, 1858, vol. 30, p. 567; agreement of Oct. 7, 1859, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 250. Approximately 3,127 Indians have been allotted 365,852 acres; sold, 4,263 acres; remaining unsold, 122 acres.
Seneca..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca, Eastern Shawnee, Wyandot, Perora, etc.		Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 41,813 acres allotted to 433 Indians; 104,222 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 252; Executive order Feb. 15, 1916, extending trust period for 10 years, with exception of 44 allottees.
Shawnee..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca, absentee Shawnee, Mexican Kickapoo.		Treaties of July 2, 1851, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modoc, made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 12,745 acres allotted to 117 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 206, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 2,543 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 252).
Wichita..... (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Tomahoni, Waco, and Wichita.		(See treaty of July 1, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1890, vol. 28, p. 895. 152,714 acres allotted to 637 Indians; 4,151 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 66,478 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 50.) President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975.
Wyandot..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot.		Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation, Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878. Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 680.)
Total.....	15,361	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,042 acres allotted to 24 Indians; 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 634.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 352). Unallotted land sold, act Mar. 3, 1906 (35 Stat., 782). Act Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 519), allotments on public domain to absentee Wyandot.
<b>OREGON.</b>		
Grande Ronde..... (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakamut, Marys River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Silasie, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.		Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government use and 32,983 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901 (33 L. D., 836). Executive order Apr. 29, 1916, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 60 allottees.
Klamath..... (Under Klamath School.) Tribes: Klamath, Modoc, Palute, Pitt River, Walpapa, and Yahooskin Bands of Snake (Shoshoni).	1812, 707	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1854, vol. 16, p. 707. Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321) and of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 200). 228,578 acres allotted to 1,345 Indians; 8,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 202; act of Mar. 3, 1905, vol. 33, p. 1029, and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 877). (See act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 1,752), removal of Modoc in Oklahoma to Klamath and allotments thereto.) Boundary dispute (see 9881-1911).
Siletz..... (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwatami, Foxg River, Skolton, Shasta, Salustika, Sluslaw, Tutunli, Umpqua, and 13 others.		Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855. Executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1855, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 16, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322. 41,459 acres allotted to 581 Indians. Residue, 177,653.66 acres (except 3 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 29, p. 338.) President's proclamation, May 10, 1895, vol. 29, p. 866. Acts of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 233, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1085. Act of May 13, 1910 (36 Stat., 367). Executive order July 19, 1918.

<sup>1</sup> Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>OREGON—continued.</b>		
Umatilla..... (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	Acres. 174,032	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1852, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1853, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1858, vol. 25, p. 659. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1858, Ann. Rept., 1861, p. 682.) 62,742 acres allotted to 1,115 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 253, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 720; act Mar. 2, 1917 (39 Stat., 962-965), providing for allotments as long as any land is available.
Warm Springs..... (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Palute, Tenelino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	1322, 275	Treaty of June 23, 1855, vol. 12, p. 943. 140,629 acres allotted to 668 Indians under the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 328), as amended, and 1,193 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. Boundary dispute: Acts of Mar. 18, 1890 (26 Stat., 335); June 6, 1894 (28 Stat., 56), and Mar. 2, 1917 (39 Stat., 962-965).
Total.....	1,209,014	
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>		
Crow Creek, and Old Winnebago..... (Under Crow Creek School.) Tribes: Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brule, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.		Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see Ann. Rept., 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1835 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1835; Ann. Rept., 1885, p. 51); act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamations, Feb. 10, 1880, vol. 25, p. 1554. There have been allotted to 1,461 Indians 272,730 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres.
Lake Traverse..... (Under Sisseton School.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 18, p. 645; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1869, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 29, pp. 1033-1034. 206,838 acres allotted to 604 Indians, 25,846.42 acres reserved for State school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 674,676.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation, Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.) Trust period extended 10 years, Executive order of Apr. 16, 1914.
Cheyenne River..... (Under Cheyenne River School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arce, and Two Kettle Sioux.	219, 206	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. See (act of Feb. 20, 1890, vol. 29, p. 101.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 838, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. 1,032,320.99 acres have been allotted to 2,880 Indians. (See L. B. 328, p. 321.) Act of May 20, 1908 (35 Stat., L., 490). Under President's proclamation of Apr. 19, 1909 (34 Stat., 200), 1,158,010 acres were opened to settlement, leaving unallotted and unreserved 219,206 acres.
Lower Brule..... (Under Lower Brule School.) Tribes: Lower Brule and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	124, 000	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1890, vol. 29, p. 101.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1896, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1962, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 202,992 acres allotted to 868 Indians, and 904.06 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 24,000 acres. (See letter book 468, p. 636.) (See act of Apr. 21, 1906, 34 Stat., 124 and 1045, and President's proclamations of Aug. 12, 1907, and Sept. 24, 1913.) (Superintendent's report June 11, 1918 [60,16-16].)

<sup>1</sup> Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>OREGON—continued.</b>		
Pine Ridge (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribes: Paiute, Shoshone, Northern Cheyenne, and Ogallala Sioux.	101,565 <i>Acres.</i>	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1865, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1876, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 25, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stats., 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888 (25 Stats., 94), not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1888, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1890, 29 Stats., 10.) A tract of 31,000 acres in Nebraska was set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, and was restored to the public domain by Executive order of Jan. 25, 1904; and by Executive order of Feb. 20, 1904, 640 acres of this land was set apart for Indian school purposes and is called the Sioux additional tract. (See Nebraska.) Act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), authority of President of July 29, 1894, 2,229,803.81 acres have been allotted to 8,269 Indians and 11,233.68 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes, aggregating 866,223.19, leaving unallotted and unsurveyed 161,565 acres. Allotment under act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451). Act May 27, 1910 (36 Stat., 410), 40,900 acres State school land; 22,434 acres timber reserved. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 169,692 acres Mar. 9, 1912.
Rosebud (Under Rosebud School.) Tribes: Crow, Miniconjou, Northern Cheyenne, Two Kettle, Upper Brule, and Washahe Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 29, 1865, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1876, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 25, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 91, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1890, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,833,905 acres allotted to 8,485 Sioux Indians, 416,000 acres opened to settlement, 26,292.01 reserved for Government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1901, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 35, p. 2354. Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1048); act Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1230); act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 451); act May 30, 1910 (36 Stat., 448); President's proclamation, Aug. 21, 1908 (35 Stat., 2203), opening 838,000 acres in Cropp County. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 300,000 acres in Mellette and Washaheugh Counties, 43,520 acres State school land. Executive order, July 6, 1912.
Yankton (Under Yankton School.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 19, 1868, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,293 acres allotted to 2,413 Indians and 1,292.84 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1904, vol. 29, p. 311. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation, May 16, 1904, vol. 29, p. 865.) Executive order Apr. 20, 1916, extending trust period 10 years, with exception of 162 allottees.
Total.....	401,771	
<b>UTAH.</b>		
Goshute and scattering bands. Paiutes. Cedar City and Indian Peak bands. Panautich. Shivwits.	34,400 7,000  129,850	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914. Executive order, Aug. 2, 1915, reserving approximately 7,000 acres for use of Cedar City and Indian Peak Bands of Paiutes. 136.52 acres in Garfield County, Utah, purchased Nov. 1, 1903. About 1 township in Washington County, Utah, withdrawn by departmental order based on office recommendation of Sept. 28, 1891 (L. B., 223, p. 270). Rights of squatters in withdrawal purchased by United States. (See also act of Mar. 2, 1891, 23 Stat. L., 906-1003.) Executive order Apr. 21, 1916, withdrawing 29,390 acres as Shoshone or Shivwits Reservation.
		<sup>1</sup> Unsurveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>UTAH—continued.</b>		
Skull Valley.....	18,640 <i>Acres.</i>	Reserved by Executive orders of Jan. 17, 1912, Sept. 7, 1917, and Feb. 15, 1918.
Utah Valley..... (Under Utah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Goshute, Payant, Ute, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	210,340	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 19, 1878 (20 Stats., 165); acts of May 8, 1884, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997; Indian appropriation, act approved Apr. 21, 1901, vol. 32, p. 207; President's proclamation of July 14, 1906, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites. 1,074,285 acres opened to homestead entry. 2,140 acres in mining claims; under act May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 263), 99,407 acres allotted to 1,284 Indians, and 60,169 acres under reclamation, the residue, 179,191.05 acres, unallotted and unsurveyed. (See letter book 75, p. 395.) Executive order, Aug. 19, 1912, restoring lands of Fort Duchesne Military Reservation to the supervision of Interior Department.
Uncompahgre..... (Under Utah and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabogauche Ute.		Executive order, Jan. 8, 1892. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 190.) 12,440 acres allotted to 83 Indians, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total.....	336,360	
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>		
Chehalis..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tsimshian), Clatsop, and Chehalis.		Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1866. 471 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 26 Indians made homestead selections, covering all the land. (See letter book 152, p. 201, and 153, p. 45.)
Columbia..... (Under Columbia School.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses Band).		Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 22, 1882. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 25, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order May 1, 1886; Executive order of Mar. 9, 1894; department orders of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 20, 1894, and Executive order of Jan. 19, 1895. 26,218 acres allotted to 35 Indians (see Executive order of May 21, 1886, and act of Mar. 8, 1906, 34 Stats., 55).
Colville..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Okin- agan, Lake Methow, Nespelem, Fond d' Oreille, Hanpoh, and Spokan.	1,009,580	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See act of Feb. 20, 1890, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 663.) 51,553 acres in north half allotted to 620 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,440,268 acres, opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1963). 240 acres have been reserved for town sites. 2,750.82 acres temporarily withdrawn for town sites. 287,419 acres allotted to 2,406 Indians. The residue, 1,009,580 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 833. Allotments made under act of Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80), and act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 563). President's proclamation, opening reservation dated Mar. 3, 1916 (39 Stat., p. 58 of proclamation), act Aug. 31, 1918 (39 Stat., 672).
Hob River..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hob. Kalispel..... (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency, Idaho.)	640  4,629	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.  Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914.
Klickitat..... (Not a reservation; Warm Springs, Ore.)		6 townships in Gilliam County, Wash., set aside for allotment by about 200 Indians under act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 588), as amended. (See 1088-1012.)
Lummi..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Duwamish, Eka- mum, Lummi, Snoho- mish, Suquamish, and Bilwamish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 29, 1873. Allotted 12,566.94 acres to 109 Indians; school conducted on 2-acre tract purchased from John Martin.
Makah..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Makah and Qui- lute.	19,512	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive order, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. 7,727 acres allotted to 373 Indians. (See letter book 90, 228 and 37679, 1907.)
		<sup>1</sup> Partly surveyed. <sup>2</sup> Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Muckleshoot. (Under Cushman School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.	Acres.	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874. 44 Indians have been allotted 3,532.72 acres.
Nisqually. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawkanamish, Stalakoom, and 5 others.	610	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted, 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Ozette. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Ozette.	165	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1833.
Port Madison. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwanish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	165	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1861. 7,210 acres allotted to 51 Indians; the residue, 65 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawkanamish, Stalakoom, and 5 others.	165	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 167 Indians. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1874, ratified by act of Feb. 29, 1883, vol. 27, p. 474. (For text see annual report 1883, p. 518.) The residue, 699 acres laid out as an addition to the city of Tacoma, has been sold, with the exception of 39.79 acres reserved for school, and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes, under acts of Mar. 3, 1881 (27 Stat., 633, June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62), and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 377).
Quilaute. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quilaute.	187	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1838.
Quinalt. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Quaitso and Quinalt.	168,553	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1867 (34 Stat., 868), and Feb. 28, 1891 (20 Stat., 794), 600 Indians have been allotted 54,869.80 acres and 456.86 have been reserved for agency, lighthouse, and other purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 168,553 acres. Act Mar. 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1543).
Shoalwater. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	1335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866, 55,535-7-1909.
Snohomish. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Clallam, Skokomish, and Twana.	1324	Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve 4,990 acres; residue, none. (See L. B., 565, p. 263.) Allotted in Executive order addition, known as the Fisher addition, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. B., 869, p. 265.) 62 allotments.
Snohomish or Tulalip. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwanish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	82,327	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 22,168 acres allotted to 164 Indians.
Spokane. (Under Spokane Agency.) Tribe: Spokane.	82,327	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 713.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1906, vol. 32, p. 174. Under act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., L., 484), approximately 628 Indians have been allotted 65,114 acres, and 1,247.30 acres set aside for church, school, agency, and town-site purposes. By proclamation of May 27, 1906, the President opened the surplus lands to settlement. 3,781 acres classified as agricultural land, 23,647.50 acres classified as timber reserved for tribal use.
Squaxon Island (Klabchemin). (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawkanamish, Stalakoom, and 5 others.	1	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,194.15 acres, to 23 Indians.
	1 Surveyed.	1 Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Swinomish (Perry's Island). (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwanish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	Acres.	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted, 7,359 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 89.80 acres.
Yakima. (Under Yakima School.) Tribes: Klilat, Paloo, Topnash, Wasco, and Yakima.	1412,401	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agreement made Jan. 13, 1885, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 631. (For texts see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 41, p. 41; see also Ann. Rept., 1893, pp. 520-521, and 8. Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 18, 1894, vol. 28, p. 220. 284,407 acres allotted to 3,137 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 354, p. 419; 419, p. 263, and 879, p. 243.) Act of Dec. 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 565), recognizing claim of Indians to 223,837 acres additional land, subject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 6, 1904. (See 3948, 1906.) Act Mar. 6, 1906 (34 Stat., 53), and act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348), under which 153,102 acres were allotted to 1,369 children. (See 922-14.)
Total.....	1,609,646	
WISCONSIN.		
Lac Court Oreille. (Under Hayward School.) Tribe: Lac Court Oreille Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	540	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1893, Apr. 4, 1895. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1872.) Act of May 20, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 68,611 acres allotted to 872 Indians. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795. (See 95977-1915.)
Lac du Flambeau. (Under Lac du Flambeau School.) Tribe: Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	24,424	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands selected by Indians. (See report of Supt. Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866. Department order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 43,756 acres allotted to 600 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 795), leaving unallotted 24,424 acres.
La Pointe (Bad River). (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	14,000	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 368.91 acres patented under art. 10; 193.71 acres fishing ground. 115,808 acres allotted to 1,068 Indians. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 331, p. 49.) Acts of Feb. 11, 1901 (31 Stat., 703), Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1217), and Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 582-605), leaving unallotted and unreserved school and swamp lands, 14,000 acres.
Potawatomi. (Under Carter School.) Tribe: La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	151	Act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 77-102), which authorized the purchase of land in Wisconsin and Michigan for \$150,000.
Red Cliff. (Under Red Cliff Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	151	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1858. (See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1858, and May 28, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. See Executive orders. See report of Supt. Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 5, 1863.) 2,335.91 acres allotted to 33 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,566.40 acres were allotted to 160 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 26, 1895, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee. (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Menominee.	231,680	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1843, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 13, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679, and May 18, 1916 (39 Stat., 123-153).
Onondaga. (Under Onondaga School.) Tribe: Onondaga.	151	Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,428.13 acres allotted to 1,021 Indians; remainder, 81.08 acres, reserved for school purposes. 6 double allotments canceled containing 151 acres (see 5012-1912). Trust period on 38 allotments extended 19 years; Executive order, May 21, 1918.
Stockbridge. (Under Keshena School.) Tribes: Stockbridge and Munsee.	151	Treaties of Oct. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 139; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.) 167 Indians allotted 8,920 acres. Patents in fee, act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 352). Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 744).
Total.....	270,883	
	1 Partly surveyed.	1 Surveyed. 2 Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relative to reserves.
WYOMING.		
Wind River (Under Shoshone School.) Tribes: Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	Acres 1,581,940	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1899, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1899 (vol. 30, p. 93); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See Land Div. letter book 359, p. 468.) Act of Mar. 3, 1905, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1904. (See vol. 33, p. 1916.) President's proclamation June 2, 1900, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 1,472,814.15 acres. (See letter book 826, p. 157.) Reserved for Mall Camp, 120 acres; reserved for Mall Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 40 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,438,655.06 acres. 249,822 acres were allotted to 2,401 Indians, and 1,792.03 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 8, 1857 (21 Stats., 358), as amended by act of Feb. 28, 1871 (21 Stats., 794), and treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 673), leaving unallotted and unreserved 581,940 acres. Act of Aug. 21, 1911 (33 Stat. 511), mining, oil, and gas lands.
Total.....	581,940	
Grand total.....	31,441,168	

Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—Lands set apart during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, for temporary use and occupancy by mission organizations.

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act and citation.	Warrant for action.	Acres.
Arizona:				
Pueblo Bonito.....	Christian Reformed Church.....		Polley.....	50.00
San Xavier (Papago).	Franciscan Fathers of Arizona.....		do.....	31
San Juan.....	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....		do.....	10.07
Truxton Canon.....	Immanuel Indian Missionary Council.....		do.....	2.00
Western Navajo.....	Presbytery of Northern Arizona.....		do.....	100.00
California:				
Campo.....	Catholic Church.....		do.....	1.00
Fort Bidwell.....	American Missionary Association.....		do.....	5.00
Fort Yuma.....	Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. 335)	do.....	1.00
Minnesota: Leech Lake.	Bowstring Indian Church.....		do.....	.50
Montana:				
Fort Peck.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....	May 3, 1908 (35 Stat. 558-560)	do.....	40.00
Tongue River.....	General Conference of Mennonites of North America.....		do.....	1.00
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.	American Missionary Association.....	June 1, 1910 (30 Stat. 455)	do.....	3.58
	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....	do.....	do.....	7.24
South Dakota: Cheyenne River.....	Catholic Indian Church.....	May 28, 1908 (35 Stat. 460)	do.....	05.02
Pine Ridge.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.....		do.....	40.00
Rosebud.....	Rosebud Indian Cemetery.....		do.....	5.00
Standing Rock.....	Domestic Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.....	Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. 677)	do.....	80.00
Total.....				431.72

TABLE 8.—Patents in fee issued to mission organizations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act.	Citation.	Acres.
Montana: Blackfeet.....	Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	Mar. 1, 1909; Mar. 1, 1907.	35 Stat. 781, 814; 31 Stat. 1015, 1029.	325.97
Nebraska: Santee.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	Mar. 3, 1909.....	33 Stat. 814.....	20.00
North Dakota: Devils Lake.	Mission of Sisters of Charity for Montreal.	do.....	do.....	83.43
South Dakota: Crow Creek.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	do.....	do.....	100.00
Rosebud.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	do.....	do.....	50.00
		June 30, 1910.....	36 Stat. 448.....	490.72
				284.20
Sisseton.....	do.....	Mar. 3, 1909.....	35 Stat. 614.....	40.00
Standing Rock.....	do.....	May 29, 1908; Feb. 14, 1913.....	35 Stat. 460, 461; 37 Stat. 675, 676.....	83.59
Wisconsin: Menominee.	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.	Mar. 3, 1909.....	25 Stat. 814.....	21.00
Total.....				1,515.48

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Total, 1918.....		25,433	\$1,030,369
1917.....		26,057	1,315,112
1916.....		26,936	1,200,626
1915.....		27,927	1,177,030
1914.....		24,966	1,194,185
1913.....		24,490	1,316,298
1912.....		22,501	1,211,835
1911.....		21,235	847,453
1910.....			177,169
1890.....			131,374
Arizona.....		8,629	324,403
Camp Verde.....	Basket making.....	68	618
	Woodcutting.....	4	225
Total.....		62	843
Colorado River.....	Basket making.....	20	566
	Headwork.....	75	1,500
	Woodcutting.....	120	15,000
Total.....		215	17,066
Havasupai.....	Basket making.....	38	425
	Woodcutting.....	12	144
Total.....		50	569
Kathab.....	Basket making.....	20	150
Leupp.....	Blanket weaving.....	365	20,000
	Others.....	100	4,500
Total.....		465	24,500
Moqui.....	Basket making.....	75	1,200
	Blanket weaving.....	250	21,000
	Pottery.....	23	500
	Woodcutting.....	30	792
	Others.....	2,125	72,443
Total.....		2,503	95,835

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Arizona—Continued.			
Navajo <sup>1</sup>	Blanket weaving.....	250	\$50,000
	Woodcutting.....	70	7,000
Total.....		320	57,000
Pima <sup>2</sup>	Basket making.....	1,050	10,500
	Pottery.....	200	350
	Woodcutting.....	450	7,500
Total.....		1,700	18,350
Salt River.....	Basket making.....	48	825
	Pottery.....	8	75
	Woodcutting.....	120	7,200
Total.....		176	8,100
San Carlos.....	Basket making.....	200	800
	Beadwork.....	50	150
	Woodcutting.....	200	14,000
Total.....		450	14,950
San Xavier.....	Basket making.....	750	15,000
	Woodcutting.....	400	45,000
	Others.....	50	1,500
Total.....		1,200	61,500
Truxton Canon.....	Basket making.....	30	300
	Woodcutting.....	30	3,000
	Others.....	103	3,400
Total.....		163	6,700
Western Navajo.....	Basket making.....	79	203
	Blanket weaving.....	1,050	15,750
	Woodcutting.....	42	945
	Others.....	132	1,575
Total.....		1,303	18,633
California.....		1,091	57,637
Bishop.....	Basket making.....	23	123
	Woodcutting.....	25	3,000
Total.....		50	3,123
Digger.....	Basket making.....	8	150
Fort Bidwell.....	do.....	100	1,250
	Beadwork.....	60	600
	Woodcutting.....	150	14,000
	Others.....	30	600
Total.....		330	16,650
Fort Yuma.....	Beadwork.....	15	1,000
	Pottery.....	0	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	100	5,000
Total.....		121	7,000
Greenville.....	Basket making.....	20	200
	Fishing.....	12	300
	Woodcutting.....	48	4,500
	Others.....	32	8,000
Total.....		112	13,300
Hoop Valley.....	Basket making.....	75	1,000
	Fishing.....	100	600
	Woodcutting.....	40	2,000
	Others.....	10	5,000
Total.....		225	8,500

<sup>1</sup> 1917 report.<sup>2</sup> 1916 report.<sup>3</sup> Estimated.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
California—Continued.			
Mail.....	Basket making.....	18	\$172
	Woodcutting.....	17	1,248
	Others.....	10	150
Total.....		45	1,570
Pala.....	Basket making.....	51	1,930
	Lace making.....	22	355
	Pottery.....	3	30
	Woodcutting.....	12	450
	Others.....	1	12
Total.....		89	2,785
Boboba.....	Basket making.....	19	600
	Lace making.....	34	1,020
	Woodcutting.....	17	1,525
Total.....		70	3,645
Tule River.....	Basket making.....	24	102
	Woodcutting.....	20	720
Total.....		44	912
Idaho.....		256	29,750
Coeur d'Alene.....	Beadwork.....	8	200
	Woodcutting.....	25	10,000
	Others.....	7	5,100
Total.....		40	15,300
Fort Hall.....	Basket making.....	20	200
	Beadwork.....	45	600
	Others.....	150	13,800
Total.....		215	14,300
Fort Lapwai.....	Woodcutting.....	1	150
Iowa.....		70	1,750
Sacand Fox.....	Beadwork.....	25	250
	Others.....	45	1,600
Kansas: Potawatomi.....	Others.....	2	3,000
Michigan.....		480	15,200
Mackinac <sup>1</sup> .....	Basket making.....	25	300
	Beadwork.....	25	300
	Fishing.....	110	3,080
	Woodcutting.....	75	2,000
	Others.....	235	6,600
Minnesota.....		3,721	83,266
Grand Portage <sup>2</sup> .....	Fishing.....	20	0,000
	Woodcutting.....	6	116
	Others.....	78	4,000
Total.....		104	10,116
Leech Lake.....	Beadwork.....	100	1,800
	Lace making.....	25	400
	Fishing.....	400	7,500
	Woodcutting.....	50	3,000
	Others.....	1,800	21,500
Total.....		2,375	34,200
Nett Lake.....	Others.....	112	3,550
Pipestone (Burch Coolay).....	Others.....	5	2,000

<sup>1</sup> 1917 report.

TABLE 8.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Minnesota—Continued.			
Red Lake.....	Beadwork.....	130	\$1,200
	Fishing.....	275	9,000
	Woodcutting.....	60	4,600
Total.....		465	14,800
White Earth.....	Basket making.....	50	100
	Beadwork.....	100	3,000
	Lace making.....	10	200
	Fishing.....	300	5,000
	Woodcutting.....	200	10,000
Total.....		660	18,300
Montana.....		425	35,045
Blackfoot.....	Woodcutting.....	27	6,000
Crow.....	Others.....	2	1,200
Flathead.....	Beadwork.....	50	5,000
	Fishing.....	4	600
	Woodcutting.....	15	5,000
	Others.....	4	2,750
Total.....		73	10,850
Fort Belknap.....	Woodcutting.....	30	2,100
	Others.....	20	1,500
Total.....		50	3,600
Fort Peck.....	Beadwork.....	35	375
	Woodcutting.....	45	1,700
	Others.....	65	10,000
Total.....		145	12,075
Tongue River.....	Beadwork.....	100	400
	Woodcutting.....	30	920
Total.....		130	1,320
Nebraska: Omaha.....	Others.....	12	9,080
Novada.....		395	10,469
Fort McDermitt.....	Woodcutting.....	25	1,125
	Others.....	31	365
Total.....		56	1,490
Moapa River.....	Woodcutting.....	9	39
Nevada.....	Basket making.....	30	400
	Beadwork.....	30	250
	Fishing.....	50	2,500
	Others.....	4	2,500
Total.....		114	5,650
Walker River.....	Basket making.....	100	1,110
	Beadwork.....	50	105
	Fishing.....	60	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	6	400
Total.....		206	3,215
Western Shoshone.....	Basket making.....	10	75
New Mexico.....		4,630	246,290
Jicarilla.....	Basket making.....	50	750
	Beadwork.....	40	250
	Woodcutting.....	8	400
	Others.....	18	2,100
Total.....		114 <sup>1</sup>	3,600

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
New Mexico—Continued.			
Mescalero.....	Basket making.....	45	\$1,000
	Beadwork.....	25	500
	Woodcutting.....	60	1,400
	Others.....	25	150
Total.....		155	3,050
Pueblo Bonito.....	Blanket weaving.....	<sup>1</sup> 1,000	60,000
	Woodcutting.....	50	12,000
	Others.....	65	4,360
Total.....		1,115	66,360
Pueblo day schools.....	Basket making.....	4	125
	Beadwork.....	60	600
	Blanket weaving.....	1	50
	Pottery.....	820	8,650
	Woodcutting.....	22	1,740
	Others.....	84	6,785
Total.....		991	17,980
Sau Juan.....	Basket making.....	25	250
	Blanket weaving.....	2,000	150,000
Total.....		2,025	150,250
Zuni.....	Beadwork.....	50	400
	Pottery.....	150	750
	Woodcutting.....	80	4,000
Total.....		230	5,150
Oklahoma.....		374	10,910
Cantonmen.....	Beadwork.....	200	( <sup>2</sup> )
Kiowa.....	Woodcutting.....	30	3,600
	Others.....	4	2,160
Total.....		34	5,660
Seger.....	Beadwork.....	140	5,240
Oregon.....		525	15,175
Klamath.....	Basket making.....	200	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	10	2,150
Total.....		210	3,150
Siletz.....	Basket making.....	12	250
	Woodcutting.....	4	300
	Others.....	25	1,800
Total.....		41	2,350
Umatilla.....	Beadwork.....	75	1,875
	Woodcutting.....	25	2,100
Total.....		100	3,975
Warm Springs.....	Beadwork.....	50	600
	Woodcutting.....	50	4,200
	Others.....	75	1,000
Total.....		175	5,700
South Dakota.....		406	7,678
Crow Creek.....	Beadwork.....	80	260
Plandreau.....	Beadwork.....	5	150
Lower Brule.....	Beadwork.....	85	75
	Woodcutting.....	2	80
Total.....		37	125

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.<sup>2</sup> Unknown.

1917 report.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
South Dakota—Continued.			
Pine Ridge.....	Headwork.....	257	\$2,931
	Woodcutting.....	44	2,134
Total.....		301	5,065
Yankton.....	Others.....	3	2,088
Utah.....		139	3,715
Goshute.....	Basket making.....	32	175
	Headwork.....	32	1,100
Total.....		64	1,275
Shivwits.....	Basket making.....	16	1,120
	Woodcutting.....	28	2,720
Total.....		42	2,840
Utah and Ouray.....	Basket making.....	7	200
	Headwork.....	26	500
Total.....		33	700
Washington.....		1,347	99,733
Colville.....	Basket making.....	55	780
	Headwork.....	72	804
	Woodcutting.....	28	5,600
	Others.....	10	15,640
Total.....		165	22,824
Cushman.....	Basket making.....	57	890
	Fishing.....	13	300
	Others.....	6	160
Total.....		76	1,340
Neah Bay.....	Basket making.....	135	4,070
	Fishing.....	61	2,500
	Others.....	64	4,375
Total.....		260	11,945
Spokane.....	Woodcutting.....	26	2,400
	Others.....	3	1,200
Total.....		29	3,600
Taholah <sup>1</sup> .....	Basket making.....	74	2,500
	Fishing.....	90	13,533
	Woodcutting.....	13	333
	Others.....	22	675
Total.....		199	14,931
Tulalip.....	Basket making.....	20	140
	Fishing.....	51	15,368
	Woodcutting.....	31	17,105
	Others.....	45	1,680
Total.....		147	34,293
Yakima.....	Basket making.....	50	400
	Headwork.....	200	1,600
	Fishing.....	100	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	20	4,500
Total.....		470	7,500

<sup>1</sup> 1917 report.<sup>2</sup> Estimated.<sup>3</sup> Partially reported.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Wisconsin.....		2,867	\$72,715
Grand Rapids <sup>1</sup> .....	Basket making.....	26	650
	Headwork.....	10	40
	Fishing.....	10	650
	Woodcutting.....	33	1,400
	Others.....	300	2,000
Total.....		380	4,740
Hayward.....	Headwork.....	50	600
	Fishing.....	450	700
	Woodcutting.....	25	1,500
	Others.....	480	2,030
Total.....		1,005	4,830
Keshena.....	Basket making.....	5	50
	Headwork.....	10	200
	Fishing.....	200	1,600
	Woodcutting.....	1	400
	Others.....	210	7,400
Total.....		426	9,650
Lae du Flambeau.....	Basket making.....	150	1,600
	Headwork.....	300	5,000
	Fishing.....	300	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	25	5,000
	Others.....	150	8,375
Total.....		825	20,975
La Pointe.....	Basket making.....	6	175
	Headwork.....	12	400
	Fishing.....	8	7,000
	Woodcutting.....	8	4,800
	Others.....	10	( <sup>2</sup> )
Total.....		44	12,375
Oneida.....	Basket making.....	50	( <sup>3</sup> )
	Lace making.....	75	3,000
	Others.....	3	( <sup>4</sup> )
Total.....		128	3,000
Red Cliff.....	Lace making.....	2	25
	Fishing.....	20	8,000
	Woodcutting.....	10	10,000
	Others.....	20	200
Total.....		52	18,225
Wyoming.....		70	3,733
Shoshone.....	Headwork.....	10	( <sup>5</sup> )
	Woodcutting.....	10	700
	Others.....	50	3,023

## RECAPITULATION.

Total.....	Basket making.....	3,971	\$34,240
	Headwork.....	2,717	36,634
	Blanket weaving.....	4,910	206,800
	Fishing.....	2,624	88,641
	Lace making.....	168	5,608
	Pottery.....	1,212	11,884
	Woodcutting.....	3,081	271,154
	Others.....	6,731	255,886
Grand total.....		25,433	1,030,369

<sup>1</sup> 1917 report.<sup>2</sup> Families.<sup>3</sup> Unknown.<sup>4</sup> Not reported.



TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sale of land.	Interest on fund.	Trusty land, approved for allotment, college, etc.	Indian money, proceeds of labor, miscellaneous.
Nebraska <sup>1</sup> .....	2,463	\$758,455	\$316,500	\$8,598	\$9,080		\$20,558		\$379,028		\$5,214		\$4,987
Genoa.....		5,500					5,500						
Omaha.....	1,577	445,460	225,000		9,000		5,500		200,000		1,081		5,669
Winningo.....	1,066	307,465	50,700	8,598			25,088		179,028		4,133		1,348
Nevada.....	10,854	283,827	134,541	24,129	10,469	\$1,000	108,311	\$2,919	1,943				5,515
Carson.....		12,980					10,620						
Pahre, Humboldt.....	429	66,140	17,129	1,081	1,460		20,000	32					827
Moapa River.....	116	29,727	3,253		39		32,625	42					523
Nevada.....	111	25,748	15,820	25	28		4,065	159					62
Walker River.....	501	25,641	15,820	1,081	5,253	1,000	4,422	732					1,103
Walker River.....	804	52,880	27,685	4,088	3,725		17,420	222	250				1,572
Western Shoshone.....	70,713	44,747	16,607	16,607	75			45					1,150
Barro, special agent.....	3,000	2,150	(?)		(?)								
New Mexico.....	21,126	1,877,333	668,650	268,118	246,200	75,633	195,729	22,046	10,384	\$100,000			132,433
Albuquerque.....		8,414					9,414						
Albuquerque.....	40	26,028	10,673	18,325	2,300	70,702	32,653	15,221	10,384				28,494
Mescalero.....	629	16,428	10,673	18,325	2,060		15,103	6,034					28,494
Pueblo Band.....	1,029	16,428	10,673	18,325	2,060		15,103	6,034					28,494
Pueblo day schools.....	2,724	10,433	400,013	112,328	87,880		3,240	216					28,494
Santa Fe.....	8,988	632,601	400,013	112,328	17,260	25	2,000	216					28,494
Santa Fe.....	6,369	539,689	122,025	177,323	150,260		2,000	216					28,494
Zuni.....	10,442	28,472	122,025	71,759	5,150	4,675	10,442						64
Zuni.....	1,815	28,472	122,025	71,759	5,150	4,675	11,797						64
New York: New York.....	5,900	31,712	(?)				20						13,940
New York: New York.....	2,345	132,465	44,360	14,375		1,001	68,026	29					13,940
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	3,950	1,631,116	444,314	177,780			68,265	23,006	198,773	\$446,532	32,724	70,040	19,322
North Dakota.....													
Fort Berthold.....	1,204	521,224	17,200	142,650			10,700		10,574	221,089	5,700		17,223
Fort Totten.....	628	172,029	108,700	1,700			10,200		20,000	221,089	5,700		17,223
Fort Totten.....	2,286	129,514	129,514	13,300			2,000		42,600	221,089	5,700		17,223
Turtle Mountain.....	2,286	22,818	181,000	13,300			2,000		42,600	221,089	5,700		17,223
Walrus.....		2,818					2,818		20,307				1,427
Washington.....													
Fort Stevens.....	1,726	137,517	48,200	2,870			7,180		306,136				315
Shawano.....									54,913				
Total.....	34,895	13,129,468	1,268,645	263,358	10,910		203,550		1,428,145		516,967	59,120	9,632,260
Five Civilized Tribes.....													
Cherokee Nation.....	1,200	120,000											
Cherokee Nation.....	4,524	4,524											
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,896	668,664											
Creek Nation.....	2,028	2,028											
Choctaw Nation.....	3,121	3,121											
Seminole Nation.....													
Total Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,508	2,900,990											
Oregon.....	3,657	1,044,240	595,823	132,018	15,175	74,914	44,023	1,854	143,663	25,309	12,150		87,808
Klamath.....	1,166	325,244	54,500	68,006	8,150	70,184	11,083	679	16,917		4,196		84,252
Salmon.....		51,011					7,200						235
Shoshone.....	1,220	562,539	365,500	32,575	3,675	4,750	10,130	67	124,306	2,000	1,039		1,318
Umatilla.....	822	67,088	32,148	16,643	5,700								2,113
Warm Springs.....													
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	22,879	3,734,534	1,327,728	673,582	7,678	34,162	272,360	245,297	486,012	353,796	172,275	321,360	49,161
South Dakota.....													
Carlisle Asylum.....	2,445	117,407	101,670	70,156			30,474	49,491	77,607	285,506	30,595	45,320	40,653
Crow Creek.....	283	4,700	850				17,010	8,738	31,323	4,242			16,480
Flandreau.....	515	67,775	20,633	11,410	128	2,200	9,535	4,126	1,574				6,280
Lower Brule.....		2,735											380
Pine Ridge.....	7,340	1,020,817	234,609	314,782	5,065	31,962	105,661	77,940	108,256	10,923	25,248	107,120	811

<sup>1</sup> Does not include Service now under Yankeet, S. Dak.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes Indians in California.  
<sup>3</sup> Unknown.  
<sup>4</sup> 1917 report.

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 sale of land.	Interest on fund.	Trusty land, approved for allotment, college, etc.	Indian money, proceeds of labor, miscellaneous.
Oklahoma.....	116,494	15,019,468	1,268,645	263,358	10,910		203,550		1,428,145		516,967	59,120	9,632,260
Cherokee Nation.....	780	111,448	49,460	1,460	(?)		9,180		32,172				
Cherokee Nation.....	1,220	264,900	130,251				8,157		118,739	19,022	25,000		1,833
Cherokee Nation.....	4,883	1,097,397	263,600	253,750	5,600		29,125		567,086	72,157	128,140		6,448
Cherokee Nation.....	774	200,077	88,772	144			1,200		100,000	9,861	247,148		9,470,529
Cherokee Nation.....	1,000	309,377	154,200				1,200		51,631		15,658		1,812
Cherokee Nation.....	1,000	138,000	89,728	7,654			2,000		42,600		2,744		242
Cherokee Nation.....	1,726	137,517	48,200	2,870			7,180		306,136				
Total.....	34,895	13,129,468	1,268,645	263,358	10,910		203,550		1,428,145		516,967	59,120	9,632,260
Five Civilized Tribes.....													
Cherokee Nation.....	1,200	120,000											
Cherokee Nation.....	4,524	4,524											
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,896	668,664											
Creek Nation.....	2,028	2,028											
Choctaw Nation.....	3,121	3,121											
Seminole Nation.....													
Total Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,508	2,900,990											
Oregon.....	3,657	1,044,240	595,823	132,018	15,175	74,914	44,023	1,854	143,663	25,309	12,150		87,808
Klamath.....	1,166	325,244	54,500	68,006	8,150	70,184	11,083	679	16,917		4,196		84,252
Salmon.....		51,011					7,200						235
Shoshone.....	1,220	562,539	365,500	32,575	3,675	4,750	10,130	67	124,306	2,000	1,039		1,318
Umatilla.....	822	67,088	32,148	16,643	5,700								2,113
Warm Springs.....													
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	22,879	3,734,534	1,327,728	673,582	7,678	34,162	272,360	245,297	486,012	353,796	172,275	321,360	49,161
South Dakota.....													
Carlisle Asylum.....	2,445	117,407	101,670	70,156			30,474	49,491	77,607	285,506	30,595	45,320	40,653
Crow Creek.....	283	4,700	850				17,010	8,738	31,323	4,242			16,480
Flandreau.....	515	67,775	20,633	11,410	128	2,200	9,535	4,126	1,574				6,280
Lower Brule.....		2,735											380
Pine Ridge.....	7,340	1,020,817	234,609	314,782	5,065	31,962	105,661	77,940	108,256	10,923	25,248	107,120	811

<sup>1</sup> Does not include Service now under Yankeet, S. Dak.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes Indians in California.  
<sup>3</sup> Unknown.  
<sup>4</sup> 1917 report.

REF0078660

TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.—Continued.

States and dependencies.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of number cut.	Wages earned.	Ratios for individual leases.	From individual leases.	Proceeds from bank.	Interest on bank fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian money, proceeds of war and miscellaneous.
South Dakota—Comd.													
Rapid City	84,307												
Sioux Falls	727,089												
Sioux	2,420												
Spink	3,117												
Union	1,704												
Utah	423												
Utah and Ouray	1,162												
Washington	11,022												
California	2,596												
Custer	2,143												
Fort Belknap	682												
Fort Hall	734												
Fort Lapwai	1,333												
Fort Lemhi	3,000												
Fort Stevens	9,686												
Wisconsin	1,372												
Grand Rapids	1,276												
Hayward	1,276												
Leavenworth	1,276												
Leona	1,064												
La Poudre	2,610												
Omaha	2,610												
Red Cloud	2,610												
Tonka	2,610												
Wyoming: Shoshone	1,666												

\* No data.

\* 1917 reports.

\* Includes amounts formerly leased in Nebraska.

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.	Able-bodied male adults.	Number of allotments.	Allotted.		Unallotted.		Total income.			
	Allotted.	Unallotted.				Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of houses.		Income.		
												Number of allotments.	Area.
Total 1918	5,223,426	4,674,072	4,674,072	43,596	19,073	19,073	2,145,533	31,057,873	1,068	\$3,057,873	\$3,057,873	10,102,822	
1917	5,311,420	4,721,571	4,721,571	42,777	19,241	19,241	2,027,788	31,057,873	1,068	484,971	44,270	2,698,270	
1916	5,463,540	4,849,441	4,849,441	42,229	19,040	19,040	2,357,542	31,057,873	1,068	484,971	44,270	2,698,270	
1915	5,290,170	4,721,571	4,721,571	42,229	19,040	19,040	2,357,542	31,057,873	1,068	484,971	44,270	2,698,270	
1914	5,290,170	4,721,571	4,721,571	42,229	19,040	19,040	2,357,542	31,057,873	1,068	484,971	44,270	2,698,270	
1913	5,290,170	4,721,571	4,721,571	42,229	19,040	19,040	2,357,542	31,057,873	1,068	484,971	44,270	2,698,270	
1912	5,290,170	4,721,571	4,721,571	42,229	19,040	19,040	2,357,542	31,057,873	1,068	484,971	44,270	2,698,270	
1911	5,290,170	4,721,571	4,721,571	42,229	19,040	19,040	2,357,542	31,057,873	1,068	484,971	44,270	2,698,270	
1910	5,290,170	4,721,571	4,721,571	42,229	19,040	19,040	2,357,542	31,057,873	1,068	484,971	44,270	2,698,270	
1909	5,290,170	4,721,571	4,721,571	42,229	19,040	19,040	2,357,542	31,057,873	1,068	484,971	44,270	2,698,270	
Arizona	64,228	149,839	34,637	53,835	10,302	11,462	3,090	3,090	3,090	( )	( )	( )	( )
Camp Verde	170	170	170	120	30	30	30	30	30	( )	( )	( )	( )
Fort Huachuca	57,196	57,196	57,196	598	500	500	500	500	500	( )	( )	( )	( )
Harlem	3,198	3,198	3,198	100	100	100	100	100	100	( )	( )	( )	( )
Keleab	2,055	2,055	2,055	70	29	29	29	29	29	( )	( )	( )	( )
Leupp	750	750	750	400	400	400	400	400	400	( )	( )	( )	( )
Navajo	4,300	4,300	4,300	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	( )	( )	( )	( )
Navaho	9,660	9,660	9,660	2,129	2,129	2,129	2,129	2,129	2,129	( )	( )	( )	( )
Pinon	3,576	3,576	3,576	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	( )	( )	( )	( )
Salt River	2,075	2,075	2,075	500	500	500	500	500	500	( )	( )	( )	( )
Salt Lake	10,190	10,190	10,190	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	( )	( )	( )	( )
Western Navajo	20,300	20,300	20,300	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	( )	( )	( )	( )

\* 1917 report.

\* 1916 report.

\* Overestimated last year.

\* Only items reported.

\* Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severity.

\* Improvements.

\* Includes some grazing leases also.

\* Not reported.

\* Included in "Total Income."

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Allotted.				Unallotted.				Total income.	
	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Un-allotted.	Un-allotted.			Number of tenants.	Area.	Income.	Number of houses.	Area.	Income.	Number of tenants.	Area.		Income.
California	25,428	31,046	9,326	8,510	3,122	1,726	674	691	6,738	26,390	4	146	200	26,410		
Ribicon	3,350	8,000	1,350	253	459	235	1	1	40	50				50		
Camano	115	25	15	25	61	34										
Diggs	6,150	25	15	25	61	34										
Fort Bidwell	8,020	160	2,255	160	253	120										
Fort Yuma	1,440	250	1,300	230	175	146										
Hoopa Valley	1,440	1,400	1,300	366	250	250										
Malheur	1,685	13,800	1,007	1,441	139	153										
Pala	5,538	3,460	1,609	1,441	506	32										
Shoshone Valley	3,093	286	2,922	320	232	232										
Tule River	6,872	35	1,780	35	192	88										
Colorado	6,800	35	1,780	35	192	88										
Fort Collins	6,800	35	1,780	35	192	88										
Utah Mountain	2,140		800		112	1										
Florida: Seminole	216,519	11,079	26,006	50	791	524	2,022	2,027	159,645	434,300	9	118		454,220		
Idaho	5,714	2,000	9,270	50	226	101	243	243	38,008	185,820				185,820		
Coeur d'Alene	5,714	2,000	9,270	50	226	101	243	243	38,008	185,820				185,820		
Fort Hall	230,285	2,500	10,225		139	200	1,243	1,308	110,106	234,050				234,050		
Fort Lapwai	230,285	2,500	10,225		139	200	1,243	1,308	110,106	234,050				234,050		
Iowa: Sac and Fox	47,091	2,520	1,500		122	55										
Kansas	19,788	14,940	5,915		143	168										
Klamath	27,223	9,023	670		148	102										
Pawnee	670				200	30										
Michigan: Mackinac																

Minnesota	225,430	68,168	15,833	1,553	2,133	882	25	25	1,191	2,833				2,833
Fond du Lac	14,000	2	1,000		244	90								
Grand Portage	20		20	2	73	11								
Leech Lake	6,210		3,130		140	35								
Nett Lake					35	6								
Pipestone (Birch County)	600		357		35	2								
Red Lake	67,706		1,583		310	190								
White Earth	204,020	10,650	11,006		2,681	1,034								
Nebraska	674,622	183,510	69,300	11,006	2,681	1,034	1,235	1,353	262,236	139,633	119	25,233	10,991	183,944
Blackfoot	117,000	78,000	15,500		511	300								
Blue Earth	153,397	10,200	3,000		330	230								
Fort Belknap	121,375	6,000	35,000		648	370								
Fort Peck	283,000	9,000	10,100		446	160								
Rocky Mountain Agency	6,120		776		108	48								
Tongue River	33,000		5,730		275	250								
Nebraska <sup>1</sup>	114,022	2,000	21,456		708	500								
Ozark	60,000	3,000	12,300		330	260								
Winnemago	54,022		9,116		378	240								
Nevada	18,083	22,642	3,743	1,465	2,382	667	2	2	40	280				280
Fallon	4,640	18	876	1	144	64								
Fort McDowell	1,520	530	688	55	91	52								
Walker River	600		300	315	144	38								
Verde	21,000		1,200		144	44								
Walker River	9,723	24	1,200		243	86								
Western Shoshone	1,070		1,070	1,070	159	75								
Remo, special agent	1,750		450		1,755	106								
New Mexico	3,025	58,000	1,005	35,970	3,383	4,267								
Hearshill	2,725	9,210	725		124	100								
Pecos	500	100	300		144	117								
Public day schools														
San Juan														
Summit														
New York: New York Agency		88,847	20,640			1,600								
North Carolina: Cherokee		15,000	6,000			523								

<sup>1</sup> Does not include Grants, now under Yankeon, S. Dak.  
<sup>2</sup> Unknown.

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

<sup>5</sup> Improvements not included.  
<sup>6</sup> 1917 report.

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Allotted.				Unallotted.				Total Income.	
	Un- allotted.		Un- allotted.				Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.												
North Dakota.	465,324	14,000	53,980	.....	2,446	1,880	1,306	1,905	121,829	\$148,326	.....	.....	.....	\$145,320		
Fort Berthold.	105,994	15,000	14,870	.....	290	460	650	1,250	52,000	88,500	.....	.....	.....	88,500		
Fort Totten.	78,900	6,140	.....	.....	1,280	150	411	18	26,968	35,246	.....	.....	.....	35,246		
Fort Yates.	23,000	.....	33,670	.....	683	350	87	158	17,760	8,680	.....	.....	.....	8,680		
Turtle Mountain.	23,000	.....	2,900	.....	683	158	158	.....	21,071	15,192	.....	.....	.....	15,192		
Oklahoma.	1,217,201	40	160,060	.....	2,293	2,694	5,457	6,917	1,100,908	1,138,748	898	30,040	517,752	1,138,480		
Cattaraugus.	53,413	.....	4,000	.....	308	147	284	.....	40,000	28,000	.....	.....	.....	33,000		
Cherokee and Arapaho.	64,624	.....	4,538	.....	288	137	.....	.....	12,741	118,759	.....	.....	.....	118,759		
Five Civilized Tribes.	1,512,201	.....	130,000	.....	(*)	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,672		
Kawa.	500,000	.....	40,822	.....	962	1,158	2,923	2,600	418,748	448,207	888	130,000	17,632	482,207		
Osage.	107,162	40	1,600	.....	416	158	.....	.....	135,542	85,207	1	40	.....	85,207		
Osage.	107,162	.....	2,744	.....	296	157	.....	.....	33,563	33,103	.....	.....	.....	33,103		
Pawnee.	50,645	.....	7,830	.....	189	120	.....	.....	75,845	58,944	.....	.....	.....	58,944		
Pawnee.	50,645	.....	2,744	.....	189	120	.....	.....	23,523	23,523	.....	.....	.....	23,523		
See and Fox.	35,815	.....	6,333	.....	143	116	.....	.....	51,130	50,139	.....	.....	.....	50,139		
See and Fox.	47,037	.....	4,515	.....	301	134	.....	.....	.....	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....		
See and Fox.	47,037	.....	4,515	.....	301	134	.....	.....	.....	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Shawnee.	57,689	.....	38,417	.....	198	385	.....	.....	26,300	58,323	.....	.....	.....	58,323		
Oregon.	181,742	46,550	21,009	.....	760	505	545	591	45,500	127,608	10	880	1,539	128,965		
Klamath.	30,007	35,000	.....	.....	274	125	.....	.....	1,873	900	.....	.....	.....	900		
Malheur.	21,707	.....	.....	.....	(*)	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Siletz.	3,940	.....	720	.....	88	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Umatilla.	64,318	1,850	11,721	.....	247	120	.....	.....	41,787	124,426	10	680	1,339	125,760		
Warm Springs.	61,777	10,000	3,568	.....	151	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		

South Dakota.	1,548,010	1,200	89,113	1,220	4,720	3,828	2,689	1,831	172,888	177,433	.....	.....	.....	177,113
Cheyenne River.	19,500	.....	19,500	.....	671	750	10	10	2,000	1,100	.....	.....	.....	1,100
Crow Creek.	7,414	.....	.....	.....	127	243	8	8	710	18,710	.....	.....	.....	18,710
Flamingo.	1,200	.....	1,200	.....	84	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Four Corners.	40,473	.....	6,746	.....	1,404	1,403	30	30	1,343	3,006	.....	.....	.....	3,006
Pine Bluffs.	711,265	.....	11,265	.....	1,220	1,750	404	346	42,330	22,296	.....	.....	.....	22,296
Rosebud.	1,305,266	.....	21,750	.....	1,475	255	1,700	900	25,841	69,228	.....	.....	.....	69,228
Sisseton.	117,001	.....	15,875	.....	641	335	387	387	52,944	68,058	.....	.....	.....	68,058
Teton.	47,900	.....	12,982	.....	641	335	387	387	52,944	68,058	.....	.....	.....	68,058
Utah.	69,223	9,500	8,906	330	450	690	865	826	56,430	78,770	.....	.....	.....	78,770
Goshute.	300	.....	.....	.....	129	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo.	1,000	.....	.....	.....	290	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah and Quay.	69,223	8,000	8,908	.....	290	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.	302,973	36,700	52,130	725	1,935	1,128	1,512	1,600	93,915	283,115	.....	.....	.....	283,115
Columbia.	109,559	26,469	37,320	.....	609	613	343	429	23,540	28,665	.....	.....	.....	28,665
Cushman.	5,557	.....	628	.....	156	63	8	8	2,205	1,375	.....	.....	.....	1,375
Nash Bluffs.	3,430	.....	250	.....	181	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane.	35,967	10,000	2,000	700	150	77	38	42	3,500	3,797	.....	.....	.....	3,797
Thoburn.	12,400	.....	.....	.....	239	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakima.	126,000	.....	8,900	.....	500	211	1,100	1,100	65,000	250,000	.....	.....	.....	250,000
Wisconsin.	61,894	17,438	9,167	4,020	1,938	1,068	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayward.	51,500	.....	2,000	.....	329	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kahewa.	.....	3,220	.....	.....	421	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac du Flambeau.	457	50	457	.....	184	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lane.	12,416	.....	730	.....	108	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe.	8,000	1,750	.....	.....	714	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe.	4,552	.....	375	.....	152	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.	77,990	75,700	7,259	.....	386	245	250	250	14,215	19,276	.....	.....	.....	22,880

\* Not reported. \* Leaves are made without departmental supervision. † Classed as grazing land. ‡ As reported. § Includes some grazing lands. ¶ Includes some grazing leases. \*\* Crop value not included.

REF0078663



TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—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 allotments.	Area.	Income.		Number of leases.	Area.
Nevada.....	Acres. 98,005	685,784	Acres. 16,655	512,019	1,156	454	70,685	\$1,663	13	179,000	\$14,105	\$15,768
Fallon.....	1,062	2,940	1,062	1,175	65							
Fort McDowell.....	1,250	301,000	1,250	120,000	40							
Keapa River.....	8,443	71,834	8,443	71,834	35							
Wahwah.....	88,250	325,010	6,390	320,010	1,027							3,450
Western Shoshone.....	696,477	6,009,826	104,143	5,868,756	11,013	454	70,685	1,663	12	( <sup>1</sup> )	10,655	10,655
New Mexico.....	248,477	358,457	59,348	127,707	33	170	100,944	10,384	21	584,130	22,441	32,825
Jicarilla.....	448,000	1,500,000	448,000	1,000,000	7,500	170	100,944	10,384	10	218,880	5,941	16,225
Pueblo Bonito.....	3,752,000	3,752,000	112,000	3,752,000	1,300				2	50,000	1,500	15,000
Sage.....	1,451,297	1,000	134,905	320	1,019	6,650	319,968	467,517	1	640	512	468,029
Zuni.....	16,613	1,300	1,300	1,300	133	134	13,613	19,175				19,175
North Dakota.....	1,727,565	175,876	1,390,249	89,951	2,163	1,248	359,875	49,453	15	103,925	15,539	65,042
Fort Berthold.....	331,461	175,876	224,627	86,951	490	100	122,138	19,324	15	103,925	15,539	33,713
Fort Totten.....	48,822	48,822	1,000,000	1,000,000	923	751	182,292	23,085				23,085
Standing Rock.....	1,182,282	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	550	352	54,535	7,615				20,092
Turtle Mountain.....	165,000	1,000	134,905	320	1,019	6,650	319,968	467,517	1	640	512	468,029
Oklahoma.....	1,451,297	1,000	134,905	320	1,019	6,650	319,968	467,517	1	640	512	468,029
Cantonment.....	16,613	1,300	1,300	1,300	133	134	13,613	19,175				19,175
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	25,117	1,300	8,380	74	74	825	130,711	118,759				118,759
Civilized Tribes.....	15,301	6,711	6,711	6,711	591	591	48,662	4,752				4,752
Kiowa.....	903,638	49,445	49,445	49,445	1,024	1,024	138,620	76,912				76,912
Ogawa.....	52,374	24,113	24,113	24,113	210	210	31,435	16,723				16,723
Ojibwa.....	52,374	24,113	24,113	24,113	210	210	31,435	16,723				16,723

\* As reported. \* Estimated. \* Overestimated last year. \* Includes agricultural leases. \* Includes some agricultural lands.

Payson.....	31,280	3,061	3,061	3,061	104	937	28,277	\$5,844				\$5,844
Poncha.....	41,740	320	18,320	320	201	201	28,277	28,277				28,277
Sage.....	45,004	6,000	6,000	6,000	172	220	28,277	28,277				28,277
Sawyer.....	51,810	2,000	2,000	2,000	91	1,500	18,940	\$25,968				25,968
Shawnee.....	1,250,000	16,836	16,836	16,836	1,297	1,183	18,940	\$25,968				25,968
Oregon.....	280,059	539,500	247,602	383,020	1,018	327	51,337	16,197	10	387,500	10,222	26,289
Klamath.....	127,840	151,000	86,614	151,000	370	324	51,337	16,197	8	200,320	7,308	23,245
Siletz.....	25,800	2,300	2,300	2,300	38	3	150	80				80
Wahlam.....	114,840	533,900	175,118	188,350	213	3	150	80	22	187,240	2,954	2,954
Warm Springs.....	1,451,297	1,000	134,905	320	1,019	6,650	319,968	467,517				467,517
South Dakota.....	4,766,892	948,906	2,891,713	332,620	4,349	4,741	1,650,384	318,679	25	535,927	21,894	340,633
Cheyenne River.....	67,025	970,330	96,072	100,969	927	980	10,267,010	10,267,010	15	2,021,301	20,588	96,900
Crows Creek.....	32,380	30,000	30,000	30,000	271	82	17,574	17,574				17,574
Lower Brule.....	141,880	38,000	176,570	38,000	100	82	18,220	17,574				17,574
Pine Ridge.....	2,449,180	207,556	1,016,589	189,890	1,363	3,129	628,489	105,230	10	13,026	1,206	106,436
Sisseton.....	687,272	406,690	406,690	406,690	1,485	1,012	420,100	95,289				95,289
Spotted Tail.....	13,308	2,000	2,000	2,000	283	10	8,461	1,622				1,622
Yankton.....	33,869	1,000	1,000	1,000	400	389	31,019	28,227				28,227
Utah.....	20,397	250,220	6,957	236,620	301	3	520	225	28		1,172	1,397
Goshute.....	51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000	2	2	51,000	51,000				51,000
Shoshone.....	44,120	44,120	44,120	44,120	2	2	44,120	44,120				44,120
Utah and Ouray.....	20,397	210,080	6,957	196,480	274	3	520	225	28	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,172	1,397
Washington.....	525,722	1,478,105	333,657	784,879	1,756	125	10,200	20,285	30	645,554	55,591	76,376
Colville.....	217,803	896,622	197,890	680,650	324				27	195,000	11,750	11,750
Cushman.....	7,844	7,844	7,844	7,844	1							7,844
Neah Bay.....	11,470	220	3,170	220	62	62	700	36	13	20,700	856	891
Poulsbo.....	114,000	114,000	6,000	6,000	23	23	6,000	6,000				6,000
Puyallup.....	12,448	24,896	7,915	1,000	150	15	700	36	13	20,700	856	891
Yakima.....	268,019	334,833	131,000	100,000	1,060	120	9,400	20,750	( <sup>1</sup> )	420,854	42,985	63,735
Wisconsin.....	25,290	196,604	13,880	197,354	615							615
Hayward.....	12,900	184,564	12,900	184,564	140							140
Keshena.....	10,790	10,790	10,790	10,790	84							84
Laona.....	10,790	10,790	10,790	10,790	200							200
Pine Lake.....	180	180	180	180	21							21
Red Cliff.....	180	180	180	180	21							21
Wyoming.....	109,284	1,650,406	100,814	262,420	332	105	8,470	3,185	85	1,350,040	63,242	68,427

\* As reported. \* Estimated. \* Overestimated last year. \* Includes agricultural leases. \* Includes some agricultural lands.

TABLE 13.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and superintendences.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United Indian service.				Employed by private parties.			
	Number.	Earnings.	Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out-going pupils.	
			Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
<b>Total, 1918.</b>	<b>27,332</b>	<b>\$3,199,850</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>\$1,003,316</b>	<b>11,047</b>	<b>\$409,636</b>	<b>10,220</b>	<b>\$1,620,002</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>\$166,806</b>
1917.	24,322	2,506,857	2,137	976,783	12,821	343,873	8,216	1,000,635	2,259	183,360
1916.	25,618	2,378,377	2,115	922,736	14,587	427,086	6,992	892,784	2,251	145,168
1915.	25,631	2,304,338	2,533	940,013	13,963	414,422	6,896	828,218	2,350	121,956
1914.	25,449	2,127,403	2,319	810,950	13,218	605,492	6,553	639,517	2,350	121,444
1913.	25,701	2,065,124	2,271	769,264	12,200	414,706	5,585	778,117	2,375	110,037
1912.	22,434	1,940,414	2,516	782,626	12,420	432,470	5,113	673,299	2,375	102,129
1911.	11,781	1,361,630	1,925	657,032	6,832	352,919	3,204	691,672	(1)	(0)
1900.	2,901	953,373	2,024	749,148	(1)	(1)	(1)	177,169	307	27,256
<b>Arizona.</b>	<b>6,943</b>	<b>680,784</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>134,186</b>	<b>2,658</b>	<b>84,163</b>	<b>2,304</b>	<b>411,507</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>60,888</b>
Cajup Verde.	144	23,960	4	1,560			140	27,420		
Colorado River.	178	81,352	20	13,510	40	7,662	118	60,180		
Fort Apache.	1,001	25,668	35	14,988	966	10,650				
Fort Mojave.	33	7,444	7	3,720						
Havasupai.	76	5,526	1	200			53	5,055	26	3,744
Kalab.	135	3,197	2	225	20	171				
Leupp.	217	11,751	21	5,552	125	3,374	23	1,400	2	2,575
Moqui.	16	11,281	36	10,029	80	1,182				
Navajo.	292	35,653	50	24,288	181	8,083				
Phoenix.	266	24,112	24	8,909	100	847	(9)	(9)	161	19,266
Pima.	799	55,153	32	17,398	482	24,510	120	15,250	135	14,536
Rice Station.	91	5,226	10	4,089	81	1,137				
Salt River.	490	36,171	11	3,660	23	311	453	29,200	12	3,000
San Carlos.	730	68,030	30	14,888	300	21,847	944	21,590		
San Xavier.	1,113	256,368	12	4,663	43	3,100	1,000	241,600	60	7,000
Truston Canon.	34	4,301	5	722	29	1,572				
Western Navajo.	237	29,495	22	5,910	57	1,408	119	19,550	39	2,627
<b>California.</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>454,333</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>36,784</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>33,931</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>324,824</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>58,798</b>
Bishop.	36	6,470	4	1,245						
Campo.	47	4,475	3	1,500			44	2,976	25	2,500
Digger.	52	1,650					62	1,450		
Fort Bidwell.	279	7,284	3	1,452	26	1,332	250	4,600		
Fort Yuma.	549	84,660	17	4,660	144	9,900	359	48,900	20	1,000
Greenville.	507	126,003	2	1,520	25	3,193	410	105,550	79	21,000
Hoopa Valley.	440	49,292	25	8,949	128	19,843	282	21,000	25	2,500
Mawi.	311	43,375	11	3,018	2	36	238	46,521		
Paia.	269	41,680	11	3,082	16	1,250	236	26,028	6	2,280
Round Valley.	29	2,179		1,384	25	693				
Sherman Institute.	650	34,029	9	4,604					641	29,416
Soboba.	311	65,653	17	4,630	13	1,163	273	50,800	8	180
Tule River.	98	5,397	2	540	27	237	70	4,600		
<b>Colorado.</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>8,411</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>4,181</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>150</b>		
Southern Ute.	109	7,031	6	2,700	91	4,181	3	150		
Ute Mountain.	4	1,380	4	1,380						
<b>Florida: Seminole.</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>3,300</b>					<b>185</b>	<b>3,300</b>		
<b>Idaho.</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>41,665</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>19,850</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>11,115</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>14,000</b>		
Coeur d'Alene.	71	21,910	18	7,460	4	450	49	14,000		
Fort Hall.	292	17,875	32	7,210	260	10,665				
Fort Lapwai.	8	4,880	8	4,880						
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox.</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5,663</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5,360</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>303</b>				
<b>Kansas.</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>14,512</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11,599</b>	<b>9</b>				<b>81</b>	<b>2,435</b>
Haskell Institute.	90	8,455	9	6,020					81	2,435
Kikapoo.	18	5,457	9	5,279	9	178				
Potawatomi.	2	600	2	600						

1 Included with adults by private parties.  
2 No data obtainable.

3 1917 report.  
4 1916 report.

TABLE 13.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendences.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United Indian service.				Employed by private parties.			
	Number.	Earnings.	Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out-going pupils.	
			Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
<b>Michigan.</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>\$6,414</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>\$6,414</b>						
Mackinac.	1	574	1	574						
Mount Pleasant.	13	5,840	13	5,840						
<b>Minnesota.</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>131,514</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>67,293</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>\$23,331</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>\$40,540</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>\$350</b>
Cass Lake.	22	2,416	6	2,245	16	171				
Fond du Lac.	9	4,500	9	4,500						
Grand Portage.	12	1,419	13	1,960	19	1,459				
Loech Lake.	217	31,163	33	12,422	48	1,541	138	17,200		
Nett Lake.	178	19,926	8	2,110	70	1,016	100	16,800		
Pipestone.	46	5,650	10	3,700	9	1,000	20	1,600	7	350
Red Lake.	250	32,600	46	15,831	224	11,338	11	1,940		
Vermillion Lake.	25	6,760	10	6,460	15	300				
White Earth.	269	21,041	43	17,063	226	6,976				
<b>Montana.</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>337,094</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>71,170</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>68,246</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>197,668</b>		
Blackfeet.	196	113,869	31	17,728	42	14,561	120	81,250		
Crow.	407	27,724	40	16,751	367	10,973				
Flathead.	207	65,601	37	5,814	30	287	140	67,400		
Fort Belknap.	561	33,812	10	7,628	515	26,184				
Fort Peck.	110	49,240	26	11,600	23	2,250	59	35,390		
Rocky Boy Agency.	71	21,556	4	231	18	1,027	55	29,598		
Tongue River.	424	21,082	24	11,418	400	12,664				
<b>Nebraska.</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>30,538</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>21,790</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8,470</b>		
Genoa.	11	5,590	11	5,590						
Omaha.	4	1,760	4	1,600						
Winnebago.	69	23,088	31	14,340	4	278	34	8,470		
<b>Nevada.</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>103,311</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>16,418</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>8,876</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>72,320</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>5,700</b>
Carson.	116	12,930	10	5,680	46	1,600	150	29,100	90	5,700
Fallon.	131	29,030	3	930			201	32,300		
Fort McDermitt.	138	33,628	6	1,127	17	201	165	30,300		
Moapa River.	32	1,032	3	552			36	3,500		
Nevada.	10	4,422	9	3,702	1	720				
Walker River.	221	11,770	4	1,740	58	1,610	162	8,420		
Western Shoshone.	298	7,429	5	2,084	290	4,745				
<b>New Mexico.</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>183,739</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>73,315</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>17,789</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>93,508</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>10,621</b>
Albuquerque.	145	9,414	12	5,220	27	790				
Jicarilla.	425	32,935	57	13,291	232	7,514	116	12,130	106	3,404
Massera.	280	15,102	28	10,303	217	1,850	33	2,637	2	60
Pueblo Bonito.	13	5,310	15	5,310						
Pueblo day schools.	316	86,017	37	12,226	39	1,145	248	71,231	22	1,385
San Juan.	220	24,662	56	13,836	61	2,226	100	5,600	30	3,000
Santa Fe.	186	10,442	16	7,160	53	317			117	2,965
Zuni.	189	11,797	11	5,710	196	3,917	42	2,110		
<b>New York: New York Agency.</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>203</b>			<b>29</b>					
<b>North Carolina: Cherokee.</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>68,636</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2,576</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>60,300</b>		
<b>North Dakota.</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>68,293</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>53,320</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>14,616</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>350</b>
Fort Berthold.	75	10,768	22	9,318	53	1,450				
Fort Totten.	33	10,302	21	10,010	12	269				
Standing Rock.	1,620	36,930	61	23,722	1,406	11,208				
Turtle Mountain.	171	7,560	15	5,680	102	1,689				
Wahpeton.	13	2,919	4	2,920						

1 1917 report.  
2 Estimated.

3 Does not include Santee now under Yankton, S. Dak.  
4 Includes 27 in Army.

TABLE 13.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United Indian service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out-going pupils.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Oklahoma.....	796	\$203,550	316	\$100,431	355	\$6,182	32	\$5,200	61	\$1,737
Cantonment.....	62	9,150	12	4,556	21	594	29	4,000		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	41	9,937	32	9,800	12	157				
Chilocco.....	332	15,199	19	11,100	232	2,302			61	1,737
Choctaw-Choctaw Saw Sanatorium.....	4	860		870						
Five Civilized Tribes.....	92	80,600	92	80,600						
Klona.....	69	26,128	53	25,031	16	1,077				
Osage.....	17	14,110	17	14,110						
Oita.....	2	1,230	2	1,246						
Pawnee.....	7	3,530	7	3,530						
Ponca.....	14	6,520	11	6,620						
Sac and Fox.....	5	3,920	5	3,920						
Seger.....	50	7,651	16	8,828	31	831	3	1,200		
Seuca.....	8	4,080	8	4,080						
Shawnee.....	11	7,180	11	7,180						
Total.....	720	100,517	283	178,816	352	4,764	32	5,200	61	1,737
Five Civilized Tribes Schools.....	76	13,043	20	11,615	56	1,418				
Armstrong Academy.....	10	3,197	3	3,312	7	153				
Bloomfield Academy.....	2	701	1	576	1	123				
Cherokee Training.....	35	1,536	2	578	33	717				
Fufaula Boarding.....	1	310	1	310						
Jones Academy.....	10	1,135	1	900	9	233				
Mekuskey Academy.....	2	11			2	14				
Nilyaka Boarding.....	10	3,417	6	3,273	1	142				
Tuskahoma Academy.....	1	540	1	510						
Wholick Academy.....	3	1,821	6	1,821						
Oregon.....	329	41,023	69	35,925	210	8,028				
Klamath.....	109	11,653	15	7,291	145	4,089				
Solon.....	29	11,103	27	10,527	2	576				
Siletz.....	6	2,001	6	2,001						
Umatilla.....	41	8,203	20	6,672	21	2,531				
Warm Springs.....	90	10,130	21	9,288	69	832				
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	491	39,279	9	4,519	9	6			476	31,716
South Dakota.....	2,595	272,333	337	136,483	1,528	52,588	999	81,200	1	150
Cheyenne River.....	618	39,474	46	17,088	572	12,186				
Crow Creek.....	211	17,610	27	15,123	184	2,637				
Flandreau.....	31	8,018	16	6,921	11	907			1	150
Lower Brule.....	63	9,503	15	6,501	67	2,109	1	500		
Pierre.....	27	2,781	8	2,519	19	234				
Pine Ridge.....	1,027	101,761	100	28,818	332	6,413	695	88,400		
Rapid City.....	15	4,307	8	4,169	10	147				
Rosebud.....	731	71,585	80	23,075	318	26,883	333	21,300		
Sioux Falls.....	31	12,489	20	11,737	11	652				
Springfield.....	2	1,000	2	1,000						
Yankton.....	16	7,700	15	7,010	1	150				
Utah.....	576	87,931	26	9,422	199	6,109	318	72,400		
Goshute.....	341	71,811	1	501	40	1,217	300	70,000		
Shivwits.....	78	3,321	2	321	23	600	48	2,400		
Utah and Ouray.....	157	12,799	23	8,501	134	4,292				

<sup>1</sup> 1917 report.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes Pawnee, formerly listed in Nebraska.

TABLE 13.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United Indian service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out-going pupils.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Washington.....	1,332	\$146,687	103	\$13,929	351	\$10,168			878	\$92,690
Colville.....	276	42,758	21	12,368	229	5,970	26	24,420		
Cushman.....	679	54,528	12	5,070	1	8	666	49,450		
Neah Bay.....	22	2,710	7	2,512	15	168				
Spokane.....	56	2,428	8	1,803	28	565				
Taholah.....	28	2,561	8	2,211					20	320
Tulallip.....	183	28,685	20	8,615	9	1,670	166	18,400		
Yakima.....	96	13,014	27	11,227	69	1,787				
Wisconsin.....	1,498	191,951	105	41,843	229	6,436	1,098	139,725	66	\$950
Hayward.....	464	30,450	17	9,450	40	1,000	307	18,000	40	600
Koshena.....	79	13,200	39	11,707	40	1,493				
Luc du Flambeau.....	141	10,629	14	7,935	127	2,714				
Luna.....	32	2,970	2	1,620			30	1,350		
La Pointe.....	513	63,188	7	3,036	6	152	500	60,000		
Omaha.....	14	5,373	14	5,373						
Red Cliff.....	232	62,915	5	2,820	3	300	198	69,475	26	350
Tomah.....	23	3,039	16	2,792	7	277				
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	570	60,719	29	10,311	511	50,375				

TABLE 14.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and superintendences.	Births and deaths.			Disease.					Housing.			
	Births.			Deaths.		Found with—			Families living in—			
	Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tuberc. causts.	Latent tuberc. causts.	Active tuberc. causts.	Tuberc. chomn.	Tuberc. causts.	Tuberc. chomn.	Perman-ent houses.	Ten-ment houses, etc.		
Grand total.	4,682	1,541	1,206	64,272	3,941	12,474	23,021	30,372	6,794	42,011	10,794	27,970
Arizona.....	743	222	27	10,797	300	3,241	3,627	6,236	132	4,503	3,424	4,710
Camp Verde.....	16	7	2	117	2	15	6	33	4	85	112	1
Colorado River.....	31	13	14	763	47	67	290	153	67	37	639	1
Fort Apache.....	120	54	8	1,202	70	31	270	153	7	8	639	18
Havasupai.....	4	3	3	21	1	7	6	7	36	6	19	6
Kaibab.....	4	4	3	21	1	7	6	7	36	6	19	6
Maricopa.....	195	28	7	360	11	96	185	140	22	22	207	15
Navajo.....	65	36	13	302	6	146	500	1,400	15	456	207	15
Navajo (P).....	270	(P)	14	2,325	78	101	1,060	470	15	1,401	1,000	40
Paria River.....	61	14	1	236	150	17	(P)	83	1	1,401	1,000	40
San Carlos.....	23	13	13	1,050	28	28	128	150	15	1,401	1,000	40
San Xavier.....	200	15	3	243	40	76	113	550	15	1,401	1,000	40
Tucson Canon.....	33	25	3	1,911	63	517	337	175	20	1,401	1,000	40
Western Navajo.....	100	33	69	3,975	115	517	337	175	20	1,401	1,000	40
California.....	201	243	69	3,975	63	517	337	175	20	1,401	1,000	40
Bishop.....	15	9	7	582	9	19	76	17	7	220	88	129
Campo.....	1	1	1	120	1	5	9	7	7	13	48	6
Dodge.....	6	6	2	311	1	26	13	52	6	71	2	69
Fort Bidwell.....	12	1	1	5	1	2	9	12	6	75	147	9
Fort Huachuca.....	17	3	3	855	14	4	213	32	6	108	30	30
Geopards.....	33	16	16	181	9	49	24	296	20	108	30	30
Hoopa Valley.....	21	2	2	250	5	28	35	46	50	108	30	30
Malik.....	15	6	1	250	5	4	13	33	22	109	10	44
Pala.....	20	2	15	320	5	10	33	33	22	109	10	44
Salat River.....	27	2	2	461	7	5	27	22	22	109	10	44
Soboba Valley.....	33	10	1	330	5	5	14	14	33	109	10	44
Tule River.....	11	2	2	461	7	5	27	22	22	109	10	44

Colorado.....	577	17	33	12	4	488	2	13	144	26	300	4	138	154	51
Bonham Ute.....	390	9	15	6	1	150	2	3	83	20	200	4	138	149	49
Ute Mountain.....	508	8	18	6	1	438	2	19	61	30	100	2	138	149	7
Florida: Seminole.....	585	7	7												
Kyab.....	4,114	173	138	28	48	2,443	47	81	114	324	710	317	743	74	630
Oregon: Lane.....	839	31	28	6	6	270	20	11	52	31	52	110	247	204	204
Fort Stevens.....	1,774	48	68	8	23	622	27	35	38	164	615	118	146	220	76
Fort Laysal.....	1,561	24	42	14	12	1,561	27	15	24	126	43	189	350	350	350
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	336	13	17	6	2	42		8	14	40	20		45	35	35
Kansas.....	1,414	34	42	8	8	411	1	8	116	6	233	89	348	425	425
Kichapoo.....	637	16	16	6	7	89		18	48	6	133	40	148	233	233
Potawatomi.....	777	13	26	2	7	331	11	18	63	6	103	40	20	222	222
Michigan: Medicine.....	1,077														
Minnesota.....	12,003	519	207	83	74	4,082	207	233	606	2,224	2,204	438	2,385	2,243	2,243
Pond du Lac.....	1,077	44	31	5	7	540	15	44	32	104	50	75	200	200	200
Leach Lake.....	1,328	21	9	5	1	176	7	14	113	108	270	39	870	391	391
Nett Lake.....	1,014	26	24	3	13	32	3	9	26	31	26	31	135	117	117
Pikestone (Birch Coulee).....	1,164	7	3	2	2	63	22	22	26	437	375	130	360	360	360
Red Lake.....	1,496	61	64	17	22	448	56	40	276	482	575	230	1,211	1,100	1,100
White Earth.....	6,356	304	120	34	17	1,747	67	115	134	1,530	1,550	230	1,211	1,100	1,100
Montana.....	12,079	460	347	95	125	5,933	562	306	1,274	1,587	2,739	421	2,791	268	1,724
Blackfoot.....	2,773	96	82	28	18	1,090	49	65	550	247	1,150	50	600	130	520
Flathead.....	2,426	64	41	12	12	1,090	101	42	340	203	221	50	333	220	220
Fort Belknap.....	1,233	39	31	6	6	411	33	28	140	99	110	90	543	350	350
Fort Peck.....	2,039	98	65	20	24	818	123	115	106	430	300	127	445	120	120
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	1,460	11	8	1	3	460	214	6	18	6	8	4	48	51	51
Tongue River.....	1,470	49	49	13	36	995	214	69	300	371	750	20	484	151	151
Nebraska.....	2,463	57	69	28	10	1,368		38	47	125	300	7	568	568	568
Omaha.....	1,377	30	18	8	5	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	300	300	300
Winnebago.....	1,086	21	51	20	5	1,368		38	47	125	300	7	238	238	238

\* Includes 232 patients from other reservations.

† 1917 report.

‡ No record.

§ Estimated.

¶ No report.

REF0078668



TABLE 14.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.		Births and deaths.		Disease.				Housing.				
	Popula- tion.	Births.	Deaths.		Found with—		Estimated hav- ing—		Families living in—				
			Total.	Under 5 years.	Latent tuber- culosis.	Active tuber- culosis.	Tuber- culosis.	Tran- sient choma.	Perma- nent houses, etc.	Tents, etc.			
Wisconsin.	9,096	233	216	38	273	208	223	1,232	427	711	2,358	258	2,238
Grand Rapids	1,272	30	27	3	112	6	16	92	31	8	75	22	75
Hoyward	1,276	41	41	0	350	21	35	310	35	8	48	22	408
Leech Lake	1,758	64	64	0	16	2	86	213	175	112	329	222	471
Loon	744	14	16	2	5	2	75	101	120	20	222	32	321
La Pointe	1,055	26	18	8	13	8	8	250	50	125	440	50	54
Onadji	2,610	69	32	37	100	7	8	223	50	30	125	21	500
Red Cliff	527	11	5	6	27	8	157	35	35	21	124	124	533
Wyoming: Shoshone.	1,086	57	35	22	50	31	157	385	350	20	124	564	50

1917 report.

SUMMARY.

Birth rate per 1,000 Indian population..... 21.42  
 Death rate per 1,000 Indian population..... 21.72  
 Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes in which the birth rate exceeds the death rate, normal ratio.

TABLE 15.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in June 30, 1917.	During fiscal year 1918.			Remaining in hospital June 30, 1918.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	
Total, 1918.		87		2,411	605	16,838	17,441	16,725	232
1917.		81		2,273	488	16,040	16,452	16,135	605
1916.		74		2,092	352	15,314	15,666	14,968	605
1915.		71		1,923	422	11,799	12,201	11,643	407
1914.		48		1,333	286	9,470	9,870	11,088	424
1913.		32		1,256	258	9,257	9,515	9,744	478
1912.		25		1,268	330	8,078	8,468	7,940	408
1911.		2		445	162	1,951	2,113	1,972	115
1888.		4		2	4	42	42	42	2
Arizona		15		40	4	32	32	32	1
Colorado River	Agency	1	Adobe	8	8	136	136	136	1
Fort Apache	do	1	Brick	8	8	39	39	39	3
Fort Mojave	Agency	1	Stone	8	8	136	136	136	1
Leupp	do	1	do	8	8	39	39	39	3
Nequi	do	1	do	8	8	39	39	39	1
Navajo	School	40	do	40	40	373	373	373	5
Phoenix	Sanatorium.	20	do	20	20	59	59	59	5
do	do	15	do	15	15	59	59	59	1
Flora	Brick	66	Brick	66	66	47	47	47	12
Flora	do	90	do	90	90	72	72	72	9
Flora	do	00	do	00	00	00	00	00	0
San Carlos	School	14	do	14	14	108	108	108	9
Trucson Canon	Agency	1	Camp	8	8	35	35	35	1
do	School	1	Brick	5	5	17	17	17	1
do	School	1	Brick	5	5	17	17	17	1
Western Navajo	School	5	Stone.	8	8	171	171	1,304	6
California		5		171	19	1,211	1,280	1,304	20
Fort Bidwell	School	1	Brick	12	12	57	57	57	5
Fort Yuma	School and scenery	1	do	21	2	281	283	223	10
Hoopa Valley	do	1	do	25	2	182	189	187	7
Sherman Institute	School	1	Brick	25	10	654	664	664	6

1 Does not include rooms used in dormitories used for ill pupils.  
 2 Includes dormitories used for ill pupils.  
 3 Cases treated during year by physicians not all in hospitals.

4 Closed owing to lack of physicians and nurses.  
 5 1917 report.  
 6 Hospital and sanatorium.

TABLE 15.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1917.	During fiscal year 1918.			Remaining in hospital June 30, 1918.	
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.		Died.
Idaho		4		142	64	165	222	185	9	28
	School and agency	1	Brick	50		11	11	9	2	
	do.	2	Stone	117		22	11	12	1	
	Sanatorium	1	Frame	100	64	52	146	102	1	28
Iowa: Sac and Fox	Sanatorium	4	Brick	80	40	72	113	66	8	39
	School	1	do.	70	4	1,260	1,264	1,255	5	4
	do.	1	do.	24	2	308	310	307	3	
Minnesota		5		108	24	639	973	973	11	19
	Agency and school	1	Frame	30	10	187	197	199	2	6
	do.	1	do.	8	8	80	80	87	2	
	School	1	Frame	16	1	114	115	114	1	
	Agency and school	1	Frame	24	9	243	241	241	1	
	do.	1	do.	24	26	226	221	222	5	8
Montana		5		71	5	381	385	375	6	4
	Sanatorium	1	Frame	24	2	40	43	40	6	3
	Agency and school	1	do.	24	2	112	112	112	6	1
	Agency	1	Frame and Run house.	4	5	3	3			
	do.	1	Frame	14	14	224	224	224		
Fort Peck	Agency and school.	2	Brick	136	12	523	540	508	19	15
Nebraska		1		50	12	292	292	299	3	13
	School	1	Frame	50	12	566	578	549	16	13
Nevada		5		66	8	381	380	374	7	8
	School	1	Frame	14	14	224	224	224		
	Sanatorium	1	do.	20	8	225	225	225		
	Agency and school	1	Stone	8	8	102	111	94	3	5
	Agency	1	Frame	4	4	4	4	4		
	do.	1	do.	20	20	32	32	32		

New Mexico		10		241	44	1,708	1,732	1,686	15	41
	School	1	Frame	44	8	264	264	264		
	do.	1	do.	120	119	120	119	119	1	6
	Agency	1	do.	22	45	45	45	39		
	do.	1	do.	12	17	17	17	16		
	Pueblo Bonito	1	Brick	12	12	102	102	102		
	Pueblo day schools	1	do.	22	22	16	16	16	4	25
	Sanatorium	1	Adobe	3	5	645	546	546	1	
	San Juan	1	Brick	20	208	208	204	204		
	Agency	1	Frame	20	210	210	209	209	1	
	School	1	Brick	20	210	210	209	209	1	2
	do.	1	Stone	20	210	210	209	209		
	Zuni	1	do.	20	210	210	209	209		
North Carolina: Cherokee	Agency and school.	1	Frame	26	26	122	122	120	2	
North Dakota		4		94	22	530	532	519	12	21
	School	1	Frame	20	20	90	90	90		
	Agency	1	do.	30	228	228	225	220	8	7
	Sanatorium	1	do.	20	15	92	107	92	2	13
	School	1	Brick	24	24	151	151	148	2	1
Oklahoma		7		191	50	1,543	1,563	1,504	20	69
	Sanatorium	1	Frame	21	7	47	49	34	3	12
	School	1	Stone	7	24	24	23	23		
	Sanatorium	1	Frame	60	20	186	206	171	5	32
	Agency and school	1	Brick	50	25	667	712	680	9	23
	School	1	Frame	8	8	83	83	83		
	Agency	1	Frame	8	8	83	83	83		
	do.	1	Stone	12	12	148	149	148		
	Sage	1	Brick	12	2	148	149	148		
Oregon: Salem	do.	1	do.	36	30	688	728	721	3	4
	do.	1	do.	59	7	578	585	576	2	7
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	do.	8		256	83	1,391	1,674	1,374	15	85
South Dakota		11		22	67	29	96	6	9	81
	General Asylum	1	Brick	12	12	226	226	226		
	Agency and school	1	Frame	7	7	153	150	139	1	1
	Crow Creek	1	do.	24	24	406	406	405	1	1
	Flandrum	1	do.	30	30	565	565	564	1	
	Hartsville	1	Brick	12	12	130	130	129		
	Pine Ridge	1	do.	12	12	130	130	129		
	Rapid City	1	do.	12	12	130	130	129		
	Rosebud	1	do.	12	12	260	271	265		

1 Four small frame bungalows for tubercular patients.  
 2 Two buildings, agency hospital 4; school hospital 8.  
 3 Several buildings; data from supervisor's report.  
 4 Several buildings.  
 5 Supervisor's report, 1917, on account of lack of nurse and physician.  
 6 Asylum for insane Indians from all parts of the United States.  
 7 Several buildings.  
 8 Closed on account of fuel shortage.  
 9 1917 report.  
 10 Lacuna Sanatorium.

REF0078671

TABLE 15.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1917.	During fiscal year 1918.			Remaining in hospital June 30, 1918.	
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.		Died.
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	Agency	1	Frame	12	3	113	116	110	1	5
Washington	Agency	4	Frame	88	7	983	1,000	975	6	29
Cushman	School	1	Frame	45	1	670	670	656	3	11
Spokane	School	1	do	12	3	126	126	125	1	8
Yukon	School	1	do	12	3	70	70	68	2	2
Wisconsin	Agency	5	do	94	19	1,160	1,170	1,150	18	11
Hayward	School	1	Brick	10	10	464	464	462	2	2
Keeweenaw	Agency	1	Frame	30	19	177	198	175	23	11
Neepit Mills	Agency	1	do	6	3	27	27	26	1	1
Onondaga	School	1	do	3	3	217	217	216	1	1
Tomah	School	1	do	40	40	275	275	274	1	1
Wyoming: Shoshone	Agency	1	Stone	1	1	275	275	274	1	1

<sup>1</sup> Sanatorium and general hospital.

<sup>2</sup> For mill accidents.

<sup>3</sup> To be opened 1919.

TABLE 16.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians self-supporting.			Indians receiving rations.						Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
	Total.	In return for labor.		Total.	Without labor equivalent.		Total.	In return for labor.		Total.	Without labor equivalent.		Total.	In return for labor.		Total.
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.		Number.	Able-bodied.		Value of rations.	This-abled.		Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.		Number.	Able-bodied.	
Arizona	10,171	780	21,228	62	12	716	21,228	1,486	24,156	1,187	8,133	162	137	4,017		
Camp Verde	150	15	91			15	91									
Fort Ajo River	688	40	331			40	331									
Havasupai	720	112	2,078			112	2,078									
Kalispell	5	7	123			7	123									
Leupp	425	5	25			5	25									
Pinak	2,000															
Salt River	3,410	180	323			180	323									
San Carlos	1,000	300	17,435			300	17,435									
San Xavier	1,671	88	662			88	662									
Western Navajo	2,623	535	6,908			535	6,908									
California	5,243	353	6,908	38	773	14	303	6,135	88	646	44	463	20	24	183	
Bishop	1,000	17	282			17	282									
Campo	18	17	322			17	322									
Dugger	500	37	1,616			37	1,616									
Fort Bidwell	492	20	286			20	286									
Fort Yuma																

<sup>1</sup> This pertains only to Indians on reservations where rations and miscellaneous supplies are issued.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated.

<sup>3</sup> Not reported.

<sup>4</sup> Only items reported.

TABLE 16.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30 1911.—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.	Able bodied.	Value of rations.	Value of receiving supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.
California—Continued.								
Greenville.....	440	16	90	16	46	10	88	10
Hoopa Valley.....	400	109	1,026	102	1,002	8	315	4
Indio.....	17	1,482	17	17	1,482	6	63	1
Pala.....	522	17	47	17	47	4	61	4
Round Valley.....	900	22	516	22	423	11	13	11
Soboba.....	316	29	313	29	313	11	11	11
Tule River.....	82	32	454	32	454	11	11	11
Colorado.....	230	399	8,436	124	8,436	50	3,334	50
Southern Ute.....	30	38	4,836	88	4,836	50	3,184	50
Cie Mountain.....	743	209	8,077	161	3,000	(1)	3,150	50
Idaho: Ft. Hall.....	525			246	8,077			
Michigan: Mackinac.....	4,365	1,102	17,840	31	1,199	73	1,058	143
Minnesota.....	300	27	965	4	273	73	1,734	27
Fond du Lac.....	139	82	712	73	712	46	298	4
Grand Portage.....	900	79	1,456	18	421	33	370	35
Nech Lake.....	296	36	704	61	1,077	1	193	4
Plyestown (Birch Coulee).....	100	7	287			4	115	1
Red Lake.....	630	176	830	176	830	4	115	4
White Earth.....	2,000	755	12,950	9	565	746	12,445	32
Montana.....	1,684	2,840	76,722	501	13,594	685	63,128	606
Blackfoot.....	200	725	33,973	300	12,430	121	21,544	192
Flathead.....	335	90	879	8	5,179	8	5,179	12
Fort Belknap.....	459	183	3,458	18	97	138	3,400	36
Fort Tully.....	41	236	1,458	34	1,088	138	3,400	28
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	41	1,786	22,016	34	(1)	418	21,016	28
Tongue River.....	53							
Montana.....	1,684	2,840	76,722	501	13,594	685	63,128	606
Nebraska.....	2,734	1,000	20,000	40	281			
Fort Union.....	4,900	2,855	2,494	285	2,494	97	221	97
Public day schools.....								
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1,200	2	29	2	29	20	694	20
North Dakota.....	2,708	1,325	22,775	1,325	22,775	97	231	97
Fort Totten.....	200	40	201	40	201			
Standing Rock.....	1,200	1,000	20,000	1,000	20,000			
Turtle Mountain.....	1,308	285	2,494	285	2,494	97	221	97
Oregon.....	1,080	68	1,160	3	65	1,160	20	694
Klamath.....	500							
Silet.....	260	35	233	35	233	19	679	19
Warm Springs.....	300	25	927	30	927	1	15	1
South Dakota.....	3,887	5,707	177,564	680	20,814	2,354	158,950	820
Cheyenne River.....	425	589	10,407	694	10,407	144	30,684	144
Flaminge.....	178	159	8,725	17	59	428	22,334	466
Lower Brule.....	125	96	18,414	41	2,134	103	15,123	103
Pine Ridge.....	1,346	2,045	62,818	1,405	62,818	185	193	185
Resbud.....	1,888	2,276	62,335	90	1,531	46	3,425	46
Santon.....	750	66	3,511	2	86	600	11,805	647
Utah.....	100	526	11,805	500	11,805	647	18,738	621
Shiverts.....	75	26	127	26	127	26	235	26
Utah and Quay.....	30	500	11,678	500	11,678	621	18,403	621

1 Not reported.

2 Estimated.

3 1917 report.

States and reservations.	Indians receiving rations.				Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.			
	Total.		Without labor equivalent.		Total.		Without labor equivalent.	
	Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Able bodied.	Value of rations.	Value of receiving supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.
Nevada.....	9,058	170	2,100	170	2,100	155	819	117
Fallon.....	325					17	82	17
Fort McDowell.....	170	53	422	15	127	15	22	15
Hoopa Valley.....	60	15	137	40	793	3	12	3
Indio.....	40	40	782	50	297	117	650	117
Walker River.....	300	12	72	12	72	6	15	6
Western Shoshone.....	7,300	40	352	40	352	6	15	6
Reno, Special Agent.....								
New Mexico.....	7,779	220	16,260	30	2,677	100	13,583	288
Jicarilla.....	65	142	12,659	112	9,982	123	2,662	75
Mescalero.....	90	78	2,601	78	3,601	50	2,433	33
Pueblo.....	2,734					100	273	15
Public day schools.....								100
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1,200	2	29	2	29	20	694	20
North Dakota.....	2,708	1,325	22,775	1,325	22,775	97	231	97
Fort Totten.....	200	40	201	40	201			
Standing Rock.....	1,200	1,000	20,000	1,000	20,000			
Turtle Mountain.....	1,308	285	2,494	285	2,494	97	221	97
Oregon.....	1,080	68	1,160	3	65	1,160	20	694
Klamath.....	500							
Silet.....	260	35	233	35	233	19	679	19
Warm Springs.....	300	25	927	30	927	1	15	1
South Dakota.....	3,887	5,707	177,564	680	20,814	2,354	158,950	820
Cheyenne River.....	425	589	10,407	694	10,407	144	30,684	144
Flaminge.....	178	159	8,725	17	59	428	22,334	466
Lower Brule.....	125	96	18,414	41	2,134	103	15,123	103
Pine Ridge.....	1,346	2,045	62,818	1,405	62,818	185	193	185
Resbud.....	1,888	2,276	62,335	90	1,531	46	3,425	46
Santon.....	750	66	3,511	2	86	600	11,805	647
Utah.....	100	526	11,805	500	11,805	647	18,738	621
Shiverts.....	75	26	127	26	127	26	235	26
Utah and Quay.....	30	500	11,678	500	11,678	621	18,403	621

1 Not reported.

2 Estimated.

3 1917 report.

TABLE 16.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and reservations.	Indians receiving rations.										Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.										
	Total.					Without labor equivalent.					Total.					Without labor equivalent.					
	Abled-bodied adult Indians self-supporting.	Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	In return for labor.	Without labor equivalent.	Abled-bodied.	Dis-abled.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	In return for labor.	Without labor equivalent.	Abled-bodied.	Dis-abled.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	In return for labor.	Without labor equivalent.
Washington.....	3,080	127	2,343	8	376	26	93	1,889	41	109											
Coville.....	792	11	639	3	284			332	10	14											
Cushman.....	280	11	226	4	28			226	11	14											
Fort Bay.....	427	4	28					28	11	14											
Taholah.....	220	11	177					177	11	14											
Tulalip.....	318	4	1,045			9	36	1,036	10	92											
Yakima.....	200	39	125	5	80	17	17	45	30	92											
Wisconsin.....	1,017	109	2,995	7	790	67	35	2,928	1	1,325											
Hayward.....	300	67	675			67		572		1,425											
Koshong.....	210	25	1,109	4	451			572		1,425											
Laon on Flumboom.....	109							1,109		1,425											
Le Pointe.....	113	20	369	3	369			369	1	100											
Red Cliff.....	143		424					424		100											
Wyoming; Shoshone.....	300	71	5,080					5,080													

1 Not reported.

1 1917 report.

TABLE 17.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Name of school.	Eligible Indian school attendance.	Indian children enrolled in school.										Total capacity of schools.					
				Government.					Mission and private.						Eligible children not in school.				
				Non-reception board-ing.	Ree-ception board-ing.	Day.	Total.	Board-ing.	Day.	Public.	Total in school.								
Grand total.....	309,785	30,555	4,881	38,674	11,464	10,842	4,215	28,521	4,837	622	129,496	68,478	22,872	19,251	7,515	5,888	1,174	29,408	63,234
Arizona.....	44,489	12,100	1,039	12,121	1,213	1,072	1,089	4,815	613	233	19	5,685	6,638	2,248	1,077	375	253	79	4,782
Camp Verde.....	485	114		110	22	54	87	97				30	20	89	60				60
Fort Apache.....	1,184	238		351	22	34	34	32			16	37	14	200	132				372
Havasupai.....	2,456	678		671	34	297	117	418	24	24	42	40	21	20	40				35
Kaibab.....	102	45		45	2	2	2	2				22	5	22					27
Loop.....	1,441	623		623	11	103	179	270	9			129	479	153	374	20			153
Navajo.....	4,226	1,073		1,040	179	712	57	841	270	47		616	424	125	378	38			469
Pima.....	2,089	4,389		4,265	77	247	299	278	814	290	19	1,123	3,152	233	158	235	35		1,079
Salt River.....	1,277	1,233		1,233	25	231	210	245	10		1	246	40	302	146				334
San Carlos.....	2,023	658		645	25	231	263	427	49		35	302	361	216	146				584
Tucson.....	5,237	1,300		1,259	160	101	101	111	111		2	375	690	290	130	100	2		819
Western Navajo.....	6,545	1,450		1,380	74	181	89	244	30			244	575	339	35				522
Scattered.....	10,723	4,037		213	6,424	900	343	442	1,745	125	1,820	3,060	925	245	665	100			1,820
California.....	1,838	275		275	5	39	59	113	1745	125	1,820	3,060	925	245	665	100			1,820
Bishop.....	230	64		64	5	39	59	113	1745	125	1,820	3,060	925	245	665	100			1,820
Campo.....	290	81		81	16	65	30	30	116	30	116	209	116	19	30				209
Daly.....	780	185		185	11	174	65	65	15	65	15	209	116	19	30				209
Fort Yuma.....	683	129		129	12	217	65	65	15	65	15	209	116	19	30				209
Greenville.....	1,485	406		406	13	1,038	98	287	41,271	85	41,271	1,335	300	40					1,335
Kropps Valley.....																			1,271

1 Includes those in public schools but not reported.

2 1916 report.

3 Includes Indians from all over northern California.







TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

Superintendencies and name of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Grand total.....	33,828	33,960	29,064	23,822	
Arizona.....	5,633	5,388	4,904	4,280	
Camp Verde superintendency.....	60	57	52	42	
Camp Verde.....	30	21	19	16	Day.
Clarksdale.....	30	36	33	26	Do.
Colorado River.....	50	84	79	76	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency.....	372	426	407	372	
Fort Apache.....	200	267	257	241	Do.
Canon.....	42	38	38	34	Day.
Cibecua.....	59	38	31	28	Do.
East Fork.....	40	41	39	35	Do.
Cibecua.....	20	21	21	17	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
East Fork.....	20	21	21	17	Do.
Fort Mohave.....	200	155	134	117	Nonreservation boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	34	29	26	Day.
Kalchab.....	22	22	18	14	Do.
Leupp superintendency.....	183	112	109	104	
Leupp.....	163	103	100	95	Reservation boarding.
Tolchaco.....	20	9	9	9	Mission boarding; Evangelical Lutheran.
Moqui superintendency.....	499	437	419	273	
Moqui.....	125	99	99	18	Reservation boarding.
Chinopovy.....	50	39	39	18	Day.
Hoteville-Bicabi.....	72	137	129	83	Do.
Oraili.....	80	71	70	49	Do.
Polacca.....	100	124	115	74	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	66	66	45	Do.
Navajo superintendency *.....	1,076	1,066	971	856	
Navajo.....	350	302	268	257	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	166	195	162	142	Do.
Tobatchi.....	250	218	198	188	Do.
Coronafields.....	25	30	27	16	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	60	27	22	13	Do.
Ganado.....	35	47	42	38	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	40	70	69	63	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's.....	150	200	185	169	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	700	760	714	650	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency.....	834	876	802	683	
Pima.....	218	289	257	223	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	56	40	37	23	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	60	51	36	Do.
Chiu Chulachu.....	40	19	16	10	Do.
Cooklebur.....	40	20	19	5	Do.
Gila Bend.....	30	28	23	15	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	32	31	27	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	28	27	25	Do.
Quajote.....	40	16	16	9	Do.
Santan.....	40	35	29	25	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	35	19	16	10	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's.....	235	290	280	278	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Rice Station.....	216	225	212	197	Reservation boarding.
Salt River superintendency.....	158	110	105	92	
Camp McDowell.....	40	.....	.....	.....	Day.
Salt River.....	88	76	76	68	Do.
Lehi.....	30	34	30	24	Do.

\* Not in operation.

\* 1917 report.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

Superintendencies and name of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.					
San Carlos superintendency.....	165	252	196	163	
San Carlos.....	100	117	95	88	Day.
Bylas.....	40	100	69	51	Do.
Rio.....	25	35	32	23	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
San Xavier superintendency.....	520	401	349	295	
San Xavier.....	155	121	103	94	Day.
Indian Oasis.....	30	32	32	11	Do.
Santa Rosa.....	30	45	27	18	Do.
Tucson.....	35	31	19	13	Do.
Vamori.....	40	33	29	24	Do.
Lourdes.....	30	23	23	23	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	30	16	16	16	Do.
San Miguel.....	20	22	22	22	Do.
San Salva.....	20	29	29	27	Do.
Tucson.....	130	49	49	49	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Truxton Canon.....	140	101	100	94	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency.....	373	230	208	183	
Western Navajo.....	308	161	142	130	Do.
Marsh Pass.....	30	30	28	25	Do.
Moencop.....	35	39	38	38	Day.
California.....	1,948	2,034	1,725	1,321	
Bishop superintendency.....	140	98	80	65	
Bishop.....	60	43	34	26	Do.
Big Pine.....	30	20	16	15	Do.
Independence.....	20	15	13	11	Do.
Pine Creek.....	30	20	17	13	Do.
Campo.....	30	16	14	13	Do.
Fort Bidwell superintendency.....	118	110	98	82	
Fort Bidwell.....	95	96	90	76	Nonreservation boarding.
Likely.....	20	14	8	6	Day.
Fort Yuma superintendency.....	220	168	167	159	
Fort Yuma.....	180	156	155	149	Reservation boarding.
Cocopah.....	40	12	12	10	Day.
Greenville.....	90	144	110	86	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	187	138	114	Reservation boarding.
Maki superintendency: St. Boniface.....	100	125	125	50	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Pala superintendency.....	98	73	66	52	
Pala.....	30	27	24	20	Day.
Capitan Grande.....	24	14	11	8	Do.
La Jolla.....	30	20	19	14	Do.
Rincon.....	14	12	12	10	Do.
Round Valley superintendency.....	191	118	110	56	
Round Valley.....	80	50	49	24	Do.
Potter Valley.....	16	10	9	6	Do.
U'ish.....	25	19	16	10	Do.
Yokala.....	40	16	16	6	Do.
Upper Lake.....	30	23	20	10	Do.
Sherman.....	650	584	715	541	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba superintendency.....	60	32	30	26	
Mesa Grande.....	30	14	13	13	Day.
Volcan.....	30	18	17	13	Do.

\* 1917 report.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

Superintendencies and name of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
California—Continued.					
Tule River superintendency.....	88	79	72	37	Day.
Tule River.....	30	23	20	7	Do.
Auberry.....	32	31	28	17	Do.
Burrough.....	24	25	24	13	Do.
Colorado.....	103	102	91	75	
Southern Ute superintendency.....	80	80	72	61	
Southern Ute.....	50	61	54	45	Reservation boarding.
Alfon.....	30	19	18	16	Day.
Ute Mountain.....	25	22	19	14	Do.
Idaho.....	500	400	363	288	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency.....	140	103	51	67	
Kallispel.....	30	22	21	11	Do.
Kootenai.....	30	25	24	15	Do.
De Smet.....	80	56	46	41	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency.....	250	205	164	119	
Fort Hall.....	200	155	115	88	Reservation boarding.
Skull Valley.....	20	12	11	7	Day.
Good Shepherd.....	30	22	22	16	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Presbyterian Mission.....	20	16	16	8	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Fort Lapwai superintendency.....	180	185	138	102	
Sanatorium and school.....	80	123	89	70	Boarding.
St. Joseph's.....	100	62	49	32	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa.....	150	175	169	150	
Sac and Fox superintendency.....	150	175	169	150	
Sanatorium and school.....	80	113	113	110	Boarding.
Fox.....	40	28	24	16	Day.
Mesquakie.....	30	34	32	24	Do.
Kansas.....	771	1,031	865	684	
Maskell.....	700	922	771	595	Nonreservation boarding.
Kickapoo.....	71	109	94	59	Reservation boarding.
Michigan.....	702	582	529	490	
Mackinac superintendency.....	352	213	192	183	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	80	68	60	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).....	200	133	124	123	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	350	369	337	307	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota.....	1,423	1,431	1,171	929	
Cass Lake.....	40	63	46	40	Reservation boarding.
Fond du Lac superintendency.....	74	39	31	17	
Fond du Lac.....	40	24	19	9	Day.
Normantown.....	34	15	12	8	Do.
Grand Portage.....	20	14	12	10	Do.
Leech Lake.....	118	129	86	65	Reservation boarding.
Nett Lake.....	60	49	43	31	Day.
Pipestone.....	212	195	164	145	Nonreservation boarding.
Red Lake superintendency.....	238	294	258	184	
Red Lake.....	75	107	89	69	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	93	92	79	58	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	95	88	57	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

Superintendencies and name of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Minnesota—Continued.					
Vermillion Lake.....	110	128	118	103	Reservation boarding.
White Earth superintendency.....	653	520	415	334	
White Earth.....	250	291	181	137	Do.
Beaulieu.....	30	40	34	25	Day.
Elbow Lake.....	30	12	11	9	Do.
Pine Point.....	53	39	32	25	Do.
Round Lake.....	30	22	17	12	Do.
Twin Lake.....	30	32	31	22	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	130	111	109	101	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Montana.....	1,833	1,552	1,391	1,020	
Blackfeet superintendency.....	319	317	226	181	
Blackfeet.....	114	181	128	103	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	21	16	11	Day.
Old Agency Day.....	30	25	22	17	Do.
Holy Family.....	145	90	69	50	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow superintendency.....	442	315	291	218	
Crow.....	100	70	63	52	Reservation boarding.
Pryor Creek.....	17	47	46	39	Do.
Black Lodge.....	30	27	27	25	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
Lodge Grass.....	30	31	26	21	Mission day; Baptist.
Reno.....	35	15	15	34	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
St. Ann's.....	25	17	17	15	Mission day; Catholic.
San Xavier.....	123	61	52	50	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wyola.....	30	17	15	12	Mission day; Baptist.
Flathead superintendency: St. Ignatius.....	390	186	163	145	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap superintendency.....	231	262	213	172	
Fort Belknap.....	51	121	98	83	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole.....	40	34	24	13	Day.
St. Paul's.....	100	107	91	76	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency.....	230	262	239	197	
Fort Peck.....	120	129	117	107	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	30	22	19	14	Day.
No. 2.....	30	27	31	12	Do.
No. 4.....	30	18	18	13	Do.
Wolf Point.....	40	66	57	51	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Rocky Boy's L.....	25				Day.
Tongue River superintendency.....	216	210	181	116	
Tongue River.....	69	81	72	47	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....	47	46	40	23	Day.
Lamdear.....	30	43	34	23	Do.
St. Fabre's.....	60	40	35	23	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Nebraska.....	607	615	520	356	
Genoa.....	400	458	353	250	Nonreservation boarding.
Winnepago superintendency.....	207	127	127	106	
Winnepago Mission.....	60	60	60	57	Mission boarding; Dutch Reformed.
St. Augustine.....	122	49	49	37	Mission boarding; Catholic.
All Saints.....	25	18	18	12	Mission day; Episcopal.
Nevada.....	700	741	691	496	
Carson.....	336	408	337	267	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency.....	65	49	39	33	
Fallon.....	40	30	23	20	Day.
Lovelocks.....	25	19	16	13	Do.

1 Not in operation.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

Superintendencies and name of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Nevada—Continued.					
Fort McDermitt.....	80	59	42	35	Day.
Moapa River.....	20	19	17	16	Do.
Nevada.....	70	83	65	58	Reservation boarding.
Walker River.....	60	29	24	19	Day.
Western Shoshone superintendency.	69	94	80	65	
Western Shoshone No. 1.....	35	40	34	27	Do.
Western Shoshone No. 2.....	34	54	46	41	Do.
New Mexico.....	2,997	3,268	2,996	2,609	
Albuquerque.....	400	470	417	387	Nonreservation boarding.
Juarilla.....	118	97	92	89	Reservation boarding.
Mescalero.....	100	114	113	110	Do.
Pueblo Bonito superintendency.....	210	222	177	148	
Pueblo Bonito.....	180	197	158	132	Do.
Pinedale.....	30	25	21	16	Day.
Pueblo day superintendency.....	1,341	1,365	1,212	1,010	
Albuquerque—					
Acoma.....	32	26	21	19	Do.
Encinal.....	30	25	22	17	Do.
Isleta.....	129	128	112	93	Do.
Laguna.....	31	53	47	49	Do.
McCarthy's.....	38	31	27	20	Do.
Mesita.....	35	31	30	24	Do.
Pajarito.....	69	76	72	63	Do.
Paraje.....	20	39	35	29	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	63	60	47	Do.
Seana.....	28	40	35	39	Do.
Bernalillo.....	125	104	95	92	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Santa Fe—					
Cochiti.....	28	31	26	21	Day.
Jemez.....	120	110	92	69	Do.
Pleuris.....	21	22	22	21	Do.
San Dieguito.....	49	19	18	15	Do.
San Juan.....	70	59	50	41	Do.
Santa Clara.....	10	65	56	44	Do.
Santa Domingo.....	59	49	58	61	Do.
Sis.....	39	16	16	13	Do.
Taos.....	70	73	63	58	Do.
Jemez.....	31	5	5	4	Mission day.
St. Catherine's.....	230	265	263	200	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency.....	230	298	219	232	
San Juan.....	160	214	176	167	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena.....	80	84	71	65	Do.
Santa Fe.....	350	410	386	351	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency.....	228	292	290	282	
Zuni.....	89	116	115	114	Reservation boarding.
Zuni.....	118	140	148	113	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	30	27	27	25	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
North Carolina.....	310	377	319	296	
Cherokee superintendency.....	310	377	319	296	
Cherokee.....	160	264	234	193	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	30	20	9	Day.
Birdtown.....	49	40	29	14	Do.
Little Snowbird.....	39	22	17	8	Do.
Snowbird Gap.....	40	21	19	10	Do.
North Dakota.....	1,489	1,749	1,353	1,019	
Bismarck.....	80	114	101	44	Nonreservation boarding.

\* Closed temporarily.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

Superintendencies and name of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Dakota—Continued.					
Fort Berthold superintendency.....	184	121	114	96	
No. 1.....	39	10	8	6	Day.
No. 2.....	35	19	16	13	Do.
No. 3.....	30	21	19	16	Do.
Fort Berthold.....	75	43	43	35	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Congregational.....	13	28	28	25	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Fort Totten.....	323	536	316	282	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency.....	542	511	411	379	
Standing Rock.....	202	215	212	182	Do.
Martin Kenel.....	100	84	74	70	Do.
Bullhead.....	40	38	28	24	Day.
Cannon Ball.....	40	33	26	15	Do.
Grand River.....	37	15	14	12	Do.
Little Oak Creek.....	40	23	18	13	Do.
Porcupine.....	24	5	3	4	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	69	55	56	48	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Standing Rock Mission.....	16	13	13	11	Mission boarding.
Turtle Mountain superintendency.....	190	229	163	92	
No. 1.....	40	44	31	27	Day.
No. 2.....	30	19	33	17	Do.
No. 3.....	39	59	41	29	Do.
No. 4.....	30	51	37	22	Do.
No. 5.....	30	23	18	11	Do.
Wahpeton.....	200	238	182	126	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma.....	4,109	4,536	3,877	3,431	
Cantonment.....	60	111	100	87	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	150	208	157	153	Do.
Chillico.....	500	651	593	528	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency.....	613	615	615	543	
Anadarko.....	110	110	153	120	Reservation boarding.
Fort Bill.....	100	181	172	163	Do.
Rainy Mountain.....	155	163	142	126	Do.
Riverside.....	188	161	148	131	Do.
Osage superintendency.....	190	147	124	97	
Osage.....	115	128	109	88	Do.
St. Louis.....	75	19	15	11	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Otoe.....	80	90	68	79	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee.....	100	59	55	52	Do.
Ponca.....	60	103	90	77	Do.
Soger superintendency.....	144	112	110	99	
Soger.....	79	98	98	88	Do.
Red Moon.....	65	14	14	11	Day.
Seneca superintendency.....	150	183	162	148	
Seneca.....	100	139	120	110	Do.
St. Mary's.....	50	44	42	38	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Shawnee superintendency.....	310	250	202	177	
Shawnee.....	110	138	111	91	Reservation boarding.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's).....	100	59	54	39	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's).....	100	62	57	65	Do.
Total, Western Oklahoma.....	2,417	2,589	2,304	2,040	

\* 1917 report.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oklahoma—Continued.					
Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,602	1,977	1,573	1,391	
Cherokee Nation: Cherokee Orphan School.....	100	174	148	131	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation.....	327	392	336	301	
Euchee.....	100	130	115	100	Do.
Enfoula.....	112	136	115	108	Do.
Nuyaka.....	115	126	106	90	Do.
Chickasaw Nation.....	115	160	114	95	
Bloomfield.....	80	116	80	67	Do.
El Meta Bond College.....	35	44	34	28	Contract; private boarding.
Choctaw Nation.....	530	653	526	473	
Armstrong Male Academy.....	100	129	90	81	Tribal boarding.
Jones Male Academy.....	100	123	92	56	Do.
Tuskahoma Academy.....	110	123	105	99	Do.
Wheelock Academy.....	100	118	90	89	Do.
Old Goodland.....	50	101	81	72	Contract mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission.....	40	59	48	46	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Chickasaw and Choctaw Nation.....	460	433	377	291	
Murray School of Agriculture.....	150	96	53	49	Contract private boarding.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.....	50	54	43	36	Contract mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy.....	160	192	148	126	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	65	63	60	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	23	21	20	Do.
Seminole Nation: Mekusuky.....	100	165	120	97	Tribal boarding.
Oregon.....	1,275	1,218	1,024	773	
Klamath superintendency.....	202	159	139	77	
Klamath.....	112	109	93	54	Reservation boarding.
Modoc Point.....	30	18	16	7	Day.
No. 2.....	30	13	12	6	Do.
No. 3.....	30	19	18	10	Do.
Salem.....	650	758	633	492	Nonreservation boarding.
Siletz.....	50	18	10	7	Day.
Umatilla superintendency.....	243	160	129	106	
Umatilla.....	93	102	72	59	Reservation boarding.
St. Andrew's (Kate Drexel).....	150	58	57	47	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Warm Springs superintendency.....	130	125	113	91	
Warm Springs.....	100	106	98	80	Reservation boarding.
Simnasho.....	30	19	15	11	Day.
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	757	789	689	607	Nonreservation boarding.
South Dakota.....	4,028	4,128	3,421	2,656	
Cheyenne River superintendency.....	200	213	172	141	
Cheyenne River.....	180	191	153	127	Reservation boarding.
No. 3.....	20	22	19	14	Day.
Crow Creek superintendency.....	157	155	121	96	
Crow Creek.....	82	112	80	63	Reservation boarding.
Immaculate Conception.....	75	43	41	33	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Flandreau.....	360	406	333	238	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule.....	100	105	79	70	Reservation boarding.
Pierre.....	250	274	236	193	Nonreservation boarding.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

Superintendencies and name of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.					
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1,187	1,150	914	681	
Pine Ridge.....	210	321	249	183	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	25	28	18	13	Day.
No. 4.....	30	16	13	11	Do.
No. 5.....	30	38	27	20	Do.
No. 6.....	30	27	20	12	Do.
No. 7.....	33	28	24	15	Do.
No. 9.....	30	29	22	15	Do.
No. 10.....	33	21	16	11	Do.
No. 12.....	30	16	11	6	Do.
No. 13.....	24	15	13	7	Do.
No. 14.....	22	22	18	9	Do.
No. 15.....	21	23	17	14	Do.
No. 16.....	35	32	24	11	Do.
No. 17.....	30	24	21	16	Do.
No. 18.....	33	21	17	13	Do.
No. 19.....	30	26	18	11	Do.
No. 20.....	21	19	16	11	Do.
No. 21.....	30	23	18	12	Do.
No. 22.....	27	16	10	7	Do.
No. 23.....	30	14	10	7	Do.
No. 24.....	33	23	19	12	Do.
No. 25.....	33	8	6	5	Do.
No. 26.....	36	24	19	12	Do.
No. 27.....	20	16	14	9	Do.
No. 28.....	23	15	13	10	Do.
No. 29.....	10	14	12	9	Do.
No. 30.....	20	18	13	6	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	240	269	228	206	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City.....	300	344	277	200	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency.....	1,001	975	864	715	
Rosebud.....	200	268	244	213	Reservation boarding.
Blackpipe.....	20	31	20	13	Day.
Corn Creek.....	40	17	17	10	Do.
Cut Meat.....	24	22	17	13	Do.
He-Dog's-Camp.....	27	23	20	19	Do.
Ironwood.....	24	12	11	9	Do.
Little Crow's Camp.....	26	14	14	12	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	20	17	13	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	22	20	16	Do.
Pine Creek.....	25	25	21	16	Do.
Red Leaf.....	23	8	7	6	Do.
Rosebud.....	25	8	8	6	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	17	16	14	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	21	10	9	8	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier.....	26	19	14	10	Do.
White Lake.....	19	14	14	11	Do.
Wood.....	25	18	17	15	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	66	53	46	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Francis's.....	325	360	325	263	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sisseton superintendency.....	173	185	157	134	
Sisseton.....	133	185	140	121	Reservation boarding.
Sisseton Day.....	40	20	17	13	Day.
Springfield.....	60	69	64	58	Nonreservation boarding.
Yankton superintendency.....	240	252	204	158	
Yankton.....	115	140	115	76	Reservation boarding.
Sanee Normal Training.....	125	112	88	82	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Utah.....	137	123	103	65	
Goshute.....	30	18	13	13	Day.
Shivwits.....	40	18	13	13	Do.
Utah.....	67	105	85	58	Reservation boarding.
Washington.....	1,567	1,573	1,211	844	
Colville superintendency.....	355	224	196	155	
No. 1.....	25	12	10	7	Day.
No. 2.....	30	46	33	26	Do.
No. 4.....	30	34	23	17	Do.
No. 5.....	30	17	14	9	Do.
No. 6.....	25	7	4	4	Do.
No. 9.....	26	17	16	14	Do.
Sacred Heart.....	60	39	29	22	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	100	62	57	64	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Not in operation.

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TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

Superintendence and name of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Washington—Continued.					
Cushman superintendency.....	543	600	523	378	
Cushman.....	350	657	409	279	Nonreservation boarding.
Chehalis <sup>1</sup> .....	30				Day.
Jamestown.....	30	15	14	13	Do.
Fort Gamble.....	25	19	13	10	Do.
Skokomish.....	40	20	20	16	Do.
St. George's.....	70	76	67	58	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay superintendency.....	120	102	90	79	
Neah Bay.....	60	62	54	20	Day.
Quillete.....	60	40	36	29	Do.
Spokane superintendency.....	90	51	48	22	
No. 1.....	33	16	15	10	Do.
No. 2.....	32	25	25	9	Do.
No. 8.....	25	10	8	3	Do.
Taholah superintendency.....	76	46	41	32	
Taholah.....	38	41	36	29	Do.
Queets River.....	40	5	5	3	Do.
Tulalip superintendency.....	230	309	234	169	
Tulalip.....	150	262	195	145	Reservation boarding.
Lummi.....	40	28	22	10	Day.
Swinomish.....	30	19	17	14	Do.
Yakima.....	131	141	79	41	Reservation boarding.
Wisconsin.....	2,327	1,710	1,492	1,243	
Hayward's superintendency.....	305	358	277	212	
Hayward.....	231	298	224	170	Nonreservation boarding.
La Courte Oreille.....	74	60	53	42	Day.
Keshena superintendency.....	590	542	455	396	
Keshena.....	170	181	144	102	Reservation boarding.
Neoply.....	80	21	15	11	Day.
St. Joseph's.....	240	253	239	215	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	120	87	67	68	Mission day; Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau.....	160	163	150	131	Reservation boarding.
La Potote superintendency.....	660	90	90	75	
Odanah Mission.....	490	65	60	50	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	200	25	25	25	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Oneida superintendency.....	190	188	181	170	
Oneida.....	140	151	147	136	Reservation boarding.
Adventist Mission.....	25	18	18	18	Mission day; Adventist.
Robert Mission.....	25	16	16	16	Mission day; Episcopal.
Red Cliff superintendency.....	117	62	59	53	
Red Cliff.....	82	29	26	20	Day.
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	65	33	33	33	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah.....	275	302	237	206	Nonreservation boarding.
Wyoming.....	400	365	297	244	
Shoshone superintendency.....	400	365	297	244	
Shoshone.....	185	177	111	77	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho.....	25	21	21	16	Day.
St. Stephen's.....	120	77	75	66	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	16	16	15	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Michael's.....	100	74	74	71	Contract Mission boarding; Protestant Episcopal.

<sup>1</sup> Not in operation.

TABLE 19.—School statistics for 42 years.<sup>1</sup>  
INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1918.

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. <sup>2</sup>		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48		102		150	3,598
1878.....	49		119		168	4,422
1879.....	52		107		159	4,448
1880.....	60		109		169	4,651
1885.....	114	6,201	84	1,942	200	8,143
1886.....	140	9,885	106	2,407	246	12,292
1887.....	157	15,041	125	3,127	282	18,168
1900.....	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568
1905.....	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1910.....	158	20,100	227	4,839	385	24,945
1911.....	155	18,774	227	4,973	382	23,747
1912.....	170	20,973	212	5,308	412	26,281
1913.....	163	20,607	230	5,223	393	25,830
1914.....	166	20,858	233	5,290	399	26,147
1915.....	160	20,702	228	5,416	388	26,118
1916.....	162	20,033	238	5,220	400	25,253
1917.....	160	20,368	234	4,926	394	25,294
1918.....	161	19,395	223	4,427	384	23,822

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

APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877.....	\$20,000		1900.....	2,936,050	11.28
1878.....	30,000	50.00	1901.....	3,080,267	4.91
1879.....	60,000	100.00	1902.....	3,244,250	5.32
1880.....	75,000	25.00	1903.....	3,631,250	8.84
1881.....	75,000		1904.....	3,622,050	1.23
1882.....	135,000	80.00	1905.....	3,890,740	10.16
1883.....	457,200	290.00	1906.....	3,777,100	2.87
1884.....	678,200	48.00	1907.....	3,928,630	3.93
1885.....	992,600	47.00	1908.....	4,108,715	4.53
1886.....	1,100,065	10.00	1909.....	4,006,825	2.36
1887.....	1,211,415	10.00	1910.....	3,757,909	6.28
1888.....	1,179,916	2.60	1911.....	3,682,200	1.93
1889.....	1,348,015	14.00	1912.....	3,757,495	1.96
1890.....	1,361,568	1.00	1913.....	4,015,720	6.87
1891.....	1,842,770	35.00	1914.....	4,405,355	9.65
1892.....	2,221,650	21.30	1915.....	4,678,627	6.25
1893.....	2,315,612	4.04	1916.....	4,331,155	6.14
1894.....	2,243,497	3.60	1917.....	4,701,903	7.03
1895.....	2,060,695	8.87	1918.....	4,518,260	10.28
1896.....	2,036,515	12.00	1919.....	4,583,300	6.73
1897.....	2,517,265	22.45			
1898.....	2,631,771	4.64	Total since 1876.....	108,777,495	
1899.....	2,638,390	.25			

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes \$400,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes \$449,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes \$430,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.  
<sup>5</sup> Includes \$300,000 for Indian school buildings, Sioux Reservations, North and South Dakota.  
<sup>6</sup> Includes \$360,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

TABLE 20.—Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	1,532	\$31,674	\$5,496	37	\$1,832	\$9,226	\$1,192	7,600	434
Arizona.....	140	5,450	2,341	11	212	25	35		
Kaibab.....	90	450	232	11	212				
Pima <sup>1</sup> .....	50	5,000	2,090			8,770	734	7,600	434
California.....	3	120				271	271		
Campo.....	3	120				271	271		
Malki <sup>2</sup> .....									
Idaho: Fort Hall <sup>3</sup> .....	200	3,270							
Montana: Blackfeet <sup>4</sup> .....	48	1,200	25						
New Mexico: Pueblo day schools.....				1	150				
North Dakota: Fort Berthold <sup>4</sup> .....	638	7,656	825	13	3,320				
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	410	32,600	2,535	2	1,009	150	150		
Oregon: Klamath.....	49	400		10	150				
Utah: Shivwits.....	6	360							
Wyoming: Shoshone <sup>4</sup> .....									

<sup>1</sup> Former report. <sup>2</sup> Not reported. <sup>3</sup> Only items reported. <sup>4</sup> Agency tools used.

TABLE 21.—Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	12	\$1,575		4	\$23				
Montana: Crow.....	1	50		4	25				
New Mexico: San Juan.....	10	1,500							
North Dakota: Standing Rock <sup>1</sup> .....	1	25							

<sup>1</sup> Only items reported. <sup>2</sup> Crop failure.

TABLE 22.—Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States.	Paid deputies employed.	Cases per-secuted July 1, 1917.	New cases fiscal year 1918.	Total cases 1918.	Disposition of cases.				Fines and imprisonments.				Seizure of liquors (gallons).				
					Convicted tons.	Placed in abeyance.	Acquitted.	Dismissed.	Cases pending June 30, 1918.	Number.	Fines.	Term (mos.).	Whisky.	Mal.	Alcohol.	Malt.	Wine.
Total, 1918.....	51	3,079	2,700	5,779	963	41	4	1	1,522	3,257	903	274	8,252	243	11,333	1,574	35,344
Arizona.....	1	24	29	53	12	1	1	1	15	15	12	10	29	1	30	3	108
California.....	3	10	10	20	11	1	1	1	15	15	13	13	41	2	11	16	170
Colorado.....	2	8	5	13	4				7	7	2	2	8				5
Florida.....	1	2	1	3	3				3	3	3	3	3				3
Illinois.....	1	2	1	3	3				3	3	3	3	3				3
Iowa.....	1	2	1	3	3				3	3	3	3	3				3
Kansas.....	1	2	1	3	3				3	3	3	3	3				3
Minnesota.....	1	2	1	3	3				3	3	3	3	3				3
Missouri.....	1	2	1	3	3				3	3	3	3	3				3
Nebraska.....	1	2	1	3	3				3	3	3	3	3				3
Nevada.....	1	2	1	3	3				3	3	3	3	3				3
New Mexico.....	2	110	162	272	12	1	1	1	15	15	15	15	15				15
New York.....	1	2	1	3	3				3	3	3	3	3				3
North Dakota.....	1	2	1	3	3				3	3	3	3	3				3
Oklahoma.....	21	1,316	945	1,961	22	1	1	1	302	302	302	302	302				302
Oregon.....	1	2	1	3	3				3	3	3	3	3				3
South Dakota.....	1	2	1	3	3				3	3	3	3	3				3
Tennessee.....	1	2	1	3	3				3	3	3	3	3				3
Texas.....	1	2	1	3	3				3	3	3	3	3				3
Utah.....	1	2	1	3	3				3	3	3	3	3				3
Washington.....	1	2	1	3	3				3	3	3	3	3				3
Wyoming.....	1	2	1	3	3				3	3	3	3	3				3

<sup>1</sup> Includes 6 deaths and 3 escapes. <sup>2</sup> Includes 6 deaths and 3 escapes. <sup>3</sup> Includes 6 deaths and 3 escapes. <sup>4</sup> Cases prosecuted.

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TABLE 23.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.—Continued.

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.			Unallotted lands.			Sawmills on reservations.			Timber cut by—							
	Average.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Average.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Private.		Government.	Government.	Indians.	Contractors or permittees.					
							Num. bet.	Cost.					Num. bet.	Cost.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
South Dakota.....	26,800	3,000	59,000	37,336	20,000	100,000	2	1,900	1	2,300	22	2,792	23,910				
Lower Brule.....	1,800	3,000	0,000				2	1,000									
Four Ridges.....	25,000	10,000	50,000	37,336	20,000	100,000	2	1,000									
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.	405,418	2,204,407	4,068,601	1,234,328	7,833,045	11,666,808	4	7,500	6	16,100	1,109	1,472	4,823	9,280	35,573	140,628	
Washington.....	180,000	40,000	600,000	620,000	1,002,707	1,002,707	2	( )	3	10,500	919	1,217	1,070	1,415			
Columbia.....	0,000	4,000	0,000														
Neah Bay.....	30,000	201,720	523,440	25,000	275,000	275,000	2	5,000	2	3,000			1,300	3,560			
Spokane.....	54,558	828,377	1,227,366	108,531	4,213,272	6,316,566	2	5,000					710	1,281	397	830	
Tulalip.....	105,000	336,500	545,130	350,000	1,776,835	2,875,425	1	2,000	1	2,000	190	255	1,728	2,367	35,170	133,738	
Wisconsin.....	135,738	49,833	185,207	239,787	1,879,902	6,066,882	1	70,000	1	73,307	18,810	416,720	2,088	2,770	57,465	302,264	
Grand Rapids?	9,800	23,000	69,000	13,000	3,400												
Hayward.....	13,021	1,833	73,285	27,424	1,321,908	5,990,911			1	73,307	18,810	416,720	88	122	7,836	21,804	
Lee du Flambeau.....	104,967	2,000	14,000	8,700	12,673	33,135	1	170,000									
Red Cliff.....	3,000	20,000	30,000	44,160	334,330	756,038			1	17,400	50	50					
Wyoming: Shoshone.....																	

1917 report.

Not reported.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 24.—Area on reservations susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation thereon, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and territories.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).						Expenditures.						
	Total.	Allotted.	Unal- lotted.	School agency.	Unal- lotted.	School and agency.	During fiscal year 1918.		To June 30, 1918.		Total.		
							Construc- tion.	Mainte- nance.	Construc- tion.	Mainte- nance.			
Grand total.....	1,005,680	1,150,911	426,467	26,277	718,503	221,754	10,770	645,612	\$1,684,778.67	\$23,579.89	\$15,006,062.90	\$2,328,980.75	\$17,334,983.65
Arizona.....	103,183	55,463	133,122	2,131	44,523	20,458	1,308	120,204	124,905.07	75,113.52	1,986,433.33	278,042.17	2,264,475.50
Camp Verde.....	208					140	68	68			750.49	41.82	791.31
Fort Apache.....	100,000	11,600	88,330	208	301	8,320	8,320	10,444.33	34,986.27	268,742.85	70,101.44	968.88	18,347.29
Fort Mojave.....	2,625					2,625	301			17,283.21	2,318.50		43,085.31
Reynolds.....	111					108	3			2,218.90	5,262.80		2,218.90
Salab.....	74					70	4			5,567.30	3,567.30		5,567.30
Leona Canyon.....	10					10				3,773.10	10,467.73		10,467.73
Navajo.....	12,248		12,000	248		2,000	25	30.56	3,773.10	434,024.75	23,435.96		447,460.73
Papago Reservation and Maricopa Papagoes.....	15,451	32,790	12,210	431	26,250	12,210	571	71,220.20	9,342.88	122,422.73	16,287.68		139,708.73
Salt River.....	4,826	5,130	4,826	39	5,573	1,350	44	12,225.00	5,313.62	825,211.08	54,218.22		879,429.30
San Carlos.....	3,075	3,500	3,500	330	1,465	1,110	110	15,120.51	15,120.51	117,474.74	9,120.34		126,595.08
San Xavier.....	135					141	15	30	2,000	6,485.43	15,616.23		22,101.66
Western Navajo.....	12,365		12,000	565		1,000	320	6,504.57	15,297.88	15,297.88	33,807.00		49,104.88
California.....	45,096	32,721	12,853	302	10,327	12,359	337	22,418	17,000.76	35,458.77	727,041.67	128,338.50	854,000.17
Bishop.....	11,308	3,550	8,000	18	1,350	8,000	7	2,105	25.21				
Dryden.....	117	10	25	1	40	10	46						
Fort Bidwell.....	5,250	5,130	5,130	10	8,020	100	100	9,064.12	12,435.00				
Hopkins Valley.....	12,730	8,000	100	170	8,000	100	10	11,210	12,435.00				
Mohave.....	2,700	1,300	200	20	1,000	100	10	1,571	3,044.23				
Pala.....	3,625	13,654	1,007	1,007	1,765	13	783	2,884.83	10,858.11				
Round Valley.....	681		918	12	1	423	13	1,241.00	10,858.11				
Tule River.....	161	160	160	1	60	1	100	40.73	121.28				

1 Total costs unadjusted for old items prior to 1917 pending inclusion of all irrigation items since 1887.

2 Project abandoned.

3 1917 report.

TABLE 24.—Area on reservations susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation thereon, etc.—Continued.

State and superintendencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).					Average now under project.					Expenditures.			
	Total.	Allotted.	Unal- lotted.	School and agency.	Unal- lotted.	School and agency.	Unal- lotted.	School and agency.	Average now under project.	During fiscal year 1918.		To June 30, 1918.		
										Construc- tion.	Mainte- nance.	Construc- tion.	Mainte- nance.	
Colorado.....	12,880	12,500		330	12,500			330		\$15,185.83	\$5,441.86	\$254,922.92	\$13,968.31	\$208,962.23
Fort Lewis, Southern Ute, Gunnison, Southern Vio.....	12,880	12,500		330	12,500			330		165.84	222.85	214.24	308.45	322.60
Idaho.....	46,435	38,940	6,700	785	38,640	6,700	6,700	675	419	14,652.36	4,915.03	21,283.33	4,561.79	25,845.03
Fort Hall, Fort Lapwai, Lemhi.....	45,820	38,540	6,700	580	38,540	6,700	6,700	560	419	354.56	37,861.79	859,352.22	257,296.66	1,116,647.94
Montana.....	446,842	299,273	134,765	12,799	294,231	113,605	12,129	116,887		1,004,472.88	110,972.43	6,425,558.37	722,494.71	7,198,053.28
Blackfoot, Flathead, Fort Belknap, Fort Peck, Fort Shaw, Tongue River.....	111,500	57,668	54,240	164	48,856	35,480	184	27,000		36,373.93	75,634.07	1,023,280.10	23,261.71	1,046,541.81
Nevada.....	62,111	11,440	50,372	335	4,112	1,732	221	56,022		31,722.30	12,023.72	377,284.18	50,421.01	427,705.79
Carson School, Humboldt, Sierra N. Fort McDowell, Moapa River, Wendee Pyramid Lake, Western Shoshone.....	3,740	3,690	18	32	650	18	32	2,740		8,300.62	3,281.60	98,302.03	23,064.68	121,366.71
New Mexico.....	60,900	1,850	48,080	870	445	36,130	740	13,465		53,323.84	11,802.47	990,862.98	89,289.79	1,080,152.77
Alamogordo, Pueblo Benito, Pueblo day schools, San Juan, Zuni.....	2,210	1,850	300	360	465	200	40	1,565		1,827.37		7,766.15		7,766.15
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	89,646	38,940		1,000				80,046						
Oregon.....	147,062	115,270	30,000	1,702	87,270	30,000	1,702	28,000		9,286.79	4,312.77	289,647.50	11,361.64	281,009.14
Klamath, Umatilla, Warm Springs.....	140,000	108,270	30,000	1,702	82,270	30,000	1,702	26,000		8,805.73	4,312.77	292,800.15	11,361.64	274,109.76
South Dakota.....	34,765	32,500		2,285	400			34,105		2,343.71	195.48	71,574.54	883.35	72,397.89
Pierre, Fino Ridge, Rosebud.....	265	265		265	400			165		37.03	195.48	32,761.77	883.35	23,645.12
Utah.....	97,621	85,514	8,570	3,537	80,004	570	537	16,420		1,066.34	114,165.75	849,471.38	209,822.98	1,133,294.24
Greaser, Shoshone, Utah and Oquirrh.....	229	229	300	30		300	30	90		10.18	1,067.23	1,888.29	1,067.23	1,975.55
Washington.....	234,888	234,732	153	162,035				16,450		1,030.60	112,428.65	846,992.35	307,743.76	1,154,736.11
Coeville, Cushman, Spokane, Yakima.....	47,005	46,900		45	41,960			5,000		2,809.90		49,205.72	2,201.34	51,407.06
Wyoming: Shoshone, Administration: Special In- vestigations, etc.....	187,100	187,000		100	129,000			67,100		361,378.32	67,907.98	1,088,167.38	331,401.55	1,419,568.93
	183,520	141,650		1,307	72,985			69,229		59,068.06	47,533.26	860,242.35	191,915.26	1,052,157.61
										947.31		180,392.93		180,392.93

1 State lands.

2 1917 report.

3 No living water.

Arizona.....	10,000	10,000												
California.....	14,140	14,140												
Florida.....	7,120	7,120												
Georgia.....	2,000	2,000												
Illinois.....	1,000	1,000												
Indiana.....	1,000	1,000												
Iowa.....	1,000	1,000												
Kansas.....	1,000	1,000												
Michigan.....	1,000	1,000												
Minnesota.....	1,000	1,000												
Missouri.....	1,000	1,000												
Nebraska.....	1,000	1,000												
Nevada.....	1,000	1,000												
New York.....	1,000	1,000												
Ohio.....	1,000	1,000												
Oklahoma.....	1,000	1,000												
Oregon.....	1,000	1,000												
Pennsylvania.....	1,000	1,000												
Rhode Island.....	1,000	1,000												
Texas.....	1,000	1,000												
Vermont.....	1,000	1,000												
Virginia.....	1,000	1,000												
Washington.....	1,000	1,000												
West Virginia.....	1,000	1,000												
Wisconsin.....	1,000	1,000												
Wyoming.....	1,000	1,000												

TABLE 25.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and superintendencies.	Ditchwater reservation.		Allotted.		Value of crops.		By Indians.		Within ditches June 30, 1918.	Remains to be under ditch.					
	Miles.	Number.	Number.	Acres.	Total.	Number saved.	Average.	Value of products.							
											Indians benefited by irrigation.	Value of crops.			
<b>Arizona.</b>	272	4,118	11,087	2,758	37,383	19,900	1,085	3,484	85,247,012	14,154	167,778	\$2,851,270	63,464	129,719	1,687,782
Camp Verde.....	2	2	106	2,758	225,486	76,428	3,484	120	4,300	21	120	4,300	120	120	4,300
Colorado River.....	2	2	110	2,758	1,070	1,500	120	1,314	47,920	110	1,314	47,920	6,810	6,810	78
Fort Apache.....	70	511	175	1,500	100	3	1,500	1,365	37,690	30	1,365	37,690	2,187	88,100	78
Katavapo.....	4	2	51	1,500	100	3	103	3,149	3,149	16	32	64	111	4,439	4,439
Leupp.....	1	1	51	1,500	100	3	32	32	64	16	32	64	24	4	4
Moqui.....	1	1	40	1,500	100	3	4	4	40	4	4	40	4	4	4
Navajo.....	160	1,137	3,448	5,040	1,000	200	1,000	200	17,940	400	1,000	11,035	4,110	2,100	2,100
Salt River.....	56	2,723	2,800	2,723	2,000	208	2,723	2,723	76,800	2,800	2,723	76,800	2,288	2,288	2,288
San Carlos.....	33	58	1,277	2,758	3,250	12,210	271	38,721	133,800	243	38,721	133,800	28,721	6,700	6,700
San Xavier.....	3	3	804	1,277	1,000	17	1,000	1,409	288,420	243	1,409	288,420	2,082	2,082	2,082
Truston Canon.....	6	70	700	1,500	1,500	31	1,409	37,780	37,780	300	1,335	22,780	5,082	5,082	5,082
Western Navajo.....	20	1	40	1,500	1,500	45	1,409	37,780	37,780	70	1,335	22,780	1,530	2,100	2,100
California.....	118	148	1,137	3,448	9,368	2,885	276	12,509	608,521	966	7,407	305,912	15,142	12,240	12,240
Champo.....	1	13	240	40	1,200	18	15	218	26,810	236	1,219	26,810	2,550	30,794	30,794
Fort Bidwell.....	1	19	115	40	1,200	27	34	375	13,075	23	45	14,973	244	8,918	8,918
Fort Yuma.....	2	2	30	40	100	65	65	100	1,100	23	45	1,100	11	11	11
Hopps Valley.....	4	10	825	5,000	7,250	160	160	2,400	3,000	30	100	3,000	341	5,160	5,160
Imperial.....	25	17	57	1,500	1,160	16	16	275	275	173	2,405	172,548	8,520	8,520	8,520
Pala.....	22	13	156	1,500	1,156	16	16	275	275	15	25	25,166	376	2,113	2,113
Soboba.....	7	7	145	1,500	1,270	5	5	1,270	32,770	150	1,270	32,770	2,845	1,689	1,689
True River.....	3	1	130	1,500	180	1	1	420	3,200	50	120	3,200	5,200	2,547	2,547
Colorado, Southern Ute.....	40	15	95	250	3,200	141	141	5,459	43,450	80	1,921	23,330	5,160	7,670	7,670
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	55	129	1,859	15,381	15,381	341	341	13,725	249,854	223	6,922	118,734	25,780	20,040	20,040

Montana.....	224	1,244	3,602	5,300	16,343	29,630	19,846	207	49,973	677	29,680	226,501	204,960	2,241,962	2,241,962
Blackfoot.....	35	290	1,150	1,150	5,730	1,076	1,076	1,976	24,355	1106	1,076	24,355	25,240	83,200	83,200
Fort Belknap.....	19	194	1,772	1,500	15,000	1,500	157	19,157	68,325	220	12,040	48,320	28,240	31,905	31,905
Fort Peck.....	25	58	380	1,000	2,623	8,521	10,500	12,825	279,776	71	2,660	47,570	34,300	17,250	17,250
Tongue River.....	8	8	50	1,500	1,385	310	140	1,650	3,800	1,253	650	18,288	32,062	18,800	18,800
Nevada.....	62	96	721	1,320	40	3,452	1,437	162	197,896	335	4,925	134,541	39,497	7,200	7,200
Fallon.....	4	21	369	312	834	27	27	841	17,720	64	796	17,120	3,710	31,614	31,614
Fort McDowell.....	7	5	117	100	743	35	19	817	3,731	38	343	3,625	647	1,116	1,116
Cooper River.....	6	33	117	110	550	312	30	342	19,650	28	340	11,820	21,000	60	60
Walker River.....	8	12	125	200	1,588	1,076	70	1,146	12,834	95	1,454	37,065	2,500	3,535	3,535
Western Shoshone.....	27	25	50	100	1,076	1,076	70	1,146	45,396	72	1,076	44,747	2,000	20,943	20,943
New Mexico.....	227	254	50	5,872	100	37,210	710	35,120	670,900	3,445	32,880	621,453	42,225	18,572	18,572
Juarez.....	11	2	50	100	100	200	40	300	3,317	50	100	300	300	1,405	1,405
Mezquero.....	4	2	50	200	300	200	40	300	24,437	20	300	20,437	300	100	100
Pueblo Bonito II.....	197	200	3,051	3,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	409,012	2,050	22,040	409,012	21,000	10,000	10,000
San Juan.....	15	22	652	1,000	3,000	120	120	3,000	133,735	925	3,320	122,075	3,070	5,075	5,075
Zuni.....	10	30	1,180	1,000	5,000	120	120	5,120	94,468	900	5,110	99,408	3,120	2,000	2,000
Oregon.....	28	31	200	188	900	3,400	300	3,700	64,500	37	3,000	45,000	12,200	134,863	134,863
Klamath.....	27	29	200	188	700	3,300	300	3,500	22,300	37	3,000	45,000	12,200	134,863	134,863
Umatilla.....	6	6	40	200	200	200	200	200	12,000	37	3,000	45,000	12,200	134,863	134,863
Walla Walla.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
South Dakota: Yankton.....	9	6	6	44,000	70,908	370	37	71,315	451,240	271	9,285	120,700	80,701	16,920	16,920
Utah.....	126	3	880	434	44,000	70,908	370	37	71,315	271	9,285	120,700	80,701	16,920	16,920
Coconino.....	6	21	105	100	300	300	300	300	11,000	30	300	11,000	300	300	300
Navajo.....	3	1	105	100	300	300	300	300	3,900	80	70	3,450	300	300	300
Ute and Ouray.....	147	46	585	161	44,000	70,908	70	7	496,340	161	8,968	106,340	80,094	10,220	10,220

\* As reported.  
 † Does not include crop value of leased land.  
 ‡ Former report pertained to allotments.  
 § No living water on land.  
 ¶ Former report.

REF0078687

TABLE 25.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.—Continued.

States and superintendences.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotment under ditches, 1918.		Irrigable lands used by Indians, 1918.		Irrigable lands allotted by Irr. Reclamation, 1918.		Acreage of irrigated lands cultivated by Indians and whites.		Value of crops.	Number engaged.	By Indians.	Value of products.	Within service of ditches, 1918.	Remainder to be put in ditches.
	Main.	Lateral.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.						
Washington.....	41	10	52	217	64	1,744	47,444	50	47,494	1,284,490	258	10,228	378,710	60,860	174,285	
Colville.....	122	10	52	217	64	1,744	47,444	50	47,494	1,284,490	258	10,228	378,710	60,860	174,285	
Yakima.....	650	23	1,300	500	34,000	141,400	141,400	50	1,794	30,540	63	926	20,760	1,828	45,175	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	23	200	1,300	1,300	.....	7,220	.....	.....	142,400	1,257,800	175	9,400	337,550	38,853	128,245	
									7,220	142,182	245	7,220	142,182	45,000	86,330	

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

TABLE 26.—Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and made in the field.

States and tribes, or reservations.	Approved by department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Total.....	4,022	1,121,084	4,281	72,630
Arizona.....	10	310	3,680	34,168
Ak Chin.....	.....	.....	164	403
Colorado River.....	15	150	3	30
Pima (Chu Chuiachu).....	.....	.....	6	15
Pima (Gila River).....	.....	.....	3,407	33,737
Public domain.....	1	160	.....	.....
California.....	18	1,391	277	1,385
Maidu.....	.....	.....	277	1,385
Public domain.....	18	1,391	.....	.....
Minnesota: Fond du Lac.....	5	360	.....	.....
Montana.....	3,105	1,015,632	33	3,385
Blackfeet.....	2,649	858,978	.....	.....
Crow.....	1	160	.....	.....
Fort Peck.....	418	126,054	.....	.....
Public domain (Turtle Mountain).....	17	2,439	33	3,385
Nevada.....	2	104	2	80
Palute.....	.....	.....	1	10
Public domain.....	2	104	1	80
New Mexico: Public domain.....	5	790	6	900
North Dakota: Public domain (Turtle Mountain).....	7	1,010	.....	.....
Oregon.....	.....	.....	383	32,625
Klamath.....	.....	.....	33	4,636
Umatilla.....	.....	.....	350	28,189
South Dakota.....	388	60,431	.....	.....
Cheyenne River.....	183	30,996	.....	.....
Pine Ridge.....	195	38,435	.....	.....
Washington: Public domain.....	1	50	.....	.....
Wisconsin: La Pointe.....	515	31,937	.....	.....
Total reservations.....	4,011	1,118,071	4,211	68,405
Total public domain.....	51	6,013	40	4,425

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TABLE 27.—Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales. <sup>1</sup>			Inherited-land sales. <sup>2</sup>		
	Number of tracts.	Acres.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acres.	Proceeds.
Grand total	4,637	511,963.92	\$5,717,48.11	9,438	1,159,582.14	\$18,601,359.31
Total, 1918	662	74,126.00	1,511,178.00	418	49,210.00	1,174,855.00
1917	588	69,819.00	1,040,292.00	655	75,892.00	1,546,161.00
1916	583	51,958.62	969,611.24	321	35,762.25	691,211.40
1915	422	31,429.09	554,721.56	393	68,245.43	715,565.52
1914	359	45,528.31	779,526.14	418	48,241.99	775,399.15
1913	208	20,778.50	407,315.56	109	10,707.84	285,097.72
1912	324	34,391.11	598,880.75	392	43,652.27	889,285.07
1911	191	85,197.98	978,588.27	638	79,665.06	1,609,500.28
1910	321	82,638.80	1,243,639.60	374	129,330.61	1,936,318.92
1909	235	34,040.31	442,762.85	733	104,708.00	1,321,238.72
1908	92	7,930.88	159,318.81	764	91,302.67	1,302,509.64
1907				820	108,339.25	1,248,780.31
1906				611	61,447.67	991,430.87
1905				978	90,211.97	1,397,131.52
1904				1,236	122,222.62	2,037,461.50
1903				(3)	41,431.09	757,173.25
Colorado: Southern Ute	4	121	800	5	640	5,600
Idaho	17	1,461	50,212	26	2,145	85,377
Coeur d'Alene	5	359	10,317	4	481	5,298
Fort Lapwai	12	605	39,895	22	1,664	74,579
Kansas: Potawatomi	12	660	29,218	2	158	6,412
Minnesota	27	1,430	24,820	11	562	9,265
Fond du Lac	4	169	2,377			
Leech Lake	15	630	7,733	11	562	9,265
White Earth	8	640	14,710			
Montana	12	5,608	76,770	91	11,212	176,182
Crow	17	1,111	21,600	47	7,331	65,596
Flathead	12	910	21,236	39	3,563	81,620
Fort Peck	13	3,585	33,931	5	518	19,216
Nebraska	54	2,939	262,096	38	1,038	168,381
Omaha	27	1,566	145,024	9	600	31,111
Winnebago	27	1,373	117,512	29	1,368	114,970
North Dakota	73	9,199	127,215	16	1,679	22,174
Fort Berthold	3	320	29,450			
Fort Totten	11	615	11,041	11	839	11,662
Standing Rock	15	3,683	29,361	2	320	1,163
Turtle Mountain	41	4,521	57,361	3	400	6,106
Oklahoma	172	18,626	498,766	98	11,668	352,837
Cantonment	32	4,300	72,356	15	2,161	36,193
Cheyenne and Arapaho	31	6,615	140,828	27	3,737	89,433
Kiowa	33	7,722	107,672	5	392	544
Osage	13	1,651	11,474	7	770	3,876
Osceola	2	2	130			
Pawnee	16	1,767	32,346	23	2,256	71,860
Ponca	13	649	25,433	5	474	14,965
Red and Fox	2	240	5,161	2	164	3,886
Sage	5	326	6,139			
Seneca	2	290	5,388	15	1,160	108,078
Bawnee	1	40	1,500	6	411	21,928

<sup>1</sup> Under act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018), modified by acts of May 21, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 441), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).  
<sup>2</sup> Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-246), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 441), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 11, 1911 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).  
<sup>3</sup> Includes sales of lands of I. w. Osage, and Five Civilized Tribes.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes sales of Five Civilized Tribes.  
<sup>5</sup> Unknown.

TABLE 27.—Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.			Inherited-land sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Acres.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acres.	Proceeds.
Oregon	41	5,418	96,493	29	3,676	81,362
Klamath	11	2,407	25,612	20	2,962	30,697
Roseburg	1	2,504	21,123	2	377	3,250
Umatilla	5	508	47,760	6	410	17,415
South Dakota	162	25,326	392,134	63	11,335	168,587
Cheyenne River	6	1,514	7,760	9	3,151	21,264
Lower Brule	11	2,235	29,784	1	640	4,259
Pine Bluff	20	5,553	37,921	7	2,260	10,637
Rosebud	62	12,560	170,276	14	2,602	33,692
Sisseton	12	791	26,667	17	1,738	49,375
Yankton	18	2,563	128,735	15	911	48,160
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	20	1,118	19,700	16	1,037	15,407
Washington	21	876	37,631	27	1,273	72,814
Colville	6	199	3,620			
Cushman	2	40	1,918	3	165	4,880
Tulallip	2	58	5,831	3	129	3,150
Yakima	11	579	29,135	21	1,688	61,774
Wisconsin	2	69	1,383	6	293	9,150
Onishla	2	69	1,535	5	173	7,209
Hayward				1	120	1,950
Wyoming: Phosphone	15	931	16,164	11	800	11,008

TABLE 20.—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., 441), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1918.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re-ferred.	De-nied.	Approved.	
	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.			Num-ber.	Acres.
Total	17,659	2,189,500.41	2,819	312,837.50	1,721	311	1,372	701,202
Arizona: San Xavier	1	10.00	1	12.40				
California	28	1,732.18	3	190.52	12	1	5	461
Bishop	2	280.00						
Greenville	1	80.00						
Hoopa Valley	19	1,227.18	2	95.32	2	3	261	
Round Valley	6	163.00	1	10.00	5	2	100	
Idaho	319	46,801.66	61	4,212.15	115	11	111	16,338
Coeur d'Alene	172	27,232.97	6	917.63	56	5	61	8,482
Fort Hall	69	11,403.81			17	2	15	3,628
Fort Lapwai	108	8,164.88	55	3,281.53	77	7	68	5,228
Kansas	283	20,830.53	91	7,815.79	111	20	121	10,036
Nickajoo	130	9,411.14	52	4,492.30	65	12	56	3,785
Potawatomi	152	11,389.39	12	5,323.49	78	8	68	6,251
Michigan: Mackinac and Mount Pleasant	29	1,001.28	4	292.21	12		12	630

REF0078689

TABLE 28.—Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855)—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1907, to June 30, 1918.		Inherited land.		Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.			
	Original allotments.				Approved.			
	Number.	Acree.	Number.	Acree.	Received.	Denied.	Number.	Acree.
Minnesota.....	3,827	305,882.23	34	2,382.50	161	2	159	12,191
Fond du Lac.....	41	2,737.50	7	560.00	21		21	1,229
Grand Portage.....	54	1,959.32	3	240.00			1	60
Leech Lake.....	168	13,578.52	15	1,076.00	125	2	123	9,800
Nett Lake.....	21	1,776.89	9	706.50	14		11	1,102
White Earth.....	1,573	285,810.39						
Montana.....	1,411	291,407.83	355	46,715.25	828	37	801	193,227
Blackfoot.....	438	135,578.35	2	251.62	196		436	185,212
Crow.....	105	10,691.26	211	25,875.77	36	3	31	5,531
Flathead.....	850	48,312.61	56	4,465.29	182	27	155	12,850
Fort Peck.....	417	89,222.55	89	16,120.09	181	7	177	41,501
Nebraska.....	1,162	78,366.22	527	47,608.81	167	16	121	7,321
Omaha.....	626	40,019.91	191	21,811.00	67	13	51	3,053
Ponca.....	20	3,365.06						
Sarcee.....	302	21,151.50	268	18,708.00	28	6	22	2,121
Winnebago.....	208	11,597.42	68	4,089.81	72	27	45	2,147
Nevada: Carson.....	3	360.00						
North Dakota.....	1,526	302,680.00	903	32,610.47	417	39	378	88,285
Fort Berthold.....	69	17,265.90	8	514.00	41		41	10,997
Fort Totten.....	81	7,672.50	40	3,190.67	28	26	2	30
Standing Rock.....	482	151,838.55	51	10,182.21	187		187	57,910
Turtle Mountain.....	921	125,022.45	104	18,423.59	161	15	145	19,268
Oklahoma.....	3,373	297,050.91	461	49,016.56	911	60	881	83,196
Cantonment.....	56	8,050.88	29	4,412.66	5	1	4	705
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	500	57,930.98	27	4,056.49	176	5	171	25,206
Klowa.....	220	29,661.11	21	3,837.89	99	3	66	9,949
Otoe.....	118	12,781.38	20	2,738.15	61	5	56	5,393
Pawnee.....	160	18,292.31	58	5,611.58	123	13	110	12,664
Ponca.....	262	22,166.61	38	4,413.36	193	27	166	11,145
Sac and Fox.....	500	22,151.91	42	5,216.00	18	3	15	1,610
Sage.....	31	4,357.77	2	90.00	1		1	
Seneca.....	1,120	66,810.08	189	12,422.46	273		273	14,671
Shawnee.....	651	51,915.40	35	5,670.91	25	2	21	1,733
Oregon.....	490	46,091.75	91	8,741.62	168	16	152	20,014
Tlamath.....	108	18,218.27	5	862.72	71	2	69	12,333
Roseburg.....	19	2,751.09	10	1,511.29	4		4	607
Elletts.....	28	2,182.78	18	1,620.72	15	6	9	904
Umatilla.....	350	22,232.61	56	4,016.89	78	8	70	9,200
Warm Springs.....	5	680.00	5	760.00				
South Dakota.....	3,201	608,601.76	410	73,214.60	958	92	896	212,292
Cheyenne River.....	408	120,001.81	46	9,261.86	161	16	145	41,867
Crow Creek.....	116	17,791.91	76	12,881.82	73	25	48	6,747
Lower Brule.....	113	27,392.23	7	1,059.92	20	1	19	3,120
Pine Ridge.....	891	203,722.52	161	32,972.29	350	10	346	99,326
Rosebud.....	631	131,362.25	77	13,474.51	396	18	288	55,948
Sisseton.....	218	22,301.72	11	1,124.14	35		17	1,720
Yankton.....	827	81,189.29	29	4,430.03	37	4	33	2,861
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	6	448.00			2		2	208

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

TABLE 28.—Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 441), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 355)—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1918.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Approved.			
	Number.	Acree.	Number.	Acree.	Received.	Denied.	Number.	Acree.
Washington.....	613	55,119.09	312	21,183.51	401	10	391	37,367
Colville.....	225	21,191.39	4	320.00	153		159	17,820
Cushman.....	7	730.00	3	151.00	1		1	160
Spokane.....	91	9,390.50			81	3	48	5,321
Tulalup.....	41	3,370.00	2	190.00	47	2	45	3,450
Tulalup.....	19	2,135.39	1	163.85	6	1	5	3,221
Yakima.....	224	16,328.93	302	21,397.76	140	1	136	10,292
Wisconsin.....	1,477	66,435.19	215	13,211.40	244	1	243	13,610
Hayward.....	80	6,135.01			65	1	64	4,974
Lac du Flambeau.....	11	1,031.14	7	535.10	2		2	160
La Pointe.....	11	10,033.98	27	2,361.00	10		40	2,886
Ononda.....	1,206	46,492.01	210	10,223.21	123		129	5,223
Red Cliff.....	46	2,720.30	1	80.00	8		8	361
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	135	14,077.98	36	2,211.65	67	3	64	6,170
Public domain.....	10	500.00			10		10	900

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

Year.	Number.	Acree.	Applications approved.	Acree approved.
1907.....	889	92,132.50		
1908.....	1,687	153,991.74		
1909.....	1,166	133,331.79		
1910.....	955	99,339.10		
1911.....	1,011	115,575.37		
1912.....	344	45,529.49		
1913.....	520	67,477.49		
1914.....	1,148	152,405.44		
1915.....	940	121,114.88		
1916.....	924	130,580.43		
1917.....	2,203	265,410.00		
1918.....	4,373	704,269.00		
Total.....	16,476	2,084,587.25		

REF0078690

TABLE 29.—Removals of restrictions.

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca), Okla. <sup>1</sup>		Five Civilized Tribes. <sup>2</sup>	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	514	27,650.40	11,455	801,262.01
1918.....	24	860.00	1,532	141,524.30
1917.....	23	916.88	1,435	183,403.17
1916.....	30	1,401.45	697	42,103.60
1915.....	25	1,093.28	756	50,077.33
1914.....	72	3,589.35	1,106	81,024.72
1913.....	37	1,930.00	356	60,532.64
1912.....	53	3,218.28	652	45,075.61
1911.....	68	4,104.01	953	84,079.34
1910.....	215	10,170.25	1,470	88,070.34
1909.....			1,565	82,761.09

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

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

TABLE 30.—Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, 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.
1918.....	90	7,523
1917.....	65	4,440
1916.....	80	9,072
1915.....	65	5,616
1914.....	33	3,931
1913.....	23	1,600
1912.....	25	1,917
1911.....	42	3,810
Fort Hall, Idaho.....	15	2,628
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	13	620
Fond du Lac, Minn.....	21	1,229
Lac du Flambeau, Wis.....	2	169
La Pointe, Wis.....	40	2,886

TABLE 31.—Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.

Fiscal year.	Kaw. <sup>1</sup>		Osage. <sup>2</sup>	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	69	19,504	499	245,315
1918.....	10	1,600	17	8,330
1917.....	7	1,120	21	10,295
1916.....			4	1,900
1915.....	5	500	12	5,880
1914.....	12	1,904	4	1,960
1913.....	1	400	23	10,800
1912.....	1	480	22	10,680
1911.....			84	41,160
1910.....			293	143,670
1909.....	20	8,000	19	9,910
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., 639).

TABLE 32.—Lands leased for mining purposes and production of minerals and royalty therefor, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and superintendencies.	Kind of lease.	1909 to 1917 (both inclusive).			Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.		
		Acreage.	Revenue.	Total production.	Acreage.	Revenue.	Total production.
Total.....		2,255,810	\$7,222,787	\$31,413,502	\$4,896,233		
California: Greenville.....	Miscellaneous.	80					
New York: New York Agency.....	(Oil barrels).		19,457	615			
Oklahoma.....	(Gas (rental fee)).	1,900	2,675	1,579,504	( <sup>1</sup> )	2,243	
		2,181,847	3,185,073	31,353,031	4,994,274	8,341,428	
Cantonment.....	Miscellaneous.	20,229	3,024	7,092	9,556	1,713	
Cherokee and Arapaho.....	Oil and gas.	36,287	15,933	8,839,318	42,660	25,236	
Kiowa.....	do.	900,000	148,688	4,274,879	280,225	104,049	
Oklahoma.....	(Oil barrels).	62,046	16,520	138,271	970,693	307,717	
Otoe.....	Gas.	64,000	86,133	2,730	54,007	1,925	
Tawnee.....	Oil (barrel).	1,040	210	11,000	1,040	34,807	
Ponca.....	Gas.	35,305	105,224	3,061	17,200	900	
Shawnee.....	Oil (barrel).	825,325	2,418,082	17,073	17,000	4,424	
	do.	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	448,898	116,667	3,254	
	Gas.	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	15,140,464	300,804	212,968	
Five Civilized Tribes (restricted lands).....	Coal (tons).	12,014	5,143	284,298	( <sup>1</sup> )	112,410	
	Miscellaneous.	106,022	101,324	1,069,968	1,240	3,500	
	Gas.	109,336	4,022	3,728	80	19,907	
	Asphalt (tons).	3,880	112,530	3,225,749	102,638	27,978	
South Dakota: Pine Ridge.....	Oil and Gas.				3,888	236,206	
Washington: Spokane.....	Miscellaneous.	1,280	570	13,109	12,828	4,254	
Wyoming.....		70,903	34,445	1,679	1,873	112	
	Oil (barrel).	9,000	4,886	1,079	54,637	40,840	
	Coal (tons).	1,522	1,860	80	40,840	5,239	
	Miscellaneous.	9,307	4,783	( <sup>1</sup> )	5,022	4,949	
Shoshone.....	Oil (barrel).	50,734	20,100	5,033	49,283	31,153	
	Coal (tons).	37,223	23,386		156	56,476	

<sup>1</sup> From 1913 to 1914. <sup>2</sup> Unalotted; all other allotted. \* Not reported. † From 1901 to 1917. ‡ From 1911 to 1917. § From 1912 to 1917. ¶ From 1914 to 1917. \*\* From 1907 to 1917.

REF0078691

TABLE 33.—Buildings, etc., completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

State and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total.....		\$100,435.19
Arizona:		
Fort Apache.....	Boys' lavatory annex.....	2,430.00
Do.....	Completing dormitory.....	1,000.00
Do.....	Forester's cottage.....	700.00
Do.....	Improvements to sewer.....	800.00
Salt River.....	Cottage, barn, shed, and tank.....	3,170.00
Do.....	Repairing farmers' quarters.....	1,201.20
San Xavier (In Indian Ovals).....	Main buildings, lighting, water, and sewer systems.....	20,101.00
Do.....	Barn.....	1,020.00
Do.....	Shop.....	820.00
Do.....	Repairs to buildings.....	458.83
Pitman.....	Office.....	3,150.65
Do.....	Warehouse.....	6,228.97
Do.....	Superintendent's cottage.....	3,165.76
Do.....	Employees' cottage.....	2,504.22
Do.....	Field instructor's cottage.....	1,333.14
Do.....	Cotton gin.....	1,270.00
Do.....	Alterations to school building.....	785.53
Do.....	Employees' quarters.....	1,190.70
Do.....	Three cottages.....	1,971.00
Do.....	Completing a dormitory.....	600.00
Navajo.....	Winslow bridge.....	15,824.40
Leupp.....	Ice plant.....	2,750.00
Colorado River.....	Reservoir.....	1,000.00
Hoe Station.....	Piping for water mains.....	1,103.20
San Carlos.....	Repairs to Black River bridge.....	517.00
California:		
Toum Valley.....	One day school.....	1,053.00
Greenville.....	Gymnasium.....	1,075.00
Do.....	Concrete reservoir.....	1,115.00
Fort Bidwell.....	Garage.....	500.00
Do.....	Lavatory annex.....	1,190.70
Camp.....	Two frame buildings.....	650.00
Fort Yuma.....	Horse barn and corral.....	1,305.31
Do.....	Dairy barn.....	1,157.77
Do.....	Employees' cottage.....	501.62
Sherman.....	Forge and shop.....	687.52
Do.....	Addition and screen porches to Minnehaha Lodge.....	3,021.08
Colorado:		
Southern Ute.....	Pump house.....	2,313.66
Do.....	Hay shed.....	1,230.00
Do.....	Commissary.....	2,100.00
Do.....	Barn.....	1,500.00
Do.....	Granary.....	381.50
Idaho:		
Fort Lapwai.....	Heating system, office.....	1,075.00
Do.....	Employees' cottage.....	4,192.55
Do.....	Dairy barn.....	2,200.00
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	Bile.....	533.05
Do.....	Repairs to cottage and office.....	1,728.81
Kansas:		
Haskell.....	Hog house.....	490.00
Do.....	Chicken house.....	550.00
Do.....	Barn.....	3,007.00
Michigan:		
Mount Pleasant.....	Dairyman's cottage.....	1,400.00
Do.....	Hennery.....	1,200.00
Minnesota:		
Red Lake (Cross Lake).....	Remodeling main building.....	6,971.97
Do.....	Heating plants.....	2,761.58
Nett Lake Agency.....	Two employees' quarters.....	2,600.00
Nett Lake School.....	Three employees' quarters.....	6,000.00
Do.....	Garage.....	950.00
Pipestone.....	Ditch work.....	1,900.00
Do.....	Repairs to dining hall.....	609.50
Do.....	Septic tank and sewer.....	5,500.00
Do.....	Heating system.....	16,000.00
White Earth.....	Dairy barn.....	2,000.00
Do.....	Remodeling dormitory.....	5,511.62
Do.....	Heating installation, dormitory.....	599.81
Do.....	Log house for farmer.....	637.00
Montana: Rocky Boy.....		
Nebraska:		
Genoa.....	Boiler, water and sewer systems.....	3,580.00
Do.....	Addition to hospital.....	2,500.00
Sanleo.....	Niobrara bridge, 65-foot span.....	6,500.00
Nevada:		
Fort McDermitt.....	Sewer system.....	1,481.24
Western Shoshone.....	Employees' quarters.....	1,700.00
Fallon.....	Guest room, addition to employees' quarters.....	850.00
Moose River.....	Schoolhouse.....	1,897.00
Carson.....	Dairy barn.....	5,000.00
Do.....	Addition to gymnasium.....	1,890.17
Do.....	Addition to hospital.....	2,890.08
Walker River.....	Flour mill.....	2,045.15

TABLE 33.—Buildings, etc., completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Con.

State and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
New Mexico:		
Do.....	Coal shed.....	\$250.00
Mescalero.....	Clark's cottage.....	2,500.00
Jicarilla.....	Hay barn.....	600.00
Do.....	Garage.....	700.00
Do.....	Cottage No. 9.....	2,000.00
Pueblo Bonito.....	Industrial building.....	7,550.00
Tohatchi.....	Addition to schoolhouse.....	30,225.00
San Carlos.....	Repairs to bridge.....	1,173.00
San Juan.....	Ice plant.....	1,377.00
Do.....	Completing hospital.....	3,810.76
North Dakota:		
Turtle Mountain.....	Cisterns 1, 2, and 3.....	1,200.00
Fort Berthold.....	Machine shed.....	1,215.22
Fort Totten.....	Drilling well.....	2,125.17
Oklahoma:		
Cherokee O. T. School.....	Tahlequah road.....	10,000.00
Do.....	Heating plant, main building and schoolhouse.....	6,000.00
Kiowa.....	Physician's cottage.....	3,249.50
Do.....	Employees' quarters.....	3,249.50
Do.....	Principal's cottage.....	2,649.07
Kiowa (Fort Sill).....	Sleeping porches for dormitories.....	2,300.00
Kiowa (Riverside).....	Heating system, principal's cottage.....	307.00
Kiowa (Rally Mountain).....	Repairing boys' building.....	1,600.00
Ft. Cheboi boarding school.....	Dairy barn.....	2,000.00
Do.....	Cellar.....	300.00
Do.....	Blacksmith shop.....	293.00
Muskogee.....	Septic tank.....	482.00
Euftaula.....	Employees' Lodge.....	7,016.06
Nuyaka.....	Manual-training shop.....	3,348.03
Pawnee.....	Barn and implement shed.....	1,025.00
Poncha.....	Warehouse.....	684.14
Do.....	Water mains.....	1,700.00
Do.....	Sewer connection with city of Ardmore.....	2,500.00
Do.....	Gas piping.....	1,999.50
Do.....	Improvements to water system.....	2,849.96
Cantonment.....	Cottage.....	1,565.28
Oregon:		
Umatilla.....	Two steel bridges (Mistlen and Thorn Hollow).....	26,000.00
Do.....	Wagon house.....	606.25
Do.....	Garage.....	202.05
Salem.....	Onion house.....	1,000.00
Do.....	Renovating sewer.....	4,700.00
Do.....	Boiler installation.....	2,075.00
Klamath.....	Garage.....	644.23
Pennsylvania:		
Carlisle.....	Refrigerator.....	600.00
South Dakota:		
Lower Brule.....	Barn.....	2,000.00
Do.....	Garage.....	665.00
Do.....	Repairs to water pipes.....	975.00
Pierre.....	Dairy barn.....	3,658.03
Do.....	Boiler installation.....	4,000.00
Springfield.....	Superintendent's cottage.....	4,085.00
Do.....	Coal shed.....	412.45
Do.....	Chicken house.....	457.15
Do.....	Horse barn.....	2,267.30
Rosebud.....	Physician's cottage.....	4,684.10
Do.....	Council hall.....	600.00
Yankton.....	Completing water system.....	2,385.55
Canton Asylum.....	Two cisterns.....	1,094.69
Cheyenne River.....	Farmers' cottage.....	2,447.42
Do.....	Barn.....	800.00
Do.....	Repairing bridge, Whitehorse.....	485.00
Utah:		
Uintah.....	Heating plant hospital.....	3,750.00
Shivwits.....	Granary.....	435.00
Do.....	Cottage.....	600.00
Washington:		
Do.....	Do.....	672.00
Spokane.....	Chicken house.....	191.44
Do.....	Sewer.....	485.00
Do.....	Gutters on dormitories.....	1,199.00
Do.....	Painting schoolhouses.....	2,611.00
Do.....	Schoolhouse.....	1,430.00
Cushman (Chehalis).....	Schoolhouse.....	1,033.00
Cushman (Jamestown).....	Water and sewer systems.....	
Wisconsin:		
Tomah.....	Ice house.....	1,166.00
Keshena.....	Cattle shed.....	365.00
Do.....	Pump house.....	615.60
Do.....	Horse barn.....	4,600.00
Do.....	Dairy barn.....	3,200.00
Wyoming:		
Shoshone.....	Heating plant.....	1,000.00
Do.....	Coal shed.....	490.00
Do.....	Steel bridge.....	3,750.00

TABLE 34.—Buildings, etc., under construction or contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

State and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Amount of authority granted up to July 1, 1918.
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>\$108,101.41</b>
<b>Arizona:</b>		
Fort Apache.....	Boys' dormitory.....	32,003.81
Camp Verde.....	Water and sewer systems.....	3,500.00
San Xavier (Yamori and Santa Rosa).....	Outhouses.....	503.99
Do.....	Repairs to buildings.....	1,524.40
Colorado River.....	Employees' quarters.....	5,674.26
Navajo.....	Addition to water system.....	16,000.00
California: Fort Yuma.....	Water system.....	1,403.31
<b>Colorado:</b>		
Southern Ute.....	Electro lighting plant.....	4,303.00
Do.....	Employees' cottages.....	5,000.00
Do.....	Addition to power house.....	2,260.66
<b>Ute Mountain:</b>		
Do.....	Two cottages.....	
Do.....	Two dormitories.....	
Do.....	Schoolhouse.....	
Do.....	Mess hall.....	
Do.....	Power house and laundry.....	
Do.....	Water and sewer systems.....	
Do.....	Timber truss bridge.....	
<b>Idaho:</b>		
Fort Lapwal.....	Employees' cottages.....	3,560.00
Do.....	Heating plant for cottages.....	633.55
<b>Minnesota:</b>		
Leech Lake.....	Repairing cottages.....	1,397.58
Red Lake (Cross Lake).....	Laundry.....	3,311.51
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.....	Barn, dairy.....	8,000.00
<b>Montana:</b>		
Fort Belknap.....	Flour mill.....	3,030.55
Do.....	Repairing dairy barn.....	1,400.00
Fort Belknap (Lodgepole).....	Schoolhouse and cottage.....	3,316.00
Tongue River.....	Dairy barn.....	2,500.00
Nebraska: Genoa.....	Two employees' cottages.....	5,231.40
Nevada: Western Shoshone.....	Day schools 1 and 2.....	4,000.00
<b>New Mexico:</b>		
San Juan.....	Repairs to hospital.....	600.00
Do.....	One steel bridge.....	25,172.00
Navajo (Tohatchi).....	Frame dormitory.....	46,600.00
Do.....	Remodeling old dormitory.....	5,119.39
Do.....	Repairs to school buildings.....	5,490.00
Pueblo Bonito.....	Addition to power house and boiler setting.....	2,517.00
Zuni.....	Flour mill.....	2,900.00
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	Assembly hall and gymnasium.....	4,000.00
<b>North Dakota:</b>		
Turtle Mountain.....	Improvements to heating plant.....	412.09
Wahpeton.....	Two cottages.....	1,833.70
Do.....	Industrial cottage.....	1,200.00
<b>Oklahoma:</b>		
Kiowa.....	Lavatory annexes.....	3,300.00
Bloomfield.....	Laundry and heating plant.....	19,038.00
Tishomingo.....	Two dormitories.....	5,936.67
Panola.....	Salt Fork Bridge.....	5,936.67
Shawnee.....	Heating plant.....	3,072.00
Cherokee O. T. School.....	Lavatory annex, girls' dormitory.....	4,053.99
Euchee.....	Dining hall.....	1,365.00
<b>Oregon:</b>		
Salmon.....	Addition to hospital.....	3,728.71
Klamath.....	Office building.....	4,319.80
Umatilla (Tututilla).....	Day school and outhouses.....	4,381.30
<b>South Dakota:</b>		
Flandreau.....	Water tank.....	1,313.17
Do.....	Improvements to water system.....	1,021.35
Pierre.....	Silo.....	1,020.00
Rosebud.....	Repairs to day schools.....	1,393.49
Do.....	Office.....	750.59
Pine Ridge.....	Lavatory annexes.....	4,727.84
Do.....	Remodeling schoolhouse.....	2,700.00
<b>Wisconsin:</b>		
Lac du Flambeau.....	Employees' quarters No. 112.....	9,780.00
Do.....	Cottages No. 113.....	2,529.52
Wyoming: Eshoshone.....	Hospital.....	9,757.25

TABLE 35.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered.

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Number of stock on reservation.				Stock purchased current year.			Value of stock.		
	All stock.	Other stock (horses, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value horses, mules, and mules.	Value mules, and mules.	Value calves.	Number sold.	Slaughtered.	
<b>Total, 1918</b> .....	\$7,404,401	\$48,808	154,119	5,039,235	1,472,677	\$387,255	\$9,408	\$30	\$30	453	1,066,441	
1917.....	6,471,050	42,106	134,021	5,172,237	1,472,322	388,117	20,056	72	72	654	2,202,218	
1916.....	5,280,000	35,000	110,000	4,500,000	1,200,000	300,000	15,000	50	50	500	1,500,000	
1915.....	24,462,000	400,000	210,000	10,772,185	6,800,000	1,585,500	23,274	200	200	1,013	1,520,000	
1914.....	22,777,000	300,000	200,000	10,200,000	6,000,000	1,500,000	23,274	200	200	1,013	1,520,000	
1913.....	17,077,000	200,000	150,000	8,500,000	5,000,000	1,200,000	23,274	200	200	1,013	1,520,000	
1912.....	17,077,000	200,000	150,000	8,500,000	5,000,000	1,200,000	23,274	200	200	1,013	1,520,000	
1911.....	17,077,000	200,000	150,000	8,500,000	5,000,000	1,200,000	23,274	200	200	1,013	1,520,000	
1910.....	5,386,441		170,419	2,338	31,402	21,353	2,104	987,300	16,862	4	1,282,442	
<b>Arizona:</b>	7,997,523	99,386	37,321	17,412	2,338	31,402	21,353	2,104	987,300	16,862	4	1,282,442
Camp Verde.....	1,000	500	35									200
Colorado River.....	101,250	1,366	271	257	45	1,162	144	26				1,500
Fort Apache.....	514,230	16,000	5,050	3,000	7	9,000	1,500	120				21,340
Fort Huachuca.....	4,986	118	25	210	3	775	60	17				722
Navajo.....	18,096	3,750	2,050	2,000	60	265	20	22				25,300
Navajo.....	813,200	4,228	3,800	3,800	1,600	15,000	3,000	100				115,000
Navajo.....	3,132,200	4,228	2,400	2,300	3,400	15,000	3,000	100				20,000
Navajo.....	415,075	1,725	2,300	2,300	3,400	15,000	3,000	100				20,000
Navajo.....	62,735	18,285	700	650	48	12,150	1,800	120				14,110
Navajo.....	16,000	1,400	2,300	900	200	2,800	1,200	216				15,317
Navajo.....	180,000	6,447	8,000	122	3,200	6,400	100	100				215,233
Navajo.....	750,567	1,100	500	500	50	500	50	50				15,100
Navajo.....	19,657	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900				45,100
Navajo.....	68,000	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900				11,200
Navajo.....	68,000	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900				33,000

\* Includes 634 steer calves.  
 † 1917 report, except last two items.

\* Included with horses and mules.  
 † Included with cows and calves.  
 ‡ Former report.

\* Includes some tribal stock also.  
 † Tribal stock valued at \$2,905,888.  
 ‡ Unknown.

TABLE 35.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Number of stock on reservation.						Stock purchased current year.				Value of stock.		
	All stock.	Other (horses, swine, poultry).	Horse and mules.	Mares and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value colts, mares, and jacks.	Num-ber scal-ling and and jacks.	Num-ber cow-boys and bat-teries.	Num-ber sold.	Value.	
					Cows and calves.	Steers.	Bulls.								
California	839,226	839,567	2,000	2,117	21	3,127	896	122	1,692	\$2,746	9400	\$16	32	\$65,545	\$9,339
Bishop.....	65,000	3,710	728	359	125	15	11	1,290	1,438	400	6	22	4,022		
Campos.....	29,971	2,898	41	57	7	176	106	12							
Fort Bidwell.....	3,705	72	12	15	3	3	5								
Fort Yuma.....	47,320	12,968	218	200	46	100	200	27	325					1,730	75
Greenville.....	41,060	3,830	180	172	1	477	73	5						8,132	
Hoopa Valley.....	46,156	5,400	180	156	1	200	200	27	385					11,520	1,400
Keams Canyon.....	28,941	2,872	177	186	3	122	122	8						10,107	2,023
Round Valley.....	101,353	11,238	30	70		1,223	172	38						9,150	
Tribal.....	12,666					1,95	18	21						4,510	4,125
Soboba.....	57,731	7,138	313	344	19	540	66	410	540					5,365	4,320
Tule River.....	44,440	1,800	310	250	27	1,530	600	87	5,360	2,300	12	13	3,810	535	
Colorado.....	185,279	6,908	475	1,130	6	1,130	3	1,850	2,500					1,120	535
Southern Ute.....	51,179	699	1,500		21	1,400	600	84	2,500					2,060	
Ute Indian.....	12,900														
Tribal.....															
Florida; Seminole.....	11,675	6,300	25	10			20		300						1,060
Idaho.....	790,653	22,336	3,862	2,262	76	7,546	1,311	133	100	12,427	539	63	44	120,463	20,220
County of Alaska.....	124,700	12,875	1,130	1,130	12	1,000	10	19	6,412					39,893	17,825
Fort Hall.....	369,128	4,826	1,800	1,800	45	1,400	102	45						80,538	2,465
Tribal.....	86,383					1,100	121	109							
Fort Lapwai.....	30,500	4,331	1,202	423	24	1,044	252	10	100	6,013	338	40	15	600	560
Lower Snake River.....	10,200	1,200	100	100											
Kansas.....	465,999	119,375	972	353	8	1,029	354	30	3,282	125	29	3	66,000	7,670	
Cherokee.....	805,965	94,822	612	133	1	808	5	24	1,400	125	9		66,000	7,670	
Fort Sill.....	157,227	24,323	300	200	1	233	345	6	2,145		10	3			
Tribal.....															
Michigan; Mackinac.....	17,663	2,005	45			80									

Minnesota.....	432,613	58,144	691	1,156	35	1,267	450	184	507	9,113	100	5		25,204	10,117		
Fort Snare.....	36,653	4,010	34	59		97	3										
Grand Portage.....	288	288	10	10	15	18	1										
North Lake.....	1,200	1,200	10	31		3											
Pipestone (Birch Coulee).....	2,001	542	14														
Red Lake.....	138,864	19,944	298	438	1	485	196	79	351	8,338	100			25,200	10,137		
Tribal.....	20																
White Earth.....	192,500	31,750	410	420	10	1,100	230	90	135								
Montana.....	9,098,594	43,483	19,874	18,124	470	57,986	29,009	1,457	6,250	80,309	20	210	4	86	329	711,835	14,598
Blackfoot.....	4,603,625		8,000	5,000	75	35,000	20,000	400	3,050	5,000		50		372,000			
Tribal.....	387,205		4,071	3,000	107	4,531	781	169									
Crow.....	714,350		3,000	2,500	107	3,200	1,200	169									
Flathead.....	994,320	28,100	5,450	1,200	116	3,200			61,332		150			48,222	4,100		
Tribal.....	2,200		3,010	1,400	10	1,200	116										
Fort Belknap.....	422,796	5,355	2,008	2,900	46	2,000	1,000	45		1,500				35,500	5,400		
Fort Hall.....	145,565		2,000	2,000	12	2,070	400	34						31,510	4,150		
Fort Union.....	10,169		1,000	1,000	22	2,000	400	30						3,500	115		
Rocky River Agency.....	11,722	2,438	1,701	1,200	20	1,000	600	6						55,964	3,662		
Tongue River.....	477,575		4,000	4,000	70	3,000	1,700	6									
Tribal.....	62,205		3,313	1,215	47												
Nebraska.....	317,365	113,940	1,210	650	2	260		9						8,506	4,410		
Omaha.....	293,359	104,650	700	350	2	100											
Winnebago.....	75,015	9,290	500	100		100											
Nevada.....	354,922	11,112	4,413	726	7	2,529	736	67	200								
Fallon.....	11,945	1,488	80	107	21				300					1,061	69		
Fort McHenry.....	9,040	46															
Hoopa River.....	4,400	408	25	30													
Walker River.....	37,815	3,720	183	184	401									1,150	549		
Tribal.....	37,300													5,006	48		
Western Shoshone.....	108,334	1,034	500	400	7	1,450	311	37						16,607	3,500		
Red Rock.....	35,300																
Red Special Agent.....	4,300	1,000															
New Mexico.....	4,738,314	18,128	1,050	15,830	978	17,728	4,523	715	478,639	6,963	2,000	27	20	398,118	158,285		
Alamo.....	122,669	246	301	150	30	172	20	6	8,300	2,063	2,000	1		13,323	2,450		
Tribal.....	120,625	375	675	1,440	47	1,500	25	9	7,150	1,200				13,375	1,075		
Mescalero.....	158,775																
Pueblo Bonito.....	538,500		3,100	3,000	200	2,000	300	106	137,000					12,338	28,020		
Pueblo day schools.....	1,287,046		3,263	3,000	88	5,910	1,067	397	81,063	150				17,350	43,560		
San Juan.....	3,600		3,000	6,000	333	5,000	2,000	80	188,200								
Tribal.....	3,600		440	450	33	700	150	50	47,000	250				71,750	67,150		
Zuni.....	484,990	5,586															

\* 1917 report, except last two items.  
 † Includes calves.  
 ‡ Includes steers.  
 § As reported.  
 ¶ Includes with horses and mules.  
 \*\* Not reported.

TABLE 35.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Number of stock on reservation.					Stock purchased current year.					Value of stock.		
	All stock.	Other stock (cattle, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Cattle.		Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value mules, mares, and calves.	Number horses and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number calves and birds.	Sold.	Slaughtered.
					Stallions and jacks.	Steers and heifers.									
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	81,575	14,125	100	25	600	300	20	125						16,375	
North Dakota.....	1,711,688	10,573	7,287	2,817	9,965	3,992	287	352	118	48	1	120		177,780	21,150
Fort Berthold.....	622,900	2,400	4,068	(1)	12	1,250	1,750	32						142,650	600
Fort Totten.....	781,317	2,682	2,117	2,117	30	3,380	1,412	30						33,380	20,790
Standing Rock.....	28,500				8	900	200	133						(*)	(*)
Turtle Mountain.....	1,812,168	114,290	5,290	2,946	37	6,570	4,818	106	254			80	19	393,358	41,238
Oklahoma.....	82,150	2,000	760	290	10	60	15	7	10	7,115	100	49	1	1,650	350
Cantonment.....	150,730	6,406	1,057	307	12	261	100	14		15,750	10	80	132	1	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	20,235	1,800	900	300	7	4,000	4,500	150	10	5,200		40	118	285,750	90,000
Osage.....	29,088	3,850	1,044	110	1	106	7			1,705		14		144	
Pawnee.....	66,940	5,950	472	135	224	100	32			4,620		12		2,684	255
Spotted Tail.....	15,201	7,257	284	33	3	20	22			5,375		37		45,100	4,800
Sugar.....	158,355	21,015	740	223	7	68	41			4,250		22		2,970	750
Stavosne.....	81,623	9,903	300	244	7	68	41			4,250		22		122,018	9,200
Oregon.....	1,286,561	22,674	4,920	1,458	152	12,028	2,023	134	503	40	20,218		402		
Klamath.....	921,770	2,420	2,650	500	34	11,350	1,000	10	8	20,218		402		88,070	
Shasta.....	19,672	1,682	70	28	134	23								(*)	(*)
Warm Springs.....	246,020	1,650	900	30	200	33	19	565						32,373	8,400
Washoe.....	71,247	1,282	1,150	(1)	4	400	400	23						16,043	500

South Dakota.....	4,498,560	80,835	18,973	22,323	473	26,964	9,635	1,641	2,893	63,506	2,300	384	5	200	5	470,582	48,620
Cheyenne River.....	611,352	7,177	4,784	6,907	347	4,720	1,000	24	2,120	4,444		28		20		70,150	4,250
Crow Creek.....	320,396	1,940	1,200	1,000	12	215	300	15	1,002							(*)	(*)
Lower Brule.....	328,873	2,833	3,146	1,146	15	20	73	20		5,306	400	43		5		850	325
Pine Ridge.....	1,413,317	16,332	7,554	6,753	104	11,654	4,082	1,006	240	13,968	206	53	2	37	1	314,752	15,073
Reserve.....	10,540	5,019	4,221	4,374	103	3,315	2,314	182		31,450	650	222	3	122	2	98,240	28,075
Sisseton.....	158,777	4,757	224	439	4	315	30	20	24	8,361	1,571	40		6		14,150	
Yankton.....	320,168	10,913	1,070	1,070	39	6,020	550	102	3,311	51,925	653	90	1	479	37	16,250	2,150
Utah.....	750,301	5,151	267	771	2	20	50	2		300		4		479		16,250	2,150
Goddard.....	11,825	275	127	10	2	20	50	2		300		4		479		16,250	2,150
Shoshone.....	5,265	65	60	11	37	6,000	700	100	3,311	51,285	620	92	1	479		16,250	2,150
Uman and Ouray.....	723,301	4,791	780	750	37	6,000	700	100	6,319	53,304	92	74	1	21	40	135,810	19,478
Washington.....	900,472	42,941	3,401	1,944	136	7,392	2,032	210		4,185							
Columbia.....	26,987	27,002	1,146	1,426	88	4,774	1,643	121									
Cushman.....	21,740	1,792	182	46	2	325	90	9									
Neah Bay.....	12,570	1,150	82	46	2	145	17	10									
Spokane.....	91,677	737	229	135	14	340	17	10									
Tribal.....	2,000	100	100	100	2	100	10	2									
Tulalip.....	65,200	15,320	271	145	27	1,115	200	31	1,100	9,332	25	70	1	11	1	11,005	600
Yakima.....	131,780	15,200	1,431	8	27	1,115	200	31	3,100	9,332	25	70	1	11	1	11,005	600
Wisconsin.....	490,494	28,917	1,973	1,013	17	1,878	80	26	38	31,742	1,367	122	105	105	15,478	10,022	
Grand Rapids.....	74,380	2,864	300	320	2	15	6			7,100	410	35	8	8	1,650	255	
Hayward.....	27,200	2,200	150	150	2	200	24	2	56	6,150	122	6	115	4,358	2,382		
Keshon.....	93,965	6,940	478	136	3	245	24	4		343	13	14					
La Poudre.....	14,700	1,300	65	68	3	29				6,200	150	79	20	20	9,500	3,025	
La Poudre.....	80,675	8,425	90	117	12	150	50	8		8,500	250	23	40	40	9,500	3,025	
Omaha.....	18,000	6,000	600	600		1,010	50			2,579	144	3					
Red Cliff.....	11,575	688	20	12		149			2	2,579	144	3					
Wyoming.....	808,116	2,220	1,225	1,300	131	8,922	3,706	262	200	6,247	94	44				31,100	2,650
Shoshone.....	177,570	2,320	1,302	1,300	110	4,500	1,200	90	200	6,847	94	44				31,100	2,650
Tribal.....	120,546		23		21	4,02	2,905	172									

\* Not reported.  
 † Includes stock.  
 ‡ As reported.  
 § Includes stock.  
 ¶ 1917 report.  
 \*\* Includes not included.  
 †† No record.  
 ††† Includes possible.  
 †††† Includes cows.

REF0078695

TABLE 36.—Distribution of Government property valuations June 30, 1918.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Grand total.....	\$10,160,810	\$3,357,364	\$1,532,460	\$33,887	\$17,531,834	\$1,730,737	\$1,120,679	\$15,026,060
Arizona.....	9,009,073	313,316	235,598	22,676	19,555	181,682	34,020	2,272,028
Carnap Verde.....	62,270	57,120	325					11,825
Colorado River.....	107,767	10,849	2,750			12,407		81,782
Fort Apache.....	376,911	68,757	11,870			12,061	19,549	276,753
Fort Mojave.....	115,184	1,033	6,817			1,500		85,173
Havasupai.....	7,619	2,755	240					3,055
Kaibab.....	6,840	1,832	70					4,888
Leupp.....	110,366	15,164	7,410		1,453	6,111		80,190
Moqui.....	175,900	21,000	29,000			5,900		117,000
Navajo.....	474,610	42,075	48,000			8,507	2,621	373,414
Phoenix.....	737,231		81,612			01,882		655,722
Pima.....	243,066	3,437	19,075	350	12,655			111,798
Rice Station.....	110,625		4,835					22,312
Salt River.....	41,833	18,318	635					31,080
San Carlos.....	146,012	77,730	5,359	22,325			11,850	28,767
San Xavier.....	53,798	4,413	3,377			11,868		34,080
Truxton Canon.....	122,298		7,864		6,615			108,549
Western Navajo.....	117,761	5,196	6,140					101,501
California.....	1,051,261	43,915	18,525	123	42,361	79,180	5,408	831,217
Bishop.....	32,439	760	100	125		440		31,014
Campo.....	11,968	2,285	300			1,200		8,263
Digger.....	10,789							10,789
Fort Bidwell.....	61,814	650						81,164
Fort Yuma.....	107,944	2,400						105,544
Greenville.....	78,943		5,105					73,838
Hoopa Valley.....	90,514	5,025	16,475		6,075	2,275		60,664
Maki.....	16,180	12,959	110		1,000			2,120
Pala.....	70,974	12,890	1,650		11,456	4,260		10,578
Round Valley.....	58,177	3,830	350			500	2,916	50,372
Sherman Institute.....	404,049		21,365			63,432		316,232
Boboda.....	41,966	1,250	300			3,273		37,146
Tule River.....	15,666	1,906			75		228	13,467
Colorado.....	110,512	35,141	1,139		2,140	13,790		66,302
Southern Ute.....	74,060	21,453			2,140			51,065
Ute Mountain.....	35,522	13,688	1,139			13,790		7,207
Idaho.....	481,559	93,903	90,618		25,690	34,853	2,094	225,601
Coeur d'Alene.....	65,014	20,822	1,620			980	1,094	10,488
Fort Hall.....	261,453	43,071	12,001		26,690	26,897		173,904
Fort Lapwai.....	135,092		85,997			6,986	1,000	41,109
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	90,168		83,840					6,328
Kansas.....	630,943	9,550	25,315			138,111		457,067
Haskell Institute.....	632,043		25,038			130,078		376,330
Kickapoo.....	89,478		277			7,436		16,705
Potawatomi.....	14,422	9,550						4,872
Michigan.....	240,567	310	11,515					228,772
MacInnac.....	2,333	310						2,075
Mount Pleasant.....	238,212		11,515					226,667
Minnesota.....	861,030	134,257	80,844			8,016	33,256	566,687
Cass Lake.....	15,660							15,660
Fond du Lac.....	37,039	7,523	25,121			80	350	4,310
Grand Portage.....	9,482	9,132						69,640
Leach Lake.....	119,648	42,276	6,732					34,012
Nett Lake.....	38,758	4,200	275				271	163,040
Pipestone.....	106,080		6,040			7,936	8,635	104,086
Red Lake.....	109,369	23,704						57,470
Vermilion Lake.....	31,470							24,000
White Earth.....	21,524	47,423	26,644					157,460

1 1917 report.

2 Decreased valuation.

TABLE 36.—Distribution of Government property valuations June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Montana.....	\$1,448,143	\$360,722	\$67,165	\$740	\$249,255	\$159,300	\$18,900	\$601,698
Blackfoot.....	180,432	39,991	24,416			6,555		110,437
Crow.....	278,128	130,316	20,820			43,700	475	110,787
Flathead.....	351,321	29,978	1,481		249,785	5,509	12,025	674
Fort Belknap.....	346,142	65,648	3,803			22,700	5,000	230,697
Fort Peck.....	152,153	10,840				12,688		75,276
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	9,722	5,303	112			3,003		1,300
Tongue River.....	140,245	21,244	2,700		1,600	20,908	3,400	73,495
Nebraska.....	638,403	74,920	36,248			31,930		385,305
Genoa.....	394,180	10,875						383,305
Omaha.....	38,489	6,459				31,660		
Santee.....	105,743	57,493	36,248					12,000
Winnabago.....								
Nevada.....	417,537	87,419	44,164	23	4,310	66,356		215,233
Carson.....	140,626	1,796	21,297			37,633		80,170
Fallon.....	17,099							17,099
Fort Mohave.....	17,374	3,633	550	25		3,433		9,099
Moapa River.....	7,374	1,210	100		110			6,154
Nevada.....	82,160	8,700						73,460
Walker River.....	26,954	6,575	1,565		4,200	7,367		7,047
West-Shoshone.....	97,634	36,953	20,276			18,223		22,152
Reno, special agent.....	28,149	29,060	76					23
New Mexico.....	1,687,166	324	111,876	250	11,475	95,548	25,170	1,432,314
Albuquerque.....	347,661	9,631	12,044					325,986
Jcalilla.....	168,863	35,295	21,974			20,098	11,070	80,429
Mescalero.....	161,803	24,968	21,700			11,150	10,660	92,405
Pueblo Bandito.....	145,967		1,300	250		3,046		152,577
Pueblo day schools.....	139,554	1,600	16,274			12,168		109,512
San Juan.....	304,345	8,750	26,190			16,970	3,300	249,135
Santa Fe.....	237,283		3,108					234,175
Zuni.....	161,688	250	9,288		11,475	26,125	160	104,265
New York: New York Agency.....	710	138	575					
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	145,377						4,000	141,377
North Dakota.....	1,094,692	177,155	77,470		313	111,034		726,620
Bismarck.....	84,361							84,361
Fort Belknap.....	118,378	54,696	3,125		313	63,360		7,945
Fort Totten.....	229,911	7,729	6,611			4,010		211,561
Standing Rock.....	342,139	62,302	31,275			48,108		162,554
Turtle Mountain.....	92,653	39,536	16,844			5,616		30,637
Wahpeton.....	227,180	5,873	20,115					201,162
Oklahoma.....	3,440,734	192,719	167,685	1,005		239,808		2,839,517
Cantonment.....	140,649	6,000	740	78		69,200		74,641
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	413,297	23,439	20,802			87,964		281,071
Chickasaw.....	360,745							360,745
Choctaw-Chickasaw Sanatorium.....	73,554		73,554			77,324		432,245
Crows.....	608,844	40,650	60,836			1,200		178,653
Crows.....	271,853	40,740	1,240					63,008
Otoe.....	65,808							102,901
Pawnee.....	126,940	23,323	716					60,963
Ponca.....	85,109	21,896						60,811
Sac and Fox.....	34,741	12,762	1,170					151,467
Sage.....	174,781	15,209	7,008	950				23,245
Seneca.....	23,245							107,888
Shawnee.....	118,696	310						
Total.....	2,963,666	192,719	165,303	1,005		225,798		2,367,061

1 As reported.

2 Santee included under Yankton, S. Dak.

3 1917 report.

TABLE 30.—Distribution of Government property valuations June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Oklahoma—Contd.								
Five Civilized Tribes schools..	\$487,038		\$1,392			\$14,100		\$471,556
Armstrong Academy..	55,617							55,617
Bloomfield Seminary..	45,435							45,435
Cherokee Orphan School	68,633							68,633
Buchee Boarding School....	52,025					10,600		41,425
H. J. Faulstich Boarding School....	49,135		968			3,500		44,667
Jones Male Academy..	33,874							33,874
Mexustle Academy..	61,414		350					61,064
Nuyaka Boarding School....	42,940		64					42,876
Tusahoma Academy..	39,855							39,855
Wheelock Academy..	38,110							38,110
Oregon.....	821,525	\$23,078	7,048	\$30	\$11,707	101,774	\$38,240	638,248
Klamath.....	163,240	6,775	2,440		9,319	11,735	25,200	107,711
Roseburg.....	2,284	2,200		30			50	
Salem.....	391,810	30,946						391,810
Stilet.....	18,950	7,883	1,888			500		8,685
Umatilla.....	146,254	3,145			1,238	86,539	580	52,002
Warm Springs.....	98,685	3,975	2,790			3,000	11,895	77,440
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	559,767		27,525			91,692		440,650
South Dakota.....	3,068,915	674,372	297,181	5,053	27,440	\$10,046	189,132	1,565,691
Canton Asylum..	139,974		139,974					
Cheyenne River..	454,294	228,342	44,328	4,388		48,309		128,617
Crow Creek.....	180,227	30,946	17,571	25		18,000		63,865
Flandreau.....	306,710	7,750	4,625			56,194		228,171
Lower Brule.....	119,004	52,212	6,017			8,850		61,925
Pierre.....	290,972		6,902		2,500	55,663		202,008
Pine Ridge.....	703,537	190,800	21,547	490		30,680	189,057	265,042
Rapid City.....	263,575	4,390	5,145			66,193		187,845
Rosebud.....	444,858	99,633	48,100		600	24,850	75	270,960
Sisseton.....	81,272	19,341	490					61,441
Springfield.....	38,991							38,991
Yankton.....	97,455	34,648	2,522			1,445		68,815
Utah.....	218,768	123,484	6,710		0,967		4,360	86,237
Goshute.....	7,250							7,250
Shivwits.....	12,770	485	200					12,085
Utah and Ouray.....	198,728	122,999	6,510		0,967		4,360	16,892
Washington.....	1,492,508	653,951	60,170			67,249	51,909	659,229
Colville.....	189,224	70,754	5,193			58,639	34,334	20,372
Cushman.....	364,956	110	11,000					353,846
Nash Bay.....	12,261	7,851						4,410
Spokane.....	578,921	\$21,842	33,554				6,550	16,685
Taholah.....	20,810	800	800				728	18,485
Tulalip.....	210,364	27,364	6,600				1,968	175,066
Yakima.....	116,524	25,000	3,025			8,610	8,006	70,086

1 1917 report.

2 Includes forest reserve.

3 Increase last year due to supplies on hand.

4 Includes value land and old Spokane reservation.

TABLE 30.—Distribution of Government property valuations June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Wisconsin.....	\$1,410,851	\$47,616	\$26,277		\$600	\$24,928	\$995,690	\$615,260
Hayward.....	164,289	2,221	5,640				18,650	50
Keshena.....	873,834	25,062	11,711			4,138	665,200	127,627
Le-du-Flambeau	91,464	895	1,370				360	89,289
Leona.....	1,078	715	360					
La Pointe.....	9,633	8,403	350		608	150	50	
Onesida.....	72,671		1,460					71,211
Red Cliff.....	3,670	440	520			2,000	300	820
Tomah.....	193,763		4,810					188,953
Wyoming: Shoshone..	428,155	164,153	6,865		51,778	5,050	18,500	191,299
State totals.....	23,244,776	3,290,600	1,832,466	\$29,903	464,707	1,739,737	1,120,679	15,036,690
Miscellaneous.....	16,910,031	64,764		8,964	16,840,283			
Warehouses.....	12,884	12,884						
Liquor suppression.	1,650	1,650						
Allotting service..	18,984			18,984				
Irrigation service (cost).	16,840,283				16,840,283			
Indian office.....	63,230	63,230						

1 1917 report.

TABLE 37.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1912

States and superintendencies.	Individual.						Tribal.					
	Total individual and tribal property.	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in hands of banks and of superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Weapons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry and other property.	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
<b>Arizona.</b>	54,994.02	11,962.76	3,317.67	4.00	3,214	363.356	7,962.721	43,811.261	31,228,768	11,563,771	189,722	
Camp Verde.....	3,300	3,300					1,800	5,097,768	4,984,754		55,014	
Colorado River.....	5,791,336	742,125	605,500		2,572	25,300	101,256	9,299,676	6,214,883	3,061,468	13,300	
Fort Apache.....	9,799,776	520,100				1,700	3,500	5,144,900	4,984,754	18,466	1,269	
Harasapal.....	27,226	12,868				2,630	8,366	14,427	14,427			
Ladapo.....	1,430,000	832,000				15,750	613,250	811,340	811,340			
Mogul.....	2,523,000	892,000				47,000	625,000	1,541,000	1,541,000			
Ns'alo.....	3,890,894	1,293,900			642	56,000	65,000	23,146,956	4,646,889	7,500,000		
Pima's.....	5,891,977	1,943,875	1,293,900			56,000	85,000	413,972	3,837,722	30,000		
Salt River.....	1,490,859	962,178	767,440			11,000	40,000	14,723	2,664,244	14,075		
San Maricopa.....	4,200,315	1,547,984	1,547,984			133,000	115,000	738,514	2,793,514	78,777		
Truston Canon.....	1,129,201	24,723			4,000	2,500	30,457	1,096,496	901,790	155,975	41,711	
Western Navajo.....	2,645,253	709,423				6,000	11,220	681,003	1,835,832	1,835,832	192	
<b>California.</b>	10,812,867	6,016,446	3,099,276	1,915,250	91,145	210,623	104,463	4,794,497	3,822,741	960,861	22,363	
Bishop.....	354,677	314,677	220,200		917	10,000	45,000	40,000	40,000			
Campo.....	107,994	38,466				5,396	2,259	30,826	69,438			
Digree.....	17,893	13,559	9,000		250	2,500	23	672	5,453	200		
Fort Bidwell.....	1,747,574	1,671,200	1,600,000	40,000	2,574	7,000	18,000	17,300	64,034	15,000	2,034	
Green Valley.....	347,781	330,000	196,320			12,000	3,600	44,050	17,650			
Hoopa Valley.....	2,583,400	1,990,300	118,000	1,900,000	7,157	25,000	5,500	46,150	594,010	425,000	10,010	
Maidi.....	2,827,846	67,251				29,000	25,720	41,621	2,740,562	7,900,985		
Palu.....	506,868	341,345	127,660			39,150	14,150	263,613	263,613			

<b>Round Valley.....</b>	944,679	922,261	685,368	75,000	7,354	46,000	6,700	101,893	22,463	320	12,985	9,530
Trig Navajo.....	587,526	130,276			1,061	2,750	1,500	45,641	674,068	461,000	27,154	1,139
<b>Colorado.</b>	2,695,889	624,297	226,920	4,000	194,166	15,000	11,000	172,679	2,014,015	312,000	12,000	1,499,965
Southern Ute.....	1,675,657	367,867	226,920	4,000	132,368	13,000	11,000	121,500	1,397,445	312,000	12,000	787,170
Ute Mountain.....	1,563,846	258,386				2,000						782,738
<b>Florida: Seminole.</b>	122,721	11,975						11,975	111,746	111,746		
<b>Idaho.</b>	15,242,015	12,348,400	10,519,015	214,640	318,957	368,000	208,000	171,278	2,893,326	1,314,343	1,425,046	154,141
Coeur d'Alene.....	2,833,772	2,628,811	1,650,930	179,640	155,714	169,000	45,000	128,100	208,648	59,200	22,641	122,662
Fort Hall.....	5,296,100	3,023,727	3,410,655	35,000	145,263	120,000	123,000	390,226	1,333,163	701,014	556,335	16,174
Fort Lapwai.....	7,151,311	5,796,692	5,157,990			16,200	3,000	10,200	679,439	333,368	1,500	344,542
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox.</b>	729,126	49,066						565,020	219,045			219,045
<b>Kansas.</b>	4,270,364	4,051,321	2,870,476		217,241	275,694	122,000	122,000	219,045			
Keshell Institute.....	7,224	7,224			7,224							7,224
Peabottom.....	2,227,577	1,852,735	1,335,126		110,940	46,500	62,000	126,225	126,225			126,225
Peabottom.....	1,989,613	1,462,000	1,335,126		110,940	46,500	62,000	126,225	126,225			126,225
<b>Michigan: Mackinac.</b>	446,632	444,038	166,556	81,962	27,983	119,000	23,000	27,983	2,996			2,996
<b>Minnesota.</b>	18,047,596	9,449,896	5,847,441	208,500	900,122	1,645,550	292,000	556,193	8,971,706	1,383,894	990,198	6,303,968
Fond du Lac.....	1,041,549	468,048	315,500	7,500	94,363	45,000	0,000	36,685	543,495			543,495
Grand Portage.....	319,948	90,776	50,000	25,000	15,400			36,288	229,165	38,000	10,000	181,865
Leech Lake.....	2,080,145	1,153,491	597,331	33,000	123,650	490,000	17,500	49,800	906,651			906,651
Pigeon Lake.....	1,079,919	777,975	625,133	126,000	54,000	7,700	2,200	2,200	391,941			391,941
Red Lake.....	3,694,497	382,618	45,000		91,000	63,000	63,000	172,300	328,644			328,644
White Earth.....	9,876,647	6,483,441	4,313,927	15,000	867,014	1,075,000	200,000	292,300	3,333,203	37,250	555,586	3,331,356
<b>Montana.</b>	55,462,651	27,563,894	17,200,026	756,465	793,296	613,124	514,460	7,999,367	27,933,847	18,616,725	7,312,627	2,029,465
Blackfoot.....	11,323,491	7,878,890	3,025,100		359,746	190,174	90,000	4,603,625	3,244,947	2,136,137	1,022,265	46,200
Crow.....	12,151,644	5,651,260	4,355,160	2,000	129,733	155,000	110,000	994,300	7,100,454	5,227,607	898,452	674,075
Flathead.....	12,529,362	5,631,133	3,967,100	675,000	334,258	28,650	24,000	372,765	6,533,269	1,353,662	4,222,200	742,837
Fort Peck.....	7,794,171	7,246,650	6,342,750	79,445		7,400	14,400	13,329	6,533,269	6,299,736	337,565	553,274
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	332,917	22,118						13,329	330,738	330,738		330,738
Tongue River.....	3,839,371	617,358			26,781	70,000	42,000	477,973	3,222,015	2,403,400	812,203	6,430

1 Davis incomplete.  
 2 Includes \$2,065,889 tribal stock.  
 3 Includes interest balances on interest bearing trust funds, and \$3,833,222.49 tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and national banks of Oklahoma.  
 4 Includes timber on Vermillion Lake School.  
 5 1917 report, except last item.  
 6 Sundry reservations.  
 7 1917 report.

TABLE 37.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Individual.					Tribal.						
	Total individual and tribal property.	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in hands and furniture, etc. of superintendents.	Farms, timber, barns, etc.	Wares, traps, tools, etc.	Stock, poultry and other property.	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
Nebbraska.....	211,631,664	311,219,659	39,300,791	.....	\$100,000	\$729,500	\$202,040	\$317,395	\$412,008	\$294,957	.....	\$165,441
Omaha.....	7,317,791	7,299,329	6,000,000	.....	160,000	660,000	190,000	239,359	278,443	228,027	.....	53,441
Winnebago.....	4,115,872	3,969,366	3,660,791	.....	.....	79,566	21,000	78,016	135,867	21,927	.....	112,000
Nevada.....	3,041,952	1,501,009	588,000	85,000	9,601	70,830	275,585	313,652	1,940,944	1,478,445	\$9,200	3,299
Fallon.....	115,298	122,526	126,000	.....	.....	9,000	2,000	11,000	3,200	3,200	.....	.....
Fort Wadsworth.....	161,700	161,700	161,700	.....	.....	4,830	7,750	5,100	8,200	8,200	.....	.....
Moapa River.....	101,700	101,700	101,700	.....	.....	5,480	19,415	18,415	654,500	638,500	15,000	.....
Nevada.....	702,810	46,316	.....	.....	5,000	5,480	8,000	37,815	152,335	144,883	27,300	.....
Walker River.....	581,716	309,531	342,475	.....	241	14,000	22,300	196,234	683,019	682,320	6,400	.....
Western Shoshone.....	1,126,353	453,234	.....	.....	4,360	21,000	15,000	25,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Res. special agent.....	250,035	260,035	191,375	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	23,434,215	6,907,771	377,533	1,095,000	30,865	714,800	215,400	3,970,833	16,236,444	11,298,673	5,044,621	193,150
Mescalero.....	2,145,478	1,890,228	316,833	1,095,000	8,645	11,300	11,400	137,060	563,240	171,441	222,028	169,773
Manuelito.....	5,455,852	1,396,785	22,160	.....	22,160	25,000	18,000	438,536	1,420,536	1,375,500	4,653,779	20,123
Pueblo.....	2,438,528	1,791,240	561,000	.....	.....	420,500	38,000	1,272,748	3,207,577	2,522,153	75,720	1,722
Pueblo day school.....	5,894,427	1,722,000	.....	.....	.....	85,000	33,000	1,604,000	4,272,427	4,204,000	67,600	827
San Juan.....	1,339,297	200,000	170,000	.....	.....	170,000	80,000	.....	1,308,297	1,285,797	21,500	.....
Zuni.....	4,894,265	1,171	.....	.....	1,171	.....	.....	.....	4,593,194	4,442,350	.....	60,844
New York: New York Agency.....	967,116	198,329	894,946	.....	23,218	71,890	6,250	84,576	789,739	689,100	102,000	793
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	25,961,996	19,587,850	.....	.....	.....	667,000	415,000	1,723,338	1,813,510	686,103	28,500	1,067,307
North Dakota.....	4,285,996	3,344,371	1,524,353	.....	627,639	295,000	250,000	647,000	940,968	696,103	.....	242,855
Fort Berthold.....	1,519,556	1,514,274	1,268,296	.....	20,639	67,000	70,000	59,356	2,562	.....	.....	2,562
Fort Totten.....	14,780,186	14,745,269	13,865,296	.....	159,597	167,000	90,000	781,317	36,533	.....	.....	3,453
Standing Rock.....	4,089,256	3,665,226	3,160,000	.....	77,524	145,000	45,000	235,405	833,297	.....	.....	833,297
Turtle Mountain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Oklahoma.....	285,022,661	220,841,425	199,287,021	72,000	14,137,804	4,000,031	1,290,833	2,063,526	34,151,266	15,600,750	71,718	20,568,738
Centonment.....	1,361,054	1,360,138	1,054,260	.....	59,760	65,000	82,150	82,150	633,081	.....	.....	1,985
Cherokee and Republic.....	197,747,971	196,579,243	187,942,389	.....	205,000	87,000	40,838	239,700	22,596,635	12,734,384	71,718	9,796,533
Cherokee.....	18,747,881	18,657,841	12,919,010	.....	10,636,943	870,000	416,000	500,000	2,913,000	.....	.....	2,910,020
Cherokee day school.....	19,244,015	12,778,114	8,061,238	.....	11,335,026	1,460,000	2,000	39,688	6,463,401	6,459	.....	6,162,851
Crow.....	1,779,316	1,644,866	1,351,521	72,000	.....	179,650	44,100	71,300	139,290	.....	.....	139,290
Fort Hall.....	2,771,228	2,415,225	2,281,400	.....	84,326	170,800	44,100	55,900	360,536	4,800	.....	360,536
Fort Tule.....	1,644,729	1,263,853	1,030,827	.....	173,026	140,800	43,750	71,317	6,322	.....	.....	6,322
Sage.....	2,124,800	2,134,638	1,739,000	.....	31,729	27,400	50,250	80,823	87,033	849,016	.....	8,102
Sawnee.....	4,356,401	4,346,638	3,852,603	.....	21,729	27,400	15,800	81,823	87,033	.....	.....	8,102
Shawnee.....	2,285,228	1,361,139	1,176,564	.....	61,883	25,400	15,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	45,571,515	12,043,964	7,505,140	2,404,900	256,000	370,000	161,000	1,366,894	33,507,854	4,012,783	29,180,967	314,102
Klamath.....	2,985,358	2,864,301	1,270,680	540,000	30,741	132,000	38,000	621,100	25,982,164	2,169,000	23,700,000	111,157
Malheur.....	2,675,662	2,675,662	2,675,662	.....	.....	115,000	60,000	19,072	261,644	.....	.....	2,164
Wascow.....	5,275,731	5,103,254	4,639,350	8,400	58,049	105,000	26,000	249,020	472,397	203,010	105,000	53,644
Warm Springs.....	7,677,860	863,100	667,529	37,500	29,539	17,000	30,000	81,132	6,782,652	1,525,975	5,253,567	146,067
South Dakota.....	59,397,073	51,329,883	42,638,966	89,000	1,963,539	1,458,273	822,000	4,365,263	7,272,196	3,004,139	223,722	5,044,330
Canton Agency.....	1,721	.....	.....	.....	1,721	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne River.....	10,622,549	8,064,073	6,864,854	.....	145,397	350,000	80,000	626,532	2,567,274	1,402,700	57,109	1,467,767
Crow Creek.....	3,186,523	3,083,627	2,527,261	.....	44,179	115,000	55,000	326,297	104,668	.....	.....	104,668
Fort Randall.....	2,124,848	2,124,848	2,124,848	.....	.....	21,000	15,000	30,000	16,204	.....	.....	16,204
Fort Totten.....	12,744,423	4,142,071	3,253,400	50,000	74,963	206,000	206,000	1,423,317	3,253,453	78,000	38,958	37,336
Lower Brule.....	13,011,279	11,309,044	9,240,779	.....	645,463	99,500	183,000	1,159,304	2,772,233	2,524,439	110,550	647,446
Rosebud.....	7,155,890	6,885,968	6,144,166	.....	212,656	245,373	96,000	1,188,771	2,999,592	.....	.....	2,283,083
Sisseton.....	5,541,869	6,294,857	3,594,950	.....	666,342	353,500	82,000	754,091	2,602,352	579,400	34,873	299,592
Yankton.....	5,900,405	3,298,049	2,120,048	.....	270,310	83,200	60,200	.....	2,602,352	579,400	34,873	1,988,061
Utah.....	54,825	14,825	.....	.....	.....	1,500	500	12,825	40,000	.....	.....	40,000
Shirwell.....	15,265	9,763	.....	.....	.....	2,000	1,000	5,463	5,000	.....	.....	5,000
Utah and Onny.....	5,647,311	3,279,464	2,120,048	.....	270,310	83,200	60,200	754,091	2,602,352	579,400	34,873	1,988,061

1 Tribal timber.  
 2 Excludes reservations.  
 3 Includes \$4,380,000 Liberty loan bonds.  
 4 Includes \$748,000 Liberty loan bonds.  
 5 Includes Santee formerly listed in Nebraska.

TABLE 37.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1918.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Individual.					Tribal.						
	Total ind- ividual and tribal property.	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in hands and of superin- tendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock poetry and property.	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
Washington	\$47,000,206	\$30,653,196	\$23,638,550	\$4,095,601	\$382,907	\$512,012	\$59,935	\$391,450	\$16,517,011	\$4,491,915	\$11,590,200	\$294,808
Coventry	12,858,067	11,000,118	8,885,370	40,000	316,899	243,062	593,200	563,897	1,835,866	851,543	1,024,407	80,017
Cushman	567,631	567,631	48,000	48,000	22,949	21,000	7,199	24,782	104,621	104,621	104,621	104,621
Neah Bay	3,664,864	3,664,864	660,000	523,400	39,212	62,000	13,500	45,677	1,543,015	27,157	1,072,500	28,670
Tulalip	9,478,366	1,641,000	350,822	1,277,566	2,117	41,650	10,000	8,805	7,857,688	1,512,894	6,319,908	5,528
Yakima	16,000,336	4,400,618	2,885,197	1,500,465	254,000	112,450	31,270	85,308	4,604,474	1,683,274	2,875,475	42,725
Wisconsin	19,315,544	7,453,564	3,749,236	152,267	1,733,852	1,226,706	103,265	880,191	11,879,666	3,535,223	6,086,823	2,247,846
Grand Rapids	383,875	250,339	60,000	60,000	(*)	100,000	25,000	74,339	106,668	1,000	3,400	105,066
Hayward	794,977	794,977	394,000	60,000	62,917	35,000	2,000	28,000	1,082,311	1,000	1,081,311	1,081,311
Keshena	1,712,267	1,712,267	1,712,267	1,712,267	52,108	29,000	31,200	17,240	1,820,442	102,869	2,883	1,823,331
Leamington	383,665	383,665	333,194	22,267	58,465	29,000	4,700	37,700	263,068	263,068	263,068	263,068
La Pointe	2,672,572	800,767	14,000	14,000	1,362,456	325,000	74,500	105,615	175,175	85,215	88,725	3,225
Onalaska	1,897,718	1,897,718	1,312,158	40,000	6,336	382,000	25,000	138,690	1,897,718	1,897,718	1,897,718	1,897,718
Red Cliff	290,108	290,108	128,223	40,000	41,276	70,500	4,500	14,573	477,573	1,610,249	1,176,584	21,367
Wyoming: Stoneham	4,240,747	1,442,517	829,086	.....	72,863	23,000	40,000	.....	2,806,226	.....	1,176,584	21,367

\* No data.

1917 report.

TABLE 38.—Employees in Indian school and agency service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1918.

Position.	Total.		School service.		Agency service.		Range of salaries. <sup>1</sup>
	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	
Total	5,313	\$3,600,184	2,758	\$1,867,777	2,555	\$1,741,407	.....
Supervision of Indians:							
Superintendents and assistants	142	253,625	139	246,375	3	7,150	\$1,000 to \$2,750
Cashiers and storekeepers	2	8,850	1	1,000	1	2,850	1,000 to 2,850
Clerks	620	613,640	119	101,480	501	612,160	600 to 1,600
Stenographers	40	36,000	1	720	39	35,280	600 to 1,000
Principals and assistants	65	99,155	95	99,155	.....	.....	720 to 1,400
Disciplinarians	65	47,080	65	47,080	.....	.....	600 to 1,200
Judges	96	7,104	.....	.....	85	7,104	34
Police, privates	548	161,688	1	240	547	161,348	240 to 420
Constables	3	2,520	.....	.....	3	2,520	540 to 780
Education:							
Academic—							
Teachers	573	395,592	572	395,007	1	585	600 to 900
Kindergartners	21	13,640	21	13,640	.....	.....	600 to 750
Industrial teachers	63	40,180	52	39,640	11	540	600 to 1,000
Mechanical—							
General mechanics	46	35,720	14	12,040	32	23,680	360 to 1,200
Engineers and assistants	131	103,200	99	77,340	32	25,920	600 to 1,000
Blacksmiths and carpenters	155	118,300	66	49,050	89	64,240	480 to 600
Shoe and harness makers	26	16,340	22	13,700	4	2,580	540 to 780
Others	24	19,790	13	10,800	11	8,900	300 to 1,000
Domestic science—							
Teachers	21	13,540	21	13,540	.....	.....	540 to 840
Housekeepers	193	67,220	188	64,620	5	2,600	300 to 600
Matrons	116	72,655	111	70,015	5	2,640	540 to 840
Assistant matrons	152	76,785	152	76,785	.....	.....	300 to 600
Cooks and bakers	208	102,140	178	86,860	29	12,280	300 to 600
Seamstresses and laun- dresses	249	124,735	245	118,955	14	5,780	300 to 600
Health: <sup>2</sup>							
Physicians	195	180,404	65	52,090	130	137,314	360 to 1,800
Nurses	101	66,000	61	41,300	40	26,640	600 to 780
Matrons—							
Field	87	56,010	4	2,220	83	53,790	300 to 900
Hospital	4	2,460	3	1,740	1	720	600 to 780
Agriculture and stock:							
Superintendents of live stock and stockmen	68	62,776	5	8,400	60	54,376	715 to 1,300
Farmers and assistants	321	283,797	60	46,930	261	206,867	600 to 1,100
Line riders	27	16,240	.....	.....	27	16,240	360 to 720
Others	73	41,530	18	11,340	57	29,990	450 to 1,000
Forestry:							
Deputy supervisors	7	10,000	.....	.....	7	10,000	1,300 to 1,600
Forest guards	73	68,910	.....	.....	73	68,910	480 to 900
Sawyers	7	6,180	.....	.....	7	6,180	500 to 1,200
Others	31	32,660	.....	.....	31	32,660	440 to 1,100
Miscellaneous:							
Assistants	119	36,600	147	44,820	32	11,780	120 to 500
Laborers	407	204,935	198	105,655	209	101,280	300 to 720
Teamsters	22	9,840	3	1,140	19	8,700	360 to 600
Interpreters	53	26,820	.....	.....	53	26,820	240 to 600
Painters	7	6,240	.....	.....	7	6,240	600 to 840
Others	88	80,963	11	6,620	66	74,343	120 to 1,000

<sup>1</sup> Occasionally extremely high and low salaries are not embraced herein.  
<sup>2</sup> Does not include 139 positions at \$99,990, carried under various activities.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes 74 contract physicians, whose time is only partly employed in the Indian Service.

TABLE 39.—Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1918.

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.
<i>Field investigating and supervising force.</i>						
Total.....	121	\$195,060	15	\$31,400	106	\$163,660
Inspection.....	7	17,000	1	3,600	6	13,500
Special supervisors.....	13	25,800	1	2,000	12	23,800
Liquor.....	24	72,180	1	2,000	23	70,180
Construction.....	5	14,500			5	14,500
Health.....	24	33,420			24	33,420
Schools.....	8	17,300	1	3,000	7	14,000
Industries:						
Farming.....	1	3,600	1	3,600		
Employment.....	3	3,700	1	2,000	2	1,700
Live stock.....	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )		
Forestry:						
Field supervising officers.....	10	18,250	1	3,000	9	15,250
Monomine.....	12	12,800	1	1,600	11	11,200
Special agents.....	4	5,370	1	2,000	3	3,370
Commissioner to negotiate with Seminole Indians.....	1	2,000	1	2,000		
Attorney for Pueblo Indians.....	1	1,500	1	1,500		
Traveling auditors.....	4	7,200	4	7,200		
<i>Field irrigation service.</i>						
Total.....	200	256,555	14	28,000	186	228,555
Chief Inspector.....	1	4,000	1	4,000		
Superintendents of irrigation.....	3	18,500	1	2,500	2	16,000
Arizona.....	5	4,800	2	2,700	3	1,800
Pima.....	4	3,900	1	1,800	3	1,800
Salt River.....	1	1,200	1	1,200		
California: Miscellaneous work.....	33	45,800	2	4,000	31	41,800
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	13	13,060	1	1,600	12	11,460
Montana.....	26	26,825	2	3,300	24	25,225
Billings.....	1	1,000			1	1,000
Crow.....	10	12,450	1	1,800	9	10,650
Fort Belknap.....	14	14,175	1	1,500	13	12,675
Tongue River.....	1	300			1	300
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	15	20,780	1	2,000	14	18,780
Utah.....	26	37,150	2	3,800	24	33,350
Salt Lake.....	11	15,400	1	1,800	10	13,600
Utah.....	15	21,750	1	2,000	14	19,750
Washington: Yakima.....	53	66,080	1	2,100	52	64,580
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	17	17,600	1	2,000	16	15,600
<i>Field allotment service.</i>						
Total.....	24	22,925	4	3,780	20	19,145
Special allotting agent.....	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )		
Arizona.....	3	2,320			3	2,320
Leupp.....	1	720			1	720
Pima.....	2	2,100			2	2,100
Montana.....	4	2,865	1	840	3	2,125
Blackfeet.....	2	765	1	540	1	225
Crow.....	1	500			1	500
Fort Peck.....	1	1,600			1	1,600
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.....	1	900			1	900
Oregon: Umatilla.....	3	2,980			3	2,980
South Dakota.....	9	10,600	1	2,160	8	8,940
Pine Ridge.....	2	2,100			2	2,100
Rosebud.....	7	8,400	1	2,160	6	6,240
Wisconsin: La Pointe.....	3	3,180	1	1,080	2	2,100

<sup>1</sup> \$10 a day when actually employed.

TABLE 39.—Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1918—Continued.

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.
<i>Heirship work.</i>						
Examiners.....	65	\$40,260	18	\$32,600	37	\$27,060
<i>Probate work.</i>						
Attorneys.....	20	50,000	20	50,000		
<i>Warehouses.</i>						
Total.....	35	30,200	3	6,200	32	24,000
Chicago.....	21	21,650	1	2,200	20	19,450
San Francisco.....	6	6,620	1	2,000	5	4,620
St. Louis.....	8	8,020	1	2,000	7	6,020

TABLE 40.—Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.

Designation.	Number.	Salaries.
Total.....	6,028	\$4,567,074
School.....	12,758	1,847,777
Agency.....	12,655	1,741,407
Field investigating and supervising force.....	121	195,060
Irrigation service.....	200	256,555
Allotment service.....	24	22,925
Heirship work.....	65	40,260
Probate work.....	20	50,000
Warehouses.....	35	30,200
Indian Office employees, exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner.....	260	336,700

<sup>1</sup> School and agency includes 2,379 Indians earning \$1,003,216.

TABLE 41.—Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

(Checks, drafts, and other instruments of exchange, drawn to the order of the commissioner, are received in the office as deposits with bids for tribal leasing privileges, guaranties for right of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by sec. 3632, Rev. Stats.)

On hand July 1, 1917.....	\$154,446.66
Received:	
July, 1917.....	\$9,394.36
August, 1917.....	44,141.83
September, 1917.....	2,073.67
October, 1917.....	1,063.86
November, 1917.....	25,262.45
December, 1917.....	26,373.82
January, 1918.....	26,571.41
February, 1918.....	15,009.37
March, 1918.....	1,345.23
April, 1918.....	4,724.64
May, 1918.....	22,740.43
June, 1918.....	6,961.21
	190,466.90
Total on hand and received.....	\$344,913.56
Disbursed and deposited:	
July, 1917.....	\$251.43
August, 1917.....	20,510.61
September, 1917.....	1,285.06
October, 1917.....	317.04
November, 1917.....	182,090.60
December, 1917.....	26,800.25
January, 1918.....	25,001.00
February, 1918.....	15,011.83
March, 1918.....	5,960.72
April, 1918.....	5,374.84
May, 1918.....	22,028.82
June, 1918.....	6,879.17
	\$228,228.28
Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....	\$116,685.28



TABLE 43.—*Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, June 30, 1912.*

Name of tribe	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unapproved, explanations, etc.	Statistics	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations.
Choctaw	Permanent annuities.	Art. 2, treaty of Nov. 18, 1825, \$3,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99	\$3,000
Do	Provisions for smiths, etc.	Art. 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$600.	Vol. 11, p. 614	600
Do	Employees.	Art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$6,000.	Vol. 7, pp. 212, 213	3,000
Cour d'Almes	For schools, during the pleasure of the President.	Art. 5, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, pp. 212, 213	4,000
Chippewa of the Mississippi	Physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc.	Art. 11 of agreement of Mar. 26, 1857, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1861.	Vol. 26, p. 1127	1,000
Crow	For support of school.	Art. 3, treaty of Mar. 18, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 622	6,000
Do	Support of school.	Treaty of July 25, 1868, art. 6.	Vol. 15, p. 627	100,000
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho	3 carpenters, 3 carpenters, 3 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician, per agreement of May 10, 1864.	Estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638	80,000
Do	Support of transient-day school and pay of teachers.	Twenty of Sept. 24, 1867.	Vol. 11, p. 729	30,000
Do	Pay of school teachers.	(Estimated for iron and steel, \$500.)	do	300
Do	Pay of school teachers.	Estimated.	do	5,400
Do	Pay of school teachers.	\$1,000 for commission, \$600 for smith, etc.	Vol. 11, p. 729	1,600
Do	Pay of school teachers.	Feb. 19, 1831.	Vol. 4, p. 442	6,000
Quapaw	Permanent annuities.	Estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 676	5,000
Seneca of New York	Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do	do	5,000
Shoshone of Snake	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for SHYON.	do	do	4,000
Do	Physician, carpenter, miller, blacksmith, and blacksmith.	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794.	Vol. 7, p. 46	1,000
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.	Estimated, art. 8, treaty of Apr. 2, 1869.	Vol. 15, p. 638	10,400
Six Nations of New York	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated, art. 13, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.	do	400,000
Do	Program of actions, etc., as per art. 4, agreement of Sept. 28, 1870, and program of act and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Six Nations, including the erection and repairs of school buildings.	Estimated, act Feb. 28, 1877, Mar. 2, 1880, and Aug. 1, 1914.	Vol. 19, p. 256 Vol. 38, p. 602	1,000
Spokane	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter.	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1867, ratified July 15, 1868.	Vol. 27, p. 139	

Tobacco, Meade, Cayote, Washburn, Yeager, Grand River, and Utah Bands of Ute	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	Estimated, art. 9, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 637	20
Do	3 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers.	Estimated, art. 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1862.	Vol. 15, p. 622	8,320
Do	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	Art. 12, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	do	20,000
Total				725,360



TABLE 48.—Expense at warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Employees and inspection of supplies. <sup>1</sup>	Miscellaneous.	Cost of maintenance		
					Total.	Per cent. <sup>2</sup>	Per cent, 1917.
Chicago.....	\$4,800.00	\$384.69	\$17,685.61	\$3,974.73	\$20,825.03	2.38	2.14
San Francisco.....	2,400.00	13.60	0,971.50	1,174.70	10,559.70	2.64	3.81
St. Louis.....	1,800.00	309.10	12,319.24	1,024.64	16,453.88	3.00	4.55
Total.....	9,000.00	707.29	30,976.35	6,173.07	52,837.61	2.68	2.74
Total, 1917.....					55,060.20	2.74	
Saving over 1917.....					2,828.59		

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

<sup>2</sup> Shows the relation of the total maintenance cost to the value of goods handled as set out in the preceding table.

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END OF SUBJECT