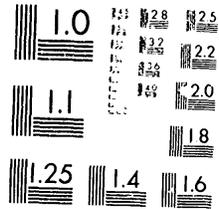
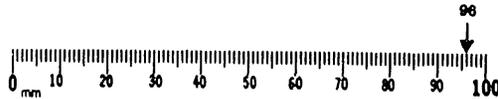
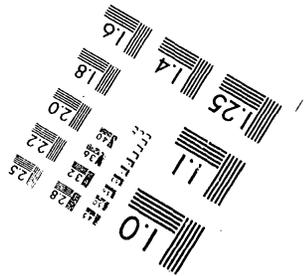


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REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1919



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1919

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1919.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, the eighty-eighth annual report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

RELEASING INDIANS FROM GOVERNMENT
SUPERVISION.

COMPETENCY.—For several years I have recognized as of urgent administrative importance the separation of competent Indians from the incompetent and their release from Government control. The main agencies in the accomplishment of this end are the work of field competency commissions, and a consistent practice of the general policy of declaring competent all Indians of one-half or less Indian blood who are able-bodied, 21 years of age, and not mentally deficient. The result of these activities shows that during the fiscal years 1917, 1918, and 1919, 10,956 Indians have been declared competent. The effect of the new policy on the issuance of fee patents is clearly shown by reason of the fact that under the acts of Congress approved May 8, 1906 (34 Stats. L., 182), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stats. L., 855), 9,894 fee patents were issued to Indians from 1906 to 1916, a period of 10 years, while during the past 3 years there have been issued 10,956 fee simple patents. Consequently, there have been issued more fee simple patents to Indians under the new policy within a period of 3 years than during the preceding 10 years.

There is no longer any doubt that with adequate provision for the expense of proper inquiry as to competency and with faithful adherence to the broadened declaration of policy we shall speedily sift the Indian who should stand on his own merits, pay taxes, discharge the service and exercise the freedom of citizenship, from those who will require the protection of the Government for some time before taking on such responsibilities.

Of the large number of Indians still under the supervision of this bureau, it should be understood that fully 75,000 are situated practically the same as the reservation Navajo, Hualapai, Hopi, and

Apache in Arizona, whose property can not now, nor for many years to come, be wisely allotted. There are thousands of full-bloods, and near full-bloods, whose landed interests and whose personal possessions and prospects are suggestive of a capacity for independent self-support, but who are not qualified to withstand the competitive tests that would follow a withdrawal of federal guidance. To abandon these at the point in their progress where elementary acquisitions are shaping into self-reliance and a comprehension of practical methods, would be to leave them a prey to every kind of unscrupulous trickery that masks itself in the conventions of civilization.

I shall not be outdone by anyone who would hasten Indian progress by the extension of freedom and obligation to those who are ready for this status, nor shall I be swerved from what I believe to be a course of just aid and protection to the less fortunate and less progressive Indian.

PATENTS IN FEE.—Within the year 4,679 applications for fee patents were received, of which 344 were denied and 4,376 approved, involving an area of 778,698 acres.

In the declaration of policy, issued April 17, 1917, I announced that greater liberalism would thenceforth prevail in Indian administration, to the end that every Indian as soon as he had been determined to be competent to transact his own business affairs would be given full control of his property and have all his lands and moneys turned over to him, after which he would no longer be a ward of the Government.

This movement brought justifying results and on March 7, 1919, I addressed the following letter to the superintendents of various Indian reservations:

You are requested to submit to this office, at the earliest practicable date, a list of all Indians of one-half or less Indian blood, who are able-bodied and mentally competent, 21 years of age or over, together with a description of the land allotted to said Indians, and the number of the allotment. It is intended to issue patents in fee simple to such Indians. Advise the office at once the approximate date when this list can be furnished.

This order was mailed to all superintendents having jurisdiction over Indians holding land under trust patents, and from the lists that have been submitted it is apparent that approximately 4,500 fee patents will be issued to Indian allottees under this order.

The attention of the Indian Office is now being directed to the clearing up of inherited estates. Many of these allotments were made 35 years ago and the 25-year trust period has been extended for an additional 10 years on many Indian reservations. Of all the Indian land that has been allotted approximately 50 per cent of it is now held by heirs. In many cases there are twenty or more heirs

and for the purpose of settling up these estates and bringing them within the declaration of policy, the following order was promulgated:

To superintendents:

Your attention is invited to the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stats. L., 855) regarding the disposition of inherited Indian estates. The act provides:

"That when an Indian to whom an allotment of land has been made, or may hereafter be made, dies before the expiration of the trust period and before the issuance of a fee simple patent, without having made a will disposing of said allotment as herein after provided, the Secretary of the Interior, upon notice and hearing, under such rules as he may prescribe, shall ascertain the legal heirs of such decedent, and his decision thereon shall be final and conclusive. If the Secretary of the Interior decides the heir or heirs of such decedent competent to manage their own affairs, he shall issue to such heir or heirs a patent in fee for the allotment of such decedent; if he shall decide one or more of the heirs to be incompetent he may in his discretion, cause such lands to be sold: *Provided*, That if the Secretary of the Interior shall find the lands of the decedent are capable of partition to the advantage of the heirs, he may cause the shares of such as are competent, upon their petition, to be set aside and patents in fee to be issued to them therefor."

That part of the act which relates to the partition of Indian estates was modified by the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stats. L., 123-127), which provides:

"*Provided further*, That if the Secretary of the Interior shall find that any inherited trust allotment or allotments are capable of partition to the advantage of the heirs, he may cause such lands to be partitioned among them, regardless of their competency, patents in fee to be issued to the competent heirs for their shares and trust patents to be issued to the incompetent heirs for the lands respectively, or jointly set apart to them, the trust period to terminate in accordance with the terms of the original patent or order of extension of the trust period set out in said patent."

It will thus be noted that in all inherited Indian estates where the land is held in trust there is authority of law to issue patents in fee to the heirs, if competent; to partition the land, if it appears to the interest of the heirs to do so, and issue fee patents to the competent heirs, and trust patents to incompetents, or to sell the land.

Examiners of inheritance have visited the various Indian reservations, held hearings, the evidence and findings have been presented to this office and passed upon, and the heirs have been determined in accordance with the act of June 25, 1910, above cited.

The records of this office show that throughout the Indian country there are approximately 20,000 Indian estates where the heirs have been determined.

It is the purpose of the office to make an extra effort to settle and close up the inherited estates, where the heirs have been determined, either by the issuance of fee patents, or the partitionment or sale of the land.

Under the law disposition may be made of these estates whether or not the Indian owners make application to dispose of them, but it is not the purpose of the office to compel the sale or partitionment of inherited estates, if it is manifest that it is not for the interest of the heirs.

The following instructions were issued to those having to do with inherited lands:

(1) Any Indian who has been found competent and has received a patent in fee covering his own allotment may be given a patent in fee covering all of his inherited land. If he is an adult, able-bodied Indian of one-half or less Indian blood, and mentally competent, he should be recommended for a patent to all of his land, allotted and inherited. To segregate the interests of competent heirs, it may be necessary to partition the estate, if the land is capable of partition.

(2) Where incompetent or old and feeble Indians are the heirs to Indian estates, the land should be offered for sale, and, if sold, the funds used for their support, or for the improvement of their allotted lands.

(3) In all cases where there are a great many heirs to the estate, and it is not practicable to partition it, the land should be offered for sale.

You are directed to go carefully over the list of inherited estates under your jurisdiction, where the heirs have been determined, and submit applications for fee patents covering all cases that may come under class 1 with your report thereon. You are also directed to take up the other inherited estates where heirs have been determined at an early date, with a view of partitioning the lands or offering them for sale.

These instructions relate principally to the mass of cases heretofore decided. It is not proposed to dispose of estates immediately after the heirs have been determined, particularly in estates where the inheritance case is a contested one. In other words, before attempting to clean up the new cases, a reasonable time must be allowed for filing motions for review.

CITIZENSHIP.

The question of Indian citizenship has become of foremost interest, and has been the subject of several bills recently introduced in Congress.

As far back as 1817 provision was made in a treaty with the Cherokees by which any member of that tribe who desired might become a citizen of the United States. Subsequent treaties and acts of Congress contained provisions by which members of other tribes might become citizens.

The question whether under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution an Indian could, by severing his tribal relations, and completely surrendering himself to the jurisdiction of the United States become a citizen thereof was determined in the negative by the Supreme Court in *Elk v. Wilkins* (112 U. S., 100).

No general law provided a means for citizenship of all Indians until 1887 when Congress passed the general allotment act (24 Stats. L., 388), which provided for the allotment of lands in severalty and declared all Indians born within its limits who shall have complied with certain conditions, to be citizens of the United States. The broad citizenship provisions of this act were modified by Congress when on May 8, 1908, it passed the Burke Act, since which law the issuance of a fee-simple patent has been the primary legal requirement for citizenship of Indians. In my judgment, the controlling factor in granting citizenship to Indians should not be based upon their ownership of

lands, tribal or in severalty, in trust or in fee, but upon the fact that they are real Americans and are of right entitled to such citizenship.

The act of 1887 excluded from its provisions as to citizenship members of the Five Civilized Tribes, but on March 3, 1901 (31 Stats. L., 1447), Congress amended the sixth section of the general allotment act by inserting after the phrase "and has adopted the habits of civilized life" the words and "every Indian in the Indian Territory." Under this amendment, 101,000 Indians of the Five Tribes who received allotments and now living, and their children, are citizens of the United States.

Citizen Indians are not only entitled to look to the United States for protection in their rights as citizens, but also to the States in which they reside for protection in the exercise of the privileges guaranteed to them as citizens thereof, which are distinct from those of citizens of the United States. In the language of Mr. Justice Washington, in the case of *Corfield v. Coryell* (4 Washington's Circuit Court, 371), they are confined to "those privileges and immunities which are *fundamental*, which belong of right to the citizens of all free governments, and which have at all times been enjoyed by citizens of the several States which compose the Union from the time of their becoming free, independent, and sovereign. What these fundamental principles are it would be more tedious than difficult to enumerate. They may all, however, be comprehended under the following general heads: Protection by the Government, with the right to acquire and possess property of every kind, and to pursue and obtain happiness and safety, subject, nevertheless, to such restraints as the Government may prescribe for the general good of the whole."

Indians who become citizens of the United States are entitled to receive from the government of the State in which they reside full protection in those fundamental privileges and immunities "which belong of right to the citizens of all free governments and which have at all times been enjoyed by citizens of the several States." These fundamental principles and immunities are civil in their character and may be further defined as those which are granted to him by his Creator and for the protection and restriction of which governments and courts are established. Besides these there are other privileges and immunities enjoyed by certain classes of citizens of the several States which the Indians possessing the proper qualifications will be entitled to claim and enjoy as citizens thereof. These are artificial, such as may be granted by the body politic and may be termed political liberties. They embrace the rights to participate in the government of the State, to vote, to hold office, and such other privileges and immunities of a like character as may be granted by the State to its citizens. In compensation for his protection by the State in all these privileges and immunities, or such as he may be qualified to exercise,

the Indian as a citizen will owe allegiance to the government of the State, but it must be constantly borne in mind, as was well stated by the Supreme Court of the United States, (241, p. 591), that "when the Indians are prepared to exercise the privileges and bear the burden of one sui juris the tribal relation may be dissolved and the natural guardianship brought to an end, but it rests with Congress to determine when and how this shall be done and whether the emancipation shall at first be complete or only partial. Citizenship is not incompatible with tribal existence or continued guardianship, and so may be conferred without completely emancipating the Indians, or placing them beyond the reach of congressional regulations adopted for their protection." When, however, an Indian has been given a fee simple patent for all of his lands, both original and inherited, and all individual and tribal funds of whatsoever nature turned over to him, that particular Indian will have become a full fledged citizen of the United States in the full sense of all that term implies. He will no longer be subject in any respect to supervision by the Government, but will have the same right as any other citizen. His contracts will not be subject to governmental approval, but will stand on an equal footing with those of other citizens. There will be no restriction as to trade with him, and in fact whatever rights may be enjoyed by citizens of the United States will be his and he will no longer be subject to arrest at the instance of a United States superintendent or by the Indian police, nor to trial and punishment by the courts of Indian offenses for misdemeanors over which those courts now have jurisdiction.

WAR AS A CIVILIZER.

Certainly not all wars have advanced civilization, but many of them have changed the course of events to that end. War is a civilizer if it is the only means of preserving liberty and justice. War is a civilizer if from the blood and ashes of its battles flow the blessings of truth and enlightenment, although the fruit may be centuries in ripening.

We are not wont to check up to-day's doings with the calendar of long ago to note that the original Frenchmen at the Battle of Tours probably saved us from the law of the Koran, or that except for Marathon we might now be under the rule of a Persian satrap. Much surer are we that the advent of representative democracy was in the victory of the Colonial arms at Saratoga, and that out of our Civil War came a new South of marvelous progress.

What of America's last great war adventure?

Our soldiers are returning from the world's deadliest battle fields. They who went away as boys, come back as full-grown men. The other day I stood for an hour to see a brigade of these bronzed cru-

sadors go by. Their superbly trained movements were almost involuntary. They seemed unconscious of their full accoutrements and trappings, their wound and service stripes, and honor badges. The cheers of the throng glanced from their steel helmets, and apparently they did not know that they were a spectacle to thrill the gods.

It was their last review; the transition of soldier to civilian, and in this matchless realism I saw the picture of America passing by - America, erect, dauntless, helmeted in the victory of her righteous cause, going forth responsive to the beckoning years. I saw the order, the precision, the discipline of her democracy, and the passing ranks sounded the irresistible march of her civilization in the measured step of men who had trampled autocracy in the dust.

In that triumphal scene were descendants of men who were Americans before "Attila's fierce huns" were beaten at Chalons, perhaps before the Siege of Troy. There is something in this fact that will hold a page in history to the latest generation. Its meaning will unfold as the years pass, but even now it may be said that probably nothing more helpful has come to this ancient Indian race than the enrollment of 10,000 of its sons simply as American soldiers to challenge the barbarous rule of central Europe.

The immediate benefit comes from the equal opportunity they had with white comrades for gaining knowledge, for maturing judgment, for developing courage through contact with events and conditions that trained and toughened character in the defense of a just cause and a great ideal. No education serves a man better than this in any circumstances. It puts into him the ability to "go over the top" anywhere. The great lesson mastered by American soldiers, as their achievements clearly show, was to get things done. They are not likely to forget how. No Hindenburg line across the field of civil progress can stand against such fellows. They are destined for tomorrow's leadership. The wondrously multiplied interests of of trade, industry, education, the professions, statesmanship, await them. The same sort of splendid initiative and self-reliance should find expression in action wherever the Indian soldier returns to his people. There are already assurances of this. Encouraging reports have come from superintendencies showing the Indian's war acquisitions, many of them indicating that he has discovered his educational needs and the equipment he must have to be successful, which is a most hopeful sign.

The following from some of the reports will show the general trend of all.

The superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes writes:

I am convinced that the Indians in the military service, especially the full-bloods, have received incalculable benefit from their association with white comrades and the training to which they have been subjected. Only a few days ago a special officer

connected with this superintendency advised me of having met a number of full-blood Cherokees lately returned from the army, none of whom could speak a word of English on their entering the service, who now talk English fluently. He stated that old acquaintances of these young men were amazed at the transformation they had undergone.

The superintendent of a large nonreservation school in South Dakota says:

Of the 57 boys who enlisted from the school, about half of them have returned. There are a number of them who have again taken up their studies. They all feel that the experience has been a wonderful advantage to them; they also feel that they are in need of further education. A number of them visited here after being discharged and intend to return to take up their work next fall. One boy in conversation regarding school work stated that he found when placed in contact with white young men that his education was very limited and that he needed to go to school several years and that he intended to return in the fall. Another boy who is in school stated that he found that a man could not get anywhere, even in the Army, unless he knew something and for that reason intended to complete his work here at the school.

This from an Indian school superintendent in northern California:

In every case that I have encountered where an Indian has returned to his jurisdiction I have found that the Indian young man was greatly bettered through his work in the Army, both physically and mentally. I do not know of a single case where it has not benefited the Indian to such a degree that it is plainly noticeable and commented upon by the whites of his community. I was over at an Indian's home just the other day who had returned from active service in the trenches of France. This Indian, Phillip Jim, had the remarkable record of going over the top more than 30 times. He walked into the recruiting office at Quincy on his way home and laid down \$100 for a Victory bond, saying that he was done fighting, now he could help some other way. This Indian went straight home to farm, and started hard work of putting in a garden, repairing his fences, buildings, etc., that had gotten in bad condition since he left, for his father was afflicted with an incurable disease and his mother was ill. He says that he knows much more than he did and that he wants to do more now than he ever did.

From a Minnesota superintendent:

I believe that the realization that millions of others have been under discipline, and that discipline and order are necessary to the proper conduct of any work will be of much benefit to the Indian boys. I believe, too, that the necessity for being on the job day in and day out, with no chance to quit just as soon as something goes a little wrong, will help them greatly when the Indian boys come back and go to work again. The steady grind of daily work, with its touch of monotony, has always been distasteful to the Indians, it has seemed to me, and I believe that the service in the Army in common with so many others will show them that it is only by "sticking to it" that they can succeed.

Another Minnesota superintendent says:

There seems to be a more general willingness among the young men who have returned to engage in useful occupation which affords them an opportunity to earn support, and it is believed that the contact with life foreign to reservation conditions has resulted in fostering generally advanced ideas. Several of the young men are planning to resume their school work on account of the need of an education that has been impressed upon them anew.

From an Arizona superintendency:

Five of these soldier boys returned to the reservation recently from their work in France and they come with a broader outlook on life than when they went away and with a desire to do something creditable to themselves and to their people.

From an Oklahoma reservation:

One Cheyenne, typical, no account, reservation Indian with long hair went to France, was wounded, gassed, and shell shocked. Was returned, honorably discharged. He reported to the agency office square shouldered, level eyed, courteous, self-reliant, and talked intelligently. A wonderful transformation, and caused by contact with the outside world. He is at work.

A Washington superintendent referring to the enrolled Indians of his reservation who have returned to civil life says:

In every case which has come to my attention there is a distinct improvement in the general demeanor of the soldier, and his experience while in the service is of unquestionable benefit to him.

From southern California a superintendent reports:

Those who have returned to the reservation up to the present time show amazing progress in many ways; self-reliance, industry, personal habits, and proper respect for authority.

From a large reservation in North Dakota the superintendent in an interesting letter of some length says:

I know of no greater benefit or education derived by these Indians than by their enlistment in our recent war. Upon notice of draft or that volunteers would be accepted, practically all of our young Indians took the matter up with enthusiasm, and although by right of their being trust patent Indians they could have pleaded exemption under rulings of the Army board, I do not know of any case in which an Indian was exempted for noncitizenship. They showed a most laudable interest in their country by endeavoring in every way to assist by enlistment or by charitable contributions. The refusal by your office to permit segregation of Indian troops or volunteers, or draftees, was one from which the greatest benefit could be derived, as I find by personal investigation that they were in practically all cases the sole Indian in a company and therefore compelled to take up in every way the life and manners of the white man. They have not only returned disciplined, but have taken up the better part of the white man's life as it is brought out by discipline in the Army. I notice upon the return of these boys that they are more alert and take more interest in local affairs, and I do not believe that we will have difficulty with Indians of this class. I safely say that our returned soldiers now constitute the best type of young Indian manhood.

The superintendent of a large western school from which many young men entered both the Army and Navy strongly epitomizes the results of the Indian's war experiences as follows:

He has lost much of his timidity.

He has greater self-confidence.

He is more courteous and more polite.

He has been made to feel that he is as capable of fulfilling his obligations to his country as any other race of people.

He understands more fully his patriotic duty to his country.

He realizes more than ever that there is a place for him in the community; that he is a unit in the great Commonwealth.

He has seen and learned many things of educational value, and delights in telling of his experiences whether in the Army camps, or the Navy, at home, or abroad.

He has improved very perceptibly in the use of English.

His contact with the outside world and his associations with disciplined men has meant for him much mental discipline. As a result of such discipline he returns to school a better and more desirable student, and to his home a better citizen.

The "Welcome home" which the Indians give their young men returning from military service is usually of the most cordial and commending character. Occasionally they feel that by reviving the native costume and some form of old war-time dances they can best express complete approval of those who enlisted under the banner of American freedom. But nothing more noteworthy, perhaps, has transpired than the funeral of a young man from the Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak., who died of influenza at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and whose body was returned home for burial. The obsequies were arranged by the Indians according to their own ideas and as an expression of their deepest emotions. The official reporting the incident says:

The boy's father's home is situated on a very high hill, so that for a long time before we reached it we could see the great crowd of Indians who had gathered to pay their last tribute. Long before we reached the home we could also see Old Glory floating from a tall flagpole that had been set up since the news of his death had reached the reservation. Each of the five young men who were pallbearers had qualified for military service, though some had been rejected on account of physical unfitness and others had not yet been examined. Each one of them, however, had pinned to the lapel of his coat streamers of red, white, and blue, and they rode on swift Indian ponies behind the automobile which carried the body of the young soldier. Over this car floated a very large flag. In front of the procession rode another young Indian brave carrying Old Glory also. It was so impressive in its complete demonstration of loyalty that one could not keep back the tears.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE.—I mentioned courage as the soldierly quality that would win civil triumphs; of course something more than physical prowess and with no taint of mere bravado, but moral courage inspired by a greatness of purpose and lifted to the plane of high service and valiant sacrifice. It is such heroism that holds the current affairs of a people to the standards of rectitude and puts security into the days of peace. I can not think that this kind of heroism was lacking in the brilliant achievements that won personal distinction for so many of our soldiers, and am proud to know that the Indians, who were numerically as well represented as any people of the allied powers, were proportionately their equal in the record of individual valor.

As a rule the Indian bears his honors very modestly and his reluctance to any display has somewhat hindered definite information in many cases. I shall, however, give a few instances as of representative significance:

It is reported that Francis Lequier, a young Chippewa, in company with two or three others, attacked a machine-gun nest, and when left as the only survivor, faced all that remained of the machine gunners and killed or captured the entire group. He was said to be recovering from 11 wounds received in action.

James M. Elson (deceased), of the Tulalip Reservation, was cited by his commanding officer for guiding sentry squads to an isolated post in no man's land, and for guiding patrol to outskirts of Briouilles, securing information of enemy occupation, and showing exceptional skill, courage, and coolness under fire.

The superior officer of Richard Bland Breeding, a young Creek of Oklahoma, said of him: "He was the most capable, daring, and fearless platoon leader in the division."

Among those who won the *croix de guerre* was volunteer John Harper, a full-blood Uncompahgre Ute, of which details are lacking at this time; Chester Armstrong Fourbear, a full-blood Sioux of South Dakota, cited for bravery in swift running as a messenger at Bellicourt; Ordnance Sergt. James M. Gordon, of Wisconsin, cited for rescuing while under shell fire a second lieutenant of the French Army who was wounded while on an inspection tour; Nicholas E. Brown, a full-blood Choctaw, who when killed was a corporal in the 142d Infantry composed largely of Oklahoma Indians, the honor being posthumously awarded; Marty Beaver, a full-blood Creek, on the military records as Bob Carr, an orphan boy who enlisted in Company F, 142d Infantry, Thirty-sixth Division, details at present lacking.

Alfred G. Bailey, a Cherokee of Oklahoma, had been in regular service with Gen. Pershing in Mexico. He was a sergeant when killed in action in France and was awarded the distinguished service cross for creeping into the enemy's lines alone far in advance of his regiment where, unaided, he killed two German machine gunners and captured a third together with his gun.

Walter G. Sovalia, of Brule, Wis., a corporal in Company F, Seventh Engineers, was cited for "extraordinary heroism" in action near Breuille, France, in November, 1918. He swam the Meuse under terrific fire with a cable for a pontoon bridge, and later carried another cable over the Est Canal and across an open field covered by enemy machine guns. At this time he was wounded but returned bearing a message of great importance.

Sergt. O. W. Leader, a three-fourths blood Choctaw, was foreman of a cattle ranch in Oklahoma when we entered the war. Greatly to his chagrin an idle rumor gained currency that he was a Hun spy. He quit the cattle business at once and enlisted as proof of his American loyalty. He was cited for bravery in battle in the course of a

brilliant record of which the following is a synopsis: Fought at Cantigny, May 28, 1918; fought at Soissons, Chateau-Thierry, July 18, 1918; fought in St. Mihiel salient, September 12, 1918; fought at Argonne Forest, October 1, 1918. Twice wounded and twice gassed. In addition to this military record is the interesting fact that Sergt. Leader was selected by the French Government as the model original American soldier of whom an oil painting should be made to hang upon the walls of the French Federal building where will be displayed types of all the allied races.

Probably no more brilliant instance is recorded than that furnished by Pvt. Joseph Oklahombi, a full-blood Choctaw, of Company D, 141st Infantry, whose home is at Bismarck, Okla., and who received the *croix de guerre* under the order of Marshal Petain, commander in chief of the French Armies of the east. A translation of the order follows:

Under a violent barrage, dashed to the attack of an enemy position, covering about 210 yards through barbed-wire entanglements. He rushed on machine-gun nests, capturing 171 prisoners. He stormed a strongly held position containing more than 50 machine guns, and a number of trench mortars. Turned the captured guns on the enemy, and held the position for four days, in spite of a constant barrage of large projectiles and of gas shells. Crossed no man's land many times to get information concerning the enemy, and to assist his wounded comrades.

Such deeds of highest service to unborn generations are a part of the glorious conclusion wrought by American arms and will outlive all memorial bronze and marble, for they will inspire the song and story of immortal tradition, and though recorded history may fail, these things that have been written into the psychology of human freedom and justice will endure.

THRIFT.—It has long seemed to me that no single benefit from the war would be of greater value on the practical side of our civilization than the impulse acquired toward thrift, and I have desired to turn this opportunity to the advantage of the Indians as far as possible. Incident to the patriotic urge back of all our bond sales and of almost equal weight was the investment feature.

The Indians' part in the purchase of Liberty Bonds was a definite training in the direction of a safe and wise use of money. Their application for bonds of the fifth, or Victory, loan, to the extent of nearly \$4,000,000, brought their total subscriptions to approximately \$25,000,000, or a per capita sum of about \$75 for the whole population.

I have felt that the time and circumstances were opportune for continuing to stress along with industry the lessons of economy and careful management. The Indian, and for that matter every other man, needs few things more than honorable productive occupation of some kind and a disposition to conserve his income, to spend less than he earns. To work and save will go far toward relieving the

economic distress of which some people always, and most people sometimes, complain. The remarkable progress made by many of the Indians in handling their possessions so as to make definite gains each year, not only as to material and industrial conditions, but in the elevation of home life which nearly always follows, is evidence of a thrifty spirit which should be awakened and extended as widely as possible because of the truth as old as human nature that the man in a community who does well and gets ahead arouses emulation and becomes an educational example of practical value.

It seemed to me most desirable to make use of the further sale of War Savings Stamps as an opportunity for spreading the gospel of thrift among the Indians in the hope of forming, especially among the young, the beginnings of provident and progressive habits that will bring to them, besides personal success, the right sort of influence upon others. The circular appearing below was, therefore, sent to the field service and portions of it widely distributed among the Indians. The reports received seem fully to have justified this campaign, and although the year has been one in which the increased cost of nearly every necessary of life has greatly reduced the normal savings of all earning classes, returns indicate that the Indians have continued the purchase of War Savings Stamps until their total investments therein now exceed \$1,000,000.

INDIAN SERVICE THRIFT CAMPAIGN, 1919.

To superintendents:

"For age and want save while you may,
No morning sun lasts the whole day."—*Franklin*.

I wish to urge very special cooperation throughout the Indian Service this year with the Government's plan of continuing the sale of War Savings Stamps. I know of no way that we can better serve our country and ourselves, now that the call to arms is ended. There are great reconstructive expenses that no patriot would evade. No greater privilege ever came to the rank and file of our people than these investments of small savings on the easy terms provided. They should teach us the individual thrift we have long needed. They should create among the masses of our many millions the habits of forethought that would fashion us into a traditionally provident people. The opportunities coming to an uncrowded population amidst incomparable gifts of nature have saved us thus far from the dangers of lavish living. But there must come a revision of past standards of personal economy. We shall have to know more about saving. We can not afford to have students of foreign conditions saying that the average French peasant would amass a fortune out of the back-door waste of the average American family. If we get nothing from this war but the saving habit, it will be worth more than the billions expended.

"If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some."—*Franklin*.

But the thing I now urge upon every Indian Service employe is to bring home to the Indians, especially the young and middle aged, the immediate and lasting benefit of savings made with a right purpose. This practice must have a worthy aim as its economic virtue, and when boys and girls are thus properly started their little income

investments commit them concretely to that aim and by repetition develop the elements of manly and womanly character. Our lives on this earth are inseparable from material things. The way we handle and the use we make of physical or tangible property enters largely into the fabric of industrial and social well-being and gives stability to civilization. Our young Indians should get the meaning and worth of this truth. They should be aided to see the importance of money as a measure of values, as a means to high attainments and to personal independence. I have found no better barometer of a boy's successful future than his disposition to save his earnings rather than to spend them foolishly. The ambition to accumulate leads, through the feeling of personal ownership, to thoughtful judgment, good conduct, and habits of safe economy. Contentment with mere well-doing is destructive of energy and frequently invites dissipation. A growing ownership of property strengthens the boy, dignifies the man, and awakens like purposes in others. The fact that a man more than exists, that he owns a home and has a share in the material welfare of his community, intensifies his interest in public affairs, increases his feeling of responsibility, magnifies his concern not only for his own fireside but for his country and his countrymen.

"Without industry and frugality nothing will do and with them everything."--*Franklin.*

I feel most earnestly that our new policy to hasten the competency of the Indian: for the management of his own affairs correlates intimately with the Thrift Stamp movement, and I desire an active and constant endeavor to convince the Indians that whatever may be their choice, the day is coming as rapidly as we can bring it when their relation as dependents and wards of the Government will cease, and that they can make no better preparation for that time and do themselves no greater credit or honor than to begin now a faithful and rigid saving system, such as the purchase of these stamps affords. I should like the Indian atmosphere to be surcharged with the idea that they must eventually, and not remotely, stand on their own feet, make their own way, pay taxes, and feed, clothe, and educate themselves the same as the white man. To this end, there should be no failure to furnish the simple lessons of all experience that to provide for the future is the essential law of intelligent life; that when times are good and conditions favorable provision must be made for misfortune or sickness or bad times; that in fruitful days a store must be laid by against possible adversity and want. We should see that the Indian gets the true meaning of thrift; that it is not a saving of money alone and for itself; that it does not foster avarice or greed, but means the wise use instead of the abuse of money; that thrift of the right sort tries to make the most and best of labor and its product; that it is the spirit of order, attention to details, and carefulness in all our daily affairs; and that industrious earning and saving becomes the best source of all capital which provides opportunity and prosperity to the rapidly increasing number of wage workers.

"He that hath a trade hath an estate, and he that hath a calling hath an office of profit and honor."--*Franklin.*

It seems especially appropriate that the 1919 Savings Stamp shows the picture of Benjamin Franklin, who is so generally known as our country's most distinguished apostle. Thrift in its best sense; who learned a trade and supported himself by it; who was a saver of time and knowledge and all that builds up true manliness; who worked for character as much as wages and whose breadth of thrift earned him prosperity, the confidence of men, public recognition, and statesmanship within and beyond his own nation. I feel that our work among the Indians and particularly in all the schools may now be turned to a very practical advantage by the example of this great man who loaned from his private funds to the Government in its days of early stress; who taught us that there are no better tests of common sense and sound judgment than the making, saving, and spending of money; that to make money

honestly and industriously, to save it without being sordid, and to spend it without waste or extravagance are fundamental in character building and will bring to any young man or woman a useful education of great value.

I ask you, therefore, to push the sale of these stamps vigorously as an educational and economic matter no less than a patriotic one, and to do everything practicable to get Indians, young and old, in the way of earning money and saving some part of it for thrift investment, and that you discourage cashing such stamps prior to maturity, except in the case of extreme need.

Herewith are inclosed instructions as to the method of accounting for stamp purchases, the funds that may be used therefor, and the reports you will be expected to make to this office.

Sincerely yours,

CATO SELLS, *Commissioner.*

EDUCATION.

Last year I presented at some length certain basic principles involved in educating the Indian, mentioning the purposes of the tentative course of study, and giving an outline of the methods adopted and believed to be especially applicable to the education of the Indian pupils.

Under this theory and system of education the Indian schools, although not always fulfilling the ideals of our curriculum, have maintained their usual standards remarkably well against unavoidable odds that prevailed during the closing months of the war and have continued since the armistice in a steadily increasing cost of supplies and operation that made economy a paramount necessity.

It may not be widely understood that the Government Indian boarding school, in many respects, is in a class by itself. It provides for those in attendance lodging, subsistence, clothing, medical attention, and transportation, as well as academic and industrial instruction. For the last fiscal year the law permitted an expenditure of \$200 per pupil, except that where the attendance was less than 100, a per capita expense of \$225 was provided for. Formerly the maximum expense authorized was even less, though perhaps not more restrictive of good results, if the wide difference in the cost of all supplies be considered. Discerning observers have commented in terms of surprise that an Indian boarding school can accomplish work of the scope outlined within the cost limit stated above, for it is generally known that industrial schools for other than Indian students expend approximately twice as much, or more, per pupil; and this will hold true with reference to the more liberal provision fortunately made for the coming year, which allows \$225 per capita for Indian schools having an attendance of 200 or more, and \$250 per pupil for the schools of less than 200. Thus, whatever deficiencies appear in Indian education, or whatever failure to accomplish the fullest results, must be charged rather to insufficient provision of moneys than to other causes. An instance of adverse conditions is exemplified in the vast amount of daily routine work which must be done in an Indian school

of whatever size or capacity. It has not always been possible to employ sufficient labor to perform this institutional work, much of which is without value as instruction, but it has been done by Indian pupils who have thus given more of their time to it than is consistent with the best educational results. Of course, much of the work is of value to them for training and experience when properly correlated with systematic class instruction. This is true in connection with the shops, repair work about the plant, the labor devoted to agricultural activities, and for those duties of the girls which concern cooking, sewing, or housekeeping.

Notwithstanding the limitations mentioned, I am expecting for the coming year a more stable and effective organization in our instruction service, and a resumption of conditions that will place the schools upon a more workable basis, and I have lately brought to the attention of all superintendents and school workers matters of special importance with a view of strengthening educational activities.

A RADICAL DEPARTURE AS TO ENROLLMENT.—The work which the Indian Bureau has undertaken during the past half century toward the civilization and education of the various Indian tribes has brought encouraging results, especially within recent years. There has been a rapidly increasing number of those who speak and use the English language, who have adopted citizen's apparel, are in customary daily intercourse with their white neighbors, and are breaking away from tribal ties. An admixture of blood has occurred to such an extent that many Indians are hardly distinguishable from whites, and there has been in the Government schools too many of this class who properly belong to State public schools, although their number has of late been materially diminished. Again, the public school of the State is the place for the children of those Indians who have been released from guardianship. The combined capacity of Government schools is not sufficient for all and the real Indian should be given the preference as to educational opportunity.

In order to eliminate those toward whom the Government's duty has been fulfilled and who with the assistance of the States should now depend upon their own resources, and to reserve the privileges of the Indian Schools for children of a greater degree of Indian blood who are still wards and without advantages, I have believed it wise and expedient to prescribe certain amendments to the Indian school rules.

These amendments define the classes which should be eliminated from Government schools. Although they bear date of July 29, and of course concern the future more than the past, they are given in full as follows:

JULY 29, 1919.

To all superintendents:

The rules for the Indian school service, approved July 14, 1913, are hereby amended by adding thereto, following paragraph 9, page 4, the following provisions:

"9a. There shall not be enrolled in Government nonreservation schools any Indian children who are not under Federal supervision, without prior authority from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

"9b. There shall not be enrolled in any Indian reservation boarding or day schools any Indian children not under Federal supervision, except such as are entitled to share in the benefits of treaty or trust funds from which the school is maintained, without prior authority from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

"9c. Except as to reservation schools supported from tribal funds or under specific treaty stipulations, Indian pupils who have ample financial resources or whose parents have such resources sufficient for the payment of all or part of the expenses of the pupils' education, whether or not the parents are wards of the Government, shall be required to pay their transportation, and all or part of the actual cost of their support and education, not to exceed \$200 a year, or at the rate of \$20 a month or a fraction of a year. Superintendents will enforce this regulation.

"9d. All pupils above the sixth grade entering a vocational school shall be enrolled for four years or for a sufficient term to complete the vocational course provided by the school.

"9e. Pupils thus enrolled for the vocational course shall be permitted to return home for vacation once only during such term of enrollment, at their own expense ordinarily unless in exceptional cases the superintendent finds it just or advisable to pay their transportation; otherwise the pupils shall remain at the school during the vacation months, or, if allowed to depart, shall pay a charge of \$25 per month for each month's absence, unless in especially meritorious cases the superintendent shall grant not to exceed 30 days leave."

The scope and purpose of the amendments were explained in a letter of instructions accompanying the same, which appears below:

JULY 29, 1919.

To all superintendents:

The accompanying amendments to the school rules restricting enrollment of pupils to those who are under Federal supervision demand more than passing notice. For several years attempts have been made to eliminate from the Indian schools pupils whose parents are citizens, particularly those possessing only a small degree of Indian blood. Notwithstanding past efforts in this respect, there are still enrolled in many of our Indian schools a large number of near-whites. In many cases, these pupils live in towns or in communities where there are at least average public school facilities. The justification usually given for the enrollment of such pupils in Government Indian schools is that they wish to have the benefit of the vocational training offered or that the parents are poor and in need of assistance. Superintendents frequently accepted such explanation as satisfactory, provided the applicant possessed as much as one-fourth Indian blood. Superintendents of nonreservation schools contend that they must rely on the statements made by the reservation superintendent as to eligibility of the pupil, but sometimes pupils are first enrolled and the justification for their enrollment supplied at a later date. This is particularly true as respects the enrollment of pupils who are not living under the jurisdiction of a superintendent or agency. Greater care must be exercised in this matter in the future than has been practiced in the past.

In order to carry out the requirements of these rules, there must be the closest cooperation between the superintendents of reservations and superintendents of non-reservation schools. Reservation superintendents should not approve applications

of pupils unless they have definite information regarding them and have satisfied themselves that without Government assistance the pupil would be deprived of school privileges. It is not a sufficient justification that a child would be better off in a Government school or that it would be desirable for such child to have vocational training, but the question should be "Does such Indian boy or girl have the same school privileges in the community in which he or she lives that other children enjoy?" If they do there can be no real justification for the enrollment of such boy or girl in a Government school, except possibly in rare instances where other factors enter which might justify waiving the rules. Furthermore, where the Indian children are entitled under State law to attend its public schools, it should be first ascertained whether there are good and sufficient reasons for their not so attending, before they are received in a Government school.

In all such cases the applications should be first forwarded to my office, accompanied by a full statement of the facts, and the applicant should not be admitted to the school until the approved application has been returned to you. It may be necessary to make exception for full bloods or in case of some special classes of Indians who are technically nonwards and citizens, but who are, nevertheless, practically under governmental supervision, as, for instance, the Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina, or the Choctaws of Mississippi.

The children of Indians who have received their patents in fee to their allotments are to be excluded from enrollment in a Government school supported from gratuity appropriations unless in a given case the Indian child should be a Federal ward, irrespective of the status of the parents. You are directed to accept hereafter no Indian pupil of the classes indicated, and to take steps to eliminate such pupils from your present enrollment at the end of the school year or at the end of the definite term of enrollment of each such pupil. If doubt exists as to the status of any pupil or any applicant, such case accompanied by all attendant facts and information must be presented to me for a decision. Responsibility for elimination from the schools of non-ward citizen Indian children rests upon the superintendent. Inspection officials are hereby instructed to make, at each school they visit, careful investigation of the eligibility of the pupils enrolled and report to me all violations of the school rules and of these instructions. Superintendents who negligently permit or approve the enrollment of ineligible pupils in Government Indian schools will be held personally responsible. It follows, therefore, that the utmost care must hereafter be exercised, both by the reservation superintendent and by the nonreservation superintendent, in order effectively to enforce these rules.

Frequently pupils in the prevocational grades have been transferred at Government expense to schools located at great distances from their homes when the only justification for such transfer was the wish of the pupil or parent, or the desire of an employee to take a trip as escort at Government expense. This practice must be discontinued. No pupil will hereafter be transferred to a distant school or accepted for enrollment in a nonreservation school until he has completed the highest grade in the reservation school, except in cases where the reservation school is overcrowded, and then as a rule such pupil should be sent to the nonreservation school nearest his home. Specific authority must be obtained for any deviation from this rule and only in very special cases will authority be granted to pay transportation of pupils in the prevocational grades to other than nonreservation schools nearest their homes.

I wish to again impress upon superintendents, and particularly upon reservation superintendents, the importance of giving special attention to the matter of requiring Indians who are financially able to do so to contribute more toward defraying the expenses of the education of their children. Where parents or pupils have sufficient incomes of their own, they must hereafter be required to bear all or a part of the cost of their education. More and more Indians must be taught and required to rely on their own resources and to depend less and less upon the Government.

The purpose of this circular and the amendments herewith should be made generally known both to pupils in schools and to their parents and guardians. I regard this as an important matter and in direct line with the declaration of policy, promulgated April 17, 1917.

In this connection I will further invite your attention to sections 246 and 247 of existing school rules. These requirements as to attendance of Indian children in public schools must be complied with in all cases where Indian children have reasonable access thereto and where such children may be received without valid objection from the public-school authorities, whether or not upon payment of tuition. As to Indian children not under Federal supervision, you should exercise your influence and give your assistance whenever opportunity affords toward the reception of such children by the State public schools.

An acknowledgment of this circular and the amendments should be made at this time, but I wish a full report on or before October 30, advising me just what steps you have taken, are taking, and the effect of these new rules on the enrollment of pupils in your school, as well as the results secured in getting parents and pupils to contribute toward the expense of the pupils' education and support.

CATO SELLS, *Commissioner.*

Shortly following the announcement of the amended rules as above given, the Washington (D. C.) Post made editorial comment as follows:

A PROGRESSIVE POLICY.

The progressive policy adopted by the Interior Department with respect to the Indians has been further emphasized by orders recently issued by Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and calculated to place the Indians upon a plane of independence and self-reliance. It is proposed to remove all restrictions upon all lands owned by or allotted to members of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma of one-half Indian blood, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has ordered that a complete list of all members of those tribes 21 years of age or over be compiled. While the Government will exercise a careful watch over these people, yet they are to have charge of their own lands with a greater degree of freedom than ever before.

Amendments also have been made to the rules governing the Indian school service for the purpose of preserving these institutions for the sole benefit of the Indian children who are under Federal control and of debarring children whose parents are fully able to provide for their education. At nonreservation schools no Indian children are to be enrolled who are not under Federal supervision, and at Indian reservation boarding or day schools no children shall be enrolled who are not entitled to share in the benefits of treaty or trust funds from which the school is maintained. Where pupils or their parents have ample resources they must pay transportation of children sent to school and must pay \$200 a year tuition and board.

The reasons for these amendments to the rules are obvious. Schools supported from tribal funds are for the benefit of children of those tribes, and should not be used by others. Schools maintained at Government expense are for Indian children who have not the privilege of public schools and whose parents are not financially able to pay for their education. There is no reason why an Indian who possesses valuable lands, possibly yielding him a handsome income, or who enjoys an income from other sources should have his children educated in vocational training at Government expense, with the Government even paying the child's railroad fare to and from school.

Commissioner Sells, whose administration of the Indian Bureau has been highly successful, has in these matters given further evidence of his ability to fairly and justly look after the Nation's wards.

ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—For the past three or four years, the wisdom of encouraging attendance of Indian children in State public schools by payment of tuition for them has been strongly emphasized and Congress has made specific appropriations for such purpose. There has been a steady increase in the number of children accepted by the public schools and in the number of contracts made for the payment of tuition. There seems to have been no prejudice against the Indian as such by the white members of the school district in most localities, and such feeling as has existed against this coeducation of the Indians with the whites is rapidly disappearing.

It is my intention to push actively the policy of reserving the Indian schools for children who are not provided with adequate free school facilities and to pay tuition for those who have access to public schools but whose parents are wards of the Government. Underlying this purpose is the firm conviction that the great common school system of our country so wisely planned in colonial times is of vital value to our free institutions and should establish the elementary principles of our citizenship. The statistics essential to military conscription startlingly revealed the need of greater mass enlightenment and the special need of a uniform language. More potent than any other constructive force in our civilization is, or should be, the free public schools as a nursery of one American speech and of the simpler but fundamental lessons of civic virtue, social purity, and moral integrity. The hope of our Democracy, now set up as a model for the world, lies in the successful teaching of these things to all classes and races of our polyglot population by a system of instruction such as the State public schools make possible. I hold, therefore, that the Indian child can have no better fortune than to enter these schools and become a learner of the knowledge and an absorber of the influences that tend to make us a unified people in all great purposes and ideals. Moreover, an important benefit to Indian children in the public schools will be the operation of compulsory attendance laws which with a single exception prevail in some form in all of the States. As a rule the Indian child will not fall behind the progress of the white pupil under regulations affecting both alike, but the parent of the former is apt to be too lenient in requiring regular attendance at school. Practically all States of the Indian country have compulsory laws covering the full school year which are, of course, applicable to citizen Indians, and I should strongly favor such legislation as would extend their control over children who are wards enrolled in public schools.

CLOSING OF CERTAIN BOARDING SCHOOLS.—In carrying out the policies which have heretofore been indicated and which are in part embodied in the amendments to the school rules previously explained, it has been found advisable to discontinue certain boarding schools

and to use the funds to better advantage elsewhere. In Wisconsin, the Onida Indians have reached a stage of advancement which seemed to justify the withdrawal of Federal school privileges and therefore the Onida boarding school has been closed. Public schools will in the future provide largely for the children and it may be anticipated that additional public school districts will be organized. At Sisseton, S. Dak., public schools are numerous and easily accessible to these children. The community has become settled and developed and the boarding school there, being no longer necessary, was discontinued within the year.

For substantially the same reasons the Nevada boarding school, Nevada, and the Umatilla boarding school, Oregon, have been abandoned. A day school will be conducted at the Nevada School plant for those children of the immediate neighborhood, and at Umatilla two day schools have been provided for those who cannot attend the public schools. The Martin Kenel School at Standing Rock, N. Dak., has been discontinued because it was expensive to operate, the plant was not in good condition, and all of the pupils could be accommodated at the Standing Rock Agency boarding school.

Under the amended school rules the end of the fiscal year virtually marked the close of the Yankton boarding school, South Dakota, and in Oklahoma of the Ponca, the Otoe, and the Shawnee boarding schools, the conditions as to citizenship and the accessibility of public schools being such as reasonably to justify this action.

It should be said that in all the jurisdictions where schools are thus discontinued special attention will be given to any exceptional cases and their enrollment in other Government schools effected; also Indian students of some degree of achievement who are ambitious for further advancement will be considered for admission to nonreservation schools.

These educational readjustments are in line with the settled policy of securing public school instruction for the Indian children whenever practicable, of requiring citizen and other Indians of sufficient resources to share in the cost of education, and of extending needed school facilities to those less fortunately situated. In the far Southwest are still many Indian children for whom no schooling is provided and among them are many of the poorer classes. The claims of these are most urgent and public funds which can be released with no injustice elsewhere should be used as far as applicable to discharge the Government's obligations to the many who are still its wards and are as helpless as they are deserving.

CONSTRUCTION.—The abnormally high cost of labor and material necessarily impeded construction work in the service during the past fiscal year, and considerably reduced the volume of both open market and contract projects, but few awards being made for the latter,

as the bids submitted for them were almost invariably much in excess of the funds appropriated or apportioned. As a return of the cost of labor and material to the prewar status, or even close to it, can hardly be expected in the near future, it is the intention to carry on the construction projects as far as possible in the open market, for the results obtained by that method during the past year have been satisfactory. A practical and important demonstration of this appears in the construction of the Uto Mountain boarding school, Colorado, consisting of 10 buildings, with a central power, heating and electric lighting plant, and water and sewer system. It is expected to complete the school within the year at a saving of 40 per cent over contract work.

THE FIELD PERSONNEL.—I have previously reported the serious loss to the field force of this bureau by transfer to direct or associated war work. The epidemic of last fall further disturbed the regularity of the service, so that it became extremely difficult to maintain throughout the year well organized conditions, and inexperienced, temporary help became a necessity in many jurisdictions. However the results under this unavoidable handicap have been generally all that could be expected. I have had frequent occasion to appreciate the loyalty of very many employees whose qualifications and efficiency were attracted to other more remunerative employment, but who remained at their posts and even assumed other responsibilities in the genuinely patriotic spirit demanded by the period of extreme emergency. I am impressed that as a class the Indian Service employees are not adequately paid when qualifications and the character of the work performed are compared with other Government and outside employees. I should be glad to go further than available appropriations permit in rewarding the faithful and often self-sacrificing service of my coworkers.

INDIAN FAIRS.—One of the most helpful means of stimulating the agricultural enthusiasm of the Indians has been the Indian fair held each year on most of the reservations, at which the Indians exhibit their farm products, live stock, etc., in competition with each other, suitable prizes being awarded on the best exhibits. Certificates of merit, over the signature of the Commissioner and under the official seal of the Indian Office, are also given in deserving cases. These fairs are generally managed by the Indians themselves, through the medium of organized fair associations with Indian officers, under the supervision of the superintendent, which gives them practical experience in business organization and management.

An important feature of such fairs is "the baby show," where the Indian mothers bring their little ones "in best bib and tucker," cash prizes and certificates being given the winners.

Indian exhibits were also shown at county and State fairs, in conformity with the practice inaugurated several years ago, on a larger scale than formerly, with continued good results, many prizes being awarded the Indians in open competition with other exhibitors. Their success along this line portends the final abolishment of the strictly Indian fairs on the reservations, and universal participation by the Indians in the State and county fairs on the same basis as the whites.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT.—From his war experience the Indian has gained a wider vision of life, which has quickened his thought, opened his eyes to opportunity, and stimulated him to action, and many Indian soldiers have thus found work through the exercise of their energetic initiative. Indian youths have been working in this country on motors for Army trucks, tractors, and airplanes, and in France as repair men on motor-driven vehicles, and a number from overseas have returned to the factories for electrical engineering and other kinds of mechanical activities. Applications for automobile factory work are coming in steadily, and all worthy Indians so disposed are given a chance to become skilled mechanics in this way.

In that section of the Arkansas Valley between Rocky Ford, Colo., and Garden City, Kans., Indian students from seven schools in the Southwest worked in the sugar-beet fields and factories, over 400 students being thus engaged from the middle of May until the last of December. In the evenings they enjoyed athletic activities, baseball, and band concerts, besides being supplied with magazines and other reading matter. Progress was impeded by the outbreak of Spanish influenza in the camps, three-fourths of the boys being in the hospital at different times with this malady.

Many Indians found lucrative employment in the cotton fields of Arizona, particularly the Papago, who do the best work with Egyptian cotton.

Many Indian girls were employed in clerical work, and as cooks, teachers, and housekeepers in schools, and others as nurses in Army hospitals in this country, besides three in France with the Red Cross.

The extent and the variety of the work in which the Indians have been engaged, and the fact that many from remote districts who have never before shown such interest have asked for employment, presage economic stability and progress.

HEALTH.

If the figures of the epidemic of Spanish influenza could be deleted from the statistical tables and the sorrows of that visitation effaced from memory, the health record of the Indians of the United States for the fiscal year 1919 could be written as normal, notwithstanding

the fact that the facilities of the service were greatly impaired by war conditions. The corps of physicians which at the time of the signing of the armistice was scarcely one-third of its normal numerical strength, has been undergoing rehabilitation, and at the close of the period covered by this report it was gradually approaching its full complement. The nursing corps is still greatly depleted and many positions are being filled temporarily by practical nurses.

During the period of the war on some reservations physicians were required to take over the work of two or three other medical districts; in certain localities no medical service could be maintained other than the supplying of simple remedies.

To relieve the situation incidental to the shortage of physicians and nurses the Civil Service Commission waived the maximum age limits and changed the form of examinations from assembled to nonassembled. Through this courtesy and by aid of employees who were willing to perform extra duty it was possible to preserve in some form the integrity of the different health services even at the most remote stations.

During the epidemic of Spanish influenza a plan of cooperation was effected between the Public Health Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, by which the emergency was well met, and I desire to express appreciation for the timely assistance rendered by the Surgeon General.

The Chillico School was a notable example of the efficient control of the influenza epidemic, not a single case having developed among the more than 500 Indian students and large corps of employees.

While every employee of the Indian Service, by virtue of his position and duties, is concerned with health, which is not secondary to any other activity, those designated as health supervisors, special physicians, special nurses, agency and school physicians, general nurses, field matrons, and field dentists, are charged with the principal duties and responsibilities pertaining to the physical welfare of the Indian people.

The health supervisors visit the various reservations and schools for the purpose of advising with the other health employees and gathering information for the office; special physicians are employed primarily to combat trachoma, but it is required that they shall be qualified specialists in diseases of the ear, nose and throat, as well as in diseases of the eye. In addition, they must be prepared to act as epidemiologists, for they are frequently detailed to take charge of local epidemics of dangerous communicable diseases. Special nurses are attached to the service of special physicians. Agency and school physicians, whether employed under contract or regular appointment, perform the duties indicated by their designations, and general nurses are nurses employed at the various schools and

hospitals throughout the service. Field matrons have a multiplicity of duties. Improvement of home, educational, moral, sanitary, environmental, and social conditions among the Indians is to be regarded as the primary object of their work. Though it is the duty of every employee of the service, regardless of his position, to do everything possible to contribute to such improvement, both by effort and by example, the field matron, whose duties bring her into the closest relationship with the family, especially the mothers and daughters of the home circle, is particularly charged with the responsibility of developing higher standards of living, of inculcating the desire for progress and of evolving plans to make the home more attractive. Field matrons are assigned a leading part in the organized effort to save the babies and keep them well, and they also act as field nurses in combating tuberculosis, trachoma, and other diseases.

The traveling field dentists are among the most useful employees of the service. Their professional aid at the schools and reservations largely promote conditions among the pupils and adult Indians now generally regarded as definitely essential to bodily health.

The facilities for the treatment of the sick have increased with the progress of medicine. From the primitive dispensary clinics of early days there have developed the hospitals and sanatoria of the present, with their laboratories and special equipment. The guess methods of diagnosis have given place to scientific tests, and the former occasional word of admonition on health has been superseded by graded instruction in hygiene and physical culture which extends through all grades as outlined by the course of study. The hope of the Indian—his development, physically and industrially—lies in his educational opportunity. Since sanitation is a compulsory subject of the curriculum of instruction, in the course of time the principles taught will blend with the daily life and conduct of the people and exert a transforming influence upon their future.

With the addition of trachoma as an exception, although this disease also prevails among white people, the health problems as they occur among the Indians are the same as those that pertain to rural communities throughout the country, and the needs are the same—better housing conditions, greater industrial prosperity, better water supplies, and all the factors of protection that make for health and longevity. Our efforts cover the whole range of sanitary and medical provision and aid, beginning with prenatal care and extending on through life to the care of the aged and finally to the burial of the dead. While each duty is important, I would, so far as practicable, emphasize as the most important those things which prevent disease by increasing the resistance of the body cells through proper nutrition and well ordered living, thus making it possible for

one, who may not have escaped infecting organisms, through the strategy of knowledge and the tactics of hygiene, to find protection in the defenses of nature.

So, believing proper nutrition to be one of the principal armaments of preventive medicine, I have sought to encourage and promote Indian industry in general and Indian farming in particular; I have tried to make agriculture and thrift the pillars of a health arch of which the keystone shall be sanitary education. Poverty and disease are handmaids of destruction and despair and any health policy designed to affect a race must make provisions to overcome these conditions and offer to the people prosperity and hope, encouragement and comfort.

I have purposely avoided including comparisons in this report, for on account of effects of the epidemic of Spanish influenza they would be of very little value in studying the general conditions of health. Statistical figures appear in the various tables under appropriate headings, and those pertaining to the epidemic will be incorporated in the reports of the United States Public Health Service and in the bulletins of the Bureau of the Census.

In general it may be said that apart from the invasion of the Indian population by the great pandemic, the year covered by this report showed progress in health matters; the number of hospitals was slightly increased, the field matron service and the medical corps strengthened.

I have very definite plans for the expansion of the health service for the next fiscal year, subject to Congressional appropriations. As will be recalled, two health drives operated in the Five Civilized Tribes during the months of July, August, September, October, and November of 1917. One of the drives was carried on among the Choctaws and the other among the Choctaws.

From my knowledge of the health conditions of the Indians of that jurisdiction, gained from reports and observations, and from a study of the statistics of those drives, I am convinced that a permanent health organization of sufficient proportions to extend its influence to every restricted Indian of that superintendency is needed. The immediate purpose of those campaigns was to improve the very bad conditions, and instructions were given to those engaged in the work to give their first attention to home betterment; to sanitation and ventilation; and to hygienic relations bearing upon the prevention of tuberculosis and other communicable diseases.

Now that the war is over, I intend to renew my request to Congress for the funds to complete and make effective these preliminary campaigns for health betterment among the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

With a view to restoring and strengthening our health work, and especially the service of field matrons, I issued near the close of the

year an appeal to all employees, in the hope that the sentiment and views expressed would, under more promising facilities, lead to better organization and corresponding results. This letter follows:

JUNE 18, 1919.

To superintendents, physicians, field matrons, and other employees:

In the Indian Service it is never untimely to preach the gospel of health, but it is especially opportune to do so now when all that enters into the inspiring word "Americanization" summons us to great action. Though the thunders of world strife are stilled we shall not complete our victory until we put into the arts and activities of peace the high purpose and patriotism that gave our best lives and billions of treasure for freedom and justice to all mankind. Our nation henceforth must rest on a citizenship that will prove the efficacy of the ideals we fought for, and for which the Indians touched elbows with the white man on all the heights of heroism. This proof must appear in the unity, the intelligence, the freedom of opportunity, and the mass progress of our people. We are thus called by the triumphs of war to win the equally renowned victories of peace which can be fully told only by coming historians, but which in a sentence means the development of an American people of one language, one love of liberty, one loyalty to law and justice.

In this exalted task, we of the Indian Service have a definite part. It is not only our duty to see how many Indians are among the five and a half millions in the United States who can not read or write any language, or the 3,000,000 over school age who can not speak English, or the one-fourth of our drafted Army who could not read their orders or write home in English, or the 6,000,000 of underweight children in the United States, but we must overcome these conditions so far as they exist on the reservations, and first of all we must have a vital and physical basis to build on. Our fundamental and best work must be in the saving of life and in making life healthy. The monument we build to Indian soldiers, living or dead, should be in the lives of those remaining under our care.

The progress of every people is primarily conditioned upon corporal efficiency. The greatest attainments of civilization do not spring from enfeebled flesh and blood.

I have often emphasized the thought early in my administration, and now give it earnest reiteration that it is our chief duty to protect the Indian's health and to save him from premature death. It is of first importance that we reestablish the health and constitution of the Indian children. Education and protection of property must not be neglected, but everything is secondary to the basic condition which makes for the perpetuation of the race.

We have had some splendid successes in the direction of improved health and vigor among Indian babies, as shown by competitive tests. We have increased all our facilities for medical treatment and nursing. We have recently seen a steady gain in birth rate and decreasing death rate. We have accomplished much betterment in home life. But these and other gratifying results must serve chiefly to stimulate our efforts and to improve our organization for greater achievement. We released many from our health service for the emergent needs of war, but we are rectoring them or filling their places, and shall widen their work.

I feel that we are at the dayspring of a new and glorious era in all that pertains to health and the vital possibilities of a great people, and are ready as never before to respond understandingly to the great Teacher's promise: "I came that ye might have life and that ye might have it more abundantly." The abundant life must come through physical, as well as mental and spiritual health. As we emerge from the forces of havoc and death, the impelling thought and aspiration of the hour are reconstructive, renewing, expansive. There is an eagerness to look forward, to move upward, to restore and heal. The swift advances in the science of surgery and medicine, the

quicken humanitas of world-wide relief, have bequeathed to us an inspiration to cure and prevent disease, to build up and make strong, and unless we act upon it we are disloyal to the war's greatest spiritual triumph. We must be instant to grasp the miraculous things done to prevent disease in vast bodies of men. We must appropriate and practically apply the marvelous reduction of war deaths from infectious conditions. We must practice scrupulously the object lessons given by military camps in all matters of health precautions which have so successfully maneuvered against communicable disease through the common essentials of water, air, food, clothing, sewage, exercise, and inoculation. Typhoid and many germ diseases are no longer more destructive than the enemy's guns and gas. These are negligible foes through persistent sanitation and other prevention practicable for every community. We have learned that military morals is chiefly another name for health, for the healthy are seldom downhearted or deficient in courage.

Morale is a good watchword under which to rally all our service personnel, all our pupils, all our returned students, and progressive Indians for a new drive against disease of every description. Health is almost wholly a matter of education, of organization, of cooperative enthusiasm. The health leagues started in many schools should become nation-wide. Hygienic living costs little beyond such actual necessities as food, clothing, water, air, fuel, shelter, work, play. Never before has there been such full and reliable guidance to good health as comes now from the Public Health Service, the State boards of health, and the copious literature on right living from medical and trustworthy sources. To-day there would be no wit or logic in the eloquent agnostic's suggestion for improving the Almighty's plan by making good health catching instead of disease, because the contagion of good health is a fact, and is being demonstrated wherever intelligent effort correlates with nature.

I do not see how our service can be anywhere but in the vanguard of this great health movement which has awakened such serious interest, and to be there our Indian schools must reorganize for more effective results. Many of our school periodicals contain in nearly every issue the essential rules for practical hygiene and sanitation. What we probably need is a more systematic plan for creating interest in, and the performance of, what we know ought to be done. The element of a proper incentive is very important with children until practice develops habit, or the joy of health becomes a conscious reward of obedience to instruction. I also regard as of special value such supervision of exercise or athletics as will bring individual benefits to all pupils. The competitive game is a great and wholesome thing, under right control, but every pupil should get into it. All should be actors, and not mostly spectators. But enveloping all our efforts, should be the stirring influence of a health atmosphere, even breezy in its expression of the zeal and confidence of every employee that health must come first and that everybody must have it. I can not believe that many forms of disease can stand against such cooperation inspired by the Superintendent, counseled by the physician, administered by the faithful nurses and matrons, and assisted by the encouragement and sympathy of all.

In this appeal, I have somewhat especially in mind the duties of field matrons and desire to awaken a revival of interest in their work which is so needful to all health and home welfare on the reservations, and to secure for it the support its importance demands.

We must continue more resolutely our contest against disease and insanitation in the family life of adult Indians. Emphasis is given to my earlier declaration, that every Indian hospital bed not necessarily occupied by a sufferer from disease or injury should be available for the mother in childbirth. No baby should be born in the midst of infectious conditions. There must be no neglect of any woman approaching the sacred period of motherhood, and in all this work of home uplift and purification the responsibility rests heavily upon the field matron, who under the direction of the superintendent is entitled to his sincerest aid and council.

The position of field matron is much more than a job. It is an opportunity for service to others; an opportunity for self-sacrifice in the interest of humanity; and for the exercise of the highest attributes of mind and soul in a preeminent cause. The position should be filled only by women who have the desire and the aptitude to teach the things that influence human lives for good and fill them with higher aspirations.

No woman should seek or hold the position of field matron who is not endowed with physical strength, with strong moral and mental force, and with the real missionary spirit—a spirit of helpfulness that finds expression in a fervent desire to better the condition of a worthy race that is struggling upward to a realm of higher life, for without those qualifications, the duties will be un congenial and success can not be attained. The material remuneration is not large and the discouragements and adversities are many. The rewards are chiefly in the sacrifices.

While varied circumstances and conditions are responsible to a great extent for failure, success depends, in a large measure, upon the field matron herself; upon her spirit of helpfulness and sacrifice; upon her fitness for her calling; and upon her moral force.

A field matron, to be successful, must have a profound personal interest in the Indian people and an abiding faith in their possibilities and in the ultimate success of her work. She must labor for the general welfare of all, regardless of their attitude, their status, their character, their reputation, or their condition. If any distinction is made, it should be in favor of those who are farthest down in the scale of life, because their needs are the greatest.

Because of the great importance I attach to the mission of the field matron, I am inclosing herewith a more specific outline of her responsibilities and duties and shall expect every such employee to acknowledge the receipt thereof.

CATO SELLS, Commissioner.

SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The task of suppressing the liquor traffic among Indians is one which requires constant watchfulness, vigilance, and resourcefulness, in the apprehension and prosecution of offenders. This branch of our service is kept moving all the time to protect our Indians from the evils resulting from the use of liquor, and while substantial progress has been made during the past year, the liquor forces continue to violate the law wherever it seems possible to acquire huge profits, taking great chances and becoming desperate and dangerous when interfered with.

The year has been an active one notwithstanding the war restrictions imposed upon the manufacture and sale of liquors. There were 1,516 new cases instituted during the year; 2,135 cases disposed of; 33,924 gallons of various kinds of intoxicating liquors seized and destroyed; and 112 automobiles engaged in the illegal traffic libeled and sold for \$42,869. Fines were assessed in the amount of \$82,460. Operations during the fiscal year covered 27 different States and include prosecutions for violations of State, Federal, and municipal laws.

The legislation contained in the act of May 25, 1918, making possession of intoxicating liquor within Indian country an offense was

strengthened by the following provision contained in the act of June 30, 1919:

Provided, That on and after July 1, 1919, possession by a person of intoxicating liquors in the Indian country or where the introduction is or was prohibited by treaty or Federal statute shall be an offense and punished in accordance with the provisions of the acts of July 23, 1892 (Twenty-seventh Statutes at Large, p. 260), and January 30, 1897 (Twenty-ninth Statutes at Large, p. 506).

The act of June 30 also provided for a continuation of the protection of the Nez Perce Indians by extending for ten years the provisions of Article IX of the agreement with said Indians dated May 1, 1893.

In my last report I referred to the necessity of invoking the authority of 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 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. The lesson has been a good one, so that there was no occasion during the year again to invoke its provision.

Several complaints reached me to the effect that a Minnesota concern was shipping California grapes to consumers in Minnesota territory for use in making grape juice and that Indian Service liquor suppression officers were destroying unfermented grape juice in large quantities. On investigation it was discovered that many carloads of California grapes were being shipped into the territory covered by the Indian treaty containing the prohibition against intoxicating liquors, but that they were not being used for making "grape juice" in the ordinary sense of the word. Thousands of gallons of wine in the various stages of the making were destroyed, but where grapes were legitimately being used for ordinary unfermented grape juice, no action was taken against any person.

Indicative of the benefits to the La Pointe Indians by reason of the city of Ashland, Wis., going dry, beginning with July 1, 1918, the local press of that city printed a statement showing the arrests for the last six wet months (January to June, inclusive, 1918) were 1,366, while the total arrests in the first six months under the dry law (July 1 to Dec. 31, 1918) were 236. It is also said that the arrests in May (374) and June (347), 1918, dropped to 36 in July and grew less thereafter.

FARMING.

It seemed to me quite clear that post-war conditions would require a continuance of increased production in all farming activities, in order to satisfy the pressing demands of many foreign countries for

the necessaries of life, and to supply domestic consumption with as little soaring of prices as possible. With a view, therefore, to maintaining vigorously the previous year's agricultural campaign, I sent on January 25, 1919, to all superintendents the following letter of instructions:

Our farming operations last year were largely successful. We fulfilled the slogan: "Food will win the war." Now that the war is won, we find that food is essential to peace. The vast areas ravaged by the enemy will not soon be normally productive. Much of northern France is a picture of devastation. Russian agriculture is under the blight of bolshevism. Expert statisticians declare that the world, outside of the United States, will need 15,000,000 tons of foodstuffs above present supplies to carry it to the next crop. Whatever shall be written into international pacts or covenants, we face the old truth that peace and starvation are not friendly partners; that famine breeds disorder and insurrection. It is generally conceded that aid for underfed populations is an acute and alarming need, and it behooves this great country of ours, which turned the world's forlorn hope into victory, to help supply the markets of hungry millions who were not responsible for their misfortune. It should be ours to lead in making secure the arts of peace in a world emancipated from the lust of war. Our soldiers from the battle front have set us this task, and I urge you to carry as an inspiration to every employee and to all Indians the fact that we are at the entrance of a new industrial era which will demand not only greater and more varied domestic supplies but vastly larger exports than ever before.

Therefore, last year's campaign, good as it was, must be renewed and stimulated to greater results. Preparation for the seed time can not begin too early. Forethought should be the watchword of every farmer and gardener. War gardens have convinced us of the necessity for peace gardens. Last year thousands of families supplied their tables chiefly from their gardens, had better health, and released more non-perishable supplies for shipment. No man, Indian or white, is justified in buying vegetables if he has land that will produce them. The root cellar should be reckoned as indispensable. I desire that our schools everywhere give increased attention to gardening, canning, drying, and the proper storing of vegetables as a dietary and economic gain. Some schools have thus taken a long step toward self-support. Others can do equally well. All Indians on allotments should be especially urged to have gardens and get in the way of using more vegetables as food. Wherever potatoes can be grown there should be little need for shipping them in. In these small, as well as the larger agricultural activities, you can hardly overdo efforts to have the Indians look ahead for the next season's tillage and harvest by timely preparation. The tendency of hand-to-mouth living is thus largely overcome.

In the more extensive lines of farming you should give prompt attention this year to the considerable area of agricultural land still unused on many of the reservations and have the Indians, themselves, bring it under cultivation, so far as available facilities, funds, and good business judgment will justify. If there is a balance they can not handle, it should be leased to the best advantage under existing laws and regulations. For Indians desiring to farm, but are not properly equipped to do so, the matter of seeds and implements should be given careful and active attention, so that supplies may be on hand when needed. It is preferable, of course, for the Indians to purchase their own seed and implements from individual funds when available, but if not, the supplies may be furnished in return for labor, or in the case of seed, to be returned in kind at harvest, provided you have applicable and available funds in your allotment which you care to utilize therefor, as it is unlikely that any additional allotments can be made for this purpose. In previous years it has been customary to furnish considerable supplies of this nature on the reimbursable plan, either from the regular re-

imbursable appropriation or from tribal funds subject to expenditure in this manner. However, there is a very small balance in the regular reimbursable appropriation which will be entirely insufficient to permit the purchase of seed and implements therefrom on the same scale as in previous years, although if you have any unappropriated balance in your allotments of tribal funds available for support and civilization purposes within the limitation imposed by the Indian act for the current fiscal year, such as "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Indians' support, 1919," it can be utilized for the purchase of seed and implements for Indians on the reimbursable plan if not required for other necessary purposes. I especially desire that you move early and definitely in these very essential preparatory matters and keep continually before the Indians the necessity of complete readiness for spring work and for bumper results.

The replies indicate a full recognition of their responsibility along this line on the part of the superintendents, employees, and the Indians, and a considerable increase in crop acreage on many of the reservations over that cultivated during the war. There are quoted below extracts from several reports, which will serve to show the attitude of our field service and something of the results it is hoped to accomplish.

Last year we cultivated every foot of available land. We raised an excellent garden, had quantities of early vegetables for canning, and our large root cellar was filled to the brim with winter vegetables. From an acre of alfalfa five tons of excellent hay was raised, and about one hundred bushels of corn from two and one-half acres of thin land.

Our farmers are now arranging to secure seed oats and potatoes. Gardens are now being ploughed and ground is being prepared for seeding oats. Prospects for a large wheat crop are excellent. Many reports reaching this office indicate that our restricted Indians are showing unusual interest in preparing for aggressive farm work. Considerable new ground is being cleared, the soil is full of moisture, and the season is in many respects opening under very favorable conditions.

The matter of having every available foot of agricultural land within this jurisdiction placed in cultivation has been kept in mind, and it is believed that the increase for the coming season over last season is approximately 8 per cent. Every allotment suitable for agricultural purposes has either been leased or is being farmed by the Indians themselves.

An effort has been made to induce each family to have a garden, with very satisfactory results. An increase of about 200 per cent was made two years ago, which was maintained the past year. The coming year will probably make an equally good showing, although the demand for labor and high wages paid has taken many of our Indians from their home work.

We began our farm operations last fall as soon as the crops were removed. We have prepared and have ready as much of the land as was possible and we are still continuing the preparation. We saved from our crops last year seed corn, seed wheat, and other seeds and have already invited bids and placed orders for those required and not raised for the coming season. We will have a larger acreage this year than last and believe the production will be greater per acre.

The necessary steps have already been taken under this jurisdiction in the way of securing seeds for the Indians of this reservation to be used in connection with their farming operations. We are also endeavoring to secure a goodly supply of various kinds of garden seeds for issue to Indians to interest and encourage them in raising a large amount of vegetables for their own consumption. Everything in our power is being done to have all raw lands subdued and placed under cultivation during the

coming farming season. Everything is being done to make the coming season a greater success than the last.

We shall have a larger acreage this year than last; practically every Indian family has a garden, and many of them will raise considerable quantities of garden stuff if we have an average season.

During the fiscal year 1918, \$4,200 was expended for irregular labor in connection with agricultural activities, placed in cultivation over four hundred acres, more than half of which was unfenced and in sagebrush in the early spring. From that acreage 55,000 pounds of oats, 61,000 pounds of wheat, 20,000 pounds of corn, 40 tons of potatoes, 10 tons of sugar and stock beets, 500 tons of straw and forage, and large quantities of cabbage, onions, turnips, and rutabagas were harvested. Additional areas were cleared of sagebrush, 60 acres seeded to winter wheat, and approximately 100 acres is ready for spring seeding, all of which puts us in better shape for early spring activities.

Our Indians are actively engaged in preparations for a larger acreage than last year. More of them will put out gardens than before. The fact that one of their number raised a garden last year that was pronounced the best in the county, and which carried off first premiums at Nevada State Fair, has had a wide-reaching effect.

While it is too early to give complete figures as to results, preliminary reports and estimates justify the belief that there will be substantial increases over the previous year. It is my hope to maintain the high standard of war period accomplishment in order that the industrial progress of the Indians may continue unabated under the impetus thus given it. That there is substantial basis for this hope is found in the fact that, while the patriotic enthusiasm for increased production may be less active now than during the war, there are definite signs that many of the Indians are acquiring the "habit" of sustained industry, which will give permanence to their progress along successful lines.

A most encouraging element in the situation is the fact that the use of agricultural machinery, modern improved methods, etc., is constantly growing among the Indians, with consequent better and more remunerative returns in crop production. This has been increasingly reflected in improved homes, live stock, and the acquisition by the Indians of the varied appurtenances of civilization to a greater extent than formerly.

Hailstorms on the Crow Reservation, in Montana, and grasshopper outbreaks on the Southern Ute Reservation, in Colorado, and the Moapa River Reservation, in Nevada, did considerable damage to crops during the year. While, of course, the hailstorms can not be controlled, remedial measures have been taken, which it is hoped will result in the complete eradication of the grasshoppers and the prevention of serious ravages in the future.

EXPERIMENTATION. --Systematic experimentation work has felt the disturbance of normal conditions more than some other lines and was confined to the cooperative farms at Sacaton, on the Pima Reservation, in Arizona, and the date farm at Palm Springs, under the Malki jurisdiction, in California.

Cotton experiments have as hitherto constituted the principal feature on the Sacaton farm. Pure strains of the now famous "Pima" variety, which was originated on this farm, are maintained, and experiments for the development of new types still higher in value are in progress. Demonstrations to determine the best time for planting and the most profitable spacing are in progress. High-grade Pima seed has been furnished the Indian farmers of the reservation, and personal advice in the planting and management of their crops has resulted in fields which compare well with those of the best white farmers in the Salt River Valley.

A simple planter attachment devised by the station superintendent has enabled the Indians to secure a greatly improved stand of cotton plants.

The development of an improved variety of Bermuda onions, begun some time ago, has been continued, and a field of seed onions of the past season has demonstrated the value of a seed-growing industry for the reservation.

Several years ago land was selected for an addition to the farm, to be used largely for seed production purposes. Work on this addition during the year has been necessarily of a developmental character, as the raw mesa land must be brought into proper tith and supplied with humus before the best results can be obtained. The quantity and quality of the water supplied by the new wells drilled on this farm are most gratifying, and the pumping plants have been brought to the highest state of efficiency. The new land has responded to cultivation in a very satisfactory manner, and the growth of improved varieties of alfalfa, grain sorghums, and wheat gives promise that the purposes of the farm will be fully met sooner than was at first expected.

The date and olive work has profited much by the transfer from the cold night air of the river bottom land of the station to this new location. The growth and offshoot production of the date palms is much more rapid in the warmer situation. An offshoot propagation house has given splendid results in rooting shoots, which will be later distributed to the more progressive Indians.

Peach and plum trees and other deciduous fruits have started with excellent growth under irrigation from the alkali-free water of the new wells.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK.—The States Relation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the various State agricultural colleges, has an effective organization for the dissemination of agricultural information among the people of the different States, under the provisions of the Smith-Lover law. The Indians receive the benefits of this work on prac-

tically the same basis as the whites, and it has been a prominent factor in the promotion of the welfare and progress of the Indians along agricultural lines.

STOCK RAISING.

The Indians have made continued progress in the live-stock industry during the past year, even beyond expectation, in view of severe drought which prevailed in the southwest for the past three years and is now affecting live-stock interests in Wyoming and Montana.

These conditions have become so threatening that it is necessary to materially reduce the number of stock in the tribal herds and belonging to the Indians on the various reservations in those States. Some shipments to market have already been made and plans are in progress to reduce the stock to such number as can be carried through next winter on the available supply of feed without danger of serious loss.

The Indians of the Navajo Reservations have suffered considerable losses of sheep in consequence of drought and the hard winters following. Investigation at the various wool markets indicated that the improvement in the grade of the wool shipped by these Indians was gratifying, but that better methods of shearing and handling the same would result in a higher price. A campaign has, therefore, been started with the view of having the Indians properly prepare their wool for market next season, and for assisting them in the further development of their live-stock interests.

The purchase of first-class bulls by Alta R. 14, an Indian of the Fort Apache Indian Reservation referred to in last year's report, has demonstrated to the Indians the benefit they will derive from raising first-class animals, and the council has unanimously requested that the bulls needed to improve their stock be purchased and placed on the range, or that a project be established to produce such animals on their reservation.

In addition to the natural increase of stock on the various reservations, there have been purchased during the past year a total of approximately 3,200 cows and heifers, and 450 steers.

The suppression of contagious diseases among the live stock of the Indians has progressed satisfactorily and on several of the reservations in Montana and North and South Dakota, dourine eradication work has been completed and the ranges are reported to be free of animals infected with disease.

The movement for ridding the Indian ranges of wild horses is being carried on energetically, but the lack of a market or a satisfactory method of disposing of such animals has somewhat retarded this work.

The interest that a large part of the Indians are taking in raising live stock shows that they appreciate the benefits accruing to them

from greater activity in such industry, and this example is stimulating many others to improve the grade of their stock and their methods of caring for it.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation on Indian reservations played no unimportant part in the production of foodstuffs during the war period. The Indians responded nobly to the call for greater production and materially increased the acreage cultivated and the yield per acre.

A good deal of the allotted irrigable land on various reservations belongs to minors and adults who, on account of age or other physical disabilities, are unable to properly cultivate their entire holdings. Such lands have been leased, under favorable terms, to the mutual advantage of the Indian lessors, the white lessees, and the community at large, including, of course, the reservation on which such land may be located.

The cost of construction, operation, and maintenance on irrigation projects has increased proportionately with the constantly rising cost of labor and material. On the other hand, much saving has resulted from the use of machinery such as dredges, drag-line excavators, ditch-cleaning machines, etc. Wherever machinery of this kind could be employed, it has been used to great advantage, not only in the actual saving of dollars and cents but in the increased quantity and quality of the work performed, with less hire of actual labor, thus relieving to some small extent the demand on the labor market. On the Yakima Reservation, Wash., more than 800,000 cubic yards of earth were removed at a cost of less than 11 cents per yard. Many miles of canals and ditches were cleaned while water was flowing therein at a time when it was practically impossible to procure men and teams with which to do the work.

The severe drought conditions that have prevailed throughout the West generally during the past three years demonstrate forcibly the need for irrigation. Without irrigation on many of the reservations in Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, and Utah, great distress would have resulted among the Indians.

YAKIMA.—The largest expenditures and likewise greatest returns have been on the Yakima Reservation, Wash. The work done consisted principally of extending canals, laterals, and drainage ditches, the building of check and turnout gates, drops, bridges, etc. Just as rapidly as the system was extended new land was put under cultivation. This project yielded over \$7,000,000 worth of crops last year and, with the increased acreage, it is expected that the gross yield will approximate \$9,000,000 during the current calendar year.

FORT HALL.—The Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, lies in the recently drought-stricken district. With the storage facilities here-

tofore provided, however, this project will go through the season without detriment to our irrigation activities. Projects belonging to private parties in this locality are suffering greatly owing to a lack of storage. During the past year this project produced \$890,000 worth of crops and it is expected that this amount will be greatly exceeded during the present year. The project at this point has not been completed and before all the Indian land can be supplied with water a considerable sum must be expended to enlarge and extend the present system. White land owners above this project have been using it, at times, as a convenience by dumping waste and surplus waters into one of the Government canals. Considerable annoyance and expense have resulted from this during the several years last past. The recent drought condition has eliminated this difficulty for the present year at least, but it will probably give us trouble until some adjustment is reached. The Department of Justice is now investigating the matter with a view of taking appropriate steps to relieve the situation.

UINTAH.—The Uintah project in northeastern Utah suffered greatly from the prevailing drought. We have no storage facilities here but must depend on the natural run-off which, at times, and especially during drought seasons, is far from sufficient. Ditches and lands in white ownership are located above the Indian lands and in past years considerable damage to the interests of the Indians has resulted from the whites taking and using the available water. Proceedings were instituted by the Department of Justice in behalf of the Indians and under a temporary order of the court this abuse has been corrected to a large extent. Final decree has not yet been entered, but it is confidently expected that the Indians will be fully protected when the decree is made.

WIND RIVER.—The Wind River Reservation, Wyo., is also in the drought belt. Rapid strides have been made in the development of irrigable lands on this reservation during the past two years, but further progress is temporarily checked at least until the natural flow increases or storage is provided. The snowfall in the mountains during the past winter, which furnishes the water supply, was very slight and the streams began to fail early in the irrigating season. Absence of rainfall later in the season created a serious shortage and the crops undoubtedly will be curtailed to a considerable extent. Experiences of this kind furnish forcible lessons in the economical use of water and, in the end, may prove of great benefit to the project at large. During the past year about \$400,000 worth of crops were raised here. Results for the present year are not yet known and in view of the drought conditions the aggregate yield may be substantially reduced.

CROW, MONT.—A large amount of land was placed under cultivation on this project during the past year, principally under the "dry-farming" method. The irrigated areas only will yield profitably, however, as the drought has been particularly disastrous in this locality. The streams here are now carrying less water than ever before known, either to Indians or whites. Heretofore flood waters from the Big Horn River have proven ample for all requirements, but in June of this year it became necessary to construct a temporary dam across this stream in order to divert sufficient water for irrigation purposes. Increased irrigation activities adjacent to this reservation and the development of additional areas by the Indian Service, the Reclamation Service, and private parties, will necessitate the construction of a permanent diversion dam for the Big Horn project. This should be done in the near future. The Crow Reservation is chiefly adapted to stock raising. Whether it is suitable for even limited farming operations, without irrigation, remains to be proven, but with the present drought confronting us the Indians would have been in an exceedingly critical position if it were not for the produce yielded by the irrigated areas.

FORT BELKNAP, MONT.—Practically all the farming done on this reservation is being conducted by the Indians. The present and recent high prices of farm products have stimulated greater and more economical use of the irrigation facilities. Additional areas are being cultivated and better farming methods used.

MISSION RESERVATIONS, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.—The irrigable areas on these small mission reservations are exceedingly limited and in many instances offer opportunity for the Indians to make only a bare living. Accordingly, the reservations are used chiefly as a base of operation, the Indians maintaining homes there and raising a part of their sustenance; seeking work elsewhere for the remainder. These Indians will be found in trusted positions all over southern California, and the fact that they at least have homes to which they can return makes them more independent, and doubtless has much to do with their stability and trustworthiness.

COLORADO RIVER.—In order to determine the feasibility of a large gravity irrigation project on this reservation, a force of engineers and assistants has been engaged in making surveys, plans, and estimates. The work has been much handicapped by the shortage of man power but it is being continued with the expectation that a full report will be ready for presentation to Congress at its next session.

GILA RIVER.—Efforts were made to obtain satisfactory proposals for the construction of a dam across the Gila River near the agency at Sacaton. Advertisements were issued on two occasions during the year, but no response to the first advertisement was received, and to the second, only one bid. This was so high that it was rejected. As

this appropriation was based on estimates made several years ago, when labor and material were much lower, additional appropriations are necessary before the work can be undertaken.

The act of May 18, 1916, carries an appropriation for the construction of a diversion dam across the Gila River above the town of Florence, Ariz., but stipulates that the project should be undertaken only in the event that it shall be found feasible and that a satisfactory adjustment of the conflicting claims to water between the Indians and the whites could be reached. Negotiations were promptly begun, but much valuable time lost because representatives of white land owners in the valley insisted on a division of the available waters that was manifestly unfair to the Indians. On my repeated and earnest insistence that the rights of the Indians must be fully recognized and protected an agreement was finally reached under which the project will be limited to 62,000 acres, of which 35,000 acres are to be Indian land. In determining which particular tracts of land in white ownership that are to come into the project, aggregating 27,000 acres, regard is to be had to the areas previously cultivated, those having established water rights recognized by court decree, and any other factors deemed material. Representatives of this bureau went into the field with instructions to obtain individual contracts from claimants of land in private ownership within certain boundaries indicated by engineers as being the feasible, economical exterior limits of the project. This resulted in obtaining contracts covering something over 80,000 acres, included in which are between 12,000 and 13,000 acres claiming vested water rights. These facts are all to be considered in designating the 27,000 acres in white ownership that are finally to be included in the area to be served. It is expected that these designations will be made shortly, thus paving the way for the project to be declared feasible, as required by law. Plans and specifications of the dam have been prepared and it is hoped that actual construction can be undertaken in the near future.

PAPAGO WELLS.—Additional wells have been installed and the old ones operated, thus enabling these deserving Indians to use larger grazing areas and attain greater success and industrial advancement. Without wells for stock watering purposes these Indians were unable to increase their holdings. While their reservation is comparatively large yet the rainfall is scant and the pasturage indifferent. Stock raising is the chief industry and practically the only means of support for the Indians, except such as can be obtained outside by actual day labor.

NAVAJO AND HOPI OF ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.—These Indians have a large area of practically desert land. Irrigation is being rapidly developed in the few places possible. The predominant industry, however, is raising live stock, and there are now nearly a

million sheep and goats on this reservation. To obtain food and water for this stock is no small problem, and available funds have been spent in sinking and equipping new wells. The Navajo country, as well as that occupied by the Papago, presents a problem somewhat peculiar. Large areas covered with forage more or less scant cannot be used for pasture, owing to the distance to water for drinking purposes, there being but few living streams or springs in this entire country. Wherever underground water can be developed by small and frequently deep wells, it means the utilization of forage that otherwise would be wasted. The Indians eagerly avail themselves of these additional facilities and frequently, when a new well is nearing completion, their herds of sheep, goats, and cattle may be found awaiting the expected water supply. Additional funds are urgently needed for further development in this most worthy cause. Thousands of acres affording reasonably good pasturage could be profitably utilized if water can be made available for stock watering purposes. The Indians themselves would not only thus be greatly benefited, but it would add in no small degree to our meat supply.

PUEBLO.—Aid has been extended to the Pueblo of New Mexico with their small and ancient irrigation projects. Sanitation in their villages has been improved in some instances by the installation of domestic water supply, drainage and sewage systems.

FORESTRY.

The signing of the armistice with Germany brought an abrupt close to the preparations for the production of airplane material on a large scale on the Quinalt and Siletz Indian Reservations. The discharge of men in engineer units in America and the return of men from overseas in the early months of 1919, has facilitated a gradual reorganization of the forestry branch of the service. The great increase in salaries in private employment has made it difficult to obtain and hold competent men. However, plans have been perfected for effective timber cutting operations, and in the spring of 1920 the work on valuation surveys will be resumed.

No extensive timber cruising was undertaken during the year. A small party made a careful examination of the timber on allotments of the Siletz Reservation in order to determine the best methods of selling the timber. The scattered location of the allotments on that reservation and the release of government control over many allotments has made it difficult to effect advantageous timber sales. Conditions are not favorable for an offering of timber at this time, but the service is now in possession of the information required for future offerings. Throughout the year a cruiser was engaged in a valuation of the timber and land of public land allotments under the jurisdiction of the Greenville Indian School in

northern California. This examination established the fact that there had been trespass on a number of these allotments, and afforded the service a basis for the settlement of the trespass claims and the sale of a large number of allotments on advantageous terms.

The larger timber sales of the year were the eastern division unit on the Tulalip Reservation consisting of 65,000,000 feet, the Omak unit of 25,000,000 feet on the Colville Reservation, the Stinking Lake unit of 25,000,000 on the Jicarilla Reservation, and the Northern Spring Creek unit of 26,000,000 on the Klamath Reservation. A sale of 6,000,000 feet known as the Big Bend unit on the Klamath was made late in the year, and the Camas Creek unit of 24,000,000 feet on the Flathead Reservation was advertised for the receipt of bids on July 15, 1919. Minor sales of allotted timber were made on the Coeur d'Alene, Flathead, Fort Lapwai, Leech Lake, Nett Lake, and Skokomish Reservations. Extensive lumbering operations were conducted under former sales on the Bad River, Flathead, Jicarilla, Klamath, L'Anse, and Lac Courte Oreille Reservations. On the Winchester unit on the Nez Perce Reservation which was sold in June, 1918, operations were begun within four months. The Apache Lumber Co. has been engaged in erecting a large mill within the area purchased by it on the Fort Apache Reservation in 1917. The railroad from Holbrook, Ariz., to the mill location has been completed, and it is expected that the mill will begin operation on a large scale in the autumn of 1919. Preparations have been made by the Deer Park Lumber Co. to begin cutting in the autumn of 1919 on the large Chamokane unit on the Spokane Reservation purchased by it in July, 1918. Logging operations have been conducted during the year on the Ford unit on the Spokane Reservation. Approximately 30,000,000 feet have been cut under the contract of the International Lumber Co. on the Red Lake Reservation, practically all of which was within the area that was severely burned in the spring of 1917. Only about 500,000 feet of the timber burned on the point between the Red Lakes in 1917 remain uncut, the timber most injured by fire having been cut during the logging season of 1917-18 and 1918-19, and delivered to the agency sawmill for manufacture. Detailed information as to the amount of timber cut on each reservation will be found in the forestry portion of the statistical appendix to this report.

ROAD AND BRIDGE WORK.

Good roads in the industrial welfare and progress of the Indians are of equal importance as among the whites. A more intelligent and comprehensive system of laying out and maintaining highways on the reservations is being developed under the Congressional appropriations available for this purpose, and as the Indians are more

and more appreciating these essentials of modern economical development, greater progress is anticipated.

Specific appropriations by Congress for road and bridge work were available during the year as follows:

Roads:	
Arizona (Kaibab).....	\$6,716
California (Hoopa Valley).....	10,000
Minnesota (Cass Lake).....	4,000
New Mexico (Navajo).....	25,000
Washington (Taholah).....	22,500
Wyoming (Shoshone).....	25,000
Total.....	<u>93,216</u>
Bridges:	
New Mexico (Navajo).....	4,000
North Carolina (Cherokee).....	8,000
Total.....	<u>12,000</u>

Some of these appropriations for road and bridge work are made reimbursable from tribal funds of the Indians which may hereafter be deposited in the United States Treasury, while others provide that the money shall be available only on condition that the county or State furnish a fixed part of the amount to be expended. Indian labor is largely employed for road work, with the exception of the necessary experienced supervision for which white foreman must be used.

ALLOTMENTS.

Allotment work on the Gila River Reservation in Arizona was continued. During the year ended June 30, 1919, 1,213 selections were made. These selections comprise both irrigable and nonirrigable lands. About 600 Indians are yet to be allotted on this reservation.

Two hundred and seventy allotments were made on the Umatilla Reservation in Oregon, of 80 acres each, under authority of the act of March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 969-986). There are about 113 Indians yet to be allotted.

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. It is estimated that the number approved during the year will approximate about 1,000.

ALLOTMENTS IN NATIONAL FORESTS.

Allotments were made and approved to 16 Indians in various National Forests, comprising a total of approximately 1,200 acres, under section 31 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-859).

PUBLIC DOMAIN ALLOTMENTS.

A total of 315 allotments were made and approved covering land on the public domain in various States. These allotments comprise an area of 46,207 acres, and were made under section 4 of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended. 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 26.

APPRAISEMENT AND REAPPRAISEMENT OF SURPLUS RESERVATION LANDS.

During the fiscal year many applications for appraisement and reappraisement of surplus reservation areas subject to homestead disposition have been handled, under authority of the act of June 6, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 125).

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIOD.

The period of trust was extended by order of the President on allotments made to the Iowa Indians in Kansas and Nebraska; to the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma; to the Indians of the Hoopa Valley Reservation in California; and to the Indians of various ribs residing on the public domain, wherein the period of trust would otherwise have expired during the calendar year 1919. The period of trust was also extended on the land patented to the Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians in California.

SALES OF INDIAN LAND.

During the fiscal year, 970 pieces of Indian land involving an area of 115,367 acres have been sold for \$2,803,232, an average of \$25.65 per acre. This is the highest average price ever received from the sale of Indian land. The average price last year was \$22 per acre.

LEASING.

The policy of leasing surplus agricultural land on the reservations, beyond that which the Indians themselves can cultivate to advantage, was continued during the year with good results, and contributed materially to the increased food production made necessary by war time demands. Perhaps the most conspicuous achievement along this line was the practical completion of the campaign to save the water rights on the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, in Utah, inaugurated in 1915. At that time, there were approximately 80,000 acres of irrigable allotted land on that reservation, with only 250 able-bodied male Indians, 199 of whom were cultivating 7,138 acres

of land. Under the State law which Congress had made applicable, beneficial use had to be made of the water by June and July of this year, in default of which the right to use it would be lost to the Indians. Without water the land is practically worthless, but under irrigation it is immensely productive. As it was a physical impossibility for the Indians themselves to bring all this land under cultivation and thus save the water rights thereto, it was decided to supplement their efforts by leasing the surplus land to outsiders on liberal terms, the primary consideration being beneficial use of the water in the production of crops. One of our best field men was placed in charge of the reservation, and under his direction the campaign has been pursued aggressively until the present time, with the result that practically all the available land for which water could be supplied has been placed in cultivation and the water rights saved to the Indians.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, the business transactions of the Five Civilized Tribes involved the handling of a total sum of \$32,486,805.55.

To date of June 30, 1919, 3,578,934.38 acres of tribal lands have been sold for \$20,376,096.27, being \$4,536,108.67 more than the appraised value and averaging \$5.69 per acre. Of this total amount 3,458,071 acres of the unallotted land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations sold for \$19,775,436.08; in the Cherokee Nation 50,955 acres sold for \$172,007.19; in the Creek Nation 65,645 acres sold for \$382,211.63; in the Seminole Nation 4,263 acres sold for \$40,441.37. From October 9 to October 17, 1918, a sale of the unallotted land in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek Nations, consisting of 250 tracts with an area of 9,110.21 acres, sold for \$109,001.03, averaging \$11.96 per acre.

The coal and asphalt mineral deposits in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations were offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder at McAlester, Okla., on December 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1918, and 51 tracts containing 42,103 acres sold for \$1,363,645.17, leaving 463 tracts containing 399,004 acres appraised at \$13,198,901.56. The Creek council house and square at Okmulgee, Okla., have been sold to the city of Okmulgee by the Creek Tribe for \$100,000, which has been paid in full and deed has been executed and delivered.

The estimated value of unsold tribal property in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations is as follows:

Tribal schools and improvements.....	\$105,000
2,280 town lots.....	45,000
Unsold land, including timber land and surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land.....	60,000
Amount uncollected from sale of coal and asphalt minerals.....	959,479
Amount uncollected from lands sold.....	3,348,446
Coal and asphalt mineral deposits.....	13,174,795
Total.....	17,689,720

The estimated value of unsold tribal property in the Creek Nation is as follows:

124 town lots, Muskogee, Tulsa and Lee.....	\$100,000
3 boarding schools, Nuyaka, Enfield and Sapulpa.....	69,000
Unsold land.....	3,200
Total.....	172,200

The estimated value of unsold tribal property in the Seminole Nation is as follows:

Emahaka Mission School, 320 acres.....	\$15,000
Mokuskey Academy, 320 acres.....	22,400
Unsold.....	1,500
Total.....	38,900

Only one tract of 10 acres of tribal land in Ottawa County, Cherokee Nation, remains unsold and was reoffered for sale on July 24, 1919.

During the fiscal year a competency commission has visited the members of the Creek Tribe of Indians at their homes to ascertain who are competent and capable of handling all business transactions affecting their allotted lands without departmental assistance. During 1919 restrictions on 57,003.28 acres of allotted land were removed, 38,606 being conditional removals and sold under supervision for \$580,728.16.

During the year there were constructed for individual Indians by the field force, houses, barns, improvements, and equipments purchased at a cost of \$338,810.78; live stock was purchased for \$87,474.65 with other miscellaneous articles to the total value of \$1,110,618.53.

The amount of money disbursed to individual Indians this year from land sales, equalization, royalties and per capita payments amounts to \$7,812,331.44, an increase of more than \$3,000,000 over the total for last year.

Special emphasis has been laid upon agriculture and stock raising putting under cultivation additional acreage, and the Indian farmer has responded even beyond expectations. As farmers, knitters, nurses, soldiers, purchasers of war securities, and sacrificers for the

common cause in the war, the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes did their full part. They measured up to duty and danger. None did more.

Liberty loan bonds of the five issues were purchased from restricted individual Indian funds to an amount of \$10,264,000, and war saving stamps to the amount of \$832,769.20, making a grand total of \$11,096,769.20. All the bonds were registered and issued in the name of the Secretary of the Interior as trustee for the Indian named in the bond and were deposited with the United States Treasurer, Washington, D. C., for safekeeping. The largest Indian purchasers of Liberty loan bonds were Creek Indians named Jackson Barnett, who purchased \$1,096,750; Jeanetta Richard, now Barnett, who purchased \$414,250; Susan Bacon, who purchased \$357,000; Mollie Davis, who purchased \$330,000; Sandy Fox, who purchased \$325,000; and Maley Fier estate, which purchased \$313,000.

It is estimated that more than 4,000 Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes entered the military and naval service of the United States and that over 200 made the supreme sacrifice. Instances of the greatest heroism have been noted and many distinctions were conferred upon individual Indians for valiant service of which a record has been kept in the office of the superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes. Indians in the military service, especially full bloods, have received great benefit from their experiences in the training camps and overseas. The war has been a liberal education to them, broadening their views of life and inspiring in them new ambitions and higher ideals.

REGARDING TAXATION OF LANDS PURCHASED WITH RESTRICTED FUNDS.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, eighth circuit, in the case of *The United States v. Law* (250 Fed., 218) held that the Secretary of the Interior could by the purchase of new lands for an allottee reimpose upon the newly acquired lands taken on the Carney-Lacher form of deed the same restrictions that were imposed on the allotted lands from which the funds arose, and that the lands so purchased were impressed with restrictions as to alienation, but the question whether such lands so purchased were exempt from taxation was not passed on by the court, leaving that question now undecided by any Federal court. However, the Supreme Court of Oklahoma in the recent case of *Ella Jones v. C. S. Whitlow*, as county treasurer of McIntosh County, Okla., in passing upon the question whether lands theretofore taxable, purchased with royalty funds, are exempt from State taxation by reason of a clause in the deed making the lands inalienable, held that such lands were not so exempt in language as follows:

Lands, theretofore taxable, purchased from private owners, with royalties accruing to a full-blood Creek Indian from her restricted allotment, are not exempt from State tax-

ation by a clause in the deeds from the grantor making the lands inalienable without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Unless this decision is reversed it must follow that all lands purchased with royalty funds must bear their proportion of State, county and other taxes, the same as unrestricted lands, and the same has been held to apply to lands purchased with restricted money. The Department of Justice has been requested to direct that suit be brought in the Federal court at Muskogee, Okla., having in view a final determination of this taxation question.

TOOTIE RILEY CASE.—The Tootie Riley case, decided May 19, 1919, by the United States Supreme Court, involved the question of what interest a Cherokee born since March 4, 1906, had in the homestead allotment of the deceased ancestor under section 9 of the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat., 312), under which it was held that the minor child is entitled to the use of the royalties; i. e., the interest or income which may be obtained by properly investing them during a period not beyond April 26, 1931, leaving the principal, like the land, to go to the heirs in general on the termination of her special right.

EASTMAN RICHARD CASE.—The Eastman Richard case, decided June 2, 1910, by the United States Supreme Court, involved the question whether a full-blood Creek heir, the father, inherited the lands of his son, a full-blood minor, free from all restrictions, under section 9 of the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat., 312). The United States Supreme Court held that land covered by the lease on the allotted land of the son and inherited by the father was then and would remain restricted land until April 26, 1931, and the royalties accruing therefrom were still under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior unless prior to that time the heir, with the approval of the proper probate court, conveyed his interests therein to another and that the authority of the Secretary to supervise the collection, care, and disbursement of the royalties, had not terminated; that the leasing of such inherited full-blood lands is subject to the supervisory authority of the Secretary during the time such lands remain restricted.

PROBATE WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

The probate organization felt the disturbance of war conditions. Three probate attorneys joined the colors, and for several months it was impossible to secure a sufficient number of stenographers. However, normal activities again prevailed following the first of the calendar year, and a large volume of business was accomplished.

Formerly when probate attorneys represented the unrestricted as well as the restricted Indians, as provided in section 6 of the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), the work was greater than could be handled with facility by the 20 officials of this class. In the Indian appropriation act of May 25, 1918, Congress reduced the number of

cases over which the probate attorneys have jurisdiction, limiting their duties to probate matters affecting restricted allottees or their heirs. The result of this legislation has been that the individual cases are receiving better and more effective attention, although it is to be regretted that the unrestricted minor and incompetent Indians can not longer receive the aid and influence of the Government.

Since July 15, 1914, the courts of Oklahoma, in so far as probate matters are concerned, have been governed by rules of procedure adopted by the justices of the supreme court of that State. Under these rules, the procedure was simple and uniform and excellent results were obtained. Their binding force had been established in the case of *Freeling v. Kight*, (152 Pac., 362). During its last session, the Oklahoma Legislature passed an act, approved April 4, 1919, abrogating these rules and authorizing and requiring each county judge to promulgate rules governing the procedure in his court. If this act goes unchallenged, and each of the 40 counties comprising the Five Civilized Tribes has a different set of rules, much confusion will result and the probate organization will have been dealt a heavy blow. It is believed that the act is unconstitutional, as under section 2, article 7, of the constitution of Oklahoma, the supreme court has a general superintending control over all inferior courts, and this control should include the authority to prescribe rules of procedure for those courts. Steps will soon be taken to test the constitutionality of the act.

Of the 232 civil actions instituted by the probate attorneys and finally determined, one case decided by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, that of *Hickory et al. v. Campbell et al.* (182 Pac., 233), may well be mentioned as showing the character and importance of some of the litigation undertaken by them. The court held that the power conferred by Congress on the representatives of this department, in this case the probate attorney, to appeal from a judgment affecting the rights of minor allottees was superior to that conferred on a guardian, and where there was a conflict the power of the probate attorney must prevail; that an appeal bond was not necessary because not required by any act of Congress; that the district court must bear evidence as to whether or not it is to the best interest of restricted minors to sell their inherited land, and that the testimony of a minor heir approaching majority that she did not desire her interest to be sold, which was contrary to the position taken by her guardian, is worthy of consideration and should be of great weight with the court in exercising its discretion. Several vexing questions were thus disposed of, the contention of the probate attorney as to each being sustained.

Two attorneys who resigned to enter the Army were reinstated in the probate service, when mustered out, one of whom was detailed to

look after probate matters among the Choctaws of Mississippi. These Indians had been enrolled in Oklahoma, receiving allotments there, and had later returned to their old homes in Mississippi. The probate attorney went into every case affecting Mississippi Choctaws pending in that State, over which he had jurisdiction. Many cases were in bad condition. Guardians had failed to account for funds received in behalf of their Indian wards, some had neglected to file annual and final reports, and a few had died with no attempt having been made on the part of their administrators to make final accounting and conclude the guardianships. All of the cases were replaced in good condition, either by closing them satisfactorily where the minors had become of age, or by having new guardians appointed under sufficient bond.

The following summary will give some idea of the quantity and distinctive features of the work of the probate attorneys:

Regular cases in which attorney appeared.....	7,024
Civil actions instituted.....	270
Amount involved in such civil actions.....	268,638
Civil actions finally determined.....	232
Criminal actions instituted.....	13
Criminal actions finally determined.....	11
New bond filed.....	1,724
Amount covered by such new bonds.....	739,515
Guardian removed or discharged.....	883
Conservation of funds:	
(a) Bank deposit.....	\$740,274
(b) Investments.....	\$360,050
Amount saved to minors and others.....	\$537,825
Inherited land sales.....	969
Minor allotments sales.....	212
Citations issued.....	3,899
Quit-claim deeds obtained.....	70
Official letters and reports.....	35,481
Conferences with allottees and others (approximately).....	44,373
Leases drafted by probate attorneys.....	683
Other leases passed upon by probate attorneys.....	757
Appraisements secured from Government appraisers.....	1,269

PROBATING ESTATES OF DECEASED INDIANS AND APPROVAL OF WILLS.

The probating of the estates of deceased Indians and approval of wills, under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), as amended by the act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678), for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, progressed satisfactorily, notwithstanding numerous separations and changes, due to stress of war, in the clerical force, both in Washington and the field. During the year 2,414 cases were finally disposed of.

One thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven of these estates were those on which trust patents had issued, 176 restricted fee patents, 51 personal property, and 97 inherited interests. A fee of \$15 is collected in each of these cases.

One hundred and eighteen will cases were received, 58 of which were approved, 17 disapproved, and 40 filed without action. Three were canceled.

Fifteen examiners of inheritance were engaged in holding hearings on 26 reservations and on the public domain.

In addition to the above, 2,914 miscellaneous cases pertaining to the probate work were disposed of and 6,009 letters written.

OSAGE OIL AND GAS LEASES.

On November 9, 1918, March 5, 1919, and June 6, 1919, there were sold at public auction at Pawhuska, Okla., certain Osage Indian lands for lease for oil-mining purposes, aggregating 95,337 acres for a bonus consideration of \$10,299,900, in addition to stipulated royalties, an average of about \$101 an acre.

The lands leased for oil consisted of 160-acre tracts adjoining production and scattered tracts selected with a view of opening up new pools of oil. Leases covering these tracts are for a period of five years, and as long thereafter as oil is found in paying quantities, provided that such term shall not extend beyond the date the title to the minerals remains in the Osage Tribe. The oil leases provide for a royalty in addition to the bonus paid of 16½ per cent, except when wells on a quarter-section tract or fractional part of a quarter section are sufficient to average 100 or more barrels per well per day, the royalty on oil is 20 per cent. The royalty on gas is 16½ per cent based on a value of 18 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for gas at the well, which is equivalent to 3 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

The Osage Reservation under which oil and gas is reserved to the tribe until 1931, unless otherwise provided for by Congress, comprises approximately 1,500,000 acres, of which 680,000 acres on the east side were leased for oil under a blanket lease authorized by Congress which expired March 16, 1916. New leases have been made, covering about 1,126,528 acres for gas, and 403,000 for oil not including about 39,000 sold for lease for oil and 319,000 acres sold for lease for gas on June 6, 1919. The oil leases aggregating about 403,000 acres are included in the lands leased for gas.

On June 30, 1919, there were 124 wells being drilled, 4,442 producing oil wells, 468 producing gas wells, and 1,930 dry and abandoned wells. The gross production of oil from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, amounted to 12,138,086 barrels, of which the Osage Tribe received 2,043,458 barrels. The total receipts of the Osage Tribe from oil and gas leases during the fiscal year amounted to approxi-

mately \$11,000,000, which does not include unpaid bonus still due. The total amount accruing to the tribe from oil and gas during the year amounted to approximately \$17,000,000.

The price obtained by oil operators for oil during the past year has been \$2.25 per barrel at the well. In some instances a premium of from 5 cents to 80 cents per barrel has been paid for oil purchased by local refineries.

OIL AND GAS IN THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES IN OKLAHOMA.

There were under lease for oil and gas mining purposes in the Five Civilized Tribes 717,594 acres. Leases were filed during the year covering 187,217.90 acres. Royalties on production during the year amounted to \$3,416,805.10, and advance royalties, annual rentals, and bonus amounted to \$657,180.12, a total revenue from oil and gas leases of \$4,073,985.22. The total production on restricted land amounted to 10,180,862 barrels of oil.

During the year 493 wells were drilled, of which 307 were producing wells, 67 producing gas wells, and 129 dry holes.

METALLIFEROUS MINERALS.

Section 26 of the Indian appropriation act approved June 30, 1919 (Public, No. 3), authorizes the mining of metalliferous minerals on unallotted lands of Indian reservations within the States of Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

A draft of regulations has been prepared to put this provision into effect. In the meantime instructions have been issued to the superintendents in charge of Indian reservations not to permit anyone to go on the reservations for the purpose of prospecting.

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

Oil and gas leases on restricted Indian lands under the jurisdiction of the Kiowa Agency have been in great demand. These leases are sold at public auction to the highest and best bidder. During the fiscal year 24,449 acres were leased for a bonus consideration of \$748,145, an average of about \$31 an acre, which is unusually good for a comparatively new field. The total revenue to the Indians on the Kiowa Reservation from oil and gas during the year amounted to about \$800,000. The work of development on this reservation is progressing satisfactorily, 3 producing oil wells and 1 gas well were brought in, and 13 wells were in the course of drilling.

On June 30, 1919, there were 37,732 acres of restricted Indian land covered with oil and gas mining leases on the Otoe Reservation. Of this acreage 1,790 acres were leased during the past fiscal year. The total revenue received by the Otoe Indians from oil and gas mining leases during the period from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, was \$50,589.48.

There has been considerable activity in the oil and gas mining industry on the Pawnee and Ponca Reservations, where a number of producing wells were brought in and the incomes of the Indians have been substantially increased.

QUAPAW AGENCY.

Affairs at this agency have assumed extensive proportions during the last year by reason of the unprecedented growth of the lead and zinc mining industry, the establishment of several towns and cities to accommodate the mining population, and the various enterprises that have sprung up in connection therewith. So rapid has been the development that the business of the agency for a single month now equals its annual volume in the recent past. The exact population of the mining district is unknown, but it is said that 50,000 persons located in the north half of Ottawa County between 1916 and 1918, the major portion of whom are still living therein. The heavy work of this jurisdiction has made it necessary for the superintendent to maintain a branch office at Miami, Okla., in order to supervise the mining operations, to prepare income-tax data, and to attend to the sale of lands for town-site purposes, which is now one of the most pressing matters before his office. Of very great importance also is the proposed sale for road-building purposes of the chat piles, commonly called tailings, composed of pulverized refuse rock from the mines. There are thousands of tons of this material available for roads, and the proposition of furnishing the chat for use in the construction of highways, which are being built in many of the States under joint Federal and State control, has been taken up in a preliminary way with the Department of Agriculture. This agency has developed in a brief time from a simple rural and school proposition into a great business factor controlling the largest deposit of lead and zinc known in any one place here or abroad. In fact, the Miami-Picher district probably produces over one-half of the output of the whole United States.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

The use of reimbursable funds during the year has been somewhat restricted, due to the fact that only \$150,000 was appropriated. The amount available was expended to the best advantage possible for

the benefit of the Indians, in the purchase of seeds, implements, and other articles to aid them in their agricultural and other industrial pursuits.

The matter of making collections due under reimbursable agreements is being given careful attention. Where the Indian has money to his credit and is able to pay, the superintendent has authority to insist on payment, while in other cases where the account is delinquent and the Indian is without means, an extension of time is granted, additional credit being extended in some cases where it is necessary to enable the Indian to put in a crop. Collections have been good, and at several agencies the number of accounts has been reduced materially. The beneficiaries have been enabled to get a start and in many instances no longer require assistance from reimbursable funds. Forty per cent of the amount expended for individuals Indians has been repaid. The balance must not be considered delinquent as it is payable in installments which are not due. The tribal herds established from funds of this character in previous years have proven profitable, and are of themselves a guaranty of payment. It is the intention to eventually place this stock among the individual Indians, which can be done at a less price under this plan than would be possible if stock were to be purchased for them in the open market.

New regulations governing the handling of reimbursable funds were promulgated during the year, and a new system of reimbursable accounting installed. A special supervisor is now visiting the different reservations, going over reimbursable matters with the superintendents, with special reference to the use being made of these funds and their collections.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

In furtherance of the plan adopted several years ago under the "Declaration of policy" referred to in previous reports, having in view the gradual emancipation of the Indians from governmental control, the disbursement of individual Indian funds belonging to both adults and minors has been governed by more liberal principles. Competency for this purpose was determined on a less stringent basis, and if an adult Indian was reasonably competent he was given unrestricted control of his funds, which affords him experience in the management of his own affairs along practical business lines.

The funds of minors have been authorized for their own benefit, such as the development of their allotments, and medical treatment, the purchase of stock (marked with the minor's brand), special schooling, etc. In some cases upon being appointed legal guardian and furnishing sufficient bond, the minor's funds were turned over

to the parent, who thereby became responsible to the county court for its proper expenditure.

During the past fiscal year over \$10,000,000 individual Indian funds were either paid directly to the Indians or expended for their benefit, with encouraging results in most cases.

ANNUITY AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.

In conformity with the policy inaugurated several years ago, direct cash annuity and per capita payment during the year have been confined to those required by law to be made in this manner, in all other cases the money being deposited in bank to the credit of the participants, subject to expenditure under the individual Indian money regulations. The principal distribution during the year was that of \$200,000 among the Indians of the Uintah and Ouray jurisdiction, in Utah, from funds appropriated by Congress out of the \$3,000,000 "Uto judgment fund" on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of these Indians, a substantial proportion of which was used in getting water on the Indian allotments under the plan approved by the department in 1915, with the view of saving the water rights, as explained elsewhere in this report.

SEGREGATION OF TRIBAL FUNDS.

Section 28 of the act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 591), authorized the segregation of tribal funds, under certain conditions, as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to withdraw from the United States Treasury and segregate the common, or community funds of any Indian tribe which are, or may hereafter be, held in trust by the United States, and which are susceptible of segregation, so as to credit an equal share to each and every recognized member of the tribe except those whose pro rata shares have already been withdrawn under existing law. * * * *Provided, however,* That the funds of any tribe shall not be segregated until the final rolls of said tribe are complete: *And provided further,* That the foregoing shall not apply to the funds of the Five Civilized Tribes, or the Osage Tribe of Indians, in the State of Oklahoma, but the funds of such tribes and individual members thereof shall be deposited in the banks of Oklahoma or in the United States Treasury and may be secured by the deposit of United States bonds.

Particular attention is invited to the proviso, which reads:

That the funds of any tribe shall not be segregated until the final rolls of said tribe are complete.

As there was then no authority of law for closing the rolls on many of the reservations, the above proviso had the effect of nullifying the authority conferred in the main portion of the item; therefore, it was necessary to obtain legislative authority to close the rolls, before further action could be taken with respect to the segregation of tribal funds. This authority is embodied in the Indian appropria-

tion act for the fiscal year 1920 (Public, No. 3, 66th Cong.), and reads as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, whenever in his discretion such action would be for the best interest of the Indians, to cause a final roll to be made of the membership of any Indian tribe; such rolls shall contain the ages and quantum of Indian blood, when approved by the said Secretary, are hereby declared to constitute the legal membership of the respective tribes for the purpose of segregating the tribal funds as provided in section 28 of the Indian appropriation act approved May 25, 1918 (Fortieth Statutes at Large, pp. 591 and 592), and shall be conclusive both as to ages and quantum of Indian blood: *Provided,* That the foregoing shall not apply to the Five Civilized Tribes, or to the Osage Tribe of Indians, or to the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, or the Menominee Indians of Wisconsin.

Pursuant thereto, steps have been taken looking toward the preparation of final rolls on several of the reservations, which, when approved, will furnish the basis for the segregation of the tribal funds of the Indians residing thereon. It is also expected that this action will likewise be taken on a number of other reservations during the coming year.

INDIANS IN NEW YORK.

About 5,000 Indians, descendants of various tribes formerly comprising the Iroquois League, still remain in New York. They own seven "reservations" aggregating something over 80,000 acres, scattered from Long Island on the east to Lake Erie on the west and from the Canadian border on the north to the Pennsylvania line on the south. Unusual problems frequently arise in connection with the affairs of these people, superinduced largely by the mooted question of jurisdiction, State or Federal, over them. Heretofore the jurisdiction exercised by the State has been quite extensive. It has maintained some 33 schools for the education of Indian youth; has constructed and maintained highways through the reservations; has provided agents to supervise their internal affairs; has, in a measure, looked after their physical welfare and has endeavored to exercise limited police powers over them. Supervision by the Federal Government has been confined largely to the fulfillment of certain early treaty obligations, such as the distribution per capita of small annuities, including a few yards of gingham and sheeting. One physician located at Gowanda, N. Y., and one special agent located at Salamanca, N. Y., are the only two local Federal employees directly concerned in the administration of affairs relating to the New York Indians.

Complicated legal questions frequently arise involving land titles within these reservations and as the "title" to each reservation rests on an entirely different basis the several reservations present individual problems peculiar within themselves. Recent court decisions

have but tended to strengthen the opinion previously entertained here that the State is without power to deal with the tribal property rights of these people, particularly those relating to their land matters; Congress alone having the power to do this.

The peculiar status of these people leads but to the conclusion that they are practically the wards of both the Nation and the State. A conference was held at Syracuse, N. Y., on March 6 and 7 of this year for the purpose of considering the New York Indian problem and working out some effective solution of the various difficulties connected with their affairs. This conference was composed largely of State officials, representatives from the various Indian tribes, independent philanthropic associations, friends of the Indians, and others interested in their welfare. This resulted in a request on the governor of the State that the matter be placed before the State legislative assembly. Later that body authorized the appointment of a commission from the State to take up with Congress and departments of the Federal Government the question of jurisdiction over these Indians and the exercise of administrative control over their affairs. The commission not yet having visited this city, just what action will flow from this remains to be seen.

THE SEMINOLES OF FLORIDA.

An Indian Service field man of wide experience, whose degree of Indian blood gives him a fortunate approach to the character and needs of this isolated band, has given faithful study and labor to their interests during the year, and his work is showing encouraging results. The principal difficulty to be overcome is the inherited antagonism of the Indians toward the Government. Under a policy of sympathetic and kindly treatment, they are gradually changing and have begun to realize the good intentions of the Government, and to take advantage of the opportunities extended in their behalf.

Besides 100,000 acres set aside for them by the State, these Indians own approximately 26,000 acres of land, part of it purchased for them by the Federal Government and the remainder set aside by Executive order. A station is being established on a tract of land set aside for them by the Government, about 75 miles southeast of Fort Myers, Fla., as the nucleus of an industrial center. The Indians, who live in small bands scattered over a wide area of swampy land, will be offered day labor at reasonable wages and thus encouraged to contribute in a self-helpful way to the development of a community having demonstration and other industrial advantages. The tract is now being fenced to provide, among other purposes, an inclosure for a small herd of cattle the purchase of which is under consideration, so that whenever an Indian shows sufficient individual enterprise, he will be sold a few head of such stock on the reimbursable plan; later

it is proposed to make the same arrangement for the sale of hogs. The Indians who have hitherto been averse to educational overtures, will thus be drawn by regular association at the industrial center into frequent contact with the Government's influence and guidance, and this should awaken their confidence and lead them to accept the benefits of schooling for their children which it is desired to furnish at an early date. The health and sanitary conditions among these Indians, as elsewhere, are of primary importance in developing their industrial and economic progress, and, therefore, an exhaustive health survey among the Seminoles by one of the most experienced physicians in the service is under way with the view of working out a practical and comprehensive program for their advancement. When this shall have been accomplished the way will be opened for the effective prosecution of work for their welfare along other lines.

ALABAMA INDIANS IN TEXAS.

In conformity with the purpose announced in my last annual report of extending a helping hand to these and other "forgotten Indians," in order that they shall have greater opportunities toward civilization, Congress appropriated \$5,000 for the construction of a school building for this particular tribe, which is now in course of construction and will be completed in time for the next school year. This building will accommodate all of the children of school age in this band.

HOMELESS INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

The condition of Indians not on reservations in the State of California has given this office great concern during the past few years. Conflicting reports as to their health, poverty, and moral conditions have been received, and to secure dependable information concerning these conditions two inspecting officers have been detailed to make a thorough survey and study of the homeless nonreservation California Indians and their needs.

During the course of their study of conditions the inspectors are required to give specific information as follows:

1. The names of all homeless nonreservation Indians, age, marital condition, family, locality where living, tribe, degree of Indian blood, and number of children of school age in each family.
2. The land situation near each group of Indians, general character of soil, etc., and approximate selling price.
3. Attitude of whites in the neighborhood of each group of Indians, especially whether Indian children are admitted or welcomed in white schools, whether any effort is made by State and county school authorities to get these children into white schools.
4. Your opinion, and reasons therefor, as to wisdom of the Government providing schools in localities where Indians are sufficiently grouped to afford an average attend-

ance. Would such schools be practicable, or should the education of such Indian children be undertaken by the State.

5. The general health conditions of each group of Indians, sanitary modes of living, how medical attention is now obtained, and should the Government undertake to furnish such aid; if so, how, and approximate cost. Could there be cooperation on this important subject.

6. Make a numerical summary of the results of your survey, giving number of non-reservation Indians, degree of Indian blood, and number of children in each county.

When completed this survey will enable both the Indian Office and Congress to understand the needs and requirements of these Indians.

Out of the appropriation available during the fiscal year for the purchase of land for landless Indians in California homes have been purchased for certain of these Indians at an expense of approximately \$16,000. Contracts for the sale of these lands have been consummated and possession will be given at an early date.

PAPAGO LAND LITIGATION.

There is pending at this time in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia a case which is regarded as one brought to test the validity of 16 purported quit-claim deeds attempting to convey to one Robert F. Hunter, late of Washington, D. C., a one-half undivided interest in 16 tracts of land alleged to represent the "lands and grants" of certain Papago Indian villages located in Pima County, Ariz., and now embraced in the Papago Indian Reservation created by Executive order of February 1, 1917. The lands in which the interest is attempted to be conveyed aggregate approximately 2,600-000 acres. The deeds in question purport execution in 1880 by certain Papago Indian chiefs, 10 of such deeds being recorded in 1914 and the remaining 6 in 1919. The pending action was originally brought in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in January, 1915, in the name of the "Pueblo of Santa Rosa," the title of the case being "The Pueblo of Santa Rosa, plaintiff, v. Franklin Knight Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and Clay Tallman, Commissioner of the General Land Office, defendants." The action is in the nature of an injunction proceeding brought for the purpose of restraining the defendants from interfering in any manner with certain "lands and grants" alleged to be owned by the purported "Pueblo" named as plaintiff. The particular tract of land set out in the bill of complaint as being the property of "The Pueblo of Santa Rosa" is identical with that described in one of the deeds mentioned above.

On April 25, 1916, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia dismissed the action above named. Upon an appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, that court, without giving the Government an opportunity to answer the original bill of complaint, handed down an opinion on April 27, 1917, reversing the action of

the court below and entered an order restraining the Government officers named as defendants from interfering with the property rights of the plaintiff. Upon appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States that court handed down an opinion on March 3, 1919, reversing the decrees of both courts below and remanding the case to the court of the first instance with directions to afford the defendants an opportunity to answer the original bill of complaint. The case having been reinstated on the docket of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the Government filed its answer on June 7, 1919, and the case now awaits hearing in that court.

It is the contention of the Government in its answer that this suit was brought without the knowledge or consent of the Papago Indians; that it was brought by attorneys representing Robert M. Martin of Los Angeles, Calif., who, in 1911, purchased a three-fourths interest from Robert F. Hunter in what rights may be held by him in 10 of the 16 deeds to Indian land mentioned; that said Martin represents interests antagonistic to the Papago Indians.

In this suit is involved questions of title to practically all the land embraced within the limits of the present Papago Indian Reservation, and its successful prosecution is of vital interest to the Papago of that country. For this reason a special supervisor of this office has for the past year been engaged in a thorough investigation of the entire situation and in assisting the Department of Justice.

LEGISLATION.

Congress passed the Indian appropriation act on June 30, 1919, appropriating \$14,575,494.94 for the usual expenses for the Indian Service. Among the items of especial interest are the following:

For the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors among Indians, \$100,000.

The annual per capita cost for schools is limited to not exceed \$225 unless the attendance numbered less than 200 pupils, in which case the per capita expenditure of not to exceed \$250 may be authorized. The number of pupils in any school entitled to the per capita allowance hereby provided for shall be based upon average attendance, determined by dividing the total daily attendance by the number of days the school is in session.

The sum of \$50,000 is appropriated for improving springs, drilling wells, and otherwise developing and conserving water for the use of stock, and for the purpose of increasing the available grazing range on unallotted lands on Indian reservations.

Authority is granted to cause a final roll to be made of the membership of any Indian tribe, such rolls, when approved, to constitute the legal membership of the respective tribes.

All of the provisions of the act for the relief of Indians occupying railroad lands in Arizona, New Mexico, or California, approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 1007), as extended by the act of April 11, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 48), are extended for a period of one year from and after the 4th day of March, 1919.

Where restricted Indians are in possession or control of live stock purchased for or issued to them by the Government, or the increase therefrom, such stock shall not be sold, transferred, mortgaged, or otherwise disposed of, except with the consent in writing of the superintendent or other officer in charge of the tribe to which the owner or possessor of the live stock belongs, and all transactions in violation of this provision shall be void.

Twenty thousand dollars is appropriated for relief of distress among the Seminole Indians in Florida.

Sixty thousand dollars is appropriated from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, to be expended in the erection or purchase of homes for Chippewa Indians whose homes were destroyed by forest fires.

Twenty thousand dollars is appropriated from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota to be expended for the construction and repair of roads on the Chippewa and ceded Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota.

Ten thousand dollars is appropriated from the funds on deposit to the credit of the Red Lake Band of Indians in the State of Minnesota, to be expended in the construction of roads and bridges on the Red Lake Reservation.

Sixty thousand dollars is appropriated for the purpose of paying the amounts assessed against tribal and allotted lands of the Indian reservations of Minnesota on account of benefit accruing to said lands by reason of the construction of a drainage ditch or ditches under the laws of Minnesota.

Three hundred and seventy five thousand dollars is appropriated for the Flathead irrigation project; \$100,000 is appropriated for the Fort Peck irrigation project, and \$50,000 is appropriated for the Blackfeet irrigation project, all in Montana.

The act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1035), as relates to the disposal of surplus unallotted lands within the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in Montana, is repealed and authority is granted to make allotments under existing laws within the said Blackfeet Reservation to any Indians of said tribe not heretofore allotted, living six months after the approval of this act and thereafter to prorate all unallotted and otherwise unreserved lands among the Indians who have been allotted or may be entitled to rights within said reservation.

Twenty five thousand dollars is appropriated for road and bridge construction on the Mescalero Reservation in New Mexico.

Thirty-five thousand dollars is authorized for expenses in connection with oil and gas production in the Osage Reservation, Okla.

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

The unsold and forfeited tracts of coal and asphalt deposits in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations are to be reoffered for sale between September 15, 1919, and November 15, 1919.

Claims against the Creek and Seminole Nations, including claims to unpaid per capita and equalization money, must be filed not later than one year from June 30, 1919.

A per capita payment of not to exceed \$25 to the Rosebud Sioux Indians is authorized and \$25,000 of the tribal funds of the Rosebud Sioux Indians is authorized for the purchase of cattle.

The sum of \$12,000 is authorized to aid the public schools in Uintah and Duchesne Counties, Utah.

The sum of \$500,000 is appropriated for the Wapato irrigation project, Yakima Reservation, Wash.

The sum of \$75,000 is appropriated for beginning the construction of the irrigation system on Indian land adjacent to Toppenish and Simcoe Creeks, Yakima Reservation, Wash.

The sum of \$2,509,895 is appropriated from the trust funds of the several tribes for their support and civilization.

Authority is granted for the leasing of certain portions of Indian reservations for the mining of metalliferous minerals.

Hereafter no public lands of the United States shall be withdrawn by Executive order, proclamation, or otherwise, for or as an Indian reservation except by act of Congress.

COURT DECISIONS.

There were a number of decisions affecting Indian matters, rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States the past year. Some of the most important were:

Gabe E. Parker v. Tootie Riley, a minor, et al.—Where an allottee, a full-blood Creek Indian, died November, 1908, leaving a husband and two children, one of the children born after March 4, 1906, in the settlement of conflicting claims of the heirs to royalties collected and accruing under an oil and gas lease for her homestead, this question arose:

Did the approval of the oil and gas lease by the Secretary remove the restrictions and thereby immediately vest the royalties accruing under the lease in the heirs, or were the royalties to be held under Departmental supervision, for the benefit of the minor born subse-

quently to March 4, 1906, under section 9 of the act of May 27, 1908, until 1931, the end of the restriction period. Court held restrictions not removed, but that the royalties descended to the heirs in the same manner as the homestead and that the minor born subsequently to March 4, 1906, was entitled for her support to the exclusive use of the entire homestead until April 26, 1931; that is to say, the interest or income which might be obtained by properly investing same during said period, namely, until April 26, 1931, leaving the principal, like the homestead, to go to the heirs at the end of that time.

United States v. Suda Reynolds.—The question presented was, whether the trust period began to run from the date of the approval of the schedule of allotment or from the date of the trust patent. The court, speaking through Justice Pitney, said, "While the matter is not free from doubt, we have reached the conclusion that by the better construction the period begins and dates from the issuance of the patent and not from the approval of the schedule."

Scufert Bros. v. U. S. Trustee et al.—The question at issue was whether the treaty of June 9, 1855, with the Yakima Tribe of Indians, ceding to the United States lands occupied by them on the north side of the Columbia River, in the Territory of Washington, and reserving to the Indians the right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed fishing places in common with citizens of the Territory, gave them the right to fish in the country of another tribe on the south or Oregon side of the river.

Held that, they had the right to fish in common with citizens of the United States at the usual and accustomed fishing places on the south bank or shore of the Columbia River.

Kenny v. Miles.—The court held that where an Osage Indian died, without the restrictions having been removed from his lands, a partition by the heirs (where the heirs were Indians) was of no effect until approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

PURCHASE AND TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES.

Purchases covered about the same line of goods as heretofore, the usual standard of quality being maintained with a lessening in quantity in some directions in an effort to economize to offset the steadily increasing cost. Particular care was exercised, however, to see that food supplies, clothing, fuel, and other necessities were amply provided. In some classes of goods, particularly where production was below normal or the tonnage exported large, it was rather difficult at times to obtain the necessary quantities. However, practically all of our requirements ultimately were filled. As long as the regulations of the United States Food and Fuel Administrations, together with those of the War Industries Board and other controlling

organizations were in effect, they were strictly complied with in the Indian Service. Since the creation in the War Department of the director of sales office, the Indian Office has closely cooperated with it through its surplus property division. For a short time after the cessation of war activities, there seemed to be a lessening demand on the outside for certain lines of supplies, which had a tendency to increase the interest in Government business, including our own, but this covered only a short period, after which the reverse applied. As a result, competition was not as keen as we would have liked it to be. Prices generally have been high, but it is believed those obtained compared favorably with purchases made elsewhere under similar conditions. The service has not felt any serious effects during the year through car shortage or freight congestion. Supplies moved regularly and in good order. Where in the very few instances it was necessary to take special measures to secure equipment, the United States Railroad Administration aided us promptly and in every way practicable. An energetic effort was put forth during the year to use up all surplus property in the service, and as a result considerable saving was made.

THE INDIAN EXHIBIT AT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT EXPOSITION.

The Indian exhibit at the Interior Department Exposition held in this city May 19-31, 1919, consisted of enlarged photographs showing the educational and industrial progress of the Indians; how they helped to win the war by service in the Army and Navy, the purchase of Liberty bonds, Red Cross work, and food production. Specimens of native Indian handicraft, such as headwork, hand embroidered garments, artistic designs in laces and bags and various similar articles made by Indian pupils were shown; also canned and preserved fruits and vegetables, and many interesting products of the domestic science and art classes and the mechanic art shops of the Indian schools.

CONCLUSION.

The purpose underlying the creation of this bureau is the preparation of Indians by education along industrial, moral, and civic lines for assuming the duties, responsibilities, and privileges of American citizens. This year's record shows a notable advance toward the accomplishment of this object.

Your continuous sympathetic cooperation is much appreciated.

Very respectfully,

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

STATISTICAL TABLES.¹

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

Year.	Work.		Employees.	
	Commu- nications received.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.	Total number em- ployed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.
		<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
1899.....	59,707	.....	101	.....
1900.....	62,601	+ 4.81	115	+13.86
1901.....	67,376	+ 7.62	119	+ 3.48
1902.....	79,237	+17.60	132	+10.92
1903.....	79,115	- .22	131	- .75
1904.....	85,888	+ 8.03	142	+ 8.39
1905.....	98,322	+13.55	146	+ 1.83
1906.....	105,533	+ 8.35	145	- 2.68
1907.....	117,556	+10.31	160	+10.34
1908.....	152,995	+30.14	179	+11.87
1909.....	176,765	+15.53	189	+ 5.58
1910.....	191,241	+ 9.88	203	+ 7.40
1911.....	197,637	+ 1.74	227	+11.82
1912.....	222,187	+12.37	224	- 1.32
1913.....	275,452	+23.97	237	+ 5.80
1914.....	280,744	+ 1.92	245	+ 3.37
1915.....	295,240	+ 6.23	260	+ 6.12
1916.....	281,195	- 4.70	260	.....
1917.....	281,618	- .91	252	- 7.77
1918.....	212,305	-13.73	250	- .76
1919.....	217,673	+ 1.95	260	.....

Per cent.

Increase in work, 1919, over 1899..... 314.82
 Increase in force, 1919, over 1899..... 157.43

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1919.

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

Grand total.....	333,702
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101,506
By blood.....	75,519
By intermarriage.....	2,682
Freedmen.....	23,405
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	232,196

¹ 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, 1919.—Continued.

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.			
Alabama.....	909	Montana.....	12, 138
Arizona.....	42, 316	Nebraska.....	2, 418
Arkansas.....	490	Nevada.....	5, 810
California.....	16, 215	New Hampshire.....	34
Colorado.....	821	New Jersey.....	168
Connecticut.....	152	New Mexico.....	20, 581
Delaware.....	5	New York.....	6, 469
District of Columbia.....	68	North Carolina.....	8, 235
Florida.....	573	North Dakota.....	8, 891
Georgia.....	95	Ohio.....	127
Idaho.....	1, 066	Oklahoma.....	119, 101
Illinois.....	188	Oregon.....	6, 607
Indiana.....	279	Rhode Island.....	284
Iowa.....	358	South Carolina.....	331
Kansas.....	1, 111	South Dakota.....	22, 829
Kentucky.....	231	Tennessee.....	216
Louisiana.....	780	Texas.....	702
Maine.....	892	Utah.....	3, 018
Maryland.....	55	Vermont.....	26
Massachusetts.....	688	Virginia.....	539
Michigan.....	7, 512	Washington.....	10, 988
Minnesota.....	12, 417	West Virginia.....	36
Mississippi.....	1, 253	Wisconsin.....	10, 211
Missouri.....	313	Wyoming.....	1, 712

States, superintendencies and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.
							More than half. Half or less.
Total population.....	333, 702	2105, 108	2101, 225	296, 651	2112, 682	161, 783	16, 170 76, 451
Alabama: Not under agent.....	909						
Arizona.....	42, 316	20, 806	21, 451	20, 965	21, 351	42, 021	262 64
Camp Verde School—Mehave Apache.....	435	226	210	169	267	119	17
Colorado River Agency—Mehave-Chemehuevi.....	1, 141	629	512	413	728	1, 061	18 62
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache.....	2, 466	1, 214	1, 253	1, 223	1, 213	2, 358	108
Havasupai School—Havasupai.....	176	92	79	76	101	176	
Kaibab Agency—Kaibab-Pointe Leupp School—Navaho.....	1, 441	701	737	776	665	1, 411	
Mopai School.....	1, 091	2, 083	1, 915	1, 889	2, 111	4, 003	
Mojon (Hopiv).....	2, 158	1, 143	1, 015	686	1, 172	2, 158	
Navaho.....	1, 812	912	900	900	912	1, 812	
Navajo School—Navaho.....	11, 280	5, 365	5, 915	6, 365	4, 985	11, 181	99 1
Pima School.....	6, 290	3, 081	3, 179	3, 000	3, 290	6, 290	
Maricopa (Gila River).....	276	131	142	136	140	276	
Pima Gila River.....	4, 224	2, 089	2, 144	2, 017	2, 297	4, 224	
Gila Bend Reservation—Papago.....	1, 769	867	893	847	913	1, 769	
Salt River School.....	1, 171	670	691	590	711	1, 171	
Maricopa.....	36	16	20	11	35	36	
Mehave-Apache.....	231	126	105	80	151	231	
Pima.....	917	428	489	439	598	917	

1 Includes 21,405 free men and 2,582 intermarried whites.
 2 Correct as reported by superintendents.
 3 Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes, and Indians not under agent.
 4 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1919.—Continued.

States, superintendencies and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.
							More than half. Half or less.
Arizona—Continued.							
San Carl's School.....	2, 515	1, 322	1, 193	1, 150	1, 365	2, 155	20
Apache.....	2, 411	1, 281	1, 137	1, 119	1, 322	2, 421	26
Mehave.....	71	35	36	31	43	74	
Sells (San Xavier) School—Papago Truston Canon School—Walapai.....	1, 165	2, 312	2, 153	2, 153	2, 312	1, 655	9
Western Navajo School.....	6, 369	2, 920	3, 449	2, 771	3, 589	6, 369	
Mojon (Hopiv).....	270	147	133	132	118	270	
Navaho.....	5, 915	2, 700	3, 215	2, 815	3, 570	5, 915	
Pahute.....	175	73	102	71	101	175	
Arkansas: Not under agent.....	1, 400						
California.....	16, 215	8, 219	7, 996	5, 555	10, 640	11, 172	3, 295 1, 718
Bishop School.....	1, 515	735	783	572	1, 146	1, 223	187 168
Mache.....	50	30	20				
Pahute.....	1, 378	645	733	372	1, 116	1, 223	157 108
Shoshoni.....	60	50	40				
Campo School.....	229	115	114	80	119	200	25 1
Mission Indians at Campo.....	139	79	60	49	90	127	12
Cuyapaipe.....	10	4	6	1	3	10	
Leguna.....	4	2	2	1	3	4	
La Posta.....	10	3	7	4	6	9	1
Manzanita.....	66	27	39	25	41	51	11 1
Digger Agency—Digger.....	760	143	137	85	155	40	590 10
Fort Bidwell School.....	719	339	380	237	492	707	8 4
Digger.....	5	3	2	2	3	2	3
Pahute.....	296	119	87	92	114	205	1
Fit River.....	508	217	291	143	355	500	8
Fort Yuma School.....	968	519	449	387	581	993	31 4
Coconino.....	140	74	66	67	73	140	3
Yuma.....	828	445	383	320	508	793	1, 093
Greenville School.....	2, 921	1, 488	1, 436	1, 027	1, 897	1, 455	376 1, 093
Cenozo, Digger and Washo Bedding District—various tribes.....	668	369	324	277	416	340	171 182
Hoopa Valley School.....	2, 231	1, 119	1, 112	750	1, 481	1, 115	205 911
Bear River.....	28	19	9	11	14	20	8
Fol River.....	118	62	56	35	63	98	20
Crescent City.....	111	71	67	52	89	101	40
Hupa.....	597	253	284	223	281	239	251
Klamath.....	578	288	260	236	312	350	204
Lower Klamath.....	319	181	187	136	201	211	25 72
Malki School.....	628	311	281	226	402	510	32 86
Mission Indian: at Augustino.....	22	13	9	6	16	21	1
Cabazon.....	20	16	13	7	22	28	2
Martinez.....	122	74	48	38	51	115	4
Mission Creek.....	5	7	4	5	9	9	
Merring.....	216	132	114	104	110	137	30 79
Palm Springs.....	50	26	24	10	40	20	
San Manuel.....	57	28	29	11	43	37	
Torres.....	93	48	45	41	52	93	

1 1910 census.

2 Estimated.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1919—Continued.

States, superintendencies and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
California—Continued.								
Pala School.....	1,031	537	517	373	681	884	160	10
Mission Indians at Pala.....	208	92	109	75	134	161	37	10
Cajon Grande.....	143	77	66	60	83	125	17	6
La Jolla.....	240	130	110	90	150	231	1	.....
Pamona.....	57	25	32	20	37	56	1	.....
Pechanga.....	216	109	107	55	161	176	40	.....
Pinecon.....	141	71	70	49	92	89	52	.....
San Pascual.....	11	1	3	2	2	1	3	.....
Sycuan.....	45	25	20	22	23	23	11	.....
Round Valley School—Crow, Ute and others.....	1,512	931	911	786	1,016	1,660	1,012	1,110
Soboba School.....	808	491	402	313	583	691	183	47
Mission Indians at Soboba.....	128	67	59	37	89	111	15	.....
Cahuilla.....	124	64	69	34	90	117	7	.....
Imperial.....	35	18	17	12	23	35	.....	.....
Los Coyotes.....	110	66	44	41	69	110	.....	.....
Mesa Grande.....	195	111	81	71	116	96	53	46
Santa Rosa.....	69	35	25	10	50	60	.....	.....
Santa Ynez.....	71	37	34	24	47	3	63	1
Volcan.....	175	96	79	76	99	132	42	.....
Tule River School.....	115	235	210	200	215	311	14	.....
Tule River.....	158	93	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auberry.....	151	76	75	200	215	311	14	.....
Burrough.....	136	68	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scattered tribes—Digger—under special agent, Hen. Nev.....	3,009	1,500	1,500	750	2,250	2,400	150	150
Colorado.....	821	427	391	109	412	503	.....	18
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	511	166	175	151	187	323	.....	18
Ute Mountain School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	480	261	219	235	225	480	.....	.....
Connecticut: Not under agent.....	1,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware: Not under agent.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia: Not under agent.....	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole.....	573	331	239	290	313	557	3	13
Georgia: Not under agent.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	1,036	2,021	2,042	1,532	2,531	3,206	500	390
Coeur d'Alene School.....	818	402	416	314	504	626	97	65
Coeur d'Alene.....	610	309	310	238	372	418	97	93
Kulispel.....	82	44	38	33	49	82	.....	.....
Kootenai.....	126	58	68	43	83	126	.....	.....
Fort Hall School.....	1,759	893	864	639	1,120	1,495	208	56
Hannock.....	317	191	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoshoni.....	1,333	680	683	619	1,091	1,416	208	56
Skull Valley.....	49	21	25	20	29	49	.....	.....
Fort Lapwal School: Nez Percé.....	1,459	727	762	576	910	1,082	195	209
Illinois: Not under agent.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others.....	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox.....	338	189	169	121	231	358	.....	.....

1 Estimated.

2 1910 Census.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1919—Continued.

States, superintendencies and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Kansas.....	1,411	750	691	779	662	718	319	374
Kickapoo School.....	690	336	321	358	302	203	211	216
Iowa.....	333	166	169	186	149	12	77	216
Kickapoo.....	238	125	111	131	102	180	56	.....
Sac and Fox.....	89	45	44	38	31	11	78	.....
Potawatomi Agency—Prairie Band of Potawatomi.....	781	414	367	421	360	515	134	128
Kentucky: Not under agent.....	1,231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana: Not under agent.....	1,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine: Not under agent.....	1,922	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland: Not under agent.....	1,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts: Not under agent.....	1,688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	7,512	563	532	511	581	155	415	495
Mackinac Agency—L'Anse-au-Loup Desert, and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa.....	1,095	563	532	511	581	155	415	495
Not under agent—Scattered Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi and others.....	6,417	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	12,417	6,309	6,238	6,418	5,999	4,031	4,579	3,831
Fond du Lac School—Chippewa Grand Portage School—Chippewa.....	1,074	537	517	515	529	77	565	432
Leech Lake School.....	310	143	197	157	183	8	146	185
Leech Lake School.....	1,738	889	819	718	950	918	691	79
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	493	269	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leech Lake.....	773	347	356	748	900	968	691	79
White Oak Point (Miss.) Chippewa.....	472	233	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nett Lake School—Chippewa (Bois Fort).....	590	277	313	297	303	355	170	65
Pipestone School.....	407	215	192	192	215	199	151	57
Mdewakanton Sioux.....	373	161	142	140	163	192	59	22
Birch Cooley—Sioux.....	101	54	52	52	52	7	62	35
Red Lake School—Red Lake Chippewa.....	1,501	757	747	781	720	752	376	376
White Earth School.....	6,791	3,371	3,423	3,735	3,059	1,675	2,480	2,639
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa.....	2,680	1,328	1,352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millie Lac (removal).....	1,273	609	664	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otter Tail Pillager.....	881	439	442	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa (Miss.).....	459	227	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millie Lac (nonremoval).....	293	138	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pembina—Pillager.....	451	245	206	3,735	3,059	1,675	2,480	2,639
Leech Lake Pillager.....	284	131	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Oak Point (Miss.).....	305	149	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac (removal).....	114	65	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	61	37	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi: Not under agent.....	1,233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri: Not under agent.....	1,313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	12,139	6,201	5,931	5,733	6,405	6,437	3,071	2,640
Blackfoot School—Blackfoot.....	2,883	1,463	1,415	1,481	1,402	1,182	1,155	516
Crow Agency—Crow.....	1,707	850	847	774	833	1,232	270	203
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead.....	2,452	1,250	1,202	1,040	1,112	626	518	1,305

1 1910 census.

2 Estimated.

REF0078744

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1919—Continued.

States, superintendencies and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Montana—Continued.								
Fort Belknap School.....	1,198	611	557	569	569	786	329	84
Assiniboin.....	628	310	288	599	599	786	329	84
Grosventre.....	570	301	269					
Fort Peck School.....	2,031	1,019	982	1,021	1,010	1,033	537	111
Assiniboin.....	1,259	629	600	1,021	1,010	1,033	537	111
Yankton.....	772	390	382					
Rocky Boy's Agency—Rocky Boy Band.....	451	243	218	207	211	259	192	
Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne.....	1,416	703	713	611	805	1,289	70	57
Nebraska.....	2,418	1,297	1,151	1,205	1,213	1,916	200	502
Omaha School—Omaha.....	1,380	719	661	702	678	1,072	91	213
Winnebago School—Winnebago.....	1,038	578	490	503	585	874	105	89
Nevada.....	5,810	2,931	2,909	1,767	4,073	5,122	563	155
Fallon School.....	403	204	201	102	303	351	19	2
Palute at Fallon.....	293	153	142	67	278	286	7	2
Yvelos.....	110	51	59	35	75	94	12	
Fort McDermitt School—Palute-Moapa River School—Palute.....	323	165	158	122	201	309	11	
Nevada School—Palute.....	111	59	49	71	108	108		3
Walker River School.....	526	243	283	190	335	522	4	
Palute.....	800	417	383	247	553	724	76	
Palute (Mason Valley).....	491	251	240	247	583	724	76	
Palute (Mason Valley).....	399	166	143					
Western Shoshone School.....	675	313	332	316	359	675		
Hopi.....	1							
Palute.....	288	153	135	316	359	675		
Shoshoni.....	356	190	195					
Reno, special agent ¹	3,000	1,500	1,500	750	2,250	2,400	450	150
Palute.....	1,400	700	700					
Shoshoni.....	1,000	500	500	750	2,250	2,400	450	150
Washo.....	600	300	300					
New Hampshire: Not under agent.....	34							
New Jersey: Not under agent.....	168							
New Mexico.....	20,581	10,465	10,116	10,212	10,349	20,113	282	85
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache.....	603	332	271	255	315	602	1	
Mescalero School.....	613	299	314	265	348	590	22	11
Mescalero Apache.....	421	195	201	172	214	353	22	11
Fort Sill Apache (removal).....	192	104	88	88	104	192		
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho.....	2,275	1,000	1,273	1,136	1,159	2,275		
Pueblo Day Schools.....	5,721	4,555	4,169	3,690	4,694	8,290	359	75
Navaho.....	369	172	197	141	220	369		
Pueblo.....	8,355	4,381	3,972	3,717	4,618	7,021	359	75
San Juan School—Navaho.....	6,859	3,295	3,255	3,025	2,625	6,859		
Zuni School—Pueblo.....	1,816	981	812	791	1,025	1,816		

¹ Excludes 1, does not include 5,000 Indians, scattered tribes: see California, Greenville and scattered.

² 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1919—Continued.

States, superintendencies and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
New York.....	6,499	3,182	2,918	2,312	3,588			6,100
New York Agency.....	6,109	3,182	2,918	2,312	3,588			6,100
Cayuga.....	185	86	99	65	129			185
Onondaga.....	257	134	121	81	157			257
Onondaga.....	529	285	244	169	317			529
Onondaga.....	916	491	422	415	531			916
Seneca (Allegheny).....	1,399	721	678	518	581			1,399
Seneca (Tonawanda).....	521	285	237	191	329			521
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations).....	1,613	805	807	501	810			1,613
Tuscarora.....	367	201	161	115	252			367
Montauk.....	29	15	15	15	15			29
Poospatuck.....	20	10	10	10	10			20
Shinnecock.....	200	100	100	100	100			200
Not under agent.....	1,260							
North Carolina.....	8,235	1,258	1,141	1,300	1,099	955	790	674
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee.....	2,399	1,258	1,141	1,300	1,099	955	790	674
Not under agent.....	5,836							
North Dakota.....	8,891	4,504	4,387	4,415	4,476	3,859	1,255	3,777
Fort Berthold School.....	1,170	588	588	618	532	310	31	
Arikara.....	497	194	211	191	216	255	154	8
Grosventre.....	594	254	250	240	251	308	121	15
Mandan.....	263	138	127	135	209	45	11	
Fort Totten School—Sisseton Wahpeton, and Ojibwa Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux).....	979	511	468	482	497	570	270	139
Standing Rock School—Sioux.....	3,427	1,729	1,698	1,517	1,910	2,302	675	450
Turtle Mountain School—Chippewa.....	3,300	1,676	1,633	1,858	1,451	155		3,151
Ohio: Not under agent.....	127							
Oklahoma.....	119,101	8,816	8,749	8,790	8,803	31,650	15,147	45,899
Cantonment School.....	733	392	341	318	415	629	18	56
Arapaho.....	214	110	191	94	88	114	191	4
Cheyenne.....	529	282	247	230	269	466	15	18
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	1,205	616	589	513	602	850	141	214
Arapaho.....	488	251	217	513	692	650	141	214
Cheyenne.....	717	365	352					
Kiowa Agency.....	4,371	2,272	2,302	2,360	2,214	2,309	1,900	374
Apache.....	169	81	88					
Comanche.....	1,619	805	814					
Kiowa.....	1,766	799	767	2,360	2,214	2,309	1,900	374
Wichita and affiliated bands, Apache (Geronimo's Band).....	1,114	578	560					
Apache (Geronimo's Band).....	50	24	27					
Orange School—Orange.....	2,184	1,111	1,011	982	1,172	780	1,374	(9)
Olive School—Ola and Missouri.....	829	270	253	224	215	485	1	41
Pawnee School—Pawnee.....	727	361	361	361	361	595	11	119
Ponca School.....	1,072	594	510	646	426	401	438	211
Kaw (Kansas).....	361	187	174	212	129	98	32	211
Ponca.....	661	326	338	391	271	269	398	
Tonkawa.....	47	24	21	21	24	39	8	
Sac and Fox School.....	678	326	352	358	320	387	149	142
Iowa.....	78	32	46	27	51	42	36	
Sac and Fox.....	600	294	306	311	269	345	113	142

¹ 1910 census minus 250 Montauk, Poospatuck, and Shinnecock.

² 1910 census.

³ Included with mixed, more than half.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1919—Continued.

States, superintendencies and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.	
						Full blood.	More than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.							
Seeger School.....	742	371	371	310	432	681	58
Arapaho.....	132	61	71	61	72	102	20
Cheyenne.....	610	310	300	250	360	582	28
Seneca.....	2,158	1,048	1,110	1,228	910	109	824
Eastern Shawnee.....	101	72	88	95	65	3	62
Mohe.....	40	18	22	23	14	11	(1)
Ottawa.....	272	147	125	175	97	11	201
Ojapaw.....	341	164	170	184	145	74	23
Seneca.....	484	237	244	289	102	14	281
Wyandot.....	481	242	249	227	251	25	456
Peoria—Miami (citizen).....	391	181	212	220	164	18	74
Shawnee School.....	3,021	1,511	1,499	1,418	1,605	621	138
Absentee Shawnee.....	540	281	259	261	279	47	81
Citizen Potawatomi.....	2,288	1,148	1,140	1,083	1,201	17	2,211
Mexican Kickapoo.....	103	63	40	72	121	187	8
Total, western Oklahoma.....	17,705	8,816	8,749	8,790	8,805	7,856	4,751
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,206					29,771	10,391
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824					8,708	4,778
By blood.....	36,412						
By intermarriage.....	286					8,701	4,778
Delawares.....	187						
Freedmen.....	4,919						
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,946					1,515	946
By blood.....	5,652					1,515	946
By intermarriage.....	643						
Freedmen.....	4,651						
Choctaw Nation.....	25,828					8,111	2,473
By blood.....	17,488						
By intermarriage.....	1,451					8,111	2,473
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,640						
Freedmen.....	6,020						
Creek Nation.....	18,761					6,838	1,698
By blood.....	11,952					6,838	1,698
Freedmen.....	6,809						
Seminole Nation.....	3,127					1,231	478
By blood.....	2,141					1,231	478
Freedmen.....	986						
Oregon.....	6,607	3,218	3,389	2,547	4,060	3,735	1,457
Klamath School—Klamath, Modoc, Palute, and Pit River—Roseburg.....	1,154	500	594	520	631	818	65
Siletz School.....	1,158	591	564	462	696	318	415
Siletz—Confederated Siletz, Grande Ronde—Grande Ronde.....	434	220	214	191	243	20	215
Fourth Section Allottees—Various tribes on public domain in western Oregon.....	335	173	162	154	181	100	200
Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.....	1,167	540	627	495	672	604	75

1 Included with mixed, more than half.

2 1918 report.

3 1916 report.

4 Discontinued May 15, 1918; under Greenville, Reno, Siletz, Warm Springs, and scattered.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1919—Continued.

States, superintendencies and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.	
						Full blood.	More than half.
Oregon—Continued.							
Warm Springs School.....	928	421	501	330	408	826	32
Warm Springs—Wasco, Tenino, and Palute.....	522	375	447	283	537	700	32
Public domain—Burns—Public domain—The Dalles.....	73	135	138	121	149	73	
Public domain—The Dalles.....	33	44	49	41	122	33	
Scattered Indians formerly under Roseburg, on public domain.....	2,200	1,100	1,100	750	1,150	1,100	580
Rhode Island: Not under agent.....	1,281						
South Carolina: Not under agent—Cutawba, Cherokee, Oneida, and others.....	1,331						
South Dakota.....	22,829	11,323	11,506	10,816	11,983	12,193	5,987
Cheyenne River School—Blackfeet, Minicouan, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	2,772	1,326	1,446	1,239	1,833	1,744	471
Crow Creek School—Lower Yankton Sioux.....	951	450	501	331	500	480	216
Flandreau School—Flandreau Sioux.....	283	152	131	106	177	175	100
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux.....	515	267	248	256	259	216	93
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux.....	7,218	3,619	3,599	3,291	3,921	4,630	1,270
Rosebud School—Rosebud Sioux.....	5,366	2,690	2,676	2,735	2,428	3,085	1,551
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Walperton Sioux.....	2,301	1,182	1,122	1,126	1,178	1,701	1,200
Yankton School.....	3,417	1,737	1,780	1,093	1,721	1,505	1,060
Yankton Sioux.....	1,927	917	1,010	1,000	921	911	639
Santee Sioux.....	1,132	567	565	473	679	700	363
Ponca.....	338	153	185	211	121	91	138
Tennessee: Not under agent.....	216						
Texas: Not under agent.....	702						
Alabama and Coushatta.....	1,208						
Kocastli, Seminole, Isleta, and others.....	1,190						
Utah.....	3,018	803	829	705	807	1,590	52
Goshute Agency.....	391	190	207	155	212	381	13
Goshute.....	152	76	76	76	78	123	
Cedar City.....	21	16	13	9			
Indian Peace.....	16	7	9				
Kanosh.....	32	11	18	153	212	381	
Kostkaun.....	35	17	18				
Warm Creek.....	14	9	5				
Washakie.....	117	51	66				
Shivwits School—Palute.....	125	58	67	53	78	123	
Utah and Ouray Agency.....	1,110	555	555	487	673	997	82
Uinla Ute.....	435	210	228	187	223	997	82
Uncompahgre Ute.....	406	203	203				
White River Ute.....	269	142	127				
Not under agent—Palute and others.....	1,416						
Vermont: Not under agent.....	1,28						
Virginia: Not under agent.....	1,539						
Washington.....	10,988	5,385	5,603	4,671	6,317	6,883	2,345
Colville School—Confederated Colville.....	2,518	1,243	1,275	1,101	1,417	1,398	410

1 Estimated.

2 1910 census.

3 Inspector's report, 1918.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1919.—Continued.

States, superintendencies and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood		
						Full blood.	More than half.	Half or less.
Washington (Continued).								
Cashim School.....	2,148	1,088	1,060	984	1,164	1,381	531	231
Chelchis.....	120	64	56	54	66	91	6	24
Muckleshoot.....	182	79	103	82	100	144	25	11
Nisqually.....	80	43	37	18	62	49	21	10
Skok msh.....	202	99	103	94	108	127	75	.....
Squaxon Island.....	79	46	33	33	43	70	9	.....
Unattached.....	1,485	757	728	700	785	900	400	185
Cowitz.....	490	210	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cl H m.....	559	280	279	1,700	1,785	1,900	1,400	1,185
Fox trap.....	152	75	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Various other Indians.....	301	152	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Bay School.....	69	392	317	276	394	581	29	45
Hoh.....	1	25	21	15	31	46	.....	.....
Mak h.....	109	216	194	187	222	333	20	54
Oaite.....	10	5	5	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Quilute.....	241	109	98	71	179	192	.....	12
Spokane School.....	17	291	324	264	353	311	75	211
Chewah.....	11	6	5	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Spokan.....	66	285	321	264	312	331	75	211
Taholah School.....	782	377	405	310	472	253	231	199
Queets River Reservation.....	48	20	28	8	40	43	5	.....
Quilute.....	15	1	11	2	13	13	2	.....
Quinalt.....	33	16	17	6	27	30	3	.....
Quinalt Reservation: Quinalt.....	711	557	577	392	432	310	225	199
Tollip School.....	1,321	664	657	621	697	851	431	31
Lummi.....	516	259	257	255	300	297	211	15
Port Madison—Sisquamish.....	244	104	98	108	98	84	105	15
Swinemish.....	219	108	111	98	121	192	24	1
Tollip (remnants of many tribes and bands).....	382	191	191	164	218	278	101	3
Yakima School Confederated Yakima.....	2,938	1,450	1,533	1,112	1,521	1,975	698	350
West Virginia: Not under agent.....	343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	10,211	5,215	4,994	4,511	5,675	2,688	5,352	2,171
Grand Rapids Agency—Potawatomi and Winnebago.....	1,234	597	634	555	678	1,219	9	5
Hayward School—Chippewa.....	1,243	632	611	497	799	213	876	247
Keshena School.....	2,319	1,218	1,091	1,115	1,221	395	897	1,017
Menominee.....	1,734	894	800	811	892	395	897	411
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	604	315	291	274	332	.....	.....	1,006
Leda Flumbeav School—Chippewa.....	754	352	402	288	466	461	172	121
Liona Agency—Potawatomi.....	350	201	149	150	200	350	.....	.....
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River.....	1,082	552	530	460	613	48	32	672
Ondaga School—Ojibwa.....	2,433	1,331	1,256	1,231	1,392	2,433	.....	.....
Red Cliff School—Chippewa.....	827	279	248	231	233	2	301	119
Wyoming.....	1,712	867	845	766	916	1,171	116	425
Shoshone Agency.....	1,712	867	845	766	916	1,171	116	425
Arapaho.....	851	427	425	354	457	711	181	19
Shoshoni.....	861	440	420	352	459	460	48	356

1 Estim. stud.

2 1910 census.

3 Now citizens.

TABLE 3.—Allotted and unallotted Indians and those holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1919.

States and superintendencies.	Number of Indians.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Indians who have received patents in fee for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Total, 1919.....	307,171	176,237	61,506	3,281	111,350	130,937
1918.....	379,755	178,091	61,098	3,743	110,403	131,661
1917.....	399,409	179,374	67,972	3,435	107,907	130,695
1916.....	312,651	181,865	72,578	3,492	106,895	126,547
1915.....	379,911	182,989	68,980	2,623	110,699	126,379
1914.....	367,891	183,605	69,911	1,643	109,018	124,797
1913.....	300,781	170,444	65,765	1,420	103,262	121,281
1912.....	330,560	177,628	70,478	1,926	106,813	120,576
1911.....	226,383	161,215	88,182	.....	176,083	120,789
1910.....	217,522	64,832	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891.....	219,437	15,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	12,316	6,763	6,763	.....	.....	55,588
Camp Verde.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	136
Colorado River.....	1,111	1,111	1,111	.....	.....	.....
Fort Apache.....	2,406	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,406
Havasupai.....	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	176
Kalbar.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
Leupp.....	1,411	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,411
Moqui.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Navajo.....	11,283	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,283
Pima.....	6,820	1,812	1,812	.....	.....	1,118
Salt River.....	1,274	735	735	.....	.....	549
San Carlos.....	2,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,515
Sells.....	1,165	85	85	.....	.....	1,380
Tucson Canon.....	427	.....	.....	.....	.....	427
Western Navajo.....	6,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,350
California.....	16,215	3,411	3,535	2	42	12,576
Bishop.....	1,518	296	229	.....	7	1,282
Campo.....	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	220
Fleet.....	280	22	22	.....	.....	258
Fort Bidwell.....	719	199	191	.....	.....	520
Fort Yuma.....	968	670	670	.....	.....	288
Greenville.....	2,924	690	590	.....	13	2,318
Hoopa Valley.....	1,712	1,385	1,181	.....	21	597
Maki.....	628	.....	.....	.....	.....	628
Pala.....	1,634	183	183	.....	.....	629
Round Valley.....	1,812	450	451	2	.....	1,383
Sohala.....	806	.....	.....	.....	.....	806
Tule River.....	445	63	62	.....	1	382
Tuxford Canon—special agent, Reno, Nevada.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000
Colorado.....	821	117	.....	.....	117	704
Southern Ute.....	311	117	.....	.....	117	224
Ute Mountain.....	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	480
Florida: Seminole.....	573	.....	.....	.....	.....	573
Idaho.....	4,066	2,718	2,421	40	257	1,318
Coeur d'Alene.....	816	463	357	.....	168	353
Fort Hall.....	1,753	1,496	1,417	.....	49	253
Fort Lapwai.....	1,489	757	617	46	100	732
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	353	.....	.....	.....	.....	353
Kansas.....	1,441	677	194	19	164	764
Kickapoo.....	690	274	165	13	86	389
Potawatomi.....	781	403	329	6	68	375
Michigan: Mackinac.....	1,055	73	73	.....	.....	1,022

1 Includes fee patents for part of their allotment.

TABLE 3.—Allotted and unallotted Indians and those holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and superintendancies.	Number of Indians.	Allotted.				Unal- lotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Indians who have received patents in fee for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Minnesota.....	12,447	4,825	3,511	563	721	7,622
Fond du Lac.....	1,074	281	211	10	30	780
Grand Portage.....	310	141	85	1	85	199
Leech Lake.....	1,738	914	726	9	179	824
Nett Lake.....	590	253	196		57	337
Pipestone.....	497	31	31			379
Red Lake.....	1,504					1,504
White Earth.....	6,791	3,302	2,259	513	400	3,592
Montana.....	12,138	7,032	5,665	113	1,224	5,106
Blackfeet.....	2,583	2,230	1,710		490	653
Crow.....	1,797	1,178	1,031	4	123	529
Flathead.....	2,452	1,765	1,265	17	483	687
Fort Belknap.....	1,165					1,165
Fort Peck.....	1,091	1,659	1,699	122	128	172
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	451					451
Tongue River.....	1,416					1,416
Nebraska.....	2,418	896	365	71	460	1,552
Omaha.....	1,380	556	221	51	281	824
Winnebago.....	1,068	310	141	20	176	728
Nevada.....	5,840	1,322	1,215		107	4,518
Fallon.....	405	269	269			136
Fort McFarrin.....	323	69	69			254
Hoopa River.....	111	101			101	10
Nevada.....	526					526
Walker River.....	800	273	273			527
Western Shoshone.....	675					675
Reno, special agent.....	3,000	610	604		6	2,390
New Mexico.....	20,581	416	416			20,135
Jicquilla.....	603	416	416			157
Mescalero.....	613					613
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,275					2,275
Puel In Day Schools.....	8,724					8,724
San Juan.....	6,550					6,550
Zuni.....	1,816					1,816
New York: New York Agency.....	6,100					6,100
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,399					2,399
North Dakota.....	8,921	7,074	5,939	264	871	1,811
Fort Berthold.....	1,176	885	818	19	48	291
Fort Totten.....	959	407	317	90		572
Standing Rock.....	3,427	3,103	2,939	19	65	328
Turtle Mountain.....	3,309	2,679	1,845	76	758	630

¹ Does not include 3,000 Indians, scattered tribes in California.

TABLE 3.—Allotted and unallotted Indians and those holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and superintendancies.	Number of Indians.	Allotted.				Unal- lotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Indians who have received patents in fee for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Oklahoma.....	116,380	110,001	6,320	885	102,783	6,379
Cantonment.....	733	338	280	10	48	395
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,205	600	416	17	101	605
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506	101,506	(¹)	15	101,506	1,651
Kiowa.....	4,514	2,923	2,558	499	150	929
Osage.....	2,154	1,518	1,283	18	31	247
Ottawa.....	529	282	233			127
Pawnee.....	727	289	127	32	130	438
Ponca.....	1,072	619	273	196	150	433
Sage.....	678	225	81	17	124	378
Saw and Fox.....	742	309	307	15	44	376
Seneca.....	1,725	745	402	8	335	980
Shawnee.....	735	383	185	70	98	382
Oregon.....	6,607	1,915	1,495	21	399	4,092
Klamath.....	1,154	751	652	3	96	403
Miletz.....	1,188	227	157	11	56	234
Umatilla.....	1,167	420	173	4	243	747
Warm Springs.....	928	517	513		4	411
Scattered Indians, formerly under Roseburg, on public domain.....	2,200					2,200
South Dakota.....	22,491	17,050	13,694	1,289	2,067	5,441
Cheyenne River.....	2,772	2,703	2,460	76	167	69
Crow Creek.....	954	654	863	0	85	23
Flandreau.....	283					283
Lower Brule.....	515	456	382	10	64	53
Pine Ridge.....	7,218	6,195	5,169	604	422	1,023
Rosebud.....	5,366	5,016	4,358	106	352	350
Sisseton.....	2,304	664	103	276	227	1,040
Yankton.....	1,927	772	210	197	365	1,155
Santee.....	1,152	290	91	14	185	802
Utah.....	1,632	597	500	3	4	1,035
Goshute.....	397					397
Shivwits.....	1,235					125
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,110	597	680	3	4	513
Washington.....	10,968	6,783	6,093	67	768	4,203
Colville.....	2,418	2,423	2,158		265	45
Cushman.....	2,148	159	170	3	6	1,969
Neah Pay.....	669	278	278			393
Snohomish.....	617	465	371	2	92	192
Taholah.....	782	488	447		39	296
Tulalip.....	1,321	166	152		14	1,155
Yakima.....	2,933	2,808	2,454	62	292	125
Wisconsin.....	9,605	3,060	1,760	6	1,334	6,515
Grand Rapids.....	1,233					1,233
Hayward.....	1,206	509	382		127	787
Keshona.....	1,733					1,733
La Crosse.....	370	359	325		27	402
La Pointe.....	1,082	1,082	669	6	137	350
Onondaga.....	7,830	1,021	35		986	1,607
Red Cliff.....	327	126	69		57	401
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,712	1,219	1,122	5	92	493

¹ 22,436 restricted Indians as to alienation.

² Indians who have not received certificates of competency.

³ Indians who have received certificates of competency.

⁴ Does not include Mescalero (citizen) and Modoc Indians.

⁵ Does not include citizen Potawatomi.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE I. *Missionary, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, civilization, farms, stock raising, etc., June 30, 1919.*

States	Marriage		Census		Missionary		Church-going		Farms		Stock raising		English language		Civilization	
	Between Indians and whites	Between Indians	By Indians	By whites	By Indians	By whites	By Indians	By whites	By Indians	By whites	By Indians	By whites	By Indians	By whites	By Indians	By whites
Total, 1908	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
1907	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
1910	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
1911	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
1912	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
1913	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
1914	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
1915	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
1916	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
1917	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
1918	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
1919	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
Arizona																
Camp Verde																
Colorado River																
Fort Mohave																
Havasupai																
Kadab																
Moqui																
Navajo																
Phoenix																
Pima																
Salt River																
Salt Lake																
Salt Lake Valley																
Truxton Canon																
Western Navajo																

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

California	Bishop		Campa		Dyer		Fort Hall		Fort Lapwai		Iowa, Sac and Fox		Kansas		Kickapoo		Potawatomi		Michigan		Mackinac		Mount Pleasant	
	8	136	26	1	12	44	32	6	24	32	29	1,269	11,313	5,344	14,110	6,252	2,221							
Bishop	16	1,297	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
Campa	16	1,297	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
Dyer	16	1,297	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
Fort Hall	16	1,297	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
Fort Lapwai	16	1,297	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
Iowa, Sac and Fox	16	1,297	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
Kansas	16	1,297	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
Kickapoo	16	1,297	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
Potawatomi	16	1,297	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
Michigan	16	1,297	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
Mackinac	16	1,297	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077
Mount Pleasant	16	1,297	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077	1,297	1,077

* Excludes Five Civilized Tribes.
 † Includes Redding District, public domain.
 ‡ Includes Yavapai Indians.
 § Partial report.
 ¶ No record.
 ** 1918 report.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.		Crimes.			Misdemeanors.			Churches among Indians.		Indians who—			
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Catholic.	Protestant.	Speak English.	Wear citizens' dress.	Are voters.	
Minnesota.....	2	42	2	3	8	15	10	35	1,573	3,312	7,737	12,337	10,233	2,390
Fond du Lac.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	120	900	1,071	1,071	360
Grand Portage.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	328	312	328	312	260
Leech Lake.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	290	601	850	1,738	1,738	530
Neotoma.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	15	200	330	330	150
Pipestone (Birch County).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	12	100	200	200	1
Red Lake.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
White Earth.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	675	700	1,625	2,747	2,747	1
Montana.....	11	39	4	17	5	15	13	40	1,540	6,854	6,788	10,944	9,42	1,386
Blackfoot.....	6	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	450	2,100	1,300	2,171	2,171	835
Crow.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	365	500	575	1,150	1,150	177
Fishhead.....	8	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,100	1,700	1,200	2,480	2,480	573
Fort Belknap.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	200	900	900	1,100	1,100	155
Fort Park.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	47	175	175	200	200	155
Fort Union Agency.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	120	370	252	185	185	99
Tongue River.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	500	200	1,700	1,900	2,448	706
Nebraska.....	4	24	1	2	1	1	1	6	105	300	850	1,380	1,380	337
Winnebago.....	4	24	1	2	1	1	1	6	300	300	850	1,084	1,084	1,379
Nebraska.....	24	15	2	4	30	14	14	11	960	200	9,325	10,100	10,540	702
Bakken.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	405	405	405	540
Fort McVernitt.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	100
Moapa River.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Nevada.....	3	11	3	1	2	1	1	250	230	170	230	170	230	300	
Walker River.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Western Shoshone.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Washoe special agent.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
New Mexico.....	4	110	58	36	1	5	28	198	7,875	6,032	3,300	13,380	1,895	540	
Albuquerque.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Jicarilla.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mesalero.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pueblo Bonito.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pueblo Day Schools.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
San Juan.....	2	12	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Zuni.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
New York: New York Agency.....	4	23	27	7	2	10	45	1,600	1,805	1,280	2,399	2,399	2,399	785	
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	3	72	23	7	2	10	45	1,600	1,805	1,280	2,399	2,399	2,399	785	
North Dakota.....	1	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Fort Berthold.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Fort Totten.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sisseton.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Turtle Mountain.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Oklahoma.....	34	146	18	102	8	34	30	311	92	72	40	10,375	15,646	17,142	3,225
Cantonment.....	2	10	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	2	10	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kiowa.....	2	10	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Osage.....	2	10	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pawnee.....	2	10	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ponca.....	2	10	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sac and Fox.....	2	10	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Seeger.....	2	10	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Seneca.....	2	10	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Shawnee.....	2	10	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Oregon.....	1	23	24	1	9	16	16	2	11	1,190	630	2,870	1,800	2,382	1,790
Elmendorf.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Klamath.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kootenai.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Siletz.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Umatilla.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Warm Springs.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

1 No record.
 2 1918 report.
 3 Under State jurisdiction.
 4 Does not include Sisters of Charity.
 5 Includes all churches on reservation.
 6 Unknown.
 7 Estimated.
 8 Includes scattered tribes in California.
 9 Reclassified for church purpose.
 10 Not reported.

REF0078750

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1919.—Continued.

	Marriages.				Crimes.				Missions.				Church-going Indians.				Indians who—									
	Between Indians and whites.		Between Indians.		By Indians.		By whites.		By Indians.		By whites.		Protestant.		Catholic.		Speak English.		Read and write English language.		Wear clothing.		Are citizens of the United States.		Are voters.	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
States and superintendencies.	16	188	184	182	28	9	91	4	126	28	182	14,392	8,977	14,790	10,038	29,907	10,737	4,215	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243
South Dakota.	1	27	24	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	313	824	197	1,122	1,210	500	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cheyenne River.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	103	397	50	397	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Crow Creek.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	45	115	22	125	600	1,110	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Flandreau.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	163	312	122	660	1,110	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Lower Brule.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pine Ridge.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rapid City.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rosebud.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sisseton.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yankton.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Utah.	1	27	24	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	313	824	197	1,122	1,210	500	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cochise.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shoshone.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Umpah and Ouray.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington.	10	89	79	70	21	13	43	4	10	10	35	1,727	3,077	9,278	6,990	10,417	1,884	868	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243
Cobuck.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cushman.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neah Bay.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spokane.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tulalip.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yakima.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming: Shoshone.	2	8	10	10	6	1	4	4	12	11	17	873	500	1,080	850	1,712	97	97	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243

Wisconsin.	13	98	27	74	1	8	6	29	5	19	24	22	3,181	3,346	7,322	5,829	9,402	4,230	1,250	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Grand Rapids.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
La Crosse.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
La Crosse (Indian).	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lena.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
La Pointe.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ondegon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Red Cliff.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming: Shoshone.	2	8	10	10	6	1	4	4	12	11	17	873	500	1,080	850	1,712	97	97	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243

1 Estimated. 2 No data. 3 Not reported.

REF0078751

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1919.

States and Reservations.	Number of allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Grand total.....	221,915	31,986,109	33,559,795	72,545,904
Total reservations.....	216,876	33,831,070	35,559,795	71,390,855
Total public domain.....	5,039	1,155,019		1,155,019
Arizona	1,767	81,722	18,534,285	18,633,014
Camp McDowell (Salt River).....			24,971	24,971
Cocopah.....			402	402
Colorado River.....	612	6,119	231,880	240,199
Fort Mojave (Colorado River).....			1,681,920	1,681,920
Gila Bend (Pima).....			31,328	31,328
Gila River (Pima).....			10,731	10,731
Havasupai (Siyah).....			371,422	371,422
Hualapai (Tohono O'odham).....			618	618
Kaliwa.....			730,940	730,940
Moqui (Hopi).....			125,240	125,240
Navajo (See New Mexico and Utah).....	60	9,000	2,472,220	2,472,220
Paria.....			8,774,207	8,774,207
Paiute (San Xavier, now Pells).....	231	11,601	2,129,114	2,129,114
Salt River.....	501	21,401	116,315	135,931
San Carlos.....			22,516	40,730
			1,834,230	1,834,216
California	2,893	82,172	431,916	517,118
Bishop.....			80	80
Bishop (Palute).....			75,895	75,895
Diesser.....			530	530
Hoop Valley.....	639	22,091	99,031	128,112
Missouri				
Aqua Caliente (Malik).....			7,205	7,205
Augustine (Malik).....			610	610
Calbaron (Malik).....			1,280	1,280
Calhoun (Soboba).....			18,880	18,880
Campo.....			1,640	1,640
Cañon Grande (Pala).....			15,080	15,080
Cuyavina (Campo).....			4,080	4,080
Inaja (Soboba).....			700	700
Lacuna (Campo).....			320	320
La Posta (Campo).....			3,679	3,679
Los Coyotes (Soboba).....			21,520	21,520
Manzanilla (Campo).....			19,680	19,680
Martinez (Malik).....			1,280	1,280
Mesa Grande (Soboba).....			4,400	4,400
Mission Creek (Malik).....			1,920	1,920
Moronzo (Malik).....			11,000	11,000
Pala.....			177	1,396
Pechanga of Temecula (Pala).....	177	1,396	3,061	4,457
Potrero de La Jolla (Pala).....	83	1,229	5,193	5,193
Rancho (Soboba).....			8,329	8,329
River (Pala).....			570	570
San Manuel (Malik).....			2,551	2,551
San Pascual (Pala).....			653	653
Santa Rosa (Soboba).....			2,200	2,200
Santa Ynez (Soboba).....			2,500	2,500
Santa Ysabel (Soboba).....			120	120
Soboba.....			15,012	15,012
Southern (Pala).....			5,461	5,461
Torres (Malik).....	17	270	370	640
Tuolumne.....			20,800	20,800
Twenty-nine Palms (Malik).....			30	34
Horn Valley.....			490	490
Horn Valley.....	877	12,106		42,100
Tule River.....			48,551	48,551
Yuma (Fort Yuma).....	798	8,010	31,376	39,386
Colorado	372	72,731	396,143	468,874
Ute (Ute Mountain and Southern Ute).....	371	72,651	396,113	468,764
Absentee Wyandot.....	1	30		80
Florida: Seminole			23,542	23,542
Idaho	4,377	628,098	54,841	682,939
Coeur d'Alene.....	638	104,077		104,077
Fort Hall.....	1,823	245,240	21,283	266,472
Lapwai (Nez Percé).....	1,876	178,812	33,678	212,390

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and Reservations.	Number of allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....			3,251	3,251
Kansas	3,079	272,510		272,510
Chippewa and Munsee (Potawatomie).....	109	4,195		4,195
Iowa (Kickapoo).....	143	11,602		11,602
Kickapoo.....	351	27,621		27,621
Potawatomie.....	2,333	220,785		220,785
Sac and Fox (Kickapoo).....	122	8,079		8,079
Michigan	2,648	153,277	191	153,418
Isabella.....	1,915	98,205	191	98,581
L'Anse.....	622	52,201		52,201
Ontonagon.....	39	2,631		2,631
Minnesota	8,336	954,715	553,798	1,508,513
Beet Creek (Nett Lake).....	712	56,782		56,782
Beet Creek (Nett Lake).....			296	296
Pend du Lac.....	296	30,816		30,816
Grand Portage.....	301	21,191		21,191
Leech Lake.....	531	48,530		48,530
Ndewakanon (Ulrich Goolley).....	135	12,852		12,852
Red Lake.....			513,528	513,528
Vermilion Lake.....			1,090	1,090
White Earth.....	5,158	710,753	9,190	719,943
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake).....	826	61,733		61,733
Montana	10,233	2,510,000	3,513,673	6,023,673
Blackfoot.....	2,656	889,199	601,188	1,490,387
Crow.....	2,900	512,183	1,771,630	2,313,213
Fort Belknap.....			622,917	622,917
Fort Peck.....	2,402	650,216		650,216
Peace (Flathead).....	2,428	228,408		228,408
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River).....			489,500	489,500
Rocky Boy's Agency.....			50,033	50,033
Nebraska	4,097	353,124	6,118	359,242
Omaha.....	1,466	130,612	4,350	135,022
Ponca (Santee).....	175	27,238		27,238
Santee (Nebraska).....	850	73,251		73,251
Sioux (additional).....			610	610
Winneshago.....	1,859	122,295	1,098	123,393
Nevada	979	14,133	721,477	735,610
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone).....			321,920	321,920
Moapa River.....	117	663	523	1,123
Palute (Palen).....	396	3,450	980	4,410
Pyramid Lake (Nevada).....			322,001	322,001
Walker River.....	496	9,875	75,201	85,082
Winnemucca.....			810	810
New Mexico	2,800	673,175	4,024,019	4,697,221
Jicarilla Apache.....	706	333,812	407,300	741,112
Mescalero Apache.....			474,210	474,210
Navajo (see Arizona and Utah).....	2,601	319,333	1,080,637	2,300,000
Pueblo				
Acoma (Albuquerque).....			85,722	85,722
Cochiti.....			24,256	24,256
Isleta (Albuquerque).....			110,080	110,080
Jemez.....			42,359	42,359
Laguna (Albuquerque).....			101,511	101,511
Laguna with Acoma.....			150,000	150,000
Nambe.....			13,680	13,680
Pleasant.....			17,481	17,481
Pojoaque.....			15,490	15,490
San Diego (Albuquerque).....			24,187	24,187
San Juan.....			17,545	17,545
San Felipe (Albuquerque).....			34,767	34,767
Santa Ana (Albuquerque).....			17,341	17,341
Santa Clara.....			49,369	49,369
Santo Domingo.....			92,398	92,398

* Includes 12,348 acres purchased from Omaha Indians

* Executive orders 1910 and 1917.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number of allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
New Mexico—Continued.				
Pueblo—Continued.				
Sia.....			17,515	17,515
San Ildefonso.....			17,293	17,293
Taos.....			17,331	17,331
Tesuque.....			17,311	17,311
Zuni.....			288,040	288,040
New York.....			87,677	87,677
Allegany.....			30,469	30,469
Cattaraugus.....			21,680	21,680
Oil Spring.....			640	640
Oneida.....			350	350
Onondaga.....			6,100	6,100
St. Regis.....			14,640	14,640
Tusawanda.....			7,519	7,519
Tuscarora.....			6,249	6,249
North Carolina: Qualla.....			63,211	63,211
North Dakota.....	8,350	2,003,320	100,000	2,103,320
Devil Lake (Fort Totten).....	1,182	137,351		137,351
Fort Berthold.....	2,163	435,708	100,000	535,708
Standley Hook.....	1,700	1,388,411		1,388,411
Turtle Mountain.....	326	43,820		43,820
Oklahoma.....	116,701	19,518,748	6,811	19,525,559
Cherokee.....	40,193	4,315,223	10	4,315,233
Choctaw.....	10,035	3,600,190	10	3,600,200
Creek.....	26,723	4,297,036	5,991	4,297,028
Seminole.....	18,716	2,927,114	30	2,927,144
Cherokee Outlet.....	3,118	359,835	122	359,657
Cherokee and Arapaho.....	62	4,019		4,019
Iowa (Sac and Fox).....	3,331	528,789		528,788
Kansas (Kiowa and Ponca).....	108	8,975		8,805
Kickapoo (Shawnee).....	217	29,644		29,644
Kiowa Comanche and Apache.....	280	27,650		27,650
Mottoc (Seneca).....	3,431	517,236		517,236
Osage (Ponca).....	68	3,964		3,966
Osage.....	73	11,456		11,456
Ojibwa.....	2,230	1,468,350		1,468,350
Ojibwa (Seneca).....	514	128,351		128,351
Pawnee.....	160	12,993		12,993
Pawnee (Seneca).....	820	112,701		112,701
Ponca.....	218	43,331		43,331
Pottawatomie (Shawnee).....	782	100,715	387	101,132
Quapaw (Seneca).....	2,109	291,736		291,736
Sac and Fox.....	218	55,745		55,745
Seneca.....	516	67,684		67,684
Shawnee.....	435	41,815		41,815
Wichita (Kiowa).....	117	12,745		12,745
Wyandotte (Seneca).....	937	157,714		157,714
Wyandotte.....	244	20,912		20,912
Oregon.....	4,254	508,817	1,209,189	1,718,006
Grande Ronde (Siletz).....	269	37,983		37,983
Klamath.....	1,352	208,439	812,517	1,020,956
Siletz.....	631	44,459		44,459
Umatilla.....	1,115	87,644	74,130	157,774
Warm Springs.....	967	140,292	322,512	462,804
South Dakota.....	27,476	6,276,502	403,074	6,679,576
Choyenne River.....	3,688	922,681	218,149	1,210,830
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.....	1,466	277,690		277,690
Lake Traverse (Sisseton).....	2,009	308,338		308,338
Lower Brule.....	899	207,631	73,360	278,991
Pine Ridge.....	8,257	2,345,818	161,863	2,507,681
Rosebud.....	8,855	1,897,716		1,897,716
Yankton.....	2,013	268,263		268,263

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number of allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Utah.....	1,367	111,917	1,529,360	1,641,307
Goshute and Deep Creek.....			31,500	31,500
Navajo (see Arizona and New Mexico).....			600,000	600,000
Palute (Navajo).....			600,000	600,000
Shivwits.....			26,880	26,880
Skull Valley.....			18,610	18,610
Utah Valley.....	777	39,620	219,310	258,930
Uncompahgre.....	590	72,327		72,327
Washington.....	9,933	1,019,559	1,699,327	2,718,886
Chehalis (Cushman).....	35	3,799		3,799
Columbia (Colville).....	35	22,618		22,618
Colville.....	2,921	333,275	1,000,100	1,333,375
Hoh River (Neah Bay).....			610	610
Kalispel (Coeur d'Alene).....			4,629	4,629
Lummi (Tulalip).....	109	12,561		12,561
Makah (Neah Bay).....	373	3,735	19,312	23,047
Muckleshoot (Cushman).....	43	3,491		3,491
Nisqually (Cushman).....	39	4,717		4,717
Ozette (Neah Bay).....			610	610
Port Madison (Tulalip).....	51	7,219	65	7,284
Puyallup (Cushman).....	167	17,163		17,163
Quillete (Neah Bay).....			137	137
Quinalt (Taholah).....	690	51,960	168,553	220,513
Skokomish (Cushman).....	131	7,833	335	7,833
Skokomish (Tulalip).....	161	22,166	374	22,460
Spokane.....	68	61,951	82,483	144,432
Spokane Island (Cushman).....	23	1,491		1,491
Selkomeish (Tulalip).....	71	7,397		7,397
Yakima.....	1,488	131,922	412,401	545,325
Wisconsin.....	4,967	319,186	276,371	595,700
La Courte Oreille (Hayward).....	881	68,910	510	69,420
Lac du Flambeau.....	600	15,752	24,121	40,173
La Pointe (Mad River).....	1,610	118,968	13,990	132,958
Menominee (Keshena).....			231,680	231,680
Ondaga.....	1,601	65,466		65,466
Red Cliff.....	203	14,166		14,166
Stockbridge and Muncie (Keshena).....	167	8,920		8,920
Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone).....	2,397	248,058	1,837,268	2,102,286
Dismalheld.....	2,029	211,010	551,029	762,039
Cedar.....	368	34,918	1,270,199	1,305,117
Public domain.....	8,669	1,155,919		1,155,919

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1919.

Name of reservation and title.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
ARIZONA.		
Camp McDowell..... (Under Salt River School.) Tribe: Mohave Apache.	Acres. 24,971	Executive order, Sept. 15, 1863; act of Apr. 21, 1864, vol. 33, p. 211. (See Ann. Rept. 1903, p. 68.)
Cocopah..... (Under Colorado River School.) Tribe: Chiricahua, Chihkaha, Cocopa, Mohave.	400 224,580	Executive order, Sept. 27, 1917, school reserve. Act of Mar. 3, 1855, vol. 13, p. 339; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 16, 1878. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1864, vol. 33, p. 224.) Act of Apr. 30, 1905 (33 Stat., 77); act Apr. 4, 1910 (33 Stat., 273); act Mar. 3, 1911 (33 Stat., 1043); act Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 521); Executive order, Nov. 22, 1915. 616 Indians allotted 6,160 acres.
Fort Apache..... (Under Fort Apache School.) Tribe: Chillon, Chikihana, Coyotero, Mimbreno, and Mogollon Apache.	1,651,920	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877, act of Feb. 20, 1883, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 23, 1894, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)
Fort Mojave..... (Under Fort Mojave School.) Tribe: Apache.	31,328	Executive orders, Dec. 1, 1910, and Feb. 2, 1911. Sec. 11, act June 23, 1910 (36 Stat., 835-838). (See 18379-1910.) Area original military reservation, 11,000 acres.
Gila Bend..... (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Papago.	10,211	Executive orders, Dec. 17, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1900. (See 4106, 1900.)
Gila River..... (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Marikopa and Pima.	371,422	Act of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1878, Jan. 10, 1879, June 11, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883; Mar. 2, May 6, July 31, 1911; Dec. 16, 1911; Dec. 10, 1913; Aug. 27, 1914; Mar. 16, 1915, and July 19, 1915.
Havasupai (Supai)..... (Under Havasupai School.) Tribe: Havasupai.	518	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Moqui)..... (Under Moqui School.) Tribe: Hopi (Moqui) and Navajo.	2,472,320	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882. Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., L., 1021.) (See 4506-1910.)
Kaibab..... (Under Kaibab School.) Tribe: Kaibab and San Juan Paiute.	138,240	Secretary's withdrawal, Oct. 15, 1907. (See 73684-1907.) Executive order, June 11, 1913.
Navajo..... (Under Leupp, Navajo, Western Navajo, San Juan, and Pueblo Bent-Schools.) Tribe: Navajo.	11,837,703	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 18, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,700,000 acres in Arizona and 967,800 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive order, Apr. 24, 1888, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901. By Executive orders of Mar. 10 and May 15, 1905, 61,523 acres were added to reservation and by Executive order of Nov. 9, 1907, as amended, by Executive order of Jan. 28, 1908, 2,972,160 acres were added. 2,064 Indians have been allotted 268,063 acres under the act of Feb. 8, 1867 (24 Stat., 389), as amended. By Executive orders of Dec. 30, 1908, and Jan. 16, 1911, the surplus lands, approximately 1,641,180 acres, in that part of the extension in New Mexico restored to the public domain. (See 35 Stat., L., 457 and 487.) Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 264), and Mar. 3, 1913 (37 Stat., 1037), R. R. exchanges. Executive orders May 21, 1911, Feb. 17, 1912, (2), Feb. 10, 1913 (2), May 6, 1913, Dec. 1, 1913, July 23, 1914, and Feb. 18, 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. 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 291. 41,609 acres allotted to 791 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 47,633 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.) Executive orders, June 15, 1911, and May 28, Sept. 2, Oct. 8, and Dec. 6, 1912, Oct. 27, 1914, Jan. 14, 1916, and Feb. 1, 1917.
Salt River..... (Under Salt River School.) Tribe: Marikopa and Pima.	22,317	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Oct. 20, 1910; Sept. 28 and Oct. 21, 1911. (See 20731-1910.) (See Senate Doc. 83, 53th Cong., 2d sess.) 804 Indians allotted 24,463 acres under general allotment act.
San Carlos..... (Under San Carlos School.) Tribe: Arivaipa, Chillon, Chikihana, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tohono, and Yuma Apache.	1,534,240	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27 and Oct. 30, 1876, Jan. 24 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1883, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 23, 1894, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 39, p. 3216.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 822.) Executive order of Dec. 22, 1902.

1 Partly in California.
2 Outboundaries surveyed.
3 Surveyed.

4 Not on reservation.
5 Partly in New Mexico. (See Table 5.)

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1919—Continued.

Name of reservation and title.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
ARIZONA—continued.		
Walapai..... (Under Triverton Cifun School.) Tribe: Walapai.	Acres. 730,540	Executive orders, Jan. 4, 1883, Dec. 22, 1895, May 14, 1900, June 2, 1911, May 29, 1912, and July 18, 1913.
CALIFORNIA.		
Camp or Fort Independence.....	360	Executive orders, Oct. 28, 1915, and Apr. 29, 1916.
Cold Springs.....	160	Executive order, Nov. 10, 1914.
Colony or Nevada.....	75	Executive order, May 7, 1913.
Digger..... (Under a farmer.) Tribe: Digger.	370	Act of Mar. 3, 1853 (27 Stat., 612), provides for purchase of 330 acres; not allotted. 40 acres were reserved by order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 28, 1868, for Digger Indians. (See 46597-1907, 11661-1908, 79245-1909.)
Fort Bidwell.....	320	Executive order, Aug. 8, 1917, school reserve.
Goldville band.....	160	Secretary's withdrawal for wood lot. (See 2226-1909.)
Hoop Valley..... (Under Hoopa Valley School.) Tribe: Hunstung, Huupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Salas, Bernalton, and Tshianatan.	149,031	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 59; Executive orders, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.28 acres reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1862 (27 Stat., p. 82), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter book 263, p. 450-883, p. 170.)
Mission (28 reserves)..... (Under Martine, Solobas, Pechanga, Malki, Campo and Volcan School.) Tribe: Diegueno, Kawai, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temicula.	181,844	Executive orders, Jan. 31, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 26, Mar. 14, 1891, and May 6, 1894. 770.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Sycuan Reserve (letter book 363, p. 277), and 1,299.47 acres all tied to 55 Temicula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312). Executive order, Dec. 29, 1891. Proclamation of President of Apr. 16, 1900, vol. 32, p. 1970, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2065; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 822. 174,636.73 acres patented by the Government to various bands under act of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat., L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., L., 1015-1022). (See misc. trust book 86, and President's proclamation, Aug. 31, 1913.) See Ex. Ords. Aug. 16, 1917; Jan. 26, 1918, extending trust periods 10 years.
Chuckchaucis.....	150	Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1912, and Aug. 14, 1914.
Los Coyotes.....	3,840	Executive order, Apr. 13, 1914.
Morongo.....	175,808	Proclamation of Nov. 12, 1913, partly canceling Executive order withdrawal.
Paiute.....	175,808	Executive orders, Mar. 11, 1912, May 9, 1912, Sept. 7, 1912, Sept. 16, 1912, Feb. 14, 1913, and July 22, 1915.
Pala..... (Formerly Warner's Ranch Indians.)	119,998	Executive order, Apr. 13, 1914. 162 all tments (approximately 2 acres of irrigable land and 6 acres of grazing land approved and patented under act of Feb. 8, 1897 (24 Stat., L., 388), as amended. Lands reserved under authority of acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat., L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., L., 1022), and bought under act of May 8, 1902 (32 Stat., L., 257). See authority 7071 and letter book 580, p. 113. Deed recorded in Miscellaneous Record Book No. 5, p. 183.
Round Valley..... (Under Round Valley School.) Tribe: Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomenai, 114 River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Waiatki, and Yuki.	48,551	Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1872, May 18, 1875, and July 25, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658. 42,105.56 acres all tied to 1,004 Indians, 1,110 acres reserved for school and agency purposes (7388-1907, letter books 298, p. 17, and 355, p. 250). (See act of Feb. 8, 1905, providing for a reduction of area of reservation, vol. 33, p. 700.) 36,692.23 acres additional all tments made to 610 Indians and 740 acres reserved for school purposes.
Tule River..... (Under Tule River School.) Tribe: Kawai, Kings River, Mowzie, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumudi.	48,551	Executive orders, Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma..... (Under Fort Yuma School.) Tribe: Yuma Apache.	30,919	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1901, vol. 33, p. 224.) 7,756.24 acres irrigable land opened under act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 383), act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1033). 8,110 acres allotted to 811 Indians.
Total.....	411,616	

1 Outboundaries surveyed.
2 Partly surveyed.
3 Partly in Nevada.

4 Not on reservations.
5 Partly in New Mexico.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1919. Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
COLORADO.		
Ulat (Under Navajo Springs and Southern Ute Schools.) Tribes: Capote, Moache, and Winituche Ute.	Acres. 396,143	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1853, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 618; act of Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 31; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1875, Act. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1887, and act of Congress approved June 13, 1889, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 24, 1892, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1891, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1891, vol. 23, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 25, p. 617, 72,651 acres all titled to 371 Indians; also 7,707.32 acres all titled to 39 Indians (letter book 321, p. 335); 523,079 acres opened for settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1892 (31 Stat., 1941). The residue, 375,000 acres, retained as a reservation for the Winituche Ute. Act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 82), exchange of lands with Indians. Executive order, Nov. 12, 1913.
Total.....	396,143	
FLORIDA.		
Seminole (Under special agency.)	126,711	Acts Aug. 13, 1891 (28 Stat., 340), Mar. 2, 1897 (28 Stat., 82), June 10, 1899 (29 Stat., 317), June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 28), Mar. 1, 1899 (31 Stat., 638), June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 392), Apr. 4, 1910 (35 Stat., 24), 23,094.72 acres purchased for Seminole Indians in Florida under act entitled "See Annual Report for 1910, p. 101," 3,580 acres received by Executive order of June 28, 1911. (See 2612-1919.)
Total.....	126,711	
ILLINOIS.		
Coeur d'Alene (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai, Pend d'Oreille, and Flathead.		Executive orders June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreement made Mar. 25, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 23, p. 1023, 1024. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1891, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1891, vol. 23, p. 332. 618 Indians have been alloted 101,027 acres and 1,970 acres have been reserved for agency, school, and church purposes under act entitled "See Act of 1898, and act of June 21, 1903 (31 Stat., 1, 325-335), Mar. 3, 1891 (25 Stat., 1, 1023-1024), Aug. 15, 1891 (28 Stat., 322), Mar. 27, 1908 (35 Stat., 50), Apr. 30, 1909 (35 Stat., 1, 50). President's proclamation issued May 22, 1909, opening 291,200 acres surplus lands to settlement. (17 D. R., 608.)
Fort Hall (Under Fort Hall School.) Tribes: Hannock and Shoshoni.	21,283	Treaty of July 3, 1853, vol. 13, p. 673. Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1879; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 118; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by act of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 672, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 7, 1891, vol. 27, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1878, ratified by act of June 6, 1891, vol. 23, p. 672, covering 116,000 acres, of which 6,283.73 acres have been allotted to 79 Indians (see letter to K 537, p. 178); remainder needed tract opened by settlement June 17, 1902 (President's proclamation) and May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1977, set. 1 Mar. 31, 1901, vol. 33, p. 133, act of Mar. 3, 1911 (31 Stat., 103); land all opened, covering 318,500 acres, approved Oct. 28, 1911 (37 D. R., 13).
Lapwai (Under Fort Lapwai School.) Tribes: Nez Percé.	41,180	Treaty of June 9, 1853, vol. 14, p. 617; agreement, May 1, 1861, ratified by act of Aug. 13, 1861, vol. 18, p. 338. 178,512 acres all titled to 1,876 Indians, 2,176.47 acres reserved for agency, school, and cemetery purposes, and 32,000 acres of timberland reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1895, 22 Stat., 873.)
Lemhi.....		Unratified treaty of Sept. 21, 1869, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875; agreement of May 11, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 27, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687. (See 31 Stat., 1, 305, and agreement executed Dec. 28, 1895, approved by President Jan. 27, 1901.) Act of June 21, 1903 (31 Stat., 331), about 91,000 acres opened in 1909. (See 2899-1909.)
Total.....	55,133	
* Partly in New Mexico.		
* Surveyed.		
* Not on reservation.		

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1919. Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
IOWA.		
Sauk and Fox (Under Sac and Fox Agency.) Tribes: Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	Acres. 3,180	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1865, vol. 11, p. 502.) Deeds 1857, 1863, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June, July, and Oct., 1892-1896. (See act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 719.) (See Ann. Repts., 1891, p. 681; 1898, p. 81.) Deeds received, vol. 6. (See 9586-1307.)
Total.....	3,180	
KANSAS.		
Chippewa and Murrece (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribes: Chippewa and Murrece.		Treaty of July 16, 1829, vol. 12, p. 1165. 4,125.31 acres all titled to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, all titled for missionary and school purposes. Payment for lands in 1830; balance of allotments sold and proceeds paid to holders. (See ninth section of act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 97; L. B., 332, p. 63.)
Iowa (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribes: Iowa.		Treaties of May 17, 1834, vol. 10, p. 1099, and of Mar. 6, 1851, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,567.37 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 266, p. 86.) Acts Mar. 3, 1858 (12 Stat., 352), and Jan. 26, 1857 (24 Stat., 367).
Kickapoo (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribes: Kickapoo.		Treaty of June 29, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 27,021.27 acres allotted to 331 Indians; 245 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 398.87 acres, unallotted (letter books 501, p. 440, and 772, p. 54). (Acts of Aug. 4, 1866 (21 Stat., 219), Feb. 28, 1869, vol. 30, p. 900, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 37, p. 1007.)
Potawatomi (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribes: Prairie Band of Potawatomi.		Treaty of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 583; of Nov. 15, 1851, vol. 11, p. 1181; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 17, p. 631. 220,785 acres allotted to 2,363 Indians; 319 acres reserved for school and agency, and 1 acre for church (Acts of Feb. 25, 1866, vol. 30, p. 900, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 37, p. 1007). 980 acres surplus tribal land sold under act Feb. 28, 1900. Executive order Nov. 12, 1917, extending trust period 10 years, except in 11 cases.
Sauk and Fox (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribes: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.		Treaties of May 15, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1851, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 591, and Aug. 13, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,343.97 acres in Kansas, 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,538.30 acres, all titled to 84 Indians, and under act June 21, 1903 (31 Stat., 324-329), 160.91 acres were allotted to 47 Indians, leaving 57 acres unallotted. (Letter books 233, p. 390, 383, p. 37, and 512, p. 110.)
Total.....		
MICHIGAN.		
Istewa Tribes: Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	191	Executive order, May 14, 1853, treaties of Aug. 7, 1853, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 15, 1851, vol. 11, p. 637. 78,590 acres allotted to 1,913 Indians.
L'Anse-au-Loup (Under special agency.) Tribes: L'Anse and Venix Desert Bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069. 52,124 acres allotted to 668 Indians. Payment for lands in 1855; 16,888,938-1902. Unappropriated tracts, see 10294-1015.
Ontonagon (Under special agency.) Tribes: Ontonagon Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 9, 1851, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1853. 2,514.88 acres allotted to 35 Indians.
Ottawa and Chippewa.....		Treaty July 31, 1855. (11 Stat., 621.) 130,470 acres allotted to 4,813 Indians.
Total.....	191	
MINNESOTA.		
Bois Fort (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribes: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 612. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 347, 51st Cong., 1st Sess., p. 63.) 56,662.20 acres allotted to 721 Indians and 424.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. B., 370, 382; residue, 31,884 acres, opened to public settlement.
* In Kansas and Nebraska.		
* Agency abolished June 30, 1889.		

TABLE 6. General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1919 - Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
MINNESOTA - continued.		
Deer Creek. (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	Acres.	Executive order, June 20, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 23, p. 612. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 293.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,741 acres, opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1889.)
Fond du Lac. (Under Fond du Lac School.) Tribe: Fond du Lac and 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 393 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 23, p. 612. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1889. (See act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 23, p. 612.) Act June 30, 1913 (Public No. 4), and Executive order, Mar. 4, 1913.
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. 612. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 21,191.31 acres allotted to 801 Indians; 288.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,903.07 acres, opened to public settlement. Executive order, Mar. 21, 1917, setting aside two small unsurveyed islands for reservation purposes.
Leech Lake. (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribe: Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish Bands of Chippewa.		Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 29, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 23, p. 612. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 45,416 acres allotted to 630 Indians and 241.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 402.) Minnesota National Forest act, May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., 265). Executive order Feb. 16, 1911.
Mdewakanton. (Under Birch-Croky School.) Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux.		By purchase. (See act, July 4, 1884, Mar. 3, 1885, May 15, 1886, June 29, 1888 (23 Stat., 228); Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 622) and Aug. 19, 1890 (26 Stat., 319). 339.00 acres deeded to 47 Indians; 12,742.50 acres allotted to 88 Indians and held in trust by 430 United States; 8.90 acres reserved for school. (See Ann. Rpt., 1891, pp. 111 and 119, and schedule appended Nov. 21, 1901.) Act Mar. 4, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 1189).
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 4, 1861, vol. 13, pp. 659, 658; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 23, p. 612. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 376, and act of Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 901).
Red Lake. (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.	543,328	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 23, 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 Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1009, and act of Feb. 20, 1904, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 16, for sale of 226,152 acres. Act of Feb. 8, 1905, vol. 33, p. 708, granting 320 acres a right of way for the Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba Ry. Co. Executive order, Feb. 16, 1911.
Vermilion Lake. (Under Vermilion Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	11,050	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 23, p. 612.
White Earth. (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, and Pillager Chippewa.	3,100	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1837, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Mar. 18, 1873, and July 3, 1883, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 23, p. 612. (See agreement July 29, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.) Under act of Jan. 14, 1889 (23 Stat., 619), 328,401.05 acres have been allotted to 5,182 Indians, and 1,899.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, and under act of Apr. 29, 1904 (33 Stat., 539), 246,956.13 acres have been allotted to 2,816 Mississippi and Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa, being additional allotments to a part of the allottees under act of Jan. 14, 1889, leaving unallotted and unsurveyed 9,100 acres. Act June 21, 1908 (34 Stat., 353).
White Oak Point and Chippewa. (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribe: Lake Winnibigoshish 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 29, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 23, p. 612. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 64,772 acres allotted to 826 Indians; the residue opened to public settlement; 240 acres reserved for ball park. (See 289-1908.)
Total.....	553,798	

* Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6. General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1919 - Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
MONTANA.		
Blackfeet. (Under Blackfeet School.) Tribe: Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	Acres. 601,826	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 28, 1888, approved by act of June 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353; act of Feb. 27, 1905, confirming grant of 346.11 acres of land and 120 acres of unsurveyed land. (See vol. 33, p. 816.) Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1035), 2,656 Indians allotted 458,979 acres. 44,240.07 acres timber reserved. (See 491-1913.)
Crow. (Under Crow School.) Tribe: Mountain and River Crow.	1,771,039	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 14, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive orders, Oct. 20, 1875, Mar. 8, 1876, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1039-1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Ann. Rpt., 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034. Act of Apr. 27, 1901, vol. 33, p. 352, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 11, 1899. Under act of Feb. 8, 1897 (24 Stat., 338), and act Feb. 28, 1891 (25 Stat., 791), and Executive order, June 8, 1901 (modifying Executive order of Mar. 25, 1901), 429,581 acres have been allotted to 2,453 Indians, and 1,822.61 acres reserved for administration, church, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unsurveyed 1,837,109 acres; 14,711.96 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 81 Indians. (See L. B. 743, p. 60; 832, p. 160, and 936, p. 416.) 37 Indians (Schedule A) have been allotted 7,422.45 acres under acts of Apr. 11, 1882 (22 Stat., 42), Feb. 8, 1887 (21 Stat., 388), and amendments thereto. President's proclamation, May 24, 1900 (31 Stat., 3200).
Fort Belknap. (Under Fort Belknap School.) Tribe: Grosventre and Assiniboin.	1,622,917	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350.
Fort Peck. (Under Fort Peck School.) Tribe: Assiniboin, Brule, Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktona Sioux.		Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874, act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113, act May 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 535), 9,932 Indians allotted 724,626.77 acres; 1,225,319 acres surplus land opened to settlement and entry by President's proclamation July 23, 1913. (See 42 L. D. 261.) 1,022.84 acres reserved for town site, religious, and administrative purposes. Act Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 503) allotments to children. 126,054 acres allotted to 435 children, approved Nov. 13, 1917. Act Feb. 26, 1917 (Pub. 355). Sale to Great Northern R. R., and President's proclamation Mar. 21, 1917, re. homestead entries on lands classified as coal.
Flathead. (Under Flathead School.) Tribe: Bitter Root, Carle Band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kootenai, and Pend d'Oreille.		Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. Under acts of Apr. 23, 1901 (33 Stat., 302), Feb. 4, 1887 (21 Stat., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (28 Stat., 794), 2,431 Indians have been allotted 277,113 acres, and under act of Apr. 23, 1901, 2,921.00 acres have been reserved for tribal uses, and under act of Apr. 23, 1901, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1903 (33 Stat., 1019-1020), 6,774.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 18,321.35 acres reserved for Bison Range under acts of May 23, 1903 (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, 1899 (35 Stat., 753), 45,741 acres reserved for non-agricultural reservation sites, act Apr. 12, 1910 (36 Stat., 863). Executive order Jan. 14, 1913. Act June 25, 1910 (30 Stat., 863).
Northern Cheyenne. (Under Tongue River School.) Tribe: Northern Cheyenne.	189,500	Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1881, and Mar. 19, 1900, act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.

* Outboundaries surveyed; partly surveyed.

* Surveyed.

* Partly surveyed.

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TABLE 6. General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1919—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
MONTANA—continued.		
Rocky Boy's Agency	39,038	Part of Fort Assiniboine abandoned military reservation. Reserved by act Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat., 739), amending act of Feb. 11, 1915 (38 Stat., 507).
Total	3,511,311	
NEBRASKA.		
Niobrara (Under Yankton School, S. Dak.) Tribe: Santee Sioux.		Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6; treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1868, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. 33,616.92 acres selected as homesteads, 38,931.71 acres selected as allotments, and 1,087 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification, see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text, see mime. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 305. Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Executive order Apr. 29, 1916.
Omaha (Under Omaha Agency.) Tribe: Omaha.	1,420	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1851, vol. 10, p. 1013; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 11, p. 667; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 301, and of June 22, 1871, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874; act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 311; act of Mar. 3, 1883 (37 Stat., p. 612); 130,602 acres allotted to 1,460 Indians; the residue, 4,420 acres, unallotted; act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 319), taxation; act May 11, 1912 (37 Stat., 111), sale of surplus land.
Ponca (Under Yankton School, S. Dak.) Tribe: Ponca.		Treaty of Mar. 12, 1855, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 673; act of Mar. 2, 1859, sec. 15, vol. 23, p. 892. 27,236 acres allotted to 163 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 203, p. 339; also, President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1880, vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional) (Under Pine Ridge School.) Tribe: Oglala Sioux.	610	Executive order, Jan. 21, 1882.
Winnebago (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Winnebago.	1,068	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 688; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170, deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 122,374.20 acres allotted to 1,559 Indians; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; 610.10 acres sold; act July 4, 1888; the residue, 1,068 acres, unallotted; act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 319), taxation.
Total	6,158	
NEVADA.		
Duck Valley (Under Western Shoshone School.) Tribes: Paiute and Western Shoshoni.	1,321,920	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, May 4, 1886, and July 1, 1910.
Moapa River (Under Moapa River School.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Katabab, Paiwilt, 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 31, 1903, Oct. 28, 1912, and Nov. 28, 1912. 601.52 acres of irrigable land allotted to 117 Indians under general allotment act.
Paiute (Under Fallon School.)	960	71 sections (4,610 acres) reserved under second form withdrawal, reclamation act, June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388), for Paiute Indians and 10 acres reserved for school purposes (see 76082-1907); 960 acres unallotted and unreserved.
Paiute and Shoshone scattered lands.	280	Executive order, Sept. 16, 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 July 1, 1888 (30 Stat., 591). (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1901, vol. 33, p. 225.) Executive order Sept. 4, 1913, creating bird reserve out of Anaho Island.
Summit Lake, Paiute and Shoshone.	5,025	Executive order, Jan. 14, 1913, withdrawing from settlement for use of Paiute-Shoshone 5,025.08 acres.

¹ Surveyed; partly in Idaho.

TABLE 6. General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1919—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
NEVADA—continued.		
Walker River (Under Walker River School.) Tribe: Paiute.	75,201	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 711; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., pp. 245, 250); act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, pp. 822-927; act of June 21, 1906, vol. 34, p. 325; proclamation of President, Sept. 20, 1909, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 285,055.84 acres. Allotted to 496 Indians, 9,378 acres reserved for agency and school, 80 acres reserved for cemetery, 10 acres reserved for grazing, 37,818.29 acres reserved for timber, 3,335.62 acres reserved for church purposes, 160 acres. (L. D., 855, p. 187.) 31,000 acres added to reserve by Executive order Mar. 15, 1918.
Winnemucca and Battle Mountain Bands of Shoshone.	810	Executive order, June 18, 1917, setting aside 810 acres of public domain for 2 lands of homeless Indians.
Total	728,752	
NEW MEXICO.		
Jicarilla Apache (Under Jicarilla School.) Tribe: Jicarilla Apache.	107,309	Executive orders, Mar. 23, 1874, July 18, 1874, Sept. 21, 1880, May 15, 1884, and Feb. 11, 1887; 129,313.85 acres allotted to 815 Indians and 260.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. D., 335, p. 323.) Executive orders of Nov. 11, 1907, and Jan. 25, 1908. The above-mentioned 815 allotments have been canceled; reallocations have been made under the act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1413). (See 61513-1900.) Allotments to 797 Indians covering 351,291 acres approved Aug. 28, 1909.
Mescalero Apache (Under Mescalero School.) Tribes: Mescalero and Mimbreno Apache.	474,210	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1878, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883. (See 2561, 45660, 75169, 75469-1908, and 14203, 26512-1900 and Senate bill 5602, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)
Navajo Pueblo (Under Santa Fe and Albuquerque Schools.) Tribe: Pueblo— Jemez..... Acoma..... San Juan..... Picuris..... San Felipe..... Cochiti..... Santo Domingo..... Taos..... Santa Clara..... Tesuque..... San Ildefonso..... Pojoaque..... Sila..... San Dia..... Isleta..... Nambé..... Laguna..... Laguna withdrawals..... Santa Ana..... Santa Ana or El Rancho.....	49,214	Executive order, Jan. 15, 1917, setting aside 49,214 acres for Navajo and other Indians.
Zuni (Under Zuni School.) Tribe: Zuni Pueblo.	1,285,010	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. Irrigable lands surveyed. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.) Approximately 73,000 acres added to Pueblo by Executive order of Nov. 30, 1917.
Total	2,007,601	
NEW YORK.		
Allegany (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Onondaga and Seneca.	30,469	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1812, vol. 7, p. 687.
Cattaraugus (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.	21,680	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601; June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1812, vol. 7, p. 687. (See Ann. Rept. 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Springs (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Seneca.	610	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept. 1877, p. 166.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1803, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1803, vol. 7, p. 410; act of June 7, 1807, vol. 30, p. 89.

¹ Outboundaries surveyed.

² Partly surveyed.

TABLE 6. -General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1919--Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
NEW YORK--continued.		
Oneida (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Oneida.	1,350	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1791, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1917, 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.	11,610	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 21,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Cayuga and Tonawanda Bands of Seneca.	17,549	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1847, vol. 12, p. 921; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; dec'd dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Onondaga and Tuscarora.	6,219	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1835, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 167.)
Total.	57,677	
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Qualla boundary and other lands (Under Eastern Cherokee School.) Tribe: Eastern Band of Cherokee.	143,000 115,211	Held by deed to Indians under decision of U. S. Circuit Court for Western District of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 23, p. 441, and acts to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. See also H. Ex. Docs. No. 100, 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. 37, p. 1000. (See Opinions of Asst. Atty. Gen., Mar. 14, 1891, and Feb. 3, 1904.) 35,000 acres of the 93,211 acres sold. Deeds dated Oct. 4, 1906; approved Dec. 12, 1906.
Total.	63,211	
NORTH DAKOTA.		
Devils Lake (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribe: Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 605, agreement Sept. 20, 1874, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws. 137,351 acres allotted to 1,189 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church and 163.61 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, 1901, 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, 1883), pp. 317 and 327; Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 11, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1002. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 978.) 229,634.91 acres allotted to Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1012), and June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 455), 632 allotments, aggregating 35,637 acres, were approved Apr. 5, 1912; and 787 allotments, aggregating 206,154 acres, were approved Nov. 29, 1915. (See 61502-1910, proclamation June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 151), 227,594 acres open; see H. J. Res. Apr. 3, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 831), and proclamation of Sept. 17, 1915, opening surface of lands Aug. 3, 1914 (33 Stat. L., 651).)
Fort Berthold (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribe: Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan.	100,000	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1858, vol. 16, p. 635, and Executive orders issued by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 10, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1881 (1,620,010 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1862. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see H. Ex. Doc. No. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1883, vol. 23, p. 833. President's proclamation of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1554. Under acts Mar. 2, 1889, supra, Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1011), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451-460), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 615), 4,717 Indians have been allotted 1,388,612 acres. Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1907 (36 Stat. L., 2500), 1,061,500 acres were opened to settlement. Remainder of lands opened to settlement by proclamation Mar. 15, 1915, as authorized by act Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675, 680).
Standing Rock (Under Standing Rock School.) Tribe: Blackfoot, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yanktonian Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 29, 1858, vol. 16, p. 635, and Executive orders issued by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 10, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1881 (1,620,010 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1862. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see H. Ex. Doc. No. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1883, vol. 23, p. 833. President's proclamation of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1554. Under acts Mar. 2, 1889, supra, Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1011), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451-460), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 615), 4,717 Indians have been allotted 1,388,612 acres. Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1907 (36 Stat. L., 2500), 1,061,500 acres were opened to settlement. Remainder of lands opened to settlement by proclamation Mar. 15, 1915, as authorized by act Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675, 680).

1 Partly surveyed.

* Surveyed.

TABLE 6. -General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1919--Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
NORTH DAKOTA--continued.		
Turtle Mountain (Under Turtle Mountain Agency.) Tribe: Pomplina Chippewa.		Executive orders, Dec. 31, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1901, vol. 33, p. 191. 45,820 acres allotted to 329 Indians and 166 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the above-named act. Allotments to 2,691 members of this band on public domain aggregating 399,817.52 acres have been approved.
Total.	100,000	
OKLAHOMA.		
Apache (Under Kiowa School.)		Formerly Fort Sill. (See Executive order Feb. 28, 1897.) Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 497). Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess., act Aug. 24, 1914 (37 Stat. L., 534); act June 29, 1913 (35 Stat. L., 92). Lands to be purchased for those members of this band, some 59 in number, who elected to remain in Oklahoma.
Cherokee (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes.)	10	Treaty with Western Cherokees at city of Washington, May 6, 1828 (7 Stat. L., 311), as amended by the treaty at Fort Gibson and Jan. 17, 1833 (7 Stat. L., 414); referred to in treaty with Cherokees at New Echota, Ga., Dec. 29, 1835 (7 Stat. L., 478); July 19, 1836 (14 Stat. L., 799), as supplemented by treaty of Apr. 27, 1868 (16 Stat. L., 727). Agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 710). Approximately 41,824 Cherokees, including 4,919 free-men, were allotted an average of 410 acres, 40 acres of which was a homestead to be nontaxable, while held by the original allottee. Total acreage allotted 4,916,223; sold, 50,655; remaining unsold, 10.
Cherokee Outlet		Agreement of Dec. 19, 1891; ratified see 10 by act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 640), unoccupied part of Cherokee Outlet, not included in Territory of Oklahoma (29 Stat. L., 81). 62 Indians allotted 4,949.45 acres under act of Mar. 3, 1893.
Cheyenne and Arapaho (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho Cantonment, and Seer Schools.) Tribe: Southern Arapaho and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.		Executive order, Aug. 10, 1859; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1852, and Jan. 17, 1853, relative to Fort Supply Military Reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress July 6, 1874, 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, 1869, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 28, pp. 1022-1026. 528,789 acres allotted to 3,531 Indians; 21,824.45 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 32,313.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the rest, 3,600,592.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1899. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1903, vol. 33, p. 2317. Act of June 17, 1910 (34 Stat. L., 633), 67,637.10. Executive order, Dec. 29, 1915, setting aside 45 acres for agency and school purposes.
Chickasaw (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	10	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1867, ratified by act of June 23, 1894, vol. 30, p. 606; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 605. act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 644. 10,000 Indians have been allotted 3,800,100 acres; 310,870,255; remaining unsold, 10 acres.
Choctaw (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	5,992	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw. Approximately 20,828 Indians have been allotted 4,291,036 acres; sold, 2,887,817 acres; unsold, 5,992 acres. There remain 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.)	320	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and the deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 6, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 117.) Agreement of Jan. 10, 1889, ratified by the act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 23, p. 757; President's proclamation, Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 23, p. 1514; 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. 521; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1671; supplemental agreement of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 500; President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 238; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Approximately 18,761 Indians have been allotted 2,977,114 acres; sold, 65,615 acres; remaining unsold, 320 acres.

TABLE 6. General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1919 - Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Sauk and Fox. (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribes: Ottawa, Sauk, and Fox of the Mississippi.	Acres.	Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 493; agreement June 12, 1868, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,633.46 acres allotted to 518 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 899. (See letter book 272, p. 169, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.) Trust period extended for 10 years by Executive order of Mar. 27, 1896; again by Executive order of Aug. 28, 1906; again by Executive order of Aug. 1, 1916, with exception of 55 allottees.
Seminole. (Under Superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	122	Treaties of Mar. 21, 1825, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement of Feb. 14, 1881, Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 54, and deficiency act of Aug. 6, 1882, vol. 22, p. 295.) Agreement of Mar. 16, 1839. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1862.) Agreement recorded in the treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35; agreement made Dec. 19, 1897, ratified by the act of July 1, 1908, vol. 30, p. 567; agreement of Oct. 7, 1892, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 220. Approximately 5,177 Indians have been allotted 365,832 acres; sold, 4,263 acres; remaining unsold, 129 acres.
Seneca. (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca, Eastern Shawnee, Wyandot, Pottawatomie, etc.		Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 318; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 41,813 acres allotted to 435 Indians; 101.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 292. Executive order Feb. 15, 1916, extending trust period for 10 years, with exception of 41 allottees.
Shawnee. (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca, Absentee Shawnee, Mexican Kickapoo.		Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. and agreement with 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. 417. 12,745 acres allotted to 117 Indians; 83 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 2,513 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 292).
Wichita. (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Tomawokoni Waco, and Wichita.		(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delaware, 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, 1893, vol. 28, p. 895. 187,714 acres allotted to 837 Indians; 4,151 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 568,483 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 60.) President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 33, p. 1978.
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, 1836, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation, Mar. 18, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878. Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 680).
Total.	6,841	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,947 acres allotted to 214 Indians, 10 acres to churches, etc., leaving 634,772 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332.) Unallotted land sold, act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 752). Act Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 219), allotments on public domain to absentee Wyandot.
OREGON.		
Grande Ronde. (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakemont, Marys River, Molokai, Nestucca, Rogues River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.		Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government use and 32,983 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 323.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901 (33 L. D., 583). Executive order Apr. 29, 1918, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 66 allottees.
Klamath. (Under Klamath School.) Tribes: Klamath, Modoc, Palute, Pit River, Walpato, and Yahookin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	512,517	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. Act June 10, 1869 (29 Stat., 321). Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 200). 208,439 acres allotted to 1,352 Indians; 6,091.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1901, vol. 33, p. 202; act of Mar. 3, 1905, vol. 33, p. 1033, and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 367). (See act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., L. 752) removal of Modoc in Oklahoma.) Act Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 219), allotments on public domain to absentee Wyandot. Boundary disputes (see 9831-1911).

¹ Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6. General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1919 - Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OREGON—continued.		
Siletz. (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Alsea, Copillie, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoten, Shasta, Saluska, Shastaw, Tutuni, Umpqua, and 13 others.		Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 416. Agreement Oct. 31, 1852, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 41,529 acres allotted to 531 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 338.) President's proclamation, May 16, 1855, vol. 29, p. 896. Acts of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 233, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1053. Act of May 13, 1910 (36 Stat., 367). Executive order July 19, 1915.
Umatilla. (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	71,602	Treaty of June 9, 1853, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1852, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1855, vol. 22, p. 340, and sec. 2 of act of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 23, p. 459. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1853, Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 682.) 82,742 acres allotted to 1,118 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 253, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 370); act Mar. 9, 1917 (39 Stat., 966-967), providing for allotments as long as any land is available.
Warm Springs. (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Palute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	132,275	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 903. 140,529 acres allotted to 938 Indians under the general allotment act of February 8, 1857 (21 Stat., 339), as amended, and 1,181 acres reserved or for church, school, and agency purposes. Boundary dispute: Acts Aug. 10, 1890 (26 Stat., 335); June 9, 1891 (25 Stat., 86), and Mar. 2, 1917 (39 Stat., 969-968).
Total.	1,205,851	
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago. (Under Crow Creek School.) Tribes: Lower Yankton, Lower Brule, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.		Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see Ann. Rept., 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1863, vol. 15, p. 633, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1853 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1853, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1853, Ann. Rept., 1853, p. 81); act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation, Feb. 10, 1850, vol. 28, p. 1534. There have been allotted to 1,461 Indians 272,720 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,070,900 acres.
Lak Traverse. (Under Sisseton School.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wapeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 15, 1867, vol. 18, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 29, pp. 1035-1038. 308,838 acres allotted to 2,008 Indians, 32,340.25 acres reserved for State school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,978.40 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: Blackfoot, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	219,206	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1863, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1878, 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, 1852. (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, 1850, vol. 29, p. 1534. (See act of Feb. 29, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. 1,032,520.99 acres have been allotted to 3,880 Indians. (See L. D., 324, p. 321.) Act of May 29, 1903 (35 Stat. L., 460). Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat., 2300), 1,138,010 acres were opened to settlement, leaving unallotted and unreserved 219,206 acres.
Lower Brule. (Under Lower Brule School.) Tribes: Lower Brule and Lower Yankton Sioux.	23,360	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1863, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1878, 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, 1852. (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, 1850, vol. 29, p. 1534. (See act of Feb. 29, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1886, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1889, vol. 30, p. 1352, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 207,992 acres allotted to 869 Indians, and 604.06 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 24,000 acres. (See letter book 483, p. 336.) (See act of Apr. 21, 1906, 34 Stat., 124 and 1048, and President's proclamations of Aug. 12, 1907, and Sept. 24, 1913.) (Superintendent's report June 11, 1918 [50,169-18].)

¹ Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1919—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.		
Pine Ridge..... (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribes: Brule, Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Ogallala Sioux.	Area: 161,322	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 633, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stat. (49, 62); for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1883 (23 Stat., 91), not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 23, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 20, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1890, 29 Stat., 10.) A tract of 32,000 acres in Nebraska was set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, and was restored to the public domain by Executive order of Jan. 23, 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 (23 Stat., 883), authority of President of July 29, 1901, 3,220,933.81 acres have been allotted to 8,269 Indians and 11,333.68 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes, aggregating 206,823.19, leaving unallotted and unreserved 161,365 acres. Allotment under acts of Mar. 2, 1889 (23 Stat., 883), Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1,048), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 431). Act May 27, 1910 (36 Stat., 440), 20,960 acres State school land; 22,434 acres timber reserved. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 65), opening 189,502 acres May 1, 1912.
Hoschud..... (Under Hoschud School.) Tribes: Loup, Minne- lou, Northern Ogallala, Two Kettle, Upper Brule, and Washazhe Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 633, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 62; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1883, vol. 23, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 20, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1890, vol. 20, p. 10.) 1,867,716 acres allotted to 8,533 Sioux Indians, 418,000 acres opened to settlement, 29,592.01 reserved for government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 32, p. 234, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 32, p. 234. Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1048); act Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1230); act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 431); act May 30, 1910 (36 Stat., 443); President's proclamation, Aug. 24, 1910 (35 Stat., 293), opening 853,000 acres in Tripp County. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 300,000 acres in Melleite and Washabough Counties, 43,620 acres State school land. Executive order, July 6, 1912.
Yankton..... (Under Yankton School.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,268 acres allotted to 2,613 Indians and 1,252.96 acres reserved for agency, church and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 3, 1882, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1891, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 863.) Executive order Apr. 20, 1916, extending trust period 10 years, with exception of 162 allottees.
Total.....	401,131	
UTAH.		
Goshute and scattering bands. Palutes. Cedar City and Indian Peak Bands. Panguitch. Shivwits.	31,500 7,000 26,850	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 Palutes. 136.62 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. D., 229, p. 270). Rights of squatters in withdrawal purchased by United States. (See also act of Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat., L. 609-1005.) Executive order Apr. 21, 1916, withdrawing 26,850 acres as Shebit or Shivwits Reservation. 1 Unsurveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1919—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
UTAH—continued.		
Skull Valley.....	Area: 18,610	Reserved by Executive orders of Jan. 17, 1912, Sept. 7, 1917, and Feb. 15, 1918.
Uintah Valley..... (Under Uintah and Outway Agency.) Tribes: Josiute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompagre, and White River Ute.	1219,310	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 18, 1878 (20 Stat., 165); acts of May 8, 1884, vol. 18, 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. 37, p. 997; Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1905, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites. 1,010,283 acre opened to homestead entry, 2,140 acres in mining claims; under act May 27, 1907 (32 Stat., 263), 99,407 acres allotted to 1,294 Indians and 60,160 acres under reclamation, the residue, 179,194.68 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (See letter book 75, p. 338.) Executive order, Aug. 19, 1912, restoring lands of Fort Duchesne Military Reservation to the supervision of Interior Department.
Uncompagre..... (Under Uintah and Outway Agency.) Tribe: Tabagusho Ute.		Executive order, Jan. 8, 1882. (See act of June 18, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) 12,540 acres allotted to 83 Indians, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total.....	336,360	
WASHINGTON.		
Chehalis..... (Under Chishman School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tlink), Clatsop, and Chehalis.		Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1894; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1898. 411 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 36 Indians made homestead selections, covering all the land. (See letter book 182, p. 21, and 153, p. 45.)
Columbia..... (Under Colville School.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses Band).		Executive order, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order May 1, 1886; Executive order of Mar. 9, 1894; department orders of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 20, 1894, and Executive order of Jan. 19, 1895. 26,218 acres allotted to 33 Indians (see Executive order of May 21, 1889, and act of Mar. 3, 1909, 34 Stat., 65).
Colville..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Okla- gan, Lake Methow, Nepelmin, Pend d'O- reille, Sanpoil, and Spokane.	1,060,100	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 983.) 51,633 acres in north half allotted to 690 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,263 acres, opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stat., p. 1963). 240 acres have been reserved for town sites. 338,275 acres temporarily withdrawn for town sites. 338,275 acres allotted to 2,921 Indians. The residue, 1,009,100 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 803. Allotments made under act of Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat., L. 80), and act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863). President's proclamation, opening reservation dated May 3, 1916 (39 Stat., p. 36 of proclamations), act Aug. 31, 1916 (39 Stat., 672).
Hoh River..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh.	610	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Kalispel..... (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency, Idaho.)	4,629	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914.
Klikitat..... (Nonreservation; Warm Springs, Oreg.)		6 townships in Gilliam County, Wash., set aside for allotment selection by about 200 Indians under sec. 4, act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), as amended. (See 80388-1012.)
Lummi..... (Under Pulliam School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etak- mur, Lummi, Snohom- ish, Suquamish, and Seiwamish.)		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1833, vol. 12, p. 277; Executive order, Nov. 24, 1873. Allotted 12,800.94 acres to 109 Indians; school conducted on 2-acre tract purchased from John Martin.
Makah..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Makah and Quil- tuite.	149,312	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 299; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. 3,727 acres allotted to 373 Indians. (See letter book 600, 229 and 2760, 1967.)

1 Partly surveyed.

2 Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6. General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1919—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Muckleshoot (Under Cushman School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.	4,000	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1871. 11 Indians have been allotted 3,572.72 acres.
Nisqually (Under Cushman School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawxamish, Stalkoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 23, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1152; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land allotted, 1,716 acres to 30 Indians.
O'ette (Under Noah Bay School.) Tribe: O'ette.	540	Executive order, Apr. 2, 1838.
Port Madison (Under Tulalip School.) Tribe: Duwamish, Elak-mur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiamish.	1,645	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 81 Indians; the residue, 65 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup (Under Cushman School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawxamish, Stalkoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 23, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1152; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted by act of Feb. 20, 1853, vol. 27, p. 451. (For text see annual report 1853, p. 318.) The residue, 690 acres left 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, 1829 (27 Stat., 633, June 7, 1897; 30 Stat., 62), and act of June 21, 1899 (31 Stat., 377).
Quilteute (Under Noah Bay School.) Tribe: Quilteute.	1,817	Executive order, Feb. 18, 1859.
Quinalt (Under Cushman School.) Tribe: Quilteute and Quinalt.	1,168, 551	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1857 (21 Stat., 358), and Feb. 28, 1851 (2a Stat., 794). 600 Indians have been allotted 54,988.80 acres and 456.56 have been reserved for agency, lighthouse, and other purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 168,553 acres. Act Mar. 1, 1911 (36 Stat., 1515).
Shoalwater (Under Cushman School.) Tribe: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	1,335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1846, 55,535-7-1909.
Skowomish (Under Cushman School.) Tribe: Lummi, Skowomish, and Twana.		Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1871. Allotted in treaty reserve 4,920 acres; residue, none. (See L. B., 895, p. 288.) Allotted in Executive order addition, known as the Fisher addition, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. B., 895, p. 285.) 62 allotments.
Snohomish or Tulalip (Under Tulalip School.) Tribe: Duwamish, Elak-mur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiamish.	1,321	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1854. 27,166 acres allotted to 164 Indians.
Spokane (Under Spokane Agency.) Tribe: Spokane.	89,327	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1837, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 37, p. 744. Under act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., L., 456), and 1,217.30 acres set aside for church, school, agency, and town site purposes. By proclamation of May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands to settlement. 5,781 acres classified as agricultural land, 82,847.60 acres classified as timber reserved for tribal use.
Squaw Island (Klallamian) (Under Cushman School.) Tribe: Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawxamish, Stalkoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 23, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1152; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.
Swinomish (Perry's Island) (Under Tulalip School.) Tribe: Duwamish, Elak-mur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiamish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1854. Allotted, 7,350 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 89.80 acres.

¹ Surveyed.² Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6. General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1919—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Yakima (Under Yakima School.) Tribe: Klilklat, Palcos, Topnotch, Wasco, and Yakima.	112,491	Treaty of Wells Walls, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. As recommended Jan. 13, 1853, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1850, vol. 27, p. 631. (For text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 41, p. 221; see also Ann. Rept., 1853, pp. 520-521, and S. E. C. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 47, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 8, 1891, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 34, p. 328. 299,467 acres allotted to 3,137 Indians, and 1,020.21 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 351, p. 419; 416, p. 203, and 812, p. 243.) Act of Dec. 21, 1901 (33 Stat., 795), recognizing claim of Indians to 233,831 acres additional land, subject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1901. (See 3918, 1902.) Act Mar. 6, 1905 (34 Stat., 73), and act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 319), under which 158,102 acres were allotted to 1,329 children. (See 9262-14.)
Total.....	1,670,156	
WISCONSIN.		
Lac Court Oreille (Under Hayward School.) Tribe: Lac Court Oreille Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	1,510	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1870, Apr. 4, 1893. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of May 29, 1852, vol. 17, p. 100. 68,511 acres allotted to 672 Indians. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 37, p. 793. (See 9527-1015.)
Lac du Flambeau (Under Lac du Flambeau School.) Tribe: Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	21,421	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands selected by Indians. (See report of Supt. Thompson, Nov. 11, 1865, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1869, partment order of June 23, 1866.) Act of May 29, 1852, vol. 17, p. 100. 45,756 acres allotted to 600 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 793), leaving unallotted 21,421 acres.
La Pointe (Bad River) (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	14,360	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 368.91 acres patented under act 10; 163.71 acres fishing ground. 115,968 acres allotted to 1,610 Indians. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 381, p. 49.) Acts of Feb. 11, 1901 (31 Stat., 769), Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1217), and Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 852-603), leaving unallotted and unreserved school and swamp lands, 13,680 acres. Act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 77-102), which authorized the purchase of land in Wisconsin and Michigan for \$10,000.
Red Cliff (Under Red Cliff Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band (Buffalo) Chief of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. (See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1858, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. See Executive orders. See report of Supt. Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 3 and June 3, 1863.) 2,435.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,566.00 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 29, 1853, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Menominee.	1,211,650	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679, and May 18, 1916 (39 Stat., 123-125).
Onelia (Under Onelia School.) Tribe: Onelia.	151	Treaty of Feb. 3, 1858, vol. 7, p. 568. 65,428.13 acres allotted to 1,502 Indians; remainder, 81.08 acres, reserved for school purposes. 6 double allotments canceled containing 151 acres (see 5013-1912). Trust period on 35 allments extended 19 years; Executive order, May 24, 1918.
Stockbridge (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Stockbridge and Munsee.		Treaties of Nov. 24, 1818, vol. 9, p. 136; Feb. 3, 1856, vol. 11, p. 673, 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, 1871, vol. 18, p. 174.) 167 Indians all titled 8,920 acres. Patents in fee, act June 21, 1903 (31 Stat., 382). Act of Mar. 3, 1933 (27 Stat., 741).
Total.....	270,725	

¹ Partly surveyed.² Surveyed.³ Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1919.—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WYOMING.		
Wind River. (Under Shoshone School). Tribes: Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	Acres. 1,581,910	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 16, 1874, vol. 18, p. 231; Executive order May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 36, p. 89); 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, 1901. (See vol. 33, p. 1016.) President's proclamation June 2, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 1,472,811.15 acres. (See letter book 866, p. 137.) 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, 1,483,533.66 acres; 246,824 acres were allotted to 2,401 Indians, and 1,732.03 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (21 Stats., 388), as amended by act of Feb. 23, 1891 (29 Stats., 791), and treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 673), leaving unallotted and unreserved 584,910 acres. Act of Aug. 21, 1914 (39 Stat., 211), mining, oil, and gas lands. Ceded.
Total.....	1,270,199	
Grand total.....	1,855,139 35,769,090	

¹ Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—Lands set apart during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, for temporary use and occupancy by mission organizations.

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act and citation.	Warrant for action.	Acres.
Total.....				111.61
Arizona: Navajo— Chin Lee.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.		Volley.....	30.09
Montana: Fort Belknap..... Fort Peck.....	St. Paul's Catholic Mission. Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	May 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 538).....	do.....	2.50 21.11
Tongue River.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.		do.....	51.00
North Dakota: Standing Rock.	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat., 675-676).....	do.....	40.00

TABLE 8.—Patents in fee issued to mission organizations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act.	Citation.	Acres.
Total.....				641.91
North Dakota: Fort Totten.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions. do. Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	Mar. 3, 1909.....	35 Stat., 811.....	153.85 80.00 408.09
Oregon: Warm Springs.	Women's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.	do.....	do.....	6.00
South Dakota: Pine Ridge.	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	do.....	do.....	80.00

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Total, 1919.....		26,630	\$1,642,135
1918.....		25,433	1,030,369
1917.....		26,657	1,315,114
1916.....		26,956	1,206,826
1915.....		27,527	1,177,609
1914.....		22,960	1,104,183
1913.....		24,410	1,316,298
1912.....		22,504	1,211,335
1911.....		21,235	847,456
1900.....		177,169	131,374
1900.....		131,374	131,374
Arizona.....		8,732	447,863
Camp Verde.....	Basket making..... Woodcutting.....	45 6	675 210
Total.....		51	885
Colorado River.....	Basket making..... Head work..... Woodcutting.....	20 75 120	500 1,500 18,000
Total.....		215	20,000
Havasupa.....	Basket making.....	39	525
Kalbab.....	do.....	20	150
Leupp.....	Blanket weaving..... Others.....	365 100	20,000 4,500
Total.....		465	24,500
Mequi.....	Basket making..... Blanket weaving..... Pottery..... Woodcutting..... Others.....	75 250 25 135 2,130	2,000 26,000 1,200 1,183 52,618
Total.....		2,515	60,000
Navajo.....	Blanket weaving..... Others.....	600 85	155,000 8,800
Total.....		685	143,800

¹ Estimated.

REF0078763

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Arizona—Continued.			
Pima.....	Basket making ¹	1,050	\$10,500
	Pottery.....	200	350
	Woodcutting.....	350	
Total.....		1,600	10,850
Salt River.....	Basket making.....	54	975
	Pottery.....	5	48
	Woodcutting.....	123	7,350
Total.....		182	8,403
San Carlos.....	Basket making.....	200	600
	Beadwork.....	50	150
	Woodcutting.....	200	14,000
Total.....		450	14,650
Sells ²	Basket making.....	750	15,000
	Woodcutting.....	490	15,000
	Others.....	50	1,500
Total.....		1,290	31,500
Truxton Canon.....	Basket making.....	30	300
	Woodcutting.....	30	3,000
	Others.....	100	5,000
Total.....		160	8,300
Western Navajo.....	Basket making.....	75	500
	Basket weaving.....	900	60,000
	Woodcutting.....	50	2,000
	Others.....	125	1,500
Total.....		1,150	64,000
California.....		1,625	147,318
Bishop.....	Basket making.....	25	175
	Woodcutting.....	30	3,000
Total.....		55	3,175
Digger.....	Basket making.....	4	100
Fort Bidwell.....	do.....	100	2,000
	Beadwork.....	50	1,250
	Woodcutting.....	150	10,000
	Others.....	50	1,700
Total.....		350	14,650
Fort Yuma.....	Beadwork.....	20	1,200
	Pottery.....	6	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	25	500
Total.....		51	2,700
Greenville.....	Basket making.....	30	1,000
	Fishing.....	100	5,000
	Woodcutting.....	100	5,000
	Others.....	500	100,000
Total.....		730	105,000
Hoop Valley.....	Basket making.....	75	1,000
	Fishing.....	100	500
	Woodcutting.....	20	1,000
	Others.....	10	5,000
Total.....		205	8,100
Maki.....	Woodcutting.....	10	1,000

¹ 1918 report.² Formerly San Xavier.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
California—Continued.			
Pala.....	Basket making.....	48	\$700
	Lace making.....	32	463
	Pottery.....	2	15
	Woodcutting.....	15	1,495
Total.....		95	2,673
Soboba.....	Basket making.....	32	1,184
	Beadwork.....	1	22
	Lace making.....	20	1,475
	Woodcutting.....	24	1,965
	Others.....	2	60
Total.....		79	4,708
Tule River.....	Basket making.....	24	192
	Woodcutting.....	20	720
Total.....		44	912
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	Beadwork.....	30	500
Idaho.....		257	33,050
Coeur d'Alene.....	Beadwork.....	8	200
	Woodcutting.....	25	10,000
	Others.....	7	7,100
Total.....		40	17,300
Fort Hall.....	Basket making ¹	29	200
	Beadwork.....	45	600
	Others.....	150	14,700
Total.....		215	15,500
Fort Lapwai.....	Woodcutting.....	2	250
Iowa.....		70	1,850
Sacand Fox.....	Beadwork.....	25	250
	Others.....	15	1,600
Kansas: Pawnee.....	do.....	2	3,000
Michigan.....		290	35,870
Mackinac.....	Basket making.....	10	70
	Fishing.....	75	20,000
	Woodcutting.....	5	500
	Others.....	200	15,000
Minnesota.....		2,479	125,801
Grand Portage.....	Basket making.....	5	75
	Fishing.....	21	10,000
	Others.....	38	4,140
Total.....		64	14,215
Leech Lake.....	Beadwork.....	100	2,000
	Fishing.....	400	7,000
	Lace making.....	25	420
	Woodcutting.....	50	5,000
	Others.....	1,000	27,600
Total.....		1,175	41,920
Nett Lake.....	Others.....	112	3,850
Red Lake.....	Beadwork.....	120	1,000
	Fishing.....	130	10,872
	Woodcutting.....	75	7,875
	Others.....	8	299
Total.....		333	20,016

¹ Estimated.² Overestimated last year.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Minnesota—Continued.			
White Earth.....	Basket making.....	50	\$100
	Beadwork.....	100	3,000
	Lace making.....	10	200
	Fishing.....	400	5,000
	Woodcutting.....	200	10,000
	Others.....	35	27,550
Total.....		795	45,850
Montana.....		603	47,450
Blackfeet.....	Woodcutting.....	30	9,000
Crow.....	Others.....	4	3,000
Flathead.....	Beadwork.....	50	3,000
	Woodcutting.....	20	7,000
	Others.....	4	4,000
Total.....		74	14,000
Fort Belknap.....	Woodcutting.....	15	850
	Others.....	150	3,150
Total.....		165	3,510
Fort Peck.....	Beadwork.....	25	2,500
	Woodcutting ¹	30	1,800
	Others.....	60	10,000
Total.....		115	14,000
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	Beadwork.....	32	800
	Woodcutting.....	17	1,310
	Others.....	16	450
Total.....		65	2,560
Tongue River.....	Beadwork ¹	95	390
	Woodcutting.....	35	800
Total.....		130	1,190
Nebraska.....		15	19,350
Omaha.....	Others.....	10	115,550
Winnebago.....	do.....	5	13,800
Nevada.....		404	8,450
Fort McDermitt.....	Woodcutting.....	10	1,125
	Others.....	20	175
Total.....		30	1,300
Moapa River.....	Basket making.....	15	200
	Woodcutting.....	3	55
	Others.....	20	100
Total.....		38	385
Nevada.....	Basket making.....	30	400
	Beadwork.....	30	250
	Fishing.....	60	2,500
Total.....		120	3,150
Walker River.....	Basket making.....	100	1,110
	Beadwork.....	50	105
	Fishing.....	50	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	6	600
Total.....		206	3,315
Western Shoshone.....	Basket making.....	20	200

¹ Estimated.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
New Mexico.....		5,261	\$337,180
Jicarilla.....	Basket making ¹	35	800
	Beadwork.....	39	200
	Woodcutting.....	4	300
	Others.....	10	1,850
Total.....		88	2,850
Mescalero.....	Basket making.....	40	1,000
	Beadwork.....	30	600
	Woodcutting.....	40	150
	Others.....	15	150
Total.....		125	1,800
Pueblo Bonito.....	Blanket weaving ¹	500	180,000
	Woodcutting.....	80	1,000
	Others.....	340	19,400
Total.....		1,200	200,400
Pueblo Day Schools.....	Basket making.....	4	125
	Beadwork.....	60	600
	Blanket weaving.....	1	605
	Pottery.....	820	8,650
	Woodcutting.....	22	1,740
	Others.....	84	6,785
Total.....		991	17,980
San Juan.....	Blanket weaving.....	2,000	100,000
	Others.....	600	5,000
Total.....		2,600	105,000
Zuni.....	Beadwork.....	50	300
	Blanket weaving.....	10	100
	Pottery.....	150	750
	Woodcutting.....	50	3,000
Total.....		260	9,150
North Dakota.....		410	2,800
Standing Rock.....	Beadwork.....	60	300
	Woodcutting.....	10	100
	Others.....	50	2,500
Total.....		110	2,800
Turtle Mountain.....	Woodcutting.....	300	(*)
Oklahoma.....		462	22,435
Cantonment.....	Beadwork.....	200	(*)
Kiowa.....	Woodcutting ¹	30	3,500
	Others.....	5	3,160
Total.....		35	6,660
Otoe.....	Others.....	72	10,000
Pawnee.....	do.....	1	(*)
Seeger.....	Beadwork.....	154	5,775
Oregon.....		548	39,155
Klamath.....	Basket making.....	175	4,375
	Woodcutting.....	60	22,550
Total.....		235	26,925
Shletz.....	Basket making.....	10	150
	Woodcutting.....	3	600
	Others.....	20	1,600
Total.....		33	2,350

¹ Estimated.

*No record.

*Unknown.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Oregon—Continued.			
Umatilla.....	Headwork.....	75	\$1,750
	Woodcutting.....	25	2,400
Total.....		100	4,150
Warm Springs.....	Headwork.....	50	500
	Woodcutting.....	30	4,200
	Others.....	75	1,000
Total.....		175	5,700
South Dakota.....		979	60,416
Cheyenne River.....	Headwork.....	23	100
Crow Creek.....	do.....	60	300
Flandreau.....	do.....	6	100
	Others.....	5	1,000
Total.....		11	1,000
Lower Brule.....	Headwork.....	31	100
	Woodcutting.....	3	210
Total.....		34	310
Pine Ridge.....	Headwork.....	297	4,376
	Woodcutting.....	402	8,860
	Others.....	137	45,500
Total.....		843	59,730
Utah.....		68	1,450
Shilwits.....	Basket making.....	29	150
	Woodcutting.....	15	600
Total.....		35	750
Uintah and Ouray.....	Basket making.....	7	200
	Headwork.....	28	500
Total.....		33	700
Washington.....		1,431	178,625
Colville.....	Basket making.....	50	400
	Headwork.....	60	480
	Woodcutting.....	35	16,000
	Others.....	16	22,480
Total.....		161	39,360
Cushman.....	Basket making.....	55	832
	Fishing.....	23	1,230
	Woodcutting.....	5	400
	Others.....	23	21,000
Total.....		106	23,462
Neah Bay.....	Basket making.....	135	16,900
	Fishing.....	86	128,800
	Others.....	112	19,900
Total.....		343	55,600
Spokane.....	Woodcutting.....	25	2,400
Taholah.....	Basket making.....	74	2,450
	Fishing.....	85	20,900
	Woodcutting.....	33	1,850
	Others.....	22	600
Total.....		224	25,800
Total.....	Basket making.....	20	160
	Fishing.....	57	20,230
	Woodcutting.....	18	5,107
	Others.....	10	1,500
Total.....		105	24,997

* Estimated.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Washington—Continued.			
Yakima.....	Basket making.....	50	\$400
	Headwork.....	300	1,600
	Fishing.....	100	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	20	4,500
Total.....		470	7,500
Wisconsin.....		2,918	126,222
Grand Rapids.....	Basket making.....	60	2,400
	Headwork.....	8	45
	Fishing.....	9	1,870
	Woodcutting.....	15	1,100
	Others.....	450	35,000
Total.....		572	40,415
Hayward.....	Headwork.....	60	800
	Fishing.....	500	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	75	5,000
	Others.....	600	4,350
Total.....		1,235	11,150
Keshena.....	Woodcutting.....	25	4,272
	Others.....	100	2,500
Total.....		125	6,772
Lae du Flambeau.....	Basket making.....	159	2,000
	Headwork.....	300	3,000
	Fishing.....	100	14,200
	Woodcutting.....	100	10,000
	Others.....	120	720
Total.....		770	19,920
La Pointe.....	Basket making.....	5	250
	Headwork.....	9	350
	Fishing.....	1	2,250
	Woodcutting.....	7	6,000
	Others.....	12	16,800
Total.....		34	23,650
Oneida.....	Basket making.....	50	(*)
	Lace making.....	75	3,000
	Others.....	1	(*)
Total.....		126	3,000
Red Cliff.....	Lace making.....	3	40
	Fishing.....	20	9,000
	Woodcutting.....	10	10,000
	Others.....	23	275
Total.....		56	19,315
Wyoming.....		65	3,200
Shoshone.....	Woodcutting.....	15	1,200
	Others.....	40	2,000
RECAPITULATION.			
Total.....	Basket making.....	3,684	63,055
	Headwork.....	2,506	40,438
	Basket weaving.....	4,626	521,150
	Fishing.....	2,327	150,852
	Lace making.....	165	5,682
	Footwear.....	1,203	12,042
	Pottery.....	3,700	291,225
	Woodcutting.....	7,620	657,650
	Others.....		
Grand total.....		26,636	1,642,135

* Estimated.

* No report.

TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

States and superintendancies.	Popu- lation.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native incomes, waxing, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sale of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty moneys, obli- gations.	Indian moneys, labor and miscel- laneous.
Total, 1919.	304,554	\$3,864,859	\$11,037,230	\$3,716,451	\$1,642,133	\$2,114,984	\$3,599,190	\$396,220	\$5,203,109	\$3,740,859	\$1,379,922	\$724,860	\$20,427,240
1918.	300,774	3,878,800	10,879,732	3,700,415	1,620,369	1,999,691	3,199,830	501,622	5,085,497	4,834,017	1,369,054	725,360	11,857,381
1917.	300,400	3,897,698	7,969,732	3,283,608	1,477,421	1,747,000	2,926,277	357,236	3,383,231	6,917,722	1,393,054	725,560	6,312,571
1916.	307,797	36,469,948	5,282,710	2,114,023	1,777,000	1,445,021	2,204,330	499,532	2,075,828	3,421,233	1,779,115	639,560	4,564,755
1915.	309,011	23,193,046	4,790,968	1,999,033	1,194,183	1,025,056	2,127,403	570,202	2,489,634	4,312,812	2,277,421	630,500	1,944,182
1914.	307,447	24,729,074	4,007,233	1,831,792	1,316,288	1,035,011	2,065,124	437,438	4,386,151	6,116,369	1,530,584	730,500	1,944,182
1913.	300,830	22,434,053	3,250,282	1,575,202	1,047,538	1,000,000	1,840,143	462,478	3,542,671	4,475,489	1,740,296	594,560	1,684,662
1912.	296,320	21,002,523	3,951,763	1,900,000	1,177,189	2,208,197	1,801,513	1,231,000	2,109,944	6,475,642	1,971,908	1,177,561	2,051,015
1911.	297,222	9,091,986	1,408,865	1,001,255	1,311,374	133,460	1,023,873	1,231,000	(7)	(7)	1,475,229	2,177,561	2,051,015
1910.	290,637	3,307,255	1,507,072	(7)	131,374	133,460	1,023,873	1,231,000	(7)	(7)	1,475,229	2,177,561	2,051,015
Arizona.	42,246	3,638,060	1,044,052	1,001,255	447,823	44,891	688,150	35,972	(7)	2,080	(7)	(7)	324,047
Camp Verde.	139	39,451	4,900	331	885	(7)	33,270	65	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	7,965
Colorado River.	1,191	217,840	65,436	12,762	20,000	8,887	73,045	1,129	(7)	2,030	(7)	(7)	122,624
Fort Mojave.	2,466	247,840	65,436	12,762	20,000	8,887	73,045	1,129	(7)	2,030	(7)	(7)	122,624
Fort Yuma.	176	9,272	715	1,290	150	(7)	4,399	168	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,651
Havasupai.	1,410	8,007	10,736	3,984	18,000	(7)	19,533	232	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Leupp.	1,410	8,007	10,736	3,984	18,000	(7)	19,533	232	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Navajo.	11,230	172,430	60,000	89,000	182,900	182	36,435	316	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	5,914
Navajo.	11,230	172,430	60,000	89,000	182,900	182	36,435	316	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	5,914
Navajo.	11,230	172,430	60,000	89,000	182,900	182	36,435	316	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	5,914
Proctor.	1,290	27,037	24,516	19,000	10,850	2,400	23,649	3,167	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Salt River.	1,290	27,037	24,516	19,000	10,850	2,400	23,649	3,167	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
San Carlos.	2,515	334,676	22,770	14,517	4,375	45,522	45,522	232	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Sells.	4,485	613,726	139,168	138,000	61,500	6,800	291,238	43,276	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	145,065
Tucson.	427	15,564	25,500	8,300	8,300	6,800	291,238	43,276	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	145,065
Tucson Canon.	6,300	150,968	25,000	19,070	94,000	5,000	37,538	258	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	43,798
Western Navajo.	13,212	1,240,162	555,838	72,182	147,318	3,667	511,664	7,086	16,426	23,203	1,126	(7)	1,653
California.	1,815	46,262	35,260	2,181	3,175	(7)	4,613	361	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Bishop.	280	38,005	16,300	1,100	1,000	(7)	1,078	592	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Diary.	719	37,044	39,650	7,840	14,850	250	31,600	793	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Fort Bidwell.	968	310,651	213,090	6,220	2,750	(7)	82,324	928	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Fort Yuma.	2,924	276,574	31,550	(7)	106,000	(7)	122,440	188	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Oroville.	2,924	276,574	31,550	(7)	106,000	(7)	122,440	188	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)

1 Does not include \$83,188 which is deposited in farming and grazing tables.
 2 Unknown.
 3 Sundry reservations of Arizona and New Mexico.
 4 Sundry reservations.

Hoopa Valley.	1,712	102,735	30,340	14,420	5,100	667	48,043	896	100	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Kali.	628	77,201	30,785	3,175	1,000	(7)	41,635	606	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Pala.	1,054	128,524	71,171	11,450	2,673	(7)	54,483	530	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Round Valley.	1,842	78,778	33,050	3,150	(7)	(7)	21,273	416	11,000	17,784	1,126	(7)	1,473
Sherman Institute.	681	113,440	44,703	8,075	4,708	2,150	52,432	416	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Tule River.	445	29,200	4,320	5,365	912	(7)	8,861	682	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Colorado.	821	222,427	33,680	66,512	500	1,200	9,755	27,200	5,240	13,084	37,437	16,638	8,191
Southern Ute.	341	104,523	33,680	1,100	300	4,200	5,653	24,224	5,240	7,066	15,548	6,673	138
Ute Mountain.	480	117,902	(7)	65,412	(7)	(7)	3,800	2,966	(7)	6,018	21,888	9,685	8,133
Florida.	573	11,200	5,900	(7)	(7)	(7)	5,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Florida Seminole.	4,966	1,402,945	563,500	136,728	33,050	62,311	47,118	11,911	466,794	2,631	2,825	8,000	67,988
Iowa.	318	499,967	270,250	38,181	17,930	29,062	21,454	11,911	185,470	2,631	2,742	5,000	217
Fort Hall.	1,739	72,450	17,735	3,945	15,250	33,210	13,664	(7)	48,324	(7)	(7)	(7)	23,633
Fort Lapwai.	1,489	325,436	191,626	20,245	20,245	(7)	20,000	(7)	252,790	(7)	110	(7)	44,118
Iowa, Sac and Fox.	323	40,799	12,100	600	1,800	2,160	5,278	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,435
Kansas.	1,441	781,108	622,693	14,820	3,900	(7)	17,707	(7)	138,635	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Haskell Institute.	660	423,234	322,220	14,850	3,000	(7)	10,007	(7)	14,715	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Kiowa.	781	323,867	250,441	(7)	(7)	(7)	7,700	(7)	81,910	(7)	6,372	(7)	144
Pottawatomie.	1,095	67,071	(7)	33,870	22,281	(7)	8,397	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Michigan.	1,095	59,011	(7)	33,870	22,281	(7)	8,397	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Macdonac.	1,095	59,011	(7)	33,870	22,281	(7)	8,397	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Mount Pleasant.	12,447	2,317,836	339,370	26,724	123,891	624,738	173,310	16,424	3,467	303,286	298,284	4,000	299,915
Minnesota.	1,074	37,018	37,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,800	5,575	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	6,685
Fond du Lac.	1,739	283,721	109,728	(7)	(7)	(7)	12,011	1,216	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,040
Grand Portage.	738	283,721	109,728	(7)	(7)	(7)	12,011	1,216	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,428
Leech Lake.	738	283,721	109,728	(7)	(7)	(7)	12,011	1,216	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,428
Neotoma.	738	283,721	109,728	(7)	(7)	(7)	12,011	1,216	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,428
Pipestone (Birch County).	407	15,077	6,240	26,724	30,046	303,452	26,822	1,143	402	36,550	41,700	(7)	335,979
Red Lake.	1,364	1,006,000	694,000	289,940	45,890	1,593	6,968	3,649	3,023	108,864	163,529	4,000	41,245
White Earth.	1,364	1,006,000	694,000	289,940	45,890	1,593	6,968	3,649	3,023	108,864	163,529	4,000	41,245

1 Does not include \$83,188 which is deposited in farming and grazing tables.
 2 Unknown.
 3 Sundry reservations of Arizona and New Mexico.
 4 Sundry reservations.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and superin- tendencies.	Popu- lation.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and mis- cellane- ous.	From individual owners.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and miscel- laneous oblige- ments.	Indian moneys, interest, proceeds on trust fund, mis- cellane- ous.
Montana.....	12,138	\$1,900,568	\$743,456	\$744,526	\$47,456	\$207,077	\$388,222	862,152	\$739,451	\$333,191	\$21,046	\$75,654	\$501,162
Blackfoot.....	2,883	621,008	75,100	316,000	8,000	12,267	119,603	27,917	35,029	83,188	980	5,500	31,516
Crow.....	2,427	1,020,020	122,796	170,831	3,000	10,205	21,752	1,885	70,633	57,188	6,000	5,500	360,078
Flathead.....	2,407	137,732	107,800	65,750	14,000	196,286	66,701	1,850	70,633	57,188	6,000	5,500	120,224
Fort Belknap.....	1,198	885,460	75,400	70,050	3,510	2,500	20,000	1,115	456,586	101,832	14,000	5,500	49,133
Fort Peck.....	2,031	72,510	11,068	2,200	2,750	8,210	33,186	27,960	525,741	4,182	70,134	27,463	4,257
Glacier Park.....	1,415	385,726	108,000	118,885	1,150	8,210	33,186	27,960	525,741	4,182	70,134	27,463	4,257
Tongue River.....	1,415	385,726	108,000	118,885	1,150	8,210	33,186	27,960	525,741	4,182	70,134	27,463	4,257
Nebraska.....	2,446	1,000,827	408,720	16,225	19,330		15,776						12,912
Genoa.....	1,520	61,520	790,720	16,225	15,330		2,160		300,000	1,066			9,772
Ogallala.....	1,326	370,104	136,970	3,900	3,900		6,786		229,741	5,116			3,141
Winnebago.....	8,840	480,737	131,318	42,396	8,450	250	218,188	4,212	5,011				20,912
Nebraska.....	8,840	480,737	131,318	42,396	8,450	250	218,188	4,212	5,011				20,912
Carson.....	19,351	19,351	27,653	1,316			19,351	396					1,134
Fort McPherson.....	523	37,062	4,430	1,293			20,622	396					1,134
Fort Union.....	111	18,008	10,000	575			7,444	1,115					330
Fort Wagoner.....	800	8,225	5,206	2,617	3,130	250	13,571	921	300				1,472
Walker River.....	800	8,225	5,206	2,617	3,130	250	13,571	921	300				1,472
Western Shawnee.....	675	91,463	24,907	44,008	300		15,462	1,134					2,240
Winnemucca.....	5,065	100,599	(*)	(*)			35,440	448	4,711				14,852
Reno, special agent.....	5,065	100,599	(*)	(*)			35,440	448	4,711				14,852
New Mexico.....	20,585	1,911,723	667,998	312,368	357,180	113,172	250,030	21,221	8,026			100,000	99,786
Albuquerque.....	10,743	10,743	13,676	2,940	2,940		10,743	13,676					13,676
Deming.....	608	280,520	13,676	2,940	2,940		10,743	13,676					13,676
Las Alamos.....	2,273	177,391	13,676	2,940	2,940		10,743	13,676					13,676
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,273	177,391	13,676	2,940	2,940		10,743	13,676					13,676
Pueblo Day School.....	6,550	438,460	86,472	128,720	10,000	107	91,177	1,313	8,026			25,000	23,747
San Juan.....	6,550	438,460	86,472	128,720	10,000	107	91,177	1,313	8,026			25,000	23,747
San Mateo.....	1,810	234,786	136,940	93,265	9,150	4,655	21,228	65,000				65,000	65,000
Zuni.....	1,810	234,786	136,940	93,265	9,150	4,655	21,228	65,000				65,000	65,000

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

New York: New York.....	6,100	27,230	(*)	315			66,536	15	1,958	10,340			9,875
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,339	171,762	52,400	19,675		2,771	66,536	15	1,958	10,340			9,875
North Dakota.....	8,801	1,607,170	586,403	94,927	2,800		55,128	10,474	157,959	200,300	20,774	70,040	30,365
Sumner.....	3,890	3,890					3,890						
Fort Berthold.....	1,176	42,036	30,250	98,750			11,448		177,786	4,360			20,161
Fort Totten.....	3,477	170,845	329,127	21,427	2,870		41,027	30	42,775	2,518			18,240
Standing Rock.....	3,360	150,993	131,250	(*)	(*)		6,088	8,788	291,125	91,984	25,413	35,430	255
Walhalla.....	1,810	234,786	136,940	93,265	9,150	4,655	21,228	65,000				65,000	65,000
Oklahoma.....	116,380	24,869,796	1,473,287	297,442	22,435		194,507		1,370,101	2,642,039	621,239	59,129	17,903,436
Curtis.....	738	119,672	51,080	1,450	(*)		4,651		39,497				345
Cherokee and Amp- hibio.....	1,205	161,157	61,080				7,798		91,687	25,757	23,516		345
Cherokee.....	65,491	65,491					19,263						
Chickasaw.....	500	500					500						
Stanton.....	4,374	1,165,194	204,850	238,975	6,950		24,520		100,000	205,041	110,810		5,515
Osage.....	2,154	9,555,624	356,863	238,975	10,000		19,800		298,003	83	27,807		8,982,431
Pawnee.....	329	186,722	36,800	144	(*)		1,740		72,299	2,947	3,912		3,912
Ponca.....	1,076	303,834	230,000		(*)		8,010		121,300	47,100			1,344
See and Fox.....	678	158,633	97,664	6,538			(*)		38,517	18,241			2,770
Sevier.....	1,725	137,313	22,138	2,060	7,775		10,843		116,397				1,300
Shawnee.....	735	298,624	230,900	28,275			7,100		54,164		4,631		274
Shawnee.....	735	298,624	230,900	28,275			7,100		54,164		4,631		274
Total.....	14,874	12,802,547	1,475,287	297,442	22,435		106,576		1,718,008	230,881	405,996	48,000	8,096,422
Five Civilized Tribes.....	41,624	3,910,722	(*)	79,439			79,439		54,493	724	25,821		8,774,780
Chickasaw.....	10,961	739,787		5,916			5,916		308,687	35,316			122,771
Cherokee.....	20,628	2,277,340		1,242			1,242		1,781,571	111,570	10,530		308,393
Cherokee Nation.....	4,171	15,162		1,242			1,242		4,171	41,231			10,530
Sequoyia.....	3,122	15,162		1,242			1,242		3,122	41,231			10,530
Total, Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,206	12,048,159		87,631			87,631		54,493	2,411,178	215,273	10,530	1,207,064

* Includes 5,000 Indians scattered in California.
 † Included with Pawnee.
 ‡ Included with Shawnee.

TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and stipendiaries.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds of sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and other sources.
Oregon.....	4,407	\$1,363,116	\$693,589	\$150,050	\$39,115	\$230,529	\$57,774	\$5,222	\$169,862	\$13,770	\$11,936	.....	\$100,314
Klamath.....	1,154	358,590	57,968	100,550	26,925	219,292	22,010	4,212	20,164	3,713	3,713	.....	85,000
Salem.....	42,415	21,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz.....	1,175	649,664	467,631	26,500	4,138	2,680	2,680	383	2,650	11,380	1,182	.....	10
Umatilla.....	1,028	98,869	30,000	5,700	1,559	11,320	11,320	617	125,720	2,136	7,013	.....	2,040
Warm Springs.....	2,481	3,578,864	1,280,515	405,865	60,446	34,107	282,672	144,056	638,540	105,402	187,704	\$221,350	3,228
South Dakota.....	2,772	593,917	61,322	54,035	100	.....	22,215	27,659	87,686	105,402	.....	.....	\$5,007
Cheyenne River.....	954	173,506	64,322	(1)	300	.....	14,460	9,423	61,177	107,303	36,444	.....	60,723
Lower Cheyenne.....	283	36,866	9,927	.....	1,000	.....	11,786	1,191	.....	.....	3,791	.....	12,869
Hopewell.....	315	113,724	44,910	8,640	.....	.....	21,500	1,889	.....	.....	1,454	.....	5,240
Pierre.....	762,738	2,928	.....	.....	.....	2,144	2,928	.....	11,385	.....	.....	.....	12,375
Red Cloud.....	1,218	762,738	.....	209,865	28,726	31,862	85,961	50,148	108,057	16,764	24,680	107,120	2,607
Rosebud.....	1,384	796,401	301,540	7,453	.....	.....	5,348	30,501	181,131	41,103	69,890	82,400	4,044
Sisseton.....	2,304	385,532	237,000	.....	.....	.....	100,787	30,501	181,131	41,103	13,079	.....	2,857
Yankton.....	5,079	746,347	637,854	(1)	.....	.....	10,135	2,335	89,624	.....	5,873	49,440	2,128
Utah.....	1,652	308,244	122,838	28,900	1,450	9,866	128,277	28,006	54,388	36,089	72,308	22,082	6,520
Greathorn.....	397	139,154	11,000	.....	.....	.....	103,890	244	.....	.....	18,103	.....	1,014
Shivwits.....	126	17,107	2,070	.....	759	.....	4,295	.....	.....	.....	2,443	.....	5,590
Utah and Ouray.....	1,110	352,060	167,788	28,900	70	3,560	13,750	27,012	54,388	29,232	2,443	22,082	.....
Washington.....	10,888	2,256,237	1,064,331	165,279	178,655	143,719	154,249	944	423,361	24,639	3,032	1,000	116,848
Colville.....	2,318	525,685	249,380	114,520	39,200	1,443	13,776	623	27,915	21,067	.....	.....	61,233
Neah Bay.....	2,648	165,706	7,900	3,327	23,465	9,457	55,550	108	1,485	.....	3,032	.....	.....
Spookane.....	617	128,347	62,500	4,090	55,000	4,131	4,847	103	4,131	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taholah.....	782	39,489	8,150	.....	27,306	4,561	5,071	39	4,131	3,532	.....	1,000	3,653
Tulalip.....	1,321	346,495	113,051	42,257	.....	127,543	28,562	.....	388,725	.....	.....	.....	4,729
Yakima.....	2,152	1,042,335	382,000	.....	7,500	953	13,083	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,300
Wisconsin.....	9,605	1,480,697	367,351	16,827	126,222	623,114	323,755	1,983	12	.....	89,464	.....	429,556
Grand Rapids.....	1,223	102,913	46,600	2,150	40,415	.....	15,788	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayward.....	1,296	106,556	49,300	2,150	11,150	4,963	38,220	367	.....	.....	.....	.....	427,146
Keshona.....	1,725	1,167,271	349,723	3,297	19,602	431,766	14,906	662	12	.....	83,314	.....	.....
Lac du Flambeau.....	1,526	1,110,100	10,305	.....	.....	.....	2,644	.....	.....	.....	4,130	.....	.....
La Poudre.....	1,062	368,633	94,875	10,300	25,650	165,244	28,767	367	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,730
Onondaga.....	2,630	53,630	43,500	(1)	3,000	.....	61,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff.....	2,627	112,292	24,345	1,080	19,315	3,241	61,590	544	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomah.....	.....	3,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming; Shoshone.....	1,712	556,731	145,300	45,150	3,200	77	30,182	4,991	14,025	10,183	983	36,466	267,023

1. Not reported.

2. Sundry reservation.

Wisconsin.....	9,605	1,480,697	367,351	16,827	126,222	623,114	323,755	1,983	12	.....	89,464	.....	429,556
Grand Rapids.....	1,223	102,913	46,600	2,150	40,415	.....	15,788	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayward.....	1,296	106,556	49,300	2,150	11,150	4,963	38,220	367	.....	.....	.....	.....	427,146
Keshona.....	1,725	1,167,271	349,723	3,297	19,602	431,766	14,906	662	12	.....	83,314	.....	.....
Lac du Flambeau.....	1,526	1,110,100	10,305	.....	.....	.....	2,644	.....	.....	.....	4,130	.....	.....
La Poudre.....	1,062	368,633	94,875	10,300	25,650	165,244	28,767	367	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,730
Onondaga.....	2,630	53,630	43,500	(1)	3,000	.....	61,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff.....	2,627	112,292	24,345	1,080	19,315	3,241	61,590	544	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomah.....	.....	3,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming; Shoshone.....	1,712	556,731	145,300	45,150	3,200	77	30,182	4,991	14,025	10,183	983	36,466	267,023

1. Not reported.

2. Sundry reservation.

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.				Used for grazing purposes.				Cultivated by Indians.				Leased.						
	Allotted.		Unal- lotted.		Allotted.		Unal- lotted.		Unal- lotted.		Allotted.		Unal- lotted.		Unal- lotted.		Total income.		
	Acre. 670,307	Acre. 78,000	Acre. 168,680	Acre. 123,711	Acre. 5,665	Acre. 11,889	Number of allot- tees.		Acres. 29,600	Acres. 29,600									
Montana.....	117,000	78,000	168,680	123,711	5,665	11,889	2,728	1,359	1,603	1,724	304,908	\$37,353	11	29,600	80	\$37,481			
Blackfoot.....	153,307	29,440	15,000	20,000	5,665	11,889	171	110	30	210	10,500	6,500	1	160	50	6,580			
Crow.....	117,000	66,900	35,000	22,000	30,000	4,500	639	340	548	517	112,639	145,833	10	29,440	(c)	145,833			
Fort Peck.....	283,000	6,120	45,680	1,821	9,975	1,298	485	305	358	330	134,400	134,400				70,613			
Rocky Boy Agency.....	33,400	3,000	20,280			6,380	105	76	200							134,400			
Tongue River.....	114,144	3,000	21,290			890	617	498	1,468	1,120	92,848	525,741	43	3,676	5,014	530,755			
Omaha.....	60,000	3,000	12,600			900	328	280	720	550	47,700	300,000	40	3,000	5,000	304,000			
Winnebago.....	54,144	3,000	9,396			900	281	238	728	600	45,148	225,741	3	676	1,014	225,755			
Nevada.....	17,883	22,654	10,653	20,860	4,068	1,478	3,689	677	3	3	60	300				300			
Fallon.....	4,360	18	642			1,020	120	67	67	67									
Fort McDowell.....	1,330	530	175	350	55	38	38	38	38	38									
Koeppa River.....	600	21,000	20,685	1,410	36	254	105	105	3	3	60	300							
Walker River.....	9,183	1,070	1,300	149		1,070	168	75	75	75									
Western Shoshone.....	1,736					1,736	100	100	100	100									
Reno, special agent.....	3,025	58,000	1,746	22,040	949	35,890	4,335												
New Mexico.....	2,725	9,210	1,746	7,330	599	1,820	181	87	181	181									
Hualfils.....	300	26,900	4,850	22,550	2,050	6,000	2,050	1,000	1,000	1,000									
Mescalero.....	19,850	3,000	2,000			6,000	548												
Pueblo Bonito.....	3,000																		
Pueblo Day School.....	3,000																		
San Juan.....	3,000																		
Zuni.....	3,000																		
New York New York Agency.....	88,847			30,000		20,000	(f)	1,000											

States and reservations.	Area of lands.				Used for grazing purposes.				Cultivated by Indians.				Leased.				Total income.		
	Allotted.		Unal- lotted.		Allotted.		Unal- lotted.		Unal- lotted.		Allotted.		Unal- lotted.		Unal- lotted.				
	Acre. 1,283,350	Acre. 15,000	Acre. 1,104,224	Acre. 15,000	Acre. 48,327	Acre. 6,000	Number of allot- tees.	Acres. 36,840	Acres. 36,840	Acres. 36,840									
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1,283,350	15,000	1,104,224	15,000	48,327	6,000	549	350	1,821	2,370	17,127	273,653	1	40	100	273,653			
North Dakota.....	105,800	15,000	16,124	15,000	15,000	15,000	292	465	810	1,272	70,600	104,900				104,900			
Fort Berthold.....	73,800		98,300			6,130	235	150	498	418	455,748	520,100				42,330			
Fort Totten.....	833,457		60,000			7,187	913	700	197	197	37,218	38,710				83,741			
Standing Rock.....	250,000					20,000	673	316	316	316	35,310	42,962				42,962			
Turtle Mountain.....	1,283,352	26,840	15,856			164,254	3,539	2,167	8,083	7,187	1,027,965	1,261,592	135	26,840	100	1,261,602			
Oklahoma.....	52,172					4,100	191	148	401	337	46,072	51,377				51,377			
Cattaraugus.....	6,142					3,040	292	121	982	982	59,102	83,948				83,948			
Cheyenne and Five Civilized Tribes.....	124,770	26,800	3,430			30,000	(f)		1,272	1,272	91,770	46,073				46,073			
Kiowa.....	186,000	40	10,639			40,822	951	133	2,923	2,000	455,748	520,100	134	26,800	(f)	49,273			
Osage.....	36,276					2,762	161	77	286	245	25,812	51,724				51,724			
Pawnee.....	52,877					3,000	161	77	286	245	25,812	51,724				51,724			
Ponca.....	35,810					8,000	210	163	528	335	47,774	51,944				51,944			
Saw and Fox.....	35,810					5,719	142	60	204	204	20,882	27,910				27,910			
Seer.....	49,675					6,483	169	129	314	406	54,311	87,387				87,387			
Sonoma.....	67,442					40,865	397	366	730	730	728,074	728,322				728,322			
Shawnee.....	138,031	46,150	79,386	46,000	22,026	518	433	494	597	494	46,664	139,264	1	40	75	139,339			
Oregon.....	30,000	35,000	21,625	35,000	5,000	5,000	27	740	736	740	7,553	78,141				78,141			
Klamath.....	42,230	150	1,050			905	141	150	415	514	1,710	2,050				2,050			
Umatilla.....	6,771	10,000	57,671	10,000	4,000	151	130	(f)			30	100	1	40	75	128,248			
Warm Springs.....	1,562,800	1,200	323,228	323	95,435	900	4,150	4,132	2,977	1,865	178,056	210,764				210,764			
South Dakota.....	10,11,068	1,560	11,498			11,498	639	932	27	8	4,600	2,300				2,300			
Cheyenne River.....	17,150		17,150			17,150	125	150	5	5	771	831				831			
Crow Creek.....	49,673		47,788			47,788	78	20	20	20	1,343	2,826				2,826			
Pandora.....	11,200		11,200			11,200	162	162	162	162	33,520	100,720				100,720			
Pine Ridge.....	117,001		275,000			275,000	1,220	965	429	1,800	900	900				900			
Rosebud.....	40,696		540			540	37	275	304	304	21,531	55,467				55,467			
Sisseton.....																			
Yankton.....																			

(f) Decreases caused by allotments sold.
 (c) Classified as pasture land.
 (d) Includes hay acreage.

(f) Includes grazing.
 (c) Includes acreage without departmental supervision.
 (d) Includes acreage for grazing leases.
 (e) Not all reported.

REF0078771

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Used for grazing purposes.		Cultivated by Indians.		Abn- bolic Indians male adults.	Number of leases.	Allotted.			Unallotted.			Total income.
	Allotted.	Unal- lotted.	Allotted.	Unal- lotted.	Allotted.	Unal- lotted.			Number of allot- ments.	Area.	In- come.	Number of leases.	Area.	In- come.	
Utah.....	64,414	1,445	5,491	1,075	7,980	370	407	485	30,983	584,103				\$4,108	
Cochise.....	315	300			315	300	100	145							
Mohave.....	1,145	1,145			1,145	70	27	50							
Navajo and Oraibi.....	64,059	1,000	5,491	1,000	7,545	70	230	170	1,942	583	50,943	54,103		54,103	
Washington.....	305,476	38,709	77,830	27,673	44,306	122	1,638	1,218	1,245	1,432	94,548	401,910		401,910	
Colville.....	193,580	26,489	87,800	29,152	29,152	112	615	611	300	384	20,020	22,975		22,975	
Cushman.....	5,200	3,723				30	107	121			9	9		72,911	
Neah Bay.....	3,420	250	3,170	220	250	30	115	115			9	9		1,485	
Pocahontas.....	3,837	10,000	1,000	2,147			121	75	34	39	3,830	4,000		4,000	
Tulalip.....	12,199	2,000					318	208	24	22	1,809	6,073		6,073	
Yakima.....	123,000		31,000				393	296	978	973	67,989	367,485		367,485	
Wisconsin.....	84,388	17,720	6,805	20,576	11,338	5,399	2,224	1,371			4	12		12	
Grand Rapids.....	12,774						275	220							
Hayward.....	31,800						420	308							
Koshong.....	3,594						421	298							
Lac du Flambeau.....	457						88	88							
Le Fond du Lac.....	5,000						116	68							
Ondaga.....	1,438						168	168							
Red Cliff.....	1,833						174	40							
Red Cliff.....	555						33	33							
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	77,996	75,700	47,825	75,700	7,423		401	247	313	313	22,750	\$10,853		10,853	

1 As reported.
2 Decrease due to Indians used to the making of irrigated pastures.
3 Estimated.
4 Unknown.
5 Share of crop not included.

TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Agricultural and other lands used for grazing purposes.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians grazing in stock missing.	Number of leases.	Allotted.			Unallotted.			Total income.
	Allotted.	Unal- lotted.	Allotted.	Unal- lotted.	Allotted.	Unal- lotted.			Number of allot- ments.	Area.	In- come.	Number of leases.	Area.	In- come.	
Total, 1919.....	11,010,354	32,767,106	1,007,830	48,321	6,385,033	22,708,214	44,728	21,067	123,504	14,716,923	\$1,477,094			\$2,171,264	
1918.....	12,010,218	34,802,991	1,007,830	48,321	6,385,033	22,708,214	44,728	19,900	116,593	14,059,982	1,024,742			1,820,733	
1917.....	12,701,465	33,274,890	1,007,830	48,321	6,385,033	22,708,214	44,728	19,900	116,593	14,059,982	1,024,742			1,820,733	
1916.....	12,701,465	33,274,890	1,007,830	48,321	6,385,033	22,708,214	44,728	19,900	116,593	14,059,982	1,024,742			1,820,733	
1915.....	12,701,465	33,274,890	1,007,830	48,321	6,385,033	22,708,214	44,728	19,900	116,593	14,059,982	1,024,742			1,820,733	
1914.....	12,701,465	33,274,890	1,007,830	48,321	6,385,033	22,708,214	44,728	19,900	116,593	14,059,982	1,024,742			1,820,733	
1913.....	12,701,465	33,274,890	1,007,830	48,321	6,385,033	22,708,214	44,728	19,900	116,593	14,059,982	1,024,742			1,820,733	
1912.....	9,596,448	31,029,696	1,007,830	48,321	6,385,033	22,708,214	44,728	19,900	116,593	14,059,982	1,024,742			1,820,733	
1911.....	6,267,435	25,109,192	1,007,830	48,321	6,385,033	22,708,214	44,728	19,900	116,593	14,059,982	1,024,742			1,820,733	
1910.....	51,698	15,791,547	4,497	48,817	50,083	15,325,404	15,325	19,900	116,593	14,059,982	1,024,742			1,820,733	
Arizona.....	51,698	15,791,547	4,497	48,817	50,083	15,325,404	15,325	19,900	116,593	14,059,982	1,024,742			1,820,733	
Colorado River.....	92,300				10,000		25								
Fort Apache.....	1,000,000				603,275		1,000								
Kaibab.....	70,800				4,415		45								
Mogon.....	800,900				1,700		1,411								
Navajo.....	1,811,000				3,000,978		3,103								
Pinal.....	3,000,000				295,960		792								
Salt River.....	22,300				718,547		321								
San Carlos.....	1,025,271				2,700,519		325								
Tucson.....	681,740				3,109,747		470								
Western Navajo.....	9,020,347				79,300		2,800								

1 Includes some farming leases also.
2 Not included in "Total income."
3 Includes some agricultural lands.
4 Indian stock and permit stock run in same pastures.
5 Estimated.
6 1918 report.

TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Agricultural and other lands used for grazing purposes.		Grazed by Indian stock.		In Indian stock raised.	Allotted.				Unallotted.				Total income.
	Allotted.	Up- allotted.	Acre. 21,800	Up- allotted.	Acre. 57,808	Up- allotted.		Acre. 97,970	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	Total income.	
California.....	103,494	180,369	21,800	125,860	57,808	97,970	1,247	10	304	45,311	6	125,860	838	86,549		
Bishop.....	5,520	(1)	1,550	400	17,070	18,580	1,451	25								
Comer.....	18,138	50	4,750	1,100	12,480	2,100	(1)	30	14	22,000	2,400					
Fort Bidwell.....	43,000	2,000	1,000	2,100	8,064	1,177	80	80	184	22,383	2,911			2,911		
Fort Yuma.....	3,079	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	125	47						2,011		
Honolulu.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	144	144						5		
Malpais Valley.....	8,443	52	52	1,570	837,348	17,141	102	102	1	40	5			5		
Pala.....	133	80	856	661		21,994	62	62						70		
Round Valley.....	36,982	17,877	35,994			112,440	38	19	3,120	398	4	242,560	4,075	853		
Tule River.....	17,877					15,998	86	19	3,120	398	4	242,560	4,075	4,473		
Colorado.....	34,655	360,000	998		15,998	112,440	86	19	3,120	398	4	242,560	4,075	4,473		
Southern Ute.....	34,655	360,000	998		15,998	112,440	86	19	3,120	398	4	242,560	4,075	4,473		
Ute Mountain.....	360,000					112,440	86	19	3,120	398	4	242,560	4,075	4,473		
Florida: Seminole.....	22,982						80							398		
Idaho.....	339,457	111,014	28,688	2,592	194,901	73,299	1,091	1,181	173,924	27,855	13	10,800	3,457	31,312		
Cooper's Alaska.....	2,000	1,960	1,960	1,960	1,960	1,960	462	11	1,700	440				440		
Fort Hall.....	305,040	96,340	13,471	13,471	13,471	13,471	322	1,153	170,832	25,028	28	3,482	1,153	26,883		
Fort Lapwai.....	14,752	11,845	310	14,210	14,210	14,210	367	17	1,372	1,787	23	7,338	2,153	3,839		
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	370	370	600	600		1,870	75							1,870		

Kansas.....	26,228	1,750	4,986	170	180	160	170	180	18,833	22,769				22,769
Kichapoo.....	2,086	1,750	2,213	121	49	100	121	49	18,833	22,769				22,769
Potawatomi.....	26,228	(1)	2,463	45	(1)	(1)	45							
Michigan: Menominee.....	154,885	240,250	3,892	65,916	136,855	305,116	941	49	3,258	1,001	22	1,897	401	1,402
Grand P. Lac.....	9,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	108							108
Grand Portage.....	9,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	108							108
Leach Lake.....	15,000	2,992	12,835	190	20	20	190	20	414	180				180
North Lake.....	15,000	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8							8
Piquette (Birch Lake).....	77	296,800	65,916	30	30	30	3	4	17	37				37
White Earth.....	125,080	3,450	123,090	65,916	123,090	123,090	422	17	2,827	784	23	1,897	401	1,185
Montana.....	1,453,967	3,794,821	168,680	124,711	311,900	852,985	2,181	2,358	3,070	979,359	382,100	117	2,770,187	338,522
Blackfoot.....	628,760	750,000	70,000	105,000	30,000	30,000	640	200	291,200	29,120	102	750,000	75,000	104,120
Crow.....	40,250	1,180,124	15,000	63,577	224,577	329	2,045	2,045	32,321	31,000	8	1,325,107	200,000	231,000
Flathead.....	40,250	36,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	365	43	5,948	(1)				365
Fort Belknap.....	534,400	534,400	43,680	68,680	140,217	140,217	246	50	327,980	321,980	2	375,000	37,872	37,872
Fort Peck.....	534,400	534,400	43,680	68,680	140,217	140,217	246	50	327,980	321,980	2	375,000	37,872	37,872
Fort Shaw.....	534,400	534,400	43,680	68,680	140,217	140,217	246	50	327,980	321,980	2	375,000	37,872	37,872
Fort Teton.....	534,400	534,400	43,680	68,680	140,217	140,217	246	50	327,980	321,980	2	375,000	37,872	37,872
Fort Union.....	534,400	534,400	43,680	68,680	140,217	140,217	246	50	327,980	321,980	2	375,000	37,872	37,872
Fort Yellowstone.....	534,400	534,400	43,680	68,680	140,217	140,217	246	50	327,980	321,980	2	375,000	37,872	37,872
Nebraska: Winnebago.....	88,920	606,584	10,653	20,856	16,655	513,029	1,144	22	69,328	4,711	1	499,010	17,500	22,641
Fallon.....	800	800	645	115	11,175	10	68							68
Fort McPherson.....	670	2,940	645	115	11,175	10	140							140
Madison.....	250	250	250	250	250	250	35							35
Nevada.....	301,000	8,443	20,856	19,843	120,000	120,000	71							71
Walker River.....	301,000	8,443	20,856	19,843	120,000	120,000	71							71
Western Shoshone.....	301,000	8,443	20,856	19,843	120,000	120,000	71							71
Yukon: Special Agent.....	88,250	1,300	6,300	6,300	300,010	300,010	180	22	69,328	4,711	12	320,010	14,180	14,180
Idaho: Nez Percé.....	88,250	1,300	6,300	6,300	300,010	300,010	180	22	69,328	4,711	12	320,010	14,180	14,180

* Grazing permits.
 † Includes some agricultural lands.
 ‡ 1918 report.
 § 1916 report.
 ¶ Not reported.
 ** Included in agricultural, preceding table.
 †† Agricultural lands.
 ††† Hay permits.

REF0078773

TABLE 12.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Num. ber.	Earn. ings.	Num. ber.	Earn. ings.	Num. ber.	Earn. ings.	Num. ber.	Earn. ings.	Num. ber.	Earn. ings.
Total, 1919	226,228	\$3,599,190	2,263	\$1,104,620	11,507	\$455,960	11,063	\$1,929,166	1,356	\$109,414
1918	27,032	3,199,830	2,379	1,003,318	11,947	409,630	10,220	1,620,002	2,480	166,896
1917	24,032	2,703,837	2,137	979,783	12,321	333,873	8,215	1,009,623	2,269	153,356
1916	23,048	2,378,377	2,117	922,733	14,587	497,608	6,962	869,194	2,234	145,168
1915	23,681	2,394,339	2,435	940,013	13,968	414,422	6,866	825,218	2,281	171,686
1914	23,440	2,127,403	2,319	810,930	13,218	505,492	5,533	689,517	2,350	121,444
1913	22,780	2,065,124	2,271	782,311	12,290	414,704	5,585	778,117	2,647	110,637
1912	22,431	1,940,414	2,116	737,526	12,420	432,170	5,113	673,289	2,376	102,129
1911	11,781	1,811,631	1,993	687,632	6,852	582,919	3,204	591,672	(1)	(1)
1900	2,001	933,373	2,091	749,148	(1)	(1)	(1)	177,169	877	27,256
Arizona	5,903	688,150	329	144,246	2,745	75,211	2,473	436,979	355	31,714
Camp Verde	123	33,270	4	1,500			119	31,710		
Colorado River	189	78,045	11	7,420	39	2,880	119	66,920	17	825
Fort Apache	1,431	39,613	33	16,034	1,400	23,551				
Fort Mojave	39	4,318	1	1,200						
Havasupai	55	4,399	3	1,300		191	33	2,888	32	598
Kalbah	75	4,197	1	240	49	1,002	25	2,233	2	120
Leupp	172	19,553	19	9,028	113	6,550	2	750	38	3,225
Moguli	203	18,166	26	13,008	167	4,534				
Navajo	370	32,458	37	32,819						
Phoenix	295	27,037	21	10,620	109	1,021			155	15,396
Pima	59	23,649	39	19,316	20	4,200		39,200	12	2,500
Salt River	513	45,832	9	2,709	33	1,372	459	16,200		
San Carlos	668	41,318	43	12,118	300	13,000	325	16,300	30	5,500
Sells	1,339	267,318	13	4,452	37	8,040	1,289	232,376		
Truxton Canon	45	4,317	5	3,000	41	1,347				
Western Navajo	337	37,558	10	6,108	119	4,100	154	24,700	48	2,650
California	3,428	511,664	109	48,460	448	26,833	2,374	378,620	497	37,751
Bishop	39	4,613	4	1,440	4	55			22	3,120
Campo	57	7,073	3	1,500			54	5,573		
Digger	55	31,670	3	1,500			55	18,000	70	7,020
Fort Bidwell	459	80,000	4	1,900	31	3,700	380	21,870		
Fort Yuma	679	82,324	14	4,020	96	6,624	444	67,680	25	1,200
Greenville	612	132,460	6	3,680	26	4,200	410	105,800	70	21,000
Hoope Valley	926	48,003	25	14,288	221	7,903	230	37,000	30	3,000
Maki	293	41,635	12	3,708	4	27	287	37,000		
Pala	270	42,743	12	4,248	16	1,260	241	37,008		240
Round Valley	33	2,661	5	2,460	20	201				
Sherman Institute	273	21,275	9	5,300			646	268	264	20,975
Soboba	233	52,452	14	4,916			268	48,740	15	2,116
Tule River	113	8,831	1	330	17	801	95	8,500		
Colorado	116	9,785	11	4,920	98	4,268	10	880		
Southern Ute	91	5,953	6	2,520	75	2,855	10	880		
Ute Mountain	23	3,800	5	2,400	20	1,400				
Florida: Seminole	188	5,800	1	2,000			188	3,800		
Idaho	351	47,118	38	19,912	261	11,200	52	16,000		
Coeur d'Alene	65	21,154	9	4,704	4	450	52	16,000		
Fort Hall	274	18,664	17	7,900	237	10,750				
Fort Lapwai	12	7,800	12	7,800						
Iowa: Sac and Fox	14	5,578	9	5,180	5	398				
Kansas	102	17,707	23	14,900					79	2,807
Haskell Institute	90	10,007	11	7,200					79	2,807
Kickapoo	12	7,700	12	7,700						

1 Does not include about 10,000 Indians enlisted in the Army and Navy.
 2 Included with a tribe by private parties.
 3 No data available.
 4 Formerly San Xavier.

TABLE 13.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Num. ber.	Earn. ings.	Num. ber.	Earn. ings.	Num. ber.	Earn. ings.	Num. ber.	Earn. ings.	Num. ber.	Earn. ings.
Michigan	21	\$8,897	18	\$6,790	3	\$117				
MacKino	4	837	1	720	3	117				
Mount Pleasant	17	8,060								
Minnesota	905	173,310	157	78,256	472	28,584	269	\$68,140	7	\$330
Pond du Lac	9	3,800	9	3,800						
Grand Portage	80	12,911	6	3,660	11	71	63	9,180		
Loech Lake	170	45,982	32	15,308	4	274	134	30,400		
Nett Lake	69	12,401	6	2,880	16	1,021	43	6,500		
Pigeon	24	8,390	7	3,562	4	490	6	4,060	7	330
Red Lake	317	56,822	45	19,428	231	21,414	21	15,980		
Vermilion La. Co.	76	6,868	6	4,640	70	2,428				
White Earth	160	20,038	46	23,080	114	2,950	(1)	(1)		
Montana	1,224	338,522	192	95,081	651	27,361	381	216,080		
Blackfeet	138	112,608	38	21,528			100	91,080		
Crow	233	21,787	40	15,726	83	6,511	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Flathead	124	66,791	14	6,043	73	1,743	147	59,000		
Fort Belknap	86	29,926	23	12,008	47	2,338	14	5,345		
Fort Peck	105	28,139	37	18,929	30	2,206	38	17,019		
Forty Boy's Agency	103	45,411	2	3,444	21	1,377	82	43,650		
Tongue River	433	33,180	36	20,008	397	13,172				
Nebraska	63	15,776	30	15,138	33	638				
Genoa	14	7,350	14	7,350						
Omaha	4	2,160	4	2,160						
Wyanabago	45	6,266	12	5,628	33	638	(1)	(1)		
Nevada	1,334	218,188	63	22,033	193	7,443	1,066	188,212	19	600
Carson	112	19,381	16	8,100	21	3,159	75	8,122		
Fallon	213	31,520	4	2,049	18	293	191	32,190		
Fort McDermitt	102	29,952	3	789	4	113	95	29,000		
Moapa River	84	5,965	3	552	40	1,034	41	4,400		
Nevada	10	3,441	10	3,444						
Rego, special agent	420	98,460			20	440	400	98,000		
Walker River	203	13,971	6	2,434	22	847	176	10,700		
Western Shoshone	219	18,492	12	4,684	70	1,558	118	8,750	10	500
New Mexico	1,872	250,039	207	90,208	668	35,331	708	113,998	292	10,499
Albuquerque	178	10,745	12	5,700	70	971			96	4,074
Alcudia	319	47,199	36	16,700	169	16,208	105	14,251		
Mezquero	257	18,496	59	14,695	202	1,622	26	1,924		
Pueblo Bonito	45	8,983	17	7,389	3	303				
Pueblo Day School	317	91,177	45	19,664	24	232	248	71,281	25	1,300
San Juan	476	51,238	42	12,601	180	14,382	227	23,252	27	1,000
Santa Fe	147	11,572	13	6,960	20	487			114	4,125
Zuni	142	10,739	13	6,600	27	819	102	3,290		
New York: New York Agency	29	203			29	203				
North Carolina: Cherokee	422	66,636	14	6,300	98	2,934	310	57,000		
North Dakota	1,768	85,128	159	69,130	1,609	16,998				
Bismarck	7	3,890	7	3,890						
Fort Berthold	77	11,448	23	10,068	54	1,380				
Fort Totten	41	13,422	24	11,920	17	1,502				
Standing Rock	1,570	41,037	74	29,519	1,496	11,208	(1)	(1)		
Turtle Mountain	61	9,381	19	7,473	42	1,918				
Wahpeton	12	8,940	12	8,940						

1 No data.

2 Estimated.

3 1918 report.

TABLE 13.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Oklahoma.....	738	\$194,607	281	\$179,344	304	\$6,600	56	\$6,920	37	\$1,644
Cantonment.....	61	4,651	6	3,040	13	411	10	1,200		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	30	7,789	19	7,620	11	269				
Chilocco.....	292	13,263	19	10,180	241	1,543				
Cherokee.....									32	1,510
Chickasaw.....										
Comanche.....	1	500	1	500						
Five Civilized Tribes.....	90	74,989	60	74,939						
Klowa.....	75	24,320	50	23,120	25	1,200				
Osage.....	24	19,820	24	19,820						
Otoe.....	3	1,740	3	1,740						
Pawnee.....	12	8,610	9	6,610						
Sage.....	54	10,943	16	7,310	25	833	3	3,000		
Seneca.....	13	8,160	11	6,960	2	1,200	13	2,720		
Shawnee.....	15	7,100	15	7,100						
Total Western Oklahoma.....	670	181,955	263	167,829	319	5,506	56	6,920	32	1,510
Five Civilized Tribes schools.....	68	12,642	18	11,415	45	1,064			5	103
Schools—Supervisor.....	4	4,430	4	4,430						
Armstrong Academy.....	14	2,131	3	1,835	6	143			5	103
Cherokee Training.....	12	990	2	865	10	125				
Jones Academy.....	12	1,290	1	900	11	390				
Muskogee Academy.....	8	22			8	22				
Niyaka Banding.....	13	1,264	4	1,125	9	139				
Tuskahoma Academy.....	3	995	2	720	1	275				
Wheeler Academy.....	2	1,500	2	1,600						
Oregon.....	398	57,774	69	44,676	329	11,098				
Klamath.....	225	22,019	18	14,090	207	4,010	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Salem.....	42	13,142	17	10,220	25	2,222				
Blaine.....	6	2,620	6	2,620						
Umatilla.....	40	8,982	11	7,494	29	1,268				
Warm Springs.....	85	11,220	17	9,712	68	1,608				
South Dakota.....	2,796	263,672	319	186,265	1,694	41,800	858	106,107	23	1,600
Cheyenne River.....	372	22,218	44	17,228	328	4,987	(1)	(1)		
Crow Creek.....	79	14,400	27	13,268	52	1,192				
Flandreau.....	61	11,796	16	8,540	21	1,756			25	1,600
Hope.....	1	500								
Lower Brule.....	130	21,874	12	5,844	94	1,830	24	14,400		
Pierre.....	69	2,928	5	2,420	54	508				
Pine Ridge.....	822	85,961	106	47,240	238	5,214	484	38,607		
Rapid City.....	26	6,348	8	4,850	18	1,066				
Rosebud.....	1,135	100,787	70	22,540	735	26,047	350	38,200		
Siouxton.....	35	9,616	13	8,755	52	861				
Yankton.....	26	10,157	19	10,080	7	107				
Utah.....	951	128,877	23	10,364	578	16,613	365	102,900		
Goshute.....	331	103,830	1	640	35	1,200				
Shivwits.....	119	8,287	2	324	97	5,943	26	102,000		
Utah and Ouray.....	461	18,760	20	9,500	441	11,280				

1 No data.

1 Formerly Springfield.

TABLE 13.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Washington.....	867	\$134,249	93	\$45,604	320	\$10,475	454	\$78,270		
Colville.....	224	13,774	19	8,228	205	5,568				
Cushman.....	193	55,560	11	5,260			184	50,300		
Neah Bay.....	14	4,847	9	4,760	5	87				
Spokane.....	124	13,397	11	3,948	27	799	86	8,650		
Tabalah.....	29	4,024	9	4,704			20	320		
Tulalip.....	189	28,562	16	4,704	9	1,642	164	19,000		
Yakima.....	92	15,083	18	11,004	74	2,070	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wisconsin.....	2,428	325,758	99	61,873	734	115,785	1,602	155,460	93	\$2,670
Grand Rapids.....	350	15,785					319	14,385	11	1,400
Hayward.....	572	38,726	18	8,726	45	1,100	450	27,950	50	920
Keshena.....	663	128,373	33	16,683	670	109,620				
Lea du Flambeau.....	132	14,008	16	10,104	116	4,804				
Lons.....	36	2,645	1	720			35	1,925		
La Pointe.....	456	52,787	5	2,760	1	7	450	50,080		
Oneda.....	15	7,320	15	7,320						
Red Cliff.....	245	63,560	4	2,040			209	61,200	32	320
Tomah.....	9	3,744	7	2,224						
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	280	30,182	29	14,050	251	16,132				

1 No data.

TABLE 14.—Vital statistics, housing and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

States and superintendencies.	Births and deaths.			Disease.			Housing.							
	Births.		Deaths.	Found with—		Estimated hav- ing—	Num- ber of families with conv.	Families living in—	Houses having wooden floors.					
	Total.	Under 3 years.		Latent tubercu- losis.	Active tubercu- losis.					Tre- pano- choma.	Tre- pano- choma.	Perma- nent houses.	Trails, tepees, etc.	
Grand total.....	205,468	6,344	1,644	1,320	67,756	3,293	971	24,273	28,099	6,032	45,055	10,005	28,164	
Arizona.....	42,346	1,408	2,254	291	11,702	136	430	1,119	2,902	3,859	91	3,922	5,219	768
Camp Verde.....	608	10	18	3	135	2	12	23	7	27	5	118	118	61
Calumet River.....	1,141	32	80	26	1,879	3	14	57	7	22	8	675	675	65
Fort Apache.....	176	81	26	12	1,279	2	28	45	160	80	11	8	39	18
Havasupai.....	1,055	9	9	3	16	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	18	8
Llano.....	1,105	45	2	2	814	1	1	17	18	3	1	8	30	8
Mojave.....	4,000	215	55	17	514	8	102	162	510	3	484	510	510	60
Navajo.....	11,280	1,386	720	17	2,550	50	50	500	1,650	32	1,020	755	1,471	375
Pima.....	6,290	190	308	54	1,775	16	25	110	128	490	4	100	253	63
Pinal.....	2,515	99	17	7	527	12	9	34	66	190	4	100	570	20
San Carlos.....	2,515	27	20	7	427	13	26	32	30	30	50	134	75	10
Salt Lake (San Xavier).....	4,465	200	170	25	2,722	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	50	50	75	30
Truxton Canon.....	457	14	28	2	1,350	5	100	125	500	190	60	1,115	60	7
Western Navajo.....	6,390	190	300	50	1,350	57	67	497	556	1,100	195	2,819	409	1,652
California.....	13,215	348	433	37	4,471	87	67	67	58	21	5	220	50	125
Bishop.....	1,518	10	32	1	750	3	6	21	5	21	7	13	46	7
Campo.....	229	4	4	1	107	1	1	1	6	5	5	71	138	71
Fort Bidwell.....	770	16	31	1	320	3	1	210	25	25	4	205	42	35
Fort Yuma.....	968	41	51	16	858	12	16	49	220	373	10	704	66	275
Greenville.....	2,924	126	123	17	1,900	8	8	49	49	50	20	390	300	275
Hoop Valley.....	1,712	17	29	10	350	16	7	45	50	10	6	113	31	94
Koepp Valley.....	1,054	43	32	6	386	12	1	1	1	1	1	23	10	10
Pala.....	1,842	53	32	6	500	4	4	38	4	4	50	55	474	354
Round Valley.....	896	12	39	3	486	4	5	12	28	12	28	28	215	16
Soboba.....	896	12	39	3	486	4	5	12	28	12	28	28	215	16
Tule River.....	445	13	12	1	330	13	1	105	37	105	5	141	17	17

* No physician, data not available.
 † 1918 report.
 ‡ Unknown.
 § No report.
 ¶ Excess of deaths due to Spanish influenza.
 † Excess of deaths due to Spanish influenza.
 ‡ Estimated.

Coleman.....	621	18	89	10	10	120	16	4	38	26	110	124	141	52
Southern Ute.....	245	7	42	5	6	120	16	4	38	26	110	124	141	52
Ute Mountain.....	480	11	47	5	6	120	16	4	38	26	110	124	141	52
Florida: Seminole.....	573	1	13	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Idaho.....	4,066	120	204	40	57	1,922	26	76	82	335	619	318	748	696
Coeur d'Alene.....	618	33	44	14	1	450	13	20	57	68	73	109	245	265
Fort Hall.....	1,729	59	83	18	24	763	13	45	13	188	510	38	148	265
Fort Lapwai.....	1,469	28	77	8	12	689	13	11	12	78	38	191	335	348
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	338	13	29	8	6	70	5	5	14	5	96	50	55	40
Kansas.....	1,441	54	29	10	5	90	5	52	6	224	98	498	429	429
Kickapoo.....	660	31	11	2	3	90	5	52	6	136	49	151	207	207
Potawatomi.....	781	23	18	8	3	(*)	5	2	2	98	49	347	222	222
Michigan: Mochimac.....	1,068	30	29	1	1	1	1	2	2	60	15	22	319	322
Minnesota.....	12,447	423	323	61	128	2,273	135	214	237	2,227	1,949	513	2,924	2,335
Fond du Lac.....	1,074	37	37	6	6	135	3	2	104	104	50	70	194	200
Grand Portage.....	340	10	8	2	2	115	8	68	38	173	117	36	82	307
Mille Lacs.....	1,538	25	43	11	21	1,412	88	68	38	173	117	36	82	307
Netel Lake.....	467	3	4	1	2	227	6	7	25	3	14	9	127	127
Ripon (Birch Coulee).....	1,594	59	47	12	19	469	21	22	40	390	150	131	311	271
Red Lake.....	6,794	242	101	27	18	1,671	167	115	134	1,550	1,550	330	1,300	1,340
White Earth.....	12,138	398	530	130	101	4,641	285	195	1,321	1,506	3,276	610	2,855	2,688
Montana.....	2,858	26	82	28	18	1,920	37	56	690	239	1,100	190	696	620
Blackfoot.....	1,707	75	81	12	12	1,350	107	30	110	311	1,100	320	519	519
Crow.....	1,151	44	64	21	2	600	29	10	140	401	800	20	358	345
Fort Belknap.....	1,151	44	64	21	2	600	29	10	140	401	800	20	358	345
Fort Peck.....	2,031	75	79	16	28	600	70	76	65	265	200	20	450	70
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	451	18	23	11	5	101	42	14	325	384	79	23	48	35
Tongue River.....	1,416	42	115	27	32	270	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	48	35
Nebraska.....	2,448	73	87	10	13	854	14	46	38	120	100	6	684	585
Omaha.....	1,380	46	43	10	7	894	14	46	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	533	533
Winnebago.....	1,068	26	44	10	6	894	14	46	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	291	292

* No physician, data not available.
 † 1918 report.
 ‡ Unknown.
 § No report.
 ¶ Excess of deaths due to Spanish influenza.
 † Excess of deaths due to Spanish influenza.
 ‡ Estimated.

REF0078777

TABLE 14.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of Indians.		Births and deaths.		Disease.				Housing.				
	Total.	Under 3 years.	Total.	Under 3 years.	Found with—		Estimated having—	Name of families using such corr. houses.	Families living in—	Houses having wooden floors.			
					Letent. tuberc. lo. ls.	Active tuberc. lo. ls.					Tra-choma.	Tra-choma.	Form. houses.	Tents, etc.
Nevada.....	10,840	385	58	14	1,486	71	33	225	2,465	60	1,120	1,210	638
Fallon, Nevadite.....	485	15	5	6	257	20	7	37	41	64	141	1	6
Moapa River.....	112	8	1	6	100	6	2	23	2	35	25	85	10
Nevada.....	524	15	2	2	170	4	1	2	14	50	20	9	100
Walker River.....	800	21	4	2	529	4	7	116	48	118	145	17	110
Western Shoshone.....	675	15	7	.....	529	41	7	.....	2,000	15	680	1,000	300
None, special agent.....	189	250	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
New Mexico.....	20,581	726	338	188	6,766	287	246	1,031	4,539	184	3,712	1,713	466
Isletta.....	603	39	17	42	490	55	85	24	210	48	170	50	70
Pueblo.....	313	20	10	6	142	15	19	19	130	48	47	138	47
Pueblo South.....	413	20	10	6	190	6	8	439	283	800	40	420	180
Pueblo Day Schools.....	8,724	281	96	.....	1,250	6	30	500	114	774	2,458	1,143	262
Santa Fe.....	6,650	540	183	44	7,383	115	49	600	3,988	.....	.....	1,075	30
Zuni.....	1,816	23	9	1	1,900	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
New York: New York Agency.....	6,100	116	104	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,600	(*)	1,000
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,369	65	14	4	270	3	8	4	50	40	300	455	455
North Dakota.....	8,801	319	89	66	5,942	275	357	617	1,637	1,408	711	2,468	1,238
Fort Berthold.....	1,176	44	23	14	45	5	15	46	18	200	40	275	225
Fort Totten.....	1,979	27	13	19	653	55	70	18	219	646	10	275	180
Standing Rock.....	3,427	160	88	17	1,338	207	262	333	1,219	646	50	1,143	735
Turtle Mountain.....	3,399	93	82	12	1,538	10	20	20	25	50	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	14,874	516	123	97	4,814	199	225	1,773	1,971	4,912	962	4,288	4,270
Cherokee.....	783	27	12	19	290	51	60	139	86	110	6	75	151
Cho, same and Arapaho.....	1,205	73	22	19	416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	330	313

Klona.....	4,574	202	59	35	2,800	99	150	1,100	1,220	3,000	250	1,000	100	1,025
Ozark.....	2,154	64	19	1	40	4	1	6	20	80	150	1,038	100	1,046
Ozark.....	599	16	8	1	71	5	1	43	20	156	100	1,157	.....	226
Poncha.....	1,077	20	3	2	100	6	.....	100	28	400	2	516	.....	313
Sac and Fox.....	1,078	24	9	6	718	33	23	.....	96	42	112	140	.....	108
Seger.....	742	38	9	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Seneca.....	1,725	47	4	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Shawnee.....	783	17	31	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Oregon.....	4,467	96	46	30	1,213	38	45	316	383	685	220	1,082	113	1,366
Klamath.....	1,114	27	65	10	450	28	14	231	125	440	100	467	.....	400
Umatilla.....	1,138	19	42	6	199	3	5	4	12	5	35	113	.....	132
Warm Springs.....	628	32	16	9	478	7	22	44	76	50	60	223	.....	584
South Dakota.....	22,461	960	1,227	176	9,544	965	910	989	4,143	1,914	1,351	7,944	125	4,287
Cheyenne River.....	2,724	153	33	29	1,218	71	65	204	391	150	155	1,342	.....	782
Crow Creek.....	2,583	113	13	1	430	16	11	133	4	4	6	124	.....	121
Flareau.....	283	17	13	2	114	3	.....	14	1	1	.....	.....	.....	115
Lower Brule.....	515	17	23	6	35	13	.....	14	7	200	25	104	.....	46
Lower Cheyenne.....	2,213	222	34	55	3,133	471	481	170	1,815	205	462	2,876	.....	1,250
Rosebud.....	2,284	102	407	49	2,350	323	109	159	1,132	460	150	1,700	.....	476
Sisseton.....	2,284	96	13	21	1,333	57	138	200	310	175	150	884	.....	50
Yankton.....	3,070	80	13	21	1,333	57	138	200	310	175	150	884	.....	384
Utah.....	1,632	47	110	21	703	18	31	170	86	366	2	238	177	210
Goshute.....	397	7	20	4	15	2	8	15	28	72	.....	.....	.....	30
Shivwits.....	125	5	1	5	25	2	3	25	4	6	.....	.....	.....	17
Ute and Ouray.....	1,110	35	88	16	663	16	20	62	58	228	2	162	80	153
Washington.....	10,988	279	398	70	2,575	58	217	468	1,768	1,134	248	2,722	56	2,485
Colville.....	2,513	41	136	18	904	2	78	240	340	235	98	598	.....	4
Spokane.....	2,148	64	26	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	336
Spokane.....	697	18	16	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134
Taholah.....	782	13	10	6	361	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181
Tulalip.....	1,321	48	84	22	18	85	10	11	51	38	59	103	.....	161
Yakima.....	2,933	48	103	17	370	46	66	100	113	500	.....	.....	.....	287

* Not reported. * Estimated. * 1918 report. * Includes washed Indians in California. * Purely reported.

REF0078778

TABLE 15.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school, hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of structure.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1918.	During fiscal year 1919.			Remaining in hospital June 30, 1919.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.		Died.
California		6		177	20	1,833	1,796	19	18
	Bishop	1	Frame	6	6	2	1	1	1
	Fort Bidwell	1	do	12	12	276	275	1	1
	Fort Yuma	1	do	25	10	571	569	3	3
	Geopla Valley	1	do	25	1	126	124	1	9
	Sherman Institute	1	Brick	100	3	650	638	12	9
Idaho		4		152	38	181	91	5	35
	Coeur d'Alene ¹	1	Brick	30	19	19	19	1	1
	Fort Hall	1	Stone	8	3	3	3	3	3
	do	1	do	110	38	71	100	69	5
	Fort Lapwai	1	Frame	80	39	44	38	40	9
Iowa	See and Fox	1	Brick	70	4	1,063	1,044	8	5
Kansas	Eastell Institute	1	do	24	24	309	309	309	309
Michigan	Mount Pleasant	1	do	106	19	1,264	1,238	1,240	21
Minnesota		5		59	6	20	20	20	3
	Fond du Lac	1	Frame	16	16	138	138	138	11
	St. Cloud	1	Stone	30	5	243	243	243	2
	Plymouth	1	Frame	24	6	265	265	265	5
	Red Lake	1	do	71	4	438	443	434	14
	White Earth	5		24	3	131	134	131	3
Montana		1	Frame	4	1	114	115	105	9
	Blackfoot	1	do	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Crow	1	do	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Flathead	1	do	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Fort Belknap	1	do	14	14	148	148	138	5
Fort Peck	Agency and school	1	Brick	14	14	148	148	138	5

Nebraska		2		136	13	847	890	19	11
	Genoa	1	Frame	56	50	426	400	419	1
	Winnebago	1	Brick	80	13	427	440	411	18
Nevada		4		62	8	647	635	647	7
	Carrizo	1	Frame	14	8	235	235	235	5
	Fort McDowell	1	do	20	8	377	385	380	2
	Agency and school	1	Stone	8	10	10	10	10	1
	Western Shoshone	1	Frame	20	25	25	25	25	25
New Mexico		11		281	41	2,025	2,046	1,981	40
	Albuquerque	1	Frame	44	372	372	372	372	4
	do	1	do	8	128	128	128	128	4
	do	1	do	20	138	138	138	138	4
	do	1	do	20	138	138	138	138	4
	do	1	do	12	202	202	202	202	10
	do	1	do	34	34	34	34	34	4
	do	1	do	8	680	680	680	680	15
	do	1	do	740	327	327	327	327	2
	do	1	do	50	125	125	125	125	1
	do	1	do	20	250	250	250	250	7
North Carolina	Cherokee	1	Frame	26	94	718	739	701	18
North Dakota		4		20	20	20	20	20	20
	Fort Totten	1	Frame	30	210	210	210	210	11
	Standiford Rock	1	do	20	48	48	48	48	15
	Turtle Mountain	1	do	24	24	342	343	341	2
	Walapton	1	Brick	191	69	2,028	2,027	2,022	21
Oklahoma		7		30	12	168	178	158	4
	Chevyenne and Arapaho	1	Stone	35	384	286	283	283	1
	Chillico	1	Frame	60	68	120	120	120	30
	Klamath-Catawba	1	Frame	38	54	54	54	54	10
	Osage	1	Frame	6	123	123	123	123	1
	Zawnee	1	do	12	80	80	80	80	79
	Seger	1	do	36	604	608	579	579	23
Oregon	Salem	1	do	36	4	604	608	579	23

¹ Closed during fiscal year 1919.
² Closed for repairs, fiscal year 1919.
³ 1918 report.
⁴ Capacity, including sleeping porches.

REF0078780

TABLE 15.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school, hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1918.	During fiscal year 1919.			Remaining in hospital June 30, 1919.	
						Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.		
South Dakota		8		256	85	1,627	1,612	1,457	57	98
	Canon Archum	1	Brick	32	31	22	103	3	11	39
	Cheyenne River	1	do.	32	1	40	24	239	7	5
	Flamingo	1	do.	12	1	40	24	45	3	5
	Pierre	1	Frame	24	1	49	430	48	3	1
	Fort Pierre	1	Brick	30	191	175	155	175	12	1
	Fort Pierre	1	do.	20	158	158	155	155	1	1
	Rapid City	1	do.	12	100	100	100	100	6	6
	Rosebud	1	do.	30	230	222	240	240	10	2
Utah: Uintah and Ouray		1	Frame	12	5	50	85	74	8	3
Washington		4		89	19	950	949	919	20	10
	Cushman	1	Frame	45	11	598	599	587	11	1
	Spokane	1	do.	20	8	68	76	64	11	1
	Tulalip	1	do.	12	8	88	88	84	4	9
	Yakima	1	do.	12	108	108	188	184	4	2
Wisconsin		5		94	11	1,108	1,208	1,154	35	19
	Hayward	1	Brick	10	324	324	315	315	9	9
	Koshong	1	Frame	10	172	172	153	153	27	18
	Omaha	1	do.	9	102	102	102	102	15	3
	Tomah	1	do.	8	109	109	109	109	2	2
	Tomah	1	do.	40	405	405	405	405	2	1
Wyoming	Shoshone	1	Stone	30						

1 Not completed, fiscal year 1919.

TABLE 16.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

States and reservations.	Abled-bodied adult Indians self-supporting.		Indians receiving rations.				Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
	Total.	Value of rations.	In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		Total.	In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			
			Number.	Value of rations.	Abled-bodied.	Value of rations.		Number.	Value of supplies.	Abled-bodied.	Value of supplies.		
TOTAL 1919	12,251	\$12,500	781	\$14,479	7,369	\$298,071	4,226	\$35,770	1,891	\$25,534	832	\$30,236	
1918	1,227	1,227	1,227	40,021	4,153	8,570	341,810	135,712	1,991	31,531	1,397	1,122	
1916	15,283	271,701	1,130	14,228	4,911	9,031	230,830	5,283	32,112	2,473	30,579	1,263	85,207
1915	99,733	14,929	353	37,048	2,650	8,176	31,849	10,033	137,469	4,183	39,571	1,523	51,023
1914	51,701	297,098	1,322	30,108	3,650	9,472	27,512	8,312	201,917	4,025	64,024	1,874	47,998
1913	24,110	471,391	803	9,472	4,371	46,812	7,472	10,968	5,231	72,130	2,037	1,210	
1912	14,267	44,024	1,138	12,172	5,338	10,090	330,852	7,843	10,968	5,231	61,948	2,050	32,018
1911	16,079	44,024	1,413	37,322	5,175	10,059	303,470	5,472	61,093	5,430	61,948	1,450	32,336
1910	15,867	386,115						5,779	40,093	5,430	40,718	1,339	15,833
1909	57,570	231,000						186,468					
1908	11,800	11,800											
1907	11,800	11,800											
1906	610	23,397											
Arizona	15,005				12	23,897		1,853	31,775	1,022	21,438	102	10,237
Camp Verde	150												
Colorado River	68												
Fort Apache	971	1,815	21	1,815	65								
Fort Huachuca	82	7,000	109	7,000	300	675	314						
Kibbapa	46		19	122	10	226	150						
Leupp	46		3		0	48							
Maricopa	1,975												
Navajo	44,039												
San Carlos	1,530		21	400	21	400	316						
San Geronimo	1,530		12	310	12	310	316						
San Xavier	92		30	233	30	233	316						
Soils (San Xavier)	1,070		300	18,445	300	18,445	60						
Truxton Canon	4,139												
Western Navajo	2,575		50	1,029	50	1,029	18						

1 This table pertains only to Indians on reservations where rations and miscellaneous supplies are issued. 2 Only items reported. 3 Not reported. 4 Estimated.

TABLE 16.—Indians self-supporting and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and reser- vations.	Indians receiving rations.						Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.					
	Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.	
	Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Abil- bodied.	Dis- abled.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Abil- bodied.	Dis- abled.
California.....	6,003	\$6,583	42	\$843	19	255	108	\$801	31	\$879	9	65
Rickop.....	1,000	301	4	130		13	253	17	27			
Compa.....	77	24			11	11	22	22	27			
Pigeon.....	154	70			6	6	17	32	2			
Fort Yuma.....	509	1,028	6	81		23	38	100	6			
Greenville.....	1,000	1,906				14	14	14	14			
Keays Valley.....	1,400	747			2	80	13	80	3			
Isabel.....	291	531				15	15	55	4			
Round Valley.....	1,000	536				21	21	127	5			
Soboba.....	401	29				20	20	3	3			
Tule River.....	82	632	32	632		413	(*)	3	(*)			
Colorado.....	57	6,383				357	5,335	70	20,065	70		
Southern Ute.....	157	3,895				87	3,899	79	20,065	79		
Ute Mountain.....	306	2,606				200	2,606					
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	700	11,911				213	11,911					
Michigan: Mackinac.....	200							1	(*)		1	
Minnesota.....	4,815	11,262	27	1,067	44	1,119	10,225	261	5,129	21	150	
Fond du Lac.....	255	586	2	124		12	26	110	4,722	129	4,223	
Grand Portage.....	100	1,186			27	78	1,081	99	105	77	13	
Leech Lake.....	800	92	16	375		33	33	2	45	80	221	
Net Lake.....	200	344			7	113	446					
Red Lake.....	1,200	1,125				73	1,125					
White Earth.....	12,000	5,646	5	559		739	5,101					

Montana.....	1,621	2,458	654	9,127	704	1,298	67,117	561	5,909		63	493
Blackfoot.....	225	26,177	300	5,796	121	214	17,291	180	1,740		180	1,740
Fort Belknap.....	820	1,503	5			56	1,493	45	480		45	480
Rocky Boy Agency.....	41	2,890	4			67	2,286	56	67		56	67
Tongue River.....	1,335	19,430	30	185	473	625	19,165	280	3,265		30	250
Nevada.....	6,451	162	3,068	4	133	153	2,855	121	1,124	108	1,000	9
Fort McDowell.....	20	30				30	306					
Moapa River.....	45	84				(*)	84	9	94			
Nevada.....	300	1,115				27	1,115					
Wash. Pinal agent.....	14,000	27	418			50	921					
Western Shoshone.....	840	50	154			21	21	105	1,000	105	1,000	
New Mexico.....	7,311	285	16,344			244	14,066	373	5,077	280	3,899	153
Hessilla.....	20	105	10,281			121	8,288	158	3,045	65	2,022	102
Mescalero.....	120	30	5,475			80	5,297	16	324	16	437	30
Pueblo Bando.....	2,375	13	282			20	73	15	487	15	457	30
Pueblo Day Schools.....	4,706	13	282			13	282	180	1,000	180	1,000	
North Carolina.....	1,800	3	45			3	45					
North Dakota.....	5,085	800	10,283	20	489	780	9,800	89	198			
Fort Totten.....	200	40				40	80					
Standing Rock.....	500	5,805				400	6,460					
Turtle Mountain.....	1,335	242	20	489		262	2,300	29	198			
Oregon.....	1,020	96	5,148			96	5,148	6	74			
Klamath.....	620	20	4,232			20	4,212					
Wallowa.....	200	27	614			27	614					
Warm Springs.....	300	37	614			37	614					
South Dakota.....	4,891	160,447	189	1,116	2,780	2,042	139,231	543	600	180	20	311
Cheyenne River.....	681	900	27	115	176	423	27,487	114	312			114
Crow Creek.....	176	148	7			14	1,013	29	178			29
Grand River.....	106	45				45	1,189					
Pine Ridge.....	2,119	5,085	120	47	889	1,189	86,086	411	319	180	30	180
Roosebud.....	500	2,005	20	128		128	20,000	200	200			200
Yankton.....	750	2,285	2	128	4	130	2,110					

* Not reported.

† Estimated.

‡ 1918 report.

TABLE 16.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians self-supporting.				Indians receiving rations.				Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.			
	Total.		Without labor equivalent.		Total.		Without labor equivalent.		Total.		Without labor equivalent.	
	Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.
Utah.....	323	\$13,550	500	\$13,550	687	\$14,456	687	\$14,456	687	\$14,456	687	\$14,456
Cochiti.....	8	244	8	244	8	244	8	244	8	244	8	244
Shivwits.....	71	32	32	414	33	335	(1)	11	32	325	32	325
Utah and Ouray.....	25	12,882	500	12,882	655	14,120	655	14,120	655	14,120	655	14,120
Washington.....	2,289	802	33	802	39	152	12	86	6	21	106	106
Cabrillo.....	603	9	9	504	27	119	12	36	15	83	83	83
Cushman.....	173	104	2	108	11	7			6	6	7	7
Neah Bay.....	448	2	2	103	7				1	1	16	16
Pacpana.....	330	9	9	103	1	16						
Poncha.....	205	1	1	12								
Yakman.....	200	1	1	12								
Wisconsin.....	1,235	71	1,780	3	\$207	18	1,513	25	113	25	113	113
Grand Rapids.....	80	15	357	18	367	25	113	25	113	25	113	113
Hewey.....	40	40	602	40	602							
Lac du Flambeau.....	210	3	267	3	267							
La Pointe.....	180	10	544		544							
Red Cliff.....	143	10	544		544							
Wyoming-Shoshone.....	300	76	4,804	76	4,804							

¹ Not reported.

² Unattached Indians not included.

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, 1919.

States and superintend- encies.	Indian population.	Num- ber of popu- lation age.	Elig- ible for at- tend- ance.	Indian children enrolled in school.				Capacity all schools.										
				Government.		Mission and private.		Government.		Mission and private.								
				Non- reser- vation board- ing.	Total.	Board- ing.	Day.	Reser- vation board- ing.	Day.	Board- ing.	Day.							
Grand total.....	307,174	90,219	5,297	84,922	10,853	9,660	5,813	26,325	4,833	680	1,29,021	60,889	24,083	5,888	1,174	29,021	61,889	
Arizona.....	42,346	13,842	919	12,423	1,159	1,702	1,551	4,472	774	208	42	5,581	6,942	2,221	1,671	375	235	47,750
Camp Verde.....	68	126	27	37	37	64	101	101	30	22	0	22	80	80	0	0	60	110
Colorado River.....	1,241	670	4	670	235	117	309	309	83	39	39	349	139	300	132	40	39	472
Fort Apache.....	2,466	176	6	176	35	20	27	27	1	1	1	176	176	176	176	176	176	35
Gibsonville.....	105	27	0	27	0	17	17	17	0	0	0	105	105	105	105	105	105	27
Lacomb.....	1,000	103	0	103	0	97	111	111	9	2	2	120	484	153	374	20	20	182
Moenk.....	11,280	4,835	85	4,835	48	48	647	647	35	35	35	549	497	766	85	190	35	3
Navajo.....	1,274	629	90	629	255	278	290	825	300	24	1	1,044	3,506	766	85	190	35	1,076
Pinal.....	6,240	1,582	65	1,517	137	155	232	300	24	1	1	2,283	242	216	140	25	1	339
Salt River.....	4,421	1,745	24	1,745	19	203	171	453	65	65	65	433	796	216	140	25	1	520
Sells (San Xavier).....	4,427	1,149	24	1,149	19	227	417	133	106	106	106	633	796	216	140	25	1	520
Tribunacion.....	6,360	1,200	380	820	80	114	49	22	80	80	80	1,111	14	146	35	35	140	
Western Navajo.....	16,715	4,957	273	4,573	389	306	400	1,064	34	2,199	3,987	682	345	605	100	2,199	3,249	
California.....	1,518	372	26	346	66	81	147	147	14	14	14	203	19	19	19	146	285	
Bishop.....	289	64	24	64	2	11	15	15	1	1	1	203	21	21	21	146	285	
Dodge.....	719	127	10	127	14	14	14	14	28	28	28	42	28	28	28	146	285	
Fort Bidwell.....	968	234	7	234	69	69	69	69	6	6	6	81	80	80	80	146	285	
Fort Yuma.....	5,924	1,880	44	1,836	103	157	40	275	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,471	18	18	18	1,471	2,471	
Greenville.....	1,712	514	113	401	77	158	225	225	1,141	1,141	1,141	235	185	185	185	1,471	2,471	
Maidu.....	628	159	30	119	12	12	21	21	52	52	52	85	34	34	34	1,471	2,471	

¹ Public school attendance incomplete.

² Include 3,000 scattered Indians.

³ Estimated.

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TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Grand total.....	32,848	31,868	27,244	20,492	
Arizona.....	5,028	5,377	4,780	3,874	
Camp Verde superintendency.....	60	64	54	46	
Camp Verde.....	20	25	22	19	Day.
Carks Lake.....	33	39	32	27	Do.
Colorado River.....	50	99	84	51	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency.....	472	445	430	359	
Fort Apache.....	300	255	245	189	Do.
Canon.....	42	33	32	29	Day.
Gilchewi.....	50	39	34	21	Do.
East Fork.....	40	38	37	31	Do.
Gilchewi.....	20	41	41	38	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
East Fork.....	20	42	37	31	Do.
Fort Mohave.....	200	158	148	138	Nonreservation boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	29	27	23	Day.
Kahala.....	22	17	15	12	Do.
Leupp superintendency.....	183	100	94	60	
Leupp.....	163	97	85	60	Reservation boarding.
Tolchiro.....	20	9	9	9	Mission boarding; Evangelical Lutheran.
Moqui superintendency.....	374	456	436	401	
Chimopavy.....	50	42	41	40	Day.
Holeyi le Hicabi.....	72	123	127	117	Do.
Grabi.....	80	67	64	53	Do.
Pulaco.....	109	115	127	117	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	75	72	72	Do.
Navajo superintendency.....	1,076	942	847	654	
Navajo.....	350	314	286	214	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	166	100	130	94	Do.
Tohatchi.....	250	42	24	19	Do.
Cornville.....	25	22	20	13	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	60	24	18	10	Do.
Ganado.....	33	48	46	44	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	49	87	78	65	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's.....	150	245	215	185	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	700	639	699	523	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency.....	834	827	738	650	
Pima.....	218	278	231	167	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	35	32	23	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	46	38	31	Do.
Chihu Chitschu.....	40	22	22	20	Do.
Cock ebur.....	40	18	17	14	Do.
Gila Bend.....	30	29	18	10	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	22	22	15	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	40	33	32	Do.
Quintoc.....	40	31	23	14	Do.
Sanfan.....	40	47	35	25	Do.
St. John's.....	233	330	283	289	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	33	24	20	10	Mission day; Catholic.
Salt River superintendency.....	158	95	92	72	
Camp McDowell.....	40				Day.
Lehi.....	30	32	30	20	Do.
Salt River.....	88	63	62	53	Do.

1 Not in operation

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.....					
San Carlos superintendency.....	381	469	397	395	
Hylas.....	40	53	52	41	Day.
Rice Station.....	216	263	216	148	Reservation boarding.
San Carlos.....	190	118	69	89	Day.
Rice.....	25	35	30	25	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Sells superintendency.....	520	463	322	373	
San Xavier.....	153	122	92	89	Day.
Santa Rosa.....	30	11	9	7	Do.
Sells.....	30	23	15	11	Do.
Tucson.....	35	36	25	16	Do.
Louder.....	40	13	22	18	Do.
Vannoy.....	30	21	21	21	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Anthony.....	30	32	28	21	Do.
San Miguel.....	20	21	21	21	Do.
San Salano.....	20	29	29	27	Do.
Tucson.....	130	133	130	129	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Truxton Canon.....	140	99	84	60	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency.....	373	213	196	156	
Western Navajo.....	398	164	154	115	Do.
Marsh Pass.....	30	20	17	15	Do.
Moencop.....	35	49	42	41	Day.
California.....	1,635	1,847	1,547	1,099	
Bishop superintendency.....	140	81	68	36	
Bishop.....	60	34	28	22	Do.
Big Pine.....	31	20	17	15	Do.
Independence.....	20	12	10	8	Do.
Pine Creek.....	30	15	13	11	Do.
Campo.....	22	11	11	13	Do.
Fort Bidwell.....	68	82	77	54	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Yuma superintendency.....	290	197	182	134	
Fort Yuma.....	150	157	147	100	Reservation boarding.
Cocopah.....	40	11	8	8	Day.
Yuma Valley.....	10	27	27	26	Do.
Greenville.....	91	117	116	92	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	148	100	69	Reservation boarding.
Malki superintendency—St. Boniface.....	100	34	34	15	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Pala superintendency.....	93	60	51	42	
Pala.....	30	27	23	19	Day.
Capitan Grande.....	24	7	7	6	Do.
La Jolla.....	30	14	14	9	Do.
Rincon.....	14	12	10	8	Do.
Round Valley superintendency.....	111	81	73	42	
Pinoliville.....	25	29	20	9	Do.
Potter Valley.....	12	12	11	7	Do.
Upper Lake.....	30	22	19	13	Do.
Yokala.....	40	25	21	13	Do.
Sherman Institute.....	700	870	733	505	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba superintendency.....	60	40	34	30	
Mesa Grande.....	30	15	15	15	Day.
Volcan.....	30	25	19	15	Do.

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1 Not in operation.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
California—Continued.					
Tule River superintendency.....	80	82	62	47	Day.
Anberry.....	32	33	22	15	Do.
Burrough.....	24	33	23	19	Do.
Tule River.....	30	16	15	13	Do.
Colorado.....	105	76	57	34	
Southern Ute superintendency.....	50	76	57	34	
Southern Ute.....	50	55	37	18	Reservation boarding.
Allen.....	30	21	20	16	Day.
Ute Mountain.....	25				Do.
Idaho.....	610	375	342	243	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency.....	140	89	78	65	
Kallspeil.....	36	18	14	12	Do.
Koolenai.....	50	22	18	15	Do.
Do Smet.....	80	46	48	38	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency.....	270	105	80	50	
Fort Hall.....	200	67	47	24	Reservation boarding.
Skull Valley.....	20	6	8	5	Day.
Good Shepherd.....	30	20	15	12	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Presbyterian Mission.....	20	10	10	9	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Fort Lapwai superintendency.....	200	184	184	128	
Sanatorium and school.....	100	109	109	72	Boarding.
St. Joseph's.....	100	75	75	56	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa.....	150	139	133	89	
Sac and Fox superintendency.....	150	139	133	89	
Sanatorium and school.....	80	81	81	68	Boarding.
Fox.....	40	23	22	14	Day.
Mesquakie.....	30	31	28	17	Do.
Kansas.....	821	1,221	1,002	775	
Haskell.....	750	1,130	916	711	Nonreservation boarding.
Kickapoo.....	71	91	89	64	Reservation boarding.
Michigan.....	702	575	528	449	
Mackinac superintendency.....	352	183	172	160	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	69	64	53	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).....	200	114	108	107	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	350	392	356	280	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota.....	1,329	1,300	1,137	832	
Fond du Lac superintendency.....	60	30	27	18	
Nett Lake.....	60	30	27	18	Day.
Grand Portage.....	20	11	10	7	Do.
Leech Lake superintendency.....	130	139	120	68	
Cass Lake.....	40	61	54	34	Reservation boarding.
Leech Lake.....	90	78	65	34	Do.
Pipestone superintendency.....	248	218	190	154	
Pipestone.....	212	191	170	139	Nonreservation boarding.
Birch Cooley.....	36	25	20	15	Day.

1 Not in operation.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Minnesota—Continued.					
Red Lake superintendency.....	238	249	235	168	
Red Lake.....	75	91	81	58	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	91	82	80	57	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	74	71	53	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Vermilion Lake.....	110	137	128	99	Reservation boarding.
White Earth superintendency.....	521	516	427	318	
White Earth.....	250	252	202	138	Do.
Bendlet.....	30	33	26	21	Day.
Pine Point.....	53	38	34	26	Do.
Round Lake.....	30	28	20	15	Do.
Twin Lake.....	30	33	30	21	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	150	132	115	97	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mississippi (Choctaws).....	40	12	9	4	
Union.....	40	13	9	4	Day.
Montana.....	1,833	1,501	1,324	1,040	
Blackfoot superintendency.....	349	285	232	179	
Blackfoot.....	144	127	103	72	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	21	20	15	Day.
Old Agency Day.....	30	26	18	16	Do.
Holy Family.....	145	90	90	76	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow superintendency.....	442	338	295	242	
Crow.....	100	87	75	50	Reservation boarding.
Troyer Creek.....	47	50	48	38	Do.
Black Lodge.....	30	27	27	23	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
Lodge Grass.....	50	29	29	26	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
Reno.....	35	27	27	21	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
St. Ann's.....	25	14	12	12	Mission day; Catholic.
San Xavier.....	125	80	55	51	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wyola.....	30	24	22	14	Mission day; Baptist.
Flathead superintendency: St. Ignace.....	300	190	191	144	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap superintendency.....	251	231	194	154	
Fort Belknap.....	51	97	82	60	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole.....	43	33	27	20	Day.
St. Paul's.....	160	49	45	74	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency.....	259	235	213	199	
Fort Peck.....	120	123	117	87	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	30	21	17	12	Day.
No. 2.....	30	23	19	12	Do.
No. 3.....	30	12	10	7	Do.
Wolf Point.....	40	34	51	41	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Rocky Boy's agency.....	25	26	19	17	Day.
Tongue River superintendency.....	216	216	181	123	
Tongue River.....	69	87	72	50	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....	47	43	30	26	Day.
Lame Deer.....	40	45	30	21	Do.
St. Labre's.....	60	45	40	28	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Nebraska.....	607	655	550	383	
Genoa.....	431	417	351	231	Nonreservation boarding.
Winnebago superintendency.....	207	288	196	160	
All Saint's.....	25	42	30	25	Mission day; Episcopal.
St. Augustine.....	122	86	86	65	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Winnebago Mission.....	60	81	80	70	Mission boarding; Dutch Reformed.
Nevada.....	740	664	575	487	
Carson.....	349	371	325	267	Nonreservation boarding
Fallon superintendency.....	65	55	46	36	
Fallon.....	40	37	32	24	Day
Lovelocks.....	25	18	14	12	Do.
Fort McDermott.....	80	44	31	27	Do.
Moapa River.....	20	17	14	11	Do.
Nevada superintendency.....	90	66	52	37	
Nevada.....	70	53	41	27	Do.
Wadsworth.....	20	13	11	10	Do.
Walker River.....	60	27	25	22	Do.
Western Shoshone superintendency.....	69	84	78	67	
Western Shoshone No. 1.....	35	33	31	25	Do.
Western Shoshone No. 2.....	34	31	47	41	Do.
New Mexico.....	2,067	3,314	2,900	2,325	
Albuquerque.....	400	445	407	320	Nonreservation boarding.
Jicarilla.....	108	67	59	47	Reservation boarding.
Mescalero.....	100	125	120	81	Do.
Pueblo Bonito superintendency.....	210	211	183	145	
Pueblo Bonito.....	190	193	168	133	Do.
Pinedale.....	20	18	15	12	Day.
Pueblo Day superintendency.....	1,311	1,328	1,201	954	
Albuquerque.....					
Acoma.....	32	22	20	15	Do.
Enclinal.....	30	20	18	15	Do.
Isleta.....	120	126	118	102	Do.
Laguna.....	31	30	43	37	Do.
McCarty's.....	38	53	28	24	Do.
Mesita.....	38	23	23	18	Do.
Paguate.....	60	75	72	64	Do.
Paraje.....	20	42	35	28	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	60	49	37	Do.
Sesma.....	28	45	35	25	Do.
Bernalillo.....	125	101	100	92	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Santa Fe.....					
Cochiti.....	28	41	31	20	Day.
Jejeme.....	120	90	60	61	Do.
Picuris.....	24	20	20	18	Do.
San Telefonso.....	40	11	14	13	Do.
San Juan.....	20	30	31	46	Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	66	63	41	Do.
Santa Domingo.....	50	91	78	56	Do.
Sia.....	20	20	17	13	Do.
Tios.....	10	77	61	40	Do.
Jejeme.....	34	5	5	5	Mission day.
St. Catherine's.....	250	265	250	200	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency.....	220	313	273	215	
San Juan.....	150	211	189	148	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena.....	80	102	84	67	Do.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
New Mexico—Continued.					
Santa Fe.....	570	501	413	284	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency.....	228	234	301	249	
Zuni.....	80	178	119	79	Reservation boarding.
Zuni.....	118	175	156	143	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	30	30	2	28	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
North Carolina.....	310	367	324	190	
Cherokee superintendency.....	310	367	324	190	
Cherokee.....	169	257	229	142	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	25	25	13	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	39	31	18	Do.
Little Snowbird.....	30	22	20	8	Do.
Snowbird Gap.....	40	21	19	9	Do.
North Dakota.....	1,433	1,560	1,222	851	
Bismarck.....	80	95	94	43	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency.....	154	114	106	89	
No. 2.....	36	20	18	11	Day.
No. 3.....	30	22	21	19	Do.
Fort Berthold.....	75	43	40	37	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Congregational.....	13	29	27	22	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Fort Totten.....	323	459	357	258	Reservation boarding
Standing Rock superintendency.....	518	463	351	252	
Standing Rock.....	202	263	164	125	Do.
Martin Kenel.....	100	38	52	26	Do.
Bullhead.....	40	30	18	13	Day.
Cannon Ball.....	40	38	30	16	Do.
Grand River.....	30	19	17	13	Do.
Little Oak Creek.....	40	23	18	10	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	52	50	44	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Standing Rock Mission.....	16	5	5	5	Mission boarding.
Turtle Mountain superintendency.....	160	188	146	80	
No. 1.....	40	25	21	13	Day.
No. 2.....	30	33	30	16	Do.
No. 3.....	30	39	41	20	Do.
No. 4.....	30	31	37	24	Do.
No. 5.....	30	20	17	9	Do.
Walpato.....	200	211	165	129	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma.....	4,100	4,610	3,630	2,669	
Antonment.....	90	93	82	58	Reservation boarding.
Chayenne and Arapaho.....	150	208	197	140	Do.
Chillico.....	500	673	528	363	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency.....	613	699	623	446	
Anadarko.....	110	155	143	95	Reservation boarding
Fort Bill.....	160	166	154	117	Do.
Rainy Mountain.....	155	193	163	110	Do.
Riverside.....	183	185	163	124	Do.
Ozage superintendency.....	190	148	113	50	
Ozage.....	115	127	98	41	Do.
St. Louis's.....	75	21	15	9	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Otoe.....	80	77	69	51	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee.....	100	102	91	64	Do.
Ponca.....	90	104	91	69	Do.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oklahoma—Continued.					
Seeger superintendency.....	144	103	91	72	
Seeger.....	79	86	78	59	Reservation boarding. Day.
Rod Moon.....	65	17	16	13	
Seneca superintendency.....	150	218	201	151	
Seneca.....	100	165	156	117	Reservation boarding. Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	50	53	45	35	
Shawnee superintendency.....	310	249	223	161	
Shawnee.....	110	122	137	80	Reservation boarding. Mission boarding; Catholic. Do.
Sacred Heart (St. Bene-Het's)	100	50	31	30	
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's).....	100	88	52	51	
Total Western Oklahoma.....	2,117	2,705	2,312	1,618	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,692	1,968	1,518	1,071	
Cherokee Nation; Cherokee Orphan School.....	160	156	129	83	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation.....	327	401	343	212	
Euchee.....	100	159	122	66	Do. Do. Do.
Eufaula.....	112	131	117	79	
Suyaka.....	115	110	101	67	
Chickasaw Nation.....	115	131	111	70	
Bloomfield.....	80	50	79	42	Do. Contract; State Institution.
El Meta Bond College.....	35	44	32	23	
Choctaw Nation.....	530	715	639	374	
Armstrong Male Academy.....	100	140	60	50	Tribal boarding.
Jones Male Academy.....	100	143	106	68	Do.
Taskahoum Academy.....	110	137	112	72	Do.
Wheeler Academy.....	100	132	100	60	Do.
Old Goodland.....	80	99	82	78	Contract Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission.....	40	64	49	46	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Chickasaw and Choctaw Na- tion.....	460	349	285	267	
Murray School of Agri- culture.....	150	58	50	48	Contract; State Institution.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.....	50	52	45	40	Contract Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy.....	160	147	111	102	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	67	59	58	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	25	20	19	Do.
Seminole Nation; Muskogee	100	151	111	65	Tribal boarding.
Oregon.....	1,265	1,241	994	803	
Klamath superintendency.....	202	139	100	83	
Klamath.....	112	100	70	63	Reservation boarding. Day. Do. Do.
Modoc Point.....	30	19	13	7	
No. 2.....	30	5	4	3	
No. 3.....	30	15	13	10	
Salsm.....	656	823	663	563	Nonreservation boarding.
Umatilla superintendency.....	283	129	109	91	
Umatilla.....	63	23	21	17	Day. Do. Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tutulla.....	40	29	23	18	
St. Andrew's (Kate Drexel).....	150	77	65	62	

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TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oregon—Continued.					
Warm Springs superintendency.....	130	150	122	66	
Warm Springs.....	100	121	103	52	Reservation boarding. Day.
Sinnasho.....	30	29	19	14	
South Dakota.....	3,163	3,682	3,062	2,151	
Cheyenne River.....	180	153	102	71	Reservation boarding.
Crow Creek superintendency.....	157	173	149	102	
Crow Creek.....	82	114	97	60	Do. Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Immaculate Conception.....	75	59	52	42	
Flandreau.....	360	391	329	238	Nonreservation boarding.
Hope (formerly Springfield).....	60	78	66	48	Do.
Lower Brule.....	100	61	43	37	Reservation boarding.
Pierre.....	250	263	196	134	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1,165	1,015	871	558	
Pine Ridge.....	210	250	236	149	Reservation boarding. Day.
No. 1.....	25	20	13	13	
No. 4.....	30	19	15	6	Do.
No. 5.....	30	42	35	26	Do.
No. 6.....	30	23	22	12	Do.
No. 7.....	33	23	17	9	Do.
No. 9.....	30	29	27	14	Do.
No. 10.....	33	19	18	12	Do.
No. 11.....	30	13	12	8	Do.
No. 13.....	24	14	13	6	Do.
No. 15.....	24	19	16	10	Do.
No. 16.....	36	35	29	10	Do.
No. 17.....	30	27	24	13	Do.
No. 18.....	33	21	19	11	Do.
No. 19.....	30	25	23	12	Do.
No. 20.....	24	18	16	10	Do.
No. 21.....	27	18	16	8	Do.
No. 22.....	27	16	14	8	Do.
No. 23.....	30	17	9	4	Do.
No. 24.....	33	25	20	10	Do.
No. 25.....	30	17	13	6	Do.
No. 26.....	30	23	19	10	Do.
No. 27.....	30	17	16	10	Do.
No. 28.....	23	16	15	8	Do.
No. 29.....	30	13	12	7	Do.
No. 30.....	20	14	14	8	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	240	239	181	166	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City.....	300	237	213	151	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency.....	978	942	806	595	
Rosebud.....	200	227	210	147	Reservation boarding. Day.
Black Pipe.....	20	17	17	13	
Corn Creek.....	10	16	13	8	Do.
Cut Meat.....	24	17	14	10	Do.
He-Dog's Camp.....	27	19	14	10	Do.
Ironwood.....	24	12	10	8	Do.
Little Crow's Camp.....	26	21	21	15	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	21	18	12	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	22	17	12	Do.
Pine Creek.....	25	20	16	11	Do.
Rosebud.....	25	19	14	10	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	12	12	10	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	21	19	16	11	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier.....	26	24	20	14	Do.
White Lake.....	19	15	10	8	Do.
Wood.....	25	11	11	10	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	66	53	60	Mission boarding; Episcopal. Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Francis's.....	325	396	320	235	

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.	
South Dakota—Continued.						
Sisseton superintendency.....	173	141	89	62	Reservation boarding. Day.	
Sisseton..... Do.....	133 40	123 18	76 13	51 31		
Yankton superintendency.....	240	228	198	155	Reservation boarding. Mission boarding and day; Congregational.	
Yankton..... Santee Normal Training.....	115 125	93 135	83 115	56 99		
Utah.....	137	128	106	69	Day. Do. Reservation boarding.	
Hoshute..... Shivwits..... Uintah.....	30 40 67	22 18 106	18 8 88	15 11 54		
Washington.....	1,472	1,224	1,007	716		
Colville superintendency.....	300	151	125	100	Day. Do. Do. Do. Mission boarding; Catholic. Do.	
No. 1..... No. 3..... No. 4..... No. 9..... Sacred Heart..... St. Mary's.....	25 30 30 25 10 100	11 45 27 12 24 24	9 28 20 12 21 32	6 22 14 10 22 29		
Cushman superintendency.....	505	615	518	347		Nonreservation boarding. Day.
Cushman..... Chehalis..... Jamestown..... Port Gamble..... St. George.....	350 30 30 25 70	528 20 18 79 72	414 17 16 72 70	251 12 14 70 50		
Neah Bay superintendency.....	120	81	69	50		Day. Do.
Neah Bay..... Quillute.....	60 60	49 32	40 29	25 25		
Spokane superintendency.....	90	49	39	34		Do. Do. Do. Do.
No. 1..... No. 2..... No. 8.....	33 32 25	17 19 13	14 16 9	13 14 7		
Taholah superintendency.....	76	34	27	23	Do. Do.	
Taholah..... Queets River.....	36 40	31 31	27 27	23 23		
Tulalip superintendency.....	250	177	168	132	Reservation boarding. Day. Do.	
Tulalip..... Lummi..... Swinomish.....	180 40 30	177 32 30	168 29 29	132 83 77		
Yakima.....	131	87	61	30	Reservation boarding.	
Wisconsin.....	2,327	1,655	1,472	1,158		
Hayward superintendency.....	305	339	290	204	Nonreservation boarding. Day.	
Hayward..... La Courte Oreille.....	231 74	278 68	228 52	161 43		
Keshena superintendency.....	550	473	411	351	Reservation boarding. Day. Contract mission boarding; Catholic. Mission day; Catholic.	
Keshena..... Neopit..... St. Joseph's..... St. Anthony's.....	170 80 220 120	149 15 216 93	135 14 203 89	76 11 187 77		

¹ Not in operation.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Wisconsin—Continued.					
Lac du Flambeau.....	160	187	146	137	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency.....	690	55	55	75	Mission day; Catholic. Mission boarding; Catholic.
Ojibwah Mission..... St. Mary's Mission.....	490 200	60 25	60 25	50 25	
Oncida superintendency.....	160	156	138	116	Reservation boarding. Mission day; Adventist. Mission day; Episcopal.
Oncida..... Adventist Mission..... Robert Mission.....	140 25 25	160 18 18	152 18 18	81 17 18	
Red Cliff superintendency.....	117	56	52	44	
Red Cliff..... Bayfield (Hofy Family).....	52 65	31 22	30 22	22 22	Day. Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah.....	275	322	280	231	Nonreservation boarding.
Wyoming.....	400	315	283	221	Shoshone superintendency.....
Shoshone..... Arapaho..... St. Stephen's..... Shoshone Mission..... St. Michael's.....	135 25 120 20 100	107 18 106 20 64	86 15 101 19 62	61 11 77 16 56		Reservation boarding. Day. Contract mission boarding; Catholic. Mission boarding; Episcopal. Contract mission boarding; Protestant Episcopal.

TABLE 19.—School statistics for 43 years.¹

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1919.

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. ²		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878.....	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879.....	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,448
1880.....	69	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1885.....	114	4,201	86	1,912	200	8,113
1890.....	140	4,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1895.....	157	15,081	125	3,127	282	18,188
1899.....	153	17,738	151	3,660	307	21,368
1900.....	167	21,512	145	3,643	312	25,155
1905.....	158	20,103	227	4,829	385	24,943
1911.....	156	18,774	227	4,873	383	23,647
1912.....	170	20,974	242	5,328	412	26,294
1913.....	168	21,007	230	5,223	398	26,230
1914.....	178	20,858	233	5,269	411	26,127
1915.....	169	20,702	228	5,126	397	25,128
1916.....	162	20,083	238	5,220	400	25,303
1917.....	160	20,468	234	4,925	394	25,294
1918.....	161	19,383	223	4,427	384	23,822
1919.....	157	16,109	216	4,383	373	20,492

¹ For other years, see 1913 report.
² Indian children in public schools under contract are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.
³ Includes Five Tribes' boarding schools.
⁴ 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. Attendance has been computed on a basis of 10 months, including September, when the attendance is always small.
⁵ Attendance has been computed on a basis of 203 days.

TABLE 19.—School statistics for 45 years—Continued.
APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877	\$20,000		1900	\$1,055,650	11.25
1878	30,000	50.00	1901	3,080,967	4.91
1879	60,000	100.00	1902	3,244,250	5.32
1880	75,000	25.00	1903	3,531,250	8.84
1881	75,000		1904	3,572,950	1.23
1882	133,000	80.00	1905	4,008,925	10.15
1883	187,200	200.00	1906	3,777,100	12.67
1884	675,200	38.00	1907	3,925,430	3.93
1885	622,400	47.00	1908	4,105,715	4.58
1886	1,100,065	10.00	1909	4,408,355	7.29
1887	1,211,415	10.00	1910	3,757,600	16.29
1888	1,179,916	12.60	1911	3,685,290	11.93
1889	1,318,015	14.00	1912	3,787,485	1.06
1890	1,361,568	1.00	1913	4,015,720	6.87
1891	1,812,770	35.00	1914	4,403,355	9.65
1892	2,291,650	24.30	1915	4,678,677	6.25
1893	2,315,612	1.01	1916	4,371,155	16.14
1894	2,713,457	13.50	1917	4,701,005	7.08
1895	2,600,695	18.87	1918	4,515,260	10.28
1896	7,056,515	12.00	1919	44,835,500	16.75
1897	2,517,265	22.45	1920	4,922,345	1.19
1898	2,634,771	4.51			
1899	2,638,350	.25			
			Total since 1876.....	113,079,820	

- ¹ Decrease.
- ² Includes \$100,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.
- ³ Includes \$140,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.
- ⁴ Includes \$130,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.
- ⁵ Includes \$300,000 for Indian school buildings, Sioux Reservations, North and South Dakota.
- ⁶ Includes \$350,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.
- ⁷ Includes \$335,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

TABLE 20.—Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.		
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	1,435	\$51,456	\$3,587	32	\$5,281	\$2,451	\$511	\$1,910
Arizona.....	60	450	252	6	91	33	31	
California: Campo.....	3	120				251	251	
Idaho: Fort Hall ¹	200	3,270						
Montana: Blackfoot ²	48	1,700	25					
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	635	7,656	875	14	3,800	1,910		1,910
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapaho ³	410	41,000						
Oregon: Klamath.....	40	400	2,435	2	1,200	200	200	
Utah: Shivwits.....	6	360		10	200			

¹ See next table.

² Only items reported.

TABLE 21.—Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.		
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	67	\$7,075	\$824	9	\$3,600	\$5,243	\$435	\$4,608
Arizona: Pima.....	55	5,500	824	9	3,600	5,243	435	4,608
Montana: Crow ¹	1	50						20
New Mexico: San Juan ¹	10	1,500						
North Dakota: Standing Rock ¹	1	25						
Wyoming: Boshone ¹								

¹ Only items reported.

² Not reported.

TABLE 22.—Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

States.	Paid deposits received.	Cases pending July 1, 1918.	New cases local 1918.	Total cases 1918.	Disposition of cases.			Fines and imprisonment.				Seizure of liquors (gallons).			
					Convictions.	Dismissals.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Months.	Days.	Days.	Whisky.	Malt.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Total 1918.....	60	3,657	1,916	5,173	965	1,015	32	102	20	20	125	27	20	14	145
Arizona.....	51	3,079	2,871	4,749	956	568	10	18	10	10	285	1	20	25	245
California.....	46	2,309	2,871	3,778	996	410	64	64	20	20	410	125	154	131	345
Colorado.....	2	1,015	1,015	1,015	1,015	1,015	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida.....	4	1,015	1,015	1,015	1,015	1,015	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Idaho.....	2	84	30	108	20	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iowa.....	37	30	30	30	30	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kansas.....	11	43	34	44	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Minnesota.....	1	43	34	44	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Missouri.....	2	43	34	44	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montana.....	2	233	110	343	48	272	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Nebraska.....	1	144	14	158	41	65	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
North Dakota.....	2	172	48	220	55	111	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Mexico.....	3	35	35	35	35	35	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
New York.....	3	35	35	35	35	35	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
North Carolina.....	2	35	35	35	35	35	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ohio.....	2	35	35	35	35	35	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Oklahoma.....	2	35	35	35	35	35	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Oregon.....	2	35	35	35	35	35	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pennsylvania.....	2	35	35	35	35	35	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
South Dakota.....	1	64	5	69	12	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Texas.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Utah.....	4	40	33	73	35	21	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Washington.....	1	486	51	537	21	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin.....	1	23	23	23	23	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming.....	1	23	23	23	23	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

¹ Includes 28 deaths and 14 unapp. ² Includes 52 suspended. ³ Cases prosecuted.

REF0078792

TABLE 23.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

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.		Indians.		Contractors or permittees.			
							Name.	Cost.	Number.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Grand total	1,129,051	5,167,500	\$10,614,139	5,268,678	32,317,754	\$71,746,100	51	\$876,722	39	\$204,434	29,002	\$715,021	31,326	\$124,283	206,160	\$1,275,000
Arizona	1,247,740	4,296,900	11,290,050	1,247,740	4,296,900	11,290,050	1	7,800	3	16,500	125	1,244	11,179	43,647		
Fort Apache ¹	650,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	650,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	1	7,800	1	6,500	2,982	8,887	2,982	8,887		
Fort Bidwell	430,000	3,000,000	7,500,000	430,000	3,000,000	7,500,000	1	7,800	1	7,800	109	350	2,636	150	685	
Fort Huachuca	25,000	50,000	100,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	1	7,800	1	7,800	2,982	8,887	2,982	8,887		
Salt River	111,000	221,000	663,250	111,000	221,000	663,250	1	3,000	1	3,000	225	884	1,000	14,000	6,800	
San Carlos	31,740	25,000	76,800	31,740	25,000	76,800	1	1,500	1	1,500	1,250	3,042	1,250	3,042		
San Xavier	109,050	1,167,000	2,943,350	109,050	1,167,000	2,943,350	1	1,500	1	1,500	310	625	625	3,042		
Western Navajo	30	30	300	30	30	300					50	500	25	100		
California	49,624	1,460,000	2,215,000	49,624	1,460,000	2,215,000					250	125	250	125		
Campo	4,000	10,000	40,000	4,000	10,000	40,000					250	125	250	125		
Digger	20,000	200,000	800,000	20,000	200,000	800,000					244	667	244	667		
Greenville ¹	27,634	1,200,000	1,800,000	27,634	1,200,000	1,800,000					104	2,150	104	2,150		
Imperial	3,000	50,000	75,000	3,000	50,000	75,000										
Round Valley	4,000	20,556	27,156	4,000	20,556	27,156										
Soboba	20,000	102,000	456,000	20,000	102,000	456,000										
Tule River	1,800	600	1,800	1,800	600	1,800										
Colorado: Southern Ute	20,640	68,920	211,760	20,640	68,920	211,760	10	35,000	1	2,000	30	100	640	1,819	18,975	60,292
Idaho	19,640	38,920	174,760	19,640	38,920	174,760	10	35,000			30	100	372	1,677	7,098	27,285
Clear Fork	1,000	10,000	33,000	1,000	10,000	33,000							68	142	11,277	38,107
Fort Hall																
Fort Lapwai																

Iowa: See and Fox	14,677	19,468	48,671	500	75	15,000	2	7,800	2,547	270,664	1,474	2,392	31,123	264	2,169	22,281
Michigan: Mackinac	2,000	2,000	2,000	2	(1)	7,000	2	1,800								
Minnesota	124,933	27,750	206,750	124,937	79,672	800,316	2	3,800	3	7,800	2,547	270,664	1,474	2,392	31,123	351,681
Fond du Lac	6,000	1,000	5,000	6,000	1,000	7,000	2	1,800								
Grand Portage	20,000	3,000	35,000	20,000	3,000	35,000	2	1,800								
Leech Lake	90,058	5,720	28,750	90,058	5,720	28,750	2	6,000	2,410	288,668	527	329	25,169	341	1,000	547
Nett Lake	1,866	14,000	126,000	1,866	14,000	126,000	2	3,000	157	2,056	248	1,784	1,040	6,432	1,532	10,298
Red Lake	2,000	2,000	12,000	2,000	2,000	12,000	2	3,000								
White Earth	22,000	232,000	627,000	22,000	232,000	627,000	18	82,000	4	10,750	770	3,196	2,331	19,137	53,683	184,744
Montana	254,327	328,615	1,150,152	254,327	328,615	1,150,152	1	37,922	5	6,425	238	714	4,557	4,613	36,339	109,548
Blackfoot	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2	2,000								
Crow	20,000	200,000	625,000	20,000	200,000	625,000	16	80,000	1	1,750	314	965	596	522	53,363	184,639
Flathead	32,000	96,000	192,000	32,000	96,000	192,000	2	3,000								
Fort Belknap	70,000	480,000	750,000	70,000	480,000	750,000	1	3,000								
Fort Peck	2,000	2,000	30,000	2,000	3,000	30,000										
Nevada: Nevada ¹	254,327	328,615	1,150,152	254,327	328,615	1,150,152	1	37,922	5	6,425	238	714	4,557	4,613	36,339	109,548
New Mexico	254,327	328,615	1,150,152	254,327	328,615	1,150,152	1	37,922	5	6,425	238	714	4,557	4,613	36,339	109,548
Heald	20,000	200,000	625,000	20,000	200,000	625,000	2	3,000								
Mescalero	20,000	200,000	625,000	20,000	200,000	625,000	2	3,000								
Pueblo Day Schools	20,000	200,000	625,000	20,000	200,000	625,000	2	3,000								
San Juan	12,000	50,000	64,000	12,000	50,000	64,000	1	2,150	30	90	4,547	4,352	154	197		
Zuni	1,500	7,500	22,500	1,500	7,500	22,500	1	2,150	30	90	4,547	4,352	154	197		
North Carolina: Cherokee	3,000	9,000	72,000	3,000	9,000	72,000	1	4,000	1,029	2,771						
Oklahoma: Otew	64,584	796,490	1,943,100	64,584	796,490	1,943,100	9	190,000	5	23,000	1,320	3,533	1,427	1,725	62,756	215,254
Oregon	58,000	754,290	1,878,200	58,000	754,290	1,878,200	3	14,000	3	14,000	1,320	3,533	950	475	62,756	215,254
Klamath	700	4,200	28,000	700	4,200	28,000	2	5,000								
Umatilla	4,482	25,000	37,500	4,482	25,000	37,500	2	9,000								
Warm Springs	20,800	13,000	59,000	20,800	13,000	59,000	2	1,000	1	2,900	42	252	2,831	33,565		
South Dakota	1,800	3,000	9,000	1,800	3,000	9,000	2	1,000	1	2,900	42	252	2,831	33,565		
Lower Brule	25,000	10,000	50,000	25,000	10,000	50,000	2	1,000	1	2,900	42	252	2,831	33,565		
Pine Ridge	1,000	10,000	33,000	1,000	10,000	33,000	1	2,900	1	2,900	42	252	2,831	33,565		

¹ Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation.
² School reserve.
³ On multiple domains.
⁴ Unknown.
⁵ Includes (see and post).
⁶ Tribal timber.
⁷ 1918 report.

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COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 23.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.—Continued.

States and reservations	Allotted lands.			Unallotted lands.			Sawmills on reservations.			Timber cut by—						
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Private.	Government.	Government.	Indians.	Contacts or permits.	Timber cut by—				
												Num. ber.	Cost.	Num. ber.	Cost.	Quant. cut.	Value.
Utah.....		M board feet.....		M board feet.....							M board feet.....					
Coburne.....	498,388	2,139,434	3,926,899	1,234,328	7,812,065	11,566,590	7	13,000	3	4,500	580	703	3,146	4,717	38,244	188,340
Ulrich and Ouray.....	180,000	400,000	3,000	1,022,707	1,022,707	1,022,707	3	1	1	2,500	590	703	1,016	940	940	9,432
Cochise.....	6,341	28,000	3,000	20,797	275,000	275,000								25	150	3,407
North Bay.....	40,000	261,720	522,440	75,000	1,090,500	1,090,500	3	10,400	2	2,000			442	644	1,223	3,407
Spokane.....	24,538	818,377	1,227,968	168,531	4,213,772	6,319,968							1,538	2,638	32,318	131,855
Tulaha.....	103,480	339,500	546,150	550,000	1,770,388	2,878,475	1	2,000					300	300	599	655
Yakima.....	137,468	49,282	152,997	246,737	1,380,137	6,406,394	1	70,000	1	278,259	20,400	420,400	2,783	6,907	40,888	185,807
Wicawatin.....	6,300	22,000	66,000	277,424	1,516,214	5,942,553							550	2,300	888	2,565
Grand Rapids.....	18,021	4,883	20,297	16,584	3,973	21,836	1	285,259	20,400	420,400			721	1,366		
Hayward.....	104,907	2,000	14,000	8,769	60,000	420,000	1	70,000								
Kobena.....	8,300	20,000	40,000	44,160	364,530	736,038							1,492	3,241	40,020	183,244
Lee on Flambear.....																
Red Cliff.....																
Wyoming: Shoshone.....							15	1,400	75							

1 Not reported. 2 1917 report.

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, 1919.

States and superintendences.	Area susceptible of irrigation (Acres).					Acreage now under project.					Expenditures—				
	Total.	Allotted.	Un- allotted.	School agency.	Up- allotted.	School and agency.	Up- allotted.	School and agency.	Acreage under project.	Maste- names.	During fiscal year 1919.		To June 30, 1919.		
											Construction.	Mainte- nance.	Construction.	Mainte- nance.	
Grand total.....	1,641,143	1,172,832	444,980	23,380	729,990	217,588	19,544	574,072	\$1,389,227.15	\$501,194.41	\$16,345,420.05	\$2,580,488.16	\$19,233,505.21		
Arizona.....	256,300	71,100	179,924	2,216	30,973	8,938	1,054	215,335	110,961.22	111,422.60	2,103,394.55	329,494.77	2,832,889.32		
Camp Verde.....	28							68					41.52	792.01	
Colorado River.....	100,000	11,400	88,330	27	11,000	2,325	7	88,330	44,796.67	44,878.51	315,542.69	124,069.85	467,612.57		
Fort Apache.....	2,028							225			17,593.21	18,347.29	35,940.50		
Fort Mojave.....	111							3			2,212.96	2,212.96	4,425.92		
Kaibab.....	74							4			2,212.96	2,212.96	4,425.92		
Keams Canyon.....	35							25			5,567.30	5,567.30	11,134.60		
Leupp.....	10							10			10,467.73	10,467.73	20,935.46		
Mogul.....	12,285							15			458,453.76	38,022.58	496,476.34		
Navajo Reservations and Nomadic Papagos.....	108,451	48,020	60,000	431	12,300	1,320	55	98,094	10,777.44	8,291.68	128,422.75	16,285.88	144,708.63		
Pinal.....	13,025	8,040	4,926	39	5,573	1,320	44	6,058	2,733.49	2,733.49	441,029.12	62,957.88	503,987.00		
Salt River.....	2,152	3,500	1,975	207	1,975	1,975	207	2,000	9,524.87	10,404.40	115,393.91	10,435.24	125,829.15		
Salt Wells.....	3,138							35			57,198.48	62,945.36	120,143.84		
Truston Canon.....	13,265							325			15,297.88	294.32	15,592.20		
Western Navajo.....	38,547	19,660	18,324	363	10,847	4,018	344	23,138	26,418.37	8,309.97	69,891.69	294.32	70,186.01		
California.....	3,367	3,350						17			754,000.04	134,688.47	888,728.51		
Bishop.....	3,367	3,350						17			1,943.31		1,943.31		
Campo.....	111	106						5					48.50		
Digger.....	5,294	5,120						100							
Fort Bidwell.....	2,790	2,780						10							
Hoopa Valley.....	13,091	13,081						10							
Klamath.....	3,025	1,634	1,980	14	1,067	1,824	11	699	17,634.05	7,246.03	754,000.04	134,688.47	888,728.51		
Klamath Valley.....	161	160						1							
Tule River.....								60							

Total costs unadjusted for old items prior to 1918 paid. Includes work on all projects except those specifically named. Formerly San Xavier. Carried as allotted last year.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 24. - Areas on reservations susceptible of irrigation, average under projects, and expenditures for irrigation thereon, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Areas susceptible of irrigation (acres).					Average now under project.			Average under project.			Expenditures—		
	Total.	Allotted.	Not allotted.	School and agency.	Alloct.	1/2- allotted.	School agency.	During fiscal year 1919.		To June 30, 1919.		Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.
								Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.			
Colorado.....	18,220	18,000		250	15,000		250	3,000	9,438.35	2,252.49	264,362.27	15,020.80	279,883.07	
Fort Lewis.....											214.24	308.45	522.69	
Southern Ute, diminished											21,363.70	4,563.70	25,927.40	
Southern Ute.....	18,220	18,000		250	15,000		250	3,000	9,438.35	2,252.49	242,998.31	19,584.55	262,582.86	
Idaho.....	46,453	38,940	6,700	795	38,640	6,700	678	419	4,106.04	46,991.83	869,338.32	298,291.49	1,167,629.81	
Fort Hall.....											865,012.39	298,080.05	1,163,092.44	
Fort Lapwai.....	45,830	38,540	6,700	580	38,540	6,700	580	419	4,106.04	46,991.83	865,012.39	298,080.05	1,163,092.44	
Leuhl.....	615	400		215	1,070		80				2,366.12	211.44	2,577.56	
Montana.....	557,450	420,641	124,010	12,799	327,054	100,870	12,129	117,357	581,798.98	141,977.62	7,000,337.55	874,472.33	7,874,809.88	
Blackfoot.....	111,000	61,218	50,029	164	51,056	20,280	184	31,000	21,218.53	14,798.14	1,044,608.01	87,457.41	1,132,065.42	
Crow.....	134,000	83,275	50,725	335	70,020	20,280	205	87,477	118,000.23	100,181.58	3,551,620.34	194,138.94	3,745,759.28	
Flathead.....	129,000	82,375	46,125	11,000	61,375	42,125	11,000	400	367,891.15	19,868.79	296,081.82	106,138.84	403,020.66	
Fort Belknap.....	29,483	20,483		1,000	28,483				48,183.35	3,909.11	699,986.90	20,257.31	710,944.21	
Fort Peck.....	124,648				124,648						130,223.77	21,019.04	151,242.81	
Fort Shaw.....	3,000				3,000						1,652.00	1,652.00	3,304.00	
Tongue River.....	45,983	11,543	33,484	326	4,363	29,474	274	11,252	32,075.06	11,982.28	409,379.26	62,403.89	471,783.15	
Nevada.....	4,000				4,000						6,000.33		6,000.33	
Carson School allotments.....	4,000	3,800	815	72	1,200	18	32	3,430			88,302.03	21,084.68	109,386.71	
Fort McDowell.....	1,700	1,138	530	75	600		39	1,116			5,222.11	407.57	5,629.68	
Moapa River.....	600	600			600						11,286.41	1,478.29	12,764.70	
Walker (Pyramid Lake).....	3,300	3,300			3,300	630	30	2,640	26,309.01	5,123.47	151,600.02	11,922.02	173,521.51	
Western Shoshone.....	28,944	3,850	28,400	54	1,855	34	30	4,028	4,400.64	475.05	45,923.36	4,728.07	50,651.43	

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New Mexico.....	49,050	600	48,080	870	475	26,120	700	12,185	27,864.24	14,647.34	1,018,857.22	103,977.13	1,122,764.35
Jicarilla.....	900	600		300	475		200	225			7,749.15		7,749.15
Mescalero.....	400		360	40		300	40	100			15,088.22		15,088.22
Pueblo Bonito.....	26,800		26,800	30		22,050	30	4,800	12,787.45	834.80	180,779.07	2,342.05	183,121.52
San Juan.....	14,000		14,000	130		8,650	130	5,000	10,700.27	8,080.72	292,706.42	62,491.82	355,198.24
Zuni.....	1,120		1,100	120		3,000	120	2,000	4,381.54	3,411.82	552,057.05	99,102.05	591,159.10
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	89,646	89,646		1,006			340	6,075			80,046		80,046
Oregon.....	162,223	110,470	30,000	1,748	12,000	30,000	1,748	98,470	1,614.83	4,189.07	571,252.33	15,531.31	586,783.64
Klamath.....	140,000	108,270	30,000	1,730	12,000	30,000	1,730	99,270	1,900.03	4,189.07	594,300.18	15,531.31	609,831.49
Umatilla.....	200	200						200			397.07		397.07
Warm Springs.....	2,025	2,000		15			15	2,000	114.80		6,564.18		6,564.18
South Dakota.....	7,215	6,800		415	800		340	6,075			71,534.54	2,288.66	73,823.20
Piute Ridge.....	285	6,800		265	800		205	6,075			32,701.77	900.66	33,602.43
Rosebud.....	6,800	6,800		130	800		75	6,075			38,463.57	1,888.00	40,351.57
Utah.....	87,396	85,314	1,438	644	50,064	1,438	644	5,420	6,728.23	112,783.80	856,109.91	422,618.66	1,278,728.57
Garfield.....	500		300	30		300	30				888.30	1,353.03	2,241.33
Shelburne.....	145		120	25		120	25				1,932.72	1,865.34	3,798.06
Utah and Ouray.....	87,121	85,314	1,000	607	80,064	1,000	607	5,430	6,962.34	111,571.91	853,457.89	419,489.89	1,272,947.68
Washington.....	227,778	227,730		48	105,960		43	61,775	391,215.32	78,537.44	1,231,996.29	412,110.33	1,644,106.62
Colville.....	47,005	46,900		4	41,900		43	5,000	2,379.22	2,788.05	31,974.04	4,250.39	36,224.43
Cushman.....	75		75								1,458.56		1,458.56
Spokane.....	180,000	180,000		124,000			56,000	388,856.10	75,700.39	1,477,023.48	407,170.34	1,884,194.42	
Yacoma.....	75,000	73,100		4,600			1,907	30,000	129,084.76	26,642.06	980,927.11	218,437.32	1,199,484.43
Wyoming: Shoshone Administration, Special Investigations, etc.....									18,247.45		394,640.36		412,887.81

* No living water. * 1917 report. * Water lost through court decrees.

REF0078795

TABLE 25.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Average of irrigated lands cultivated by Indians, whites, and schools.				Value of products.	Within ditches 1919.	Protective area June 30, irrigated.						
	Main.	Lateral.	Miles.	Number.	Irrigated lands leased.	Unallocated.				School agency.	Total.	By Indians.			
												Number engaged.	Average.		
Grand total.	1,352	3,738	14,176	30,997	178,814	249,410	111,707	2,422	354,549	114,650,102	10,946	140,997	3,320,000	600,827	1,850,406
Arizona.	286	3,385	12,363	5,523	24,538	7,400	679	877,884	32,687	877,884	2,814	26,860	729,927	36,378	219,922
Camp Verde	2	2	2	116	3,100	4,355	140	4,000	140	4,000	23	140	4,000	170	10,000
Colorado River	20	26	511	1,500	3	4,355	140	207,735	4,355	207,735	178	1,325	67,781	5,110	94,830
Havasupai	70	3	3	1,500	3	1,105	65	43,965	1,105	43,965	500	1,565	45,966	2,401	50,341
Kalabaw	1	1	1	31	3	100	70	3,114	3	3,114	10	100	2,712	11	226
Leupp	3	3	3	25	3	4	4	4	4	4	10	100	4	7	60
Nequi	60	60	60	3,000	5,500	2,000	228	2,000	2,000	2,000	10	2,238	2,500	2,238	10,000
Pinon	25	25	25	1,000	1,000	13,110	15	13,110	15	13,110	1,000	1,000	212,516	12,116	95,341
Salt River	28	28	28	1,000	5,575	1,365	25	6,848	25	6,848	303	644	22,716	7,182	5,043
San Carlos	1	1	1	700	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,285	1,285	1,285	300	1,385	22,716	7,182	5,043
Sells	1	1	1	40	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	70	1,500	39,188	7,182	2,000
Western Apache	20	20	20	1,000	1,000	45	45	1,500	45	1,500	40	45	39,188	7,182	2,000
Western Navajo	117	150	1,137	3,024	5,620	11,204	4,968	8,419	1,200	33,600	403	1,000	4,110	1,325	12,240
California.	1	150	1,137	3,024	5,620	11,204	4,968	8,419	1,200	33,600	403	1,000	4,110	1,325	12,240
Ribbon	1	1	1	500	1,000	1,000	18	1,000	18	1,000	200	1,008	35,860	1,350	2,011
Campo	13	13	13	74	50	27	7	17,650	27	17,650	20	24	17,650	214	23
Dryer	2	2	2	110	50	5	5	4,200	5	4,200	20	25	4,200	214	23
Fort Bidwell	45	105	832	828	8,000	100	100	100	100	100	50	100	215,000	8,572	5,060
Fort Yuma	1	1	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	165	2,340	215,000	8,572	5,060
Malibu Valley	1	1	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	165	2,340	215,000	8,572	5,060
Malibu	1	1	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	165	2,340	215,000	8,572	5,060
Pala	24	24	24	571	554	722	8	1,284	8	1,284	183	1,284	37,920	1,284	11,265
Soboba	8	8	8	150	150	413	2	1,020	2	1,020	46	300	3,500	1,284	2,344
True River	8	8	8	150	150	413	2	1,020	2	1,020	46	300	3,500	1,284	2,344
Colorado: Southern Div.	45	60	95	250	2,400	4,129	4,129	170,650	4,129	170,650	80	1,729	37,650	5,385	12,865

Yazoo	39	121	1,859	375	12,640	19,517	158	341	20,016	422,621	275	7,276	154,373	26,050	20,385
Fort Hall	35	129	1,859	375	12,640	19,517	158	341	20,016	422,621	275	7,276	154,373	26,050	20,385
Fort Lapwai	4	2	35	35	250	250	250	250	250	250	275	7,276	154,373	26,050	20,385
Montana.	239	1,222	3,607	4,150	23,583	35,402	22,809	165	58,376	1,123,835	742	26,788	384,352	241,240	316,210
Blackfoot	65	773	1,120	1,120	3,484	3,484	3,484	3,484	3,484	48,190	106	2,578	28,973	47,000	63,900
Flathead	26	110	1,110	1,110	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	243,355	230	8,023	125,355	72,640	81,062
Fort Belknap	16	720	1,162	1,162	5,921	5,921	5,921	5,921	5,921	70,152	48	3,468	106,182	91,000	45,500
Fort Peck	28	58	168	1,000	10,820	10,820	10,820	10,820	10,820	10,820	358	10,357	106,182	18,800	10,685
Glacier	3	8	62	162	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	162	1,640	9,300	1,000	11,425
Neveda	62	66	735	1,725	60	3,358	1,418	172	5,129	765,323	996	5,020	131,606	12,687	32,676
Fallon	4	21	383	310	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	78,145	67	1,262	27,353	3,800	930
Fort McVernitt	7	110	100	100	608	608	608	608	608	730	70	326	10,900	350	1,126
North River	6	5	117	350	350	350	350	350	350	16,900	40	350	10,900	350	1,126
Nez Perce	9	117	200	200	350	350	350	350	350	5,747	342	3,745	3,745	2,300	2,300
Walker River	12	12	123	200	60	1,380	312	23	1,416	36,300	99	1,356	35,400	2,300	3,547
Western Shoshone	25	25	25	240	60	1,070	1,070	74	1,144	28,040	100	1,144	28,040	2,065	26,945
New Mexico.	238	27	80	5,200	100	32,310	32,310	380	32,870	631,575	4,220	35,800	631,575	42,400	7,126
Jicarilla	12	4	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	765	36	100	765	960	930
Mescalero	4	4	4	100	100	240	240	40	380	7,752	30	300	7,752	300	100
Pueblo Bonito	17	200	2,324	2,324	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	109,012	2,324	27,056	109,012	26,570	5,000
San Juan	30	30	30	1,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	83,470	900	5,120	83,470	5,120	2,000
Zuni	30	30	30	100	700	2,400	2,400	300	3,700	64,500	50	3,000	45,000	12,250	129,983
Oregon.	30	43	203	100	700	2,400	2,400	300	3,700	64,500	50	3,000	45,000	12,250	129,983
Klamath	24	41	203	100	500	3,300	3,300	300	3,600	52,500	50	3,000	45,000	12,250	127,850
Umatilla	6	3	40	40	200	200	200	200	200	12,000	(*)	(*)	(*)	200	2,013
Warm Springs	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
South Dakota: Pine Ridge.	11	22	12	36	685	48,220	37,546	42,672	150	150	112	5,000	121,628	800	6,120
Utah.	163	775	810	685	48,220	37,546	42,672	150	150	150	112	5,000	121,628	800	6,120
Coconino	6	24	100	307	300	300	300	300	300	9,000	75	330	9,000	330	9,000
Utah and Ouray	154	750	810	170	48,220	37,546	42,672	150	150	150	112	5,000	121,628	800	6,120

1. Data incomplete.
 2. Includes Pierre and Standing Rock, which show an irrigable area of 69,911 acres.
 3. Not reported.
 4. Does not include crop value of leased land.
 5. No record.
 * 1918 report.
 † Estimated.
 ‡ No living water.
 § Not reported.

REF0078796

TABLE 25.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments for June 30, 1919.	Irrigated lands leased.	Allotted.	Crop. Total.	Value of crops.	By Indians.		Within service of June 30, 1919.	Prospective area to be irrigated.
	Main.	Lateral.						Value of crops.	Area.		
Washington.....	41	10	1,052	64,454	80,236	\$ 80,286	\$ 2,040	133	6,118	572,880	147,540
Colorado.....	253	470	32	684	1,744	1,784	20,540	63	823	20,740	1,828
Yadmas.....	212	460	1,000	63,800	78,462	78,462	8,522,120	190	5,262	542,120	78,500
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	41	300	1,201	1,630	17,364	20,807	566,317	145	7,423	145,300	45,000

1918 report.

TABLE 26.—Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and made in the field.

tribes or reservations.	Approved by department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Total.....	782	125,615	428	65,992
Arizona.....	40	4,573	12	1,745
Colorado River.....	0	50		
Public domain.....	31	4,483	12	1,745
California: Public domain.....	21	1,605	3	360
Minnesota: White Earth.....	1	100		
Montana.....	383	65,206		
Crow.....	349	60,914		
Fort Peck.....	3	60		
Public domain.....	21	3,312		
Nevada: Public domain.....	5	651		
New Mexico: Public domain.....	222	35,456	76	11,702
North Dakota.....	3	360	2	450
Standing Rock.....			1	320
Public domain (Purtle Mountain).....	3	360	1	160
Oregon: Klamath.....	1	160	128	18,230
South Dakota.....	90	16,541	200	33,469
Cheyenne River.....			169	27,268
Crow Creek.....			40	6,153
Lower Brule.....	1	640		
Rosebud.....	98	15,604		
Utah: Public domain.....	2	330		
Washington: Colville.....	3	480		
Wisconsin: La Pointe (Bad River).....	2	160		
Total reservations.....	467	79,408	336	52,025
Total public domain.....	315	46,207	92	13,967

TABLE 27.—Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales. ¹			Inherited-land sales. ²		
	Number of tracts.	Acres.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acres.	Proceeds.
Grand total.....	5,120	572,910.92	\$1,912,571.14	9,945	1,217,032.14	\$20,151,668.34
Total, 1919.....	463	57,947.00	1,224,521.00	597	57,430.00	1,540,301.00
1918.....	662	74,126.00	1,541,178.00	478	49,216.00	1,174,855.00
1917.....	588	64,849.00	1,010,202.00	655	75,802.00	1,346,963.00
1916.....	583	54,038.62	967,611.24	324	35,762.25	674,241.45
1915.....	422	34,420.00	584,724.56	373	68,245.45	715,568.32
1914.....	521	45,526.31	779,526.14	418	45,241.99	773,301.16
1913.....	218	20,778.40	407,315.56	104	10,757.94	288,077.72
1912.....	324	34,391.11	568,880.73	322	43,652.27	889,285.02
1911.....	491	56,197.98	978,888.27	638	79,665.66	1,501,991.38
1910.....	520	52,655.40	1,245,637.56	873	124,351.61	1,956,315.92
1909.....	243	31,000.34	442,762.85	754	102,708.03	1,321,258.72
1908.....	92	7,950.88	154,318.81	768	91,392.57	1,302,508.94
1907.....				820	106,353.23	1,245,790.34
1906.....				648	61,447.67	941,430.87
1905.....				978	90,214.97	1,839,131.82
1904.....				1,236	122,222.52	2,037,464.50
1903.....				(3)	44,463.99	737,173.25
California: Hoopa Valley.....	1	39	1,500	1	18	459
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	15	2,375	10,262	15	2,449	12,214
Idaho.....	10	340	24,502	31	2,827	135,482
Coor d'Alene.....				4	542	22,666
Fort Hall.....	2	100	5,820	1	40	8,250
Fort Lapwai.....	8	280	19,052	26	2,205	106,626
Kansas.....	13	660	48,240	6	443	22,516
Kickapoo.....	10	460	37,913	6	443	22,516
Potawatomi.....	3	200	8,395			
Minnesota.....	9	482	7,230	7	301	2,584
Fond du Lac.....	1	40	232			
Leech Lake.....				6	221	1,814
White Earth.....	8	442	6,978	1	80	740
Montana.....	28	3,699	49,485	54	5,762	78,079
Crow.....	10	760	17,835	46	4,982	58,739
Flathead.....	12	879	18,164	6	400	14,890
Fort Peck.....	6	1,400	13,709	2	520	4,509
Nebraska.....	43	2,725	393,650	66	4,493	377,446
Omaha.....	25	1,519	232,767	29	1,974	176,138
Santee.....	6	556	19,039	3	345	11,827
Winnebago.....	12	630	61,862	34	2,174	189,711
North Dakota.....	71	10,907	111,116	45	3,948	61,311
Fort Berthold.....	1	160	2,388			
Fort Totten.....	22	1,357	34,678	41	2,900	57,384
Standing Rock.....	40	5,440	65,070	3	968	6,214
Turtle Mountain.....	8	1,040	8,980	1	80	500

¹ Under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018), modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444) June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 835-836), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).

² Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-253), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 440), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 835-836), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).

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

⁴ Includes sales of Five Civilized Tribes.

⁵ Unknown.

TABLE 27.—Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.			Inherited-land sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Acres.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acres.	Proceeds.
Oklahoma.....	92	10,628	\$261,372	88	10,569	\$329,638
Cantonment.....				3	452	5,404
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	16	1,842	51,512	17	2,194	65,096
Kiowa.....	10	833	26,931	25	4,188	114,113
Osage.....	10	4,679	49,000			
Otoe.....	23	1,468	42,356	9	984	25,215
Pawnee.....	8	318	10,709	15	1,155	46,447
Ponca.....	13	640	37,349	2	160	5,033
Sac and Fox.....	2	118	3,430	3	245	14,965
Seeger.....	2	289	9,055	8	643	34,340
Seneca.....	2	387	30,100	2	54	923
Shawnee.....	5			4	491	5,530
Oregon.....	5	572	9,396	16	1,798	46,910
Klamath.....	5	572	9,396	10	1,458	14,504
Umatilla.....				6	340	32,496
South Dakota.....	136	24,021	350,515	145	22,064	467,711
Cheyenne River.....	12	3,655	27,828	7	1,555	8,550
Crow Creek.....	6	580	16,374	17	3,113	31,231
Pine Ridge.....	33	8,282	46,381	16	6,237	47,664
Rosebud.....	46	8,727	147,178	50	8,510	61,733
Sioux.....	15	1,052	41,673	19	2,162	74,518
Yankton.....	24	1,395	71,061	66	5,137	244,157
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	16	960	15,481	5	492	10,231
Washington.....	12	487	16,688	17	1,200	28,329
Colville.....	1	10	1,251	9	440	990
Cushman.....	2	43	830			
Spokane.....	1	121	2,409			
Yakima.....	7	245	17,207	5	720	27,369
Wisconsin.....	5	264	11,152			
La Pointe.....	3	242	10,200			
Onondaga.....	2	72	552			
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	7	330	5,796	8	807	13,131

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., 434), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1919.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Approved.			
	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Re-ceived.	De-ined.	Num-ber.	Acres.
Total	22,187	2,676,678.09	4,019	328,615.45	4,711	336	4,368	553,376
Arizona: San Xavier	1	0.00	1	12.30				
California	62	27,310.13	6	98.87	128	1	127	25,750
Bi-hop	2	281.00						
Fort Bidwell	1	10.00			1			
Green Hills	1	80.00						40
Hoopa Valley	228	15,397.13	5	28.87	210		210	11,312
Round Valley	222	11,573.00	1	10.00	217	1	216	11,308
Colorado: Southern Ute	2	60.00			2			60
Idaho	121	51,618.86	60	1,572.18	96	19	77	8,182
Oquirrh Mts.	181	29,086.97	8	1,267.65	20	6	14	2,151
Fort Hall	75	12,081.91			8	2	6	1,081
Fort Lapwai	162	13,676.96	61	1,601.51	68	11	57	5,217
Kansas	359	26,183.53	91	7,815.79	81	7	77	5,633
Kickapoo	201	12,626.14	52	1,192.30	56	5	51	3,205
Potawatomi	158	14,857.39	42	3,321.49	28	2	26	2,148
Michigan: Mackinac and Mount Pleasant	31	2,003.28	1	292.21	1		1	160
Minnesota	1,202	310,067.58	17	3,335.15	105	17	88	35,138
Fond du Lac	88	6,215.50	7	30.00	51	1	47	3,478
Grand Portage	37	2,747.32	7	501.00	18	1	17	1,078
Leech Lake	69	21,524.87	21	1,708.45	122	12	110	12,018
Nett Lake	42	3,171.89	9	765.50	21		21	1,028
White Earth	3,766	302,700.00			194		193	16,583
Montana	2,280	181,240.23	377	18,419.88	859	31	828	191,587
Blackfoot	862	269,149.35	2	251.62	121		121	133,271
Crow	191	31,619.39	214	26,355.37	89	1	88	15,135
Flathead	758	66,988.01	72	5,689.89	216	22	221	19,900
Fort Peck	109	112,591.45	89	16,120.00	100	8	92	24,281
Nebraska	1,278	85,168.30	561	50,868.76	191	12	182	10,032
Omaha	720	45,752.91	212	26,811.00	137	22	115	7,703
Ponca	26	3,365.00						
Santee	309	23,665.80	272	19,213.00	18	7	11	1,017
Winnebago	223	12,181.59	79	1,811.76	32	13	26	1,312
Nevada	12	810.00			9		9	480
Carson	3	390.00						
Reno	2	120.00			2		2	320
Walker River	7	160.00			7		7	160
North Dakota	1,809	318,988.00	209	33,600.47	281	22	259	47,868
Fort Berthold	122	30,355.00	8	811.00	53		53	12,700
Fort Totten	101	9,142.80	40	3,190.67	30	13	17	1,777
Standing Rock	511	165,566.85	53	10,182.21	59		59	13,728
Turtle Mountain	1,015	143,615.45	108	19,381.59	139	9	130	19,573

¹ 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., 434), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855)—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1919.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Approved.			
	Num-ber.	Acres.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Re-ceived.	De-ined.	Num-ber.	Acres.
Oklahoma	3,621	426,910.91	96	19,216.50	311	11	300	46,060
Cantonment	79	8,616.88	30	1,572.66	6		4	720
Cheyenne and Arapaho	511	69,114.98	27	1,066.19	20	6	14	2,481
Kiowa	215	96,213.14	21	3,867.86	28	3	25	6,681
Otoe	126	16,831.38	20	2,188.15	28		28	1,017
Pawnee	177	59,222.31	38	5,411.58	21	1	17	2,623
Ponca	201	26,122.01	38	1,133.36	19	17	12	4,328
Saw and Fox	251	29,711.03	13	3,286.09	70	5	65	7,621
Sawyer	17	1,152.77	2	500.00	4		4	100
Seneca	1,151	68,533.08	189	12,428.66	26	2	24	1,915
Shawnee	711	61,156.36	35	5,659.91	89	2	87	9,211
Oregon	672	66,101.71	101	9,219.66	292	13	189	29,185
Clatsop	148	21,214.27	5	802.72	41	4	40	5,969
Hood River	19	2,755.60	10	1,511.23				
Umatilla	106	15,779.74	19	1,688.76	112	3	109	15,675
Wah-wah	341	22,653.61	62	1,196.89	17	7	10	801
Warm Springs	5	680.00	5	700.00				
South Dakota	1,111	799,413.01	452	18,498.32	1,070	138	932	106,691
Cheyenne River	388	166,412.34	16	6,261.86	220	10	180	45,588
Cross Creek	160	21,692.28	85	11,001.45	56	3	53	8,020
Lower Brule	158	36,886.23	7	1,669.22	15		15	9,487
Pine Ridge	1,297	215,878.52	161	32,972.29	111	5	106	12,156
Rosebud	629	133,113.25	36	16,191.81	153	69	84	11,413
Sioux	259	26,041.72	11	1,121.14	56	12	44	4,669
Yankton	683	96,498.20	43	3,571.12	149	9	140	14,020
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	16	3,670.00			11	1	10	2,622
Washington	1,021	93,301.02	315	21,565.51	117	6	111	38,472
Celville	399	10,830.30	5	150.00	165		165	17,799
Cushman	9	1,910.00	3	158.50	2		2	273
Spokane	107	10,617.50	1	80.00	17	3	14	1,337
Taholah	46	3,530.00	3	210.00	5	2	3	210
Tulalip	39	4,298.36	1	163.85	21	1	20	2,163
Yakima	431	32,991.93	302	23,387.76	207		207	16,663
Wisconsin	1,611	77,318.82	279	15,528.07	505	7	498	13,197
Hayward	113	11,031.01	13	1,010.00	81	5	76	5,866
Lac du Flambeau	22	1,667.11	7	538.10	8		8	831
La Pointe	160	12,296.22	37	3,150.83	39		39	3,909
Ondega	1,220	48,372.12	221	10,719.12	59	1	58	2,370
Red Cliff	65	3,529.30	1	80.00	20	1	19	1,239
Tomah	1	80.00			1		1	80
Wyoming: Shoshone	171	17,188.98	36	2,211.65	31	1	30	3,108
Public domain	32	3,778.00			22		22	2,878

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)—Contd.

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

	Applica- tions ap- proved.	Acreage approved.
1907.....	889	92,132.50
1908.....	1,897	153,921.78
1909.....	1,166	133,331.79
1910.....	955	99,339.10
1911.....	1,011	115,575.37
1912.....	314	45,329.49
1913.....	520	67,477.49
1914.....	1,148	152,405.44
1915.....	910	121,114.86
1916.....	931	130,980.43
1917.....	2,203	285,410.00
1918.....	4,379	701,262.00
1919.....	4,363	553,376.00
Total.....	20,811	2,637,953.23

TABLE 29.—Removals of restrictions.

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca, Okla.) ¹		Five Civilized Tribes. ²	
	Number	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	688	30,606.82	12,294	558,264.32
1910.....	44	2,820.42	839	57,002.28
1911.....	24	940.00	1,332	111,524.30
1912.....	20	616.88	1,438	135,403.17
1913.....	30	1,401.45	697	47,103.80
1914.....	25	1,095.28	756	60,077.33
1915.....	72	3,898.35	1,106	81,034.72
1916.....	37	1,830.00	956	60,532.64
1917.....	53	3,718.24	652	45,075.51
1918.....	66	4,104.91	953	84,679.34
1919.....	215	10,170.25	1,470	88,070.31
1909.....			1,865	62,761.09

¹ Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 751).² 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, 1919, 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.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	527	45,310		
1910.....	91	7,491		
1911.....	90	7,523		
1912.....	65	4,440		
1913.....	90	9,042		
1914.....	65	5,816		
1915.....	33	3,281		
1916.....	23	1,600		
1917.....	25	1,917		
1918.....	42	3,810		
1919.....				
Fort Hall, Idaho.....	6	1,061		
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	4	1,160		
Grand Portage, Minn.....	17	1,078		
Fond du Lac, Minn.....	10	850		
Hayward, Wis.....	10	800		
La Crosse, Wis.....	8	633		
La Pointe, Wis.....	39	2,939		

TABLE 31.—Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.

Fiscal year.	Kaw. ¹		Osage. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	79	21,104	848	269,050
1919.....	10	1,600	49	23,705
1918.....	10	1,600	17	8,330
1917.....	7	1,120	21	10,395
1916.....			4	1,940
1915.....	5	800	12	5,680
1914.....	12	1,904	4	1,000
1913.....	1	400	23	10,880
1912.....	1	480	22	10,880
1911.....			84	41,160
1910.....			293	143,570
1909.....	20	8,000	19	9,310
1908.....	6	2,400		
1907.....	6	2,400		
1906.....	1	400		

¹ Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 635).² Act June 23, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 579).

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 32.—Lands leased for mining purposes and production of minerals and royalty therefor, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

States and superintendencies.	Kind of lease.	1889 to 1918 (both inclusive).						Advance royalty not credited on production, and other revenue.	
		Total production.	Advance.	Total royalty also on production.	Bonus paid.	Total production.	Advance.		
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.									
California: Greenville.		2,455,025	39,776,468	8,920,084	4,906,112	2,211,582	8,889,749	6,298,244	996,127
Oklahoma.		2,269,782	39,672,210	8,777,640	4,294,751	2,152,763	8,874,437	6,288,248	861,444
Continental.		14,576	22,960	3,365	3,365	8,528	8,528		1,962
Cheyenne and Arapaho.		42,860	1,743	327,145	327,145	67,108	9,011	788,145	23,670
Klona.		101,156,257	12,634,901	7,353,192	292,757	12,178,097	4,841,723	5,447,752	130,950
Osage.		()	1,780,906	188,571	66,639	37,752	888,941	5,447,752	130,950
Otoe.		62,846	40						
Pawnee.		102,940	109,410	31,279	80,184	1,944,734	252,768	1,812	48,477
Ponca.		34,870	171,135	11,000	2,384	191,013	32,108	1,084	46,883
Soc and Fox.		35,305	3,961	27,397	27,397	33,600	1,530	400	25,687
Sage.		780							
Shawnee.		282,058,312	25,640	19,169	117	780	897	240	48
Five Civilized Tribes (re-stricted lands).		1,674,700	140,910	691,096	3,317,976	10,180,962	2,696,884	80,035	2,516
Coal (tons).		35,481	4,325	()	8,543	17,122	206,816	14,590	60
Coal (tons).		51,758	4,008,477	()	121,311	1,318	14,590	80	11,120
Asphalt (tons). ^a		3,800	25,940	()	411,301	3,055,016	107,648	231,969	18,029
South Dakota: Pine Ridge.		()		19,120	19,120			336	13,550
Washington: Spokane.		1,575	112		1,778		1,080	105	780
Total.		2,455,025	39,776,468	8,920,084	4,906,112	2,211,582	8,889,749	6,298,248	996,127

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.									
Wyoming.		79,003	33,146	191,134	94,305	44,918	15,307	9,600	20,332
Shoshone.		7,101	4,736	4,706	17,947	106,641	5,425	12,934	2,162
Coal (tons).		()	20	()	1,869	221	()	3,729	166
Miscellaneous.		38,887	186,176		51,733	17,170	39,330	2,171	18,024
Oil (barrels).		357,225	25,396		18,896	978	98	3,877	18,024
Coal (tons).									

^a In previous years the figures in this column were carried under the heading "Advance royalty and annual rental."
^b From 1913 to 1917.
^c From 1911 to 1918.
^d From 1910 to 1918.
^e Unallotted; all other allotted.
^f From 1914 to 1918.
^g For 1918.

^h Does not include unpaid uses of about \$6,000,000.

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TABLE 33.—Buildings, etc., completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

State and superintendentes.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total		\$323,491.88
Arizona:		
Camp Verde	Water and sewer systems	3,500.00
Sells (Yamori and Santa Rosa)	Outhouses	835.99
Sells	Repairs to buildings	1,526.40
Navajo	Addition to water system	10,000.00
Colorado:		
Southern Ute	Electric lighting plant	4,395.00
Do.	Employees' cottage	5,000.00
Do.	Addition to power house	2,201.66
Ute Mountain	Water and sewer system	49,833.78
Do.	Timber truss bridge	10,000.00
Idaho:		
Fort Lapwai	Employees' cottage	3,566.00
Do.	Heating plant for cottage	633.55
Michigan:		
Mount Pleasant	Dairy barn	8,000.00
Montana:		
Fort Belknap	Flour mill	3,006.55
Do.	Repairing dairy barn	1,400.00
Do.	Schoolhouse and cottage	1,816.00
Nebraska:		
Genoa	Two employees' cottages	5,251.40
Nevala:		
Western Foshone	Day schools (1 and 2)	4,000.00
New Mexico:		
San Juan	Repair to hospital	600.00
Do.	One steel bridge	23,172.00
Navajo (Tobitchi)	Frame dormitory	46,000.00
Do.	Remodeling old dormitory	5,119.39
Do.	Repairs to school buildings	5,490.00
Pueblo Bonito	Addition to boiler house and boiler setting	2,817.00
Zuni	Flour mill	2,960.00
North Dakota:		
Turtle Mountain	Improvements to heating plant	412.00
Oklahoma:		
Hoonfield	Laundry and heating plant	19,938.00
Tishomingo	Two dormitories	51,800.00
Ponca	Salt fork bridge	5,883.67
Cherokee O. T. School	Lavatory annexes, girls' dormitory	4,400.92
Euche	Planing hall	1,355.20
Do.	Rebuilding barn	2,000.00
Oregon:		
Umatilla (Tutuilla)	Day school and outhouses	1,331.50
South Dakota:		
Flandreau	Water tank	1,313.17
Do.	Improvements to water system	1,021.25
Pierre	Silo	1,020.69
Rozehad	Repairs to day school	1,298.49
Pine Ridge	Remodeling schoolhouse	2,700.00
Wisconsin:		
Lac du Flambeau	Employees' quarters No. 112	9,780.00

TABLE 34.—Buildings, etc., under construction or contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

State and superintendentes.	Improvement.	Amount of authority granted up to June 30, 1919.
Total		\$695,598.00
Arizona:		
Colorado River	Employees' cottage	10,000.00
Fort Apache	Rebuilding boys' dormitory	42,263.81
Do.	Girls' lavatory annex	4,000.00
Phoenix	Repairing cottages	930.00
Pima	Transformer and pump house	3,028.63
San Carlos	Repairs to Black River Bridge	2,491.00
Sells	Do.	25,000.00
Do.	Electric lighting plant	4,024.79
Do.	Stockman's cottage	3,692.83
Do.	Repairs to clerks' and superintendent's cottages	662.50
Do.	Garsy Co.	1,113.17
Do.	Barn	1,888.00
Do.	Shop	762.13
Western Navajo	Repairing suspension bridge, Tanners Crossing	4,000.00
California:		
Fort Yuma (Cocopah day school)	Day school building	1,927.40
Fort Yuma	Water system	1,463.34
Green Hill	Water improvements, building, etc.	3,700.00
Sherman	Screen porches, addition to girls' building	4,700.00
Do.	Gymnasium	8,000.00
Colorado:		
Southern Ute	Electric lighting plant	4,395.00
Do.	Employees' cottage, heating system, and addition to laundry	5,000.00
Ute Mountain	Power house, mess hall, boys' dormitory, girls' dormitory, hospital, employees' cottage, schoolhouse, electric lighting	122,754.00
Montana:		
Crow	Improvements agency heating plant	1,673.55
Fort Belknap	Heating system, superintendent's cottage	622.46
Flathead	Employees' quarters	1,585.48
Do.	Warehouse	1,323.63
Tomue Hiller	Dairy barn	3,000.00
Tongue Hiller (Game Deer day school)	Schoolhouse	1,200.00
Nebraska:		
Genoa	Two cottages	1,500.00
Do.	Addition to hospital	2,700.00
Do.	Employees' quarters	7,120.00
Do.	Water tank	5,400.00
Omaha	Heating plant	
Nevala:		
Carson	Improving heating plant	1,700.00
Do.	Addition girls' dormitory	18,000.00
North Carolina:		
Cherokee	Assembly hall and gymnasium	4,000.00
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque	Mess hall addition	13,060.00
Do.	Commissary	3,117.69
Do.	Repairs to office	1,719.62
Do.	Cottages	4,000.00
Do.	New roof on schoolhouse	813.17
Do.	Addition to warehouse	3,811.85
Jicarilla	Employees' cottage	1,100.00
Navajo	Gallup Mesa Verde Highway	25,000.00
Pueblo Bonito	Mess hall No. 33	67,620.00
Do.	Addition to schoolhouse	29,000.00
San Juan	Farmington Bridge	600.00
Do.	Plumbing installation four cottages	7,000.00
Do.	Plumbing and additional material for hospital	7,000.00
Do.	Lavatory annexes	5,200.00
Do.	Toadlena water system	5,700.00
Do.	Toadlena lavatory annexes	2,700.00
Do.	Extension sewer	488.00
North Dakota:		
Bismarck	Remodeling dormitories	891.00
Wahpeton	Two cottages	7,000.00
Do.	Industrial cottage	
Fort Totten	Heating plant	15,000.00

TABLE 31.—Buildings, etc., under construction or contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.—Continued.

State and superintendencies	Improvement	Amount of authority granted up to June 30, 1919.
Oklahoma:		
Cherokee, O. T. School	Electric lighting	\$1,326.14
Do.	Shop building	5,215.00
Do.	Dairy barn	5,193.09
Do.	Bath	4,171.00
Do.	Laundry building	459.12
Do.	Police cottage	400.00
Do.	Electric lighting plant	369.09
Do.	Three cottages	4,018.00
Do.	Heating plant	2,072.00
Do.	Repairs sewer and toilets	1,350.00
Do.	Lavatory annexes and screen porches	67,071.00
Do.	Two dormitories	4,093.00
Do.	Boiler, pipe and fittings, return trap	1,196.00
Do.	Balance equipment	
Oregon:		
Klamath	Office building	4,319.59
Do.	Indian homes	4,101.00
Do.	Employees' quarters	8,000.00
Salem	Addition to hospital	3,724.71
South Dakota:		
Canton Asylum	Painting various buildings	2,394.00
Do.	Repair and equipment of shop building	6,500.00
Do.	Remodeling heating system	6,700.00
Do.	Remodeling academic building	1,535.00
Do.	Electric lighting plant	4,500.00
Do.	Boiler stock and setting	10,600.00
Do.	Two lavatory annexes	7,400.00
Do.	Frame cottage	4,192.61
Do.	Schoolhouse	3,566.33
Do.	Employees' quarters	3,501.50
Do.	Hot-air heating system	360.00
Wisconsin:		
Lac du Flambeau	Boiler stock, breechings, and improvement to heating system	6,915.00
Do.	Physicians' cottage	4,000.00
Wyoming:		
Shoshone	Hospital	7,217.23
Western Shoshone	Employees' quarters No. 100	1,700.00

TABLE 35.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

States and superintendencies.	Value.	Number of stock on reservation.					Value of stock.	
		All stock.	Horses and mules.	Mares and jacks.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Sold.	Slaughtered.
Total, 1919.	\$27,870,272	896,968	171,732	24,204	57,390	1,220,871	\$440,498	\$1,314,886
Alabama	17,401,440	342,948	174,119	12,234	37,250	1,472,657	287,227	3,596,441
Arizona	27,988,422	187,016	174,770	8,246	27,270	1,542,822	69,111	1,137,132
California	27,166,323	472,053	213,525	17,310	68,948	2,091,883	1,578,233	1,190,232
Colorado	24,462,444	490,282	315,016	15,058	64,281	1,850,808	1,568,309	1,371,251
Idaho	22,577,324	(*)	338,098	10,772	42,392	1,750,891	1,282,510	536,777
Montana	17,671,200	(*)	330,000	(*)	39,324	1,368,275	1,574,782	490,406
Nebraska	8,187,318	(*)	325,387	(*)	170,419	564,729	(*)	(*)
Nevada	6,387,441	65,189	35,209	2,270	27,800	83,067	8,488	1,061,325
New Mexico	1,823	315	36	22	116	331	(*)	(*)
North Dakota	37,042	1,782	287	36	1,725	277	1,838	5,000
Oklahoma	312,756	18,400	3,368	4,650	10,220	12,617	12,617	2,000
Oregon	10,282	235	37	275	3	193	(*)	(*)
South Dakota	5,465	15	3	10	20	1,177	(*)	(*)
Texas	15,966	2,720	2,000	(*)	114	20	(*)	(*)
Utah	454,000	2,200	3,820	(*)	1,000	10	197,012	50,800
Washington	2,988,272	4,222	29,620	(*)	1,000	(*)	350,000	870,000
Wyoming	385,575	4,000	8,328	(*)	1,393	36	540	19,000
Arizona	119,115	848	544	(*)	220	36	250	14,425
California	113,800	3,050	(*)	(*)	112	37	600	18,150
Colorado	175,062	1,000	(*)	(*)	438	30	22,337	1,200
Idaho	1,620,800	1,330	6,250	1,109	11,050	1,008	138,000	21,500
Montana	27,200	100	(*)	(*)	80	36	(*)	(*)
Nebraska	27,300	100	(*)	(*)	101	125	210,000	13,070
Nevada	897,770	2,770	6,350	6,000	2,000	161	(*)	57,149

* Included with cows and heifers.

* Included with horses and mules.

* Includes some tribal stock also.

* Includes tribal stock valued at \$2,537,750.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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, 1919 (Continued).

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Number of stock on reservation.						Value of stock.			
	All stock.	Other stock (horses, mules, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares and jacks.	Cows and calves.	Steers.	Hulls.	Sheep and goats.	Sold.	Slaughtered.		
California.....	702,432	79,304	3,143	2,435	30	1,246	1,528	229	3,366	440	72,182	10,022
Hishop.....	74,291	4,319	670	300	300	20	20	1	1,900	440	3,151	98
Digger.....	31,165	3,185	17	77	300	88	88	11	1,900	2,100	2,170	105
Fort Bidwell.....	14,325	1,545	250	150	2	10	10	2	1,300	1	5,250	300
Fort Yuma.....	50,060	12,455	36	200	2	400	150	27	1	14,450	1,000	1,000
Greenville.....	123,850	15,775	825	155	1	300	400	20	2	3,175	1,200	1,200
Madera.....	94,050	9,300	265	155	1	152	70	15	2	11,456	1,900	1,900
Mendocino.....	62,780	7,915	315	220	1	960	400	15	77	8,150	4,250	4,250
Round Valley.....	98,800	15,725	90	70	32	32	20	2	3,300	4,345	1,100	1,215
Tribal.....	12,228	300	12	266	2	516	280	20	410	5,365	3,320	3,320
Sub-Tribal.....	102,810	4,365	310	250	10	540	50	7	1,000	4,345	1,100	1,215
Tule River.....	41,460	1,710	40	250	10	540	50	7	2,300	65,412	1,050	1,050
Colusa.....	67,860	960	865	7	125	220	20	4	1,000	3,419	28,111	18,050
Southern Lk.....	47,560	960	485	7	125	220	20	4	2,300	5,022	4,340	4,340
Ute Mountains.....	29,300	100	100	10	1,037	177	12	181	2,660	29,552	1,070	1,070
Florida: Seminole.....	11,675	6,300	29	10	54	1,201	1,201	183	181	6,029	136,728	23,460
Coeur d'Alene.....	82,908	22,433	3,319	2,028	54	1,198	1,201	183	181	6,029	136,728	23,460
Fort Hall.....	136,260	13,705	1,075	1,600	12	1,410	200	10	3,419	3,419	28,111	18,050
Tribal.....	372,400	1,200	1,200	1,600	30	966	84	122	5,022	4,340	4,340	4,340
Fort Lapwai.....	92,740	4,320	1,244	428	12	1,037	177	12	181	2,660	29,552	1,070
Tribal.....	258,588	5,408	1,244	428	12	1,037	177	12	181	2,660	29,552	1,070
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	9,220	1,150	90	30	11	1,573	250	50	2,431	1,520	14,520	4,320
Kansas.....	577,550	134,570	1,066	428	11	1,573	250	50	2,431	1,520	14,520	4,320
Nicholls.....	415,260	147,520	735	175	10	458	258	16	1,881	1,520	14,520	4,320
Iowatoni.....	167,290	6,750	331	253	10	458	258	16	1,881	1,520	14,520	4,320

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Michigan: Mackinac.....	17,568	4,837	73	73	73	1,180	1,180	153	1,400	3,320	26,724	13,060
Minnesota.....	470,152	77,540	1,149	1,295	312	1,180	1,180	145	1,400	3,320	26,724	13,060
Fond du Lac.....	27,200	4,000	30	70	3	1,180	1,180	153	1,400	3,320	26,724	13,060
Grand Portage.....	35,440	170	170	142	15	100	100	15	1,145	1,145	1,145	1,145
Nett Lake.....	55,085	1,500	20	15	4	100	100	4	1,145	1,145	1,145	1,145
Pigeon Lake (Hitch Cooper).....	1,200	75	31	34	1	100	100	1	1,145	1,145	1,145	1,145
Red Lake.....	173,410	20,500	66	54	12	1,200	1,200	20	1,145	1,145	1,145	1,145
White Earth.....	228,625	30,375	66	54	12	1,200	1,200	20	1,145	1,145	1,145	1,145
Montana.....	1,696,364	94,062	29,321	29,425	211	62,062	62,783	1,268	9,070	71,408	741,426	36,703
Blackfoot.....	4,275,025	5,000	42	42	30	15,200	20,000	100	3,050	3,050	356,000	100
Crow Tribal.....	302,280	6,070	6,070	2,240	162	4,000	2,000	130	3,050	3,050	40,000	4,000
Tribal.....	414,820	2,150	1,600	1,000	15	1,500	1,082	984	3,050	11,510	10,520	22,000
Flathead.....	82,500	2,000	2,000	1,000	7	1,500	425	25	3,050	3,050	40,000	4,000
Fort Belknap.....	145,400	20	20	20	40	2,000	1,000	20	3,050	3,050	40,000	4,000
Fort Hill.....	168,264	20	20	20	40	2,000	1,000	20	3,050	3,050	40,000	4,000
Fort Union.....	680,500	6,000	5,000	5,000	40	2,000	1,000	20	3,050	3,050	40,000	4,000
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	121,625	125	125	131	11	3,000	1,500	5	1,520	1,520	15,805	3,354
Tongue River.....	125,450	29,340	1,201	4,000	72	3,000	1,500	5	1,520	1,520	15,805	3,354
Tribal.....	290,792	45,192	1,273	620	2	1,075	156	2	15,000	16,225	16,225	16,225
Omaha.....	124,300	21,200	70	200	7	150	150	1	15,000	16,225	16,225	16,225
Winnebago.....	94,492	24,992	330	120	77	150	150	1	15,000	16,225	16,225	16,225
Nebraska.....	291,562	19,067	1,067	1,125	5	2,140	2,140	216	1,316	42,306	6,264	6,264
Fallon.....	14,505	2,200	20	111	25	9	9	88	1,316	42,306	6,264	6,264
Fort McPherson.....	5,200	650	50	30	28	50	50	25	1,316	42,306	6,264	6,264
Kearney River.....	21,800	2,100	180	180	100	100	100	100	1,316	42,306	6,264	6,264
Walker River.....	30,315	2,100	180	180	100	100	100	100	1,316	42,306	6,264	6,264
Tribal.....	114,925	974	90	90	100	100	100	100	1,316	42,306	6,264	6,264
Western Shore.....	2,900	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,316	42,306	6,264	6,264
Tribal.....	35,000	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	1,316	42,306	6,264	6,264
Rema, special agent.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,316	42,306	6,264	6,264
New Mexico.....	1,198,284	16,029	15,749	15,200	1,100	16,029	16,029	628	342,767	4,016	412,308	151,725
Huerfano.....	115,660	311	1,302	7	45	100	100	27	2,000	1,016	8,940	4,700
Tribal.....	142,010	128	27	27	105	30	30	4	2,000	1,016	8,940	4,700
Mesquite.....	112,250	165	165	1,000	20	30	30	10	2,000	1,016	8,940	4,700
Tribal.....	522,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,016	8,940	4,700	4,700
Pueblo Bonito.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,016	8,940	4,700	4,700
Tribal.....	3,700	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,016	8,940	4,700	4,700

* Includes calves. † Includes steers and calves. ‡ Not known. § Includes with horses.

REF0078804

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, 1919.—Continued

States and superintendencies.	Value.	Number of stock on reservation.							Value of stock.				
		Cattle (beef and steers).	Horses (including saddle, harness, and ponies).	Mares.	Stallions, jacks, and bays.	Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Wethers and goats.	Purchased.	Sold.	Slaughtered.		
New Mexico—Continued.													
Pueblo Day Schools.....	\$1,262,748			3,000	87	3,919	1,087	307	71,965			\$112,378	579,029
San Juan.....	1,325,025	3,000	6,000	450	450	1,900	1,200	75	95,000			125,250	45,500
Tribal.....	2,100								199				
Zuni.....	377,750	4,150	440	400	312	500	100	50	35,000			96,265	35,700
North Carolina: Cherokee.	\$1,550	14,000	100	25		900	300	20	125			19,075	
North Dakota.	1,800,902	18,137	7,387	3,963	73	9,316	4,843	240	462	\$50,256		94,957	25,788
Fort Berthold.....	544,925	2,075	4,158	(1)	7	5,825	2,600	40	2,781			9,720	5,800
Fort Totten.....	39,356	788	250		38	1,716	2,523	125	2	17,165		23,427	19,500
Standing Rock.....	998,761	6,334	2,577	3,178	3	5,991	250	35	190			1,000	19,500
Sour Mountain.....	227,800	8,340	3,072	475	3	6,800	10,080	103	805			25,442	181,074
Oklahoma.	1,960,625	96,054	5,150	1,402	20	6,800	10,080	103	805			25,442	181,074
Cantonment.....	81,940	1,735	450	300	10	90	10	10	14	4,380		1,450	2,450
Comanche and Arapaho.....	152,492	4,412	128	128	8	4	15	15	2	15,982		20,374	1,000
Fort Sill.....	1,058,715	36,235	1,175	430	11	4,822	10,257	101	791	3,880		25,975	171,000
Ozark.....	77,356	1,902	360	186	7	1,040		3	1	1,040		144	1,304
Pawnee.....	42,332	2,317	186	172		158	29	50		6,070		6,258	3,570
Sawnee.....	65,590	3,750	430	152		178	36	3	6	1,550		2,090	1,880
Seminole.....	44,845	1,204	117	13		200	125	13	9	1,143		2,275	3,800
Sage.....	119,780	15,920	698	160		680	10	13	1				
Sawnee.....	81,148	11,304	560	214		680	10	13	1				
Oregon.	1,084,790	22,720	4,485	1,408	129	7,710	2,310	280	765	278,729		150,050	12,400
Klamath.....	682,850	3,380	1,900	500	25	7,000	1,620	15	200	288,729		100,150	
Tribal.....	28,500												
Umatilla.....	1,860	70	28			120	40		505				
Walla Walla.....	268,060	10,050	1,060	570	24	230	350	21				28,500	8,250
Warm Springs.....	84,380	1,450	1,155	(1)	54	400	500	21				20,000	4,550
South Dakota.	4,908,652	103,300	18,790	17,854	788	27,287	8,587	854	3,119	80,871		406,965	55,990
Chesapeake River.....	4,514	3,510	3,500	105	6,055	447		45	1,272	22,000		51,035	7,325
Tribal.....	374,566	10,064	64	26	1,204	7		75	1,462			4,020	
Crow Creek.....	314,158	1,050	1,050	20	1,700	859	15						
Flandreau.....	9,758	2,458	600	1,200	20	82	2						
Lower Brule.....	287,865	4,705	600	1,200	12	1,323	140	15		745		8,640	200
Pine Ridge.....	46,110	17,890	6,752	4,980	446	9,953	3,648	182		13,196		287,845	37,045
Tribal.....	1,468,180	19,400	4,520	3,000	95	6,000	2,500	50	200	36,000		75,335	11,400
Rosebud.....	156,250	33,550	710	430		82	45	17	265	3,710			
Sisseton.....	382,534	2,178	1,240	1,033	17								
Yankton.....	327,107	6,337	1,885	847	97	6,247	325	262	7,016	16,827		28,700	1,500
Utah.	11,000	550	120	15	2	35	33	2					
Cochise.....	3,000	150	50	10									
Shivwits.....	811,107	5,837	1,712	922	95	6,312	500	230	1,016	18,837		25,200	1,500
Ute and Ouray.....													
Washington.	1,039,127	61,236	3,578	1,362	123	7,133	1,784	196	6,491	20,700		165,270	20,615
Colville.....	500,223	18,876	1,465	1,036	70	3,670	1,127	104	200			111,250	16,944
Triana.....	27,800					2,270	51	4					
Cashwa.....	15,315	2,001	116	107	2	195	25	72				1,025	910
Neah Bay.....	45,550	4,600	25	29	12	150	25	11				4,025	1,025
Spokane.....	11,577	432	47	29		400	30	11				1,025	1,025
Taholah.....	98,676	14,265	177	137	1	420	10	35				4,025	525
Tulalip.....	322,010	97,890	1,431	80	27	2,060	500	31	1,016	3,325		42,237	611
Yakima.....									6,100				
Wisconsin.	477,546	36,272	1,748	729	25	2,025	72	35	84	17,265		16,827	9,125
Grand Rapids.....	31,675	1,885	208	60		300							
Keokuk.....	36,910	6,460	100	100	5	300				1,538		2,150	25
La Crosse.....	26,027	8,050	641	180	12	1,114	12	31				3,250	3,250
La C du Flambeau.....	43,645	2,032	85	117	8	35							
Laona.....	80,000	5,080	95	150								5,640	10,300
La Pointe.....	128,680	6,040	815	12		1,010	100	50	50	6,650		10,300	5,310
Menomonie.....	18,292	1,352	36	12		82						3,152	3,152
Red Cliff.....													
Wyoming.	894,074	4,210	1,223	1,200	131	8,745	3,141	250	200	1,175		45,150	6,200
Sheehey.....	206,280	4,210	1,200	1,200	110	4,000	1,200	90	200	1,175		45,150	6,200
Tribal.....	357,664				21	4,745	1,941	100	200	1,175		45,150	6,200

1 Included with horses.
2 Includes calves.
3 Not reported.

* Estimated.
* Report 1918 overestimated.
* Report 1918 included calves.

* Underestimated last year.
* Includes ponies.

REF0078805

TABLE 36. Distribution of Government property valuations June 30, 1919.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Grand total.	\$42,189,617	\$3,288,311	\$1,661,513	\$13,362	\$19,235,505	\$1,711,531	\$1,111,865	\$15,681,530
Arizona.	3,171,801	355,788	205,412	1,895	2,537	163,211	31,891	2,291,001
Camp Verde.	15,755	27,718	425					17,712
Colorado River.	111,993	8,035	5,000			9,733		89,227
Fort Apache.	376,911	68,758	11,870				19,515	276,735
Fort Mojave.	111,264	1,070	6,189			8,611		98,714
Havasupai.	6,225	2,753	219			1,749		2,270
Kaibab.	6,453	1,812	70					5,993
Leupp.	112,205	10,975	7,700	550	1,465	3,628		88,087
Moqui.	201,084	38,317	35,027		6,700			122,919
Navajo.	619,139	61,101	13,517	505	1,692	13,310	3,006	489,719
Phoenix.	1,629,532	107,739	108,470					521,082
Pima.	283,676	23,855	28,730	750		39,786		170,855
Salt River.	47,318	22,216	825					21,307
San Carlos.	228,394	86,221	10,353			21,675	12,250	141,160
Seligman.	101,851	29,416	23,000			16,538		36,811
Tucson Canon.	123,111	7,136	8,481			14,210		98,331
Western Navajo.	140,259	2,500	5,000			27,870		101,019
California.	1,039,687	51,141	61,526	125	13,461	60,516	1,558	812,297
Bishop.	31,137	700	100	125		210		31,912
Campo.	11,791	2,285	200			1,670		8,258
Digger.	10,315	10,315						98,087
Fort Bidwell.	101,367	680	2,000					103,750
Fort Yuma.	107,739	1,000	1,000					68,538
Greenville.	71,113	200	5,105					70,165
Hoopa Valley.	117,574	7,889	22,399			6,225	1,925	1,270
Mali.	15,621	12,201	210		1,900			8,238
Pala.	65,611	19,016	1,620	11,486	4,700			78,592
Round Valley.	85,007	3,650				500	2,105	321,389
Sherman In- dule.	112,359		21,472			66,498		28,871
Soboba.	12,999	1,125	500			11,773		13,457
Tule River.	15,626	1,900			75			6,128
Colorado.	111,350	60,403	1,139		3,175			47,873
Southern Ute.	95,508	47,931			2,175			45,502
Ute Mountain.	15,842	12,472	1,139					2,071
Florida: Seminoles.	2,395	651				1,632		
Idaho.	183,977	85,888	192,751		10,450	33,709	2,118	219,378
Coeur d'Alene.	61,713	59,792	1,320			1,180	1,118	10,513
Fort Hall.	287,201	31,986	15,850		10,450	27,179		168,739
Fort Lapwai.	132,000		85,888			5,350	1,900	40,128
Iowa: Sac and Fox.	89,578		83,450					6,128
Kansas.	687,446	9,300	25,315			164,891		487,940
Haskell Institute.	588,813		25,038			157,878		405,927
Kickapoo.	81,593		7,277			7,013		77,303
Polawatomi.	14,010	9,300						4,710
Michigan.	217,578	1,211	11,515				158	231,304
Ma-Si-mac.	2,522	1,211					158	823
Mount Pleasant.	215,056		11,515					230,511
Minnesota.	697,685	133,919	93,388			1,031	31,519	675,225
Fond du Lac.	31,979	5,915	25,121			80		1,160
Grand Portage.	8,966	8,882						104
Leech Lake.	111,902	41,171	7,077					90,658
Nott Lake.	39,508	4,200	275				271	31,702
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).	231,709		6,815					227,894
Red Lake.	188,820	21,528	27,618			1,551	7,218	199,542
Vermilion Lake.	81,377						24,000	57,377
White Earth.	231,697	52,520	28,449					158,728

1 Value of buildings overestimated last year.

2 Includes Rice Station.

TABLE 36. - Distribution of Government property valuations June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Montana.	\$1,182,406	\$372,728	\$99,075	\$7.00	\$218,205	\$151,255	\$21,537	\$612,836
Blackfoot.	173,309	36,836	23,417				6,555	2,025
Crow.	278,118	101,596	29,850					116,767
Ft. Belknap.	366,357	78,220	3,500		1,216,755	6,293	14,937	14,937
Ft. Buford.	115,135	11,112	15,310	710	(1)	12,985		236,837
Hesky Bonny.	12,011	7,515	98					75,278
Agency.	113,689	23,111	2,600		1,170	2,673		1,725
Tonque River.							1,100	77,368
Nebraska.	599,772	67,691	47,186				10,525	101,067
Genoa.	399,397		10,330					389,067
Omaha.	18,030	7,525					10,525	12,000
Winnipeg.	199,325	60,169	37,156					301,090
Nevada.	531,745	115,518	45,087		6,175	73,965		301,090
Carson.	227,781	1,706	19,887			38,127		168,601
Fallon.	18,262							18,262
Fort McDowell.	21,888	4,299	3,000			25	3,575	11,036
Moapa River.	56,481		50			150		6,281
Nevada.	7,150							67,537
Walker River.	28,751	6,575	1,565		6,000	7,257		7,917
Western Sho- shone.	115,151	59,595	30,589			14,906		23,013
Itens, special agent.	38,887	38,882	35					
New Mexico.	1,782,790	93,464	114,313	250	11,475	101,375	23,065	1,408,818
Albuquerque.	369,282	10,919	11,832					357,580
Aztec.	176,695	56,040	22,187			21,229	8,965	88,215
Mesquero.	168,896	26,375	21,705			16,061	10,650	91,095
Pueblo Bonito.	168,610		3,500	250		9,240		1,155,650
Pueblo Day Schools.	148,715	11,100	16,353			11,750		109,512
San Juan.	301,315	8,750	26,190			16,070	3,300	249,135
Santa Fe.	230,221		3,258					210,960
Zuni.	155,033	250	9,288		11,475	26,125	150	107,745
New York: New York Agency.	710	135	575					
North Carolina: Che- rokee.	178,433		3,030				4,250	171,153
North Dakota.	1,113,897	190,744	76,837	313		60,951		784,992
Bismarck.	78,312							78,312
Fort Berthold.	247,240	60,172	2,180	313		20,630		7,045
Fort Totten.	247,235	7,479	6,638			4,010		224,608
Standing Rock.	371,625	70,300	31,175			30,323		233,925
Turtle Mountain.	93,836	41,083	16,779			9,016		39,956
Wahpeton.	236,119	5,808	20,065					210,246
Oklahoma.	3,610,513	238,068	173,749	75		285,938		2,892,713
Cantonment.	168,331	6,000	800	75		94,325		7,181
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	421,020	23,916	20,059			88,767		288,288
Chillico.	855,179		4,600					850,579
Choctaw-Chicka- saw Sanatorium.	78,585		78,585					
Five Civilized Tribes.	51,068	51,968						
Kiowa.	600,710	42,850	60,625			77,324		419,611
Osage.	224,520	40,340	1,215			1,000		181,365
Otoe.	125,874		757					72,874
Pawnee.	128,004	23,766	757					104,561
Ponca.	87,717	27,950	250					89,517
Sac and Fox.	54,766	13,086	1,304					39,476
Seger.	196,767	15,127	3,202			741		177,697
Seneca.	31,215		750					30,465
Shawnee.	113,698	6,310						107,388
Total.	3,086,074	252,313	167,747	75		262,757		2,408,152

1 1918 report.

2 No data.

3 Overestimated last year.

4 As reported.

TABLE 36.—Distribution of Government property valuations June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and superintendences.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Oklahoma—Contd. Five Civilized Tribes Schools	\$521,469	\$5,725	\$1,502			\$23,181		\$491,061
Armstrong Academy	51,662							51,662
Hoomfield Seminary	65,426							65,426
Cherokee Orphan School	82,147							82,147
Eucheé Boarding School	53,626	5,146	23			19,681		23,776
Eufaula Boarding School	50,221		1,014			3,500		45,707
Jones Male Academy	32,068							32,068
Mokuskey Academy	63,937	579	405					62,953
Nityka Boarding School	42,355		60					42,325
Tuskahoma Academy	139,855							39,855
Wheelock Academy	10,112							10,112
Oregon	770,011	21,283	27,135		\$10,000	102,199	\$35,100	573,730
Klamath	163,350	6,775	2,589		10,000	11,635	23,050	109,310
Salem	* 30,138		20,500					329,838
Shlet	18,195	7,461	1,800				390	8,515
Umatilla	138,415	3,182				87,631		47,632
Warren Springs	99,925	3,925	2,785			2,900	12,000	78,305
South Dakota	3,219,201	696,989	318,879	\$380	26,628	391,581	189,132	1,995,600
Canton Asylum	158,081		158,081					
Cheyenne River	469,871	196,349	12,713			99,801		121,908
Crow Creek	127,074	29,199	17,667			18,000		62,808
Flandreau	336,309	8,543	6,803			87,472		233,491
Hope	38,013							38,013
Lower Brule	131,092	96,834	5,854			8,850		66,774
Pierre	305,557		7,181		26,599	52,393		219,480
Pine Ridge	729,363	216,485	23,217	360	129	39,022	* 189,057	268,013
Rapid City	265,387	3,510	5,510			63,692		183,705
Resbud	457,138	107,658	48,300			24,760	76	276,485
Sisseton	78,483	19,643	499					58,390
Yankton	128,243	56,139	4,057			1,581		66,483
Utah	266,613	170,163	8,194		47,697		6,360	33,009
Goshute	4,570							4,570
Shivwits	11,120		2,155					8,965
Utah and Ouray	* 250,023	170,163	6,329		47,697		6,360	20,374
Washington	1,113,033	280,529	63,763			47,643	41,381	673,715
Colville	* 161,811	70,751	5,183			36,638	31,834	20,372
Cushman	377,623	2,448	12,750					362,425
Neah Bay	15,722	11,162						4,560
Spokane	* 186,716	136,078	34,340					16,298
Taholah	20,134	12,209	890					7,065
Tulalip	221,948	59,218	8,479				1,645	181,696
Yakima	128,079	23,600	2,200			10,985	7,905	81,389

* 1918 report.

† Land overestimated last year.

‡ Formerly Springfield.

§ Includes forest reserve.

¶ Increase due to supplies on hand and miscellaneous property.

** Decrease due to decreased stock value.

*** Decrease due to decreased valuation old Spokane Sanatorium.

TABLE 36.—Distribution of Government property valuation June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and superintendents.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotment.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Wisconsin	\$1,171,463	\$65,169	\$29,312	\$900		\$31,596	\$295,600	\$919,188
Grand Rapids	1,573	1,573						
Hayward	173,478	4,882	6,070			29,196	59	133,689
Keshena	887,338	47,927	13,423				695,290	137,718
Leodu Flambeau	117,361	1,220	2,236					107,908
Luna	1,105	745	390					
La Pointe	9,932	8,679	353	670		220	90	
Oneda	69,888		1,160					68,428
Red Cliff	3,670		520			2,600	390	320
Tomah	211,091		4,899					209,731
Wyoming: Shoshone	438,663	153,653	10,000		\$68,720	5,650	18,590	181,810
State totals	23,331,033	3,220,812	1,661,815	4,378	507,574	1,741,531	1,111,853	15,081,539
Miscellaneous	18,891,711	67,799		8,981	18,727,931			
Warehouses	12,881	12,881						
Liquor suppression	1,650	1,650						
Allotting service	18,981			18,981				
Irrigation service (cost)	18,727,931				18,727,931			
Indian office	61,265	61,265						

† Last year's report.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 37.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1919.

States and superintendencies.	Individual.				Tribal.						
	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in hands of superintendents. ¹	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
Total, 1919	\$470,340,859	\$502,973,029	\$10,644,015	\$20,020,284	\$3,021,799	\$1,953,888	\$47,310,155	\$218,069,081	\$107,307,258	\$74,878,840	\$37,770,968
1918.....	687,086,704	533,648,285	11,044,015	21,020,284	3,021,799	1,953,888	57,310,155	218,069,081	107,307,258	74,878,840	37,770,968
1917.....	657,312,661	422,026,285	10,627,168	21,011,127	12,040,371	2,361,664	31,277,413	222,570,746	107,307,258	74,878,840	37,770,968
1916.....	657,312,661	422,026,285	10,627,168	21,011,127	12,040,371	2,361,664	31,277,413	222,570,746	107,307,258	74,878,840	37,770,968
1915.....	658,200,436	438,116,841	11,083,465	16,101,852	10,939,814	1,950,244	33,023,019	225,124,366	107,307,258	74,878,840	37,770,968
1914.....	667,454,639	434,872,202	11,373,684	12,220,527	9,231,452	2,748,671	31,277,413	225,124,366	107,307,258	74,878,840	37,770,968
1913.....	666,861,283	426,436,768	11,799,623	11,290,227	9,231,452	2,748,671	31,277,413	225,124,366	107,307,258	74,878,840	37,770,968
1912.....	645,861,927	404,268,024	11,799,623	11,290,227	9,231,452	2,748,671	31,277,413	225,124,366	107,307,258	74,878,840	37,770,968
1911.....	623,534,253	381,426,404	9,196,479	10,728,222	7,796,805	2,222,579	49,683,329	242,300,144	124,982,410	75,413,904	41,845,870
Arizona	54,765,108	12,871,158	3,572,327	11,290	839,520	353,395	8,584,615	41,883,652	29,368,344	11,580,254	336,354
Camp Verde.....	3,485				490		1,150	50			50
Coolidge Res.	6,343				36,500		1,895	5,638,229	3,565,500		62,829
Fort Apache.....	9,467,150	314,075	610,750	3,423	26,500	7,500	87,642	9,350,178	6,214,888	3,047,756	87,526
Kaibab.....	29,020				2,500		1,422	14,479	14,479	19,805	1,382
Mohave.....	133,081				250		1,000	812,123	811,240		
Moqui.....	1,772,296				3,250	15,750	841,214	1,841,026	1,841,000	7,500,000	923
Navajo.....	16,027,694			41	47,000	56,000	3,083,272	12,845,617	1,324,694	100,000	335
Pinon.....	3,566,183			7,805	20,000	34,000	127,315	1,480,708	2,685,240	78,482	111,555
Salt River.....	1,454,305				20,000	6,000	163,547	3,528,127	2,782,514	128,261	70,327
San Carlos.....	3,728,254				115,000	115,000	6,698,829	2,782,514	824,780	1,023,565	1,023,565
San Geronimo.....	2,190,000				4,000	11,200	30,200	1,023,565	1,825,641		
Western Navajo.....	1,166,066				4,000	11,200	30,200	1,023,565	1,825,641		
California	11,865,306	7,155,144	3,601,022	136,077	311,445	154,452	75,175	4,827,102	3,849,883	946,581	30,592
Bishop.....	327,600		230,200	866	13,000	9,400	74,584	69,418	69,418		
Campo.....	112,443				2,500	9,125	22,750	2,072,277	3,235		
Digger.....	17,610				9,900	9,900	16,365	144,227	14,000		
Fort Bidwell.....	234,224				2,000	20,000	20,080	1,396,657	1,396,657		
Fort Mohave.....	1,575,354			6,000	2,000	2,000	131,850	1,586,468	690,450	480,000	31,688
Greenland.....	1,575,354			6,000	2,000	2,000	131,850	1,586,468	690,450	480,000	31,688
Hoopa Valley.....	2,586,422			112,443	25,000	25,000	47,225	2,704,000	39,000	325,000	2,160
Maidu.....	2,842,770			112,443	25,000	25,000	47,225	2,704,000	39,000	325,000	2,160
Pala.....	85,898				15,550	9,550	50,900	246,875	345,775		1,000

¹ Data incomplete.
² Includes interest on bonds.
³ Includes Liberty bonds.
⁴ Includes interest balances on interest-bearing trust funds and \$4,284,224 tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and national banks of Oklahoma.
⁵ Includes tribal stock.
⁶ Includes tribal stock.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Reindeer Valley	831,595	610,568	75,000	4,948	46,000	6,700	68,802	79,777	520	12,278	21,029
Schoon.....	573,895				26,750	8,450	110,060	428,006	401,450	27,156	57,526
True River.....	580,107			1,040	9,000	1,500	44,460	254,107	67,000	136,000	1,167
Colorado	2,521,556	140,540	1,800	27,022	19,000	11,000	72,800	2,039,264	512,050	1,527,214	
Southern Ute.....	1,538,896	140,540	1,800	109,123	17,000	11,000	46,500	1,010,862	312,050	1,010,862	
Ute Mountain.....	1,224,000			167,958	2,000		26,300	1,028,402	200,000	316,352	
Florida	123,421						11,675	111,746	111,746		
Florida Seminole.....	17,817,649	14,691,440	211,760	231,448	375,250	207,700	707,868	3,126,200	1,521,216	1,421,491	189,592
Idaho	4,783,337	3,202,288									
Haskell Institute.....	8,306										
Kibbapo.....	2,242,521										
Potawatomi.....	2,532,000										
Michigan	429,431	427,306	48,671	28,511	120,000	35,000	29,588	1,125			
Minnesota	18,212,495	9,656,448	206,750	788,968	1,650,650	307,140	307,355	3,406,047	1,472,757	800,316	6,282,974
Fond du Lac.....	962,522										
Grand Portage.....	2,200,406										
Leech Lake.....	1,119,946										
North Lake.....	1,803,538										
Pipestone (Hitch Cooley).....	82,802										
Red Lake.....	3,270,140										
White Birch.....	9,776,169	4,317,227	12,000	434,746	1,073,000	300,000	329,523	3,406,047	20,250	788,716	1,650,931
Montana	55,042,705	27,159,238	627,000	924,302	988,800	320,000	7,180,710	27,884,467	18,765,821	7,288,074	1,800,572
Blackfoot.....	17,708,119										
Flathead.....	12,599,735										
Fort Belknap.....	6,848,781										
Fort Peck.....	7,947,459										
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	24,576										
Tongue River.....	3,924,200										

¹ Data incomplete.
² Includes interest on bonds.
³ Includes Liberty bonds.
⁴ Includes interest balances on interest-bearing trust funds and \$4,284,224 tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and national banks of Oklahoma.
⁵ Includes tribal stock.
⁶ Includes tribal stock.

TABLE 37.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Individual.				Tribal.					
	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and investments, etc.	Wagon, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber and stocks.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
Washington.....	\$48,724,902	\$23,124	\$3,925,808	\$902,869	\$20,984	\$670,485	\$17,055,554	\$5,733,330	\$11,330,390	\$333,834
Colville.....	12,970,027	8,883,373	400,000	2,430,224	213,072	593,300	2,085,070	851,693	1,025,367	198,540
Cushman.....	672,466	411,645	32,000	99,278	9,190	27,915	297,944	22,357	253,000	89,946
Stech Bay.....	2,028,804	1,100,000	4,000	871	4,775	40,651	297,322	1,050,580	1,050,580	28,427
Stech.....	10,835,931	2,222,440	1,222,440	19,287	16,000	18,500	1,284,223	3,010,827	6,319,948	10,707
Tulalip.....	4,286,547	2,366,104	1,174,073	3,819	14,700	8,300	4,107,808	1,053,247	2,875,475	46,171
Yakima.....	16,542,473	10,802,846	545,130	2,343,434	(7)	222,010	4,107,808	1,053,247	2,875,475	46,171
Wisconsin.....	22,549,997	3,373,150	132,067	1,611,926	1,276,060	205,000	14,773,835	6,333,712	6,462,394	2,043,729
Grand Rapids.....	619,952	350,426	2,800	78,907	23,000	13,000	44,783	71,000	1,000	74,000
Hayward.....	14,513,521	811,556	66,000	2,444	41,000	37,000	341,729	5,853,800	5,912,558	1,815,023
La Grange.....	190,701	325,994	26,297	191,463	170,000	37,000	20,072	102,069	23,833	153,463
Leona.....	137,309	800,542	14,000	30,012	214,000	72,000	25,143	263,078	2,3468	3,048
La Plante.....	3,023,072	1,312,158	14,000	1,173,333	340,000	7,500	158,040	83,215	420,000	658
Onalaska.....	1,894,573	1,312,158	40,000	3,222	206,000	25,000	158,040	83,215	420,000	658
Neer Chit.....	248,337	820,084	30,000	10,225	72,500	8,000	25,000	43,000	1,112,732	6,000
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	4,222,447	820,084	30,000	30,000	24,000	43,000	2,729,261	1,610,249	1,112,732	6,000

: No data.

: Overestimated last year.

TABLE 38.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

States and superintendencies.	Total.							
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Grand total.....	5,267	2,263	3,004	\$3,685,059	3,220	\$2,439,876	2,047	\$1,246,110
Total schools.....	2,742	607	1,635	1,982,754	1,164	973,487	1,578	902,267
Total agencies.....	2,525	1,356	1,169	1,702,302	2,056	1,466,389	469	339,543
Arizona.....	720	329	391	478,335	430	308,104	290	170,201
Camp Verde schools.....	8	4	4	5,090	5	3,400	3	1,660
Colorado River School.....	8	2	6	6,660	3	3,420	5	3,240
Colorado River Agency.....	18	9	9	14,440	14	10,780	4	3,660
Fort Apache schools.....	34	13	21	21,856	15	11,720	19	10,146
Fort Apache Agency.....	44	22	22	30,844	42	20,704	2	1,140
Fort Mojave School.....	18	7	11	12,160	6	4,890	12	7,290
Havasupai School.....	5	3	2	3,620	3	2,640	2	1,020
Katibah School.....	6	1	5	3,880	3	2,383	3	1,500
Leupp School.....	12	6	6	8,420	4	3,900	8	4,620
Leupp Agency.....	10	13	6	11,088	18	10,368	1	720
Moqui schools.....	41	21	20	21,240	16	11,330	25	12,850
Moqui Agency.....	31	15	16	20,333	22	15,683	9	4,710
Navajo schools.....	67	34	33	41,933	10	15,360	45	26,570
Navajo Agency.....	49	33	16	29,148	44	26,143	5	3,000
Phoenix School.....	73	21	52	58,500	33	27,680	46	30,820
Pima School.....	43	13	30	28,325	19	19,985	24	11,321
Pima Agency.....	45	20	19	31,048	37	25,108	8	6,540
Rice Station School.....	24	8	16	15,760	12	7,740	12	8,020
Salt River schools.....	6	2	4	4,165	2	2,170	4	1,995
Salt River Agency.....	14	7	7	8,620	13	8,020	1	600
San Carlos School.....	12	5	7	7,270	2	1,900	10	5,370
San Carlos Agency.....	41	30	11	26,728	38	23,908	3	2,820
Sells schools.....	13	1	12	8,540	5	5,120	8	3,420
Sells Agency.....	20	12	8	11,522	17	9,812	3	1,710
Truxton Canon School.....	13	4	9	9,330	4	3,840	9	5,490
Truxton Canon Agency.....	7	1	6	5,840	5	4,520	2	1,320
Western Navajo schools.....	23	6	17	16,460	11	9,690	12	6,780
Western Navajo Agency.....	20	10	10	11,928	18	10,368	2	1,560
California.....	301	109	192	198,599	182	128,949	119	69,650
Bishop schools.....	10	10	10	6,240	5	4,320	5	1,920
Bishop Agency.....	7	4	3	3,780	6	3,060	1	720
Campo School.....	7	3	4	4,450	4	2,900	3	1,550
Digger Agency.....	2	2	2	1,720	1	1,000	1	720
Fort Bidwell School.....	14	3	11	9,180	6	4,800	8	4,380
Fort Bidwell Agency.....	6	1	5	4,560	6	4,560		
Fort Yuma schools.....	22	9	13	14,860	8	5,920	14	8,940
Fort Yuma Agency.....	10	3	7	5,690	8	4,340	2	1,320
Greenville School.....	20	6	14	14,760	10	7,500	10	5,280
Hoopa Valley School.....	18	8	10	11,050	7	5,610	11	5,440
Hoopa Valley Agency.....	25	17	8	18,408	20	15,108	5	3,300
Maliki School.....	1	1	1	1,400	1	1,400		
Maliki Agency.....	18	12	6	7,868	16	6,563	2	1,300
Pala schools.....	9	1	8	5,860	3	2,940	6	2,920
Pala Agency.....	13	11	4	9,038	14	7,248	1	720
Round Valley schools.....	8	8	8	6,440	4	4,220	4	2,220
Round Valley Agency.....	9	5	4	6,240	8	5,460	1	780
Sherman Institute.....	63	9	54	47,260	27	21,196	36	24,070
Boboba schools.....	5	5	5	3,840	3	2,240	2	600
Boboba Agency.....	19	14	5	9,336	9	9,336		
Tule River schools.....	13	1	12	7,699	6	4,229	7	3,470
Colorado.....	46	11	35	32,950	31	24,700	15	8,250
Southern Ute schools.....	12	6	12	8,140	5	4,660	7	3,480
Southern Ute Agency.....	16	6	10	10,960	12	8,620	4	2,340
Ute Mountain School.....	3	3	3	2,690	1	1,700	2	950
Ute Mountain Agency.....	15	5	10	11,160	13	9,720	2	1,440
Florida: Seminole.....	3	1	2	41,100	3	4,100		
Idaho.....	100	38	68	79,842	74	59,722	32	20,120
Coeur d'Alene schools.....	5	5	5	3,540	3	2,520	2	1,020
Coeur d'Alene Agency.....	17	9	8	12,174	16	10,734	2	1,440
Fort Hall School.....	10	4	15	14,120	9	8,000	10	6,120
Fort Hall Agency.....	23	13	10	13,128	22	14,128	1	1,000
Fort Lapwai School.....	27	6	21	20,640	11	11,060	16	9,580
Fort Lapwai Agency.....	15	6	9	14,240	14	13,280	1	960

TABLE 32.—School and agency employes in Indian Service, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....	24	9	15	\$16,310	13	\$10,370	11	\$5,940
Kansas.....	58	23	63	69,780	47	35,190	37	33,590
Haskell Institute.....	68	11	57	57,170	39	28,140	29	29,030
Kikapoo School.....	16	12	4	10,670	8	6,110	8	4,560
Potawatomi Agency.....	2		2	1,940	2	1,940		
Michigan.....	43	18	25	29,830	21	17,000	22	12,830
Mackinac Agency.....	8	1	4	4,920	4	4,200	1	720
Mount Pleasant School.....	38	17	21	24,970	17	12,500	21	12,110
Minnesota.....	297	157	110	173,525	164	113,655	103	59,870
Cass Lake School.....	9	6	3	4,720	4	2,690	5	2,040
Fond du Lac schools.....	1		1	1,660	1	1,660		
Fond du Lac Agency.....	14	9	5	8,960	8	5,700	6	3,260
Grand Portage School.....	8	6	2	5,000	5	3,330	3	1,670
Leech Lake School.....	12	5	7	5,500	5	3,480	7	3,820
Leech Lake Agency.....	40	21	19	29,791	37	27,794	3	2,090
Nelt Lake School.....	2	1	1	1,020	1	1,020	2	1,020
Nelt Lake Agency.....	10	5	5	5,160	9	4,560	1	600
Pipestone School.....	29	7	19	17,630	12	9,570	14	8,060
Red Lake schools.....	25	18	7	14,970	11	8,040	14	6,890
Red Lake Agency.....	33	27	6	23,251	27	18,351	6	4,900
Vermilion Lake School.....	15	6	9	9,540	8	5,020	7	4,520
White Earth schools.....	41	26	15	24,630	15	8,040	26	15,990
White Earth Agency.....	29	20	9	18,720	22	13,350	7	5,340
Mississippi: Union Day School.....	1		1	720			1	720
Montana.....	360	192	168	219,965	265	188,861	95	61,104
Blackfeet schools.....	20	10	10	11,780	7	5,040	13	6,740
Blackfeet Agency.....	49	28	21	31,888	39	24,368	10	7,220
Crow schools.....	21	5	16	15,190	8	7,093	13	8,100
Crow Agency.....	59	35	24	39,536	52	34,956	7	5,020
Flathead School.....	2		2	3,200	2	3,200		
Flathead Agency.....	39	14	25	32,779	32	29,319	7	3,460
Fort Belknap schools.....	13	6	8	9,100	5	3,393	7	3,720
Fort Belknap Agency.....	34	20	14	29,908	31	20,388	3	2,520
Fort Peck schools.....	21	9	12	14,104	7	4,860	14	7,544
Fort Peck Agency.....	39	28	11	25,428	33	23,328	6	2,100
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	6	2	4	3,804	6	3,804		
Tongue River schools.....	17	11	6	12,540	4	2,500	13	8,040
Tongue River Agency.....	40	25	15	28,068	35	23,068	5	4,140
Nebraska.....	79	30	49	58,390	39	31,700	40	26,690
Genoa School.....	42	14	28	29,470	17	13,740	25	15,730
Omaha School.....	10	4	6	8,300	7	6,880	3	1,620
Winnebago School.....	27	12	15	20,620	15	11,280	12	9,340
Nevada.....	182	63	79	83,769	72	51,544	60	32,215
Carson School.....	44	16	28	29,180	15	13,790	29	15,490
Fallon schools.....	12	4	8	6,945	8	5,000	4	1,945
Fort McDermitt School.....	7	3	4	4,945	4	3,265	3	1,680
Fort McDermitt Agency.....	7	3	4	4,609	4	3,789		
Moapa River School.....	4	3	1	3,732	4	2,082	3	720
Nevada schools.....	6	3	3	3,940	2	1,900	4	2,040
Nevada Agency.....	12	7	5	6,464	10	5,144	2	1,320
Reno Agency.....	2		2	2,150	1	1,400	1	750
Walker River School.....	4		4	3,260	2	1,260	2	2,000
Walker River Agency.....	11	5	6	6,944	10	6,224	1	720
Western Shoshone schools.....	6	2	4	4,200	2	2,100	4	2,100
Western Shoshone Agency.....	17	10	7	10,470	11	7,890	6	2,580
New Mexico.....	434	207	227	281,725	236	177,979	178	108,746
Albuquerque School.....	43	12	31	31,020	22	17,490	21	13,530
Jicarilla School.....	16	7	9	11,500	4	5,000	6	4,000
Jicarilla Agency.....	52	29	23	33,410	46	29,210	6	4,200
Mescalero School.....	12	6	6	8,220	8	5,268	4	2,952
Mescalero Agency.....	39	23	16	22,900	32	19,080	7	3,820

TABLE 33.—School and agency employes in Indian Service, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
New Mexico—Continued.....	24	7	17	\$15,100	7	\$6,520	17	\$8,580
Pueblo Bonito schools.....	15	10	5	12,220	14	9,560	1	2,760
Pueblo Bonito Agency.....	50	29	21	31,329	8	7,635	42	23,694
Pueblo Day Schools agency.....	45	25	20	39,324	33	22,594	12	7,940
San Juan schools.....	24	10	14	16,710	10	9,030	14	7,680
San Juan Agency.....	39	32	7	20,261	37	18,914	2	1,350
Santa Fe School.....	32	13	19	26,100	16	12,600	23	13,500
Zuni schools.....	21	9	12	13,018	7	5,710	14	7,308
Zuni Agency.....	12	4	8	8,920	9	6,560	3	2,010
New York Agency.....	3		3	2,250	2	1,650	1	600
North Carolina.....	36	14	22	23,000	20	14,420	16	8,580
Cherokee schools.....	30	11	19	19,910	15	11,090	15	7,690
Cherokee Agency.....	6	3	3	4,000	5	3,310	1	720
North Dakota.....	263	150	104	156,930	165	103,809	97	52,991
Bismarck School.....	13	7	6	8,880	6	5,300	7	3,580
Fort Berthold schools.....	6	1	5	4,100	2	2,750	3	1,350
Fort Berthold Agency.....	32	22	10	19,516	25	16,848	7	2,700
Fort Totten Agency.....	41	19	22	21,350	15	10,440	26	13,210
Fort Totten schools.....	11	5	6	7,440	9	6,090	2	1,280
Gravelly Rock schools.....	40	21	19	25,076	11	11,585	29	13,491
Standing Rock Agency.....	65	53	12	33,588	54	27,588	11	6,000
Standing Rock schools.....	8	5	3	5,780	5	4,580	3	1,200
Turtle Mountain Agency.....	23	15	8	11,748	19	9,428	4	2,320
Wahpeton School.....	24	12	12	16,420	13	9,360	11	7,060
Oklahoma.....	925	281	644	781,430	572	500,871	403	277,559
Cantonment School.....	12	3	9	7,800	5	4,080	7	3,720
Cantonment Agency.....	12	3	9	9,840	12	9,840		
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	19	8	11	12,060	8	6,310	11	5,740
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.....	19	11	8	11,160	11	10,780	8	3,380
Chickasaw School.....	58	19	39	42,480	30	25,140	28	17,340
Chickasaw and Seminole schools.....	14	1	13	9,500	6	4,560	8	4,940
Chickasaw Agency.....	72	16	56	49,040	31	21,210	41	27,790
Chickasaw Agency.....	64	34	30	42,966	47	33,423	17	9,543
Osage School.....	27	12	15	21,150	10	10,760	17	10,390
Osage Agency.....	45	12	33	36,290	37	26,290	8	7,900
Otoe School.....	12	1	11	6,080	4	3,300	8	4,780
Otoe Agency.....	7	2	5	4,800	6	4,000	1	720
Pawnee School.....	16	6	10	11,860	7	6,250	9	5,610
Pawnee Agency.....	11	3	8	8,820	6	7,330	5	1,620
Sage schools.....	17	6	11	10,700	7	4,820	11	5,880
Sage Agency.....	17	10	7	9,740	14	8,000	3	1,680
Sage School.....	1	6	11	12,470	9	7,400	2	5,070
Sawtooth Agency.....	10	6	4	8,640	3	5,860	7	2,800
Shawnee School.....	20	10	10	12,560	7	5,560	13	7,000
Shawnee Agency.....	8	5	3	5,040	7	4,440	1	600
Five Civilized Tribes Agency.....	289	90	199	308,482	198	215,932	91	92,590
Five Civilized Tribes schools.....	150	18	141	110,362	53	45,320	106	65,042
Schools-Supervisor.....	12	4	8	11,220	7	8,950	5	2,270
Armstrong Academy.....	17	3	14	11,180	7	5,520	10	5,670
Bloomfield Seminary.....	14		14	9,210	1	720	13	8,490
Cherokee Training.....	14	2	12	9,750	2	2,100	12	7,650
Enchee Boarding.....	14		14	9,277	6	4,670	8	4,707
Enchee Boarding.....	14		14	9,135	2	1,080	12	8,055
House Academy.....	14	1	13	9,790	9	6,800	5	2,990
Mekuskey Academy.....	15		15	9,630	6	5,940	9	3,690
Nuyka Boarding.....	15	4	11	9,495	7	5,280	8	4,215
Tulahoma Academy.....	15	2	13	9,360	4	3,120	11	6,240
Wabstock Academy.....	15	2	13	9,375	2	1,140	13	8,235

TABLE 38.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Oregon.....	194	69	125	\$153,106	123	\$107,396	71	\$45,800
Klamath schools.....	20	2	18	13,850	9	8,280	11	5,570
Klamath Agency.....	46	16	30	13,380	40	37,140	6	6,240
Salem School.....	55	17	38	39,510	21	18,340	34	21,170
Siletz schools.....	10	6	4	9,000	8	7,470	2	1,520
Umatilla School.....	5	2	3	4,500	2	2,310	3	2,190
Umatilla Agency.....	16	7	9	15,104	13	12,544	3	2,460
Warm Springs schools.....	17	7	10	16,710	9	6,700	8	4,040
Warm Springs Agency.....	25	10	15	16,932	21	14,392	4	2,540
South Dakota.....	680	319	361	411,756	428	271,392	252	140,394
Canton Asylum.....	26	.....	26	15,630	12	9,380	14	6,250
Cheyenne River schools.....	20	6	14	14,700	8	7,600	12	7,100
Cheyenne River Agency.....	58	38	20	31,658	50	27,408	8	4,580
Crow Creek School.....	13	5	8	9,200	6	5,340	7	3,880
Crow Creek Agency.....	32	22	10	19,788	25	15,108	7	4,680
Flandreau School.....	12	15	27	29,030	19	16,250	23	12,770
Hope School.....	9	1	8	6,120	2	900	7	5,220
Lower Brule School.....	11	3	8	8,350	6	5,700	5	2,650
Lower Brule Agency.....	18	9	9	11,964	17	11,064	1	900
Pierre School.....	25	5	20	17,380	10	7,920	15	9,460
Pine Ridge schools.....	78	23	55	48,400	33	27,965	45	20,434
Pine Ridge Agency.....	102	82	20	49,256	96	44,816	6	4,440
Rapid City School.....	33	8	25	21,610	12	10,220	21	11,390
Rosebud schools.....	65	8	57	41,063	22	18,190	43	22,890
Rosebud Agency.....	80	62	18	40,260	66	31,900	14	8,380
Sisseton schools.....	21	5	16	14,390	12	9,590	9	4,780
Sisseton Agency.....	13	8	5	9,960	10	7,440	3	2,520
Yankton School.....	15	10	5	10,060	8	6,220	7	3,840
Yankton Agency.....	19	9	10	12,860	14	8,840	5	4,020
Utah.....	60	23	37	42,144	44	33,164	16	8,980
Goshute School.....	6	1	5	3,480	4	2,880	2	600
Shivwits School.....	6	2	4	3,244	5	2,744	1	500
Uintah and Ouray School.....	12	3	9	9,700	3	4,300	9	5,400
Uintah and Ouray Agency.....	36	17	19	25,720	32	23,240	4	2,480
Washington.....	231	93	138	165,543	146	119,153	85	46,390
Colville schools.....	11	3	8	8,350	6	5,590	5	1,760
Colville Agency.....	30	16	20	30,448	31	25,638	5	4,640
Cushman schools.....	7	3	4	5,260	7	5,260	.....	.....
Cushman Agency.....	7	3	4	5,260	7	5,260	.....	.....
Neah Bay schools.....	7	5	2	4,370	4	2,420	3	1,950
Neah Bay Agency.....	4	4	.....	1,740	3	1,020	1	720
Spokane schools.....	7	2	5	4,560	4	3,660	3	900
Spokane Agency.....	23	9	14	14,688	20	12,968	3	1,700
Taholah School.....	13	9	4	9,444	12	8,844	1	600
Tulalip schools.....	23	8	15	17,690	8	7,790	15	9,900
Tulalip Agency.....	20	8	12	7,059	3	4,229	17	5,170
Yakima School.....	14	7	7	9,090	5	4,650	9	3,340
Yakima Agency.....	29	11	18	23,324	24	19,064	5	4,260
Wisconsin.....	208	99	109	141,322	120	93,842	88	50,480
Grand Rapids School.....	4	.....	4	4,340	4	4,340	.....	.....
Hayward schools.....	28	12	16	18,440	14	10,220	14	8,220
Hayward Agency.....	9	0	9	5,040	8	4,820	1	600
Keshena schools.....	19	8	11	14,035	9	9,080	10	5,545
Keshena Agency.....	35	25	10	21,438	27	16,708	8	4,690
Lac du Flambeau School.....	18	11	7	12,580	7	6,040	11	6,540
Lac du Flambeau Agency.....	11	5	6	8,094	8	5,844	3	2,100
Ladona Agency.....	6	1	5	5,620	4	3,640	2	1,680
La Pointe School.....	14	5	9	13,010	13	12,860	1	720
Onetda School.....	24	15	9	14,070	9	6,730	15	7,340
Red Cliff School.....	3	.....	3	2,375	1	1,400	2	975
Red Cliff Agency.....	8	4	4	4,960	7	4,260	1	720
Tomah School.....	29	7	22	19,190	9	7,940	20	11,250
Wyoming.....	65	29	36	47,525	50	38,205	15	9,320
Shoshone schools.....	10	3	7	14,540	7	7,680	3	6,680
Shoshone Agency.....	46	26	20	32,685	43	30,325	3	2,540

TABLE 39.—Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1919.

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
<i>Field investigating and supervising force.</i>						
Total.....	128	\$207,280	16	\$35,400	112	\$171,880
Inspection.....	7	18,500	1	3,500	6	15,000
Superintendents of schools.....	8	17,100	1	3,000	7	14,100
Special supervisors.....	13	26,700	.....	.....	13	26,700
Liquor.....	23	31,930	1	2,500	22	29,430
Construction.....	8	11,500	.....	.....	8	11,500
Health.....	23	32,500	1	3,000	22	29,500
Industries:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farming.....	2	5,100	1	3,600	1	1,500
Employment.....	3	3,700	1	2,000	2	1,700
Live stock.....	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	.....	.....
Forestry:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Field supervising officers.....	10	18,550	1	3,500	9	15,350
Menominee.....	19	21,080	1	1,800	18	19,280
Special agents.....	6	8,620	2	3,800	4	4,220
Attorney for Pueblo Indians.....	1	1,540	.....	.....	1	1,540
Traveling auditors.....	4	7,200	1	7,200	.....	.....
Total.....	206	283,730	13	29,500	193	257,230
<i>Field irrigation service.</i>						
Chief Inspector.....	1	1,000	1	4,000	.....	.....
Superintendents of Irrigation.....	7	17,250	1	2,500	6	14,750
Arizona.....	5	4,500	2	2,700	3	1,800
Pima.....	4	3,300	1	1,500	3	1,800
Salt River.....	1	1,200	1	1,200	.....	.....
California: Miscellaneous work.....	54	74,320	1	2,000	53	72,320
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	13	15,780	1	1,500	12	13,980
Montana: Billings.....	15	18,940	1	1,500	14	17,140
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	17	21,960	1	2,000	16	22,960
South Dakota: Pine Ridge.....	1	1,890	1	1,890	.....	.....
Utah.....	32	40,100	2	3,800	30	36,300
Salt Lake.....	11	15,160	1	1,500	10	13,360
Uintah.....	21	21,940	1	2,000	20	22,940
Washington: Yakima.....	14	61,780	1	2,100	13	59,680
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	17	20,300	1	2,000	16	18,300
<i>Field allotment service.</i>						
Total.....	18	17,940	4	5,760	14	12,180
Special allotment agent.....	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	.....	.....
Arizona:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leupp.....	1	720	.....	.....	1	720
Navajo.....	1	1,800	1	1,800	.....	.....
Pima.....	2	1,980	.....	.....	2	1,980
California: Hoopa Valley.....	4	4,030	1	1,800	3	2,230
Montana: Crow.....	1	150	.....	.....	1	150
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.....	1	900	.....	.....	1	900
Oregon: Umatilla.....	5	5,960	1	2,160	4	3,800
South Dakota: Pine Ridge.....	2	2,100	.....	.....	2	2,100
<i>Helathship work.</i>						
Examiners.....	55	61,810	18	32,800	37	29,010

¹ \$10 a day when actually employed.

¹ \$8 a day when actually employed.

TABLE 39.—Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1919—Continued.

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
<i>Probate work.</i>						
Attorneys.....	22	\$55,000	22	\$55,000		
<i>Warehouses.</i>						
Total.....	38	37,210	3	6,200	35	\$31,010
Chicago.....	20	29,920	1	2,200	19	18,790
San Francisco.....	6	6,953	1	2,000	5	4,953
St. Louis.....	12	9,225	1	2,000	11	7,225

TABLE 40.—Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.

Designation.	Number.	Salaries.
Total.....	5,994	\$1,638,196
School.....	1,242	1,682,754
Agency.....	1,525	1,708,232
Field investigating and supervising force.....	128	207,280
Irrigation service.....	200	283,730
Allotment service.....	18	17,940
Health work.....	55	81,810
Probate work.....	22	55,000
Warehouse.....	35	37,210
Indian Office employees, exclusive of commissioner and a assistant commissioner.....	260	339,240

¹ School and agency includes 2,263 Indians earning \$1,101,620.

TABLE 41.—Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

[Checks, drafts, and other instruments of exchange, drawn to the order of the commissioner, are received in the office as deposits with bids for tribal leasing privileges, guarantees for right of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by sec. 3522, Rev. Stats.]

On hand July 1, 1918.....	\$21,670.28
Received:	
July, 1918.....	425,301.68
August, 1918.....	19,533.52
September, 1918.....	2,227.08
October, 1918.....	1,103.40
November, 1918.....	23,416.97
December, 1918.....	223.36
January, 1919.....	100.15
February, 1919.....	51,950.80
March, 1919.....	40,463.80
April, 1919.....	1,733.30
May, 1919.....	63,603.86
June, 1919.....	1,211.43
	233,933.55
Total on hand and received.....	255,603.83
Disbursed and deposited:	
July, 1918.....	18,181.15
August, 1918.....	29,535.37
September, 1918.....	2,816.05
October, 1918.....	3,147.18
November, 1918.....	6,758.53
December, 1918.....	20,890.24
January, 1919.....	590.65
February, 1919.....	317.66
March, 1919.....	6,540.83
April, 1919.....	83,663.62
May, 1919.....	73,238.12
June, 1919.....	4,440.51
	250,166.96
Balance on hand June 30, 1919.....	5,433.87

TABLE 42.—Receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.

Title of fund.	Date of certificate.	Statutes at Large.	Vol.	Page.	On hand July 1, 1918.		Received.		Disbursed.		On hand June 30, 1919.	
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 27, 1918	40	35	40	\$2,112,881.72	\$466,913.39	\$1,900,453.02	\$406,364.03			\$1,900,453.02	
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund.....	June 5, 1906	31	213	31	211,006.90	25,726.92	237,463.83				237,463.83	
Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....	Jan. 14, 1880	25	29	25	5,790,960.48	192,754.81	5,860,540.29	192,173.00			5,860,540.29	
Chippewa River Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	June 27, 1912	32	400	32	1,185,912.32	107,892.73	1,245,280.72	28,024.36			1,245,280.72	
Cong. of Ales 3 per cent fund.....	July 29, 1918	38	460	38	99,788.08	2,130.72	101,924.80	15,694.24			86,230.56	
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	June 21, 1906	34	333	34	212,284.84	17,706.38	217,283.24	217,283.24				
Fort Peck Reservation 4 per cent fund.....	June 1, 1910	36	418	36	418,820.74	196,881.74	211,688.17	418,017.07			211,688.17	
Kiowa Agency Hospital 4 per cent fund.....	May 30, 1908	35	359	35	92,603.14	11,127.47	98,972.67	13,751.94			85,220.73	
Ozage fund.....	June 19, 1875	17	30	17	4,814,962.40	81.34	4,667,988.05	147,637.69			4,667,988.05	
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	June 16, 1886	21	292	21	102,829.26	16,703.78	122,233.04				122,233.04	
Roosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	Apr. 19, 1890	26	344	26	31,081.86	17,784.47	321,709.33	187,900.74			321,709.33	
Round Valley general fund.....	May 27, 1910	36	421	36	78,316.41	9,433.52	27,213.02				27,213.02	
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	Oct. 1, 1900	26	638	26	481,921.19	91,986.61	419,886.03	153,021.77			419,886.03	
Utah general fund.....	May 20, 1918	35	343	35	128,826.52	3,100.88	132,002.22	8,022.26			123,979.96	
Utah Consolidated Bands of 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 4, 1881	23	267	23	2,476,152.07	36,782.38	1,846,028.36	880,396.67			1,846,028.36	
Proceeds of—												
Cobville Reservation, Wash.....	Mar. 27, 1918	35	343	35	64,772.93	21,086.89	85,619.18				85,619.18	
Crow Indian lands, Montana.....	Apr. 27, 1904	33	332	33	2,451.46	1,171.61	297,136.32	219,107.16			297,136.32	
Flathead Reservation, Mont. N. Dak.....	Apr. 23, 1904	33	319	33	216,547.78	56,123.72	301,789.07	31,579.43			301,789.07	
Irrigable land, Yuma Reservation, Calif.....	Apr. 21, 1904	33	224	33	1,850.33	5,421.31	7,241.84				7,241.84	
Lower Breitt Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 21, 1904	33	224	33	102,066.92	12,482.54	6,233.89	138,972.51			6,233.89	
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.....	Apr. 20, 1904	33	150	33	24,384.86	19,969.52	14,894.30				14,894.30	
Roosebud Reservation, S. Dak.....	Mar. 2, 1907	34	367	34	36,056.28	11,579.59	36,056.33				11,579.59	
Siletz Reservation, Oreg.....	May 20, 1908	35	307	35	2,892.55	867.16	157,328.50				157,328.50	
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.....	May 20, 1908	35	458	35	18,527.11	2,922.55	867.16				2,922.55	
Spokane Reservation, Wash.....	May 20, 1908	35	458	35	3,565.89	1,529.40	28,426.76				28,426.76	
Township, White Earth Reservation, Minn.....	Mar. 1, 1907	31	1032	31			3,600.99				3,600.99	

TABLE 42.—Receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919—Continued.

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1919.
		Vol.	Page.			
Proceeds of—Continued.						
Town site, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.	Apr. 30, 1906	35	77	\$2,029.61		\$7,043.53
Utah and White River E. lands.	May 27, 1902	32	263	15,588.97	83,954.90	309,820.82
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1059	10,183.09		15,963.36
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.	..do.		1019			
Chickasaw, town lots.	Mar. 3, 1883	22	390	866.10	190.00	965.10
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463	392,330.71	11,406,965.31	49,994.26
Choctaw, unallotted lands.	Apr. 2, 1907	34	1070	1,778,673.15	13,579,573.09	144,401.80
	Mar. 3, 1911	34	143			
Choctaw, unallotted lands.	..do.	36	1070	2,598.29	67,959.72	2,028.30
	Mar. 3, 1883	22	390			
Choctaw, town lots.	Mar. 2, 1887	24	590	790.00	146,052.58	790.00
	..do.	24	463			
Creek, unallotted lands.	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	32,896.25	179,041.26	3,525.72
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070			
Cherokee, unallotted lands.	..do.	34	143	723.50		723.50
	..do.	34	143			
Seminole, unallotted lands.	..do.	36	1070	1,621.20		1,621.20
Total				3,740,869.06	9,086,569.70	19,866,037.54

\$272,500 deposited in Oklahoma banks.

\$690,505 deposited in Oklahoma banks.

TABLE 43.—Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, June 30, 1919.

Name of tribes.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unprovided, expensations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount received from the stimulus.
Choctaw	Permanent annuities.	Art. 6, treaty of Nov. 16, 1825, \$3,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99.	\$9,600
Do.	Provisions for smiths, etc.	Art. 15, treaty of Oct. 13, 1820, \$800.	Vol. 1, p. 213.	
Coeur d'Alene	Employees.	Art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1824, \$6,000.	Vol. 7, pp. 212, 232, 64.	920
Chippewa of the Mississippi.	For schools, during the pleasure of the President.	Art. 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820.	Vol. 23, p. 1029.	3,000
Delaware	Physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc.	Art. 11, agreement of Mar. 20, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	Vol. 7, pp. 212, 232, 64.	4,000
Navaho	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1875, and for pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician, per agreement of May 10, 1868.	Art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867.	Vol. 16, p. 729.	3,500
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Annuitant in cash, for the subsistence of 100 persons, 1 of whom is to be tin and iron smith, 2 strikers and apprentices, 2 teachers, etc.	Art. 10, Treaty of July 7, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 667.	100,000
Pawnee	Pay of physician.	Art. 6, Treaty of July 7, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 667.	40,000
Do.	Physician, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	Estimated.	Vol. 13, p. 658.	
Do.	Permanent annuities.	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.	Vol. 11, p. 729.	30,000
Seneca of New York.	Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated for iron and steel, \$500.	..do.	10,000
Shoshoni and Bannock.	Physician, carpenter, miller.	..do.	..do.	5,400
Bannock.	Permanent annuities in cloth, etc.	..do.	..do.	1,500
Six Nations of New York.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.	..do.	..do.	1,500
Stoux of different tribes, including Santee Stoux of Nebraska.	Blacksmith, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, onciner, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794.	Vol. 2, p. 46.	1,600
Do.	Physician, 3 teachers, carpenter, miller, onciner, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated, art. 8, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 658.	10,400
	Purchase of rations, etc., as per art. 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1878, and for support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Stoux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings.	Estimated, art. 13, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.	..do.	
Spokane.	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter.	Estimated, act Feb. 28, 1887, Mar. 2, 1889, and Aug. 1, 1914.	Vol. 19, p. 256; vol. 38, p. 602.	400,000
	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1887, ratified July 15, 1892.	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1887, ratified July 15, 1892.	Vol. 27, p. 139.	1,000

TABLE 43.—Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, June 30, 1919—Continued.

Name of tribe.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unapproved, explanations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations.
Tahsiquache, M'cohie, Capole, Wimdunche, Yampa, Grand River, and Ulnah Bands of Do. Do.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop. 2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers. Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	Estimated, art. 9, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868. Estimated, art. 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868. Art. 12, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 621. Vol. 15, p. 622. Id.	\$220 4,320 30,000 74,860

TABLE 44.—Pro rata shares of tribal funds settled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average pro rata share.	Amount paid.
Total.....		2,947		\$996,823.93
Idaho: Coeur d'Alene.....	Coeur d'Alene.....	37	\$330.98	12,579.26
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	12	1,067.75	12,813.00
Kansas.....		30		9,760.93
Kickapoo.....	Kickapoo.....	11	567.84	6,240.79
Potawatomi.....	Potawatomi.....	19	185.27	3,520.14
Montana: Flathead.....	Confederated Flathead.....	238	107.28	25,532.64
Nebraska: Santee.....	Ponca.....	2	65.68	131.36
New York: New York.....	Tonawanda (Seneca).....	16	154.75	2,478.00
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	Sioux.....	66	145.40	13,965.40
Oklahoma.....		1,194		704,424.14
Cantonment.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	12	292.32	3,507.87
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	do.....	107	232.35	57,001.93
Beger.....	do.....	11	280.35	3,122.85
Klowa ¹	Apache, Klowa, and Comanche.....	151	291.59	44,031.35
Do ²	do.....	284	692.64	196,709.76
Osage.....	do.....	59	3,819.76	163,510.67
Oto.....	Oto and Missouri.....	138	630.29	85,719.79
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	315	415.50	130,894.30
Ponca.....	Ponca.....	9	47.83	430.47
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	20	907.23	19,345.13
Oregon.....		79		15,381.67
Klamath.....	Klamath.....	43	187.66	9,007.74
Umatilla.....	Umatilla.....	31	205.01	6,373.93
Douth Dakota.....		1,185		193,817.74
Cheyenne River ¹	Sioux.....	75	111.28	8,346.00
Do ²	do.....	43	248.14	10,670.02
Crow Creek.....	do.....	80	165.87	13,269.68
Lower Brule.....	do.....	1	138.81	138.81
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	96	112.33	10,783.68
Rosebud.....	do.....	436	118.60	51,710.40
Sisseton.....	Sisseton and Wahpeton.....	151	232.56	35,117.65
Yankton.....	Sioux.....	303	210.50	63,781.50
Wisconsin: Keshena.....	Menominee.....	58	132.65	5,963.70

¹ 5 per cent.² 4 per cent.³ 3 per cent.

TABLE 45.—Volume of business in Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

Warehouses.	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>	
Chicago.....	91,646	11,199,478	\$1,119,963.73	710	27,544	\$8,826.58
San Francisco.....	42,243	5,168,716	295,030.64	51	1,089	432.05
St. Louis.....	19,146	1,799,837	241,965.49	208	4,090	1,207.98
Total.....	153,012	18,168,031	1,734,929.86	969	33,722	11,176.61

Warehouses.	Packages mailed.			Percentage of increase or decrease of totals over previous year.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Chicago.....	4,346	14,719	\$10,032.75	+30.2	+25.5	+1.85
San Francisco.....	438	918	963.78	+20.4	+29.9	+29.2
St. Louis.....	2,265	5,854	4,535.53	+52.4	+41.6	+17.3
Total.....	7,047	21,491	24,872.06	+23.6	+28.7	+8.85

	Chicago.	San Francisco.	St. Louis.	Total.
Total number of shipments (packages).....	98,702	42,707	21,619	163,028
Total weight (pounds).....	11,241,741	5,168,723	1,810,840	18,221,304
Total value.....	\$1,147,833.06	\$294,416.47	\$348,706.00	\$1,790,955.53

1 Exclusive of coal, which was not handled through the warehouse. * Increase. * Decrease.

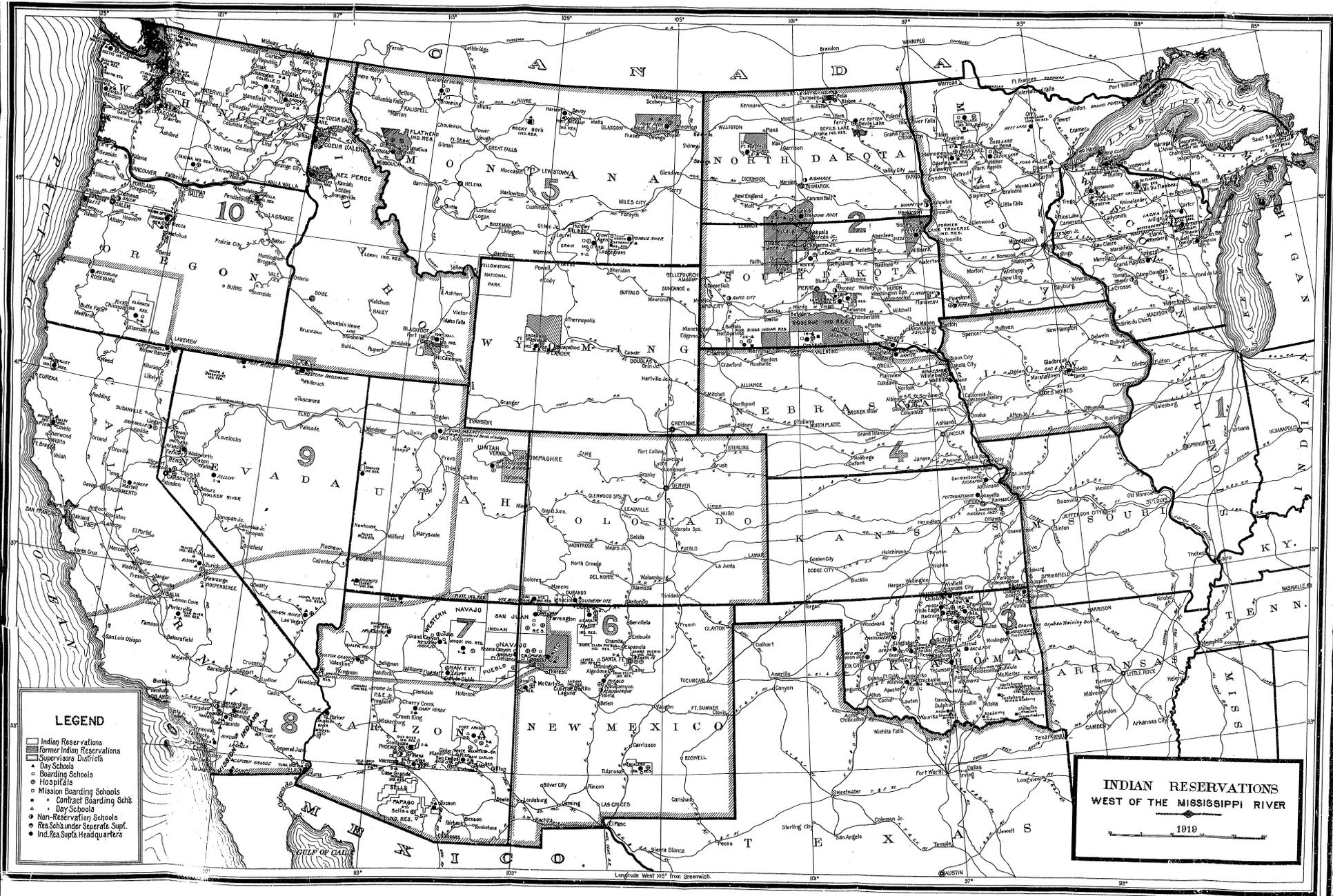
TABLE 46.—Expense at warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Employees and inspection of supplies.	Miscellaneous.	Cost of maintenance.		
					Total.	Per cent.	Per cent, 1918.
Chicago.....	\$4,800.00	\$309.70	\$18,272.88	\$4,119.83	\$27,502.41	2.40	2.38
San Francisco.....	2,400.00	13.05	7,470.64	1,472.10	11,355.79	3.85	2.54
St. Louis.....	2,368.33	396.23	13,843.02	1,825.67	18,433.15	5.29	3.66
Total.....	9,568.33	778.98	39,586.54	7,417.60	57,351.35	3.20	
Total, 1918.....					52,837.61	2.68	
Saving over 1918.....					4,513.74		

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- Non-Reservation Schools
- Res. Schs. under Separate Supt.
- Ind. Res. Supt. Headquarters

**INDIAN RESERVATIONS
WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER**

1919

Longitude West 105° from Greenwich.