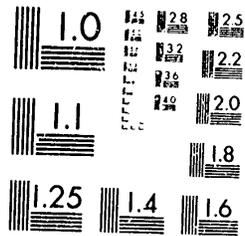
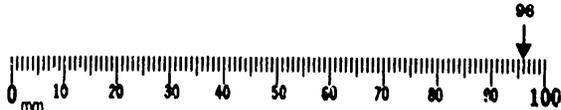
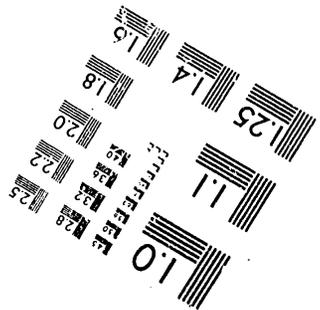




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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs
TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1920



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1920

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1920.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, the Eighty-ninth Annual Report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

OBSTRUCTIVE PROPAGANDA.

For some time there have, now and then, come to my attention gross misstatements of fact and conditions as justification for the release of all Indians from Government supervision. It was so apparent that these efforts, whether so intended or not, might mislead the unadvised or give excuse for wrongdoing to the illy disposed that I decided to depart from my usual practice and wrote the letter of March 31, 1920, to the Women's Civic Center, of San Diego, Calif., which is here reproduced.

From the numerous expressions of approval of this letter, received from widely different sources, I feel that its purpose was timely and effective.

Mrs. F. W. HAMAN,
*President, San Diego Women's Civic Center,
San Diego, Calif.*

MY DEAR MRS. HAMAN: I have received a copy of the resolutions adopted on January 9, 1920, by the Women's Civic Center of San Diego, Calif., relative to the status of the American Indian, and, from inaccurate statements therein, I can not feel that your organization gave the matter careful consideration.

Confusion as to the legal status of the Indian rests largely with those who have not studied the subject. The general allotment act of 1887, providing for the allotment of lands in severalty, with the amending provisions of the Burke Act of 1906, made the issuance of a fee-simple patent the primary legal requirement for citizenship of Indians, but also provided for the citizenship of any Indian by his voluntary separation from tribal relations and the adoption of the habits of civilized life. The later act of June 25, 1910, also provides for the allotment of lands to Indians from the public domain with the issuance of a fee patent as provided for in the case of reservation allotments.

Under my administration the Indian Bureau has made special effort to extend citizenship to the Indians and prepare them for its duties and responsibilities. In the declaration of policy issued April 17, 1917, I announced that every Indian

as soon as found to be competent to transact his own business affairs would be given full control of his property and have all his land and moneys turned over to him, after which he would no longer be a ward of the Government. In furtherance of this movement, on March 7, 1910, I instructed the superintendents of the various reservations as follows:

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.

Under this broadened policy Indians, both mixed and full-bloods, are being released from Government supervision as rapidly as their condition warrants. Whenever an Indian is found to be as competent as the average white man to transact the usual vocations of life, he is given a patent in fee, full control of his lands and moneys, and made a citizen of the United States. About 225,000 allotments of land have been made to Indians, and during the last three years 10,050 fee-simple patents have been issued, or 1,002 more than in the 10 years preceding.

I have, however, gone further and taken the position that the citizenship of Indians should not be based upon their ownership of lands, tribal or in sovereignty, in trust or in fee, but upon the fact that they are real Americans, and favorable reports have been made on a bill introduced in Congress having for its purpose the conferring of citizenship on all Indians, but retaining control of the estates of incompetents.

I am fully convinced of the wisdom of this restriction and that competency must precede the control of property, otherwise great injustice would follow to thousands of Indians.

In this connection I said in my last annual report:

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

It is not necessary in establishing the patriotic and heroic part of the Indians in the World War to make such unwarrantable statements as that they purchased over \$80,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds. I feel that their actual investment of \$25,000,000 in this way is a magnificent showing. No one questions the war-time evidence of the Indian's Americanism or that it carries great weight in the plea for his citizenship, and you are advised that a bill approved by this bureau, which became a law in October, 1910, provides that Indians who served in the Military or Naval Establishments of the United States during the war

against Germany, and who have been honorably discharged, may be granted full citizenship by courts of competent jurisdiction.

Few things have been more obstructive to Indian welfare than the professional agitator who claims the abolishment of governmental supervision as the salvation of the Indian. There would be no wisdom in the withdrawal of Federal supervision over all Indians at this time. The result would be that a large number of old or incompetent Indians would soon be sneed of their property and thrown upon the States as paupers and mendicants, and public protest against neglected conditions would surely and shortly follow. Such procedure would be unwise, unjust, and indefensible.

The Indian Service has been aided by sincere and sane criticism, for which it is grateful, but its work is too often seriously impeded through misrepresentations to the public by speakers and writers of superficial knowledge or excessive zeal, and, what is more unfortunate, by selfish adventurers of both the white and Indian races who are chiefly concerned for personal gain and who seek a condition that would enable them to profit at the expense of those who, if unprotected, would be duped by their clever rapacity. They should meet with a conservative reception. The public should be led by no one to draw conclusions from less than careful and impartial inquiry.

The Indian is moving forward. He is progressing numerically. His population is greater than at any time in the last half century. He is improving in health and knowledge of how to keep well. He is accepting hospital facilities that have been more than doubled in the last seven years, as shown by an increase of 10,000 patients treated annually. His medicine men are retiring from practice. Fifty thousand Indian families live in permanent homes and take an interest in sanitation. The women are becoming better housekeepers; their babies are better cared for, and infant mortality is decreasing.

The Indians are growing in knowledge and general intelligence. Three-fourths of their children eligible for attendance are enrolled in some school, Federal, State, or mission. Nearly two-thirds of their entire population speak English and about one-half read and write English. Their gain in the use of civilized speech has been remarkable in the last seven years.

Too much has been said about Indian school graduates going back to the blanket. Any assumption that more than a negligible percentage of such students are nonprogressive is unwarranted. In some instances where pupils not long in school have returned to backward home conditions the results have been disappointing, but by no means an entire loss. If these boys and girls carry no more than a speaking use of English into homes still under the thrall of barbaric ignorance, they have started a lifting force and planted imperishable seeds of civilization. Considering the effect of previous environment, habits, and prejudice, the school-trained Indian compares favorably with the average white student whose home surroundings as a rule are generally to his advantage.

The Indian's progress is too frequently measured by his garb. We want the Indian to cut his hair and wear citizens clothes. We urge him to live in a white man's house, but if he does not entirely and promptly respond in all of these respects it is not proven that he is not a progressive man. Sometimes young men returning from our schools to the reservations resume certain outward forms of tribal fashion as a matter of expediency or social deference to their elders, but their activities show what they are; their farming, their stock raising, the homes they build and the way they furnish them, and their desire to have their children go to school, are the best evidences of their progress.

Recent careful investigation shows that the product of the Indian schools is so generally successful and of good standing that the conclusion is overwhelmingly against any adverse criticism of the Government's system of Indian education.

The war service of 10,000 young Indians brought them distinct educational value in a better use of English, greater self-confidence, respect for authority, and disciplined industry that will add strength and character to their citizenship.

The social and domestic life of the Indians is steadily improving. Marriage by tribal custom is notably giving way to legal rites. At present there is hardly more than one-fourth the drunkenness among Indians that prevailed 10 years ago. The missionary workers have been a powerful aid. Their number among the Indians has doubled since 1900, with a corresponding increase of churches and church attendants.

The Indian's industrial progress is especially noteworthy. Their individual funds on deposit have increased in the last eight years in excess of \$20,000,000. During that period they have expended for homes, barns, and modern farm implements \$18,000,000 and have added \$18,000,000 to their capital in live stock. The Indian's transformation from a game hunter and wanderer to a settled landholder and home builder is everywhere evident. Nearly 37,000 Indian farmers are cultivating almost a million acres, 47,000 are engaged in stock raising, and their live stock is worth close to \$38,000,000. Their last year's income from the sale of crops and live stock was approximately \$14,000,000. The Indians are dependable wageworkers. Their annual earnings in public and private service exceed \$3,000,000. Their number receiving rations and supplies not paid for in labor has decreased one-half in the last seven years.

There are not many defenders of the earlier processes of treaty making and treaty breaking, but the constructive plan, followed now for nearly a third of a century, of allotting the Indians land in severalty, of conducting hospitals and schools for physical and mental betterment, and providing them guidance in the productive use of the soil and its related industries, if not a perfect one, is the best plan yet devised for a dependent people and is amply justified by results.

Sincerely yours,

OATO SELLS, Commissioner.

CITIZENSHIP FOR INDIAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Indian soldiers and sailors who served in the World War and have been honorably discharged, may, by recent congressional enactment, be granted citizenship by courts of competent jurisdiction without affecting their property rights, individual or tribal.

This legislation received my hearty indorsement, and I hail it as a just and fitting tribute to the intelligence, patriotism, and courage of the young men of a virile and enduring race, whose forefathers three centuries ago brought friendly greetings to the Pilgrims in their days of struggle and hardship and for half a century kept inviolate treaty covenants with these first builders of our national life.

The great war with autocracy, so lamentable in its horrors and desolations, has, nevertheless, put into the experience of every victorious power engaged in it something that will live through coming

ages, and among these compensations is a better understanding between the Indian and the white man and a closer unity of their common interests and purposes in the land that must forever sustain both races.

NO BACKWARD LURE.

I feel some degree of satisfaction in having adhered to the policy of not allowing the Indians to be featured as a unique attraction in the various exhibition enterprises of the white man.

There is much in the native life of the Indian which is worthy of preservation, and our educational system does not overlook this. Of course, our primary purpose is to teach him first the practical side of an everyday livelihood, and we stress those things which fit the Indians to be industrious, thrifty, and capable of making their own way in the world, and changes are urged in tribal customs and habits to adapt them better to the necessities of self-support. We have no other choice than to regard the Indian as a fixed component of the white man's civilization and to see that he is equipped to take care of himself.

At the same time, we aim to protect and conserve all that is elevating and cultural in his tribal lore, handicrafts, music, ceremonies; in a word, his tribal art, much of which should live not only in his weird traditions but as a racial coloring and charm to the accomplishments he is destined to contribute to our composite progress in the years to come.

In the following letter I offered some justification for the course pursued during the last seven years in discouraging the requests for delegations of Indians to suspend their home duties in order to enliven some occasion with a spectacular display of primitive feasts or ceremonies, the usual chief features of which are "Wild West" performances:

Mr. C. R. HAMILTON,
Advertising Manager,
Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show,
Fort Worth, Tex.

MY DEAR MR. HAMILTON: Owing to my recent absence in the field, I am taking the first opportunity to acknowledge your letter of December, 5, 1919, in which you refer to the Fat Stock Show and Rodeo to be held at Fort Worth next March, and request my assistance in procuring a band of 25 or 30 Indians from South Dakota to add an entertainment feature to the event.

I am very cordial toward the general purposes of the stock show, knowing the fine results of previous exhibitions, and should like to further its success in every way practicable, all the more so because of local considerations and my high personal regard for its promoters. I feel, however, that you will desire my cooperation only within the limits of what is consistent with the larger welfare and progress of the Indians themselves, which impels me to offer a word of explanation.

Administrative trust for some years has led me into a close study of Indian conditions, during which I have learned that aside from much superficial, and some vicious, thought supporting the withdrawal of all Federal protection and the abandonment of the Indian to shift for himself, there is a sincere and growing feeling that the process of his civilization should be hastened, and responsive to that sentiment I have sought earnestly for ways and means which, without a radical change of racial nature, would lead the Indian to comprehend and appropriate the fundamentals of our American life, with its approved moral, social, and industrial standards.

To this end the Indian Service has stressed its efforts for more healthful and elevating home conditions; for the education of the Indian youth, so that they shall have the language, the vocational training, and the ideals that give access to the avenues of honorable self-support; and especially for the encouragement and guidance of all, both young and old, in the pursuits of agriculture, stock raising, and other fields of remunerative labor.

I ask your indulgence to say that the results appearing on many of the reservations have been gratifying beyond expression. The limits of this letter will not permit statistical corroboration, but the facts are unmistakable to anyone visiting the Indian country. The reservations are now quite generally typical of the remarkable transformation going on. Nothing there is plainer than that the old order, or rather disorder, is rapidly changing and that a new generation is creating a new leadership that speaks in the intelligence of all faces below middle age, that is found in the prevailing home life, that is seen in the improved breeds of live stock, in the use of modern machinery for farming operations, and that is strikingly prominent in the interest shown by most of these Indians in all the products of their labor displayed at fairs, including the exhibits of their healthy babies. Unquestionably, a new spirit and new conceptions of living are in control of these communities, where not so very long ago the red man heard only the call of his untamed impulse.

I have made it my business to go among these later conditions and note how the old barbarous customs and degrading influences with their pagan dances, their superstitious medicine men, and all the feathered and painted heraldry of wild indolence are giving way to the sure beginnings of initiative, industry, and thrift, and to the desire for their children's education and social betterment. I am especially impressed with the increasing number of Indians who are accepting fee-simple patents to their land—more in the last 3 years than in the 10 preceding—and are thus becoming full-fledged citizens and taxpayers ready to assume their obligations under State and Federal laws and to exercise complete control of all their property; and in all this I see something definitely progressive and hopefully promising which makes it urgent that no backward step be taken.

Whatever encourages the Indians to array themselves in warlike costumes of the past, to participate in old-time dances, and the like, must in a measure emphasize the habits and customs of long ago which, if the Indian is to assume the burdens and enjoy the privileges of citizenship, should disappear. Moreover, such exhibitions tend to give the public a wrong idea of existing conditions by featuring the Indian as delighting in the atmosphere of the past and in exhibitions of his uncivilized state at the expense and in the discouragement of the progressive, industrious Indian whose children are in school, whose wife is a good housekeeper, and who is applying himself to the industrial activities which are in harmony with the white man's civilization. So that, everything considered, I must believe that the best interests of the Indians everywhere demand that they be not attracted away from their homes, the care of their stock and crops, and their general domestic duties to the transient return at

some distant point of old-time performances which tend to justify the too frequent charge that they are not progressive and that little benefit has come from the Government's guardianship.

I prefer, therefore, to adhere to my uniform practice, and trust that the management, whom I would otherwise gladly oblige, will accept my attitude of declination as entirely defensible and consistent with the settled policy which the Indian Bureau has found to be wise.

Sincerely yours,

CATO SELLS, Commissioner.

EDUCATION.

The promise of the Indian race lies in the education of its children, morally, mentally, and industrially. To perform this important function, Indian schools have been developed throughout the Indian country adapted to the particular needs of the race. To be of permanent value, these schools must equip the children to assume as adults the responsibilities of citizens. These institutions have become the milestones marking Indian progress.

The peak of attendance in Indian schools was reached in 1915, when 26,128 Indian children were enrolled, and there has been a gradual yearly decrease since then, both in attendance and the number of Government schools.

Under new rules governing enrollment, published in my last annual report, the following schools were abolished:

The Otoe, Ponca, and Shawnee Schools in Oklahoma; theushman School, Tacoma, Wash.; the Southern Ute School, Ignacio, Colo.; the Sisseton, Yankton, and Hope Schools, South Dakota, and Martin Kenel School, North Dakota; the Oneida School, Wisconsin; the White Earth School, Minnesota; and the Kickapoo School, Kansas, as well as a number of Government day schools in many localities.

These reductions do not mean that Indian children are deprived of facilities for their education. Whenever one of our schools is abandoned its place is taken by the public and private school, thus merging the child of the Indian into the same educational processes as that of the whites. In 1913 there were enrolled in public and private schools 25,988, and at present about 29,123 Indian children. This figure, however, does not show all the Indian children who are attending schools, other than Government, but only those of whom reports are made.

The Indian who has absolved himself from governmental supervision and taken up his home in the ordinary life of our people, usually enrolls his children in school with those of his white neighbor, and, while racially remaining an Indian, he takes his place in the nation as an American citizen. In his own life he thus visualizes the Indian Bureau's years of endeavor and indicates the approach of the day when his race will be fully absorbed into the body politic.

But this reference to the decreasing number of purely Indian school activities by no means implies that their complete absorption is near at hand. There still remains, and for many years will remain, a large population which must have the Government's educational aid; this is especially true of the Southwest. There should no longer be delay in making adequate provision for more than 10,000 Indian children in that section who are not in any school, to the end that there shall be equal opportunities for enlightening forces among the race whose progress as a whole we are pledged to promote.

Elsewhere I have mentioned the impossibility of maintaining interested and efficient teachers and other employees without compensation comparable to the requirements demanded.

FUNDAMENTALS IN EDUCATION.—Following the period in which both war and a ravaging epidemic seriously disturbed the normal activities of our schools, I felt that some measure of emphasis should be given to a few of the basic principles essential to our educational system, as a vantage ground from which to accomplish reconstructive tasks, and am gratified at the responsive spirit and encouraging results along the lines presented in a letter of August 16, 1919, to all school workers, from which excerpts are given below relative to moral and religious training, improved social morale, and more thorough and systematic instruction, especially in all industrial class work.

I would urge the thought that the Indian school must build character; that there must be no neglect of the pupil's moral nature; that the highest success of everyone is conditioned upon a discrimination between right and wrong; and that there is nothing more essential to true education than the "ought" and the "ought not" in mental growth. Although comprehensive outlines on manners and right conduct were not given in the tentative course of study, definite time is set apart for such instruction and should be faithfully used. Every school library has, or should have, reference books for teachers on moral training, and every conscientious teacher will be true to the moral element in personal example and in class room methods. Moreover, all superintendents should see that the broadly tolerant spirit of the general regulations for religious worship is fully sustained. There should be no curtailment of the impartial privileges therein extended to all Christian denominations whose missionary efforts have become so helpful to our work. The influence of the Sunday school, the facilities to pupils for church attendance, and the moral features of the general assembly must not be overlooked. In our preparation of the Indians for citizenship, we should hold firmly to the prime truth that good men and good women are the safety of society; that in no form of government is civic righteousness so essential as in a democracy where the rulers are the people whose individual rectitude must determine the collective morality of the State and the standards of public ethics.

I am impressed that the social status at many of our schools can be greatly improved. Too often petty differences and personal preferences grow into open discord and not only embarrass the best administrative efforts but become apparent to pupils and a harmful influence in their midst. Probably nothing

contributes more to a successful school than courteous, cordial relations among employees, because organization is thus made easy, and effective teamwork follows; besides, the moral significance of the many virtues revealed in a kindly fellowship, in the qualities of the lady and the gentleman, is of incalculable value to pupils whether consciously or unconsciously received. Were I to name one thing more potential than any other for increased efficiency in our school service, it would be a cooperation among employees practically free from complaints, jealousies, and strife. I appeal to the sincerest motives of all school workers to make this year one of harmonious, united endeavor.

Generally speaking, the course of study indicates quite clearly the scope of the work to be accomplished in Indian schools and the proper grading of students, and it will not be too much to insist that better academic and industrial work must be done hereafter, not so much in scope as in thoroughness and well-disciplined faculties. The superintendents should satisfy themselves that the work which they are attempting can not only be done, but be done well; that pupils are thoroughly grounded in each year's subjects and that they fully complete each grade before promotion to the next higher. As to academic work there should be no difficulty, with good teaching and proper assistance and supervision on the part of the superintendent, as well as the principal, where the latter is provided. Superintendents should, therefore, give the classroom work, as well as the industrial work, their personal attention.

As to industrial work especially, the actual work done in the shop, in the kitchen, or on the farm must be correlated properly with class instruction in order to accomplish real education. The reason for doing the thing must go hand in hand with the actual doing or else the pupil can never have the initiative which will enable him to meet new conditions or to vary his method from those which he has seen in operation and which may at some time result in failure rather than success. No person is proficient in a given line without knowing why a thing is done in a certain way. There is about an Indian school a great deal of institutional work and in the necessity for doing this the instruction of the pupil is apt to be forgotten. Even here with proper methods much of the necessary work can be made of more value for instruction than at present. Good books and equipment are a great aid, but they are not always essential. A good teacher can accomplish wonders without them. Nevertheless, where necessary facilities are lacking, the office will endeavor to provide them just as far as funds are available. One of the secrets, perhaps the secret, of the matter is systematic instruction, and the course of study is based upon this principle. Teachers should have their necessary outlines and should know in advance of what the week's work is to consist. Also what they must cover and accomplish per month, term, or year. Industrial instructors should do the same.

FIELD SERVICE AND SALARIES.

It must be admitted that the Indian Service, in some important respects, is still seriously embarrassed by conditions incident to the World War. This is especially true regarding our general educational activities both in the schools and in work that should develop self-support among adult Indians and lead to their industrial efficiency.

We have in our Service an excellent educational system, and a course of study embracing vocational training that has been commended by prominent educators throughout the world and tested in

practice, but our plan and curriculum are evolved from normal conditions and can not adequately function in such extraordinary times as began even before we entered the war and that still prevail. We are unable to escape the plight of the public schools generally, whose shortage of teachers has well-nigh produced an educational crisis.

Military conscription disclosed that more than five and a half millions of our population over 10 years of age could neither read nor write, and that this was true of 25 per cent of men of voting age in military camps, which argues unanswerably for a peace-time patriotism that should animate the schools for many years to come. But to combat this menacing illiteracy we have now upon the best authority a prospective net loss for the coming year of approximately 100,000 teachers. We have a 25 per cent reduction over 1916 in the number of normal-school graduates, and a national force of teachers more than one-half of whom are without the professional training requisite for the minimum pedagogical standard. Recent reliable data showed that about 20,000 schools of the country were without teachers, that more than twice that number were supplied with temporary instruction, and that over 300,000 teachers with less than minimum qualifications were employed. The explanation, of course, lies chiefly in the fact that teachers continue to be strongly attracted to other vocations such as require little preparation for acceptable service, solely for the compensation which better meets the high cost of living.

The situation here outlined is proportionately applicable to our Service. It has been for some time, and is still, impossible to keep many important positions filled from civil-service eligibles. This is felt acutely not only in the shortage of teachers, but as to mechanics, farmers, physicians, trained nurses, disciplinarians, positions requiring technical training in forestry and irrigation, as well as to clerical and stenographic assistance.

To be more specific, a conservative estimate as to the vacancies in a few of the many positions indispensable to our Service shows a shrinkage below normal for nurses of nearly 60 per cent; for physicians, 20 per cent; matrons, 12 per cent; forest assistants, 33 per cent; farmers, 30 per cent, and for teachers, disciplinarians, carpenters, cooks and bakers, and engineers—including irrigation employees—an excess of 25 per cent. Employees required for many of these positions are expected to be capable of giving class instruction in the mechanic and domestic arts, in agriculture and stock raising, in physical culture and matters of health.

I do not see that post-war readjustments promise speedy change from present economic conditions, and it seems obvious that increased allowance must be made for compensating the service necessary in many positions of this bureau, if we are to carry forward our work effectively.

Every worker ought to receive more than a mere existence wage. Everyone should have enough to allow the practice of thrift, to permit some saving, and, perhaps, a little giving now and then. But of all workers, those who have, at much time and expense, prepared themselves for a profession should have enough to cover the cost of some additional culture and of fitting themselves better to do the basic work upon which so much of all progress and human betterment depends. We can not procure or retain service of skill and technical training when higher pay can be obtained in other Government departments, and much better in connection with outside enterprises.

I feel it my duty to use every reasonable and practicable means for securing a more equitable salaried condition among our employees.

HEALTH.

The health of the Indians presented no new or unusual problems during the year. In addition to influenza, which manifested itself as a disease of much lessened virulence, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, and other diseases of childhood, were reported on many of the reservations, but in all of them the mortality was low.

Outbreaks of smallpox occurred on a number of reservations, but its form was mild, and each instance of epidemic was easily controlled by the usual methods of quarantine, isolation, and vaccination. The Indians have had so many demonstrations of the efficacy of successful vaccination that in the presence of an epidemic our medical officers have but little difficulty in persuading them to submit to the operation. Once a great scourge, smallpox no longer causes a panic of fear when it breaks out among Indians.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Ever since diseases of Indians first became the subject of careful study, tuberculosis has been the most serious found among them. It has been and still is responsible for more deaths than any other disease.

The development of our system of sanatoria, a more carefully prepared and better dietary, the dissemination of knowledge relating to the disease, regular weighing of pupils, frequent medical inspection, and improved medical and nursing personnel, with increased interest in health, have all operated to stamp the disease out of our schools.

Tuberculous children now have sanatorium facilities where those physically able may have the benefit of educational opportunities under the medical supervision of specialists.

The campaign for the eradication of the disease has been as far reaching in its results as has that among our white population.

During my administration, Indian school children have been so thoroughly drilled in the cause and prevention of tuberculosis that I have no hesitancy in saying that they have a greater familiarity with this essential knowledge than have the same number of children among any other people.

TRACHOMA.—Trachoma, an eye disease of such terrible aspect that immigrants suffering from it are met at our ports of entry and excluded from the United States, is still prevalent on the reservations, notwithstanding the remarkably successful campaign waged during the past six or seven years.

While the disease in its old-time virulence is seldom seen in the schools, less progress has been made toward its eradication among adult Indians on the reservations. The disease is essentially a chronic one, requiring prolonged treatment, which is exceedingly painful. Next to tuberculosis, trachoma presents our most difficult disease problem.

When I assumed the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1913, I made a careful study of health conditions among Indians, with special reference to the control of tuberculosis and trachoma. Sanatoria capacity was greatly increased, and a campaign inaugurated for better homes and better living conditions, particular attention being paid to the care of the babies. Literature relating to the cause and prevention of both diseases was distributed, a corps of special physicians and nurses qualified in the care and treatment required by these diseases was developed from our Service, and such measures as are approved by the higher medical authorities were applied to the extent of available facilities. The results have been commensurate with the time, money, and efforts expended.

The medical and nursing corps, almost completely dismembered by the war, have been gradually reconstructed. The number of physicians is approaching pre-war strength. It will be difficult, however, to secure a full quota of nurses until more liberal appropriations enable us to meet the competition of other branches of the Government service.

Notwithstanding the scarcity of physicians, capable eye specialists have been employed in each of the medical districts. Were qualified men available, however, our force of specialists could be more than doubled to meet the calls from the reservations. The same applies to the traveling dentists, who have had a most successful year. The demands made upon the services of these men would justify also the doubling of their number.

Changes in the force of field matrons have not been many. The knowledge of nursing acquired by these women in the great influenza epidemic has enabled them in the absence of regular trained nurses

to render invaluable service during the recent epidemics and has qualified them to be of much greater assistance to Indian women in their homes.

Notwithstanding temporary hindrances, the health of the Indians is better cared for to-day than at any time in the history of the race. More Indian families than ever before are living in permanent and comparatively modern houses and are observing the simple rules of health which ward off many forms of disease. As the younger generation carries to the reservation communities the knowledge and practice of hygienic living acquired in the schools, a new vigor, with new hopes and ambitions, is manifested in steadily transformed habits, customs, social observances, and industrial pursuits. The Indians are to-day comprehending much of the science of health and are building racial vitality to meet the necessities of the life and civilization in which they must participate.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT.

Because of economic necessity the Indian now appreciates the importance of finding work without loss of time and near home. The value of vocational training in Indian schools is reflected in the increased efficiency of pupils, many of whom are taking their places in the business and industrial life of their community side by side with their white brothers. Many Indians have been placed in automobile factories, and reports indicate that they make good workmen.

Indians are employed on the railroads in many capacities, ranging from engineer to shopmen. Thousands work on farms on and adjacent to reservations. Increased acreage in cotton will furnish work for the Indians of the Southwest. The annual colony of student workers in the beet fields of Colorado and vicinity was maintained from June to October, 1919. In Box Butte County, Nebr., at least 700,000 bushels of potatoes were harvested as the work of one community of Indians. A few Indians are active Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. field workers. A number are lawyers, physicians, and clergymen in many denominations. Some are in social club work at their homes. There are many clerks in Government and private offices, and teachers in Government, public, and other schools. There are Indian superintendents of Indian schools and supervisory officers in Indian field work.

Welfare workers having sympathetic understanding of Indian psychology look after Indian student workers in many localities. The Indian's active interest in constructive occupation assists in dissolving tribal relations and gives him an independent and competent status in the body politic.

INDIAN SERVICE THRIFT.

I have desired to keep the large and ameliorating possibilities contained in the little word "thrift" prominently before the Indians as indispensable to their industrial progress and domestic happiness, and therefore in hearty cooperation with the general movement for creating a sort of American thrift cult of both patriotic and economic value, the following letter was addressed to superintendents and all Indian Service workers:

I am earnestly hoping that all our Indian Service workers will keep the thrift idea alive and potent during the year 1920. It must be evident that this movement has appealed to the sober judgment of the American people, since the sale of war savings stamps to December 15, 1919, amounted to \$1,128,480,731, with approximately \$1,500,000 of this to the Indians. That there should be such a total of small savings in a continuous period of high prices for all necessities, is remarkably convincing of what may be wisely done in the curtailment of luxuries, the elimination of waste, and the application of temperate, thoughtful practice in supplying daily needs and providing well for the future.

The past year has been full of instruction along the lines of thrift and has clarified the definition of the term. A sort of wholesome thrift philosophy may be found in all that has been said and written upon the subject. We realize how much the word means beyond the primary need of saving money; how elemental it is in everything we do, and how obedience to this philosophy may become the constructive force that keeps us closer to the "happy medium" than almost any other guide. I believe, as a people, we shall discover in *thrift* a cure for many forms of social unrest, industrial antagonism, and morbid conditions that invite disorder, for in proportion as we learn the simple economies of individual and family life, we reach the contentment that is too often sought through public agitation and strife. We shall find that thrift brings preparedness against numerous ills; that it is an equalizer in the push and tug of our collective activities, and a shock absorber in the jolt of threatening emergencies.

Thrift in its wide and true meaning is fortunately entering the educational systems of this country, and I feel that it should have more than occasional attention in every Indian school. It should be in some effective way interwoven with all that we teach the Indians, for there is no more secure basis for self-support. A number of good books on thrift are now published, valuable for teachers and library use, and every Indian school should have a few of such reference books, as available funds will permit.

The sale of thrift stamps is concretely the best approach to the principles of economy and prudent management that should shape the habits of daily life, and I urge you to give special encouragement to these small savings so well adapted to Indian conditions among both children and adults of limited means. In the months and years immediately ahead when the American people must contend with the post-war dangers of a financial crisis that may become world-wide, the duty presses upon all our field service to teach the Indians by counsel and example the basic value of industry and economy. If we can give them the broad and true meaning of *thrift* as a rule of practical and comfortable living, we shall have accomplished in this alone the best part of their education.

Your attention is also called to the new Treasury savings certificate, issued in denominations of \$100 and \$1,000, to run for a period of five years. A \$100 certificate of the January, 1920, series can be purchased in February, 1920, for \$82.00, and the cost will increase 20 cents each succeeding month. The \$1,000 certificate will cost in February \$826, and increase in price \$2 each month. These certificates draw 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly and thus pay a little more than 4½ per cent interest when held until maturity. They are among the best investments offered, being registered at the Treasury Department in Washington, and if burned, lost, or stolen the owner can recover his money by proving the loss. They are not subject to market fluctuations, as two months after purchase they can be redeemed at purchase cost plus the increase in value for each month held.

It is believed that in many cases Indians or Service employees desiring to invest may have sufficient funds on hand to purchase one or more of these Treasury certificates and will prefer this form of investment. You are therefore requested to bring this matter to their attention as far as practicable and advisable.

These certificates can be purchased at banks, post offices, or authorized agencies, and additional information and supplies will be furnished on request by the Government savings director for your district.

Sincerely yours,

CATO SELLS, Commissioner.

FARMING.

Agriculture is the basis of prosperity among the whites, and is even more essential to Indian welfare. The early explorers of this country found the Indians cultivating the soil, although the women did most of the work, the men being engaged in hunting and fishing when not on the warpath. However, as the Indians have advanced under the tutelage of the Government, the men have gradually assumed this work, while the women have confined themselves largely to household duties. This is well exemplified by the fact that last year 36,459 Indians cultivated 762,126 acres of land, producing crops worth \$11,037,589, as compared with 28,051 Indians who cultivated 558,503 acres in 1912, producing crops worth \$3,250,288.

Moreover, by the constantly growing use of modern agricultural machinery, improved methods, etc., the Indians have made distinct industrial gains, and have also won the respect of their white neighbors by their habit of sustained industry and the acquisition of improved homes.

EXPERIMENTATION.—In line with the best agricultural practice of the day, it is the general policy of the Service to conduct experimentation and demonstration work on the farms of the Indians, so that they may not only see directly what can be accomplished on their lands, but also take an active part in the experiments and discoveries. But in order to obtain proper results, certain technical work of this character should be prosecuted at some central point under the direction of experts. The largest and most important sta-

tion for this work is at Sacaton, on the Gila River Reservation, in Arizona, where many useful plants have been developed, adapted to the arid conditions of the Southwest, which have proved beneficial not only to the Indians but to the whites as well.

The most notable accomplishment of this experimental farm has been the development of a long-staple Egyptian cotton called "Pima," now grown extensively by both Indians and whites, and it is the principal crop of that section, 180,000 acres having been devoted thereto last year. Many of the Indians have learned to handle this cotton very successfully, which affords the best possible demonstration of the new opportunities that experimentation has brought to them.

Experiments are also in progress with dates and pomegranates. Though not likely to have any such commercial possibilities as cotton, yet these fruits are much appreciated by the Indians, and their addition to the local food supply will prove a measurably important factor in Indian welfare.

The addition to the farm mentioned in my last annual report has proved a great advantage in prosecuting the work of the station, and has contributed materially to the success of its activities during the year.

INDIAN FAIRS.—The practice of holding fairs has been continued with good results. At these fairs the Indians exhibit their farm products, live stock, etc., in competition with each other, premiums being given for the best exhibits. In 1912, twelve such fairs were held, while last year there were between 65 and 70. As the spirit of competition is a strong incentive to effort, the fairs have proved very successful in stimulating the Indians to do better along agricultural lines. Most of the fairs are managed by the Indians themselves under the supervision of the superintendent, which furnishes them practical experience in business organization.

An Indian "baby show," under the direction of the Government physician and with the cooperation of the field matron, is an important feature of these fairs, and provides an opportunity to give the Indian mothers practical instruction in the care of children.

The Indians are also taking a larger part in county and State fairs, and have won numerous prizes in open competition with white exhibitors. Eventually it is hoped to abolish the strictly Indian fair on the reservations, in order that the Indians may more generally participate in the State and county fairs.

LEASING.

It is our chief purpose in every way possible to induce and assist the Indian to live upon and cultivate his allotment and thus by his own efforts and industry arrive at the satisfactions of an independent

home life and a station of progressive influence in the community. But this is not always practicable, and is then supplemented by the leasing policy of the bureau which works a fortunate advantage to the Indian, because in many cases he does not have the means to develop his land agriculturally and place upon it improvements in buildings, fencing, and other physical essentials. The leases as a rule are so drawn that the lessee not only reduces the land to a state of productive cultivation but builds thereon permanent material improvements which remain there upon its reversion to the Indian and give him a developed farm which is also a home, and altogether a property adequate for the support of himself and family. In addition, a considerable revenue is derived from farming and grazing rentals during the life of the leases. Where Indians are competent they are permitted to manage their own leases and to handle the funds derived therefrom.

There were in round numbers 40,000 agricultural leases executed, covering about 4,500,000 acres of Indian lands; and the increased rentals which have been obtained by the revenue from leases will amount to a little over \$8,000,000.

The Indian appropriation act of February 14, 1920 (Pub. No. 141, 66th Cong.), authorized and directed the charge of a reasonable fee for the work incident to the sale, leasing, or assigning of tribal or allotted Indian lands, the same to be collected from the vendees, lessees, or assignees, and covered into the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Under regulations promulgated in accordance with the provisions of the said act a fee of \$5 will be charged for each lease or sublease. This will be sufficient to cover the administrative costs incident to such work.

IRRIGATION.

The progressive development of Indian irrigation projects forcibly demonstrates the advantage of artificial application of water to arid land. Slightly over \$3,000,000 have already been expended in irrigation work on the Yakima Reservation, Wash., while the gross value of crops raised on the irrigation projects within this reservation during the year aggregate \$10,000,000. On the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, where the area under cultivation is considerably smaller and the climate and soil conditions less favorable, the value of the crops raised last year exceeded \$1,000,000. This is more than the total cost of the project to date, including operation and maintenance. Such figures as these place beyond question the wisdom of expending even comparatively large sums in irrigation work. It is

reported that one farmer on the Yakima Reservation averaged \$1,000 per acre for his potato crop, the selling price being \$35 per ton. Later the market price for this product reached as high as \$180 per ton.

Recent appropriations for irrigation work at Yakima have been somewhat extensive, aggregating over \$1,500,000 during the past four years. This has enabled the systems to be extended and perfected to a considerable extent, the area under cultivation now approximating 70,000 acres. Additional areas are being added as the system is developed. Ultimately it is expected that 125,000 acres within this reservation will be irrigated. The work at this point, as well as elsewhere, has been greatly handicapped by a constant loss of efficient employees, such as dredge and drag-line engineers, foremen, and other mechanics.

The shortage of rainfall in the Northwest during the past year seriously affected all irrigation projects, both Indian and white, and particularly those having no stored waters. Fortunately, the Blackfoot Reservoir, which supplies the Fort Hall project, proved sufficient to meet needed demands, although the stored supply was drawn down to a very low stage. The distributing system on this reservation, as originally designed and built years ago, is not sufficiently large to meet the demands now made upon it and frequently water is served through these canals beyond their safe carrying capacity. An enlargement of the entire system, while needed to supply the added demands, will prove almost as expensive as the construction of a new project. If present prices for farm products continue, however, even for a few years, the expense would be justified. The present carrying capacity of the distributing system at this point is about one-half as large as it should be to meet prospective demands upon it, and it is a matter of regret that the original designs for this system, made years before my incumbency, were not large enough to serve the areas that can and should be irrigated.

The linear extension of a system sufficiently large to irrigate all available lands results in the expenditure of funds solely to bring in additional areas. The lateral enlargement of an existing ditch to double, or more than double, its carrying capacity practically results in a loss of the work previously done. It costs almost as much to widen a 20-foot canal to one of 40 feet as it does to build an entirely new 40-foot canal. Aside from the actual yardage removed, all structures, such as headings, turnouts, drops, bridges, etc., must be entirely rebuilt, the former structures being practically useless. This is particularly true where the structures are of concrete, which is now recognized as the most desirable method of permanent construction and is generally used. While an enlargement of this character re-

sults in the irrigation of additional areas, the cost of such enlargement comes as an added burden to those areas previously served, as all expenditures of this kind are assessed on a per acre basis against the land benefited.

The Uintah Basin, Utah, is in an exceedingly isolated locality, being some 90 miles from the nearest railroad, with an intervening mountain range some 11,000 feet high. Hauling supplies into the valley and shipping products therefrom is expensive, and the lack of transportation facilities seriously handicaps development of this valley. Last year the drought in the Western States affected this reservation also, but in the face of these handicaps something over \$2,000,000 worth of crops were grown on the irrigation projects at Uintah, the area under cultivation being over 50,000 acres. Instead of having one or more comprehensive irrigation systems at this point we have some 22 separate projects, each with an independent heading in the various streams; the largest of these systems supplying 11,000 acres and the smallest but two Indian allotments aggregating 160 acres. The geology of the country is such that these systems can not be combined into one, as they frequently draw water from entirely independent streams; but some of the systems are so located that consolidation can be effected to considerable advantage. Storage would be of great benefit if it could be had for reasonable expenditure, but desirable reservoir sites are lacking, and, unless further surveys disclose suitable sites, the irrigable areas in this valley must depend entirely on the available flow in the streams. When the rainfall is deficient, naturally crops suffer.

An agreement having been reached with white landowners in the Florence-Casa Grande Valley as to a division of the available water for irrigation purposes from the Gila River, the work of signing up white landowners desiring to come into this project was completed. Thereafter the work of selecting the 27,000 acres of land in white ownership to come into the project was taken up. The area seeking inclusion was so large and the claims made in behalf of various tracts so strong that the question of designating the specific 27,000 acres having the first and best right to come into the project proved to be a somewhat delicate one. Certain fundamental guides, such as a decree of the local court, and areas known to have been previously irrigated, enable the ready selection of some 13,000 acres. Other areas which, under the contract with the white landowners, were to be designated by specific parties, aggregated an additional 5,500 acres. This left over 9,000 acres still to be selected, which was done from the best information available, and the project was finally declared feasible in May of the fiscal year. The actual construction of the project is now under consideration, bids having previously been issued looking to the building of the diversion dam across the river.

Congress has recently enacted legislation which comes as an interesting experiment in Indian irrigation work. Originally, appropriations for this work were purely gratuitous, no reimbursement being required. Later, Congress directed reimbursement out of tribal funds or out of proceeds derived from the sale of surplus land. Experience demonstrated that this was not entirely equitable, as frequently individual allottees living outside of the irrigable areas of various reservations did not desire and did not receive an allotment of irrigable land. Their prospective shares in the tribal funds, however, were being depleted on account of construction of irrigation projects within their reservations. In 1914 Congress directed that expenditures for Indian irrigation projects, reimbursable out of tribal funds, should be assessed against the individual Indians benefited. This, of course, means an assessment on a per acre basis against the lands irrigated and places the burden where it properly belongs, i. e., on those directly benefited. An item in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1921 directs a partial repayment of the construction charge on Indian irrigation projects, where reimbursement is required by law, and the regulations issued pursuant to such legislation require payment of 5 per cent of the total construction charge as of the end of each fiscal year. Just what results will flow from this remains to be seen. Heretofore the Indians have not been required to repay directly from their own personal funds for any of the facilities provided for their benefit. It may be difficult to convince them that the time for accounting has now arrived.

STOCK RAISING.

In my report last year reference was made to the drought conditions prevailing in the Northwest, which were so threatening as to call for a considerable reduction in the size of the herds kept on the various Indian reservations. The necessity for doing this became more apparent as the season progressed, and consequently many of the herds were much smaller in the fall than would be carried through the winter under normal conditions.

The period of drought was unfortunately followed by what was probably the longest and severest winter ever experienced in that section. This naturally resulted in serious losses of stock to both the Indians and the whites, although reports indicate that the percentage of loss was much smaller to the Indians than to their white neighbors, which was largely due to the provision made for their winter care and feeding.

In this connection is submitted an article published in a recent issue of *The Producer*, which I prepared at the request of the editor,

treating the subject of stock raising somewhat more comprehensively:

THE INDIANS AS PRODUCERS OF LIVE STOCK.

By CATO SELLS, *Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

The American Indian is not the same problem he was a generation ago. Of this there can be no doubt, in view of existing conditions on the reservations where stand the gravestones of Custer and his band, or among the tribes that joined in the atrocities of Geronimo. Children of chieftains who once trained for war are now occupied with vocations of peace. Indian welfare has become largely a social and economic question. The Indian's progress in self-support justifies the broader policy of making him a producer beyond his needs and an important contributor to the world's supplies. He is, in fact, fulfilling this expectation in many ways, but perhaps in nothing more encouragingly than by his activities in stock raising.

An interesting chapter could be written on the Indian as a crop grower, with his tillage of nearly a million acres and his general use of modern farm implements and methods; but his larger opportunities are in live stock, to which the greater part of most of the reservations is better adapted than to farming. In assuming the administration of Indian affairs, more than seven years ago, I was much impressed with the possibilities for greater production of beef, wool, and mutton. The world-wide demand for these staples of civilized life was increasing, only to become clamorous in the later emergency that required adequate food and clothing for vast armies of nonproducers, and fully justified our special efforts to enlarge this industry. It was found, however, that the live stock situation among the Indians needed careful study, and this was undertaken with special reference to cattle and sheep.

A systematic survey of the reservation ranges was made by experienced Indian Service stockmen, which disclosed conditions requiring constructive action, such as the correction of overstocked ranges, the maintenance of grazing areas at normal carrying capacity, water development to increase capacity, winter feeding and protection, the selection of suitable breeds, and the revision of lease contracts accordingly. Following these readjustments of the manner and terms of leasing to white men, a better relation has obtained between the Indian and the lessee. The objects in view have been practically attained. The ranges are now supporting the largest number of stock consistent with the proper conservation of grass, and, while the Indians are steadily increasing their cattle and sheep, the lessee's stock has not been reduced in number. Altogether the most important future problem is a greatly enlarged water supply. Millions of acres of practically unused reservation land could, and should, be utilized for grazing with proper water conservation and development. Much has recently been accomplished, but very much more should be done. Liberal appropriations are required, and should be made by Congress. Neglect in these respects would be inexcusable and indefensible.

By far the largest part of Indian-owned stock is the property of individuals, which is promoted as rapidly as the Indian learns how to manage for himself. Indians, as a rule, have had very little to start with, except their allotments of land, and great assistance has been given them in long-time loans from both tribal moneys and appropriations made by Congress for that purpose, termed "reimbursable funds." Under this repayment plan, which is a development of the last decade, very successful results have followed from

selling breeding stock to the Indians, allowing them a few years' time for payment, but requiring them to give evidence of their interest in the undertaking, such as providing a sufficient winter's supply of hay, before delivery.

As a practical instance, there has been expended on the Crow Reservation in Montana about \$82,000 in reimbursable funds for individual Indians, of which approximately 05 per cent has been repaid. The Indians of the Standing Rock Reservation have been operating under this plan for several years with remarkable enterprise and success, and it has become the yearly practice for the superintendent to negotiate regular steer purchases for the Indians as individuals. Nearly 50,000 Indians are now engaged in stock raising, and their live stock increased in value from less than \$23,000,000 in 1912 to approximately \$40,000,000 in 1919.

The character of the Indian's lands and his native instincts point to his successful future as a stock grower; but, while he loves animal life and is the natural friend of the herd and flock, he has needed sympathetic instruction and protection. He has not understood the comparative values of quality and quantity, but has placed too much merit in numbers alone. It has been profitable to exercise the tact and patience necessary to teach him that a few good draft horses are worth more than a hundred ponies, that scrub stock consumes practically as much feed as well-bred animals and is much less marketable, and that financial returns depend largely on correct views as to the breeding, care, and sale of his live stock.

On the Fort Apache Reservation in Arizona marked improvement is now under way from conditions in which the Indian-owned cattle were allowed to run wild, degenerate in breed, and in many instances die of old age on the range. Wallace Atlanta (R. 14)—a leader of prominence among the Apaches, and one of the principal stock owners, who had long been indifferent to the upbreeding of his herds—was induced to dispose of several hundred steers, bulls, and cows, some of them 12 to 15 years old, and to introduce new blood by the purchase of an adequate number of pure-bred bulls and grades of good quality. The results in quality and market value have since become so apparent that the tribal council recently took action looking to the general improvement of their stock. Careful supervision and encouragement by field men of our Service have done much to give the Indians intelligent and progressive views on the essentials of stock management, and it is not now infrequent that their live stock shipped has topped the market. A suggestive sign of the Indian's growing interest in stock raising is in the number of families using milch cows, which has increased from about 2,000 in 1912 to nearly 7,000 in 1919, and means much for health betterment in the family unit, with resulting greater efficiency.

The sheep interests of the Indians, under helpful stimulus, are expanding into what promises to become one of the most important industrial factors of the United States. The Navajo Indians are the greatest pastoral people of the aboriginal Americans. Their interest in sheep and goats dates back to the early Spanish settlement in the Southwest. Their women and children are faithful shepherds. For many generations the Navajos grew their own wool—carded, spun, dyed, and wove it all by hand; producing, among other fabrics, the famous blankets and rugs of unequalled effects. On one of the most arid and barren sections of the continent they supported themselves for centuries, but their flocks had so deteriorated by inbreeding as to be of little value for either wool or mutton. At that time the average Navajo sheep clip was probably about 2 pounds. The possibilities for great advancement depended chiefly upon improved breeds and more stock water. Earnest efforts were begun along these lines. The naturally self-reliant Navajos were approached with tactful

sympathy, and careful supervision has prevailed upon them to cross breed their stock with superior animals, with the result that breeding stock distributed among these Indians has all been paid for by them, and their herds now show distinct gain in the size of the sheep and the weight of the fleece. The sinking of deep wells for stock water has been in progress for several years, as rapidly as funds would permit, and the consequent extension of range capacity has given further impetus to their industry.

From a state of indifference to the essentials of good stock breeding, they are becoming alert and progressive. Steps have been taken to improve their methods of handling and grading their wool, and to assist them in marketing it, and they are investing the better prices received in rams of higher grade. It will not be long until the Navajo's sheep will shear from 6 to 8 pounds, and his lambs enter the 75-pound class.

Not far from the Navajo are the Jicarilla Indians of New Mexico. They have a reservation well adapted to sheep raising, affording in the north an ideal summer range high in the mountains and amply watered, and in the southern part an equally good winter range. But the Indians had no sheep worth mentioning. They had no capital, but they had bodies of fine timber worth a million dollars or more. The obvious business opportunity here was to convert some of this timber into sheep. It was decided to do this, and the sale of several units was negotiated; but in that country, where sawmills, transportation facilities, and various construction projects were necessary before standing trees could reach the lumber markets, the reasonable value of the timber could be best realized on deferred payments. Meanwhile we made a practical and educational beginning in 1914 by investing reimbursable funds from the general appropriation in a tribal herd. We expended \$23,000 in this way for 3,800 ewes and 200 rams—all good stock. That enterprise was very successful from the start, and by the end of 1919 the band had increased to 6,000 head, and had netted an average yearly profit of more than 100 per cent. For some years past proceeds from timber sales have been placed to the individual credit of these Indians, and, when found sufficiently competent, they are permitted to use the same to purchase stock from the tribal herd. These Indians, though formerly greatly depressed through physical affliction, are now wonderfully interested in their industrial outlook. They are awake to their opportunities. They have a new purpose, and life is taking on a different meaning to them.

In connection with the foregoing, it may be said that the Jicarilla tribal herd is furnishing well-bred, acclimated animals for sale to other Indians. The financial profits are, of course, important, but the practical education to the members of the tribe in stock management is even greater. There is no purpose to perpetuate communal ownership of property. The tribal herd is conducted with a view to its earliest practicable distribution, and is in furtherance of the general policy of individualizing Indian interests as rapidly as they demonstrate themselves capable of self-support.

We have tribal herds of cattle on some 16 reservations in the States of Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming, ranging in size from a few hundred to several thousand head. Comparatively few tribal bands of sheep are maintained, and these are chiefly in the Southwest. The present value of tribal stock on all reservations is approximately \$3,000,000.

The largest of the tribal herds of cattle is on the Crow Reservation in Montana, which in many respects is typical of those conducted on a smaller scale. This herd was established in the spring of 1914 at an expense of about \$415,000 for 7,000 heifers, 2,000 steers, and 250 bulls. On December 31, 1919, the herd

had increased to approximately 10,000 head, and profits of nearly \$825,000 had been realized.

In all phases of stock raising the Indian Service is placing the Indians' activities in line with the most advanced practice of the live-stock industry. Pure-bred and high-grade sires are purchased for their herds and flocks, and close attention is given to breeds best adapted to the country in which they are located. Special effort is made to give competent oversight to the Indian's individual beginnings, so that his stock shall suffer no neglect through its owner's lack of knowledge or industry. Persistent campaigns are enforced against animal diseases.

The younger Indians in large numbers have for some years received excellent vocational training in our Government schools, where the course in agriculture is made prominent, and through intelligent application, energy, and ambition are adding modern methods and leadership to the live-stock business on all the reservations.

The older Indians responded splendidly to the patriotic demands for increased production during the war period, and discovered for themselves larger opportunities in all live-stock operations, in which their interest now seems permanently awakened, and there can be no doubt that the Indians are destined to become lasting and progressive factors in the stock-growing industry of our country.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

The use of reimbursable funds has proved a very important factor in the industrial progress of the Indians. The amount available last year under specific congressional appropriation for this purpose was only \$100,000. A much larger sum could have been used to advantage.

During the year there were large repayments to the credit of funds appropriated in previous years. At Mescalero the total indebtedness of individual Indians has been liquidated. At Crow on April 30 there remained an unpaid balance of \$595.56 out of approximately \$80,000, expended from tribal funds under this plan. In three months, from February 1 to April 30, the indebtedness at Flathead was reduced from \$12,764.23 to \$4,314. Ninety-one per cent of the amount expended for the Indians at Pala has been repaid up to April 30. Of course, there have been a few bad debts, but the loss, if any, will be very small, while the good results are very apparent.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The year's fiscal operations for the Five Civilized Tribes were the largest in their history, involving the handling of \$47,668,996.02, including receipts and disbursements of all classes of funds.

Indian money belonging to individual Indians was expended for their maintenance, farms, buildings, live stock, and equipment in the sum of \$1,966,758.

The restriction against alienation of the allotted lands of individual Indians was removed from 209,945.64 acres, involving 2,578 applications for removal of restrictions, the largest number of removals for any year since the act of May 27, 1908.

A reduction in the number of field clerks and probate attorneys was made during the fiscal year 1920, because of inadequate funds and in consequence of the increased number of removals of restrictions. It is impossible to say exactly how much longer supervision should be retained, but the time is fast approaching when these Indians should be reasonably capable of handling their own affairs.

There is an increasing number of full-blood Indians who believe the restricted period should be extended beyond 1931, when the trust period expires.

The field clerks and probate attorneys are rendering valuable service to the 19,932 restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes.

During the year, 51,384.88 acres of tribal land and 71 town lots were sold for \$681,467.77, leaving unsold 36,928 acres (not including 370,284.46 acres of coal and asphalt mineral deposits, Choctaw Nation), 2,326 town lots, and 11 tribal school-reservations containing 1,264 acres, and improvements to be hereafter sold under existing law.

The largest and most valuable tribal property yet to be disposed of is the segregated coal and asphalt mineral deposits in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, of which 423 tracts remain unsold, which embrace an area of 370,284.46 acres.

Three sales have been held under the act of February 8, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 433), but new legislation by Congress to govern any future sales will have to be enacted. These sales included 94 tracts, embracing 61,822.54 acres, at an average price of \$82.03 per acre, and for a total of \$1,980,074.13.

Two hundred and forty-two restricted Indians paid a Federal income tax of \$351,148.18. Although accounts numbering 6,000 were closed during the year, there yet remain unclosed 17,000 individual Indian accounts.

OIL AND GAS IN THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.—During the year about 3,500 oil and gas mining leases of restricted lands and 1,700 assignments were disposed of.

On August 16, 1919, the following amendment to the regulations was adopted:

Leases executed by guardians of minors under order of court for a period extending beyond the minority of the minor will be approved unless it appears that such action would be prejudicial to the interests of the minor: *Provided*, That in the event the minor becomes of age within one year from date of execution of lease the consent of the minor to the execution of the lease should be obtained and be submitted with the lease for consideration.

Prior thereto leases were approved for a term during minority, and as long thereafter as there was paying production. Under date of November 19, 1919, the following order was issued:

In cases where there is an existing oil and gas mining lease covering restricted land expiring on a certain date, no new oil and gas mining lease will be given favorable consideration unless it is executed and filed after the expiration of the former lease.

Prior to the decision in the Eastman and Richard case, reference to which was made in my last annual report, a number of oil and gas mining leases had been negotiated with full-blood heirs of deceased Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes covering their inherited land, such leases being approved by the local courts, but not by the Interior Department. Since the Supreme Court held that the department had supervision over such lands until the interests of the full-blood heirs had been properly conveyed, it became necessary to take some action relative to the commercial leases. Many of the leases had been developed, and it was decided that it would be only fair and just to recognize all leases taken in good faith, provided the lessees would apply for approval thereof and agree that the terms and conditions of the departmental form of lease should govern thereafter. The lessees have taken prompt advantage of these conditions, and a number of the leases have been approved.

The regulations have heretofore limited to 4,800 acres the amount of restricted Indian land which any one person, firm, or corporation may lease for oil and gas mining purposes, the intention of this provision being to prevent a monopoly of the oil and gas deposits. This regulation was in force for a number of years, with the result that a large number of persons and firms are interested as lessees in oil lands. In the meantime many of the Indians have had the restrictions removed from their land, and there is at present only about 15 per cent of the land which remains under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department. Since there were so many competing oil operators in the field, it was believed the danger of monopoly was eliminated, and on June 26, 1920, the 4,800-acre regulation was accordingly revoked.

The income of restricted Indians from their oil and gas leases amounted to \$4,774,556.31. Although there was considerable activity in development work during the year, the production fell off. Owing to the fact that the price of oil was the highest ever received in Oklahoma, the Indians received a larger revenue from their leases than in the preceding year.

OSAGE OIL AND GAS LEASES.

The Osage Reservation, under which the oil and gas is reserved to the tribe until 1931, unless otherwise provided by Congress, com-

prises 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 18, 1916. On June 30, 1919, new leases had been made covering approximately 1,433,848 acres for gas and 470,804 acres for oil.

During the fiscal year 1920 oil-lease sales were held on October 6, 1919, February 3, 1920, and May 18, 1920. At each of these sales approximately 200 quarter-section tracts were offered for lease for oil-mining purposes.

At the sale on October 6, 1919, oil leases were sold covering approximately 35,310 acres, for a bonus consideration aggregating \$6,140,500.

At the sale on February 3, 1920, oil leases were sold covering approximately 31,773 acres, for a bonus consideration aggregating \$3,102,700.

At the sale on May 18, 1920, oil leases were sold covering approximately 31,783 acres, for a bonus consideration aggregating \$2,860,900.

The larger amount of bonus received at the October 6, 1919, sale was occasioned by a number of tracts being offered adjoining valuable producing property, four quarter sections alone bringing in a total bonus of \$2,280,000.

There were leased at these three sales approximately 98,866 acres, for a bonus consideration aggregating \$12,110,100. The lessees are allowed three years within which to pay the entire amount of bonus. The oil leases aggregating 540,866 acres are included in the lands leased for gas. 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; then 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.

There are in the Osage Reservation approximately 5,849 oil wells, producing from 2 to 1,800 barrels per day each, with a total daily production of about 50,000 barrels. Although there has been a scarcity of casing and other material necessary to carry on drilling operations, development has been reasonably rapid and many new pools have been discovered and are now being developed.

It is evident that all the oil and gas can not be produced prior to 1931, when the mineral-trust period expires. Congress should extend such period. The Osage Indians claim that all the minerals belong to the tribe in common and have petitioned for an extension of 25 years from 1931. Legislation, is pending which, if enacted into

law, will extend the trust period and will make subject to the Oklahoma laws the gross production of oil and gas belonging to the lessees. It is also proposed to set aside 3 per cent of the royalty accruing to the Indians for the purpose of constructing and maintaining permanent roads and bridges in Osage County. It is believed that the passage of such an act will serve the best interests not only of the Osage Indians, but also the oil and gas lessees, who will have their leases extended for so long as there is paying production, and the State of Oklahoma and county of Osage which will greatly benefit by the taxes collected and by the construction of permanent improvements.

Average leased.

Leased for gas.....	1,433, 848. 00
Leased for oil.....	470, 804. 22
(Not including 24,000 acres oil leases sold May 18, 1920, for which leases are executed after July 1, 1920.)	

Developments.

Drilling on June 30, 1920.....	385
Producing oil wells on June 30, 1920.....	5, 849
Producing gas wells on June 30, 1920.....	570
Dry and abandoned wells on June 30, 1920.....	2, 200

Production.

Gross production of oil July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920..... barrels.....	17, 077, 348. 71
Royalty to credit of Osage Nation July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.....do.....	2, 001, 101. 37
Average barrels per well per year.....do.....	2, 018. 5
Average barrels per well per day.....do.....	8

Receipts.

Royalty on oil produced.....	\$8, 079, 778. 46
Royalty on gas produced.....	972, 703. 82
Advance rental produced.....	954. 09
Rental in lieu of drilling.....	113, 130. 08
Interest on deferred payments.....	87, 720. 72
Miscellaneous.....	0, 928. 00

BONUS SALE OF OIL LEASES.

Bonuses received from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.....	8, 011, 874. 72
Total receipts.....	17, 873, 105. 50

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

The high prices of crude oil and the tremendous demand for the products of petroleum have resulted in the search for oil being extended to all sections of the country, in consequence of which

large acreages of Indian lands have been leased for oil and gas-mining purposes during the past fiscal year. There are now in effect oil and gas leases in practically every State where restricted Indian lands are situated.

In view of the fact that a number of operators were precluded from acquiring additional leases on the Kiowa Reservation on account of their holdings on other reservations in Oklahoma, and to meet the peculiar conditions obtaining there, it was deemed expedient to draft separate regulations applicable only to this reservation. These regulations were approved on November 25, 1919, and under them any individual, partnership, company, corporation, or association may acquire leases there aggregating not to exceed 4,800 acres. They provide that at such times and in such manner as he may deem appropriate the superintendent shall publish notices that specific tracts will be offered at public auction to the highest responsible bidder for a bonus consideration in addition to stipulated royalties. These sales are held at Anadarko, Okla., about every two months. At each sale held during the past year the bidding has been spirited and the Indians have received in cash bonuses for their leases very good prices.

On the Otoe Reservation, now under the Pawnee Agency, 1,030 acres were leased for oil and gas during the year ended on June 30, 1920, making a total under lease on that date of 25,701.22 acres.

Leases on a total of 4,240 acres were made on the Kaw Reservation during the year. While there is not at the present time any production on this reservation, two wells are in progress of drilling and a rig is up for a third one. The prospects that oil and gas will be found in commercial quantities are exceedingly bright. The revenue accruing to the Kaw Indians from their oil and gas leases exceeded \$50,000 for the period for which this report is made.

PROBATE WORK IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA.

The work of our probate attorneys has continued in eastern Oklahoma with beneficial results to restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes and Quapaw Agency. Those Indians who, for want of education, lack of business experience, or because of age or other condition, as a rule, are unable properly to protect themselves in matters affecting their property, have been cared for by these officials in matters relating to guardianship, administration of estates, transactions of various kinds concerning inherited and restricted property, and in regard to the conservation and use of their restricted lands and funds.

A marked change in the attitude of the county courts toward the probate attorneys has been noted. At one time it seemed as if the

judges in some of the courts entertained the view that the probate attorneys had no legal right to appear in their courts on behalf of the Indians, but this condition no longer exists.

The decision of June 17, 1919, of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma in the case of Hickory et al. v. Campbell et al. (182 Pac., 233) was largely the means of clearing up the situation as to the powers and duties of the probate attorneys under the Federal statutes.

Besides examining witnesses and preparing cases for the courts, and prosecuting or defending them to a final conclusion, they hold consultations with Indians seeking advice; prepare leases and other legal instruments for the Indians; investigate the validity of legal instruments submitted to them by the Indians, and often aid in placing minor Indians in school.

Indians frequently, without consulting the probate attorneys, execute instruments relative to their lands for an inadequate consideration, and after discovering that they have been wronged appeal for help.

Probate attorneys are in close touch with the Indian Office and make each month a report of the work, and also render separate reports in special cases.

Most of the attorneys have familiarized themselves with the life and thought of the Indian and thus gained his confidence, in consequence of which these law officers are regarded with increasing favor. The following instances are illustrative of the work of the probate attorneys:

In one case a sale of certain inherited lands was made by a full-blood Indian. The probate attorney and the county judge were led to believe that the entire consideration, \$2,900, was to be paid to the Indian. The Indian could neither read nor write; she spoke or understood no English. The court approved the sale and the deed was delivered to the purchaser. The consideration in the form of a check was given to the Indian. The purchaser accompanied the Indian to the bank, where it was intended to have the check cashed. In the transaction at the bank the purchaser procured the mark of the Indian to a check for \$1,450, one-half of the consideration, which he converted to his own use. When this was discovered suit was immediately filed to cancel the deed and the deed was canceled.

In another case, the district court of the county where the action arose perpetually enjoined the county commissioner from levying assessments or collecting taxes against the lands of restricted Indians for drainage purposes. This case affected 128 restricted Indians and represents a saving to them of \$40,805.80.

In two other cases a former guardian of minors sold their surplus allotments by order of the county court, and the guardianship deed had been executed and placed upon record. Investigation was made,

and it being found that the guardian had never received any consideration for the lands suit was filed and the lands recovered.

The following statistical table shows certain savings to minor allottees and others, but does not show the entire amount actually saved, for the reason that many savings are effected in cases wherein the amount recovered can not be determined in dollars and cents:

Amount involved in civil actions instituted.....	\$476,237.26
Amount covered by new bonds filed.....	930,170.00
Conservation of funds:	
(a) Bank deposits.....	725,087.02
(b) Investments.....	466,510.18
Amount saved to minors and others.....	1,130,360.00
Regular cases in which attorneys appeared.....	6,907
Civil actions instituted.....	185
Civil actions finally determined.....	178
Criminal actions instituted.....	12
Criminal actions finally determined.....	5
New bonds filed.....	851
Guardians removed or discharged.....	500
Inherited land sales.....	1,145
Minor allotments sales.....	103
Citations issued.....	57
Quit-claim deeds obtained.....	57
Official letters and reports.....	41,244
Conferences with allottees and others (approximately).....	41,031
Leases drafted by probate attorneys.....	545
Other leases passed upon by probate attorneys.....	983
Appraisements secured from Government appraisers.....	1,138

OKLAHOMA INDIANS.

During nearly eight years of study and endeavor, closely related to both collective and individual conditions among the Indians, my interest has been constant and sympathetic in the large number living within the State of Oklahoma, most of whom were made citizens of the United States nearly 20 years ago and all of whom exemplify in many ways the progress of the Indian toward the standards and achievements of civilized life to which our efforts for their entire race are directed and which large groups in other States have already attained.

My response to a request by the publishers of Harlow's Weekly for information concerning the Oklahoma Indians was of such content as, I believe, may be appropriately included in this report, and it therefore appears below:

FACTS ABOUT THE INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA.

By GATO SELLS, U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Choctaw word "Oklahoma" is destined to hold a prominent, permanent, and honored place among the many Indian terms that are written into the

annals of every State in the Union. Its meaning is at once suggestive of the large Indian population within the prosperous Commonwealth of that name, now considerably more than double that of any other State, and of which the Five Civilized Tribes are an important local factor, since they embrace more than five-sixths of their race in Oklahoma.

Prior to 1830, these tribes, composed of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indians, occupied different sections of the Southern States east of the Mississippi River. They are of the old Iroquoian and Muskogean families, who in earlier times produced many valiant leaders in war, besides others of notable inventive and literary genius, and to-day they fill with credit various important places of trust and furnish men of distinction in the highest councils of the Nation.

These Indians had made considerable progress in communal activities before accepting, under treaties, lands west of the Mississippi and, after removal, re-established their tribal governments, held and owned in common the land within their respective nations, and controlled their own affairs largely independent of the Federal Government. But their productive acres were attractive, and their practice of leasing them admitted large numbers of whites, many of whom were desirable settlers, but among them were adventurers and fortune hunters who introduced conditions beyond the control of tribal governments and made it necessary for Congress to take steps for the correction of lawless tendencies. In 1893, therefore, the Dawes Commission was appointed, having in view a gradual transition from tribal government and communal estates to the allotment of land in severally, the development of individual competency as a basis for citizenship, and the establishment of law and order as an essential to statehood. To this end the securing of agreements with the Five Tribes, the preparation of a complete roll of their members, the survey and allotment of their extensive real property, and the adjustment of some 10,000 contests between claimants, became an immense task covering practically one-third of all the Indians in the United States.

The passage of over 200 laws by Congress relating to these Indians is suggestive of the scope of their large interests and the difficulty of administering them.

On the final rolls of these tribes were 101,500 persons, of whom 20,774 were classified as full bloods. They had a little less than 20,000,000 acres of land, of which nearly 16,000,000 acres were allotted to enrolled members, and about 150,000 acres reserved for town sites, schools, churches, and other purposes. Sales of town lots have been made from more than 300 town sites for approximately \$5,000,000. The sales of unallotted tribal land have occurred entirely within the last decade and largely within my administration. These have been held each year and are now practically completed, covering over three and a half million acres for considerably more than \$20,000,000. In addition the sale of Choctaw and Chickasaw lands containing coal and asphalt deposits has brought nearly two millions, and leases and royalties for the mining of these deposits about five millions more.

During the last seven years nearly 2,000,000 acres of unallotted tribal lands have been sold, the tribal affairs of the Cherokee and Seminole Nations practically closed, and the Creek, Chickasaw, and Choctaw tribal relations are fast approaching dissolution. Following the disposition of tribal property and the termination of tribal affairs our administrative work in eastern Oklahoma relates chiefly to restricted Indians who, by my order of August 6, 1919, removing unconditionally restrictions on all allottees of one-half Indian blood, now number only 21,213. Their allotments comprising 2,683,819 acres are restricted

as to alienation and subject to governmental supervision. The distribution of tribal funds, including payments in equalization of allotments made to the Five Civilized Tribes, now exceeds \$20,000,000.

REVENUE FROM OIL AND GAS.

These Indians have also shared in the recent marvelous returns from oil and gas in the great Oklahoma districts, and up to 1919 there had been collected for the benefit of their individual members from leases and royalties approximately \$32,000,000. Income from other sources to that date swells their receipts of individual moneys to \$60,000,000.

More than 40,000 oil and gas mining leases of restricted Indian lands have been made, and the production of oil alone on such lands from July, 1913, to July, 1919, inclusive, amounting to 157,000,000 barrels, returned a revenue of approximately \$20,000,000. Since only about 15 per cent of their allotments is now restricted, the mineral returns from all allotted lands are much greater than these figures indicate.

PROTECTION OF INDIAN MINORS.

There are about 27,000 full-blood Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes, a large number of whom, with others of the restricted class, will need governmental direction for some time in the management of their affairs, and it is my policy to give the property rights of such Indians as these adequate protection, for I long ago discovered that wherever there are incompetent Indians there will be found the unscrupulous ready to despoil them of their possessions.

Early in my official term it became apparent that some of the county judges in whose courts were administered guardianships of minors and estates of deceased Indians were not always mindful of this trust. Many guardians were appointed without regard to their fitness; insolvent bondsmen were accepted; lands of minor Indians were sold on appraisements influenced by prospective purchasers or for inadequate prices; guardians were excessively compensated; unreasonably large fees were paid to attorneys, and the property of Indian children and estates of decedents were being wasted under corrupting influences.

I immediately took steps to reform this condition. Numerous conferences were held with county judges and others interested. They recognized the degrading practices connected with this important branch of Indian administration and earnestly cooperated with all my efforts to effect a system of probate procedure that would adequately protect our Indian wards. Suggested rules adopted by the county judges were approved by the president of the State county judges association and afterwards officially adopted and promulgated by the justices of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

Under these rules the United States could appear in the probate courts only by its attorneys, which necessitated the establishing of a corps of legal representatives known as probate attorneys, each assigned to a particular probate district. There are 20 of these probate attorneys, one of them being a woman. They have many difficult problems with which to cope, especially as to having proper disposition made of funds belonging to individual Indians, as in the oil districts, where large incomes are not infrequent. They have been the means of preventing much wasteful extravagance and incompetence by their supervision of probate cases, by checking reports of guardians, requiring new bonds, and in preventing losses to dependent Indian estates worth millions of dollars. There is no more important function of the work of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs than that involved in the protection of the estates of minor Indian chil-

dren and in seeing that the property of decedents is conserved and descends to those who are justly entitled.

CITIZENSHIP FOR THESE INDIANS.

To become a citizen and voter is a laudable ambition upon the part of the Indian and a condition much desired by his well-wishers among the white people. As a race the Indians in Oklahoma are much more entitled to the privileges of citizenship than are the numberless immigrants thronging our ports and seeking admission into our American body politic. I have deeply sympathized with this aspiration of the Indians in Oklahoma and elsewhere throughout the country and at every justifiable opportunity have given them fullest support for emancipation from governmental control.

The act of March 3, 1901, made all Indians of the Five Tribes citizens of the United States, and the act of February 8, 1887, known as the Dawes Act, or the general allotment act, provided a way for conferring citizenship upon Indians of other tribes within the boundaries of what is now the State of Oklahoma.

The tribal or communal interests of the Indians in their lands were being gradually broken up into allotments of land in severalty, by transferring tribal title into individual holdings with restrictions imposed on the allottee's right to sell or otherwise dispose of his land unless with the approval of the Government. In some cases the allottees received fee patents with restrictions against alienation for 25 years and in others patents with a period of trust for that time.

Here we had in a sovereign State thousands of Indians who had received full United States citizenship, but whose lands and other property were still held under the protecting arm of the Government. We had American citizenship and restrictions against the full personal control of lands. This impressed me as a condition that should not continue indefinitely, and a more liberal practice was begun with reference to Indians who were qualified to look after their business affairs.

This tentative plan brought encouraging results and largely decided me in announcing the "Declaration of Policy" of April 17, 1917, which provides that a broad, liberal policy shall henceforth prevail to the end that every Indian of 21 years or over, as soon as ascertained to be competent to transact his own business as the average white man, shall be given full control of his lands and funds and thus cease to be a ward of the Government. This policy was further greatly enlarged by the subsequent declaration to give a fee patent to, or release from United States control in other ways, every allottee (21 years of age and competent) who had at least one-half white blood.

Under these broader policies, the total number of Indians released from Government supervision has reached nearly 21,000, Oklahoma sharing a large percentage.

In the years prior to 1913 somewhat over 6,000 fee patents had been issued, and from that year to the date of the new policy about 3,512 fee patents were issued, approximately 9,500. It will be seen that under this liberal procedure many more Indians have been released from Government control since 1917 than were released in all prior years.

Under various acts of Congress the restrictions on the control of lands of many of the Five Tribes allottees were absolutely removed and the Indians and intermarried whites given full responsibilities of citizenship. As rapidly as conditions will properly permit, we hope to place in the hands of every Indian who is competent the full control of all his trust property; and I venture to suggest that it would be in the interest of all the good citizens of

Oklahoma, not only as a business proposition but for other high considerations, to give encouragement to every Indian released from Government control, to the end that his property may be kept intact and that he may be shielded from those who might seek to involve him in transactions that would result in the loss of his lands or money.

I have held to the principle of protecting the Indian in his property rights until he shows a reasonable capacity for taking care of himself in competition with the white man, believing that this is scarcely a greater service to the one than to the other. No State can thrive on the pauperism of any considerable element of its population. There is something wrong with the social, civic, and economic standards of any State where there is a large improvident class of citizens.

THE WEALTHY OSAGES.

In the northeast corner of Oklahoma is the Osage Indian Reservation, belonging to about 2,100 Indians, who have been called the richest people, per capita, in the world. This section of the great State of Oklahoma is one of the wonderful oil-producing fields of the country, and its wells daily pour great wealth upon these Indians. From their oil and gas royalties each Osage was paid during the past year more than \$7,000.

The prodigious increase in this source of wealth has been developed during the last three or four years. Under the original lease on the Osage Reservation the royalty was one-tenth of the oil and \$50 per annum for each gas well. The present royalty paid by operators is one-sixth of the value of the oil and gas produced. These two are now leased separately, the gas leases being in large tracts and covering practically all of the reservation. The leasing of large tracts under gas leases permits the lessee to develop the gas deposits systematically as they are needed to supply the consumer. Formerly, when the oil and gas deposits were covered in the same lease, large quantities of gas were wasted because the operators, as a rule, desired oil and permitted the gas to escape so that drilling for oil could be continued. Recently the waste of gas has been practically eliminated on the Osage Reservation to the great advantage of the Indians, the gas lessees, and the public.

Oil leases are made in 100-acre tracts, which are sold at public auction, bidding on the bonus above the royalty, about 200 quarter sections being advertised for oil leases every three or four months. Since the adoption of the regulations in August, 1915, oil leases have been sold covering over 300,000 acres at a bonus in excess of \$20,000,000, and gas leases covering more than 500,000 acres at a bonus of more than \$1,000,000. In addition to the amounts paid as bonus, the tribe has received as royalties on oil and gas since 1901 nearly \$20,000,000, of which all but about \$2,000,000 has been received since July 1, 1911. During the same period of time approximately 114,500,000 barrels of oil have been produced from the Osage Reservation.

The 25-year period during which the mineral rights are reserved to this tribe will expire in 1931. The Osage Indians maintain that the minerals belong to all the members of the tribe, share and share alike, and have repeatedly and justly requested that action be taken to extend the trust period for a term sufficiently long to remove the minerals. A bill, which I believe is fair to all concerned, is now pending before Congress to extend the trust period 25 years. This bill further provides that the Osage Indians shall pay 3 per cent on the royalty received by them for the purpose of constructing and maintaining roads and bridges in Osage County, and that the lessees' share of the production shall be subject to the present gross production tax of the State

of Oklahoma. Since the present annual value of oil and gas being produced on the Osage reservation is in excess of \$50,000,000, it would mean, should the legislation be enacted, that Osage County would receive several hundred thousand dollars and the State approximately \$1,000,000 annually not now collectable, and the lessees would have their leases extended accordingly.

Osage County would in this way, and not otherwise, soon become one of the best road and bridge improved counties in the Southwest; the whole public, including the surface purchasers, who bought for surface prices and who bear none of this expense, would profit from the use of improved road and bridge facilities and the consequent largely enhanced land values; oil and gas lessees would have unequaled highway transportation conditions for development purposes; the Indians an extension of the trust period, and Oklahoma would recover into the treasury of the State a million dollars annually for more than a quarter of a century.

OTHER OIL WELLS OF OKLAHOMA.

Along the southern border of the Kiowa Indian Reservation and in the bed of the Red River, which divides Oklahoma from Texas, there is being developed an oil field of vast importance. An extraordinary legal controversy affecting many millions is pending, which involves the southern border line of the reservation.

The proximity of these oil properties to the famous Burk-Burnett fields has caused Indian allotments in that vicinity to be keenly sought by oil operators, and, while this industry is practically in its infancy, the Indians are receiving handsome cash bonuses and in all probability their future revenues will approximate those of their more wealthy neighbors.

THE ZINC-MINING INDUSTRY.

In the northeastern part of the State, and bordering the great mineral field of Joplin, Mo., is the Quapaw Agency. Here the mining of zinc has been developed to an enormous degree.

The members of the different bands under the Quapaw Agency were, under various acts of Congress, allotted their lands in severalty, for which trust patents were issued to some of the bands and to others patents in fee with restrictions as to alienation, etc. Congress in 1897 authorized these Indians to lease their lands without supervision for agricultural and grazing purposes for 3 years, and for mining and business purposes for 10 years. Certain conditions, however, were imposed denying this privilege in some instances. Practically all of the allotted lands within the mining district of this reservation were leased by the allottees some time ago without supervision. Many of these Indian lessors were, in fact, incompetent to protect their own interests.

Decided improvement has followed the new regulations promulgated on April 7, 1917, under which a number of leases covering valuable Indian lands have been entered into by or on behalf of the Indian allottees, or heirs, with the operating companies, the results of which will probably lead to greater mining operations, larger production of lead and zinc ore, and increased royalties to the Indian owners. This rapid development of mining interests has been reflected in the growth of great mining camps on the reservation. It is not difficult to believe that the mining and town-site properties in the Quapaw Agency involve millions of dollars in invested capital, and thousands of dollars of income to the Indians.

Under these circumstances, it was not strange that designing persons of the white race were ready to take advantage of conditions, with the result that

we have several suits now being prosecuted in an effort to undo some of the gross wrongs that have been committed.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

The limits of this article will hardly permit extended reference to the tribes in the western part of the State, numbering approximately 17,000 and embracing the Kiowa and Comanche, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Shawnee, Iowa, Kaw, Kikapoo, Otoe, Pawnee, Ponca, Pottawatomie, Sac and Fox, and other small bands. They complete the large Indian population of a great State, and, I am proud to say, hold a forward place in the progress of our continental Indian life. In the agricultural industries that hold the roots of civilization they are among the active and prosperous of their race.

The area of land cultivated by the Indians in Oklahoma has doubled in the last six years. This significant fact is a striking approval of the policy which has been pursued for helping these Indians make the most of their lands and create an interest in their greater possibilities.

I have encouraged the sale rather than the leasing of inherited lands, and have insisted, especially in the case of noncompetent Indians, on the expenditure of the proceeds for improvements, and have refused to allow the Indians to lease such improved homesteads. As most of the Indians inherit other land, this plan is resulting in the upbuilding of Indian homes which compare favorably with white homes of the community. It results also in eliminating the lease income upon which the Indians are apt to rely for support and which removes the incentive for vigorous effort to promote their own welfare and materially better their condition. Generally the Indians use the proceeds of the sales of their inherited lands for the betterment of their homes. This is a radical change from the old system which permitted the Indian to lease practically all of his land, living on the rentals as long as they lasted, and then merely existing.

With few exceptions, due to varying conditions, the Indians of Oklahoma have had sufficient money of their own to equip them for farming. There were some, however, who were not fortunate in having inherited land sales to aid them or oil or gas royalties to provide revenues. These have been assisted from the reimbursable (repayment) funds which Congress has wisely appropriated during the past six or seven years.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

I have thus far referred chiefly to the material interests of the Oklahoma Indians, which in no sense means that less importance is attached to their educational status. No civilization can long endure unless the work of the schools is built into its foundation, and no better example of achieving the self-sustaining development of the Indians by means of education is found than in Oklahoma, where there have been evolved through many years those Government boarding and day schools for Indian children which have recently approached an ideal system with standards and practice comparable to those of the best schools elsewhere.

The educational facilities for the Five Civilized Tribes had their origin, and for some years their management, under the tribal system of government, which was unfortunate because too often selfish and political considerations prevented efficient instruction, economical methods, and material upkeep. Although there was Federal legislation as early as 1906 providing for taking over the control of these schools, it was not until 1910 that their entire management passed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Since then they have come within the general plan of organization, superintendence, and course of study as applied

to other Government schools for the Indians, and to day, under capable instructors and economical supervision, they rank with the best schools of like grade in our Service. No greater wealth has come to the Five Civilized Tribes than these schools have brought to their children, who are there taught the things most practical and valuable in real life.

Eastern Oklahoma is now quite generally well supplied with public schools to which, as a rule, Indian children are cordially admitted, and our efforts for some time have encouraged this attendance, for we have great faith in the public-school system as an effective agency for shaping the right beginnings of our democratic life. There is good statesmanship in the law which permits the use of Federal funds in payment of tuition for the attendance of children of nontaxed Indians in the public schools, and we employ this legal provision wherever practicable. I am glad to say that of the 20,000 children of these tribes who attend school nearly 17,000 are now in the public schools.

Outside of the Five Civilized Tribes and principally in western Oklahoma, schools are maintained under thorough organization on the Cheyenne and Arapaho, Kiowa, Osage, Pawnee, Seger, and Seneca Reservations, several schools on other reservations having been recently closed because of adequate public-school facilities in those localities. All schools in operation are well attended and their work is conducted under the complete and uniform course of study promulgated in December, 1915, which outlines and grades the academic work and prevocational and vocational courses from the first to the tenth grade for use in all Government Indian schools.

THE CHILOCCO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

In the northern part of the State, just across the State line from Arkansas City, is situated at Chilocco, Okla., one of the finest nonreservation schools in the Service. This plant is ideally located in a magnificent farming country and has a large farm and pasture splendidly adapted to diversified agriculture. The plant is modern and properly equipped. Its climatic conditions and soil possibilities are similar to those where its students reside, who are principally from Oklahoma. Full vocational courses, including the tenth grade, are given in home economics for the girls, and for the boys in the mechanic arts and trades, but with special stress upon agriculture and stock raising. Large classes of bright, progressive students are graduated each year, and the attendance is usually beyond the normal capacity.

I have been much interested in this school and am convinced that the conditions there offer a great opportunity for the Indians of Oklahoma to have an educational institution the equal in all modern essentials of State agricultural colleges, and I am taking all the steps to have it so constituted. Its capacity should be increased to at least 500, which would necessitate considerable additional building. The best obtainable stock and equipment are being procured, and I hope soon to see here an institution of learning that will furnish ambitious Indian boys and girls practical and scientific training in farming and stock raising and in all the requirements of sanitary and cultured home making. Such a school should draw many students from other States who are able to pay the cost of this better education, and its value to the Indians at large, and particularly to the State of Oklahoma, would be more than can now be estimated.

Here I am pleased to say that President Cantwell, of the State Agricultural College at Stillwater, is giving to the Chilocco Indian School splendid co-operation by way of personal advice and now and then the brief detail of members of his faculty for like service.

All our work in Oklahoma, as elsewhere, is dealing increasingly with the individual interests of the Indians. To this extent it becomes more specialized and more laborious, but its compensations are greater because it brings us nearer the condition of personal self-support. Our modern civilization is in no sense clannish or tribal; it is individualistic; it is predicated upon equal rights and opportunities to all. It commits us to the principle of education for all at public expense, and it should be our highest public obligation to see that all classes of actual or prospective citizens are elevated to the level of intelligent self-maintenance, and meanwhile to protect the weak and incompetent from acts of imposition.

The work of the schools for a generation has moved the Indians everywhere farther from dependent conditions and we are daily extending recognition of their individual competency. In many matters of industrial and financial interest to the Indians, we are expediting and liberalizing administration by allowing superintendents in the various jurisdictions to decide as to the competency of the Indian and to take final administrative action without approval of the bureau. This pertains largely to grazing, farming, and some kinds of mineral leases, as well as to numerous other local transactions, and serves, within proper bounds, to encourage initiative on the part of the Indian as well as to facilitate and economize office procedure. It is an instance of what pervades our purpose as a whole, to hasten as rapidly as is justifiably possible the release of all Indians from Federal supervision and turn them over to the various State governments as capable and trustworthy subjects.

PATRIOTISM.

No reference to the Indians of Oklahoma should fail to recognize their remarkable war-time service. It is estimated that from the Five Civilized tribes alone more than 4,000 Indians entered the military and naval service, and that 200 made the supreme sacrifice. I have heard of no more brilliant achievements in battle overseas than are recorded of some of these splendid young Americans, and those who remained at home were active upholders of the flag in every way that they could give assistance. The purchase of more than \$10,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds and over \$800,000 worth of war savings stamps, besides large donations in money and service, through the Red Cross and other relief agencies, stands to the everlasting credit of these tribes, and to other Indians in Oklahoma likewise loyal and generous.

In my intimate work with the Indians for nearly eight years, I have continually gained firmer faith in their racial ability to meet the tests and rise to the requirements of our civilization, and the Indians of Oklahoma with, I am sure, never contribute less than a large measure of leadership to this progress.

In conclusion, I am constrained to say that I deeply appreciate the rapidly growing sympathetic attitude of the white citizens of the State with my earnest efforts to develop the Indians of Oklahoma into self-dependent, wealth-producing taxpayers and to protect them against the few who for their own gain would despoil and make them a burden upon the great body of the people.

PROBATING ESTATES OF DECEASED INDIANS AND APPROVAL OF WILLS.

The year's work of determining heirs of deceased Indians and the consideration of wills of Indians or persons having interest in Indian trust property under provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat.

L., 855-0) as amended by the act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678), progressed satisfactorily.

Final disposition was made of 5,368 heirship cases. Of these, 4,810 were those on which trust patents had issued; 322 were those on which restricted fee patent had issued; 121 were personal property cases; 115 were inherited interest cases. A fee of \$15 is collectable in each of these cases. Of those in which no fee is collectable, final action was taken on 129 trust patent cases; 4 restricted fee patent cases; 85 personal property cases, and 20 inherited interest cases.

Ninety-eight wills were approved in which a fee of \$15 each is collectable, and 64 wills were approved in which no fee is to be collected.

Sixty wills were disapproved and three were canceled.

Fifteen decided heirship cases were reopened, and modifications made in 13 cases.

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

In addition to the above, 7,183 miscellaneous letters were written relative to the work of probating Indian estates.

The aggregate of fees for the year's work is approximately \$82,000.

SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Reports from a number of the Indian reservations show that since the coming of State and national prohibition it is very much more difficult for Indians to obtain intoxicating liquors; that as a result crime has greatly decreased, and the Indians are doing better work and are making more progress in their various industrial activities.

Commenting on improved conditions among the Indians by reason of the scarcity or absence of intoxicating liquors, one superintendent says:

It has been a great blessing to at least one man. He has built a house, wears good clothes, feeds his family properly, and deports himself as a good citizen, since he can not secure liquor. Prior to that he was a good laborer but drink made him a pauper, and his family suffered for the necessities of life.

From some places, however, it is reported that denatured alcohol of different sorts and various preparations containing alcohol, but not intended for use as a beverage, are being sold to Indians, with demoralizing and otherwise serious results. Also, some liquids nominally for medicinal use, but containing a large percentage of alcohol, are sold to Indians at enormous profits, with resultant financial injury and personal debauchery.

ILLICIT STILLS AND MOONSHINE.—Between the passage of the national prohibition law and its going into effect, some of the liquor interests resorted to the practice of spreading information relative to the manufacture of alcoholic liquors, which resulted in numerous

illicit whisky stills, etc. The Indian country has suffered its share of the resultant violations of the law, and many moonshine stills have been raided and the operators prosecuted.

As the appropriation for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians was reduced from \$150,000 for the fiscal year 1919 to \$100,000 for the fiscal year 1920, the operations of this service have been considerably curtailed. A further reduction to \$65,000 for the fiscal year 1921 necessitates additional curtailment of activities in this service for the current year.

The value and effectiveness of the Liquor Suppression Service of the Indian Bureau is attested by the following comment in a letter received from one of the United States district attorneys:

I wish to say that I hope you will not decrease the force of Indian officers in the territory * * *. The services of these officers in this * * * territory are tremendously important to me in the enforcement of the liquor laws of the United States. In fact, notwithstanding the national prohibition act, the Indian country liquor laws, i. e., secs. 2139 and 2140, R. S. U. S., are more effective than any liquor laws on the statute books.

Indians are law-abiding.—With reference to the progress and law-abiding qualities of Indians, the following testimonial from a district judge is encouraging:

Knowing the deep interest you have taken in the moral welfare of the Indians in this State, I feel that the following may be of some interest to you:

I have just finished a four weeks' term of district court * * * in which there were 72 felony cases on the docket, 20 of which were for murder.

Although * * * County probably has the largest population of full-blood Indians of any in the State of * * *, only 2 cases out of the 72 were Indians, and they plead guilty to forgery in the second degree.

Remembering in the former years the great number of prosecutions against full-bloods for murder and assault to murder I can not but feel that this record of * * * County evinces great advancement among the Indians as being law-abiding citizens.

ALLOTMENTS.

Allotment work on the Gila River Reservation in Arizona was continued. Schedules have been submitted containing 1,502 selections embracing approximately 30,000 acres of irrigable and non-irrigable land, and the allotment work on this reservation is now practically completed.

The surplus lands on the Blackfeet Reservation in Montana are being allotted under the act of June 30, 1919, Public No. 3, Sixty-sixth Congress, amending the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1035), and it is estimated that allotments will be made to between 500 and 600 Indians. These allotments are now being scheduled, and it is anticipated that the schedules will be ready for approval during the fiscal year 1921.

The allotment work on the Umatilla Reservation in Oregon was completed during the year under the act of March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 969-987). Two schedules are now pending approval embracing a total of 768 allotments, covering approximately 62,000 acres. 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.

PUBLIC-DOMAIN ALLOTMENTS.—A total of 737 allotments were made and approved covering land on the public domain in various States. These allotments comprise an area of 106,537 acres, and were made under section 4 of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended. On February 12, 1920, the regulations governing public-domain allotments were amended so that an Indian woman married to an Indian man who has himself received an allotment on the public domain, or is entitled to one, is not thereby deprived of the right to file an application in her own name, provided she is otherwise entitled. Several hundred applications made by Indian wives, and heretofore rejected, are being considered with a view to reinstatement.

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 Omaha Indians in Nebraska, to the Siletz Indians in Oregon, to the Klamath River Indians on the Hoopa Valley Reservation in California, to the Nez Perce Indians in Idaho, to the Round Valley Indians in California, and to the Indians of various tribes residing on the public domain wherein the period of trust would otherwise expire during the calendar year 1920.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS AND LAND SALES.

PATENTS IN FEE.—In releasing the lands of Indians from the trust and restriction imposed upon them, where the competency of such Indians warranted this course, two classes of cases are recognized: (a) Those cases falling within the Declaration of Policy promulgated April 17, 1917, and amendatory circular letter of March 7, 1919; and (b) those cases in which application for patents has been made by the allottee or heirs who have been reported as competent by the superintendent or a competency commission.

Under the Declaration of Policy 1,826 patents involving 659,058 acres were issued, and 4,400 patents involving 598,987 acres were issued on proof of competency of allottee or heirs.

Within the year the total number of patents issued on the recommendations of competency commissions was 722, covering 119,358 acres, and 304 applications for patents in fee were denied.

Since the Declaration of Policy of 1917, 17,176 fee patents have been issued, which is nearly double the number issued in the 10 years preceding.

CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.—Where the land is held by an Indian under a patent in fee containing restrictions as to alienation, restrictions are released by the issuance of a certificate of competency, and last year 171 such certificates of competency, covering 29,724 acres, were issued.

SALES OF INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.—Of the lands of original allottees, usually designated as noncompetent, 1,006 tracts, involving 146,047 acres, were sold for \$3,566,816, being an average price of \$25 plus per acre.

Of inherited Indian lands, there were sold 1,000 tracts, involving 155,794 acres, for \$4,007,588, an average price of \$25.72 plus per acre.

SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.—Throughout the Indian country there has been an unusual demand for lands, and prices have arisen accordingly. The advance has affected particularly Indian lands in Nebraska, the Dakotas, and Oklahoma. Where appraisements in 1914 averaged on one reservation approximately \$40 per acre, some allotments have brought on competitive bids, prices running over \$300 per acre.

By reason of the issuance of many fee patents to Indians under the competency acts and policies, large areas of agricultural and grazing lands have now been released from governmental control and are under the supervision of the various States and subject to taxation.

On some of the more advanced reservations it has become quite general for Indians to use the proceeds of sale of their trust and restricted lands in the purchase of improved tracts. This has been encouraged, and to protect the Indian and his family from probable loss through ill-advised deals restrictive clauses have been placed in the deed to him. Many Indians who acquired lands by such titles have recently been found competent to manage their own affairs and have voluntarily requested that the restrictions in these deeds be removed. The funds of minor heirs are occasionally used in this manner. In all purchases for minors the restriction is required, and no deeds are accepted where the abstract of title to the lands to be purchased has not been examined in this office and found satisfactory.

SALES, UNALLOTTED LANDS.—On certain reservations where the Indians are moving rapidly toward a severing of their communal or tribal holdings the office has found it advisable to close the reserva-

tion schools. The school plants so abandoned are frequently desired by the public school or other county authorities and by religious denominations. To enable a sale of tribal property of this character legislation appropriate to such conditions was enacted in the past session.

SEGREGATION OF TRIBAL FUNDS.

One of the most significant indications of the progress of the Indians, and their consequent release from Government control, has been the segregation of tribal funds of several of the reservations under the acts of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 591), and June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 9), as quoted in my last annual report, providing, in effect, for crediting an equal share of community funds to each and every recognized member of a tribe upon completion of the final tribal roll. The Flathead segregation has been consummated and arrangements are being made for similar action at Fort Hall, Rosebud, Sisseton, Spokane, and Yankton.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

The past year has been a busy one in the handling of individual Indian money, unusually large sums having been disbursed. Originally the policy was to have all such funds deposited to the credit of the Indians and disbursed under the supervision of the superintendents, but as the Indians have become more competent to manage their own affairs, a broader policy has been adopted, and now in the case of competent adult Indians their money is frequently paid directly to them without being deposited at all, or large disbursements are made by the superintendents from funds deposited under their supervision.

The regulations have been modified so that superintendents have authority to turn over directly all funds to patent-in-fee Indians, to make payment of not to exceed \$100 to reasonably competent adult Indians without obtaining specific authority from this office, and disburse directly from the lease roll not to exceed \$200 per annum to incompetent adults when their needs require; also to make expenditures from the accounts of adult Indians in the construction and repair of houses, barns, wells, fences, etc., and the purchase of agricultural implements, live stock, and seed.

Minors' funds have been used freely in the purchase of live stock and other property when the investment was manifestly to their advantage, or disbursed to parents who had been appointed legal guardians or had received fee patents and were, therefore, considered competent to manage the business affairs of their minor children. Such funds have also been used to pay for medical attention, school tuition, and the purchase of clothing and other supplies for the support of the minors.

DEPOSITARIES FOR INDIAN MONEYS.

The number of banks now carrying Osage funds and individual Indian moneys elsewhere throughout the Service is 940. In addition, 218 banks still carry tribal deposits of the Five Tribes, making a total of 1,158.

The bonds in force covering both tribal and individual Indian moneys amount to approximately \$31,000,000. The deposits, of course, are considerably less, as superintendents are not permitted to make deposits up to the full amount of the bonds and, besides, the tribal deposits of the Five Tribes are being withdrawn rapidly for the purpose of making per capita payments.

The increase shown by the foregoing figures is especially remarkable when it is remembered that vast sums of money belonging to the Indians were invested in Liberty loan bonds. Had it not been for this the increase of deposits in banks would have far exceeded the figures given.

The acts of Congress approved May 25, 1918 (Pub. No. 159, 65th Cong.), and February 24, 1919, authorized the substitution of Government bonds for surety bonds as security for Indian funds. Not many banks, however, have yet availed themselves of the opportunity to furnish Government bonds, the total of such bonds received thus far being approximately \$280,000.

ANNUITY AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.

Direct cash annuity and per capita payments have largely been discontinued, except when required by law. In the majority of cases the money has been deposited in banks subject to expenditure under the individual Indian money regulations. This method gives the Indians experience in handling limited sums of money and at the same time obviates the danger of reckless and extravagant expenditures such as might be indulged in by the incompetent Indians if the money were paid to them in cash all at one time.

PURCHASE AND TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES.

Continued high prices and scarcity of merchandise definitely marked the 12 months just closed. Merchants generally displayed little enthusiasm in bidding, yet it is notable that some firms have continued to bid, giving at all times our inquiries for prices the best of attention. This is gratifying in view of the statutory requirement to advertise for bids, demand certified checks or bid bonds, enter into formal contracts which must be supported by bonds, all of which tends to discourage quotations on Government purchases when outside business generally is good. To the extent that merchants have bid whether successful or otherwise their cooperation is appreciated.

Field estimates on all classes of supplies were pared to actual needs, and yet, due to market conditions, it often required a second and sometimes a third advertisement before purchase could be made.

The three Indian warehouses located at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco were handicapped through their inability to secure and maintain adequate help. Only by duplicating the wages paid and meeting the standards set by private concerns could a force be kept at work loading the consignments in and out of the warehouses. The usual thorough inspection of supplies prior to their acceptance has been maintained.

Effort has been made, under proper conditions and to the fullest extent practicable, to utilize Army and Navy supplies and surplus from other branches of the Government.

The increased cost of material and labor particularly affected the construction of buildings in the Service. In many instances the best bid secured, after advertisement, was so far in excess of the estimated cost and the funds available that the work was necessarily postponed until some future time.

FORESTRY.

There has been a steady increase in the price of timber products for the past few years, due doubtless to the increased cost of labor and conditions generally arising from the after-war situation.

Large sales of timber have been made on the Klamath Reservation in Oregon; Flathead Reservation, Mont.; Colville and Quinaielt Reservations, Wash. The prices for stumpage have been the highest heretofore received, ranging up to \$6.10 for yellow pine, \$5.70 for Douglas fir and larch, \$5.50 for sugar pine, \$4 for incense cedar, and \$2 for other less valuable species.

The operations conducted by the Service at Neopit, on the Menominee Reservation, showed the highest annual profit yet attained, and the white and Norway pine lumber, manufactured almost entirely by Indian labor at the Red Lake Reservation in northern Minnesota, was sold for \$38.50 per 1,000 feet, mill run, No. 5, and better, f. o. b. cars at Redby, Minn. This is apparently the highest mill-run price ever obtained at a small mill in northern Minnesota. Both the Menominee and Red Lake enterprises are providing an excellent opportunity for the industrial development of the Indians.

The Northwestern States experienced a very unusual drought in the summer of 1919. The occurrence of many forest fires on Indian reservations taxed to the utmost the facilities of the Service for the protection of the forests. The labor shortage made fire-control measures very difficult, and substantial damage was suffered on the

Blackfeet, Colville, and Flathead Reservations. However, the losses on reservations were not proportionately greater than those on adjacent public and private lands. Early in the year 1920 decisive steps were taken toward the improvement of the system of telephonic communication on various reservations, with a view to increasing the efficiency of the fire-control plans.

Forest valuation and land-classification work was resumed in April, 1920, on the Klamath Indian Reservation. During the year complete topographic maps of the Menominee and the Quinaielt Reservations have been issued.

RAILROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

During the past year very little activity has been apparent among the railroad companies in the construction of lines across Indian reservations. About the only important railroad right of way granted was that for the Flathead Valley extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Montana.

With respect to highways, the local authorities in the Indian country have been active in projecting new roads and in straightening and reducing the grades of roads already established across Indian lands, and approximately 50 permits for the opening of public highways have been issued by this Service.

Not only are good roads essential to the industrial welfare and progress of the Indians, but they also enhance the value of their land for rental or sale purposes. The Indians themselves are gradually awakening to the appreciation of these facts, and, in general, readily concur in the granting of rights of way across their individual allotments for railroad or highway purposes upon payment of adequate damages.

In addition to granting the rights of way for highways across Indian land mentioned above, every effort has been made by this Service to provide other necessary improved road facilities at its own expense so far as available funds would permit. As there is no general appropriation for this purpose, only so much of this work could be undertaken as other funds were available therefor. Congress, however, has made specific appropriation for roads and bridges on a few reservations, which have been of great value in their development.

THE FEDERAL WATER-POWER ACT.

On June 10, 1920, the Federal water-power act was approved. This act creates a commission to be composed of the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of War, and confers jurisdiction upon such commission to grant permits for the

use of public lands and reservations, including Indian lands, for the development of water power. The act modifies that part of the act of February 15, 1901, relating to power plants, and it is believed will give great stimulus to water-power development.

METALLIFEROUS MINERALS.

On September 16, 1919, regulations were prescribed to carry into effect the provisions of section 20 of the Indian appropriation act of June 30, 1919, relative to prospecting for and mining metalliferous minerals on Indian reservations. On November 1 a number of reservations were thrown open to prospecting and lease under the terms of the regulations, and openings since then have made subject to prospecting practically all the land which is considered likely to be valuable for this purpose. There has been considerable activity on several of the reservations, but as locators have a year within which to apply for leases of the land they may locate, no mineral leases have as yet been approved.

MISSION LANDS.

Authority has been granted for the setting apart of Indian reservation lands for temporary use and occupancy for mission or religious purposes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, aggregating approximately 200 acres. These sites vary in area from 1 to 80 acres. The requests for such lands and the areas available to be granted are necessarily diminishing. Most of the organizations engaged in mission work among the Indians have already been provided for. In some cases the lands have long been occupied, but without formal authority. The issuance of other patents ordered awaits the survey of the tracts. In some localities lands are now available for purchase from allottees, and mission authorities are purchasing adjoining or near-by tracts.

THE PUEBLO PROBLEM.

One of the troublesome matters of long standing has been the disputes between the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and the encroaching whites and Mexican squatters who have located on Indian lands and claim title or the right to remain thereon.

There are 20 pueblos, with about 6,000 Indians, and they occupy lands under grants made in most cases by the King of Spain in 1591, or later, and these titles were confirmed to them by the United States courts or by the Court of Private Land Claims and patented to the Pueblos since the American occupation after the Mexican war.

These Indians have lost considerable through the encroachments of the white settlers and adverse decisions of the courts. Notwith-

standing the appointment of special attorneys for these Indians, but little seems to have been accomplished in removing the transgressors and quieting the titles to their lands.

During the past year a plan was formulated whereby the Department of Justice will cooperate to remove the squatters and quiet title in the Indians.

A number of suits have recently been filed, not only for the purpose indicated, but to settle the rights of the Indians to the use of water from irrigation ditches constructed by them years ago and which the whites have appropriated.

In addition to the foregoing steps for the relief of these Indians a draft of legislation has been prepared for submission to the Congress which, in effect, would, if enacted, place the affairs of the Indians of the State of New Mexico under more direct governmental supervision and prevent further alienation of their lands.

CLAIMS OF INDIANS AGAINST UNITED STATES.

During the past year a number of bills have been enacted allowing Indian tribes to take their claims against the Government to the Court of Claims for final hearing and adjudication; and the superintendents in charge of the various Indian tribes so authorized have been instructed to aid the Indians so far as possible and to take such other steps as may be necessary to have them submit the names of suitable attorneys to represent them before the court. The following tribes have been so authorized:

Act of February 11, 1920 (Public 136—66th Cong.), for the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., including the tribes known as Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, to take their claims to the court.

Act of April 28, 1920 (Public 189—66th Cong.), for the Iowa Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma, to have their claims heard.

Act of May 26, 1920 (Public 222—66th Cong.), to permit the Klamath and Modoc Tribes of Indians and the Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians to take their claims to the said court.

Act of June 3, 1920 (Public 237—66th Cong.), authorizing the Sioux Tribe of Indians, or any bands thereof, and the Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, to have their claims heard.

BLACK HILLS SIOUX CLAIMS.

Congress by the act approved June 3, 1920 (Public, No. 237—66th Cong.), authorized the Sioux Tribe of Indians, or any band or bands thereof, to take their claims of whatsoever nature against the United States to the Court of Claims for a hearing and final determination. This act provides also that any other tribe or band of Indians

might, in the judgment of the court, be joined in the suit which is to be filed within a period of five years after the date of the passage of the act.

The claims of the Great Sioux Nation are of long standing and are based on the provisions of certain treaties and agreements with the Government which these Indians allege have not been fulfilled—the principal claim arising from the so-called "Black Hills" agreement of September 26, 1870, with the Sioux and the Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, which was ratified by the act of February 28, 1877 (19 Stat. L., 251).

The claimants, including the Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, allege that this agreement under which they ceded to the United States a large tract of land in the southwestern part of Dakota Territory, known as the "Black Hills," was forced upon them, and that they have not been adequately compensated for these lands, which contain very valuable minerals. They also maintain that under articles 7 and 18 of the Treaty of 1868 (15 Stat. L., 635); articles 5 and 8 of the said agreement of 1876; and articles 17, 18, and 20 of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), certain moneys provided therein for educational purposes were not used therefor; that the expenses of surveying and disposing of lands as required by the act last mentioned were wrongfully charged against the Indians; that the Government failed to provide agricultural and other aids to their people as required by articles 8 and 10 of the Treaty of 1868 and article 6 of the agreement of 1876; that clothing and other allowances granted them under article 10 of the Treaty of 1868 have not been furnished; that the expenses of ratifying the act of March 2, 1889, were improperly charged to the Indians; that they were deprived of certain territory east of the Missouri River claimed by them under article 2 of the treaty of 1868; that the expenses of the removal of Sitting Bull were improperly charged against the Sioux fund; that certain timber near Grand Agency and Fort Yates, N. Dak., was taken from them without compensation by the military forces of the Government; that they were not provided with a grist mill as required by article 4 of the Treaty of 1868; and that the United States has failed to pay them for railroad rights of way as required by article 11 of the treaty last mentioned.

These claims were formulated by a council of delegates of members of the tribe chosen from each of the agencies among the Sioux and the Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservations, which council met at Fort Thompson, on the Crow Creek Reservation, S. Dak., April 4-6, 1918. It was my desire, so expressed to the Indians in council, that they should act harmoniously in the preparation of their case and that they discourage the efforts of all seeking to secure selfish ends rather than the real, best interests of the Sioux.

The law authorizing the Sioux to take their claims to the Court of Claims for adjudication was urged by me on Congress, as a measure for finally disposing of these old claims, before the many witnesses cognizant of the facts at the time should pass away.

LEGISLATION.

The Indian appropriation act, approved February 14, 1920 (41 Stat. L., 408), provides approximately \$12,532,352.39 for the usual expenses of the Indian Service for the fiscal year 1921. This amount includes gratuity and reimbursable appropriations, treaty obligations, and withdrawals from tribal funds. Among the items of especial interest are the following:

For the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, \$65,000. Owners of irrigable land under any irrigation system heretofore or hereafter constructed are required to begin partial reimbursement of the construction charges, where reimbursement is required by law. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars is authorized for general health work throughout the Service.

Reservation and nonreservation boarding schools with an average attendance of less than 45 and 80 pupils, respectively, are directed to be discontinued on or before the beginning of the fiscal year 1921. Day schools with an average attendance of less than 8 are also discontinued.

For industrial work and care of timber, including pay of farmers, field matrons, and other employees, \$460,000 is authorized.

For the determination of heirs of deceased Indian allottees having any right, title, or interest in any trust or restricted property, \$100,000 is appropriated.

A reimbursable appropriation of \$100,000 is made to aid Indians in purchasing live stock, farming implements, and so forth.

An appropriation of \$40,000 is made for the suppression of contagious diseases among live stock of Indians.

Provision is made for hereafter collecting fees in sales of Indian allotments, leases, assignments of leases, and sale of timber.

Authority is given to sell abandoned day or boarding school plants, or agency plants, located on Indian lands and no longer needed for Indian or administrative purposes.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated for completing the construction of a dam, with bridge superstructure, on the Gila River Indian Reservation, and \$75,000 is authorized for a diversion dam at a site above Florence, Ariz.

For the relief of distress among the full-blood Choctaws of Mississippi, \$65,000 is appropriated.

For irrigation work in Montana the following amounts are appropriated: Fort Belknap, \$30,000; Flathead, \$200,000; Fort Peck, \$40,000; Blackfeet, \$25,000; Crow, \$100,000.

Authority is given to allot coal lands on the Fort Peck Reservation, Mont., reserving the minerals to the Fort Peck Tribe of Indians.

One hundred thousand dollars is authorized for the purchase of lands for the Navajo Tribe of Indians.

Authority is given to allot unallotted children on the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., allotments to be made from the surplus and undisposed-of lands on the diminished portion of said reservation. Coal or other land classified as mineral may be allotted, but the coal or other minerals are reserved for the benefit of the tribe.

For the expenses of oil and gas operations in the Osage Nation, Okla., \$45,000 is authorized.

One hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars is provided for the administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.

A per capita payment of not exceeding \$100 is authorized for the Choctaws and Chickasaws in Oklahoma.

An appropriation of \$250,000 is made for the Wapato irrigation project, Yakima Reservation, Wash.

For the St. Croix Chippewas in Wisconsin \$10,000 is appropriated.

Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds aggregating \$1,367,177 are authorized to be withdrawn for the benefit of the various tribes.

Other items of legislation passed during the year include the act of November 23, 1919, which confers citizenship on every Indian who served in the war against Germany, if he has received or hereafter receives his honorable discharge, if the Indian so desires such citizenship.

Authority is given in the act of February 25, 1920, to make allotments to all unallotted living children enrolled with the Flathead Tribe, or entitled to enrollment, said allotments to be made from unallotted or unsold lands within the original limits of the Flathead Reservation, including the area classified as timber lands, cut-over lands, burned or barren lands.

During the year four acts were passed authorizing various tribes of Indians to submit their claims to the Court of Claims. The act approved February 11, 1920, authorizes the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., including the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Maudan, to take their claims to the Court of Claims.

The act of April 28, 1920, authorizes the Iowa Tribe in Oklahoma to submit their claims for hearing and adjudication.

The act approved May 26, 1920, permits the Klamath and Modoc Tribes, Oregon, and the Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians, to submit their claims to the Court of Claims.

The act approved June 3, 1920, authorizes the Sioux Tribe of Indians, or any bands thereof, and the Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes to have their claims heard by the Court of Claims.

There was also passed, during the last session of Congress, an act known as the Crow act. This act, approved June 4, 1920, provides for the allotment of lands of the Crow Tribe and the distribution of tribal funds. Fifty thousand dollars is appropriated for necessary expenses of surveys, allotments, etc., provided in the act. Every member of the Crow Tribe shall designate a homestead of 640 acres, which shall remain inalienable for a period of 25 years, or until the death of the allottee. Soldiers, seamen, or marines who served in the war against Germany, in the Civil War, or in any war in which the United States was engaged with a foreign power, for a period of 90 days, who will actually settle on the land may purchase allotted and inherited land held in trust and offered for sale with the consent of the allottee and pay for same in 20 annual installments.

COURT DECISIONS.

The United States v. The Board of County Commissioners of Osage County, Oklahoma (decision of Supreme Court of United States rendered December 15, 1919).—This suit was brought in the name of the United States for the benefit of named noncompetent members of the Osage Tribe of Indians and of all other members in the same situation, to prevent the enforcement of State and local taxes assessed against the surplus, although taxable, lands of said Indians for the years 1910 and 1917, inclusive. It was held by the Supreme Court that as the United States as guardian of the Indians had the duty to protect them from spoliation, and therefore the right to prevent their being illegally deprived of the property rights conferred under the act of Congress of 1906, the power existed in the officers of the United States to invoke relief for the accomplishment of the purpose stated and that the act of Congress of 1917 providing for the appraisal of the lands in question by necessary implication, if not in express terms, treated the power of the officers of the United States to resist the illegal assessment as undoubted.

Ash Sheep Company v. United States (decided by United States Supreme Court March 1, 1920).—It was held by the court in this case that lands ceded to the United States by the Crow Indians by the agreement ratified by the act of April 27, 1904, remained "Indian lands" after said cession and sustained the action of the lower court in granting a permanent injunction restraining the Ash Sheep Co. from trespassing by grazing sheep thereon and giving a judgment for a penalty for the same trespass.

Coleman J. Ward et al. v. The Board of County Commissioners of Love County, Oklahoma (decision of Supreme Court of the United States rendered April 26, 1920).—This was a case brought to recover moneys alleged to have been coercively collected from Choctaw Indian allottees by Love County, Okla., as taxes on their allotments which under the laws and Constitution of the United States were nontaxable.

It was held by the Supreme Court of the United States that as these claimants had not disposed of their allotments and 21 years had not elapsed since the date of the patent that the lands were nontaxable. It was further held that, as the payments were not voluntary, but made under compulsion, no statutory authority of the State was essential to enable or require the county to refund the money.

George R. Broadwell v. The Board of County Commissioners of Carter County, Oklahoma (decision of Supreme Court of the United States rendered April 26, 1920).—This case was decided along the lines indicated in the case of *Ward v. Love County, Oklahoma*, and its decision may be rested on the opinion in that case.

The United States ex rel. Jennie Johnson et al. v. John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior (decision of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered June 1, 1920).—Before the date for the final closing of the citizenship rolls of the Creek Indian Nation, March 4, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior had affirmed a decision of the commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes under which the names of the petitioners were to be placed upon said final rolls, but on March 4, 1907, the last enrollment date, the Secretary rescinded his above-mentioned decision and denied enrollment to said claimants. Said claimants in the above-mentioned case petitioned for a writ of mandamus to require the Secretary of the Interior to place the names of the petitioners upon said final rolls of members of the Creek Nation. The Supreme Court in its decision held that while the case was before him the Secretary was free to change his mind and might do so no matter if he had stated an opinion in favor of one side or the other, and that he did not lose his power to do the conclusive act ordering and approving an enrollment until the act was done. The petitioners' names had never been on the rolls. It was further held that the Secretary of the Interior was the final judge whether they should be. It was held that the names could not now be ordered to be put on the rolls upon the suggestion that the Secretary had made a mistake or that he came very near to giving the petitioners the rights they claimed.

United States v. Omaha Tribe of Indians (decided by United States Supreme Court June 1, 1920).—The court affirmed a judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of the Indians aggregating \$122,295.31.

with the exception of an award of \$4,560 for horses killed by the Sioux Indians, which was reversed.

As a result of the decisions in the cases of *State of Wisconsin v. Hitchcock* (201 U. S., 202); *United States v. J. S. Stearns Lumber Co.* (245 U. S., 436), and *State of Wisconsin v. Franklin K. Lane* (245 U. S., 427), the State of Wisconsin has surrendered all its right, title, and interest to the swamp and school lands within the Bad River Reservation. The claim of the State to swamp and school lands within the Lac du Flambeau Reservation has been held for rejection, and negotiations are pending with the proper authorities of the State with a view to obtaining a relinquishment of the swamp and school lands on the other reservations.

The claim of the State of Minnesota to the swamp lands within the reservations of that State is still pending, and some progress has been made in one class of cases on the White Earth Reservation.

COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES.

Employees throughout the Indian Service are given assistance in the preparation and presentation of their claims to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission for payment of compensation or for medical or hospital service on account of injuries sustained while in the performance of duty. The compensation act has proved to be of great benefit to employees when not able to carry on their regular work because of injury. In case of the death of the employee, the dependents are likewise assisted in the proper submission of their claims.

PENSIONS FOR INDIAN SCOUTS WHO SERVED IN INDIAN WARS.

The pension act of March 4, 1917, provides pensions for Indian scouts who were enlisted in the military service of the United States and rendered service in Indian wars specified in the act. Indians who have claims for pension under this act are given assistance in the preparation of their claims. A great many Indian scouts who served during the Indian wars have been awarded pensions on account of their scout service, and many others have claims pending or in the course of preparation.

MEMORIAL CELEBRATIONS.

In connection with the usual Fourth of July celebrations, there were held on each of the Sioux reservations memorial ceremonies by the Indians in honor of the returned Sioux soldiers and sailors who served in the World War and in memory of those who lost their lives in such service.

The Sioux furnished a splendid quota of fearless young men for the Expeditionary Forces and have made a fitting choice of the great patriotic date in the calendar for perpetuating the sentiment which was thus solemnly chanted at one of their gatherings held while the war was still in progress:

Our father asked for our sons, and our sons have gone, and we are glad, for it is good that our sons fight for our father, whose battles are good battles. Our sons have gone and we are proud. Our sons have gone and we are glad we had sons to give.

CONCLUSION.

I have always welcomed constructive criticism conceived in the desire to uplift the Red race and to assist in its protection morally, legally, and materially, and believe that I am warranted in assuming that the true friends of the Indian who seek the progress of his race more than their own selfish interests appreciate the work that has been done by this bureau and its employees. This appreciation, so often expressed, is highly gratifying.

In closing the present review of Indian Service activities, I wish again to give expression to the fidelity and sturdy loyalty displayed by our employees to the Indians and to the Service. In their earnest devotion to duty under many trying conditions they illustrate the best types of American manhood and womanhood.

I thank you for your cooperation and support.

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.	
	Communica- tions received.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.	Total number employ- ed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.
		Per cent.		Per cent.
1899.....	59,707		101	
1900.....	67,601	+ 4.84	115	+13.86
1901.....	67,376	+ 7.62	119	+ 3.45
1902.....	79,237	+17.60	132	+10.92
1903.....	79,115	+ .22	131	— .75
1904.....	86,558	+ 9.03	145	+ 8.39
1905.....	95,322	+13.53	149	+ 4.83
1906.....	109,533	+ 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	+ 9.89	203	+ 7.40
1911.....	197,637	+ 1.74	227	+11.82
1912.....	222,187	+12.37	224	+ 1.32
1913.....	275,454	+23.97	231	+ 3.59
1914.....	280,744	+ 1.92	245	+ 3.37
1915.....	298,240	+ 6.23	250	+ 0.12
1916.....	284,195	— 4.70	299	.....
1917.....	281,618	— .91	272	— 7.7
1918.....	242,938	—13.73	290	— .76
1919.....	247,675	+ 1.95	290	.....
1920.....	251,196	+ 5.57	302	+ 7.7

Per cent.

Increase in work, 1920, over 1899..... 337.93
Increase in force, 1920, over 1899..... 199.41

¹ Figures of Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma and scattered Indians under Government supervision are indicated.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States from 1759¹ to 1920.

Year.	Authority.	Number.	Year.	Authority.	Number.
1759	Report of George Croghan.....	19,500	1896	Report of Indian Office.....	314,735
1763	Report of Colonel Bouquet.....	51,960	1897	do.....	313,299
1764	Report of Captain Hutchins.....	35,530	1898	do.....	246,056
1765	Report of John Dodge.....	11,650	1899	do.....	250,483
1766	Report of the Secretary of War.....	76,000	1800	Report of United States Census.....	248,233
1767	Report of Gilbert Ingham.....	60,000	1801	Report of Indian Office.....	246,534
1768	Report of Morse on Indian Affairs.....	471,039	1802	do.....	248,340
1769	Report of Secretary of War.....	126,566	1803	do.....	219,376
1770	do.....	312,530	1804	do.....	251,907
1771	Report of Samuel J. Drake.....	283,633	1805	do.....	248,310
1772	Report of Secretary of War.....	312,610	1806	do.....	248,354
1773	Report of Superintendent of In- dian Affairs.....	253,461	1807	do.....	248,813
1774	do.....	307,498	1808	do.....	262,963
1775	do.....	358,229	1809	do.....	267,905
1776	Report of H. R. Schoolcraft.....	358,229	1810	do.....	270,514
1777	Report of United States Census, 1850.....	400,761	1811	do.....	269,358
1778	Report of Indian Office.....	314,622	1812	do.....	270,233
1779	Report of H. R. Schoolcraft.....	379,261	1813	do.....	263,233
1780	Report of Indian Office.....	281,309	1814	do.....	274,206
1781	do.....	291,574	1815	do.....	281,079
1782	do.....	291,574	1816	do.....	291,681
1783	Report of United States Census.....	313,712	1817	do.....	298,472
1784	Report of Indian Office.....	313,371	1818	do.....	300,412
1785	do.....	308,068	1819	do.....	300,545
1786	do.....	291,882	1820	do.....	304,950
1787	do.....	276,540	1821	do.....	322,715
1788	do.....	276,595	1822	do.....	327,425
1789	do.....	276,628	1823	do.....	330,659
1790	Report of United States Census.....	322,531	1824	do.....	331,250
1791	Report of Indian Office.....	258,727	1825	do.....	333,010
1792	do.....	324,238	1826	do.....	335,783
1793	do.....	328,039	1827	do.....	335,928
1794	do.....	331,972	1828	do.....	336,243
1795	do.....	330,776	1829	do.....	333,702
1796	do.....	344,061	1830	do.....	336,337

¹ Figures from 1759 to 1800 as given in report of Indian Office for 1909.
² Decrease due to Spanish influence.

TABLE 3.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1920.

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

Grand total.....	336,337
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101,506
By blood.....	75,619
By intermarriage.....	2,882
Freedmen.....	23,405
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	234,831

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.....	909	Nebraska.....	2,461
Arizona.....	42,400	Nevada.....	5,990
Arkansas.....	460	New Hampshire.....	34
California.....	16,241	New Jersey.....	168
Colorado.....	796	New Mexico.....	21,530
Connecticut.....	152	New York.....	6,432
Delaware.....	5	North Carolina.....	8,268
District of Columbia.....	68	North Dakota.....	9,013
Florida.....	451	Ohio.....	127
Georgia.....	95	Oklahoma.....	119,255
Idaho.....	1,018	Oregon.....	6,320
Illinois.....	188	Pennsylvania.....	300
Indiana.....	279	Rhode Island.....	281
Iowa.....	345	South Carolina.....	331
Kansas.....	1,466	South Dakota.....	24,010
Kentucky.....	234	Tennessee.....	216
Louisiana.....	789	Texas.....	702
Maine.....	892	Utah.....	697
Maryland.....	55	Vermont.....	1
Massachusetts.....	688	Virginia.....	1
Michigan.....	7,510	Washington.....	1
Minnesota.....	12,681	West Virginia.....	1
Mississippi.....	1,400	Wisconsin.....	1
Missouri.....	313	Wyoming.....	1
Montana.....	12,374		

States, superintendencies, and tribes.....	Total population	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood
Total population.....	336,337	166,391	169,946	114,715	161,767	161,767	174,570
Alabama: Not under agent.....	1,609	804	805	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050
Arizona.....	42,400	20,941	21,459	21,434	42,058	181	161
Camp Verde School—Mohave.....	438	229	209	181	357	421	11
Apache.....	181	101	80	31	100	181	
Colorado River Agency—Mohave.....	1,130	637	493	438	698	1,050	18
Chemehuevi.....	1,289	664	625	800	1,282	1,282	
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache.....	2,485	1,230	1,255	1,225	1,270	2,387	98
Havasupai School—Havasupai.....	105	55	48	48	58	105	
Katlab Agency—Katlab Palute.....	1,289	664	625	800	1,282	1,282	
Leupp School—Navaho.....	4,227	2,215	2,012	1,983	2,244	1,227	2,999
Moqui (Hop).....	2,227	1,190	1,037	1,033	1,194	2,227	
Navaho.....	2,000	1,025	975	950	1,050	2,000	

* Includes 23,405 freedmen and 2,882 intermarried whites.

* Correct as reported by superintendents.

* Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes, and Indians not under agent.

* 1910 census.

TABLE 3.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1920—(Continued.)

States, superintendencies, and tribes.....	Total population	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	More than half	Half or less
Arizona—Continued.....	11,290	5,955	5,335	4,595	4,635	11,189	50	1
Navajo School—Navaho.....	6,240	2,983	3,166	2,188	3,261	6,240		
Pima School.....	279	136	143	136	143	279		
Maricopa (Gila River).....	4,212	2,072	2,140	2,015	2,127	4,212		
Pima (Gila River).....	1,755	875	883	837	921	1,755		
Salt River School.....	1,273	675	698	575	608	1,273		
Maricopa.....	16	9	7	7	9	16		
Mohave—Apache.....	219	118	101	89	137	212		
Pima.....	658	307	351	351	307	658		
San Carlos School.....	2,321	1,264	1,257	1,074	1,447	2,471		
Apache.....	2,453	1,225	1,224	1,055	1,378	2,453		
Mohave.....	68	35	33	19	40	68		
Salt School—Papago.....	4,476	2,302	2,167	2,081	2,395	4,476		
Truxton Canon School—Walapai.....	429	213	210	174	255	429		
Western Navajo School.....	6,300	2,808	3,402	2,723	3,577	6,300		
Moqui (Hop).....	288	153	135	156	132	288		
Navaho.....	5,812	2,675	3,167	2,495	3,347	5,812		
Palute.....	170	70	100	72	98	170		
Arkansas: Not under agent.....	1,460							
California.....	16,241	8,186	8,055	5,785	10,256	16,575	3,176	2,471
Rishop School.....	1,455	657	798	544	911	1,353	6	99
Moache.....	48	27	21	8	40	48		
Palute.....	1,268	576	702	473	708	1,215	6	47
Bishop.....	139	64	75	63	70	87		52
Campo School.....	232	116	116	70	155	207		25
Mission Indians at Campo.....	150	83	67	52	68	138		12
Cuyapalpe.....	7	3	4	4	7	7		
Layuna.....	3	2	1	2	2	3		
La Posta.....	9	3	6	4	5	9		
Manzanita.....	63	23	38	19	44	52		11
Digger Agency—Digger.....	276	142	134	93	181	40	226	10
Fort Bidwell School.....	627	310	317	227	400	607	15	5
Digger.....	5	2	3	2	3	2		
Palute.....	202	122	87	101	108	209		3
Pit River.....	113	193	227	124	283	336	15	2
Fort Yuma School.....	553	318	441	335	564	524	31	4
Cocopah.....	135	72	63	69	66	135		
Yuma.....	824	440	378	326	478	781		4
Greenville School.....	3,038	1,539	1,499	1,152	1,886	1,473	435	1,130
Concepcion, Digger, and Washo.....	793	414	379	402	391	360	231	202
Redding District—Various tribes.....	2,245	1,125	1,120	750	1,435	1,112	204	928
Hoop Valley School.....	1,784	881	903	819	965	513	659	712
Bear River.....	26	18	8	14	12	7	9	10
Crescent City.....	51	23	28	10	41	14	15	22
East River.....	127	65	62	64	63	32	38	47
Hupa.....	517	264	253	246	271	153	170	192

* 1910 census.

TABLE 3.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1920—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.		
						Full blood.	More than half.	Half or less.
California—Continued.								
Hoopa Valley School—Contd.								
Klamath River.....	56	286	310	265	331	185	160	221
Lower Klamath.....	369	170	199	169	200	65	110	164
Smith River.....	68	55	43	51	47	25	27	46
Maliki School.....								
Pala School.....	1,585	831	754	608	977	1,186	259	140
Mission Indians at Pala.....								
Mission Indians at Pala.....	213	108	107	84	129	160	40	13
Capitan Grande.....	146	79	67	60	80	125	21	.....
Inaja.....	36	18	18	13	24	26	.....	.....
La Jolla.....	223	120	103	78	145	217	6	.....
Los Coyotes.....	107	62	45	41	66	107	.....	.....
Mesa Grande.....	207	113	94	80	117	75	58	74
Pauma.....	67	27	30	19	38	56	1	.....
Pechanga.....	217	110	107	88	159	172	29	16
Rincon.....	149	73	76	51	98	97	52	.....
San Pasqual.....	3	3	2	2	1	4	2	.....
Spain.....	47	25	21	24	23	41	6	.....
Volcan.....	190	97	83	58	92	99	41	137
Round Valley School—Conoco, Ukia, and Others.....								
Round Valley School—Conoco, Ukia, and Others.....	1,810	925	915	800	1,040	1,660	1,010	140
Soboba School—Mission.....								
Soboba School—Mission.....	1,011	512	469	351	480	815	115	81
Tule River School.....								
Tule River School.....	431	225	209	188	246	420	14	.....
Auberry.....								
Auberry.....	148	74	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Borough.....								
Borough.....	135	66	70	188	246	420	14	.....
Tule River.....								
Tule River.....	150	85	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scattered tribes—Digger—under special agent, Reno, Nev.....								
Scattered tribes—Digger—under special agent, Reno, Nev.....	3,000	1,500	1,500	750	2,250	2,400	450	150
Colorado.....								
Colorado.....	796	413	383	380	407	778	.....	18
Southern Ute School—Capote and Mocho Ute.....								
Southern Ute School—Capote and Mocho Ute.....	334	167	167	142	192	316	.....	18
Ute Mountain School—Capote and Mocho Ute.....								
Ute Mountain School—Capote and Mocho Ute.....	462	216	216	247	218	462	.....	.....
Connecticut: Not under agent.....								
Connecticut: Not under agent.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware: Not under agent.....								
Delaware: Not under agent.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia: Not under agent.....								
District of Columbia: Not under agent.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida: Bemisole.....								
Florida: Bemisole.....	451	228	226	200	254	438	13	3
Georgia: Not under agent.....								
Georgia: Not under agent.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....								
Idaho.....	4,048	2,014	2,034	1,643	2,505	3,107	475	466
Coeur d'Alene.....								
Coeur d'Alene.....	821	407	414	318	603	608	100	111
Coeur d'Alene.....								
Coeur d'Alene.....	613	305	308	242	371	400	100	113
Kalispel.....								
Kalispel.....	82	41	38	33	49	52	.....	.....
Kootenai.....								
Kootenai.....	128	58	68	43	83	126	.....	.....
Fort Hall School.....								
Fort Hall School.....	1,765	892	873	634	1,131	1,442	180	143
Bannock and Shoshoni.....								
Bannock and Shoshoni.....	1,718	869	847	616	1,100	1,363	180	143
Skull Valley.....								
Skull Valley.....	49	23	26	18	31	49	.....	.....
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Perce.....								
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Perce.....	1,462	718	747	591	871	1,087	195	210
Illinois: Not under agent.....								
Illinois: Not under agent.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others.....								
Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others.....	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox.....								
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox.....	345	176	169	158	187	345	.....	.....

*Included with Pala and Soboba population.

*Estimated.

*1910 census.

TABLE 3.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1920—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.		
						Full blood.	More than half.	Half or less.
Kansas.....								
Kansas.....	1,456	772	681	776	690	712	295	499
Kickapoo School.....								
Kickapoo School.....	1,406	772	634	776	690	712	295	499
Iowa.....								
Iowa.....	339	171	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kickapoo.....								
Kickapoo.....	290	142	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potawatomini.....								
Potawatomini.....	786	415	371	776	690	712	295	499
Sac and Fox.....								
Sac and Fox.....	91	41	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potawatomini Agency.....								
Potawatomini Agency.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky: Not under agent.....								
Kentucky: Not under agent.....	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana: Not under agent.....								
Louisiana: Not under agent.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine: Not under agent.....								
Maine: Not under agent.....	1,892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland: Not under agent.....								
Maryland: Not under agent.....	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts: Not under agent.....								
Massachusetts: Not under agent.....	1,688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....								
Michigan.....	7,510	361	532	512	581	155	115	493
Mackinac Agency—L'Anse, Vieux Desert, and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa.....								
Mackinac Agency—L'Anse, Vieux Desert, and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa.....	1,663	561	532	512	581	155	115	493
Not under agent—Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomini, and others.....								
Not under agent—Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomini, and others.....	6,417	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....								
Minnesota.....	12,651	6,377	6,304	6,601	5,900	3,850	4,825	4,006
Fond du Lac School.....								
Fond du Lac School.....	2,047	999	1,018	1,010	1,037	431	800	728
Chippewa at Fond du Lac.....								
Chippewa at Fond du Lac.....	1,114	573	541	558	559	74	567	473
Grand Portage.....								
Grand Portage.....	345	114	202	170	176	7	150	189
Nett Lake.....								
Nett Lake.....	587	282	305	285	302	350	173	61
Leech Lake School.....								
Leech Lake School.....	1,762	901	861	775	987	880	699	83
Chippewa at Leech Lake.....								
Chippewa at Leech Lake.....	762	399	392	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cass and Winibigoshish.....								
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	476	235	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Oak Point (Miss.).....								
White Oak Point (Miss.).....	594	276	228	775	987	880	699	83
Pipestone School.....								
Pipestone School.....	408	211	197	192	216	197	152	59
Mdewakanton Sioux.....								
Mdewakanton Sioux.....	303	157	146	140	163	192	89	22
Hitchcock—Sioux.....								
Hitchcock—Sioux.....	105	51	51	52	53	5	63	37
Red Lake School—Red Lake Chippewa.....								
Red Lake School—Red Lake Chippewa.....	1,522	770	752	786	736	742	334	396
White Earth School.....								
White Earth School.....	6,942	3,406	3,446	3,928	3,014	1,600	2,700	2,742
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa.....								
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa.....	2,764	1,400	1,364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mille Lac (removal).....								
Mille Lac (removal).....	1,308	631	674	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otter Tail Pillager.....								
Otter Tail Pillager.....	576	444	432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gull Lake (Miss.).....								
Gull Lake (Miss.).....	469	231	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mille Lac (Miss. nonremoval).....								
Mille Lac (Miss. nonremoval).....	283	141	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pembina—Pillager.....								
Pembina—Pillager.....	472	253	219	3,928	3,014	1,500	2,700	2,742
White Oak Point (Miss.).....								
White Oak Point (Miss.).....	315	164	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leech Lake Pillager.....								
Leech Lake Pillager.....	281	134	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac (removal).....								
Fond du Lac (removal).....	113	68	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cass and Winibigoshish.....								
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	61	31	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi: Choctaw Indians.....								
Mississippi: Choctaw Indians.....	1,470	678	725	1,600	1,350	59	.....	.....
Missouri: Not under agent.....								
Missouri: Not under agent.....	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....								
Montana.....	12,374	6,327	6,047	5,665	6,500	6,178	2,661	3,535
Blackfeet School—Blackfeet.....								
Blackfeet School—Blackfeet.....	2,937	1,500	1,437	1,588	1,399	1,141	869	956
Crow Agency—Crow.....								
Crow Agency—Crow.....	1,719	867	852	749	970	1,122	299	266
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead.....								
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead.....	2,844	1,300	1,241	1,107	1,437	616	624	1,404

*Included with Kickapoo population.

*1910 census.

*Estimated.

TABLE 3.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1920—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.....	1,217	654	563	570	617	705	164	348
Assiniboin.....	617	355	292	281	366	361	97	156
Grosventre.....	570	299	271	289	299	311	67	162
Fort Peck School.....	2,067	1,060	1,007	1,033	1,014	1,016	514	477
Assiniboin.....	1,298	650	618	639	1,033	1,014	1,016	514
Yankton.....	769	390	379	394	401	402	100	477
Rocky Boy's Agency—Rocky Boy Band.....	455	233	220	217	211	263	195	.....
Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne.....	1,412	705	707	611	801	1,285	75	52
Nebraska.....	2,161	1,302	1,150	1,213	1,218	1,651	411	369
Omaha School—Omaha.....	1,831	718	765	701	680	1,080	63	236
Winnebago School—Winnebago.....	1,680	881	496	512	528	671	318	151
Nevada.....	5,940	2,957	2,913	1,792	4,168	5,106	610	181
Fallon School.....	422	214	208	93	329	401	19	2
Palute at Fallon.....	346	181	165	74	272	337	7	2
Lovelocks.....	76	33	43	19	57	61	12	.....
Fort McDermitt School—Palute-Mojave River School—Palute.....	268	155	150	99	209	291	.....	14
Nevada School—Palute.....	123	61	59	47	76	114	.....	8
Nevada School—Palute.....	515	259	256	230	325	537	8	.....
Reno, special agent 1.....	3,000	1,500	1,500	750	2,250	2,400	150	150
Palute.....	1,400	700	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoshoni.....	1,000	500	500	750	2,250	2,400	150	150
Washo.....	600	300	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walker River School.....	831	420	411	272	359	731	100	.....
Palute.....	483	241	239	272	359	731	100	.....
Palute (Mason Valley).....	348	176	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Shoshone School.....	671	342	329	311	390	629	32	10
Hopi.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palute.....	251	128	123	311	390	629	32	10
Shoshoni.....	419	214	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire: Not under agent.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey: Not under agent.....	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	21,540	11,043	10,487	10,014	11,516	21,240	175	56
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache.....	588	320	298	251	337	588	.....	.....
Mescalero School.....	616	290	317	271	315	581	22	13
Mescalero Apache.....	439	208	211	190	249	404	22	13
Fort Sill Apache (removal).....	177	91	86	81	96	177	.....	.....
Northern Pueblos.....	1,776	875	851	855	921	1,623	153	.....
Nambe.....	116	57	59	41	75	101	15	.....
Picuris.....	114	55	59	48	66	100	16	.....
Pojuave.....	10	6	4	4	6	.....	.....	.....
San Ildefonso.....	91	49	42	33	53	80	11	.....
San Juan.....	422	221	201	190	232	375	47	.....
Santa Clara.....	336	173	163	152	153	300	36	.....
Toas.....	580	278	302	263	287	600	36	.....
Tesique.....	107	56	51	58	49	107	.....	.....

¹ Estimated; does not include 5,000 Indians, scattered tribes; see California—Greenville and scattered.

² 1910 census.

TABLE 3.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1920—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
New Mexico—Continued.								
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho.....	2,700	1,350	1,350	1,300	1,400	2,700	.....	.....
San Juan School—Navaho.....	7,000	3,500	3,500	3,400	3,600	7,000	.....	.....
Southern Pueblos.....	7,097	3,697	3,319	3,121	3,914	6,991	.....	43
Navaho.....	362	174	188	183	170	362	.....	.....
Pueblo.....	6,675	3,523	3,152	2,940	3,735	6,632	.....	13
Zuni School—Pueblo.....	1,813	982	831	814	900	1,813	.....	.....
New York.....	6,432	3,128	2,944	2,807	3,565	.....	.....	6,072
New York Agency.....	6,072	3,128	2,944	2,807	3,565	.....	.....	6,072
Cayuga.....	178	81	95	85	121	.....	.....	176
Oneida.....	232	156	96	85	167	.....	.....	232
Onondaga.....	355	228	277	154	371	.....	.....	355
Seneca (Albany).....	942	475	467	406	536	.....	.....	942
Seneca (Cattaraugus).....	1,798	722	676	525	773	.....	.....	1,798
Seneca (Tonawanda).....	523	289	295	205	319	.....	.....	523
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations).....	1,613	797	816	810	603	.....	.....	1,613
Tuscarora.....	361	205	156	111	256	.....	.....	361
Montauk.....	30	15	15	15	15	.....	.....	30
Poospatok.....	20	10	10	10	10	.....	.....	20
Shinnecock.....	200	100	100	100	100	.....	.....	200
Not under agent.....	1,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	8,368	1,271	1,161	1,331	1,101	975	766	691
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee.....	2,432	1,271	1,161	1,331	1,101	975	766	691
Not under agent.....	5,936	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	9,018	4,491	4,527	4,377	4,641	4,077	944	3,997
Fort Berthold School.....	1,205	599	606	590	615	813	323	39
Arikara.....	415	200	215	201	211	219	150	6
Grosventre.....	520	263	263	263	243	375	123	23
Mandan.....	264	138	128	120	135	209	45	10
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux). Standing Rock School—Sioux.....	950	491	459	430	520	2,524	214	130
Turtle Mountain School—Chippewa.....	3,440	1,700	1,740	1,436	2,004	2,524	357	559
.....	3,423	1,701	1,722	1,921	1,502	154	.....	3,269
Ohio: Not under agent.....	1127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	119,255	8,918	8,831	8,707	9,042	34,881	13,100	45,869
Cantonment School.....	735	390	339	316	419	662	19	54
Arapaho.....	210	110	94	89	121	198	4	8
Choyenne.....	525	250	245	227	268	464	13	46
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	1,216	621	595	514	702	849	144	223
Arapaho.....	496	253	241	214	268	464	144	223
Choyenne.....	720	368	354	314	434	385	.....	.....
Kiowa Agency.....	4,631	2,299	2,332	2,338	2,233	2,365	1,885	381
Apache.....	172	81	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Comanche.....	1,635	812	823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa.....	1,696	781	815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita and affiliated bands, Apache (Geronimo's Band).....	1,141	575	566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ 1910 census minus 350 Montauk, Poospatok, and Shinnecock.

² 1910 census.

TABLE 3.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1920—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Osage School—Osage	2,117	1,109	1,038	914	1,233	775	1,372	(1)
Otoe School	2,393	1,305	1,188	1,254	1,129	1,630	443	320
Pawnee School								
Pawnee	731	394	367	359	372	718	13	85
Otoe and Missouria (Otoes)	352	288	351	307	245	497	93	11
Ponca (Ponca)	664	324	319	334	311	556	93	11
Kaw (Kansas) (Ponca)	396	190	176	225	141	30	32	264
Tonkawa (Ponca)	51	31	41	40	40	69	11	11
Ponca School								
Sac and Fox School								
Seizer School	751	376	375	315	436	685	66	11
Arapaho	138	64	74	59	79	104	34	11
Cheyenne	613	312	301	256	357	581	31	11
Seneca School	2,167	1,048	1,119	1,192	958	121	492	1,554
Eastern Shawnee	154	69	85	83	69	3	51	97
Molok	40	18	22	26	14	11	40	(1)
Ottawa	272	149	126	176	56	11	261	11
Quapaw	337	160	177	150	187	83	7	244
Seneca	487	233	248	293	192	14	281	192
Wyandot	481	235	249	239	254	25	459	11
Peoria-Miami (citizen)	963	481	212	230	163	18	74	301
Shawnee School	3,769	1,864	1,845	1,794	1,915	1,029	286	2,493
Absentee Shawnee	637	280	287	301	250	411	83	20
Citizen Pawlatoni	2,288	1,138	1,140	1,085	1,293	47	47	2,241
Mexican Kickapoo	194	104	90	72	122	187	7	11
Sac and Fox (Sac and Fox)	612	301	311	319	263	357	113	142
Iowa (Sac and Fox)	78	31	47	27	51	42	39	11
Total	17,749	8,918	8,831	8,707	9,012	8,107	4,707	4,593
Five Civilized Tribes.	101,506					26,774	10,363	40,594
Cherokee Nation	11,824					8,703	4,778	23,424
By blood	39,432							
By intermarriage	286					8,703	4,778	23,424
Delawares	187							
Freedmen	1,919							
Chickasaw Nation	10,669					1,519	806	3,823
By blood	5,629							
By intermarriage	615					1,519	806	3,823
Freedmen	4,422							
Choctaw Nation	26,828					8,414	2,473	9,882
By blood	17,488							
By intermarriage	1,651					8,414	2,473	9,882
Mississippi Choctaw	1,669							
Freedmen	6,629							
Creek Nation	18,701					6,858	1,698	3,396
By blood	11,952							
Freedmen	6,809					6,858	1,698	3,396
Seminole Nation	3,127					1,254	478	409
By blood	2,141							
Freedmen	986					1,254	478	409

¹ Included with mixed, more than half.
² Included with Pawnee population.

³ Included with Shawnee population.
⁴ 1916 report.

TABLE 3.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1920—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Oregan.	6,629	3,299	3,399	2,527	4,102	3,513	1,749	1,367
Klamath School—Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, and Willamette	1,132	538	591	515	517	796	71	265
Siletz School	1,137	570	547	458	679	315	397	425
Siletz—Confederated Siletz, Grande Ronde, Grand Ronde	432	227	210	186	246	299	206	17
Fourth section allottees—Various tribes on public domain in western Oregon	318	165	153	155	163	92	151	35
Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	387	203	184	117	270	11	11	373
Warm Springs School—Waiwac, Tenino, Paiute, and others	1,119	524	595	444	675	602	60	457
Scattered Indians formerly under Roseburg, on public domain	1,011	508	533	369	681	700	311	11
South Carolina: Not under agent	2,200	1,100	1,100	750	1,450	1,100	850	220
Pennsylvania: Not under agent	1,300							
Rhode Island: Not under agent	1,281							
South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawba, Cherokee, Ojibwa, and others	1,331							
South Dakota.	23,010	11,562	11,445	10,622	12,388	12,705	5,912	4,363
Cheyenne River School—Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arc, Crow Creek School—Lower Yankton Sioux	2,763	1,414	1,349	1,048	1,716	1,601	450	700
Flandreau School—Flandreau Sioux	953	457	436	397	556	696	141	116
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux	288	163	133	108	178	188	114	14
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux	515	268	247	204	311	248	100	167
Rosebud School—Rosebud Sioux	7,225	3,625	3,600	3,295	3,630	4,635	1,270	1,320
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	5,430	2,729	2,701	2,700	2,730	3,100	1,560	1,780
Yankton School	2,367	1,221	1,146	1,166	1,261	1,767	1,200	1,400
Yankton Sioux	3,471	1,695	1,776	1,704	1,767	1,500	1,108	863
Yankton Sioux	1,945	956	989	1,024	921	900	670	375
Ponca	1,185	564	611	480	685	500	390	365
Ponca	361	175	186	200	161	100	138	123
Tennessee: Not under agent	1,216							
Texas: Not under agent	702							
Alabama and Coshatta—Koozali, Seminole, Isleta, and others	4,206							
Utah	4,496							
Utah Agency	3,057	806	835	702	939	1,509	83	49
Hute Agency	409	196	213	151	258	306		13
Goshute	112	77	75					
Cedar City	36	15	21					
Indian Peak	29	9	11					
Kanosh	26	15	11					
Koolarain	37	16	21					
Warm Creek	9	6	3					
Washakie	129	68	71					

¹ 1910 census less Carlisle and outing pupils.
² 1910 census.

³ Estimated.
⁴ Inspector's report.

TABLE 3.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1920—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.	
						Full blood.	More than half.
Utah—Continued.							
Shivwits School—Palute.	11	51	63	45	69	111	
Uintah and Ouray Agency.	1,118	529	529	596	612	929	83 36
Uintah Ute.	438	211	227	306	612	929	53 36
Uncompahgre Ute.	411	268	246				
White River Ute.	256	140	126				
Not under agent—Paiute and others.	1,416						
Vermont: Not under agent.	126						
Virginia: Not under agent.	1,539						
Washington.	11,111	5,495	5,619	4,610	6,501	6,886	2,392 1,919
Colville School—Confederated.	2,678	1,351	1,311	1,139	1,528	1,481	497 729
Cushman School.	2,129	1,076	1,053	980	1,119	1,268	513 245
Chelan School.	115	63	52	47	68	86	6 23
Muckleshoot.	156	85	71	91	95	111	21 18
Nemah.	78	42	36	18	60	47	21 10
Skokomish.	195	92	106	67	111	121	55 22
Squaxon Island.	77	42	35	37	46	70	7 7
Unattached.	1,475	752	723	710	775	660	160 175
Cowlitz.	190	219	250				
Chillim.	335	290	215	1700	1713	1999	1400 1175
Presumpscott.	152	75	77				
Other tribes.	28	147	151				
Neah Bay School.	611	352	319	262	406	552	32 57
Hoh.	46	25	21	12	31	46	
Makah.	417	216	197	166	220	336	20 57
Quetta.	7	4	3		7	7	
Quillcutte.	265	107	98	57	148	163	12 12
Spokane School.	652	310	342	263	359	368	68 276
Chevelah.	11	6	5		11	11	
Spokane.	641	304	337	263	318	297	68 276
Tabolah School.	750	380	410	264	529	577	230 263
Queets River Reservation.	43	21	22	8	35	41	2 2
Quillcutte.	15	6	9				
Quinalt.	28	15	13	8	35	41	2 2
Quinalt Reservation: Quinalt.	747	379	389	256	491	516	225 203
Tulalip School.	1,257	631	623	596	661	831	261 65
Lummi.	459	228	231	217	222	285	187 17
Port Madison-Supramish.	156	101	93	92	97	80	101 15
Swinomish.	226	111	115	97	129	200	11 15
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands).	376	191	182	163	213	266	92 18
Yakima School—Confederated.	2,917	1,399	1,528	1,085	1,832	1,870	608 350

1 1910 census.

2 Estimated.

TABLE 3.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1920—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.	
						Full blood.	More than half.
West Virginia: Not under agent.	136						
Wisconsin.	10,319	5,275	5,041	4,528	5,791	2,707	5,396 2,216
Grand Rapids Agency—Winnepago.	1,231	610	611	564	687	1,217	9 5
Hayward School—Chippewa.	1,292	625	667	498	791	208	868 216
Keshena School.	5,023	2,633	2,390	2,331	2,992	340	3,557 1,666
Menominee.	1,760	946	811	858	991	389	600 189
Ojibwa Reservation—Ojibwa.	2,657	1,312	1,285	1,201	1,456	2,657	
Stockbridge and Murrece.	1,000	515	291	274	312		666
Laedre Flambeau School—Chippewa.	751	375	406	280	501	470	165 143
Laona Agency—Potawatomi.	364	210	151	155	269	361	
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River.	1,083	542	541	479	601	46	338 679
Ojibwa School.	525	280	245	221	301	2	406 117
Red Cliff School—Chippewa.	1,748	888	860	791	957	1,192	132 424
Wyoming.	1,748	888	860	791	957	1,192	132 424
Shoshone Agency.	1,748	888	860	791	957	1,192	132 424
Shoshone.	598	485	431	395	473	218	77 74
Shoshoni.	880	483	427	396	484	474	51 331

1 1910 census. 2 Now citizens. 3 Estimated. 4 Included under Keshena population.

TABLE 4.—Allotted and unallotted Indians and those holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1920.

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, 1920.	319,799	175,433	55,633	2,910	116,880	135,906
1919.	307,174	175,257	61,566	3,351	111,359	133,817
1918.	302,788	175,094	64,928	3,593	111,433	131,661
1917.	301,409	173,374	67,972	3,495	107,907	131,636
1916.	312,654	184,875	72,598	3,472	108,915	123,547
1915.	301,911	182,289	68,880	2,623	110,598	128,379
1914.	307,801	181,078	69,844	1,643	103,018	124,767
1913.	339,781	173,414	65,762	1,420	100,222	121,233
1912.	301,590	177,126	70,478	1,526	103,843	122,876
1911.	285,399	169,215	88,182		176,033	120,780
1910.	247,822	61,833				
1890.	231,417	18,166				
Arizona.	42,400	6,840	6,840			35,560
Camp Verde.	438					438
Colorado River.	1,132	1,136	1,136			2,268
Fort Apache.	2,465					181
Havasupai.	181					106
Kalispel.	106					1,289
Leupp.	1,289					4,227
Moqui.	4,227					11,286
Navajo.	11,286					1,199
Pima.	6,249	5,680	5,680			

1 Includes fee patents for part of allotment.

TABLE 4.—Allotted and unallotted Indians and those holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1920.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of Indians.	Allotted.				Unal- lotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Indians who have received patents in fee for—		
				Part of allot- ment.	Entire allot- ment.	
Arizona—Continued.						
Salt River.....	1,273	574	574			699
San Carlos.....	2,321					3,321
Sells.....	4,476	50	80			4,396
Truston Canon.....	429					429
Western Navajo.....	6,390					6,390
California	16,241	3,721	3,307	2	412	12,520
Bishop.....	1,455	239	224		12	1,219
Canon.....	232					232
Digger.....	276	22	22			254
Fort Bidwell.....	627	219	214	2	3	408
Fort Yuma.....	559	667	667			292
Greenville.....	3,138	617	601		116	2,421
Hoopa Valley.....	1,784	1,267	1,119		148	517
Madi School.....						1,411
Pala.....	1,855	174	174			1,681
Round Valley.....	1,829	455	323		132	1,454
Soboba.....	1,011					1,011
Tule River.....	434	63	63			371
Scattered tribes—special agent, Reno, Nev.....	3,000					3,000
Colorado	795	122	122			673
Southern Ute.....	334	122	122			212
Ute Mountain.....	462					462
Florida: Seminole	454					454
Idaho	4,048	2,699	2,334	44	321	1,349
Coeur d'Alene.....	621	455	335		123	303
Fort Hall.....	1,705	1,316	1,428	3	85	246
Fort Lapwai.....	1,452	725	671	41	113	757
Iowa: Sac and Fox	345					345
Kansas: Kickapoo*	1,495	670	455	57	128	795
Michigan: Mackinac	1,693	73	73			1,620
Minnesota	12,781	4,679	1,526	36	3,117	8,002
Fond du Lac.....	2,047	676	320	21	336	1,371
Leech Lake.....	1,762	892	623	18	354	870
Pipestone.....	408	31	31			377
Red Lake.....	1,322					1,322
White Earth.....	6,942	3,080	652		2,428	3,863
Mississippi: Choctaw	1,490					1,460
Montana	12,374	6,781	5,045	171	1,555	5,623
Blackfoot.....	2,057	2,128	1,535	2	591	829
Crow.....	1,719	1,020	659	6	125	829
Flathead.....	2,544	1,722	1,102	18	613	1,417
Fort Belknap.....	1,217					1,217
Fort Peck.....	2,927	1,501	1,449	145	207	2,655
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	458					458
Tongue River.....	1,412					1,412
Nebraska	2,451	818	160	29	620	1,643
Omaha.....	1,351	505	56	12	496	816
Winnebago.....	1,050	312	74	17	221	768

* Included with Pala and Soboba population.
 † Includes Potawatomi.
 ‡ Includes Grand Portage and Nett Lake.

TABLE 4.—Allotted and unallotted Indians and those holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1920.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of Indians.	Allotted.				Unal- lotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Indians who have received patents in fee for—		
				Part of allot- ment.	Entire allot- ment.	
Nevada	5,900	1,305	1,288		18	4,597
Fallon.....	422	278	278			144
Fort McVernitt.....	398	67	67			241
Hoopa River.....	123	89	89			34
Nevada.....	545					545
Reno.....	3,090	610	599		11	2,380
Walker River.....	831	262	255		7	679
Western Shoshone.....	671					671
New Mexico	21,530	113	413			21,117
Jicarilla.....	555	113	413			175
Mescalero.....	616					616
Northern Pueblos.....	1,776					1,776
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,705					2,705
San Juan.....	7,000					7,000
Southern Pueblos.....	7,037					7,037
Zuni.....	1,813					1,813
New York: New York agency	6,072					6,072
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,432					2,432
North Dakota	9,018	6,913	5,163	108	1,612	2,103
Fort Berthold.....	1,205	871	759	22	90	334
Fort Totten.....	959	418	327	6	85	532
Standing Rock.....	3,440	2,945	2,392		516	493
Turtle Mountain.....	3,423	2,679	1,678	80	921	714
Oklahoma	116,531	110,015	6,037	1,051	102,921	6,519
Cantonment.....	735	330	271	7	52	405
Cherokee and Arapaho.....	1,216	598	362	8	228	618
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506	101,506	0	29	101,506	
Kiowa.....	4,631	2,918	2,672	29	226	1,713
Osage.....	2,117	1,724	1,151	573		1,423
Pawnee.....	2,393	1,318	627	336	355	1,075
Seger.....	751	361	305	15	44	367
Seneca.....	1,731	710	389	6	313	1,021
Shawnee.....	1,421	517	290	67	200	874
Oregon	6,629	1,880	1,198	23	659	4,749
Klamath.....	1,132	712	571	2	139	420
Siletz.....	1,137	323	50	10	263	814
Umatilla.....	1,119	397	156	4	237	722
Warm Springs.....	1,041	448	421	7	29	653
Scattered Indians, formerly under Roseburg.....	2,200					2,200
South Dakota	22,649	16,934	12,766	1,274	2,894	5,715
Cheyenne River.....	2,763	2,582	2,074		608	181
Crow Creek.....	933	756	616	70	40	397
Flandreau.....	259					259
Lower Brule.....	515	500	368	10	122	15
Pine Ridge.....	7,225	6,200	4,618	728	651	1,025
Rosebud.....	5,430	4,980	4,171	62	717	152
Sisseton.....	2,427	836	536	120	218	1,481
Yankton.....	3,110	1,030	381	214	435	2,060

† 22,436 restricted Indians as to alienation.
 ‡ Indians who have not received certificates of competency.
 § Indians who have received certificates of competency.
 ¶ Includes Ojib and Ponca.
 †† Does not include Teoria-Miami (citizen) and Modoc Indians.
 ††† Includes Sac and Fox.
 †††† Does not include citizen Potawatomi.

TABLE 4.—Allotted and unallotted Indians and those holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1920.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of Indians.	Allotted.			Unallotted.	
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or reversioned fee patents.	Indians who have received patents in fee for—		
				Part of allotment.		Entire allotment.
Utah.....	1,611	582	567	15	1,029	
Goshute.....	409				409	
Shivwits.....	111				111	
Utah and Ouray.....	1,118	582	567	15	516	
Washington.....	11,111	6,856	5,853	72	4,238	
Colville.....	2,698	2,571	2,228		121	
Cushman.....	2,129	152	115	2	1,977	
Neah Bay.....	671	270	270		401	
Spokane.....	652	185	351	2	163	
Taholah.....	739	487	378		363	
Tulalip.....	1,257	119	131		1,138	
Yakima.....	2,517	2,765	2,348	9	152	
Wisconsin.....	9,713	2,895	1,469	8	6,815	
Grand Rapids.....	1,251				1,251	
Hayward.....	1,292	462	295		830	
Keshena.....	1,117	1,621	35		3,398	
Lac du Flambeau.....	581	359	303	3	412	
Leona.....	361				361	
La Pointe.....	1,683	550	725	5	133	
Red Cliff.....	525	126	49		399	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,718	1,263	1,077	2	485	

¹ Includes Oncha.
² Exclusive of Stockbridge and Munsee citizen Indians.

TABLE 5.—Marriages, miscegenations, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1920.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.		Citizens.		Arrests for crimes—		Missions.		Church-going Indians.		Indians who—												
	Between Indians and whites.		Miscellaneous.		Whites.		Indians.		Protestant.		Catholic.		Churches among Indians.		Read and write English language.		Wear clothing.		Are citizens of the United States.		Are voters.		
	Between Indians and whites.	By tribal customs.	By legal procedure.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Protestant.	Catholic.	By Indians.	By whites.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.				
Total, 1920.....	186	156	156	47	266	188	67	617	47,718	2,718	67	2,718	17,718	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183
1918.....	185	155	155	46	265	187	66	616	47,717	2,717	46	2,717	17,717	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182
1916.....	184	154	154	45	264	186	65	615	47,716	2,716	45	2,716	17,716	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181
1914.....	183	153	153	44	263	185	64	614	47,715	2,715	44	2,715	17,715	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
1912.....	182	152	152	43	262	184	63	613	47,714	2,714	43	2,714	17,714	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179
1911.....	181	151	151	42	261	183	62	612	47,713	2,713	42	2,713	17,713	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178
1890.....	180	150	150	41	260	182	61	611	47,712	2,712	41	2,712	17,712	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177
Arizona.....	310	89	156	40	46	188	24	583	4,782	8,009	27	11,620	6,850	35,523	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183
Camp Verde.....	18	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colorado River.....	18	24	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fort Apache.....	24	24	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fort Mojave.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kaibab.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leupp.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mogul.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pinal.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pima.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Salt River.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
San Carlos.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
San Juan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tribal Navajo.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Western Navajo.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

¹ Estimated.

² 1919 report.

³ Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 5.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1920—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.			Crimes.			Church - native Indians.			Indians who—			
	Between Indians and whites.		Between Indians.	Miscellaneous.		By whites.	Missions and churches among Indians.		Church - native Indians.		Indians who—		
	By legal procedure.	By tribal customs.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Spoke English.	Had and wrote English language.	Wore clothing.	Arts voters.	
California.....	13	121	18	1	2	1	1	3,573	11,763	5,427	14,120	7,891	2,571
Ribon.....	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	202	180	900	1,452	1,452	20
Campo.....	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	149	127	56	272	272	12
Port Bidwell.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	207	180	800	1,500	1,500	650
Green Valley.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hoopa Valley.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Pala.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Round Valley.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Soboba Institute.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tule River.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Colorado.....	14	1	12					150	436	82	724	334	
Southern Ute.....	10	10	10					150	436	82	724	334	
Ute Mountain.....	4	1	3					50	150	60	334	334	
Florida - Seminole.....	3	3	3					50	150	60	334	334	
Idaho.....	7	25	3	27	20	2	1	3	50	150	60	334	334
Centr d'Alone.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	130	10	60	
Fort Hall.....	6	3	3	11	10	10	10	403	821	350	821	118	118
Fort Lapwai.....	1	14	3	7	9	1	1	638	325	1,200	1,461	900	900
Iowa: See and Fox.....	17	13	13	2	2	2	2	50	300	200	345	345	
Kansas.....	13	3	10	3	2	1	1	719	743	2,129	2,006	1,238	566
Haskell.....	13	13	13					1,325	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	566
Kiappoo.....	13	13	13					1,325	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	566

Michigan.....	9	549	948	1,254	1,084	1,457	1,083	319
Medicine.....	465	684	900	700	1,084	1,457	1,083	319
Zenon Plesant.....	144	220	364	364	364	364	364	300
Minnesota.....	3,388	8,468	5,275	12,626	10,445	2,458		
Fond du Lac.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Leech Lake.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Pigeon Lake (Birch County).....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Red Lake.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
White Earth.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
Montana.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Blackfoot.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Crow.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Flathead.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Fort Belknap.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Fort Peck.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Glendive.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Great Falls.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Hardy's Agency.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Tongue River.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Nebraska.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Omaha.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Nebraska: Cheyenne.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Omaha.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Winnago.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Nevada.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Carson.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Fallon.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Fort McDowell.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Keapa River.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Round Bay.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Walker River.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Western Shoshone.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
New Mexico.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Albuquerque.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Jicarilla.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Mescalero.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Navajo.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Pueblo Indians.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Pueblo Indian.....	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021

1 1919 report.
 2 Unknown.
 3 No record.
 4 Includes Ponawatom.
 5 Includes Grand Portage and Nett Lake.
 6 Estimated.
 7 Includes all churches on reservation.

REF0078858

TABLE 5.—Marriages, missionaria, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1929—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.		Crimes.				Arrests for drunkenness.		Church-going Indians.		Indians who—							
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By legal procedure.	Miscellaneous.		By whites.	By Indians.	Whites.	Indians.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English.	Read and write English language.	Wear clothing.	Are voters.			
				By whites.	By Indians.											Miscellaneous.	Miscellaneous.	Missionaries among Indians.	Churches among Indians.	Read and write English language.	Wear clothing.	Are voters.
New Mexico—Continued.																		
San Juan.....	1		1			8			3	4	300	850	600	3,000				
Santa Fe.....	3		40			5			2	8	1,288	488	488	3,500				
Southern Pueblo.....	3	40	40			21			2	1	5,340	2,800	2,800	1,200				
Zuni.....									1	1	(7)	325	260	1,200				
New York: New York Agency																		
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	6	15	21			4			4	15	2,912	6,072	6,072	222	80			
North Dakota.....	13	100	1,112	2	16	2	17		11	42	1,600	1,280	2,432	1,500	2,401			
Bismarck.....									23	15	6,065	4,578	9,321	2,526	2,401			
Fort Berthold.....									36	1	103	103	103	1,205	305			
Fort Totten.....									30	1	60	60	60	40	1,004			
Grand Forks.....									30	1	440	440	440	440	1,004			
Standing Rock.....									30	1	330	330	330	3,440	1,004			
Turtle Mountain.....									17	3	1,150	1,650	2,000	3,422	625			
Wahpeton.....									1	2	3,248	2,300	1,300	2,000	625			
Wapeton.....									3	3	1,175	2,300	2,300	200	200			
Winnipeg.....									1	1	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100			
Oklahoma.....	61	171	14	218	8	52	35	82	394	257	1,134	41	6	51	3,813	15,101	15,531	6,044
Comanchero.....									4	3	148	398	367	650	735	400		
Cherokee and Arapaho.....									4	4	626	626	626	1,216	350			
Chickasaw.....									4	4	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110			
Choctaw.....									4	4	1,045	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300			
Kiowa.....									13	13	1,811	1,811	1,811	1,811	1,150			
Osage.....									2	2	906	2,021	2,021	1,936	1,999			
Quapaw.....									2	2	906	906	906	906	865			
Sevier.....									1	1	45	45	45	45	300			
Shawnee.....									1	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Shawnee.....									1	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			

Oregon.....	16	26	5	46		7		6		16	1	3	11	1,067	1,103	4,375	3,390	4,767	2,737	2,194
Klamath.....	4	11		15				0		10		2	3	325	403	1,000	600	1,132	183	183
Salem.....	1	3		4		1				1	1	1	1	112	125	1,077	87	125	125	125
Walla Walla.....	11	7	5	14		6		5	1	2	350	575	680	430	534	680	430	534	575	575
Warm Springs.....										1	2	210	775	600	1,041	1,041	681	681	681	681
South Dakota.....	18	309	8	322	3	33	6	236		24		119	25	183	12,503	8,892	15,892	23,441	12,842	4,890
Cheyenne River.....	4	12		11					4	2	1,068	1,067	3	30	1,668	1,309	1,267	2,763	568	568
Ogallala.....	1	1		1					6	2	708	215	600	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Flour Bluff.....	1	1		1					4	1	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128
Lower Brule.....	1	1		1					1	1	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146
Pine Ridge.....	0	180		186		6		93		46	14	3,980	3,290	3,290	3,290	3,290	3,290	3,290	3,290	3,290
Rapid City.....	2	23	3	25	3	3	6	37	12	12	123	3,007	3,318	3,318	3,318	3,318	3,318	3,318	3,318	3,318
Rosebud.....	2	23	3	25	3	3	6	37	12	12	123	3,007	3,318	3,318	3,318	3,318	3,318	3,318	3,318	3,318
Sisseton.....	4	25	5	25	5	5	14	37	6	6	1,072	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150
Yankton.....	1	37	5	33		3		4		11	9	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Utah.....																				
Coburn.....	4	4		4					7	7	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Shivwits.....	1	30	1	31		3		2		11	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100
Utah and Ouray.....	15	63	80	80		8		173	4	15	3,316	2,931	9,854	7,653	11,320	8,032	11,320	8,032	2,073	2,073
Washington.....	10	20		20		2		24		6		8	12	920	2,310	1,750	2,310	2,310	2,310	2,310
Coville.....	3	3		3					3	3	228	215	1,746	2,401	2,401	2,401	2,401	2,401	2,401	2,401
Cushman.....	3	3		3					1	1	275	250	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Neah Bay.....	9	9		9		4		2		4	275	250	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Pocahontas.....	12	12		12		1		3		1	188	1,238	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039
Tulship.....	4	11		15		22		3		0	630	300	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Yakima.....	9	78	1	80		8		14	1	21	24	3,603	8,071	6,353	10,967	4,357	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,028
Wisconsin.....																				
Grand Rapids.....	12	4		8				8		1	3	300	600	1,251	1,251	1,251	1,251	1,251	1,251	1,251
Hayward.....	3	11		14					3	3	444	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
Kenosha.....	3	17		20					2	2	1,094	706	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680
Leona.....	13	13		13					1	1	112	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
Le Ponto.....	1	1		1					3	3	112	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
Red Cliff.....	1	3		4		2		1		2	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252
Torch.....	1	1		1					1	1	154	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	11	1		10		1		2		12	11	17	188	1,520	1,000	800	1,718	191	191	191

1 Estimated. 2 Not reported. 3 1919 report. 4 As reported. 5 Includes Ojibwa and Ponca. 6 No record. 7 Unknown. 8 Under State jurisdiction. 9 Report incomplete. 10 Includes Ojibwa.

TABLE 6.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1920.

States and reservations.	Number of allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Grand total.....	226,348	37,158,635	35,501,661	72,660,296
Total reservations.....	217,572	35,897,069	35,501,661	71,398,730
Total public domain.....	8,776	1,261,566		1,261,566
Arizona.....	1,767	81,729	18,571,285	18,653,014
Camp McDowell (Salt River).....			24,971	24,971
Coconino (Fort Yuma, Calif.).....			400	400
Colorado River.....	612	6,119	234,380	240,499
Fort Huachuca.....			1,681,920	1,681,920
Fort Mojave.....			31,328	31,328
Gila Bend (Pima).....			10,231	10,231
Gila River (Pima).....			371,422	371,422
Havasupai (Suppai).....			518	518
Hualapai (Frustron Canon).....			730,940	730,940
Kalbar.....			138,240	138,240
Mogul (Hopi).....			2,473,320	2,473,320
Navajo (see also New Mexico and Utah).....	60	9,000	5,771,397	8,780,697
Papago.....			2,129,114	2,129,114
Pariazo (San Xavier, now Yuma).....	291	41,000	114,338	155,638
Salt River.....	801		24,340	48,720
San Carlos.....			1,831,240	1,831,240
California.....	2,826	84,007	43,511	517,116
Bishop.....			80	80
Bishop (Palute).....			75,846	75,846
Diacer.....			530	530
Hoopa Valley.....	139	29,091	99,051	128,142
Mission.....				
Agua Caliente (Soboba).....			7,285	7,285
Angelina (Soboba).....			616	616
Canon (Soboba).....			1,280	1,280
Cahuilla (Soboba).....			18,880	18,880
Campo.....			1,640	1,640
Capitan Grande (Pala).....			15,680	15,680
Cucui Ina (Campo).....			4,480	4,480
Inaja (Pala).....			700	700
La Juna (Campo).....			320	320
La Posta (Campo).....			3,679	3,679
Los Coyotes (Pala).....			21,330	21,330
Manzanita (Campo).....			19,480	19,480
Martinez (Soboba).....			1,280	1,280
Mesa Grande (Pala).....			4,400	4,400
Mission Creek (Soboba).....			1,320	1,320
Morongo (Soboba).....	283	1,135	5,634	11,069
Pala.....	177	1,330	3,084	48,480
La Banca or Temecula (Pala).....	85	1,229	3,881	5,195
Potrero or La Jolla (Pala).....			8,329	8,329
Ranona (Soboba).....			500	500
Rita-on (Pala).....			2,531	2,531
San Manuel (Soboba).....			153	153
San Pasqual (Pala).....			2,200	2,200
Santa Rosa (Soboba).....			2,540	2,540
Santa Ynez (Soboba).....			120	120
Santa Ysabel (Pala).....			15,042	15,042
Soboba.....			5,461	5,461
Sogvi (Pala).....	17	270	270	610
Totes (Soboba).....			20,840	20,840
Turquoise.....			34	34
Twentynine Palms (Soboba).....			480	480
Round Valley.....	877	42,106	42,106	42,106
Tule River.....			48,531	48,531
Yuma (Fort Yuma).....	798	5,010	31,376	39,386
Colorado.....	372	72,731	396,143	468,874
Ute (see Mountain and Southern Ute).....	371	72,651	396,143	468,794
Absentee Wyandot.....	1	80		80
Florida: Seminole.....			23,542	23,542
Idaho.....	4,377	628,098	54,841	682,939
Coeur d'Alene.....	68	104,077		104,077
Fort Hall.....	1,863	345,209	21,263	366,472
Lapwai (Nez Perce).....	3,876	178,812	33,578	212,390

TABLE 6.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1920—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number of allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....			3,251	3,251
Kansas.....	3,079	272,519		272,519
Chippewa and Munsee (Potawatomi).....	100		4,155	4,155
Iowa (Kickapoo).....	143		11,769	11,769
Kickapoo.....	331		27,691	27,691
Potawatomi (Kickapoo).....	2,263		230,785	230,785
Sac and Fox (Kickapoo).....	122		8,079	8,079
Michigan.....	2,648	153,227	191	153,418
Isabella.....	1,943	98,395	191	98,586
Lawson.....	69	62,201		62,201
Ortonagon.....	36	2,631		2,631
Minnesota.....	8,367	931,755	533,798	1,505,553
Hole Fort (Fond du Lac).....	712	56,782		56,782
Deer Creek (Fond du Lac).....	4	280		280
Fond du Lac.....	507	36,886		36,886
Grand Portage (Fond du Lac).....	304	24,191		24,191
Leech Lake.....	631	48,520		48,520
Mdewanton (Birch Coulee).....	135	12,582		12,582
Red Lake.....			513,528	513,528
Vernouille Lake.....			1,600	1,600
White Earth.....	5,158	710,765	9,199	719,964
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake).....	826	61,733		61,733
Montana.....	10,351	2,510,320	3,513,333	6,023,653
Blackfoot.....			7,285	7,285
Crow.....	2,657	889,519	669,808	1,559,327
Fort Belknap.....	2,800	512,183	1,771,320	2,313,213
Fort Peck.....			622,917	622,917
Locky (Flathead).....	2,459	86,210		86,210
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River).....	2,128	228,408		228,408
Rocky Boy's Agency.....			489,500	489,500
Nebraska.....	4,037	333,424	6,118	339,542
Omaha.....	4,460	139,642	4,340	135,022
Ponca (Santee) (Yankton, S. Dak.).....	168	27,236		27,236
Santee (Niobrara) (Yankton, S. Dak.).....	850	73,231		73,231
Sioux (additional).....			610	610
Winnebago.....	1,559	122,295	1,095	123,390
Nevada.....	698	11,323	785,312	796,635
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone).....			321,929	321,929
Moapa River.....	117		323	323
Palute (Pallou).....	385	3,810		4,195
Summit Lake (Fort McDermitt).....			5,025	5,025
Pyramid Lake (Nevada).....			322,000	322,000
Walker River.....	196	9,878		10,074
Winnemucca.....			510	510
New Mexico.....	2,800	673,175	4,021,049	4,694,224
Jicarilla Apache.....	796	333,812		333,812
Mescalero Apache.....			474,210	474,210
Navajo (see also Arizona and Utah).....	2,001	319,363	1,680,637	2,000,000
Pueblo.....				
Acoma (Albuquerque).....			95,792	95,792
Cochiti.....			24,256	24,256
Isleta (Albuquerque).....			110,080	110,080
Jemez.....			42,359	42,359
Laguna (Albuquerque).....			101,511	101,511
Laguna withdrawal ¹			150,000	150,000
Nambé (northern).....			13,586	13,586
Picuris (northern).....			17,461	17,461
Pojoaque (northern).....			13,529	13,529
San Jila (Albuquerque).....			24,187	24,187
San Juan (northern).....			17,545	17,545
San Felipe (Albuquerque).....			31,767	31,767
Santa Ana (Albuquerque).....			17,261	17,261
Santa Clara (northern).....			49,369	49,369

¹ Includes 12,318 acres purchased from Omaha Indians.
² Executive orders 1910 and 1917.

TABLE 6.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1920—Continued.

States and reservations	Number of allotments	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
New Mexico—Continued.				
Pueblo—Continued.				
Santo Domingo		92,324		92,324
Sisue		17,515		17,515
San Ildefonso (northern)		17,283		17,283
Tano (northern)		17,301		17,301
Tesuque (northern)		17,171		17,171
Zuni		288,041		288,041
New York		87,677		87,677
Allegany		30,163		30,163
Cattaraugus		21,680		21,680
Oil Springs		649		649
Onondaga		359		359
Oneida		6,100		6,100
St. Regis		14,640		14,640
Tonawanda		7,512		7,512
Tuscarora		6,249		6,249
North Carolina—Qualla		63,211		63,211
North Dakota	8,380	2,005,320	100,000	2,105,320
Devils Lake (Fort Totten)	1,189	137,351		137,351
Fort Berthold	2,175	435,708	100,000	535,708
Standing Rock	4,700	1,388,411		1,388,411
Turtle Mountain	326	43,820		43,820
Oklahoma	114,791	19,518,718	3,142	19,521,860
Cherokee	40,193	4,314,223		4,314,223
Chickasaw	19,935	3,490,190	10	3,490,200
Choctaw	26,723	4,291,059	2,320	4,293,379
Creek	18,710	2,997,114	3	2,997,117
Seminole	3,118	342,535	122	342,657
Cherokee Outlet	62	1,019		1,019
Cheyenne and Arapaho	3,331	524,752		524,752
Iowa (Shawnee)	167	8,105		8,105
Kansa or Kaw (Pawnee)	247	99,611		99,611
Kickapoo (Shawnee)	280	22,650		22,650
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache	3,431	512,296		512,296
Mojave (Seneca)	68	3,966		3,966
Osage (Pawnee)	73	11,456		11,456
Osage	2,299	1,465,350		1,465,350
Otoe (Pawnee)	160	124,351		124,351
Ottawa (Seneca)	160	12,995		12,995
Pawnee	820	112,701		112,701
Ponca (Seneca)	218	45,334		45,334
Ponca (Pawnee)	782	109,745		109,745
Potawatomi (Shawnee)	2,169	291,756	387	292,143
Quapaw (Seneca)	248	56,245		56,245
Sawant Fox (Shawnee)	348	87,684		87,684
Seneca	435	41,813		41,813
Shawnee	117	12,745		12,745
Wichita (Kiowa)	957	152,714		152,714
Wyandot (Seneca)	211	20,912		20,912
Oregon	4,341	527,216	1,190,790	1,717,006
Grande Ronde (Siletz)	209	32,983		32,983
Klamath	1,479	228,888	791,148	1,020,036
Siletz	551	44,429		44,429
Umatilla	1,115	82,541	74,130	156,771
Warm Springs	967	140,222	322,512	462,804
South Dakota	27,761	6,322,127	303,667	6,625,794
Cheyenne River	3,635	1,019,989	190,841	1,210,830
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago	1,500	278,718		278,718
Lake Traverse (Sisseton)	2,005	346,838		346,838
Lower Brule	945	214,790	11,291	226,081
Pine Ridge	8,227	2,363,813	161,565	2,525,378
Rosebud	8,558	1,867,714		1,867,714
Yankton	2,613	285,283		285,283

TABLE 6.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1920—Continued.

States and reservations	Number of allotments	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Utah	1,267	111,947	1,229,200	1,341,147
Goshute and Deep Creek			31,590	31,590
Navajo (see also Arizona and New Mexico)			690,660	690,660
Paiute (Navajo)			690,660	690,660
Shivwits			26,880	26,880
Skull Valley			18,460	18,460
Uintah Valley			249,340	249,340
Uncompahgre			72,377	72,377
Washington	9,983	1,019,556	1,029,527	2,049,083
Chehalis (Cushman)	36	3,769		3,769
Columbia (Colville)	35	22,618		22,618
Columbia	2,621	3,23,275	1,029,160	1,352,445
Hoh River (Neah Bay)			640	640
Kaibab (Coeur d'Alene)			4,129	4,129
Lummi (Tulalip)	160	12,541		12,541
Makah (Neah Bay)	373	3,728	19,312	23,040
Moclusot (Cushman)	44	3,491		3,491
Nisqually (Cushman)	20	4,517		4,517
Oreille (Neah Bay)			640	640
Port Madison (Tulalip)	51	7,519	65	7,584
Puyallup (Cushman)	167	17,465		17,465
Quillote (Neah Bay)			837	837
Quiltelet (Taholah)	650	54,560	168,583	223,143
Skokwater (Cushman)			335	335
Skowomish (Cushman)	134	2,805		2,805
Snohomish (Tulalip)	164	22,146	521	22,667
Spokane	628	64,554	82,488	147,042
Squawon Island (Cushman)	23	1,691		1,691
Swinomish (Tulalip)	71	7,759		7,759
Yakima	4,688	451,922	412,561	864,483
Wisconsin	4,547	319,186	270,525	589,711
Lac Courte Oreille (Maynard)			68,910	68,910
Lac du Flambeau	100	45,756	24,474	70,230
La Pointe (Bad River)	1,610	118,568	18,900	137,468
Menominee (Keshona)			211,680	211,680
Ojibwa	1,501	68,466		68,466
Red Cliff	265	14,166		14,166
Stockbridge and Murree (Keshona)	167	8,920		8,920
Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone)	2,597	215,658	1,587,228	1,802,886
Diminished	2,629	211,040	587,029	798,069
Ceded	368	34,618	1,270,199	1,304,817
Public domain	8,176	1,261,586		1,261,586

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1920.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
ARIZONA.		
Camp McDowell	24,971	Executive order, Sept. 15, 1903; act of Apr. 21, 1901, vol. 33, p. 211. (See Ann. Repl. 1903, p. 98.)
(Under Salt River School.)		
Tribe: Mohave Apache.		
Cocopah (Fort Yuma, Calif.)	400	Executive order, Sept. 27, 1917, school reserve.
Colorado River ¹	231,850	Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 659; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1878. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1901, vol. 33, p. 221.)
(Under Colorado River School.)		Act Apr. 29, 1908 (33 Stat., 77); act Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 273); act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1063); act Aug. 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 523); Executive order, Nov. 22, 1913, 616 Indians allotted 6,100 acres.
Tribe: Chemehuevi, Kawai, Cocopah, Mohave.		Executive order, Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1878, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1862, vol. 27, p. 460; agreement made Feb. 25, 1866, approved by act of June 10, 1866, vol. 29, p. 338. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)
Fort Apache	1,681,920	
(Under Fort Apache School.)		
Tribe: Chiricahua, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbrelito, and Mogollon Apache.		

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

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1920—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
COLORADO.		
Ute ¹ (Under Navajo Springs and Southern Ute Schools.) Tribes: Capote, Moache, and Wintuache Ute.	Acres. 32,113	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1853, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619, act of Apr. 29, 1871, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 1, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 102, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, 31, p. 14, 1883, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1891, vol. 28, p. 57, Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 28, p. 677, 72,351 acres allotted to 371 Indians and 300 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,390.32 acres allotted to 37 Indians (letter book 351, p. 363), 524,072 acres, exact to settlement by resident's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899 (31 Stat., 1917). The residue, 315,000 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wintuache Utes. Act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 82), exchange of lands with Indians. Executive order, Nov. 12, 1915.
Total.....	32,113	
FLORIDA.		
Seminole..... (Under special agent.)	2,711	Acts Aug. 15, 1891 (28 Stat., 393), Mar. 2, 1905 (28 Stat., 102), June 10, 1906 (29 Stat., 337), June 7, 1907 (30 Stat., 75), Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stat., 638), June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 392), Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 271). 23,061.72 acres purchased for Seminole Indians in 1910 under acts mentioned (see Annual Report for 1909, p. 101). 3,650 acres reserved by Executive order of June 25, 1911. (See 2817-150.)
Total.....	2,711	
IDAHO.		
Coeur d'Alene..... (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Kutenai, Ponderay, and Spokane.	21,203	Executive orders June 14, 1867, and Nov. 5, 1873; agreements made Mar. 28, 1852, and Sept. 9, 1859, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 25, pp. 1029, 1025. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1891, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1891, vol. 25, p. 322. 638 Indians have been allotted 101,077 acres and 1,691.90 acres have been reserved for agency, school, and church purposes and for mill sites. (See 8309-1908, and acts of June 21, 1901 (31 Stat., L., 323-335), Mar. 3, 1891 (28 Stat., L., 1029-1022), Aug. 15, 1891 (29 Stat., L., 322), Mar. 27, 1908 (33 Stat., L., 56), Apr. 30, 1909 (33 Stat., L., 78).) resident's proclamation issued May 22, 1909, opening 221,210 acres surplus lands to settlement. (37 L., p. 628.)
Fort Hall..... (Under Fort Hall School.) Tribes: Bannock and Shoshone.	21,203	Treaty of July 3, 1858, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 118; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by acts of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 23, p. 152, Feb. 21, 1889, vol. 23, p. 657, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 25, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1898, ratified by act of June 6, 1909, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 116,000 acres, of which 6,248.72 acres have been allotted to 79 Indians (see letter book 627, p. 479); remainder of ceded tract opened by settlement June 17, 1907 (resident's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1997), act of Mar. 30, 1901, vol. 33, p. 153, act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1061); 1,453 allotments, covering 338,609 acres, approved Oct. 2, 1911 (37 Stat., 13).
Lapwai..... (Under Fort Lapwai School.) Tribe: Nez Perce.	31,190	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 11, p. 617; agreement, May 1, 1863, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1891, vol. 25, p. 326. 178,512 acres allotted to 1,576 Indians, 2,170.17 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 52,000 acres of timberland reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (1 resident's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1868, 21 Stat., 673.)
Jemeh.....		Unratified treaty of Sept. 21, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1873; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 24, 1889, vol. 25, p. 657. (See 31 Stat., L., 333, and agreement executed Dec. 2, 1908, approved by resident Jan. 27, 1908.) Act of June 21, 1909 (31 Stat., L., 331), about 61,000 acres opened in 1902. (See 3692-1902.)
Total.....	55,453	

¹ Partly in New Mexico.² Surveyed.³ Not on reservation.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1920—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. 3,450	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 707.) Deeds 1857, 1858, 1867, 1868, 1879, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June, July, and Oct., 1892-1898. (See act of Feb. 15, 1891, vol. 22, p. 749.) (See Ann. Repts., 1881, p. 681; 1888, p. 81.) Deeds recorded, vol. 6. (See 9255-1667.)
Total.....	3,450	
KANSAS.		
Chippewa and Minnec..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribes: Chippewa and Minnec.		Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,123.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees; balance of allotments sold and proceeds paid to heirs. (See ninth section of act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62; L., 11, 332, p. 83.)
Iowa ¹ (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Iowa.		Treaties of May 17, 1834, vol. 10, p. 109, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,763.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 268, p. 80.) Acts Mar. 3, 1855 (2 Stat., 322), and Jan. 26, 1857 (21 Stat., 367).
Kickapoo..... (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Kickapoo.		Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 27,691.27 acres allotted to 351 Indians; 245 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 308.57 acres, unallotted (letter books 301, p. 450, and 772, p. 51). (Acts of Aug. 4, 1858 (21 Stat., 219), Feb. 28, 1869, vol. 30, p. 609, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Potawatomi..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Prairie Band of Potawatomi.		Treaties of June 8, 1846, vol. 9, p. 833; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1101; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 220,785 acres allotted to 2,293 Indians; 319 acres reserved for school and agency, and 1 acre for church. (Acts of Feb. 28, 1869, vol. 30, p. 50; and Mar. 3, 1913, vol. 32, p. 1007.) 680 acres surplus tribal land sold under act Feb. 28, 1869. Executive order, Nov. 12, 1912, extending trust period 10 years, except in 11 cases.
Sauk and Fox ¹ (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.		Treaties of May 18, 1834, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1879, vol. 17, p. 321, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 204. 2,813.97 acres in Kansas, 4,101.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,035.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians, and under act June 21, 1909 (34 Stat., 321-349), 660.91 acres were allotted to 37 Indians, leaving 57 acres unallotted. (Letter books 293, p. 361; 353, p. 37; and 512, p. 110.)
Total.....		
MICHIGAN.		
Isabella ²	191	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 63, and of Oct. 18, 1861, vol. 14, p. 637. 98,303 acres allotted to 1,943 Indians.
L'Anse..... (Under special agent.) Tribe: L'Anse and Vieux Desert Bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 20, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 52,121 acres allotted to 659 Indians. Payment for lands in sec. 16, see 6555-1907. Unappropriated tracts, see 1023-1915.
Ontonagon..... (Under special agent.) Tribe: Ontonagon Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 20, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,761.33 acres allotted to 35 Indians.
Ottawa and Chippewa.....		Treaty July 31, 1855. (11 Stat., 621.) 120,470 acres allotted to 1,818 Indians.
Total.....	191	
MINNESOTA.		
Bols Fort..... (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Bols Fort Chippewa.		Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1899, vol. 25, p. 642. (See 31, Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 56,467.20 acres allotted to 721 Indians and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L., 11, 359, 352); residue, 51,863 acres, opened to public settlement.

¹ In Kansas and Nebraska.² Agency abolished June 30, 1880.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1920—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
MINNESOTA—continued.		
Deer Creek. (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	Acres.	Executive order, June 30, 1880; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 612. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 293.35 acres allotted to 4 Indians; remainder, 21,714 acres, opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1888.)
Fond du Lac. (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 21, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 37,121 acres allotted to 327 Indians; act of Jan. 11, 1889, vol. 25, p. 612. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1889. (See act of Jan. 11, 1889, vol. 25, p. 612.) Act June 31, 1913 (Public No. 1), and Executive order, Mar. 1, 1915.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River). (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Grand Portage Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 11, 1889, vol. 25, p. 612. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 21,213.31 acres allotted to 311 Indians; 278.21 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,011.97 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 Winnebago Bands of Chippewa.		Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 1, 1873, and May 21, 1874; act of Jan. 11, 1889, vol. 25, p. 612. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 62.) 48,146 acres allotted to 630 Indians and 311.0 acres reserved for agency and school purposes. (Act of June 27, 1912, vol. 32, p. 602.) Minnesota National Forest act, May 9, 1909 (33 Stat., 255). Executive order Feb. 13, 1911, by purchase. (See act of July 1, 1881, Mar. 3, 1883, May 15, 1889, June 29, 1888 (23 Stat., 285); Mar. 2, 1889 (23 Stat., 92); and Aug. 19, 1890 (21 Stat., 319). 331.20 acres do not belong to Indians; 12,212.76 acres allotted to 88 Indians and held in trust by the United States; 8.99 acres reserved for school. (See Ann. Rept., 1901, pp. 111 and 179, and schedule approved Nov. 21, 1911.)
Mdewakanton. (Under Pipestone School.) Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1113, and Feb. 12, 1857, vol. 11, pp. 693, 695; act of Jan. 11, 1889, vol. 25, p. 612. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 15.) Joint resolution (No. 3), Dec. 19, 1894, vol. 25, p. 373, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 17, 1895, vol. 31, p. 715. (See Ann. Rept. 1895, pp. 34-35.) Purchase of land act of Aug. 1, 1911 (35 Stat., 391).
Mill Lake. (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Mill Lake and Snake River Bands of Chippewa.		Treaty of Oct. 2, 1853, vol. 11, p. 677; act of Jan. 11, 1889, vol. 25, p. 612. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1077, and act of Feb. 20, 1911, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1912, vol. 33, p. 16, for sale of 24,152 acres. Act of Feb. 8, 1915, vol. 33, p. 208, granting 330 acres in right of way for Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba Ry. Co. Executive order, Feb. 16, 1915.
Red Lake. (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.	713,328	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 11, 1889, vol. 25, p. 612.
Vermilion Lake. (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	1,109	
White Earth. (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, and Pillager Chippewa.	9,190	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 17, 1883, act of Jan. 11, 1889, vol. 25, p. 612. (See agreement July 21, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 31 and 33.) Under act of Jan. 11, 1889 (23 Stat., 612), 124,601.95 acres have been allotted to 5,152 Indians, and 1,899.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, and under act of Apr. 28, 1901 (31 Stat., 539), 216,953.19 acres have been allotted to 2,816 Mississippi and Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa, being a national allotment to a part of the allotted under act of Jan. 11, 1889, leaving unallotted and unsurveyed 9,190 acres. Act June 21, 1907 (31 Stat., 333).
White Oak Point and Chippewa. (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribe: Lake Winnebago, Pillager, and Snake River Bands of Chippewa and White Oak Point Band of Mississippi Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 10, 1857, vol. 10, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 23, 1874; act of Jan. 11, 1889, vol. 25, p. 612. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 61,132 acres allotted to 831 Indians; the residue opened to public settlement; 210 acres reserved for ball park. (See 239-1908.)
Total.....	553,798	

1 Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1920—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. 604,826	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 by Congress May 1, 1888, approved by act of June 10, 1890, vol. 29, p. 353; act of Feb. 27, 1905, confirming grant of 356.11 acres of land and 120 acres of unsurveyed land. (See vol. 33, p. 816.) Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (31 Stat., 1035). 2,656 Indians (See 4021-1912).
Crow. (Under Crow School.) Tribe: Mountain and River Crow.	1,171,030	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 18, p. 619; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 12, 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, 1880; agreement made Dec. 8, 1880; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1029-1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 74; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1031.) Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 352, and agreement of Aug. 11, 1899. (See act of Feb. 28, 1891 (25 Stat., 794), and Executive order, June 8, 1901 (prohibiting Executive order of Mar. 25, 1901), 482,584 acres have been allotted to 2,453 Indians, and 1,822.61 acres reserved for unallotted and church, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unsurveyed 1,822,169 acres. 14,711.96 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 81 Indians. (See L. 11, 743, p. 50; 852, p. 169, and 856, p. 116.) 37 Indians (Belleville, A. J. have been allotted 7,129.55 acres under act of Apr. 11, 1872 (22 Stat., 42), Feb. 8, 1887 (21 Stat., 388), and amendments thereto. President's proclamation, May 21, 1906 (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. 121; agreement made by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 121; agreement made Oct. 9, 1888, approved by act of June 10, 1890, vol. 29, p. 350.
Fort Peck. (Under Fort Peck School.) Tribe: Assiniboin, Brule, Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonal Sioux.		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 Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 119, act May 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 555), 2,632 Indians allotted 723,623.77 acres; 1,225,819 acres surplus land opened to settlement and entry by President's proclamation July 25, 1913. (See 42 L. D. 261.) 1,032.81 acres reserved for town site, religious, and administrative purposes. Act Aug. 1, 1914 (35 Stat., 550) allotments to children, 126,651 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, Carlos Band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.		Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 978. Under acts of Apr. 23, 1894 (33 Stat., 322), Feb. 8, 1887 (21 Stat., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (25 Stat., 794), 2,431 Indians have been allotted 227,113 acres, and under act of Apr. 23, 1901, 2,643.79 acres have been reserved for tribal uses, and under act of Apr. 23, 1901, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stat., 1019-1080), 6,774.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 18,521.35 acres reserved for Bitter Root under acts of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., 267), and Mar. 4, 1909 (35 Stat., 877). See 5019-1908. May 22, 1909, proclamation issued by President opening surplus lands. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 765). 45,714 acres reserved for power and reservoir sites, act Apr. 12, 1910 (36 Stat., 833). Executive order Jan. 14, 1913. Act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863).
Northern Choyennas. (Under Tongue River School.) Tribe: Northern Choyenne.	489,500	Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1881, and Mar. 19, 1900, act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.

1 Outboundaries surveyed; partly surveyed.

2 Surveyed.

3 Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1920.—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
MONTANA—Continued.		
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	Acres. 56,038	Part of Fort Assiniboine abandoned military reservation. Reserve by act Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat., 739), amending act of Feb. 11, 1915 (38 Stat., 807).
Total.....	3,511,311	
NEBRASKA.		
Niobrara.....		Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 18, p. 637; Executive orders: Feb. 27, July 29, 1869, Nov. 16, 1867, June 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1875. 33,815.92 acres selected as home steads, 38,951.71 acres selected as allotments, and 1,082 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unallotted acreage of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification, see summary civil appropriation act approved June 1, 1918, vol. 22, p. 624. For text, see also Indian Act, vol. 11, p. 303. Act of Apr. 3, 1888, vol. 25, p. 91, not accepted.)
Omaha.....	4,420	Executive order Apr. 29, 1916.
Omaha (Under Omaha Agency.) Tribe: Omaha.		Treaty of Mar. 16, 1851, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874; act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341; act of Mar. 3, 1883 (27 Stat., p. 612); 130,000 acres allotted to 1,460 Indians; the residue, 4,420 acres, unallotted; act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 318), taxation; act May 11, 1912 (37 Stat., 111), sale of surplus land.
Ponca.....		Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 697, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Mar. 2, 1869, sec. 15, vol. 28, p. 492. 27,236 acres allotted to 168 Indians; 169 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339; also, President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1266.)
Sloux (additional) (Under Pine Ridge School.) Tribe: Oglala Sloux.	610	Executive order, Jan. 21, 1882.
Winnebago.....	1,094	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 122,874.20 acres allotted to 1,450 Indians; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; 610.10 acres sold; act July 4, 1888; the residue, 1,098 acres, unallotted; act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 319), taxation.
Total.....	6,138	
NEVADA.		
Duck Valley.....	1,321,920	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, May 4, 1886, and July 1, 1910.
Mojave River.....	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. 25, 1912, and Nov. 29, 1912. 604.32 acres of irrigable land allotted to 117 Indians under general allotment act.
Palute.....	800	71 sections (4,610 acres) reserved under second form withdrawal, reclamation act, June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 338), for resettlement to Indians; 3,540 acres have been allotted to 385 Palute Indians and 10 acres reserved for school purposes (see 7082-1907); 800 acres unallotted land unreserved.
Palute and Shoshone scattered bands (Under Fort McDermitt School.)	250	Executive order, Sept. 16, 1912, setting aside 120 acres for allotment purposes (L. O. File 70,323-1912); 160 acres added by Executive order Feb. 8, 1913.
Piramid Lake.....	122,000	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874; act July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 501). (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1901, vol. 33, p. 225.) Executive order Sept. 4, 1913, creating bird reserve out of Idaho island.
Summit Lake, Palute and Shoshone (Under Fort McDermitt School.)	5,025	Executive order, Jan. 14, 1915, withdrawing from settlement for use of Palute-Shoshone 5,025.98 acres.

* Surveyed; partly in Idaho.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1920.—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
NEVADA—Continued.		
Walker River.....	Acres. 75,591	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874; joint resolution of June 19, 1892, vol. 32, p. 741; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., pp. 245, 290); act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 33, pp. 982-997; act of June 21, 1906, vol. 34, p. 323; proclamation of President, Sept. 26, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 268,005.84 acres. Allotted to 436 Indians, 9,975 acres reserved for agency and school, 90 acres reserved for cemetery, 49 acres reserved for grazing, 37,815.29 acres reserved for timber, 3,355.62 acres reserved for church purposes, 160 acres (L. O. File, 885, p. 157) 31,950 acres added to reserve by Executive order Mar. 18, 1918.
Winnemucca and Battle Mountain Bands of Shoshone.	810	Executive order, June 18, 1917, setting aside 840 acres of public domain for 2 bands of homeless Indians.
Total.....	726,492	
NEW MEXICO.		
Jicarilla Apache.....	407,300	Executive orders, Mar. 23, 1874, July 18, 1876, Sept. 21, 1880, May 15, 1884, and Feb. 11, 1887; 123,313.33 acres allotted to 843 Indians and 289.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. R. 335, p. 323.) Executive orders of Nov. 11, 1907, and Jan. 28, 1908. The above-mentioned 813 allotments have been canceled; reallocations have been made under the act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L. 1413). (See 64513-1907.) (Allotments to 797 Indians covering 354,294 acres approved Aug. 28, 1907.)
Mescalero Apache.....	174,240	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883. (See 25961, 45680, 75169, 75469-1908, and 14203, 26542-1909, and Senate bill 5602, 604th Cong., 1st sess.)
Navajo.....	49,244	Executive order, Jan. 15, 1917, setting aside 49,244 acres for Navajo and other Indians.
Pueblo: (Under Northern and Southern Pueblos) Tribe: Pueblo—		
Jemez.....	142,350	
Acoma.....	135,792	
San Juan.....	117,545	
Navajo.....	117,461	
San Felipe.....	134,761	
Cochiti.....	129,294	
Santo Domingo.....	162,238	
Taos.....	117,363	
Santa Clara.....	142,365	
Teague.....	117,471	
San Ildefonso.....	117,265	
Pajarito.....	115,520	
Ala.....	117,411	
San Ysidro.....	124,181	
Isleta.....	110,680	
Navajo.....	115,536	
Laguna.....	101,511	
Laguna withdrawals.....	150,000	
Santa Ana.....	117,541	
Santa Ana or El Rancho-Itto.....	14,945	
Zuni.....	128,040	
Zuni Pueblo.		
Total.....	2,007,691	
NEW YORK.		
Allegany.....	130,469	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 657.
Cattaraugus.....	21,650	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601; June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 657. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring.....	640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 165.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 9, 1863, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1863, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1867, vol. 30, p. 99.

* Outboundaries surveyed.

* Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1920.—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. 41, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Onondaga, Onondaga, and St. Regis.	6,100	Do.
St. Regis (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: St. Regis.	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.	17,519	Treaty of Sept. 18, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 921; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Onondaga and Tuscarora.	6,219	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 167.)
Total.....	87,677	
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Qualla boundary and other lands (Under Eastern Cherokee School.) Tribe: Eastern Band of Cherokee.	118,000 115,211	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. 21, 1891, vol. 28, p. 111, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 11, 1887. (See also H. Ex. Docs. No. 107, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1909, vol. 32, p. 1000. (See Opinions of Asst. Atty. Gen. Mar. 14, 1891, and Feb. 5, 1901, p. 4549 acres sold; the 58,211 acres sold. Deeds dated Oct. 1, 1892; appeal of Dec. 12, 1898.
Total.....	63,211	
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Devils Lake (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribe: Assiniboin, Cuthead, Fantee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 395, agreement Sept. 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian apportionment act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) 137,351 acres allotted to 1,180 Indians; 727,83 acres reserved for church and 194,610 acres reserved for government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1901, vol. 34, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901. President's proclamation of June 2, 1901, vol. 34, p. 298. Trust period extended 10 years. Executive order, Feb. 11, 1918. Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1881, and July 27, 1896 (see Laws relating to Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, 1881), pp. 317 and 322. Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1879, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892, agreement Dec. 14, 1890, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1072. (See Pres. proc. May 29, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.) 229,611 acres allotted to 1,379 Indians (see letter book 445, p. 311). Under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1012), and June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 153), 37 allotments, aggregating 55,874 acres, were approved Aug. 15, 1910, 570 allotments, aggregating 112,514 acres, were approved Apr. 5, 1912, and 787 allotments, aggregating 26,181 acres, were approved Nov. 26, 1915. (See 61502-1910, proclamation June 29, 1911 (40 L. R., 151), 227,501 acres open; see H. J. Res. Apr. 3, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 631), and proclamation of Sept. 17, 1915, opening surface of lands classified as coal to be made entry, authorized by act of Aug. 3, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 681).)
Fort Berthold (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribe: Arapaho, Grosventre, and Mandan.	100,000	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1858, vol. 15, p. 654, and Executive orders Jan. 11, Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 334, and Executive order of Aug. 29, 1879, and Mar. 29, 1881 (1,520,610 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry c. H. appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for letter Miss. Indian Dec. vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 29, 1888, vol. 25, p. 91, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 88. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 153. Under act of Mar. 2, 1889, supra, Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1011), May 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451-450), and Feb. 11, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675), 4,117 Indians have been allotted 1,388,616 acres. Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (24 Stat. L., 2800), 1,061,000 acres were opened to settlement. Remainder of lands opened to settlement by proclamation Mar. 15, 1915, as authorized by act of Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675, 680).
Standline Rock (Under Standing Rock School.) Tribe: Blackfoot, Minniconjou, Upper, and Lower Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 29, 1858, vol. 15, p. 654, and Executive orders Jan. 11, Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 334, and Executive order of Aug. 29, 1879, and Mar. 29, 1881 (1,520,610 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry c. H. appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for letter Miss. Indian Dec. vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 29, 1888, vol. 25, p. 91, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 88. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 153. Under act of Mar. 2, 1889, supra, Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1011), May 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451-450), and Feb. 11, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675), 4,117 Indians have been allotted 1,388,616 acres. Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (24 Stat. L., 2800), 1,061,000 acres were opened to settlement. Remainder of lands opened to settlement by proclamation Mar. 15, 1915, as authorized by act of Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675, 680).

1 Partly surveyed.

2 Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1920.—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: Pembina Chippewa.	Acres.	Executive orders, Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian allotment act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 37, p. 194. 43,820 acres allotted to 328 Indians and 186 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the allotment act. Allotments to 2,621 members of this band on public domain aggregating 59,817.52 acres have been approved.
Total.....	100,000	
OKLAHOMA.		
Apache (Under Kiowa School.)		Formerly Fort Sill. (See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897.) Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 25, 1904 (32 Stat., 467). Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess., act Aug. 21, 1912 (37 Stat., 534); act June 30, 1915 (38 Stat., 92). Lands to be purchased for these members of this band, some 50 in number, who elected to remain in Oklahoma.
Cherokee (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes.)		Treaty with Western Cherokee city of Washington, May 6, 1824 (7 Stat. 311), as amended by the treaty at Fort Gibson of Feb. 11, 1833 (7 Stat., 413); referred to in treaty with Cherokee at New Echota, Ga., Dec. 29, 1835 (7 Stat., 478); July 19, 1866 (14 Stat., 799), as supplemented by treaty of Apr. 27, 1868 (16 Stat., 727). Agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716). Approximately 11,824 Cherokees, including 4,919 freedmen, were allotted an average of 110 acres, 49 acres of which was a homestead to be non-taxable, while held by the original allottee. Total acreage allotted, 4,166,723; sold, 50,968.
Cherokee Outlet		Agreement of Dec. 19, 1891, ratified Dec. 10, by act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 610), unoccupied part of Cherokee Outlet not included in Territory of Oklahoma (26 Stat., 51). 62 Indians allotted 4,919 45 acres under act of Mar. 3, 1893.
Cheyenne and Arapaho (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment, and Seger Schools.) Tribe: Southern Arapaho and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.		Executive order, Aug. 16, 1869, unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 15, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply Military Reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 5, 1891, by authority of Executive order of Nov. 5, 1894; see General Land Office Report, 1899, p. 185). Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno Military Reserve. Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian allotment act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022-1026. 523,789 acres allotted to 3,311 Indians; 231,824 55 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 37,313 01 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,590,823 65 acres opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1895. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1903, vol. 33, p. 2117. Act of June 17, 1910 (33 Stat., 57,537 10. Executive order, Dec. 29, 1915, setting aside 49 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 28, 1868, vol. 30, p. 593; act of July 1, 1869, vol. 32, p. 611, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1862, act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209, act of Apr. 25, 1904, vol. 33, p. 511. 10,966 Indians have been allotted 3,500,160 acres; sold, 870,235—mainly unsold, 10 acres.
Choctaw (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	2,320	Treaty of June 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw. Approximately 2,182 Indians have been allotted 4,291,039 acres; sold, 2,992,495 acres; unsold, 2,320 acres. There remain unsold also the coal and asphalt deposits within the segregated coal and asphalt area of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, totaling 79,241 1/2 acres.
Creek (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	90	Treaties of Feb. 11, 1855, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 783, and the deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See Ann. Rept., 1883, p. 115.) Agreement of Feb. 12, 1859, ratified by the act of Mar. 1, 1859, vol. 25, p. 757; President's proclamation, Mar. 23, 1859, vol. 26, p. 1511; agreement of Sept. 17, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 8, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 541; President's proclamation of June 23, 1901, vol. 33, p. 1971; supplemental agreement of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 500. President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 258; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Approximately 18,761 Indians have been allotted 3,927,114 acres; sold, 65,692 acres; remaining unsold, 304 acres.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1920.—Continued.

Name of reservation and title.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Iowa (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Iowa and Tonkawa.	Acres.	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1881; agreement May 20, 1880; ratified by act of Feb. 11, 1891, vol. 23, p. 751. 8,701 acres allotted to 108 Indians; 21 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Grant, Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 291. (See Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 361.)
Kansas or Kaw (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Kansas or Kaw.		Act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 224. 200 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder, 99,941 acres, allotted to 217 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 31, p. 629, ratifying agreement, not dated. Act Mar. 3, 1892, (33 Stat., 778.)
Kickapoo (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Mexican Kickapoo.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1881; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Feb. 11, 1891, vol. 23, p. 751. 2,559 acres allotted to 780 Indians; 179.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1893, vol. 23, p. 808; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 37, p. 1001. June 21, 1900, (31 Stat., 341.)
Kiowa and Comanche (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribe: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.		Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1892; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceiling 2,488.93 acres, of which 115,300 acres have been allotted to 3,111 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue 2,013.53 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 456, p. 416; 188, p. 178). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1073; June 23, 1903, vol. 37, p. 1002; act of June 22, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2025; and Mar. 21, 1901, vol. 31, p. 2310. Of the 180,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1900, 1,811.92 acres were reserved for town sites under act Mar. 20, 1908 (31 Stat., 1,801), 9,079.52 acres were allotted to 313 Indians under act of June 5, 1906 (31 Stat., 1,213), and 150 acres allotted to 3 Indians under act of June 5, as amended by act Mar. 1, 1907 (31 Stat., 1018). The General Land Office reports the sale and entry of approximately 401,453.92 acres under act of June 5, and of 21,231.75 acres under act of June 28, 1901, to June 30, 1911. (See 7301-1009.) (See 7311-1508.) Under act May 29, 1904 (33 Stat., 410), and act June 23, 1910 (33 Stat., 861), 20,493 acres allotted to 169 Indians. Sale of unused, unreserved lands, act Mar. 3, 1911 (33 Stat., 1029). Act Mar. 1, 1915, Department of Agriculture experiment station. Site of school and agency reserved, act June 30, 1913 (35 Stat., 92).
Fort Sill Apaches (Under Kiowa School.)		Formerly prisoners of war, remnants and descendants of Chief Geronimo's Band. 6,112 acres of inherited Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache lands were purchased by the United States for resettlement to 51 Indians and 3 whites of this band, who elected to remain in Oklahoma. 1197 of the land removed to Mescalero. See Ann. Rept. 1913. These lands were purchased under the acts of June 23, 1910 (33 Stat., 855), Aug. 21, 1912 (37 Stat., 531), appropriating \$200,000; June 23, 1913 (37 Stat., 91), appropriating \$103,000; and Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 577). See Executive order Feb. 20, 1907, act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1907 (35 Stat., 677); Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 21 sess.
Modoc (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Modoc.		Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1878, vol. 18, p. 417. Lands all allotted—5,926 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 21 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 103.) Act Mar. 3, 1907, (35 Stat., 752). Ex. order Sept. 11, 1916, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 14 allottees.
Oavland (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Tonkawa and Lipan.		Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 81. (See Ann. Rept. for 1887, p. 121.) (See deed dated June 11, 1889, from Cheryce, vol. 6 Indian Deeds, p. 176.) (See deed from Nez Perce, May 21, 1885, vol. 6 Indian Deeds, p. 501.) 11,158 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 160.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes. The residue, 73,270.00 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter book 257, p. 210.) Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 1, 1893, vol. 27, p. 811. (For text, see Ann. Rept. 1892, p. 521.) Trust period extended 10 years on 27 allotments, Executive order, May 21, 1918.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1920.—Continued.

Name of reservation and title.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Quapaw (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.	Acres.	Article 19, Cherokee Treaty, of July 15, 1897, vol. 11, p. 501, and act of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871, act of June 3, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228, and act of July 11, 1880, from Cherokee, vol. 6 Indian Deeds, p. 182. See act of June 25, 1890 (31 Stat., 500), act of Mar. 3, 1892 (35 Stat., 778), and Indian Reorganization No. 31, approved Feb. 28, 1906, p. 239. Indians have been allotted 1,063.314 acres. (See text.) Since July 1, 1909, these 2,240 Indians have been allotted 1,633.70 acres from surplus lands, and 3,175.51 acres have been reserved for church, cemetery, and railroad purposes. Act Mar. 4, 1909 (35 Stat., 788). Act Apr. 18, 1912 (37 Stat., 58), and Executive order June 11, 1914, rate of 100 acres per acre. Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 818, act of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881, (see deed of June 11, 1881, from Cherokee, vol. 6 Indian Deeds, p. 179.) Treaty of Feb. 8, 1877 (31 Stat., 188), Feb. 28, 1891 (29 Stat., 94), and Apr. 21, 1901 (31 Stat., 187), 128,274 acres were allotted to 311 Indians; 887 allotments, see letter book 222, p. 226. 230 acres reserved for church, cemetery, school, and military purposes, and 644 acres reserved for railroad use. Also act June 27, 1910 (35 Stat., 281, 541).
Quapaw (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 611. 12,965 acres were allotted to 60 Indians; 57,930 acres were opened to settlement by act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 37, p. 1000. (See 1872, p. 208; 1873, letter book 222, p. 115, and act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 752).)
Quapaw (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Act of Apr. 19, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. Of this, 29,001 acres were allotted to 506 Indians; 10,000 acres were reserved and June 11, 1881, from Cherokee, vol. 6 Indian Deeds, p. 179. 112,701 acres allotted to 201 Indians; 80 acres were reserved for school, agency, and military purposes; the residue, 102,201 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter book 222, p. 188, vol. 20, p. 3.) Agreement made Nov. 28, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1893, vol. 27, p. 811. (For text, see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 526.) Trust period extended 10 years, Executive order, Mar. 2, 1918.
Red Fork (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Kiowa, Arapaho, Cheyenne, Pawnee, and Wichita.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 611. 11,611 acres were allotted to 218 Indians. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 215).
Red Fork (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.	1,087	Act of Aug. 18, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192. Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287. May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 26. Act Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 812. See deed dated June 11, 1881, from Cherokee, vol. 6 Indian Deeds, p. 179. There have been allotted to 252 Indians 109,711 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 521.56 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 187 acres. (Letter books 302, p. 311, and 313, p. 413.) Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1901, vol. 31, p. 247. (See 1907 1918.)
Seneca (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Absentee Shawnee and citizen Potawatomi.		Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 611. Act of May 23, 1874, vol. 17, p. 159. 122,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 368,851 acres are Seneca lands. Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 25 and absentee Shawnees June 26, 1880, ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 25, pp. 1016-1021. 215,892.42 acres allotted to 1,839 Potawatomi, and 78,251.47 acres allotted to 765 Absentee Shawnees, and 310.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 809, (see letter book 222, p. 417, 414, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.) Executive order Nov. 21, 1916, and Jan. 15, 1917, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 15 Absentee Shawnees, 58 citizen Potawatomi.
Seneca (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaties of May 13, 1861, vol. 1, p. 64, and of Feb. 24, 1867, vol. 15, p. 611. 26,215.21 acres allotted to 218 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes. (Letter book 335, p. 329.) Agreement of Mar. 21, 1880, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1880, vol. 28, p. 507. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1889, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 37, p. 987.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1920—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Sauk and Fox. (Under Shawnee School.) Tribes: Ottawa, Sauk, and Fox of the Mississippi.	Acres.	Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 435; agreement June 12, 1869, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,683.46 acres allotted to 318 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. 189. (See letter book 272, p. 169, and Ann. Rept. for 1901, p. 671.) Trust period extended for 10 years by Executive order of Mar. 27, 1888; again by Executive order of Aug. 28, 1906; again by Executive order of Aug. 1, 1916, with exception of 85 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, 1851, Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 34, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 263.) Agreement of Mar. 7, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1883.) Agreement recorded in the treaty 1669; vol. 3, p. 33; agreement made Dec. 16, 1887, ratified by the act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567; agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 270. Approximately 3,427 Indians have been allotted 339,735 acres; sold, 4,263 acres; remaining unsold, 122 acres.
Seneca. (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca, Eastern Shawnee, Wyandot, Peoria, etc.		Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 18, p. 513. 41,913 acres allotted to 445 Indians; 104,722 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262; Executive order Feb. 15, 1916, extending trust period for 10 years, with exception of 14 allottees.
Shawnee. (Under Shawnee School.) Tribes: Seneca, Absentee Shawnee, Mexican Kickapoo.		Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 391; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 18, p. 513, and agreement with Mohees, made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 211), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 18, p. 417. 12,483 acres allotted to 117 Indians; 84 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 231, p. 207); the residue, 2,513 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262).
Wichita. (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Iow, Cadisio, Comanche, Delaware, Towson, Waco, and Wichita.		(See treaty of July 4, 1860, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 791.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 10, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1885, vol. 28, p. 835. 12,714 acres allotted to 957 Indians; 4,151 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 856,468 acres, opened for settlement (letter book 490, p. 90). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975. Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878. Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 680).
Wyandot. (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,912 acres allotted to 241 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 544.72 acres unallotted (letter book 728, p. 332). Unallotted land sold, act Mar. 3, 1901 (33 Stat., 562). Act Apr. 28, 1904 (34 Stat., 519), allotments on public domain to Absentee Wyandot.
Total.	3,142	
OREGON.		
Grande Ronde. (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakimut, Marys River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tunawater, 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, 1837. 410 acres reserved for Government use and 32,983 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 28, 1891, vol. 37, p. 967, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901 (33 L. D., 586). Executive order Apr. 29, 1916, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 66 allottees.
Klamath. (Under Klamath School.) Tribes: Klamath, Moloc, Palute, Pit River, Wapato, and Yahookin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	1,794.148	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1861, vol. 16, p. 707. Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 221). Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 200). 228,538 acres allotted to 1,470 Indians; 6,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1901, vol. 31, p. 292; 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. 1, 762), removal of Mohees in Oklahoma to Klamath and allotments thereon. Boundary dispute (see 1888-1911).
Klickitat. (Nonreservation.) Warm Springs, Oreg.		6 townships in Gilliam County, Wash., set aside for allotment selection by about 200 Indians under sec. 4, act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), as amended. (See 1908-1912.)

¹ Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1920—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OREGON—continued.		
Siletz. (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Alsea, Coquille, Kuit-vin, Kwawwami, Rogue River, Skokan, Moya, Siuslaw, Siuslaw, Tutuani, Umpqua, and 13 others.	Acres.	Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders Nov. 9, 1857, and Dec. 21, 1857, and act of Mar. 3, 1857, vol. 18, p. 495. Agreement Oct. 31, 1862, ratified by act of Aug. 13, 1864, vol. 28, p. 323. 41,479 acres allotted to 1,595 Indians. Residue, 177,236.66 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 481. President's proclamation, May 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 866. Acts of May 31, 1906, vol. 31, p. 244, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1085. Act of May 13, 1910 (36 Stat., 367). Executive order of July 19, 1915. Treaty of June 9, 1856, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 9, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297. Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 310, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 326. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 682.) 8,742 acres allotted to 1,118 Indians, 65 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 235, p. 192.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 749; act Mar. 2, 1917 (39 Stat., 969-976), providing for allotments as long as any land is available. Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927. 10,529 acres allotted to 968 Indians under the general allotment act of Feb. 8, 1887 (21 Stat., 338), as amended, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. Boundary dispute: Acts Aug. 15, 1880 (26 Stat., 355); June 9, 1894 (28 Stat., 81), and Mar. 2, 1917 (39 Stat., 969-976).
Umatilla. (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	174,032	
Warm Springs. (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Palute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wascow.	1,322,275	
Total.	1,191,155	
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Crow Creek and Old Wyo. Wyo. (Under Crow Creek School.) Tribes: Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brule, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.		Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see Ann. Rept., 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 615, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, amending Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885, Ann. Rept., 1885, p. 311; act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1551. There have been allotted to 1,200 Indians 278,718 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076,900 acres.
Lake Traverse. (Under Sisseton School.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 506; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1871, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 378-397, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 29, pp. 1035-1038. 308,538 acres allotted to 2,096 Indians, 32,810.25 acres reserved for State school purposes, 1,317.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 374,678.40 acres opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation, Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.) Trust period extended 10 years, Executive order of Apr. 16, 1914.
Cheyenne River. (Under Cheyenne River School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Minneconjou, Sans Arce, and Two Kettle Sioux.	190,811	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 633, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1876, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 251, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1881. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 91, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1899, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1551. (See act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1900, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2310. 1,032,320.09 acres have been allotted to 3,880 Indians. (See L. D. 528, p. 321.) Act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. 1, 460). Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1900 (36 Stat., 2500), 1,159,010 acres were opened to settlement, leaving unallotted and unreserved 190,811 acres.
Lower Brule. (Under Lower Brule School.) Tribes: Lower Brule and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	111,201	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 633, and Executive orders Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1876, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 251, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1881. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 91, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1899, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1551. (See act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362 (act of Aug. 13, 1900, vol. 32, p. 1854). 214,790 acres allotted to 915 Indians, and 664.09 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 11,201 acres. (See letter book 498, p. 389.) (See act of Apr. 21, 1906, 31 Stat., 124 and 1648, and President's proclamations, Aug. 12, 1907, and Sept. 24, 1913.) (Superintendent's report June 11, 1918 [50,169-181].)

¹ Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1920.—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 Oglala Sioux.	Acres. 161,565	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1858, vol. 15, p. 645, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 29, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876, agreement ratified by act of Feb. 25, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 29, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stat., p. 21; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 11, p. 395.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888 (25 Stat., 91), not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 29, p. 1551. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, 29 Stat., 10.) A tract of 742 acres in Nebraska was set apart by Executive order of Jan. 21, 1882, and was returned to the public domain by Executive order of Jan. 25, 1901; and by Executive order of Feb. 20, 1901, 619 acres of this land was set apart for Indian school purposes and is called the Sioux additional tract. (See Nebraska.) Act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 888), authority of President of July 29, 1901, 2,229,808 acres have been allotted to 8,292 Indians and 113,848 acres reserved for agency, church, and church purposes, aggregating 86,323.19, leaving unallotted and unsurveyed 161,565 acres. Allotment under act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1018), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 151). Act May 27, 1910 (36 Stat., 119), 10,000 acres State school land; 22,431 acres timber reserved. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (41 L. D., 161), opening 169,922 acres May 1, 1912.
Rosebud..... (Under Rosebud School.) Tribes: Leaft, Minnicon- toul, Northern Oglala, Two, Kettle, Upper Limo, and Washabaugh Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 29, 1858, vol. 15, p. 645, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 29, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876, agreement ratified by act of Feb. 25, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 29, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 21; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 11, p. 395.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 91, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 29, p. 1551. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,807,716 acres allotted to 8,583 Sioux Indians, 116,000 acres opened to settlement, 2,582.01 reserved for government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1895, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1361. Act of Apr. 23, 1901, vol. 33, p. 251, ratifying agreement made Sept. 11, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1901, vol. 35, p. 2151. Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1018), act Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1230), act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 151), act May 30, 1910 (36 Stat., 118); President's proclamation Aug. 21, 1908 (35 Stat., 2243), opening 588,000 acres in Teton County. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (41 L. D., 161), opening 300,000 acres in Melleto and Washabaugh Counties, 43,520 acres State school land, Executive order, July 6, 1912.
Yankton..... (Under Yankton School.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 10, 1858, vol. 11, p. 714. 268.63 acres allotted to 2,613 Indians and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1901, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.) Executive order, Apr. 20, 1916, extending trust period 10 years, with exception of 162 allottees.
Total.....	263,880	
UTAH.		
Goshute and scattering bands, Pahre, Cedar City and Indian Peak bands.	31,500 7,000	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1911. Executive order, Aug. 2, 1915, reserving approximately 7,000 acres for use of Cedar City and Indian Peak Bands of Pahres.
Panguitch..... Shivwits.	26,880	136.82 acres in Garfield County, Utah, purchased Nov. 1, 1903. About 1 township in Washington County, Utah, withdrawn by departmental order based on recommendation of Sept. 28, 1891 (L. D., 223, p. 470). Rights of squatters in withdrawal purchased by United States. (See also act of Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. L., 894-903.) Executive order, Apr. 21, 1916, withdrawing 26,880 acres as Shivbit or Shivwits Reservation.

† Unsurveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1920.—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
UTAH—continued.		
Skull Valley.....	Acres. 18,649	Reserved by Executive orders of Jan. 17, 1912, Sept. 7, 1917, and Feb. 15, 1918.
Utah Valley..... (Under Utah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Goshute, Payant, Utah, Yampai, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Pte.	129,340	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1891; act of June 18, 1878 (21 Stat., 165); acts of May 3, 1861, vol. 13, p. 65, and May 31, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 714; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 907; Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1911, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1905, setting aside 1,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,000 acres as town sites, 1,914.25 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,440 acres in mining claim; under act May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 264), 50,417 acres allotted to 1,284 Indians and 53,400 acres under reclamation, the residue, 129,946.65 acres, unallotted and unsurveyed. (See letter book 75, p. 388.) Executive order, Aug. 19, 1912, restoring lands of Fort Duchesne Military Reservation to the supervision of Interior Department.
Uncompahgre..... (Under Utah and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabiquache Ute.		Executive order, Jan. 3, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 196.) 12,570 acres allotted to 83 Indians, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1887, vol. 20, p. 62. (Letter book 43, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 741.
Total.....	336,366	
WASHINGTON.		
Chehalis..... (Under Taholah School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tsunuk), Catsop, and Chehalis.		Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 5, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. 471 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,733.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 76 Indians made homestead selections, covering all the land. (See letter book 152, p. 24, and 153, p. 45.)
Columbia..... (Under Columbia School.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses Band).		Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1882. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1881, 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. 21, 1894, and Executive order of Jan. 19, 1895. 26,218 acres allotted to 35 Indians; (see Executive order of May 21, 1886, and act of Mar. 8, 1906, 34 Stat., 55.)
Colville..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kallispel, Oklino- gan, Lake Methow, Nespelem, Pend d' Oreille, Sampan, and Spokane.	1,009,100	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 1, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1882, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 29, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 794.) 51,653 acres in north half allotted to 600 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 14,926.29 acres, opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1906 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 11, 1900, 31 Stat., p. 1069). 291 acres have been reserved for town sites, 2,591.82 acres temporarily withdrawn for town sites. 344,275 acres allotted to 2,921 Indians. The residue, 1,009,100 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1905, vol. 32, p. 83. Allotments made under act of Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80), and act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863). President's proclamation, opening reservation dated May 3, 1916 (39 Stat., p. 58 of proclamations), act Aug. 31, 1916 (39 Stat., 672).
Hoh River..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh.	640	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1881.
Kallispel..... (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency, Idaho.)	4,620	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1911.
Laumel..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Kink- um, Lummi, Snoho- mish, Sukwamish, and Swiawmish.)		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. Allotted 12,360.94 acres to 109 Indians; school conducted on 2-acre tract purchased from John Martin.
Makah..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Makah and Quil- teute.	19,312	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 929; Executive orders, Oct. 20, 1873, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1874, 3,727 acres allotted to 373 Indians. (See letter book 969, 228 and 4,669, 1907.)

† Partly surveyed.

† Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1920—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Muckleshoot. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.	Acres.	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874. 44 Indians have been allotted 3,332.72 acres.
Nisqually. (Under Taholah School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwaxwamish, Staffakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132. Executive order, Jan. 29, 1857. Land all allotted. 1,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Ozette. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Ozette.	640	Executive order, Apr. 2, 1894.
Port Madison. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Duwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Skwamish, and Swinomish.	145	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1854. 7,219 acres allotted to 51 Indians; the residue, 65 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwaxwamish, Staffakoom, and 5 others.	Acres.	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 167 Indians. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1880, vol. 27, p. 664. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 518.) The residue, 599 acres laid out as an addition to the city of Tacoma, has been sold, with the exception of 39.79 acres reserved for school and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes, under acts of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 633, June 7, 1897, 30 Stat., 62), and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 377).
Quilteute. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quilteute.		1887	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinalt. (Under Taholah School.) Tribe: Quinalt and Quinalt.	1168, 583	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1853, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1857 (24 Stat., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 704). 600 Indians have been allotted 51,889.80 acres and 456.56 have been reserved for agency, lighthouse, and other purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 108,533 acres. Act Mar. 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1545).
Shoalwater. (Under Taholah School.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	1335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866, 55,335-7-1669.
Skokomish. (Under Taholah School.) Tribes: Chillum, Skokomish, and Twana.	Acres.	Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve 4,060 acres; residue, none. (See L. R., 585, p. 288.) Allotted in Executive order addition, known as the Fisher addition, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. R., 895, p. 285.) 62 allotments.
Snohomish or Tulalip. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Duwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Skwamish, and Swinomish.		1321	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 28, 1873. 22,166 acres allotted to 164 Indians.
Spokane. (Under Spokane Agency.) Tribe: Spokane.	82,327	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 19, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 745.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744. Under act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., L., 438), approximately 628 Indians have been allotted 65,114 acres, and 1,247.70 acres set aside for church, school, agency, and township purposes. By proclamation of May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands to settlement. 5,781 acres classified as agricultural land, 82,647.50 acres classified as timber reserved for tribal use.
Squaxon Island (Klabechem). (Under Taholah School.) Tribes: Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwaxwamish, Staffakoom, and 5 others.	Acres.	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.
Swinomish (Perry's Island). (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Duwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Skwamish, and Swinomish.		2	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted, 7,359 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 89.80 acres.

1 Surveyed.

2 Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1920—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Yakima. (Under Yakima School.) Tribes: Kiklat, Palouse, Topinich, Wasco, and Yakima.	1,112, 101	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agreement made Jan. 13, 1858, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 27, p. 641. (For text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 4, p. 224; see also Ann. Rept., 1893, pp. 520-521, and S. Ex. Docs. No. 21, 19th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 6, 1894, ratified by act of Apr. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 521. 296,107 acres allotted to 3,137 Indians, and 1,620.21 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 351, p. 119; 116, p. 263, and 579, p. 215.) Act of Dec. 21, 1901 (33 Stat., 595), recognizing claims of Indians to 233,836 acres additional land, subject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1901. (See 39848, 1900.) Act Mar. 6, 1906 (34 Stat., 53), and act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 318), under which 138,102 acres were allotted to 1,369 children. (See 9282-11.)
Total.....	1,699, 166	
WISCONSIN.		
La Crosse Orellio. (Under Hayward School.) Tribes: La Crosse Orellio Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	831	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1866, Apr. 4, 1868. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1863.) Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 68,311 acres allotted to 672 Indians. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795. (See 95927-1015.)
La Crosse Flambeau. (Under La Crosse Flambeau School.) Tribe: La Crosse Flambeau Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	21, 121	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands selected by Indians. (See report of Supt. Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866. Department order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 45,750 acres allotted to 600 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 793), leaving unallotted 21,121 acres.
La Pointe (Bad River). (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	13, 930	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 368.91 acres patented under art. 10, 195.71 acres fishing ground. 115,965 acres allotted to 1,610 Indians. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 351, p. 49.) Acts of Feb. 11, 1901 (31 Stat., 760), Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1217), and Aug. 1, 1911 (33 Stat., 582-603), leaving unallotted and unreserved school and swamp lands, 13,930 acres.
Pewawatoni.		Act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 77-102), which authorized the purchase of land in Wisconsin and Michigan for \$150,000.
Red Cliff. (Under Red Cliff Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. (See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1858, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. See Executive orders. See report of Supt. Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,535.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,646.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 29, 1893, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40 10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee. (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Menominee.	231, 640	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1818, vol. 9, p. 932; of May 12, 1834, vol. 10, p. 1034; Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679, and May 18, 1916 (39 Stat., 123-153).
Oneida. (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Oneida.	151	Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,428.13 acres allotted to 1,502 Indians; remainder, 81.68 acres, reserved for school purposes. 6 double allotments canceled containing 151 acres (see 5013-1912). Trust period on 35 allotments extended 19 years. Executive order, May 24, 1918.
Stockbridge. (Under Keshena School.) Tribes: Stockbridge and Munsee.		Treaties of Nov. 21, 1818, vol. 9, p. 136; Feb. 5, 1836, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 401. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.) 167 Indians allotted 9,200 acres. Patents in fee, act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 382). Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 744).
Total.....	271, 076	

1 Partly surveyed.

2 Surveyed.

3 Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1920.—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. 18, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 169, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 20, p. 93); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See Land Div. letter book 359, p. 468.) Act of Mar. 3, 1908, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1901. (See vol. 33, p. 1056.) President's proclamation June 2, 1900, opening cede 1 part to settlement. It contained 1,472,911.15 acres. (See letter book 509, p. 157.) Reserved for Mail Camp, 120 acres; reserved for Mail Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 40 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,433,633.66 acres. 216,822 acres were allotted to 2,401 Indians, and 1,792.05 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (21 Stats., 353), as amended by act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 791), and treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 673), leaving unallotted and reserved 331,810 acres. Act of Nov. 21, 1911 (69 Stat., 511), mining, oil, and gas lands.
Total.....	1,270,193	Ceded.
Grand total.....	1,851,139	

† Partly surveyed.

TABLE 8.—Lands set apart during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, for temporary use and occupancy by mission organizations.

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act and citation.	Warrant for action.	Acres.
Total.....				138.59
Arizona:				
Cocopah.....	Roman Catholic Mission.....		Polley.....	2.00
Fort Yuma.....	Roman Catholic Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles.....		do.....	1.01
San Carlos.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....		do.....	1.50
Sells (Papago).....	Roman Catholic Mission.....		do.....	10.00
Truxton Canon.....	Immanuel Missionary Indian Council.....		do.....	1.00
California: Hoopa Valley.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....		do.....	3.00
Minnesota: Fond du Lac.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....		do.....	31.20
Montana: Rocky Boy's Agency.....	National Indian Association.....		do.....	80.00
Oregon: Umatilla.....	Tribal cemetery.....		do.....	1.13
	Do.....		do.....	.15
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....		do.....	2.00
Reservoir.....	Catholic Indian church and cemetery.....		do.....	5.00

TABLE 9.—Patents in fee issued to mission organizations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act.	Citation.	Acres.
Total.....				1,471.01
Arizona: Navajo.....	Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 781-814	169.31
Montana:				
Blackfoot.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....	do.....	do.....	316.79
Fort Belknap.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	320.00
North Dakota:				
Standing Rock.....	American Missionary Association.....	(Mar. 3, 1900 Feb. 11, 1913)	35 Stat., 781-814 37 Stat., 675-676	43.19
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	184.10
Turtle Mountain.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 781-814	8.13
Oklahoma:				
Pawnee.....	Southern Baptist Mission Society.....	do.....	do.....	25.54
Ponca.....	Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	do.....	do.....	25.00
Oregon: Umatilla.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....	do.....	do.....	.07
South Dakota:				
Pine Ridge.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.....			40.00
Do.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....			120.00
Yankton.....	Church of The Holy Fellowship (Episcopal).....	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 781-814	52.00
Washington: Spokane.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	do.....	do.....	26.25

† In South Dakota.

TABLE 10.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Total, 1920.....		26,919	\$1,809,007
1919.....		26,686	1,642,135
1918.....		25,433	1,030,769
1917.....		26,637	1,315,112
1916.....		26,696	1,200,826
1915.....		27,927	1,177,000
1914.....		22,868	1,194,185
1913.....		21,400	1,316,295
1912.....		22,561	1,211,335
1911.....		21,215	817,456
1910.....			177,169
1890.....			131,374
Arizona.....		8,350	\$28,651
Camp Verde.....	Basket making.....	40	600
	Woodcutting.....	4	100
Total.....		44	700
Colorado River.....	Basket making.....	20	500
	Headwork.....	22	6,300
	Woodcutting.....	29	6,600
Total.....		71	14,120
Havasupai.....	Basket making.....	40	700

TABLE 10.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Arizona—Continued.			
Kalbab.....	Basket making.....	20	4250
	Woodcutting.....	6	81
Total.....		25	361
Leupp.....	Blanket weaving.....	100	80,000
	Silversmithing.....	100	4,500
Total.....		500	81,500
Moqui.....	Basket making.....	75	2,000
	Blanket weaving.....	250	30,000
	Pottery.....	25	1,200
	Silversmithing.....	5	2,000
	Woodcutting.....	120	1,051
	Others.....	2,110	59,273
Total.....		2,185	95,557
Navajo.....	Blanket weaving.....	600	200,000
	Woodcutting.....	75	8,000
	Others.....	5	1,000
Total.....		680	209,000
Pima.....	Basket making.....	1,050	10,500
	Pottery.....	120	350
	Woodcutting.....	350	30,000
Total.....		1,600	40,850
Salt River.....	Basket making.....	40	550
	Lace making.....	1	30
	Woodcutting.....	85	6,000
Total.....		139	6,580
San Carlos.....	Basket making.....	200	500
	Beadwork.....	50	150
	Woodcutting.....	50	7,000
Total.....		300	7,950
Sells.....	Basket making.....	750	30,000
	Pottery.....	25	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	500	70,000
	Others.....	30	500
Total.....		1,305	101,500
Truxton Canyon.....	Basket making.....	30	600
	Woodcutting.....	30	5,000
	Others.....	100	5,000
Total.....		150	10,600
Western Navajo.....	Basket making.....	75	500
	Blanket weaving.....	800	50,000
	Woodcutting.....	50	3,000
	Others.....	75	1,000
Total.....		1,000	54,500
California.....			
Bishop.....	Basket making.....	20	150
	Woodcutting.....	30	1,500
Total.....		50	1,650
Campo.....	Basket making.....	4	100
Fort Bidwell.....	do.....	80	1,000
	Beadwork.....	25	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	100	8,000
	Others.....	40	1,200
Total.....		255	11,200

* Estimated.

* 1919 report.

TABLE 10.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
California—Continued.			
Fort Yuma.....	Beadwork.....	10	500
	Pottery.....	6	1,000
	Fishing.....	50	1,000
Total.....		66	2,500
Greenville.....	Basket making.....	50	1,500
	Fishing.....	100	5,000
	Woodcutting.....	100	6,000
	Others.....	500	109,500
	Total.....		750	119,500
Hoopa Valley.....	Basket making.....	75	1,000
	Fishing.....	100	500
	Woodcutting.....	20	1,000
	Others.....	15	6,000
Total.....		210	9,100
Pala.....	Basket making.....	46	537
	Beadwork.....	22	100
	Lace making.....	16	1,700
	Woodcutting.....	43	3,005
	Others.....	7	1,550
Total.....		164	7,232
Soboba.....	Basket making.....	17	500
	Woodcutting.....	12	155
Total.....		29	655
Tule River.....	Basket making.....	24	192
	Woodcutting.....	20	720
Total.....		44	912
Colorado: Southern Ute.....			
	Beadwork.....	30	500
Idaho.....			
		327	39,000
Coeur d'Alene.....			
	Beadwork.....	8	500
	Woodcutting.....	25	10,000
	Others.....	7	7,100
Total.....		40	17,500
Fort Hall.....	Basket making.....	22	200
	Beadwork.....	35	500
	Others.....	225	20,500
Total.....		282	21,200
Fort Lapwai.....	Woodcutting.....	5	600
Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....	Others.....	55	3,400
Kansas: Kickapoo ¹	do.....	4	6,000
Michigan.....		310	35,070
Mackinac.....	Basket making.....	10	70
	Fishing.....	75	10,000
	Woodcutting.....	25	5,000
	Others.....	200	20,000
	Total.....		310	35,070
Minnesota.....			
		3,512	126,705
Fond du Lac ²	Basket making.....	5	75
	Fishing.....	21	10,000
	Others.....	100	5,500
	Wild rice gathering.....	50	2,000
Total.....		176	18,555

¹ Includes Potawatomi.² Includes Grand Portage and Nett Lake.

TABLE 10.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Minnesota—Continued Leech Lake.....	Beadwork.....	29	440
	Fishing.....	294	7,000
	Lace making.....	6	200
	Wild rice gathering.....	600	6,000
	Woodcutting.....	75	2,313
	Others.....	200	18,000
Total.....		1,194	34,113
Red Lake.....	Beadwork.....	116	1,200
	Fishing.....	150	12,782
	Woodcutting.....	70	7,385
	Others.....	19	3,410
Total.....		355	24,677
White Earth.....	Basket making.....	50	100
	Beadwork.....	60	4,000
	Fishing.....	100	5,000
	Lace making.....	10	200
	Wild rice gathering.....	500	5,500
	Woodcutting.....	200	10,000
	Others.....	135	28,000
Total.....		1,305	69,800
Mississippi.....		111	25,116
Choctaw Indians.....	Basket making.....	75	7,000
	Woodcutting.....	36	18,000
Total.....		111	25,116
Montana.....		514	48,280
Blackfoot Crow.....	Woodcutting.....	30	7,000
	Others.....	4	2,000
Flathead.....	Beadwork.....	50	3,500
	Woodcutting.....	39	14,000
	Others.....	1	6,000
Total.....		90	23,500
Fort Belknap.....	Woodcutting.....	20	430
	Others.....	75	2,250
Total.....		95	2,680
Fort Peck.....	Woodcutting.....	20	2,500
	Others.....	50	5,000
Total.....		70	7,500
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	Beadwork.....	65	1,200
	Woodcutting.....	27	2,500
	Others.....	25	600
Total.....		117	4,300
Tongue River.....	Beadwork.....	100	300
	Woodcutting.....	15	900
Total.....		115	1,200
Nebraska: Omaha.....	Others.....	10	10,580
Nevada.....		103	32,871
Fort McDowell.....	Woodcutting.....	30	2,000
	Others.....	25	21,500
Total.....		55	23,500
Moapa River.....	Basket making.....	15	500
	Woodcutting.....	5	1,200
Total.....		20	1,700

TABLE 10.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Nevada—Continued Nevada.....	Basket making.....	30	\$100
	Beadwork.....	29	250
	Fishing.....	50	2,500
Total.....		110	3,150
Walker River.....	Basket making.....	100	100
	Beadwork.....	50	150
	Fishing.....	10	750
	Woodcutting.....	3	500
Total.....		163	1,500
Western Shoshone.....	Basket making.....	29	300
	Woodcutting.....	35	2,401
Total.....		64	2,701
New Mexico.....		1,483	389,257
Bertrand.....	Basket making.....	23	130
	Woodcutting.....	2	40
	Others.....	1	190
	Total.....		26	360
Mesquite.....	Basket making.....	40	1,000
	Beadwork.....	39	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	19	1,000
	Others.....	15	200
Total.....		125	3,800
Pueblo Bonito.....	Blanket weaving.....	1,000	200,000
	Woodcutting.....	30	15,000
Total.....		1,030	215,000
San Juan.....	Basket making.....	100	250
	Blanket weaving.....	2,500	150,000
	Woodcutting.....	135	3,000
Total.....		2,735	153,250
Southern Pueblos.....	Basket making.....	65	350
	Beadwork.....	71	275
	Blanket weaving.....	2	75
	Pottery.....	100	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	22	575
	Others.....	11	3,000
	Total.....		334	6,572
Zuni.....	Beadwork.....	10	225
	Blanket weaving.....	5	100
	Pottery.....	150	750
	Woodcutting.....	50	9,000
Total.....		215	10,075
North Dakota.....		400	3,350
Standing Rock.....	Beadwork.....	40	225
	Woodcutting.....	19	125
	Others.....	60	3,000
Total.....		119	3,350
Turtle Mountain.....	Woodcutting.....	350	(1)
Okkheona.....		406	26,435
Cantonment.....	Beadwork.....	200	(1)
Kiowa.....	Woodcutting.....	30	3,500
	Others.....	5	3,100
Total.....		35	6,600
Pawnee.....	Others.....	77	14,000
Seger.....	Beadwork.....	154	5,775

1 No record.

1 Unknown.

TABLE 10.--Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920--Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Oregon.....		468	444,500
Klamath.....	Basket making.....	150	3,000
	Beadwork.....	13	200
	Woodcutting.....	12	1,000
	Others.....	55	23,000
Total.....		222	32,200
Siletz.....	Basket making.....	17	300
	Fishing.....	5	1,500
	Woodcutting.....	5	600
	Others.....	5	1,500
Total.....		42	4,000
Umatilla.....	Beadwork.....	75	1,800
Warm Springs.....	do.....	20	200
	Woodcutting.....	30	3,000
	Others.....	15	2,000
Total.....		120	5,800
South Dakota.....		1,101	11,805
Cheyenne River.....	Beadwork.....	200	2,000
Crow Creek.....	Basket making.....	2	(1)
	Beadwork.....	35	(1)
	Lace making.....	6	(1)
Total.....		46	
Flintbran.....	Beadwork.....	6	1,150
	Others.....	5	1,800
Total.....		11	950
Lower Brule.....	Beadwork.....	35	100
	Woodcutting.....	1	250
Total.....		39	350
Pine Ridge.....	Beadwork.....	419	5,435
	Lace making.....	50	100
	Woodcutting.....	309	5,970
Total.....		503	11,505
Utah.....		68	1,000
Goshute.....	Basket making.....	10	150
	Others.....	25	750
Total.....		35	900
Uintah and Ouray.....	Basket making.....	7	200
	Beadwork.....	26	500
Total.....		33	700
Washington.....		1,295	120,577
Cobville.....	Basket making.....	35	300
	Beadwork.....	50	400
	Woodcutting.....	40	1,500
Total.....		125	2,200
Cushman.....	Basket making.....	37	602
	Fishing.....	24	1,230
	Woodcutting.....	6	465
	Others.....	18	8,200
Total.....		84	10,497

* Unknown.

† Estimated.

TABLE 10.--Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920--Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Washington--Continued.			
Neah Bay.....	Basket making.....	110	\$5,450
	Fishing.....	103	51,200
	Others.....	5	1,000
Total.....		218	60,650
Spokane.....	Woodcutting.....	25	2,000
Taholah.....	Basket making.....	20	150
	Beadwork.....	21	2,000
	Fishing.....	87	12,000
	Woodcutting.....	15	2,350
	Others.....	22	600
Total.....		211	17,000
Tulalip.....	Basket making.....	6	216
	Beadwork.....	26	29,681
	Lace making.....	12	210
	Woodcutting.....	28	1,087
	Others.....	10	1,700
Total.....		112	28,724
Yakima.....	Basket making.....	150	600
	Beadwork.....	1300	1,600
	Fishing.....	100	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	20	1,300
Total.....		170	7,500
Wisconsin.....		3,301	158,622
Grand Rapids.....	Basket making.....	80	2,400
	Beadwork.....	2	40
	Woodcutting.....	28	3,000
	Others.....	160	18,366
Total.....		1,040	53,806
Hayward.....	Beadwork.....	100	1,000
	Fishing.....	500	1,000
	Others.....	400	9,000
Total.....		1,000	11,000
Keshena.....	Basket making.....	38	13,500
	Beadwork.....	11	500
	Fishing.....	10	500
	Lace making.....	75	3,000
	Woodcutting.....	20	4,100
	Others.....	161	6,065
Total.....		313	29,665
Lac du Flambeau.....	Basket making.....	75	3,000
	Beadwork.....	150	3,000
	Fishing.....	100	1,800
	Woodcutting.....	57	2,671
	Others.....	144	13,400
Total.....		526	24,871
La Pointe.....	Basket making.....	4	500
	Beadwork.....	2	200
	Fishing.....	1	4,000
	Woodcutting.....	5	8,000
	Others.....	10	14,000
Total.....		21	28,700

† Estimated.

TABLE 10.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Wisconsin—Continued.			
Red Cliff	Lace making	3	\$50
	Fishing	23	10,000
	Woodcutting	15	12,000
	Others	23	400
Total		66	22,150
Wyoming			
St. Shone	Woodcutting	70	3,800
	Others	50	3,000
Total		70	3,800
RECAPITULATION.			
Total	Basket making	3,995	\$83,918
	Beadwork	2,735	49,305
	Blanket weaving	5,557	719,178
	Fishing	2,144	163,413
	Lace making	212	5,880
	Pottery	596	5,900
	Silvermithing	165	6,500
	Wild-rice gathering	1,350	11,500
	Woodcutting	3,572	347,192
	Others	6,766	199,091
Grand total		26,919	1,899,907

TABLE 11.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Total income.	Chops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native-herds, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and other issues as issues.	From tribal lands.	Proceeds from lands.	Interest on trust land.	Treaty proceeds and labor and miscellaneous.	Indian proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.
Total	306,630	574,086,631	311,327,326	\$4,080,375	\$1,899,307	\$2,090,539	\$1,240,140	\$367,081	\$6,245,702	\$5,440,864	\$1,187,631	\$74,860	\$4,331,777
Arizona	42,400	5,492,029	2,292,327	887,416	676,861	148,283	1,093,478	50,709	1,944	1,944	1,475,229	27,702,640	311,881
Camp Verde	438	45,022	4,072	655	750	.....	38,800	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Apache	1,436	26,410	718,752	11,121	11,121	.....	194,777	1,458	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,467
Fort Mojave	2,432	37,124	31,034	58,368	.....	62,416	3,327	2,717	.....	1,094	.....	.....	131,462
Havasupai	181	3,289	2,641	6	700	.....	5,885	337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kalabab	196	6,266	1,746	3,327	81,201	.....	3,984	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moqui	1,270	18,917	16,000	2,900	209,000	196	16,128	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo	11,280	1,042,722	80,200	346,800	209,000	137	129,920	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,122
Phoenix	27,621	27,621	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,621	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Carlos	6,249	1,212,091	1,118,087	11,600	40,800	2,400	26,074	4,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Geronimo	2,520	320,812	288,762	6,000	6,000	.....	66,262	503	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan	2,420	320,812	288,762	6,000	6,000	.....	66,262	503	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sells	4,476	906,971	262,800	211,600	101,200	78,700	341,023	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	140,908
Tucson Canon	4,429	69,009	500	17,100	10,000	.....	7,793	1,062	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,944
Western Navajo	6,300	158,666	22,000	21,900	54,000	.....	41,964	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	13,241	1,586,226	686,575	76,686	144,149	10,221	690,096	8,800	25,024	22,191	1,573	.....	1,001
Bishop	1,445	59,246	30,078	16,621	1,650	.....	9,390	337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campo	232	39,208	16,905	1,700	100	.....	11,225	373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 Does not include \$83,118 which is duplicated in farming and grazing tables.
 2 Unknown.
 3 Sundry reservations of Arizona and New Mexico.

TABLE II.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1930—Continued.

States and superintendancies.	Population.	Total income.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Wool, skins, baskets, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Grants, misc. issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of lands.	Interest on trust fund.	Trusty income on agreements, litigation.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and other miscellaneous income.
California—Continued.													
Dixon.....	276	\$36,650	\$3,520	\$125	\$11,230	\$200	\$31,670	\$614					
Fort Bidwell.....	627	138,000	27,353		2,225		135,728	2,474	\$1,384				
Green Valley.....	3,959	408,018	92,473	7,250	2,500		398,273	928	1,100	\$1,440			\$9
Hoopa Valley.....	1,784	131,223	30,250	(1)	10,800		117,382	1,218	1,100				7,170
Isala.....	30	1,800	9,227	18,100	3,076		82,088	1,279					
Sierra Valley.....	1,840	63,551	20,500	3,930	1,150		3,344	491	6,105	17,751	\$1,253		816
Soboba Institute.....	1,011	13,684	32,250	1,630	655		32,570	579					
Tule River.....	434	20,688	4,320	3,362	912		15,280	511					
Colorado.....	796	153,254	31,000	2,325	500		18,888	8,727	2,784	25,886	42,769	\$16,118	3,682
Southern Ute.....	362	87,270	34,000	2,325	500		2,241	4,421	2,784	11,753	17,351	6,756	4
Ute Mountain.....	462	70,520	(*)				16,617	4,306		11,748	21,838	9,547	3,678
Florida: Seminole.....	654	5,500											
Idaho.....	4,038	1,491,650	422,519	156,970	30,090	91,720	48,116	20,093	916,264	5,667	2,717	8,000	77,135
Coeur d'Alene.....	821	585,000	132,800	50,420	17,300	36,418	25,910	20,093	306,358	5,977	2,407	3,000	24,101
Lewiston.....	1,765	400,704	117,365	30,420	21,000	55,201	4,860		235,247				43,003
Fort Lapwai.....	1,962	504,956	112,124	27,000			2,800						2,520
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	345	58,467	20,100	450	3,400	2,200	20,549						
Kansas.....	1,466	629,084	467,859	14,120	6,000		20,140		114,402		6,156		
Haskell Institute.....		20,140											
Kickapoo.....	1,466	608,937	467,859	14,120	6,000		20,140		114,402		6,156		
Michigan.....	1,693	69,789			35,070	20,162	8,400	45					
Maskinac.....	1,003	56,349	(*)		35,070	20,162	1,020	14					
Mount Pleasant.....	7,140	7,140					7,140						

* No data.
 † Standby reservations.
 ‡ Includes Grand Portage and Nott Lake.
 § Includes 5,000 Indians, Sanford, California.

‡ Proceeds of timber.

Minnesota.....	12,081	2,315,449	506,400	27,024	125,715	310,291	172,774	16,063	1,537	528,191	305,518	4,000	5,530
Fond du Lac.....	2,047	242,849	66,200		18,055	43,487	7,652	1,021		33,428	18,963		1,044
Pipestone.....	1,762	312,063	91,150		34,112	42,126	51,152	1,916		65,288	42,116		
Cooley, C. (Fitch).....	408	2,005	11,695	480	31,672	430,312	91,916	1,297	254	257,867	48,881		2,261
Red Lake.....	6,942	722,180	301,160	(1)	40,860	387	8,119	5,613	1,125	180,310	106,028	4,000	2,011
White Earth.....	1,100	170,196	111,859	740	25,116		2,333	157					
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	12,371	4,290,481	619,008	427,622	48,280	164,119	277,648	92,161	898,465	479,815	17,337	55,034	22,765
Choctaw.....	2,367	541,605	68,872	196,000	7,000	7,000	62,323	48,100					
Crow.....	2,244	291,447	49,286	2,100	972	36,448	70,448	48,100	221,000	102,281	1,248		20,312
Flathead.....	1,317	273,621	129,640	15,200	23,400	149,127	70,308	1,815	51,905	43,162	6,000	3,000	18,108
Fort Belknap.....	2,867	891,732	25,500	30,750	2,900		18,151	8,390	476,210	278,379	10,285		3,630
Fort Peck.....	4,458	47,765	8,390	78,794	1,200	7,900	32,540	30,851					8,684
Tongue River.....	1,412	275,196	52,250				11,795		309,225		3,676	49,331	21,007
Nebraska.....	2,461	1,021,294	163,065	12,210	10,580		2,160		300,000		1,000		1,169
Genoa.....	3,530	610,280	290,320	12,210	10,580		2,160		300,000		1,000		1,169
Omaha.....	1,900	444,454	172,710	69,201	32,871	250	325,067	4,240	5,199		2,016		
Winnebago.....	8,000	660,133	114,177										
Nebraska.....	21,530	2,104,417	551,556	315,693	380,237	97,873	296,015	21,532	6,817	81,356	100,000		98,391
Albuquerque.....	14,437	14,437											
Marilla.....	588	307,312	18,200	74,288	500	10,170	14,427	14,427	6,817	18,127			11,026
Northern Plains.....	916	197,060	107,000	30,170	3,800	1,823	21,742	2,866					46,681
Pueblo.....	7,000	326,617	21,227										
Pueblo Bonito.....	7,000	201,658	65,549	22,817	215,000	1,201	82,235	1,750		325			38,511
San Juan.....	7,000	201,658	65,549	22,817	215,000	1,201	82,235	1,750		325			38,511
Santa Fe.....	7,000	201,658	65,549	22,817	215,000	1,201	82,235	1,750		325			38,511
Southern Plains.....	7,007	326,314	201,205	71,018	6,572	4,586	17,091	121		1,514			60,365
Zuni.....	1,831	215,541	150,300	32,165	10,015	4,586	18,435						3,504

* No data.
 † Standby reservations.
 ‡ Includes Grand Portage and Nott Lake.
 § Includes 5,000 Indians, Sanford, California.

‡ Proceeds of timber.

TABLE 11.—Incomes of Indians by reservations, including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1929. (Continued.)

States and superintendancies.	From Nation.	Total income.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native in the business, hawking, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous food issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of lands.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of lands and moneys.
New York: New York.	5,072	\$33,198	()				\$18				\$3,896	\$10,500	\$31,799
North Carolina: Cherokee.	2,132	178,012	\$84,000	\$19,700	\$3,350	\$1,865	89,921	\$72			81		
North Dakota:	3,018	1,267,205	398,172	29,734	83,350		86,487	14,205	\$89,811	\$396,682	29,925		27,892
Bismarck.	1,285	3,308					3,300						
Fort Berthold.	1,205	882,388	121,500	1,041			11,372	225	81,104	129,841	1,118		25,217
Fort Totten.	950	167,121	101,350	2,504	3,550		13,158		11,758	1,752			
Grand Forks.	3,440	856,145	15,452	21,100			7,962	9,664	321,780	174,064	25,477		2,015
Hammon.	3,428	172,731	125,250	11			3,880	1,006	37,150				
Wahpeton.		3,180											
Oklahoma:	116,234	39,393,008	1,281,800	393,128	26,165		205,324		1,047,144	3,283,778	373,020	50,120	32,283,708
Cattaraugus.	785	136,728	56,300	1,000			1,700		51,228				
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	1,216	289,937	116,881				8,718		113,276	27,618	23,911		
Cherokee.		18,080					18,080						
Chickasaw.													
Choctaw.	1,031	1,524,821	388,571	187,721	6,940		17,420	80	610,000	386,967	101,642		18,007,882
Osaage.	2,147	18,371,263	203,271	182,721	11,000		17,000		270,285	16,467	231,821		18,007,882
Pawnee.	2,336	618,670	200,813	10,000	5,772		17,820		212,065	15,066	8,057		18,007,882
Osage.	1,211	178,726	41,005	18,000			6,720		115,066				
Shawnee.	1,421	253,514	78,949	98			6,720		100,241		20,872		312,927
Total.	15,528	22,076,895	1,281,800	203,128	26,165		101,111		1,338,192	311,220	302,842	48,000	18,000,454
Five Civilized Tribes:		14,088,880					88,980		78,628				14,000,354
Cherokee Nation.	41,531	31,150	()				1,075						
Chickasaw Nation.	10,660	707,400					1,075		654,101		20,316		707,400
Choctaw Nation.	50,588	2,144,318					7,105		1,943,008		1	10,320	2,153,334
Creek Nation.	2,568	225,239					3,020		221,190		4,782		225,919
Seminole Nation.	9,127	10,311											10,311
Total Five Civilized Tribes.	101,194	17,315,713					101,194		78,952	2,812,329	10,158	10,320	14,243,314

() Unknown.

* Includes Indian money and special deposits.

Oregon:	4,429	1,739,985	646,934	239,150	43,800	381,040	51,388	1,175	106,998	11,264	11,462		182,490
Klamath.	1,132	599,207	84,000	198,100	32,200	381,284	31,923	30	28,498		3,468		190,371
Umatilla.	1,116	16,219	1,000				3,120		10,900				
Warm Springs.	1,011	62,657	63,184	4,000	5,800	654	3,225	30	135,795	274	6,816		115
South Dakota:	27,649	4,301,840	1,417,116	269,430	14,805	9,402	353,208	98,230	1,006,458	423,979	130,775	412,000	53,066
Canton Asylum.	660						640						
Cheyenne River.	2,765	792,901	26,100	47,670	2,000	10,210	88,168	16,201	102,500	531,808	44,900	20,251	47,822
Grow Creek.	833	190,984	128,452	4,445			9,038	1,187	17,465		3,521	4,305	28
Lower Brule.	216	26,271	38,800	49,915	530	1,350	9,017	1,895		74	1,508	9,373	31,058
Pierre.	3,004	3,404					2,520	29,800	212,078	28,365	24,380	134,415	701
Pine Ridge.	1,225	1,006,015	331,123	131,673	11,245	8,053	42,501						
Rapid City.	1,100	262,468	62,300				195,062	38,824	199,800	40,362	66,137	88,775	2,652
Sisseton.	2,205	225,860	180,800	62,000			2,361	3,007	350,000		12,150	40,050	3,018
Yankton.	3,110	610,682	394,594				7,366		141,128		7,368	26,372	47
Utah:	1,641	900,148	112,192	47,563	1,000	1,313	21,455	18,011	55,278	48,000	60,982	22,637	10,616
Goshute.	609	27,000	13,480	1,313			1,780	1,017					3,980
Shoshone.	1,114	366,424	96,512	46,250	700	1,313	13,314	16,231	33,278	18,000	60,983	22,637	4,636
Utah and Ouray.													
Washington:	11,114	2,408,085	962,984	197,892	129,477	391,633	159,239	2,841	608,275	45,201	2,918	1,000	90,014
Colville.	2,008	312,067	121,025	124,800	2,300	10,734	10,734	27	67,200	45,033	2,918		29,527
Cushman.	2,129	42,946	15,543	2,400	10,107	9,720	474		1,306				
Spokane.	1,652	76,401	8,225	1,200	60,650	120	15,735	364	2,388	281		1,000	3,114
Taholah.	786	20,271	8,150	4,000	12,000	29,838	12,204	112	4,011				305
Tulalip.	1,257	621,220	131,941	34,352	29,721	341,331	312	3,007	141,128				11,917
Yakima.	2,917	1,018,955	585,000		7,500	131	2,025	30	388,700				30,301
Wisconsin:	9,715	1,646,960	655,388	14,054	128,022	419,917	321,710	2,928	181,316	88,891			3,352
Grand Rapids.	1,231	130,220	45,120	610	53,806	112,000	26,400	312	29				
Menominee.	1,272	147,333	62,750	3,040	11,650	23,213	1,482						
Lac du Flambeau.	4,211	121,941	310,488	20,645	97,392	16,702	339		181,316	52,282			3,352
Leona.	504	22,900	20,361				7,240						
La Pointe.	1,083	306,633	130,700	9,050	29,750	91,860	2,300						
Red Cliff.	525	145,013	37,802	1,000	29,420	2,305	5,285						
Wyoming: Shoshone.	1,738	884,236	129,300	239,700	3,800	40	49,317	3,721	110,519	3,050	373	36,166	206,228

() Unknown.

* Includes Indian money and special deposits.

TABLE 12.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Used for grazing purposes.		Cultivated by Indians.		Aves. number of male animals.	Number of leases.	Number of larger tracts.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Total income.
	Allocated.	Unallocated.	Allocated.	Unallocated.	Allocated.	Unallocated.								
Total, 1920	1,008,854	1,078,519	739,778	170,992	62,178	49,492	19,221	12,994	22,254,852	34,469,298	34,469,298	343	24,478	4,438,327
1918	6,179,226	6,278,519	4,671,322	1,607,197	11,311	36,528	10,920	7,124	12,188,723	18,492,291	18,492,291	220	24,478	3,762,621
1917	5,222,248	5,311,519	3,781,231	1,530,288	11,311	36,528	10,920	7,124	12,188,723	18,492,291	18,492,291	220	24,478	3,762,621
1916	4,313,420	4,402,519	3,071,114	1,222,222	11,311	36,528	10,920	7,124	12,188,723	18,492,291	18,492,291	220	24,478	3,762,621
1915	3,404,540	3,493,519	2,462,065	954,454	11,311	36,528	10,920	7,124	12,188,723	18,492,291	18,492,291	220	24,478	3,762,621
1914	2,495,660	2,584,519	1,752,144	642,375	11,311	36,528	10,920	7,124	12,188,723	18,492,291	18,492,291	220	24,478	3,762,621
1913	1,586,780	1,675,519	1,041,228	351,291	11,311	36,528	10,920	7,124	12,188,723	18,492,291	18,492,291	220	24,478	3,762,621
1912	67,725	67,725	67,725	67,725	67,725	67,725	67,725	67,725	67,725	67,725	67,725	67,725	67,725	67,725
1911	6,081,652	6,170,519	4,378,023	1,792,496	11,311	36,528	10,920	7,124	12,188,723	18,492,291	18,492,291	220	24,478	3,762,621
1910	5,311,301	5,400,519	3,808,660	1,591,859	11,311	36,528	10,920	7,124	12,188,723	18,492,291	18,492,291	220	24,478	3,762,621
1890	119,905	171,912	4,427	22,821	48,381	7,522	7,042	5	82	8,420	8,420	2	8,420	7,033
Arizona														
Camp Verde	200				120	100	25							
Colorado River	12,355				1,230	3,300	60							
Fort Apache	4,200				4,200	600	200							
Navajop	178				100	60	20							
Leupp	120				100	60	20							
Mohav	4,720				500	374	100							
Navajo	22,015				4,000	1,100	600							
Yuma	96,000				22,167	1,940	2,000							
San Carlos	3,276				1,000	1,000	100							
San Felipe	2,075				1,000	1,000	100							
San Xavier	8,000				1,883	1,883	194							
Tucson	1,000				1,000	1,000	100							
Tucson Indian	2,000				1,000	1,000	100							
Western Navajo	30,300				10,300	1,500	400							
California														
21,931	24,029	12,424	13,240	10,905	8,880	3,707	1,941	74	791	8,880	13,995	4	291	15
Bishop	3,219				1,319		396							
Campano	685				225		39							
Digger	115				45		40							

Colorado	15,000	10	988	2,500	10	142	73	30	40	4,721	2,400			2,400
Southern Ute														
Ute Mountain	15,000	10	988	2,500	10	142	73	30	40	4,721	2,400			2,400
Florida; Seminole														
Idaho	209,097	9,285	26,596	8,372	20,174	50	880	555	2,551	2,292	139,243	26	873	1,020
Coer d'Alenc														
Fort Hall	2,000		2,000		2,000		210	101	200	200	20,210			300,207
Fort Lapwai	38,540		6,880	17,376	6,422	6,874	515	100	1,254	1,254	13,200			28,041
Iowa; Sac and Fox	115,788	715	130	4,400			156	100	1,205	1,205	112,053	11	128	1,450
Kansas; Chickasaw														
Mississippi Choctaws	38,171				11,241		96	60	107	107	26,930	2	320	2,082
Michigan; Mackinac														
Minnesota	231,568	75,028	3,992	83,615	15,961	1,136	1,010		17	17	1,143	9	391	432
Fond du Lac														
Leech Lake	14,000	12	1,000	1,796			460	120						
Pine Stone (Ulrich)	12,469		2,992	4,729			476	175						
California														
White Earth	499		67,766	65,616	925	2,110	104	17	4	4	84	254		251
Mississippi Choctaws														
Montana	682,307	324,470	200,127	212,891	63,125	22,080	1,624	2,308	2,530	316,047	408,485	35	985	17,487
Blackfoot														
Crow	117,000		28,000	60,257	77,360		547	115	375	375	23,000			9,240
Fort Belknap	153,307		50,000	35,197	10,000		290	280	280	1,031	103,310	22	315	17,221
Fort Bufala	109,000		66,900	26,000	66,900		31,000	571	584	49,427	54,995			27,498
Fort Hall	190,000		119,000	1,300	1,300		314	328						51,925

* Includes some grazing leases.
 * Includes total income.
 * Improvements.
 * Does not include crop rent for 3,228 acres.
 * Includes Fortvaloni.
 * Estimated.
 * As reported.
 * Does not include crop rent for 3,228 acres.
 * Includes Fortvaloni.
 * Includes Grand Portage and Nett Lake.
 * Farming permits.
 * Includes due to wild-hay acreage reported, 1919.
 * Unadjusted, 1919.

TABLE 12.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Used for grazing purposes.		Cultivated by Indians.		Number of farms inc.	Number of allottees.	Allotted.		Unallotted.		Total income.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Number of allottees.	Area.	Number of allottees.	Area.		Number of allottees.	Area.
Montana—Continued.	3,840	18	1,400	10	1,400	68	102	1,397	1,130	57,533	596,323	43	3,676	\$4,015	514,538
Fort Peck	282,000	1,158	530	175	608	10	328	220	720	47,700	300,000	40	3,070	1,000	204,000
Rocky Boy's Agency	5,000	1,000	250	315	40	34	399	167	637	39,833	298,528	0	676	1,015	275,588
Tongue River	33,400	4,791	20,250	315	1,000	104	637	780	10	187	560	0	0	0	560
Nebraska	108,022	3,000	21,386	450	1,344	80	637	415	1,130	57,533	596,323	43	3,676	\$4,015	514,538
Omaha	60,000	3,000	12,300	1,070	1,070	130	328	220	720	47,700	300,000	40	3,070	1,000	204,000
Winnebago	48,020	10,070	20,870	1,070	1,070	130	328	220	720	47,700	300,000	40	3,070	1,000	204,000
Nevada	17,111	22,654	10,070	1,070	1,070	130	328	220	720	47,700	300,000	40	3,070	1,000	204,000
Fallon	3,840	18	1,400	10	1,400	68	102	1,397	1,130	57,533	596,323	43	3,676	\$4,015	514,538
Fort McPherson	1,158	530	175	608	10	328	220	720	47,700	300,000	40	3,070	1,000	204,000	
Fort Reno	1,000	250	315	40	1,000	104	637	780	10	187	560	0	0	0	560
Fort Tule	1,000	250	315	40	1,000	104	637	780	10	187	560	0	0	0	560
Walker River	9,760	36	8,279	1,344	1,344	80	637	415	1,130	57,533	596,323	43	3,676	\$4,015	514,538
Western Shoshone	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	130	328	220	720	47,700	300,000	40	3,070	1,000	204,000
New Mexico	3,072	57,044	1,425	16,310	1,170	30,076	3,302	4,211	10	187	560	0	0	0	560
Marilla	2,725	1,825	820	820	820	92	170	92	1,109	12,800	52,500	0	0	0	52,500
Northern Pueblo	9,210	7,390	3,985	3,985	3,985	100	127	100	1,109	12,800	52,500	0	0	0	52,500
Pueblo Bonito	4,063	100	320	320	320	100	127	100	1,109	12,800	52,500	0	0	0	52,500
Saa Juan	13,250	6,530	6,530	6,530	6,530	100	127	100	1,109	12,800	52,500	0	0	0	52,500
Southern Pueblo	21,929	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	100	127	100	1,109	12,800	52,500	0	0	0	52,500
Zuni	8,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	100	127	100	1,109	12,800	52,500	0	0	0	52,500

New York	88,847	30,000	20,000	(1)	1,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Agency	15,000	9,000	6,000	354	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cherokee	15,000	1,073,445	15,000	54,470	1,750	1,744	2,120	194,459	253,314	0	0	0	0	0	0	253,314	
North Dakota	1,449,573	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fort Berthold	105,004	58,124	15,000	12,870	283	400	600	1,000	35,000	52,500	0	0	0	0	0	52,500	
Fort Totten	60,822	35,770	6,000	6,000	202	320	440	425	28,422	44,140	0	0	0	0	0	44,140	
Standing Rock	1,049,337	919,611	14,000	14,000	992	650	904	604	114,967	127,004	0	0	0	0	0	127,004	
Turtle Mountain	226,000	60,000	21,000	21,000	701	550	100	100	16,000	25,670	0	0	0	0	0	25,670	
Oklahoma	1,434,010	40,007	347,659	347,659	21,926	20,251	8,520	7,020	1,041,991	1,287,650	221	26,840	2,670	1,290,320	0	1,290,320	
Cantonment	48,021	4,100	4,100	4,100	104	148	380	316	44,871	63,734	0	0	0	0	0	63,734	
Cherokee and	61,142	3,040	3,040	3,040	293	121	928	487	380,912	113,270	0	0	0	0	0	113,270	
Urapano	342,800	26,800	9,600	9,600	18,000	18,000	1,109	1,109	12,800	42,797	220	26,800	2,570	45,367	0	45,367	
Fort Village	185,000	40	19,000	19,000	3,571	140	907	617	130,000	134,809	1	40	100	134,909	0	134,909	
Osage	57,622	7,102	5,385	5,385	148	123	412	306	34,423	42,822	0	0	0	0	0	42,822	
Pawnee	33,286	180	6,223	49,084	899	426	585	585	54,000	99,422	0	0	0	0	0	99,422	
Shawnee	102,175	21,337	28,000	21,871	709	423	450	450	43,000	148,134	0	0	0	0	0	148,134	
Oregon	82,002	25,550	21,337	28,000	21,871	709	423	450	43,000	148,134	0	0	0	0	0	148,134	
Klamath	30,000	20,977	25,000	5,400	246	123	236	236	45,000	61,179	0	0	0	0	0	61,179	
Nisqually	3,540	360	1,150	1,150	85	55	111	111	37,000	135,730	0	0	0	0	0	135,730	
Umatilla	42,320	1,000	1,000	1,000	298	145	406	477	37,000	135,730	0	0	0	0	0	135,730	
Warm Springs	3,822	4,000	4,000	4,000	130	39	46	46	4,200	4,400	0	0	0	0	0	4,400	
South Dakota	1,554,200	1,300	404,455	325	82,259	550	4,794	4,125	3,007	225,732	321,803	3	415	3,000	324,803	0	324,803
Cheyenne River	116,006	1,466	1,466	1,466	813	92	27	27	4,000	2,300	0	0	0	0	0	2,300	
Cherokee	48,260	1,312	7,312	450	250	137	8	8	900	3,000	3	415	3,000	3,000	0	6,000	
Flankston	1,200	355	16,740	16,740	113	102	275	275	45,383	11,855	0	0	0	0	0	11,855	
Lower Brule	12,084	100	11,285	100	1,210	1,408	20	30	1,343	2,926	0	0	0	0	0	2,926	
Pine Ridge	12,000	400,000	12,000	400,000	1,250	1,480	408	408	15,000	32,780	0	0	0	0	0	32,780	
Rosebud	1,305,200	200	1,305,200	200	1,250	200	1,250	200	1,250	30,522	0	0	0	0	0	30,522	
Yankton	57,189	500	13,005	500	643	470	203	203	23,004	101,552	0	0	0	0	0	101,552	

1 Not reported.
 2 Cherokee 20,000 acres grazing land.
 3 Includes some grazing.
 4 Includes some grazing land.
 5 Includes Sac and Fox.
 6 Includes some grazing land.
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TABLE 12.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Used for grazing purposes.		Cultivated by Indians.		Males made Indians farms.	Number of leases.	Allotted.		Unallotted.		Total income.		
	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.			Area.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.		Area.	Income.
Utah.....	94,276	1,821	1,806	1,075	11,781	346	391	28	918	85	40,552	\$52,323	\$5,353		
Goehart.....	312	300			315	300	142								
Shirwell.....	39,887	1,000	1,000		11,496	46	275	216					52,353		
Chinai and Ouray.....	303,295	38,700	105,446	36,679	29,588		2,091	1,133	1,258	2,054	194,830	443,484	443,484		
Washington.....	169,550	26,450	65,431	26,450	13,900		681	50	402				66,450		
Cobville.....	5,220	3,779			608		155	77					1,385		
Neah Bay.....	35,985	10,000	10,000		259	25	19	6	46	46	4,353	2,250	2,250		
Spokane.....	1,140	2,000			101		303	199					6,045		
Tulolah.....	12,068		727		2,600		395	206					367,455		
Yakup.....	136,000		31,000		9,400										
Wisconsin.....	73,014	21,355	8,715	13,630	11,715	10,300	2,277	1,465	1	1	4	19	19		
Grand Rapids.....	7,400	2,700	2,000	2,464	2,200	4,184	247	320							
Hayward.....	5,300	5,675			4,021		105	105							
Keshona.....	9,802	6,135			3,755		679	679							
Lac du Flambeau.....	457	50			463		82	82					19		
Laona.....	12,416	11,456			950		175	175					19		
Leona.....	5,000	1,400			2,540		156	35							
Red Cliff.....	355	181			1,640										
Wyoming; Shoshone.....	77,996	55,700	48,770	55,700	7,425		416	247	313	313	21,863	169,015	169,015		

1 Includes Onetota.

2 Unknown.

TABLE 13.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Agricultural land or other lands used for grazing purposes.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indian engaged in stock raising.	Number of leases.	Allotted.		Unallotted.		Total income.		
	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.			Area.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.		Area.	Income.
Total 1920.....	11,081,755	32,572,796	1,073,510	44,522	6,305,035	22,758,214	11,847	124,087	28,308	276,869	1,830,151	\$1,801,664	\$2,791,418		
1919.....	11,065,354	32,765,196	1,063,526	48,221	6,305,035	22,758,214	11,847	124,087	28,308	276,869	1,830,151	\$1,801,664	\$2,791,418		
1918.....	12,010,218	33,266,991	(3)	(3)	6,170,246	24,556,750	44,874	19,000	20,539	1,056,062	1,054,724	787,471	1,509,213		
1916.....	12,701,463	33,579,800	(3)	(3)	3,112,063	24,518,816	44,874	15,552	13,794	3,267,170	1,970,259	1,574,114	1,428,815		
1915.....	13,008,793	30,835,847	(3)	(3)	8,706,255	27,694,579	44,874	15,552	13,794	3,267,170	1,970,259	1,574,114	1,428,815		
1914.....	13,098,098	31,091,010	(3)	(3)	8,176,255	21,520,320	34,343	15,552	13,794	3,267,170	1,970,259	1,574,114	1,428,815		
1913.....	12,000,000	30,200,000	(3)	(3)	8,544,127	20,031,084	34,328	15,552	13,794	3,267,170	1,970,259	1,574,114	1,428,815		
1912.....	12,000,000	30,200,000	(3)	(3)	8,544,127	20,031,084	34,328	15,552	13,794	3,267,170	1,970,259	1,574,114	1,428,815		
1911.....	12,000,000	30,200,000	(3)	(3)	8,544,127	20,031,084	34,328	15,552	13,794	3,267,170	1,970,259	1,574,114	1,428,815		
1910.....	12,000,000	30,200,000	(3)	(3)	8,544,127	20,031,084	34,328	15,552	13,794	3,267,170	1,970,259	1,574,114	1,428,815		
1900.....	12,000,000	30,200,000	(3)	(3)	8,544,127	20,031,084	34,328	15,552	13,794	3,267,170	1,970,259	1,574,114	1,428,815		
Arizona.....	31,026	12,582,026	4,427	22,824	56,053	12,740,885	13,854	62	2,636,955	277,002			277,002		
California.....	104,193	93,343	12,424	13,340	63,279	63,279	111	527	111	527	64,450	9,924	12,000	911	
Camp Verde.....		258													
Colorado River.....	50,700				10,000		25							10,000	
Fort Apache.....	1,961,400				690,300		1,000							110,000	
Fort Huachuca.....	79,407						45								
Leopold.....	400,000				79,250		17								
Mojave.....	1,841,000				1,841,000		1,000								
Navajo.....	3,079,006				3,007,000		3,162								
Timpanogas.....	265,000				265,000		3,162								
San Carlos.....	16,000				19,347		324								
San Felipe.....	35,546				35,546		324								
Trustee Canon.....	3,020,347				3,020,347		3,300								
Western Navajo.....	104,193				63,279		111	527	111	527	64,450	9,924	12,000	911	
Wyoming.....	3,001				1,900		700				640	320		320	
Big Horn.....	50				18,269		265								
Fort Bidwell.....	40,000				9,000		27	215	215	35,260	4,381			4,381	

1 Includes some farming leases also.

2 Not reported.

3 Included in "Total income."

4 Grazing permits.

5 1919 report.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 13.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Agricultural and other lands used for grazing purposes.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Allotted.			Leased—			Total income.	
	Allotted.	Un- allotted.	Allotted.	Un- allotted.	Allotted.	Un- allotted.		Number of allot- ments.	Income.	Num- ber of leases.	Area.	Income.	Area.		Income.
Oregon.....	325,917	432,219	21,337	26,090	281,473	33,057	1,084	236	224	41,682	\$2,964	4	128,252	\$27,108	
Klamath.....	131,100	81,321	20,977	25,000	112,988	105,560	395	192	187	35,287	22,219	1	12	70	
Siletz.....	21,250	3,000	360	1,090	2,800	74,060	43	2	2	13	15	1	12	70	
Umatilla.....	3,000	73,000	360	1,090	103,125	187,458	215	42	42	6,245	1,845	3	138,240	2,174	
Warm Springs.....	169,440	301,938	404,445	335	2,835,514	332,631	1,798	12,444	13,235	2,284,810	225,675	20	538,034	24,464	
South Dakota.....	4,796,069	919,546	404,445	335	2,835,514	332,631	1,798	12,444	13,235	2,284,810	225,675	20	538,034	24,464	
Cheyenne River.....	1,000,782	673,990	404,445	335	2,835,514	332,631	1,798	12,444	13,235	2,284,810	225,675	20	538,034	24,464	
Crow Creek.....	309,392	404,445	404,445	335	2,835,514	332,631	1,798	12,444	13,235	2,284,810	225,675	20	538,034	24,464	
Flandreau.....	11,435	38,000	335	1,000	15,285	84,955	2	2	2	3,000	100	1	100	100	
Lower Brule.....	11,435	38,000	335	1,000	15,285	84,955	2	2	2	3,000	100	1	100	100	
Pine Ridge.....	2,442,809	207,356	3,955	335	123,555	38,000	107	107	107	101,296	21,381	2	123,550	21,381	
Rosebud.....	857,272	404,000	404,000	335	1,628,872	189,330	1,887	1,250	1,250	1,141,250	206,252	1	4,710	783	
Yasson.....	178,589	404,000	404,000	335	1,628,872	189,330	1,887	1,250	1,250	1,141,250	206,252	1	4,710	783	
Yankton.....	31,774	404,000	404,000	335	1,628,872	189,330	1,887	1,250	1,250	1,141,250	206,252	1	4,710	783	
Utah.....	19,217	285,973	1,906	1,075	13,287	138,275	415	3	3	520	225	35	173,550	7,384	
Goshute.....	41,700	26,726	1,906	1,075	13,287	138,275	415	3	3	520	225	35	173,550	7,384	
Huwaii.....	19,217	217,080	1,906	1,075	13,287	138,275	415	3	3	520	225	35	173,550	7,384	
Utnah and Ouray.....	518,498	1,489,373	105,446	36,679	422,247	460,301	1,719	336	336	22,210	22,779	54	1,028,452	60,170	
Washington.....	217,693	896,022	65,630	26,459	277,628	349,081	344	70	80	2,497	1,300	28	374,000	14,427	
Cowlitz.....	2,023	3,170	279	1,188	4,188	220	2	1	1	40	60	60	14,427	15,227	
Neah Bay.....	14,640	1,000	1,000	10,000	6,000	10,000	100	11	11	1,500	119	6	24,598	2,758	
Spokane.....	2,640	54,200	237	640	1,000	1,000	100	11	11	1,500	119	6	24,598	2,758	
Taholah.....	12,464	31,900	31,900	122,100	106,000	1,067	127	271	271	18,007	31,330	20	424,594	42,985	
Yakima.....	298,019	334,833	31,900	122,100	106,000	1,067	127	271	271	18,007	31,330	20	424,594	42,985	
Wisconsin.....	28,118	189,228	8,715	13,820	21,938	200,608	1,108	2	2	80	20	20	.....	20
Grand Rapids.....	3,068	1,000	2,000	2,464	7,068	3,464	6	2	2	90	20	20	.....	20
Hayward.....	21,300	184,228	6,715	11,356	14,870	197,144	1,102	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keshona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laona.....	10,750	2,250	1,100	1,435	2,535	12,380	140	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	109,279	1,464,827	48,770	75,700	148,427	75,700	330	129	129	9,022	5,704	132	1,464,827	74,287	

¹ Includes permits.

REF0078832

TABLE 14.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Employed by Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minor or outling pupils.	
	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.
Total, 1920.....	25,323	\$1,240,119	1,511	\$98,161	10,400	\$98,680	11,038	\$2,506,120	2,011	\$117,558
1919.....	26,228	3,799,193	2,283	1,101,620	11,507	455,000	11,023	1,929,166	1,365	109,411
1918.....	27,042	3,190,850	2,370	1,031,316	11,917	469,636	10,220	1,620,022	2,156	169,894
1917.....	24,932	2,546,857	2,137	929,281	11,321	393,878	9,215	1,090,935	2,229	153,360
1916.....	25,918	2,378,377	2,115	922,736	11,587	427,689	9,920	882,781	2,281	145,168
1915.....	25,681	2,301,339	2,331	910,013	13,068	411,422	8,599	828,218	2,281	121,686
1914.....	23,410	2,127,143	2,319	762,261	12,283	411,706	5,583	689,517	2,375	102,129
1913.....	22,791	2,035,121	2,271	762,261	12,420	412,470	5,113	675,289	2,375	102,129
1912.....	22,124	1,910,411	2,516	552,528	12,420	412,470	5,113	675,289	2,375	102,129
1911.....	11,781	1,861,631	1,995	687,039	6,582	582,919	3,201	501,672	(1)	(1)
1910.....	2,991	931,533	2,691	719,118	(1)	(1)	(1)	177,109	(1)	(1)
Arizona.....	6,362	1,063,175	296	199,156	3,499	128,100	2,310	770,355	326	28,867
Camp Verde.....	129	38,961	1	1,591			125	37,300		
Colorado River.....	231	191,777	4	2,700	70	17,131	152	173,116	5	1,800
Fort Apache.....	929	35,327	2	46,968	959	9,159				
Fort Mojave.....	35	3,121	1	1,983	1	245				
Havasupai.....	68	5,881	1	111	11	117	18	5,219	30	939
Kaibab.....	114	16,188	17	3,088	119	7,810			2	13
Leupp.....	312	25,927	15	13,418	216	7,799	97	1,700		
Moqui.....	687	178,922	66	32,928	114	32,611	110	411,000	81	13,309
Navajo.....	346	27,631	19	8,700	161	2,178			196	16,753
Pima.....	59	29,011	33	13,728	23	10,286				
Salt River.....	508	66,712	6	2,290	61	2,012	122	57,250	16	1,500
San Carlos.....	1,329	311,032	13	4,182	530	5,100	830	331,534		
Truxton Canon.....	111	7,793	6	3,120	105	4,673				
Western Navajo.....	321	41,951	15	5,112	98	7,902	157	28,050	21	900
California.....	3,418	699,096	81	31,759	196	28,090	2,119	188,370	739	60,361
Bishop.....	11	9,399	1	1,410			20	5,490	20	2,550
Campo.....	33	11,223	3	1,591			32	9,722		
Digger.....	51	31,870					61	31,870		
Fort Bidwell.....	388	82,193	2	1,230	26	993	288	71,911	75	8,199
Fort Yuma.....	187	110,415	11	3,930	5	590	451	110,835	20	1,800
Greenville.....	191	117,885	1	1,911			21	1,911		
Hoopa Valley.....	628	15,272	1	2,210	1	1,095	410	103,550	65	11,000
Pala.....	375	82,038	11	5,088	22	1,990	339	71,126	3	810
Round Valley.....	18	3,315	1	2,867	11	488	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sherman Institute.....	528	41,311	12	5,110			(1)	(1)	516	33,371
Soboba.....	219	52,570	13	2,820			226	49,820	10	200
Tule River.....	162	15,880	2	969	33	7,320	103	7,100		
Colorado.....	81	18,888	12	3,700	59	12,688	10	500		
Southern Ute.....	32	2,211	1	1,291	19	181	10	500		
Ute Mountain.....	19	10,617	9	1,410	10	12,207				
Idaho.....	238	48,110	31	16,032	138	19,211	69	21,810		
Coeur d'Alene.....	26	23,910	6	2,661			6	69		
Fort Hall.....	135	19,216	18	9,008	137	10,238				
Fort Lapwai.....	7	4,990								
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	7	2,800		2,800						
Kansas.....	228	20,519	11	8,500	1	570	10	490	268	11,079
Haskell Institute.....	218	20,119	11	8,500	1	570	10	490	268	11,079
Kickapoo.....	10	400					10	400		
Michigan.....	29	8,190	17	8,169	3	330				
Mackinac.....	4	1,050	1	720	3	330				
Mount Pleasant.....	16	7,140	16	7,140						

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

3 Estimated.
4 No record.

TABLE 14.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Employed by Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minor or outling pupils.	
	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.
Minnesota.....	1,215	\$1,727,774	71	\$37,570	692	\$67,465	249	\$67,733		
Fond du Lac.....	72	7,650			42	2,650	30	5,000		
Leech Lake.....	337	51,152	20	9,185	131	7,072	153	37,000		
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	23	10,916	7	3,920	4	580	12	6,476		
Red Lake.....	678	91,577	39	20,070	612	52,547	21	19,259		
White Earth.....	103	8,149	8	4,400	109	3,749				
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	82	2,333			17	2,206	65	127		
Montana.....	1,762	277,698	157	78,460	1,151	49,889	498	116,238	43	\$3,336
Blackfoot.....	177	65,333	28	13,698	11	4,245	114	44,220	26	3,260
Crow.....	179	26,418	32	15,010	147	21,432				
Fishhead.....	520	70,938	13	5,145	167	2,593	116	63,290		
Fort Belknap.....	99	14,800	20	9,808	4	1,222	8	3,230	17	70
Fort Peck.....	159	39,424	31	15,988	60	3,736	42	19,700		
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	133	18,135	2	1,284	33	933	98	15,918		
Tongue River.....	702	32,590	30	17,698	672	11,892				
Nebaska.....	23	11,593	18	10,370	5	1,223				
Genoa.....	5	3,830	6	3,630						
Omaha.....	4	2,169	4	2,169						
Winnebago.....	14	5,905	9	4,650	5	1,255				
Nevada.....	1,414	325,067	44	18,880	204	9,090	1,066	287,114	73	9,983
Carson.....	86	17,000	13	7,020						
Fallon.....	288	63,090	2	600	11	390	225	63,000	73	9,983
Fort McDermitt.....	120	31,924	3	840	3	84	115	34,000		
Moapa River.....	102	9,492	3	532	33	850	64	8,000		
Novada.....	8	2,484	8	2,484						
Reno.....	409	95,116			9	116	100	165,000		
Walker River.....	128	37,079	3	1,680	9	576	118	38,420		
Western Shoshone.....	323	64,472	13	5,704	137	7,074	173	51,691		
New Mexico.....	1,643	296,043	204	92,559	723	50,311	504	130,160	212	17,013
Albuquerque.....	158	14,437	16	8,140	65	1,840				
Jicarilla.....	218	31,777	26	11,840	177	13,937	15	9,000	37	4,457
Mescalero.....	209	24,812	23	10,940	181	12,872	6	1,260		
Northern Pueblos.....	50	2,342	13	2,208	37	1,131				
Pueblo Bonito.....	219	91,176	16	14,578	16	2,600	200	65,000	16	9,000
San Juan.....	340	82,735	43	16,488	108	22,847	109	42,400	20	1,000
Santa Fe.....	154	10,211	13	7,400	62	278	89	2,554		
Southern Pueblos.....	87	17,099	39	16,528	48	671				
Zuni.....	180	18,435	15	4,440	50	1,493	115	12,500		
New York: New York.....	25	190			25	190				
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	765	89,921	13	5,280	37	3,941	425	73,500	270	8,200
North Dakota.....	662	86,437	107	52,806	469	12,271	33	21,600		
Bismarck.....	6	3,380	6	3,380						
Fort Berthold.....	63	11,370	10	7,998	70	3,374				
Fort Totten.....	52	13,188	22	10,760	36	5,398				
Standing Rock.....	399	46,832	36	19,480	353	5,112	35	21,660		
Turtle Mountain.....	44	7,995	18	7,208	26	787				
Wahpeton.....	6	3,680	6	3,680						
Oklahoma.....	576	205,324	247	186,750	232	9,744	64	5,190	32	3,644
Cantonment.....	60	4,700	4	2,000	6	200	50	1,600		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	15	8,718	13	8,640	2	78				
Chilocco.....	208	18,688	15	10,020	100	4,500				
Choctaw-Chickasaw Sanatorium.....	1	480	1	480						

1 Includes Grand Portage and Nett Lake.

2 1919 report.

TABLE 14.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Employed by Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.				
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minor or outling pupils.		
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	
Oklahoma—Continued.											
Five Civilized Tribes	89	\$80,560	80	\$80,560	25	\$1,200					
Kiowa	62	17,420	37	16,220	25	\$1,200					
Osage	25	21,060	23	21,060							
Pawnee	18	9,810	15	8,850	1	20		\$870			
Seer	30	11,180	12	6,220	6	2,240	12	2,720			
Seneca	11	6,720	11	6,720							
Shawnee	9	5,910	9	5,910							
Total	528	190,704	211	173,710	206	8,244	61	5,190	27	\$3,560	
Five Civilized Tribe Schools.											
School supervisors	47	14,620	16	13,040	26	1,500			5	80	
Bloomfield Seminary	2	2,420	2	2,420							
Cherokee Training	1	405	1	405							
Jones Academy	22	1,075	1	480	16	515					
Nuyaka boarding	9	1,226	1	900	8	326			5	80	
Tulsa Normal Academy	5	3,050	4	3,015	1	35					
Wheeler Academy	2	2,100	2	2,100							
Oregon	423	51,358	59	32,940	313	19,678	19	1,700	2	70	
Klamath	223	21,933	12	7,755	210	14,185					
Salem	72	16,219	20	13,180	52	3,069					
Siletz	6	3,420	5	3,420							
Umatilla	26	3,225	6	2,024	20	1,201					
Warm Springs	97	9,541	15	6,548	61	1,223	110	11,700	12	170	
South Dakota	2,123	365,268	269	120,392	954	46,511	880	190,790	20	1,575	
Canton Asylum	1	660	1	660							
Cheyenne River	377	98,888	41	17,288	194	3,370	142	78,240			
Crow Creek	31	7,418	12	5,208	17	950	2	1,260			
Flandreau	45	9,003	11	6,680	14	835			20	1,575	
Lower Brulé	50	9,047	10	5,410	40	3,021					
Pierre	30	3,604	6	2,720	24	881					
Pine Ridge	795	92,239	93	38,216	218	11,783	481	42,240			
Rapid City	36	7,326	13	6,440	17	880					
Hot Springs	716	128,662	64	29,000	400	22,612	252	75,050			
Sisseton	18	3,361	5	2,700	13	661					
Yankton	30	7,966	13	7,040	17	828					
Utah	306	21,455	20	9,934	158	6,884	122	4,267	6	320	
Goshute	133	4,780	11	720	38	1,310	94	2,750			
Shivwits	37	3,361	3	1,924	10	5,374	28	1,517			
Uintah and Ouray	136	13,314	16	7,740	120	5,374			6	320	
Washington	816	159,239	67	31,794	181	8,393	565	116,030			
Celville	97	10,734	16	9,128	81	1,605					
Neah Bay	61	15,785	9	6,000	5	1,205	50	8,500			
Spokane	97	12,624	16	3,828	6	46	81	8,050			
Taholah	112	50,144	5	1,011			107	49,100			
Tulalip	404	62,987	17	9,480	60	3,707	327	49,800			
Yakima	42	7,035	10	5,281	32	1,771					
Wisconsin	2,801	321,710	89	55,772	634	81,365	1,063	178,153	115	3,420	
Grand Rapids	710	26,810					102	25,570			
Hayward	750	45,780	13	8,760	55	1,365	630	34,300	60	1,500	
Keshona	520	97,392	36	17,738	481	79,634					
Lac du Flambeau	106	20,289	13	17,091	93	3,225					
Laona	23	2,640					24	1,920			
La Pointe	409	42,811	5	2,760	4	71					
Red Cliff	270	80,633	6	3,540			400	40,000	47	650	
Tomah	11	3,285	10	5,150	1	135					
Wyoming: Shoshone	464	49,317	21	11,040	443	38,277					

¹ Estimated.

TABLE 15.—Total statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.¹

States and superintendencies.	Number of Indians.	Births and deaths.			Disease.			Housing.						
		Deaths.		Indians examined.	Found with—		Estimated having—		Families living in—		Houses having wooden floors.			
		Under 3 years.	Total.		Latent tuberculosis.	Active tuberculosis.	Tuberculosis.	Tuberculosis.	Per capita.	Trails, etc.				
Grand total.	206,868	6,510	6,070	1,436	1,230	66,718	4,719	9,900	24,773	20,735	6,504	44,181	10,546	28,945
Arizona	42,360	1,627	1,037	139	153	10,109	391	1,611	3,633	3,882	94	3,882	5,402	883
Camp Verde	438	3	5	5	5	18	2	19	7	32	8	20	100	28
Colorado River	1,436	21	9	9	14	1,020	41	28	47	74	8	110	252	110
Fort Apache	2,460	92	79	12	10	1,335	6	48	30	10	5	691	5	15
Fort Huachuca	1,181	4	4	4	17	177	6	30	11	9	2	4	18	17
Leona	106	4	4	4	13	28	1	52	45	22	207	22	207	70
Moqui	1,289	65	28	13	9	545	157	42	453	543	34	788	335	315
Navajo	41,227	103	42	21	0	2,100	118	15	141	1,449	1,450	1,060	303	63
San Carlos	6,240	460	41	10	3	672	17	24	122	1,221	1,221	1,077	303	23
San Geronimo	1,273	43	37	35	3	835	31	27	464	464	464	1,077	303	23
Sells	2,021	27	25	25	3	1,500	15	190	60	300	290	50	90	15
Truxton Canon	4,476	150	139	22	3	1,160	4	40	40	520	310	60	1,100	15
Western Navajo	6,200	90	130	40	40	300	4	82	551	488	201	2,807	391	1,818
California	13,241	334	436	34	69	4,942	78	14	12	100	6	144	60	125
Bishop	1,235	20	38	5	8	105	1	9	14	8	5	23	31	8
Campo	1,235	20	38	5	8	105	1	9	14	8	5	23	31	8
Fort Yuma	877	29	94	7	12	500	4	6	165	17	300	40	121	75
Greenville	3,028	149	129	6	16	250	4	21	26	84	40	205	50	48
Hoopa Valley	1,584	13	27	3	9	250	15	9	50	300	20	415	54	83
Pala	1,584	13	27	3	9	250	15	9	50	300	20	415	54	83
Sourd Valley	1,840	14	16	3	6	1,623	19	13	42	37	19	18	300	115
Tule River	434	4	5	3	2	345	7	1	11	19	18	33	23	123
Colorado	384	24	34	7	11	434	13	1	105	37	258	3	131	123
Southern Dte.	384	12	23	4	3	90	21	7	50	31	75	19	118	148
Ute Mountain	466	12	23	4	3	90	21	7	50	31	75	19	118	148

¹ No physician; no data.

² No data.

³ Estimated.

⁴ Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 15.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number Indians.		Births and deaths.			Disease.				Housing.			
	Total.	Under 3 years.	Deaths.		Indians ex-posed.	Found with—		Estimated having—		Num-ber fami-lies.	Families living in—	Houses having living floors.	
			Total.	Under 3 years.		Latent tuber-culosis.	Active tuber-culosis.	Tuber-culosis.	Tuber-culosis.				Per-cent-ages of houses.	Tents, topees, etc.
Florida: Seminole.....	454	7	9	1	266			2	268	543	362	71	135
Igabo.....	4,068	11	145	43	1,244				(1)	310	21	254	266
Cove d'Alone.....	1,765	60	28	2	(2)				79	35	232	80	365
Fort Hall.....	1,462	21	33	14	374				16	22	60	18	50
Fort Lapwai.....	345	11	10	2	62				7	146	87	504	433
Ivra: Sac and Fox.....	1,466	29	11	2	71				60	8	30	417	333
Kansas: Kiapappo *.....	1,093	(1)	(1)	7	1,107				152	12	35	467	467
Michigan: Mackinac.....	12,378	464	239	60	69				196	124	30	834	467
Minnesota: Fond du Lac *.....	2,047	69	42	8	33				5	42	62	68	37
Leach Lake.....	1,762	62	37	5	600				6	42	5	14	21
Red Lake.....	1,106	6	4	2	20				31	367	163	218	310
Reserve (Birch Colony).....	1,844	6	4	2	634				113	138	1,380	250	1,350
White Earth.....	6,942	260	112	30	(1)				1	53	1	280	280
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	1,400	20	20	6	108				1,932	2,373	2,333	623	3,100
Montana: Blackfeet.....	12,374	373	355	108	114				310	1,113	50	677	126
Crow.....	2,957	43	52	10	1,915				447	214	45	466	303
Flathead.....	1,719	61	59	23	1,659				500	180	380	539	375
Fort Belknap.....	7,444	73	59	22	999				300	300	300	300	200
Fort Peck.....	2,067	20	13	8	650				50	50	100	67	70
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	4,488	33	21	8	178				40	40	20	30	32
Tongue River.....	1,412	54	67	20	950				100	100	400	200	15

* No data.
 † Includes Gran Portage and Nett Lake.
 ‡ Includes Ft. Peck.
 § Includes Potawatomi.
 ¶ Includes Ft. Peck and Fox.
 ** Does not include Potawatomi.
 †† Estimated.

Nebraska: 2,461	99	85	48	11	1,470	59	89	55	308	175	7	647	572
Omaha.....	1,883	61	59	32	6	(1)	(1)	(1)	35	(1)	7	356	356
Winnebago.....	1,688	38	13	5	1,470	(1)	59	(1)	56	175	7	291	216
Nevada: \$10,900	217	312	57	23	1,709	53	47	203	242	2,642	63	1,188	1,260
Fallon.....	462	5	2	2	170	7	5	19	22	41	6	144	82
Fort McDowell.....	306	4	2	6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	4	152	2	74	19
Moapa River.....	123	4	4	4	414				27	46	15	13	10
Nevada.....	545	10	8	4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,000	15	600	1,000	300
North Platte.....	\$8,500	160	209	40	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	22	13	300	4	133
Walker River.....	7,020	200	200	48	2,885	53	33	168	270	569	72	1,897	1,054
Western Shoshone.....	671	21	15	5	642	40	11	128	76	128	25	127	29
New Mexico: 21,330	1,382	1,373	458	220	9,196	538	570	1,715	1,596	2,838	106	3,611	1,929
Jicarilla.....	688	71	15	10	9	500	59	18	452	100	188	21	75
Mescalero.....	616	11	15	7	300	27	63	30	160	28	42	184	49
Northern Pueblos.....	1,776	55	30	15	1,077	7	30	204	560	630	34	730	50
Pueblo Pueblo.....	2,700	122	480	90	1,250	7	30	424	563	630	78	1,430	4
San Juan.....	7,000	800	500	200	2,885	53	33	168	270	569	72	1,897	1,054
Southern Pueblos.....	1,020	200	100	50	2,222	10	12	25	63	34	1,897	1,054	30
Zuni.....	1,831	47	50	24	772	9	12	25	63	34	1,897	1,054	60
New York: New York Agency.....	6,072	105	142	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,000	1,600
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,432	47	25	7	6	275	20	9	100	80	300	461	461
North Dakota: 9,018	308	296	75	65	6,102	250	219	675	1,559	1,479	720	2,372	1,733
Fort Berthold.....	1,200	57	57	9	467	33	8	50	19	214	50	270	250
Fort Totten.....	53	33	128	31	3,623	298	168	300	1,185	3,000	300	1,200	1,130
Standing Rock.....	3,440	125	128	17	1,618	14	18	31	64	60	530	1,158	738
Turtle Mountain.....	3,423	93	50	17	1,618	14	18	31	64	60	530	1,158	738
Oklahoma: 15,068	449	307	86	66	5,286	305	237	1,332	2,071	4,739	832	4,147	3,333
Cantonment.....	735	28	22	7	415	68	68	45	305	175	20	25	151
Cloyne and Arapaho.....	1,216	48	37	8	842	84	100	150	220	150	25	28	30
Osage.....	2,941	100	69	32	3,075	84	100	590	1,185	3,000	300	1,200	60
Pawnee *.....	2,393	86	43	18	447	1	1	1	33	330	10	1,008	348
Sage.....	751	25	22	1	912	23	28	28	40	254	10	152	50
Shawnee.....	1,734	39	21	2	912	23	28	28	40	254	10	152	50
Shawnee *.....	1,421	37	23	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	17	232	220	370	32

* No data.
 † Includes Gran Portage and Nett Lake.
 ‡ Includes Ft. Peck.
 § Includes Potawatomi.
 ¶ Includes Ft. Peck and Fox.
 ** Does not include Potawatomi.
 †† Estimated.

TABLE 15.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of Indians.		Births and deaths.		Disease.			Housing.					
	Total.	Under 3 years.	Total.	Due to tuber. culosis.	Found with—		Estimated having.	Number families in—	Houses having wooden floors.				
					Latent tuber. culosis.	Active tuber. culosis.				Per. ma- nent houses.	Ten- tents, etc.		
Oregon.....	4,042	42	142	25	28	132	54	1,081	223	1,083	188	1,417	
Kamath.....	1,132	41	54	13	1	45	121	282	100	308	38	473	
Siletz.....	1,780	9	31	3	3	2	34	76	38	145	12	122	
Warm Springs.....	1,119	26	43	7	8	21	31	76	25	220	3	570	
Warm Springs.....	1,041	16	17	3	5	73	350	700	22	220	183	220	
South Dakota.....	22,649	608	631	132	197	1,400	6,117	3,343	1,223	8,200	55	4,592	
Cheyenne River.....	2,783	82	82	21	24	49	41	295	135	1,156	116	767	
Crow Creek.....	298	30	30	10	6	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	344	1	367	
Flaminge.....	288	24	24	6	4	2	18	10	8	186	1	361	
Lower Brule.....	515	24	29	11	4	13	49	8	4	184	4	361	
Rosebud.....	7,225	223	131	33	68	443	1,319	732	22	1,84	115	1,428	
Sioux.....	2,390	128	178	42	69	1,102	700	3,500	118	2,780	25	1,428	
Sisseton.....	3,470	128	133	12	10	4	102	300	140	1,358	25	500	
Yankton.....	3,110	122	98	21	10	90	156	333	253	150	942	841	
Utah.....	1,641	58	48	17	5	30	154	149	400	30	247	228	
Goshute.....	400	12	12	2	1	15	15	22	22	60	22	60	
Shivwits.....	114	6	6	2	1	4	44	5	110	22	2	10	
Utinah and Ouray.....	1,118	36	30	12	1	2	110	122	215	25	165	85	
Washington.....	9,689	108	206	37	71	317	346	1,833	1,346	229	3,160	11	2,647
Columbia.....	2,688	65	65	14	12	17	131	656	372	88	976	8	763
Cushman.....	7,654	10	24	24	3	30	157	187	110	28	389	10	389
Cushman.....	671	20	21	3	4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	10	141	149	
Spokane.....	752	11	11	3	3	31	12	48	33	10	141	149	
Taholah.....	202	11	11	2	3	1	1	1	1	250	1	250	
Tulalip.....	1,287	41	40	9	4	10	36	117	163	85	307	2	282
Yakima.....	2,917	27	56	18	18	168	146	915	600	(1)	891	1	802

States and superintendencies.	Number of Indians.		Births and deaths.		Disease.			Housing.				
	Total.	Under 3 years.	Total.	Due to tuber. culosis.	Latent tuber. culosis.	Active tuber. culosis.	Estimated having.	Number families in—	Houses having wooden floors.			
Wisconsin.....	9,712	221	177	44	52	3,091	1,158	509	741	2,349	205	2,263
Grand Rapids.....	1,291	27	32	9	10	30	38	172	9	105	115	126
Hayward.....	1,292	17	24	4	10	200	302	40	30	322	15	326
Keshona.....	4,417	115	67	14	25	937	394	180	424	860	11	783
Lac du Flambeau.....	781	16	11	2	7	781	66	70	20	223	23	208
Lac du Flambeau.....	1,083	28	27	11	2	625	217	6	82	84	35	84
La Poudre.....	1,225	3	5	1	2	305	119	12	12	126	104	134
Red Cliff.....	1,748	103	67	29	6	1,030	132	1,345	15	120	282	50

SUMMARY AND COMPARISON.

	Year.									
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Birth rate per 1,000 Indian population.....	34.09	38.40	38.76	38.79	35.23	31.85	31.50	27.42	30.92	31.67
Death rate per 1,000 Indian population.....	33.35	32.46	29.88	30.76	30.50	28.33	24.97	24.73	24.16	22.33
Death rate per 1,000 Indian population (excluding tuberculosis deaths).....										
Death rate per 1,000 Indian population (excluding influenza deaths).....										

* No physician; no data.
 † Exclusive of influenza deaths.
 ‡ Exclusive of influenza deaths; figured on a basis of 46 reservations from which influenza statistics were secured.

* Includes Oneida.
 † No data.
 ‡ Does not include 1,473 unattached Indians.

TABLE 16.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1919.		During fiscal year 1920.		Remaining in hospital June 30, 1920.
					Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
North Dakota.....	School.....	4	Frame.....	88	20	236	528	14	22
Fort Totten.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	20	90	90	10	10	10
Standing Rock.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	20	229	229	10	10	10
Wardle Mountain.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	18	15	67	53	7	12
Wapeton.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	18	15	157	157	2	2
Oklahoma.....	School.....	7	Frame.....	105	64	2,071	1,970	33	64
Cherokee and Arapaho.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Frame.....	20	16	179	122	3	13
Cherokee.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Frame.....	20	16	744	745	10	10
Chickasaw.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Frame.....	20	16	710	707	10	10
Osage.....	Agency and school.....	1	Brick.....	20	10	110	142	10	10
Pawnee.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	18	15	74	703	15	35
Sage.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	10	10	25	24	2	2
Oregon: Salem.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	10	10	127	127	2	2
South Dakota.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	20	6	265	271	2	2
Canton Agency.....	General.....	8	Brick.....	240	96	1,210	1,308	2	6
Cheyenne River.....	Agency and school.....	1	Brick.....	92	80	10	1,188	2	2
Crow Creek.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	20	10	211	210	10	10
Flandreau.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	20	10	150	151	3	3
Fort Randall.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	20	10	339	340	3	3
Flora River.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	20	10	120	120	2	2
Rapid City.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	20	10	150	148	144	2
Rosebud.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	20	10	162	162	164	1
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	12	3	63	66	2	2
Washington.....	School.....	4	Frame.....	45	10	740	750	53	6
Cushman.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	45	10	419	420	419	1
Spokane.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	20	9	74	74	1	5
Tohalip.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	12	12	57	62	61	1
Yakima.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	12	12	170	170	170	3
Wisconsin.....	School.....	4	Brick.....	43	19	1,184	1,203	1,182	11
Hayward.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	22	18	412	412	411	9
Koshong.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	22	18	174	174	171	6
Doa.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	22	18	18	18	18	9
Tomah.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	22	18	579	580	580	3
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	School.....	1	Stone.....	30	30	180	180	171	8

¹ Hospital closed temporarily. ² 1919 report. ³ Hospital at Oneda under this jurisdiction; capacity, 8; abandoned.

TABLE 17.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.¹

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult males self-supporting.			Indians receiving rations.			Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.		
	Number.	Value of rations.	Without labor equivalent.	Number.	Value of rations.	Without labor equivalent.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Without labor equivalent.
Total, 1920.....	17,065	633,244	23,444	17,065	633,244	23,444	17,065	633,244	23,444
California.....	1,000	315	2,990	1,000	315	2,990	1,000	315	2,990
Bishop.....	79	15	132	79	15	132	79	15	132
Campo.....	174	18	343	174	18	343	174	18	343
Palmer.....	500	70	1,831	500	70	1,831	500	70	1,831
Port Yulee.....	800	82	1,927	800	82	1,927	800	82	1,927
Hoopa Valley.....	777	21	1,169	777	21	1,169	777	21	1,169
Arizona.....	1,000	315	2,990	1,000	315	2,990	1,000	315	2,990
Campo Verde.....	638	40	875	638	40	875	638	40	875
Colorado River.....	1,230	93	1,645	1,230	93	1,645	1,230	93	1,645
Fort Apache.....	32	20	110	32	20	110	32	20	110
Fort Huachuca.....	2	4	62	2	4	62	2	4	62
Moqui.....	2,300	41	418	2,300	41	418	2,300	41	418
Navajo.....	1,500	13	308	1,500	13	308	1,500	13	308
San Carlos.....	615	46	487	615	46	487	615	46	487
San Geronimo.....	2,500	300	1,808	2,500	300	1,808	2,500	300	1,808
Sells.....	2,500	66	762	2,500	66	762	2,500	66	762
Truston Canon.....	2,500	315	2,990	2,500	315	2,990	2,500	315	2,990
Western Navajo.....	1,000	15	132	1,000	15	132	1,000	15	132
Colorado.....	1,000	315	2,990	1,000	315	2,990	1,000	315	2,990
Colorado River.....	638	40	875	638	40	875	638	40	875
Fort Apache.....	32	20	110	32	20	110	32	20	110
Fort Huachuca.....	2	4	62	2	4	62	2	4	62
Moqui.....	2,300	41	418	2,300	41	418	2,300	41	418
Navajo.....	1,500	13	308	1,500	13	308	1,500	13	308
San Carlos.....	615	46	487	615	46	487	615	46	487
San Geronimo.....	2,500	300	1,808	2,500	300	1,808	2,500	300	1,808
Sells.....	2,500	66	762	2,500	66	762	2,500	66	762
Truston Canon.....	2,500	315	2,990	2,500	315	2,990	2,500	315	2,990
Western Navajo.....	1,000	15	132	1,000	15	132	1,000	15	132
Colorado.....	1,000	315	2,990	1,000	315	2,990	1,000	315	2,990
Colorado River.....	638	40	875	638	40	875	638	40	875
Fort Apache.....	32	20	110	32	20	110	32	20	110
Fort Huachuca.....	2	4	62	2	4	62	2	4	62
Moqui.....	2,300	41	418	2,300	41	418	2,300	41	418
Navajo.....	1,500	13	308	1,500	13	308	1,500	13	308
San Carlos.....	615	46	487	615	46	487	615	46	487
San Geronimo.....	2,500	300	1,808	2,500	300	1,808	2,500	300	1,808
Sells.....	2,500	66	762	2,500	66	762	2,500	66	762
Truston Canon.....	2,500	315	2,990	2,500	315	2,990	2,500	315	2,990
Western Navajo.....	1,000	15	132	1,000	15	132	1,000	15	132
Colorado.....	1,000	315	2,990	1,000	315	2,990	1,000	315	2,990
Colorado River.....	638	40	875	638	40	875	638	40	875
Fort Apache.....	32	20	110	32	20	110	32	20	110
Fort Huachuca.....	2	4	62	2	4	62	2	4	62
Moqui.....	2,300	41	418	2,300	41	418	2,300	41	418
Navajo.....	1,500	13	308	1,500	13	308	1,500	13	308
San Carlos.....	615	46	487	615	46	487	615	46	487
San Geronimo.....	2,500	300	1,808	2,500	300	1,808	2,500	300	1,808
Sells.....	2,500	66	762	2,500	66	762	2,500	66	762
Truston Canon.....	2,500	315	2,990	2,500	315	2,990	2,500	315	2,990
Western Navajo.....	1,000	15	132	1,000	15	132	1,000	15	132

¹ This table pertains only to Indians on reservations where rations and miscellaneous supplies are issued. ² Increase over 1919 due to increased cost of rations. ³ Estimated. ⁴ Only items reported.

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Table 17. — Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

States and reservations.	Indians receiving rations.				Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.			
	Total.		Without labor equivalent.		Total.		Without labor equivalent.	
	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.
California—Continued.								
Round Valley	1,000	40	4,217	20	191			
Seaborn	492	27	511	22	579			
Tule River	82	32	511	22	579			
Colorado								
Southern Ute.	37	305	8,523	305	8,523			
Ute Mountain.	137	18	4,217	16	4,217			
Idaho: Fort Hall.	310	252	4,306	309	4,306			
Mehigan: Machine.	290	252	20,093	15	20,093			
Minnesota								
Fond du Lac.	3,025	1,081	14,298	17	829	5	44	5
Red Lake.	715	70	2,303	33	1,011	101	1,715	91
Red Lake.	300	154	1,681	70	2,822	27	124	43
White Earth.	750	145	1,507	33	1,232	80	1,102	38
Mississippi: Choctaw.	3,000	712	8,248	3	501	145	1,507	53
Montana								
Blackfeet.	2,411	17	157	104	1,747	25	306	25
Flathead.	2,411	2,679	84,746	487	16,933	779	1,413	400
Fort Belknap.	230	944	15,371	400	16,280	284	340	20
Fort Hall.	1,300	57	1,438	14	73	1,486	330	50
Rocky Boy Agency.	600	107	3,308	107	3,308	1	23	330
Tongue River.	1,111	202	7,445	48	370	61	945	33
Nebraska								
Western Shoshone.	340	1,339	27,192	71	514	830	26,678	31
New Mexico								
Fort McDowell.	6,393	178	3,870	178	5,830	130	413	125
Mojave River.	200	25	688	25	688			5
Nevada.	38	4	43	4	43			
Reno.	15,000	40	1,154	4	1,154			
Walker River.	200	62	1,154	37	1,154			
Western Shoshone.	340	6	14	6	14			
New Mexico.								
Jicarilla.	7,725	231	18,220	21	2,175	210	16,120	125
Mescalero.	100	130	12,666	21	2,175	100	10,494	90
	100	99	5,605	98	5,605			

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Pueblo Bonito.	2,700	2	25	2	23	15	1,759	15	1,759										
Southern Pueblo.	1,800					25	545	25	545										
Cherokee.	1,500	3	72	3	72	2	400	2	400										
North Dakota.																			
Fort Totten.	2,540	742	13,823	284	18,280	284	340	20	688	90	882								
Fort Totten.	200	42	225	42	225	42	9,694	42	9,694										
Fort Totten.	1,000	430	9,694	430	9,694	90	382	90	382										
Turtle Mountain.	1,340	270	3,384	270	3,384	41	1,006	3	170	3	170								
Oregon																			
Klamath.	460	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30										
Walla Walla.	255	24	416	24	416	3	170	3	170										
Walla Walla Springs.	255	300	15	15	560	3	170	3	170										
South Dakota.																			
Cheyenne River.	3,538	4,372	57,015	227	2,108	2,151	1,964	94,907	133	1,245									
Cheyenne River.	685	586	15,801	108	418	15,801	117	1,035	117	1,035									
Drew Creek.	168	165	6,591	10	269	145	6,292	16	210										
Lower Brule.	120	45	1,977	45	1,977	34	1,805	16	30										
Pine Ridge.	1,300	7,005	70,650	683	1,022	20,950	1,022	20,950											
Rush Creek.	1,222	7,570	28,280	22	1,071	1,108	35	2,347											
Tankton.	600	3	3,007	2	100	35	2,347												
Utah																			
Grand.	262	577	15,786	657	15,786	164	2,225	2	10	302									
Utah.	100	15	1,015	15	1,015	15	1,015	15	1,015										
Utah and Quay.	1,800	56	500	56	14,040	560	14,040	102	2,311										
Washington																			
Colville.	3,688	38	2,646	4	17	79	2,682	30	192										
Cushman.	595	11	215	11	215	9	102	9	102										
Cushman.	1,122	24	475	24	475	10	330	30	30										
Seah Bay.	404	19	334	19	334	10	142	10	142										
Taholah.	330	6	142	6	142	9	512	9	512										
Taholah.	1,468	8	512	8	512	6	945	6	945										
Tulalip.	468	8	512	8	512	4	17	4	17										
Yakima.	200	8	30	8	30	4	13	4	13										
Wisconsin																			
Grand Rapids.	1,238	228	4,616	3	942	228	2,274	25	312										
Hayward.	330	15	1,482	15	1,482	15	1,482	25	312										
Lac du Flambeau.	400	263	230	263	230	3	342	3	342										
La Pointe.	200	3	342	3	342														
Red Cliff.	144	10	453	10	453														
Wyoming: Shoshone.	300	85	3,721	82	3,721														

* Not reported. † Party reported. ‡ 1919 report.

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TABLE 18.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1930.

Status and superintendent's office.	Indian population.	Ineligible for school attendance.	Eligible for school attendance.			Government.			Mission and private.			Total in school.	Capacity all schools.			Total capacity all schools.				
			Total.	Non-reservation.	Reservation.	Reser- vation board- ing.	Day.	Total.	Board- ing.	Day.	Reser- vation board- ing.		Day.	Board- ing.	Day.		Pub- lic.			
																		Government.	Mission and private.	Government.	Mission and private.	Pub- lic.
Arizona.	308,239	8,420	5,773	27,859	10,198	1,112	2,212	1,333	4,967	4,873	673	30,458	61,690	21,076	17,277	2,131	5,932	1,040	30,458	62,298
Camp Verde.....	1,135	118	2	116	24	91	90	64	184	3	3	3	202	25	30	60	.....	.....	.....	65
Colorado River.....	2,405	700	11	292	74	33	273	113	421	12	12	13	202	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
Fort Apache.....	181	185	11	185	13	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181
Fort Huachuca.....	181	40	12	28	13	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181
Fort Lowell.....	1,290	28	10	48	20	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129
Fort Mojave.....	4,227	172	1	171	15	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	422
Fort Yuma.....	11,280	4,000	32	4,118	196	478	478	674	1,069	.....	.....	.....	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,128
Green Valley.....	6,248	1,182	100	1,082	125	851	686	349	1,035	2	2	2	1,033	2,405	37	37	.....	.....	.....	6,248
Headwaters.....	2,723	416	50	366	117	222	225	421	646	62	62	3	1,013	2,405	37	37	.....	.....	.....	2,723
San Carlos.....	4,478	1,428	74	1,354	18	257	186	418	623	73	73	3	2,051	10,198	216	140	.....	.....	.....	4,478
Sells.....	4,478	1,428	74	1,354	18	257	186	418	623	73	73	3	2,051	10,198	216	140	.....	.....	.....	4,478
Tucson.....	4,478	1,428	74	1,354	18	257	186	418	623	73	73	3	2,051	10,198	216	140	.....	.....	.....	4,478
Tucson Canon.....	6,300	1,239	300	820	10	39	270	107	370	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,300
Navajo.....	1,011	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	.....	.....	.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,011
Scattered.....	16,241	4,812	268	4,544	63	550	380	1,622	170	.....	.....	.....	424	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,241
California.	1,457	401	70	331	60	112	112	112	112	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,457
Bishop.....	226	47	2	45	22	17	17	17	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226
Dixon.....	627	207	2	101	22	106	106	106	106	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	627
Fort Bidwell.....	609	515	10	253	102	152	152	152	152	.....	.....	.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	609
Fort Bidwell.....	609	515	10	253	102	152	152	152	152	.....	.....	.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	609
Green Valley.....	21,063	1,880	17	1,863	102	152	152	152	152	.....	.....	.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,063
Headwaters.....	1,830	770	86	684	142	178	178	178	178	.....	.....	.....	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,830
Round Valley.....	1,830	402	17	376	82	106	106	106	106	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,830
Sagehen.....	1,011	200	6	194	31	69	69	69	69	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,011
Tulona.....	484	132	22	110	148	77	77	77	77	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	484
Scattered.....	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148

Colorado.....	796	202	44	248	13	45	29	57	20	107	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	796
Southern Ute.....	334	102	44	146	8	45	29	82	20	102	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334
Ute Mountain.....	462	190	44	146	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	462
Florida Seminole.....	454	137	107	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	454
Idaho.	4,048	968	210	758	45	170	47	262	132	200	687	71	200	80	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,048
Coeur d'Alene.....	821	290	30	173	4	47	41	47	78	49	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	821
Fort Hall.....	1,765	470	22	288	170	6	125	24	76	46	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,765
Fort Lapwai.....	1,462	289	105	281	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,462
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	345	97	3	94	27	64	91	91	3	94	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	345
Kansas.	1,406	566	29	537	123	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	324	537	71	200	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,406
Kichapoo.....	1,406	566	29	537	123	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	324	537	71	200	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,406
Scattered.....	225	29	29	404	80	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225
Michigan: Mackinac.	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Minnesota.	1,032	748	47	776	306	396	252	358	252	358	252	358	252	358	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,032
Fond du Lac.....	12,081	4,010	556	3,454	262	358	252	358	252	358	252	358	252	358	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,081
Leech Lake.....	2,015	674	2	672	37	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,015
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	7,762	2,511	81	2,430	132	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,762
Red Lake.....	1,322	483	15	478	51	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,322
Round Bay.....	6,942	2,247	450	1,797	84	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,942
Scattered.....	10	10	10	10	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Mississippi: Choctaw.	1,490	290	24	266	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,490
Montana.	12,374	3,212	459	3,060	431	268	267	1,206	629	629	705	2,750	330	330	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,374
Blackfeet.....	2,957	880	42	846	148	111	66	358	114	114	220	719	127	144	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,957
Crow.....	1,710	503	137	366	112	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,710
Flathead.....	2,544	665	74	591	96	56	43	466	164	69	32	208	20	51	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,544
Fort Peck.....	1,217	348	32	316	43	118	25	186	103	103	208	208	20	51	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,217
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	2,458	146	26	600	70	119	50	239	68	68	173	473	125	120	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,458
Tongue River.....	1,412	292	41	251	26	79	79	79	79	79	117	61	6	69	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,412
Scattered.....	484	132	22	110	148	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	484
Nebraska.	2,461	898	124	774	204	206	121	30	189	629	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,461
Omaha.....	1,984	470	101	369	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,984
Winnebago.....	1,070	347	23	324	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,070
Scattered.....	484	132	22	110	148	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	484

1 Includes Peawanami.
 2 Includes some pupils of reservation.
 3 Includes Grand Terrace and Nett Lake.
 4 Estimated.
 5 Includes part of Soboba.
 6 Includes Manki.

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TABLE 18.—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, 1920.—Continued.

States and superintend- encies.	Indian popu- lation.	Num- ber school attend- ing.	Eligible for school attend- ance.	Indian children enrolled in school.				Capacity all schools.				Total capa- city all schools.	
				Government.		Mission and private.		Government.		Mission and private.			
				No- non- reser- vation board- ing.	Reser- vation board- ing.	Day.	Total.	Board- ing.	Day.	Board- ing.	Day.		
Nevada.....	5,900	2,188	122	2,066	343	270	613	666	1,270	NC	417	666	1,083
Fallon.....	605	82	9	59	16	47	63	5	70	5	65	5	75
Fort McDowell.....	308	71	2	69	11	33	44	3	30	10	20	1	30
Koeppa River.....	122	40	2	38	15	15	25	1	30	12	18	1	48
Walker River.....	545	95	2	93	15	15	25	1	30	12	18	1	48
Walker River.....	631	188	50	133	30	102	133	1	133	50	83	1	183
Western Shoshone.....	1,000	217	77	140	122	181	181	1	181	50	102	1	231
Yeno, special agent.....	13,000	1,500	(*)	1,500	181	181	181	651	1,852	68	102	1	2,044
New Mexico.....	21,230	7,018	827	6,191	1,045	808	1,154	3,067	1,56	47	36	750	1,680
Jicarilla.....	585	173	89	84	4	133	164	4	168	22	100	375	50
Mescalero.....	615	337	66	271	22	212	244	13	257	15	10	230	250
Northern Pueblos.....	1,770	800	200	600	200	238	340	13	353	15	15	340	368
Sancho Bonito.....	2,700	800	200	600	200	238	340	13	353	15	15	340	368
Southern Pueblos.....	2,000	2,800	2,500	2,500	27	238	265	21	286	98	32	265	318
Zuni.....	1,037	1,232	197	1,035	27	238	265	21	286	98	32	265	318
Scattered.....	1,735	73	27	46	56	143	189	23	212	73	73	125	200
New York: Scattered.....	6,072	230		230	32		32	228	260			228	228
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,422	783	88	700	25	268	106	389	616	84	160	150	217
North Dakota.....	9,018	3,014	101	2,912	687	136	1,441	120	363	1,094	1,289	524	206
Fort Berthold.....	1,203	372	20	352	110	44	154	57	15	226	126	66	88
Fort Totten.....	3,400	684	56	628	6	216	64	63	222	222	323	30	15
Standing Rock.....	3,425	684	11	673	15	243	416	63	545	392	202	110	50
Tartar Mountain.....	3,425	684	14	670	15	228	28	342	616	775	30	271	301
Scattered.....	1,905	15	13	2	15		15		15				

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Oklahoma.....	116,854	30,572	400	30,172	2,680	1,369	46	1,885	171	2,459	4,515	329	1,247	95	225	2,459	4,126
Contonment.....	735	276	43	133	104	10	129	775	20,982	25,822	4,720	2,224	1,921	946		20,982	24,341
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	4,216	344	29	314	27	252	62	43	172	11	96	11	150			43	173
Cherokee.....	4,631	1,432	109	1,323	526	121	1,202	579	1,282	71	613	63	314			2,239	2,824
Crows.....	2,147	513	96	417	110	110	110	422	686	69	130	75	130			579	1,192
Pawnee.....	2,781	208	33	175	138	116	254	6	422	201	13	13	100			422	532
Sage.....	2,781	208	33	175	138	116	254	6	422	201	13	13	100			422	532
Seneca.....	1,734	736	20	716	85	10	144	46	661	766	348	123	100			661	811
Shawnee.....	1,421	507	30	477	40	10	27	119	107	107	68	100	30	200		107	337
Scattered.....	15,028	5,241	600	4,641	615	1,224	46	1,885	171	2,459	4,515	329	1,247	95	225	2,459	4,126
Total.....	101,506	25,721	25,721	25,721	2,045	145	2,210	694	18,522	21,337	4,324	1,077	4,324	615	1,289	18,522	20,215
Five Civilized Tribes.....	41,824	12,544		12,544	410	19	145	555	9,371	9,996	2,018	166	166			9,371	9,531
Cherokee Nation.....	10,966	3,082		3,082	172	172	172	172	2,239	2,888	199	80	80			2,239	2,824
Chickasaw Nation.....	26,828	4,984		4,984	701	701	701	701	3,962	4,515	469	410	410			3,962	4,192
Creek Nation.....	18,761	4,733		4,733	605	605	605	605	3,191	3,543	1,088	827	827			3,191	3,040
Seminole Nation.....	3,127	368		368	177	177	177	177	191	358	100	100	100			191	351
Oregon.....	4,420	1,128	127	1,001	219	204	100	323	310	928	73	212	223	150	340	340	925
Klamath.....	1,122	379	33	346	52	82	45	139	144	353	13	112	60			144	316
Siletz.....	1,137	128	21	107	27	27	27	27	123	201	57	57	57			123	170
Umatilla.....	1,161	366	38	328	63	63	63	63	140	140	15	100	30			140	170
Warm Springs.....	1,041	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64						64	130
Scattered.....	22,649	6,528	675	5,853	1,081	882	772	2,736	884	1,288	4,877	976	772	1,138	835	1,288	4,003
Cheyenne River.....	2,783	820	85	735	106	169	106	278	174	452	273	180	180			174	354
Crow Creek.....	923	289	8	281	116	116	116	116	21	21	16	16	16			21	113
Flathead.....	286	81	3	78	33	33	33	33	33	33	25	25	25			33	113
Flathead.....	515	144	31	113	47	47	47	47	23	23	22	100	715	240	252	23	113
Flathead.....	2,425	2,091	134	1,957	364	404	1,027	641	1,832	1,192	100	200	40			1,832	1,420
Flathead.....	2,307	1,760	134	1,626	188	188	188	188	1,192	1,192	100	200	40			1,192	1,133
Flathead.....	3,110	917	134	783	134	134	134	134	262	262	151	151	40			262	302
Flathead.....	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	341	341	78	78	40			341	466

* 1919 report.
 † Includes Fort Totten.
 ‡ Does not include 145 pupils from Cherokee, Five Tribes.
 § Includes Cheyenne pupils.
 ¶ Includes 25 pupils enrolled at St. Francis mission.
 ** Resubd.
 †† Attend Samesa Boarding School.
 ††† Does not include 26 pupils from Pine Ridge.

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TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Grand total.....	31,440	30,912	26,461	23,248	
Arizona.....	5,726	5,625	5,060	4,571	
Camp Verde superintendency.....	60	61	50	49	
Camp Verde.....	30	22	20	17	Day.
Clarksdale.....	30	40	30	23	Do.
Colorado River.....	81	92	81	81	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency.....	472	480	413	425	
Fort Apache.....	300	275	264	263	Do.
Canon.....	42	34	33	30	Day.
Cibecue.....	50	39	38	37	Do.
East Fork.....	40	40	39	37	Do.
Cibecue.....	20	46	21	19	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
East Fork.....	20	46	46	39	Do.
Fort Mohave.....	200	172	160	150	Reservation boarding.
Hayasupai ¹	35	35	35	35	Day.
Kalbab.....	22	15	14	13	Do.
Leupp superintendency.....	181	99	85	89	
Leupp.....	163	90	84	81	Reservation boarding.
Tatchoo.....	20	9	9	8	Mission boarding; Evangelical Lutheran.
Mojavi superintendency.....	374	478	400	380	
Chimopoy.....	59	45	44	41	Day.
Hotoville-Racal.....	72	103	101	78	Do.
Oraldi.....	53	83	65	55	Do.
Polacra.....	100	153	126	120	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	87	70	66	Do.
Navajo superintendency.....	1,136	1,236	1,075	974	
Navajo.....	350	379	315	297	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	156	219	192	170	Do.
Tohatchi.....	250	251	150	175	Do.
Cornfields ¹	25	.....	.....	.....	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	60	41	31	17	Do.
Ganado.....	35	65	55	50	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	100	109	103	90	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's.....	150	199	189	175	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	700	813	736	712	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency.....	912	895	811	762	
Pima.....	218	222	218	206	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	28	28	15	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	38	34	26	Do.
Chlu Chutschi.....	40	20	20	19	Do.
Cocklabour.....	40	19	17	14	Do.
Gila Bend ¹	30	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	25	21	20	Do.
Pima Day.....	28	43	21	18	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	31	30	28	Do.
Quafote.....	40	24	21	16	Do.
Santan.....	40	34	29	21	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	35	16	16	12	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's.....	235	349	339	333	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's.....	20	18	18	11	Mission day; Catholic.
Stotonte Mission.....	30	28	27	23	Mission day.
Salt River superintendency.....	158	125	119	97	
Camp McDowell ¹	40	.....	.....	.....	Day.
Lehi.....	30	31	27	23	Do.
Salt River.....	88	91	92	74	Do.

¹ Not in operation.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.					
San Carlos superintendency.....	381	467	426	391	
Bylas.....	40	93	88	81	Day.
Rice Station.....	216	237	201	188	Reservation boarding.
San Carlos.....	103	103	100	89	Day.
Rice.....	25	31	34	30	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Sells superintendency.....	500	347	311	278	
San Xavier.....	155	110	103	88	Day.
Santa Rosa.....	30	33	23	18	Do.
Sells.....	30	19	16	11	Do.
Tucson.....	35	27	18	12	Do.
Yamori.....	40	31	25	22	Do.
Lourdes.....	30	22	22	22	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	30	35	35	35	Do.
San Miguel.....	20	15	15	15	Do.
Tucson.....	130	55	55	55	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Truxton Canon.....	140	90	89	87	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency.....	373	254	212	192	
Western Navajo.....	208	159	110	127	Do.
Marsh Pass.....	30	56	33	26	Do.
Moencop.....	35	39	39	39	Day.
California.....	1,572	2,063	1,693	1,474	
Bishop superintendency.....	140	112	90	72	
Bishop.....	60	48	38	29	Do.
Big Pine.....	30	29	22	17	Do.
Independence.....	20	10	9	8	Do.
Pine Creek.....	30	25	21	18	Do.
Campo.....	20	15	13	13	Do.
Fort Bidwell.....	99	106	78	70	Reservation boarding.
Fort Yuma superintendency.....	220	163	141	134	
Fort Yuma.....	189	142	126	123	Do.
Cosopah.....	40	21	15	11	Day.
Greenville.....	90	124	109	103	Reservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	178	154	142	Do.
Boboba superintendency—St. Boniface.....	100	150	150	140	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Pala superintendency.....	158	95	89	72	
Pala.....	30	26	25	22	Day.
Captain Grande ¹	24	4	4	2	Do.
La Jolla.....	30	19	15	13	Do.
Mesa Grande.....	30	35	14	14	Do.
Rincon.....	14	7	7	6	Do.
Volcan.....	30	24	21	15	Do.
Round Valley superintendency.....	95	69	56	37	
Pinollyville.....	23	23	19	11	Do.
Upper Lake.....	30	22	20	16	Do.
Yokda.....	40	24	17	10	Do.
Sherman.....	700	974	750	640	Nonreservation boarding.
Tule River superintendency.....	89	77	66	51	
Tule River.....	30	18	16	14	Day.
Auberry.....	32	34	26	19	Do.
Burrough.....	24	25	21	18	Do.

¹ Abolished.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Colorado.....	80	74	61	49	
Southern Ute superintendency.....	80	74	61	49	
Southern Ute ¹	55	45	37	32	Reservation boarding. Day.
Allen.....	30	29	24	17	
Idaho.....	490	352	264	231	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency.....	140	99	83	74	
Kalispel.....	30	17	14	10	Do. Do. Mission boarding; Catholic.
Kootenai.....	30	24	19	16	
Desmet.....	80	55	55	43	
Fort Hall superintendency.....	250	197	120	101	
Fort Hall.....	200	170	93	76	Reservation boarding. Day. Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Skull Valley.....	20	6	6	4	
Good Shepherd.....	30	21	21	21	
Fort Lapwai superintendency— St. Joseph's.....	100	56	56	56	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa.....	70	64	55	38	
Sac and Fox superintendency.....	70	64	55	38	
Fox.....	40	32	27	18	Day. Do.
Mesquakie.....	30	32	28	20	
Kansas.....	521	1,125	903	789	
Haskell.....	750	1,035	823	720	Nonreservation boarding. Reservation boarding.
Kickapoo.....	71	90	76	69	
Michigan.....	702	539	506	483	
Mackinac superintendency.....	352	175	166	157	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	57	56	47	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Child- hood).....	200	118	112	110	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	350	304	338	320	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota.....	939	1,078	932	791	
Fond du Lac superintendency.....	80	73	51	35	
Nett Lake.....	60	49	35	23	Day. Do.
Grand Portage.....	20	24	16	12	
Leech Lake superintendency.....	130	152	134	117	
Leech Lake.....	90	87	78	66	Reservation boarding. Do.
Cass Lake.....	40	65	56	51	
Pipestone superintendency.....	218	269	240	215	
Pipestone.....	212	248	222	205	Nonreservation boarding. Day.
Birch Cooley.....	36	21	18	11	
Red Lake superintendency.....	238	290	265	230	
Red Lake.....	75	97	87	79	Reservation boarding. Do. Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Cross Lake.....	93	89	86	84	
St. Mary's.....	70	104	92	67	
White Earth superintendency.....	243	291	242	193	
Pine Point.....	63	81	59	35	Day. Do. Do. Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Round Lake.....	30	20	15	12	
Twin Lake.....	30	56	43	29	
St. Benedict's.....	130	132	125	116	

¹ Abolished.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Montana.....	1,768	1,554	1,287	1,112	
Blackfeet superintendency.....	349	351	273	243	
Blackfeet.....	141	171	115	91	Reservation boarding. Day.
Heart Butte.....	30	50	39	32	
Old Agency Day.....	30	16	15	13	Do. Mission boarding; Catholic.
Holy Family.....	145	114	104	104	
Crow superintendency.....	377	278	241	204	
Crow.....	109	77	68	67	Reservation boarding. Do.
Pryor Creek.....	47	34	32	31	
Lodge Grass.....	50	30	20	13	Mission day; Baptist.
St. Ann's.....	23	15	14	12	
San Xavier.....	125	98	91	86	Mission boarding; Catholic. Mission day; Baptist.
Wyola.....	30	24	16	10	
Flathead superintendency.....	300	194	115	102	
St. Ignatius.....	300	194	115	102	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap superintendency.....	231	246	219	195	
Fort Belknap.....	61	118	100	86	Reservation boarding. Day.
Lodge Pole.....	40	25	24	21	
St. Paul's.....	100	103	85	88	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency.....	230	202	218	193	
Fort Peck.....	120	119	115	114	Reservation boarding. Day.
No. 1.....	30	16	14	11	
No. 2.....	30	20	17	12	Do. Do.
No. 3.....	30	14	12	9	
Wolf Point.....	40	63	60	49	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Rocky Boy's agency.....	25	31	30	25	Day.
Tongue River superintendency.....	218	202	182	143	
Tongue River.....	60	70	70	62	Reservation boarding. Day.
Birney.....	47	37	36	28	
Lansdowne.....	40	36	33	24	Do. Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Labre's.....	60	48	43	29	
Nebraska.....	607	694	561	471	
Genoa.....	600	513	370	311	Nonreservation boarding.
Winnepago superintendency.....	207	171	171	160	
All Saint's.....	25	50	50	50	Mission day; Episcopal. Mission boarding; Catholic. Mission boarding; Dutch Reformed.
St. Augustine.....	122	35	35	35	
Winnepago Mission.....	60	86	86	75	
Nevada.....	792	648	608	588	
Carson.....	375	373	350	306	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency.....	65	47	39	30	
Fallon.....	40	33	27	21	Day. Do.
Lovelocks.....	25	14	12	9	
Fort McDermitt.....	30	33	27	21	Do. Do.
Moapa River.....	20	15	12	11	
Nevada superintendency.....	90	57	53	45	
Nevada.....	70	47	44	37	Do. Do.
Wadsworth.....	20	10	9	8	
Walker River.....	60	16	15	12	Do.
Western Shoshone superintendency.....	102	102	102	83	
No. 1.....	35	29	29	23	Do. Do. Do.
No. 2.....	34	52	52	43	
No. 3.....	33	21	21	17	

¹ Abolished.

TABLE 10.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
New Mexico.....	3,129	3,243	2,878	2,577	
Albuquerque.....	474	630	480	456	Nonreservation boarding.
Mescalero.....	100	133	115	101	Reservation boarding.
Pueblo Bonito superintendency.....	300	288	237	215	
Pueblo Bonito.....	340	258	210	193	Do.
Pinedale.....	30	15	12	11	Day.
Lake Grove Mission.....	20	15	15	11	Mission day.
Pueblo day, Southern superintendency at Albuquerque.....	813	844	748	658	
Acoma.....	32	45	36	29	Day.
Cochiti.....	28	35	26	25	Do.
Enchal.....	20	21	20	18	Do.
Isleta.....	120	129	113	96	Do.
Jemez.....	120	97	89	76	Do.
Laguna.....	24	35	29	43	Do.
McCarthy's.....	38	30	28	23	Do.
Mesita.....	38	23	20	17	Do.
Paguate.....	60	83	76	65	Do.
Paria.....	20	37	30	25	Do.
San Felipe.....	80	54	54	47	Do.
Santa Domingo.....	60	96	70	62	Do.
Soams.....	28	29	28	24	Do.
Sta.....	27	15	14	16	Do.
Bernalillo.....	125	26	94	92	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Pueblo day, Northern superintendency at Espanola.....	494	270	253	228	
Picuris.....	24	21	20	18	Day.
San Hdefonso.....	40	10	10	9	Do.
San Juan.....	70	63	57	53	Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	47	45	40	Do.
Taos.....	70	71	68	50	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	250	58	68	58	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency.....	200	334	291	269	
San Juan.....	150	229	203	192	Reservation boarding.
Toedlens.....	80	105	88	77	Do.
Santa Fe.....	400	488	433	373	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency.....	228	356	311	277	
Zuni.....	40	143	122	113	Reservation boarding.
Zuni.....	118	181	157	144	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	30	32	32	20	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
North Carolina.....	310	374	346	285	
Cherokee superintendency.....	310	374	346	285	
Cherokee.....	160	268	235	233	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	32	24	11	Day.
Hirtown.....	40	36	35	21	Do.
Little Snowbird.....	30	22	18	12	Do.
Snowbird Gap.....	40	16	14	8	Do.
North Dakota.....	1,143	1,246	1,056	933	
Bismarck.....	80	103	94	89	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency.....	154	101	99	72	
No. 2.....	36	23	22	19	Day.
No. 3.....	36	21	20	18	Do.
Fort Berthold.....	75	29	29	14	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Congregational.....	13	23	23	21	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Fort Totten.....	323	444	394	335	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency.....	362	370	318	260	
Standing Rock.....	232	243	214	177	Do.
Bullhead.....	40	21	16	11	Day.
Cannon Ball.....	40	22	17	11	Do.
Grand River.....	30	18	16	13	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	63	53	46	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Turtle Mountain No. 8.....	30	23	18	12	Day.
Wahpeton.....	200	200	175	165	Nonreservation boarding.

1 Abolished.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oklahoma.....	3,559	4,289	3,615	3,212	
Cantonment.....	90	104	85	72	Reservation boarding.
Cherokee and Arapaho.....	150	292	172	157	Do.
Chilocco.....	500	699	660	453	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency.....	613	582	527	472	
Andarko.....	110	135	125	110	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill.....	160	134	125	115	Do.
Rainy Mountain.....	155	165	143	119	Do.
Riverside.....	188	148	134	128	Do.
Osage superintendency.....	190	125	101	83	
Osage.....	115	119	95	79	Do.
St. Louis.....	75	6	6	4	Contract Mission boarding.
Pawnee.....	100	116	98	84	Reservation boarding.
Seger superintendency.....	144	104	92	81	
Seger.....	79	85	74	67	Do.
Red Moon.....	65	19	18	14	Day.
Seneca superintendency.....	150	207	196	189	
Seneca.....	100	161	155	152	Reservation boarding.
St. Mary's.....	50	46	41	37	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Shawnee superintendency.....	230	146	102	88	
Shawnee.....	30	27	23	17	Day.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's).....	100	65	59	21	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's).....	100	54	50	50	Do.
Total (exclusive Five Tribes).....	2,167	2,285	1,933	1,679	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,692	2,004	1,682	1,533	
Cherokee Nation; Cherokee Orphan School.....	160	182	158	151	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation.....	327	420	352	317	
Euchee.....	100	142	128	119	Do.
Eufaula.....	112	139	119	111	Do.
Nuyaka.....	115	139	105	87	Do.
Chickasaw Nation.....	115	169	139	112	
Bloomfield.....	80	137	112	87	Do.
El Meta Bond.....	35	32	27	25	Contract boarding; private.
Choctaw Nation.....	550	664	572	532	
Armstrong Male Academy.....	100	121	115	110	Tribal boarding.
Jones Male Academy.....	100	124	115	110	Do.
Tuskahoma Academy.....	110	150	110	94	Do.
Wheelock Academy.....	100	117	97	90	Do.
Old Goodland.....	60	28	23	18	Contract Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission.....	40	64	52	50	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Chickasaw and Choctaw Nation.....	430	420	339	317	
Murray School of Agriculture.....	150	127	99	98	Contract; State institution.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.....	60	52	43	39	Contract Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy.....	160	168	129	113	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	57	54	54	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	16	14	13	Do.
Seminole Nation.....	100	149	122	101	Tribal boarding.
Mekuaukey.....	100	149	122	104	

1 Abolished.

TABLE 10.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oregon.....	1,235	1,272	989	833	
Klamath superintendency.....	172	137	101	83	
Clamath.....	112	92	69	60	Reservation boarding.
Modoc Point ¹	30	17	12	7	Day.
No. 3.....	30	28	23	18	Do.
Salem.....	650	903	670	599	Nonreservation boarding.
Umatilla superintendency.....	283	105	87	65	
Umatilla.....	93	17	16	12	Day.
Tutulla.....	40	23	18	11	Do.
St. Andrew's (Kate Drexel).....	150	65	53	45	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Warm Springs superintendency.....	130	127	119	94	
Warm Springs.....	100	112	106	84	Reservation boarding.
Sinnasho.....	30	15	13	19	Day.
South Dakota.....	3,715	3,467	2,895	2,370	
Cheyenne River.....	180	169	128	109	Reservation boarding.
Crow Creek superintendency.....	157	174	155	132	
Crow Creek 1.....	82	116	98	79	Do.
Immaculate Conception.....	75	58	57	53	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Flandreau.....	360	310	309	283	Nonreservation boarding.
Hope 1.....	60	82	71	62	Do.
Lower Brule 1.....	100	47	36	32	Reservation boarding.
Pierre.....	230	189	165	149	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1,165	1,133	886	681	
Pine Ridge.....	210	364	267	217	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	25	26	20	15	Day.
No. 4.....	30	16	11	9	Do.
No. 5.....	30	38	31	21	Do.
No. 6.....	30	28	20	12	Do.
No. 7.....	33	22	18	11	Do.
No. 9.....	30	15	12	9	Do.
No. 10.....	33	17	14	11	Do.
No. 12.....	30	10	8	5	Do.
No. 13.....	24	11	10	5	Do.
No. 15.....	24	23	16	12	Do.
No. 16.....	36	35	29	17	Do.
No. 17.....	30	22	19	13	Do.
No. 18.....	33	17	14	11	Do.
No. 19.....	30	23	17	10	Do.
No. 20.....	24	13	11	8	Do.
No. 21.....	30	17	15	9	Do.
No. 22.....	27	23	15	7	Do.
No. 23.....	30	14	12	7	Do.
No. 24.....	33	22	15	10	Do.
No. 25.....	30	20	14	7	Do.
No. 26.....	30	19	16	9	Do.
No. 27.....	26	17	13	9	Do.
No. 28.....	23	16	13	11	Do.
No. 29.....	30	13	9	7	Do.
No. 30.....	20	17	13	9	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	240	275	234	210	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City.....	300	318	250	170	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency.....	978	883	764	646	
Rosebud.....	200	188	163	155	Reservation boarding.
Black Pipe.....	20	20	20	16	Day.
Corn Creek.....	40	13	12	9	Do.
Cut Meat.....	24	18	15	11	Do.
He-Dog's Camp.....	27	16	12	11	Do.
Ironwood.....	24	14	11	8	Do.
Little Crow's Camp.....	26	19	13	14	Do.
Mike's Camp.....	29	24	21	10	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	21	19	16	Do.
Pine Creek.....	25	22	17	11	Do.

¹ Abolished.

TABLE 10.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.					
Rosebud superintendency—Con.					
Rosebud.....	25	16	12	10	Day.
Spring Creek.....	26	16	13	11	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	21	14	11	10	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier.....	21	16	12	8	Do.
White Lake.....	19	10	7	6	Do.
Wool.....	25	18	15	13	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	60	50	45	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Francis's.....	325	370	331	279	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Sisseton.....	40	21	14	10	Day.
Yankton superintendency: San-tee Normal Training.	125	131	117	105	Mission boarding and day; Conventational.
Utah.....	137	160	134	107	
Goshute.....	30	31	24	21	Day.
Shilwits.....	40	16	15	14	Do.
Uintah.....	67	113	95	72	Reservation boarding.
Washington.....	1,507	1,139	921	794	
Colville superintendency.....	375	228	186	154	
No. 1.....	25	13	11	10	Day.
No. 3.....	30	51	38	27	Do.
No. 4.....	30	27	18	14	Do.
No. 7.....	25	9	9	5	Do.
No. 9.....	25	17	13	12	Do.
Nine Mile Creek 1.....	25	11	10	7	Do.
Owl 1.....	25	6	6	4	Do.
Sacred Heart.....	30	40	31	23	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	100	54	50	50	Do.
Cushman superintendency.....	565	425	354	321	
Cushman.....	350	272	215	197	Nonreservation boarding.
Chehalls.....	30	26	24	20	Day.
Jamestown.....	30	19	17	16	Do.
Fort Gamble.....	25	23	22	17	Do.
St. George.....	70	83	76	71	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay Superintendency.....	129	110	80	62	
Neah Bay.....	60	70	49	37	Day.
Quilloto.....	60	40	31	25	Do.
Spokane superintendency.....	90	51	43	33	
No. 1.....	33	18	15	13	Do.
No. 2.....	32	20	17	13	Do.
No. 8 1.....	25	13	11	7	Do.
Taholah.....	36	29	25	20	Do.
Tulalip superintendency.....	250	219	163	146	
Tulalip.....	180	194	144	131	Reservation boarding.
Lummi.....	40	25	19	15	Day.
Swinomish 1.....	30				Do.
Yakima 1.....	131	77	70	53	Reservation boarding.
Wisconsin.....	2,132	1,669	1,434	1,245	
Hayward superintendency.....	305	353	250	201	
Hayward.....	231	298	200	161	Do.
La Courte O'Reille 1.....	74	57	50	40	Day.
Keshena superintendency.....	585	507	478	439	
Keshena.....	140	150	142	135	Reservation boarding.
Neopit.....	80	11	9	7	Day.
St. Joseph's.....	220	224	209	195	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	120	87	80	67	Mission day; Catholic.
Hobart Mission.....	25	35	35	35	Mission day; Episcopal.

¹ Abolished.¹ Not in operation.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Wisconsin—Continued.					
Lac du Flambeau.....	160	193	170	163	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency.....	690	196	196	153	
Odanah Mission.....	490	70	70	60	Mission day; Catho.
St. Mary's Mission.....	200	126	126	93	Mission boarding; Catho.
Red Cliff superintendency.....	117	66	63	41	
Red Cliff.....	52	37	31	24	Day.
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	65	29	29	20	Mission boarding; Catho.
Tomah.....	275	351	280	242	Nonreservation boarding.
Wyoming.....	400	285	263	236	
Shoshone superintendency.....	400	288	263	236	
Shoshone.....	135	99	89	79	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho.....	25	8	8	6	Day.
St. Stephen's.....	120	107	100	92	Contract mission boarding; Catho.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	17	16	15	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Michael's.....	100	51	51	41	Contract mission boarding; Protestant Episcopal.

¹ Abolished.

TABLE 20.—School statistics for 44 years.¹

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1920.

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. ²		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48		102		150	3,593
1878.....	49		119		168	4,142
1879.....	52		107		159	4,418
1880.....	50		109		159	4,651
1881.....	114	6,201	86	1,912	200	8,113
1882.....	140	9,885	109	2,367	249	12,252
1883.....	137	15,081	125	3,127	262	18,208
1884.....	183	17,038	151	3,860	334	21,598
1885.....	167	21,812	145	3,613	312	25,425
1886.....	158	20,106	227	4,839	385	24,945
1887.....	156	18,774	227	4,873	383	23,647
1888.....	179	20,973	242	5,398	421	26,371
1889.....	168	20,607	230	5,223	398	25,830
1890.....	166	20,888	233	5,269	399	26,157
1891.....	160	20,702	228	5,126	388	25,828
1892.....	162	20,083	238	5,220	400	25,303
1893.....	160	20,368	231	5,225	391	25,593
1894.....	161	19,395	223	4,427	384	23,822
1895.....	157	18,109	216	4,383	373	22,492
1896.....	113	18,762	201	4,190	317	22,952

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 365 days.
⁶ Attendance computed on actual number of days in session.

TABLE 20.—School statistics for 44 years—Continued.
 APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1878.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877.....	\$30,000		1901.....	\$3,080,367	4.01
1878.....	30,000	50.00	1902.....	3,244,250	5.32
1879.....	60,000	100.00	1903.....	3,531,220	8.84
1880.....	75,000	25.00	1904.....	3,522,950	1.23
1881.....	75,000		1905.....	3,889,740	10.15
1882.....	135,000	80.00	1906.....	3,777,100	2.67
1883.....	487,200	260.00	1907.....	3,925,630	3.93
1884.....	678,200	38.00	1908.....	4,108,715	4.58
1885.....	922,800	37.00	1909.....	4,008,625	2.36
1886.....	1,000,055	10.50	1910.....	3,787,900	5.26
1887.....	1,211,415	21.10	1911.....	3,685,200	2.73
1888.....	1,179,016	2.60	1912.....	3,757,495	1.96
1889.....	1,318,015	11.00	1913.....	4,015,720	6.37
1890.....	1,391,598	5.50	1914.....	4,403,355	9.65
1891.....	1,812,770	35.00	1915.....	4,678,627	6.25
1892.....	2,291,650	24.30	1916.....	4,291,155	8.14
1893.....	2,315,612	1.01	1917.....	4,701,903	7.08
1894.....	2,218,497	4.30	1918.....	5,185,290	10.28
1895.....	2,930,693	32.10	1919.....	4,835,300	6.73
1896.....	2,096,515	27.40	1920.....	4,922,325	1.18
1897.....	2,517,285	20.10		1,725,825	3.99
1898.....	2,631,771	4.51			
1899.....	2,638,390	0.25			
1900.....	2,836,080	7.50	Total since 1878.....	118,423,615	

¹ Decrease.
² Includes \$100,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.
³ Includes \$119,000 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 21.—Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	1,129	\$56,010	\$3,925	21	\$7,506	\$8,002	\$8,392	\$15	\$195
Arizona:									
Kallab.....	90	450	555	8	150	112	112		
Pima.....			200						
California: Campo.....	3	120				250	250		
Dakota: Fort Hall.....	200	3,270							
Montana: Blackfeet.....	48	1,200							
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	638	9,570	715	15	7,416	8,510	8,000	15	495
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	410	11,000							
Oregon: Klamath.....	40	400	2,435						

¹ See next table also. ² Only items reported.

TABLE 22.—Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	66	\$7,060	\$821	21	\$9,575	\$15,300	\$100	\$15,200	
Arizona: Pima.....	55	5,600	821	21	9,575	15,300	100	15,200	
Montana: Crow.....	1	60							
New Mexico: San Juan.....	10	1,500							
Wyoming: Shoshone.....									

¹ Only items reported. ² Not reported.

TABLE 23.—Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

States.	Paid dups. fines emp. played.	New cases, fiscal year 1919, 1920.	Total cases, fiscal year 1920.	Disposition of cases.			Fines and imprisonment.			Seizure of liquors (gallons).						
				Convicted.	Dis. miss. sale.	Acquit. estab. or non-licensed.	Div. reported.	Total cases pending June 30, 1920.	Cases pending June 30, 1920.	Num. Fines.	Term (mos.).	Whisk. ky. hbl.	Malt. hbl.	Wine.	Miscel. liquors.	Total.
Total, 1920.....	3,088	1,127	4,193	629	379	129	1,074	3,088	2,090	613	80,129	1,410	1,410	21,345	18,404	64,066
Alabama.....	3,087	1,516	5,173	985	609	60	2,152	3,088	1,915	1,173	121,329	2,271	2,271	14,222	13,244	38,924
California.....	4	2,000	5,179	992	451	30	2,522	3,657	2,672	985	120,067	2,716	2,716	12,750	1,944	38,924
Colorado.....	4	1,919	3,242	966	316	51	1,661	3,070	2,445	625	94,445	3,168	3,168	12,750	1,944	38,924
Florida.....	5	1,157	2,621	1,237	311	23	1,490	2,369	1,906	463	80,732	3,642	3,642	3,498	3,498	11,822
Georgia.....	5	1,705	3,670	1,234	440	14	1,440	2,670	2,021	649	102,201	1,669	1,669	3,067	1,922	21,523
Idaho.....	1,071	1,054	2,668	1,062	114	17	1,221	1,964	1,321	643	120,291	1,669	1,669	3,067	3,584	30,547
Illinois.....	1,717	2,213	3,930	1,062	247	32	1,341	1,964	1,321	643	120,291	1,669	1,669	3,067	3,584	30,547
Indiana.....	443	443	2,213	1,062	18	1	1,147	1,964	1,321	643	120,291	1,669	1,669	3,067	3,584	30,547
Iowa.....	(2)	7	27	3	1	1	4	4	4	3	100	18	18	1	1	1
Kansas.....	32	32	117	70	8	5	18	19	19	5	30	40	40	1	1	1
Michigan.....	19	54	117	70	10	2	3	12	12	7	9,315	92	92	471	4,896	5,332
Minnesota.....	2	4	112	1	12	1	4	91	1	1	3	1	1	1	10	12
Missouri.....	(2)	22	112	1	12	1	4	91	1	1	3	1	1	1	10	12
Montana.....	37	102	549	96	107	3	267	1,339	305	47,396	611	1,227	40	13,703	5,168	13,770
Nebraska.....	41	10	31	30	3	3	36	4	20	287	29	30	30	30	30	33
Nevada.....	21	42	287	19	19	7	1	62	23	4,827	43	43	6	10,277	2,467	27,267
New Mexico.....	21	24	78	6	2	1	21	18	18	6	625	16	16	1	1	54
New York.....	31	5	22	6	1	1	8	34	6	1,310	9	9	9	1	1	54
North Carolina.....	16	16	14	1	1	1	2	34	6	625	16	16	16	1	1	54
North Dakota.....	(2)	14	14	8	1	1	9	15	8	1	1	8	8	1	1	1
Ohio.....	6	14	14	8	1	1	9	15	8	1	1	8	8	1	1	1
Oklahoma.....	13	627	2,038	305	148	5	474	1,339	305	47,396	611	1,227	40	13,703	5,168	13,770
Oregon.....	1	45	22	5	5	2	5	49	29	3,615	20	30	30	30	30	33
South Dakota.....	1	19	6	4	5	2	3	19	4	1,494	17	17	17	17	17	17
Tennessee.....	5	5	22	4	5	2	9	19	4	1,494	17	17	17	17	17	17
Texas.....	36	9	45	5	13	1	18	27	5	279	5	5	5	100	100	129
Utah.....	(2)	1	34	36	3	1	18	27	5	279	5	5	5	100	100	129
Washington.....	1	403	413	36	3	1	31	338	4	3,470	80	80	80	80	80	80
Wisconsin.....	1	1	4	4	1	1	7	7	4	3,470	80	80	80	80	80	80
Wyoming.....	1	1	4	4	1	1	7	7	4	3,470	80	80	80	80	80	80

1 Includes 4 deaths and 6 recovered.
 2 Includes fined but not sentenced, penitentiary sentences, and miscellaneous.
 3 Includes 75 suspended.
 4 Cases presented.
 5 Deputies listed in other States employed part time in this State.

TABLE 24.—Estimated area, stam, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.		Unallotted lands.		Sawmills on reservations.		Timber cut by—			
	Area, M board feet.	Quantity, M board feet.	Area, M board feet.	Quantity, M board feet.	Private.	Government.	Government.	Indians.	Contractors or permittees.	
	Total area, acres.	Total stam, value.	Total area, acres.	Total stam, value.	Num. sawmills.	Cost.	Num. sawmills.	Value.	Quantity, M board feet.	Value.
Total, 1920.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339
Alabama.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339
Arizona.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339
California.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339
Colorado.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339
Fort Apache.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339
Moqui.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339
Navajo.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339
San Carlos.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339
Salt River.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339
Sellars.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339
Truxton Canon.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339
California.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339
Champo.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339
Flagstaff.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339
Greenlee.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339
Hoopa Valley.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339
Hills.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339
Second Valley.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339
Shoshone.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339
Toiy National.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339
Tule River.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339
Colorado: Southern Etc.....	1,129,107	119,445,029	2,267,600	17,280,050	1	7,800	3	11,489	20,107	117,339

1 Mostly cutwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation.
 2 School reserve.
 3 on public domain.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 24.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.		Unallotted lands.		Sawmills on reservations.				Timber cut by—							
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Private.		Government.		Government.	Indians.	Contractors or permittees.			
							Num-ber.	Cost.	Num-ber.	Cost.			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Idaho.....	17,940	60,000	\$210,000	53,719	M board 377,887	\$1,425,961	9	\$15,000	2	\$1,000	M board 581	\$1,046	2,144	\$69,610		
Cornell Mine.....	16,840	50,000	175,000	2,629	2,887	23,661										
Fort Hall.....	1,000	10,000	35,000	45,020	100,000	450,000	9	45,000	1	2,000	50	100	6	71	9,538	39,284
Fort Lapwai.....				27,000	270,000	945,000										
Iowa: Sac and Fox 1.....	14,677	11,723	29,332	500	750	15,000					1	40	261	2,200		
Michigan: Mackinac.....	121,953	25,290	107,000	124,077	65,498	652,898	3	3	3	3	2,575	273,896	4,341	20,107	57,512	248,258
Minnesota.....	6,000	1,500	6,000	16,990	1,701	7,000										
Fond du Lac.....	6,000	1,500	6,000													
Leech Lake.....	6,000	1,500	6,000													
Net Lake.....	1,805	14,000	125,700	107,677	64,500	945,000										
Red Lake.....	2,000	2,000	12,000													
White Earth.....	20,000	27,000	671,000	353,341	2,283,840	5,266,800	17	80,000	5	11,555	1,188	5,729	1,964	12,385	35,324	140,298
Blackfeet.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	44,541	134,500	491,000										
Flathead.....	16,000	225,000	675,000	300,000	1,350,000	4,050,000	17	80,000		785	112	1,350	765	5,700	234	572
Fort Belknap.....				28,000	84,000	168,000										
Tongue River.....				70,000	490,000	750,000										
Nevada: Nevada 1.....	2,000	3,000	30,000	2,000	3,000	30,000										
New Mexico.....	238,327	190,000	665,000	578,733	1,567,500	4,660,000	1	35,500	5	6,425	288	1,670	1,228	6,180	25,461	90,023
Juarez.....	238,327	190,000	665,000	205,265	10,000	15,000										
Manuelito.....				350,000	1,500,000	6,000,000										
Northern Pueblos.....				10,000	20,000	60,000										

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

San Juan.....	12,000	20,000	62,000	2,200	116	1,264										
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1,500	25,000	25,000	1,500	2	6										
Oregon.....	5,000	9,000	81,000	37,000	25,000	192,000										
Oklahoma: Okla.....	54,885	648,200	2,164,900	1,107,518	11,225,650	28,026,200	10	226,000	1	21,000	1,186	5,752	1,019	1,656	105,533	575,127
Klamath.....	48,000	690,000	2,196,300	752,000	7,520,000	22,560,000	2	12,000	1,884	5,752	890	409	105,533	353,127		
Umatilla.....	700	10,000	35,000	195,000	195,000	600,000	6	6,000								
Warm Springs.....	5,487	25,000	37,500	351,000	3,500,000	4,250,000	2	3,000								
South Dakota.....	26,800	13,000	26,000	37,540	27,000	100,000	2	1,000	2	2,800						
Lower Brule.....	1,500	3,000	9,000	20,000	100,000	400,000	2	1,000	1	2,800						
Pine Ridge.....	25,000	10,000	20,000	37,540	20,000	100,000	2	1,000	1	2,800						
Utah.....				11,000	18,000	39,250	1	4,000	1	7,500	344	775	32	21	111	717
Goshute.....				5,000	8,000	16,000										
Utah and Goshute.....				6,800	15,000	35,250	1	4,000	1	7,500	344	775	32	21	111	717
Washington.....	413,732	2,458,777	4,006,677	1,292,328	8,340,639	12,692,378	13	40,100	1	2,000	150	55	2,816	8,234	80,630	385,354
Cowlitz.....	180,000	600,000	600,000	620,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	8	35,000								
Cushman.....	4,771	20,000	44,000	20,737	275,000	275,000										
Neah Bay.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,737	275,000	275,000										
Spokane.....	40,000	252,654	263,307	72,000	275,000	1,086,250	4	11,500	1	2,000						
Tulalip.....	28,460	200,250	1,845,625	220,331	4,345,230	6,451,375	1	2,000								
Yakima.....	166,680	306,540	545,120	350,000	1,776,800	2,878,175	1	2,000								
Wisconsin.....	136,888	41,623	138,913	216,583	994,741	4,525,675	1	70,000	1	228,270	10,292	308,000	3,346	8,973	30,423	125,974
Grand Rapids.....	2,000	400	2,800													
Havard.....	8,900	14,500	45,050	277,180	950,788	4,254,560										
Keshena.....	37,600	4,800	16,591	3,678	31,782	103,000										
Le Sueur.....	10,000	2,000	8,000	40,000	280,000	1,120,000										
Red Cliff.....	8,000	2,000	40,000													
Wyoming: Shoshone.....				41,160	234,520	756,618	1	47,400			40	40				

1. Mostly cord wood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation.
 2. Unknown.
 3. Includes ties and posts.
 4. Tribal timber.
 5. 1919 report.

REF0078899

TABLE 25.—Area on reservations susceptible of irrigation, average under projects, and expenditures for irrigation thereon, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

States and superintend- encies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Average now under project.				Expenditures—				
	Total.	Allotted.	Unallo- ted.	School agency.	Allotted.	Unallo- ted.	School agency.	Increase not project.	During fiscal year 1920.		To June 30, 1920.		
									Construction.	Mainte- nance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	
Arizona.....	1,548,519	1,132,102	394,782	21,545	733,016	228,048	18,120	509,294	\$2,000,322.13	\$655,848.41	\$18,405,402.98	\$3,545,033.57	\$21,951,794.55
Grand total.....	254,034	118,530	133,956	2,298	32,163	9,260	1,270	211,941	313,470.13	114,522.46	2,416,841.08	444,327.22	2,861,191.91
Cocopah.....	206	10,890	10,684	308	10,990	2,325	124	58	176,915.81	36,524.12	779.49	41.52	792.01
Fort Apache.....	2,426	2,325	2,325	301	2,325	2,325	70	8,990	38,173.84	48	491,458.43	197,424.07	579,882.50
Fort Mojave.....	111	108	108	3	108	108	3	225	1,223.96	1,223.96	1,223.96	1,223.96	4,272.84
Havasupai.....	74	70	70	4	70	70	4	3	57.10	57.10	5,379.88	5,379.88	10,759.76
Kaibab.....	5	10	10	8	10	10	25	60	2,822.59	1,634.57	13,100.22	5,567.30	13,100.22
Leupp.....	10	12,000	12,000	230	2,000	2,000	65	10,152	28,226.09	10,498.10	485,955.35	70,547.51	557,412.86
Papago Re-creation and Pueblo.....	12,210	10,422	10,422	43	11,100	11,100	71	91,430	32,873.93	18,994.87	154,296.70	35,294.81	191,477.25
Pinal.....	108,523	8,940	4,926	39	5,275	1,000	27	9,430	24,188.47	10,257.22	96,117.84	73,215.11	169,333.70
Pinalander Piqueres.....	13,022	1,952	1,952	207	1,952	1,952	207	6,318	4,489.26	15,124.45	15,124.45	15,124.45	30,248.90
Salt River.....	2,182	3,500	3,500	30	1,500	2,000	3	2,000	2,413.61	15,124.23	20,412.10	21,004.69	41,417.79
Tule.....	165	180	180	12	180	180	35	35	4,392.92	4,392.92	15,267.84	254.32	15,522.26
Western Navajo.....	13,250	13,000	13,000	36	1,000	325	12,290	10	4,392.92	4,392.92	74,094.41	74,094.41	78,488.82
California.....	36,883	18,847	17,652	284	11,127	3,992	300	21,404	150,223.44	19,822.63	904,283.48	154,531.10	1,058,814.58
Bishop.....	3,250	3,219	3,219	11	1,319	135	9	1,922	3,819.65	17.52	.....	.....	3,837.17
Camp.....	112	107	107	5	107	107	125	4,002	1,383.14	17.52	.....	.....	1,400.66
Digger.....	4,375	4,254	4,254	123	250	250	125	4,002	191,332.84	11,332.00	941,283.48	154,531.10	1,095,814.58
Fort Bidwell.....	8,750	8,020	8,020	170	8,020	540	1,000	2,413	7,607.62	1,857.00	.....	.....	9,464.62
Fort Yuma.....	2,750	1,400	1,360	2	200	160	12	2,413	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,413.00
Hoopa Valley.....	3,250	1,511	1,368	2	1,273	1,110	12	2,413	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,413.00
Koonka Valley.....	13,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soboba.....	191	190	190	1	1,962	1,962	21	11,166	15,123.35	6,776.19	.....	.....	21,899.54
Tule River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Colorado.....	18,250	18,000	.....	250	15,000	.....	250	3,000	6,215.61	4,808.40	270,577.53	20,489.29	291,066.22
Fort Lewis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214.24	908.45	322.69
Southern Ute, dimin- ished.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,283.33	4,327.70	25,611.03
Southern Ute.....	18,250	18,000	.....	250	15,000	.....	250	3,000	6,215.61	4,808.40	249,044.38	15,417.11	264,461.49
Idaho.....	46,435	38,800	6,700	250	38,650	6,700	676	419	15,041.81	21,817.22	81,580.13	351,138.91	1,241,718.74
Fort Hall.....	46,435	38,800	6,700	250	38,550	6,700	250	419	15,041.81	21,817.22	81,580.17	349,321.17	1,237,984.34
Fort Lapwai.....	615	600	600	15	600	600	15	15	.....	.....	4,126.85	211.64	4,338.49
Lemhi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,306.15	.....	2,306.15
Montana.....	557,500	427,621	122,250	12,750	328,204	108,110	12,129	113,357	627,206.55	182,019.55	7,639,204.10	1,056,491.88	8,695,695.98
Blackfoot.....	105,200	61,316	46,029	154	31,054	25,280	124	37,000	25,621.46	30,726.61	1,028,199.37	68,321.01	1,146,501.28
Crow.....	153,702	123,907	46,029	306	70,025	23,230	134	87,107	431,026.23	191,727.72	1,628,322.55	110,215.74	2,049,044.24
Flathead.....	138,150	82,785	44,365	11,000	82,785	44,365	11,000	87,107	13,778.44	15,081.20	379,810.36	124,220.23	494,030.49
Fort Belknap.....	28,485	28,485	28,485	2	28,485	28,485	2	2	8,496.15	8,496.15	77,193.03	24,176.62	81,369.80
Fort Shaw.....	124,643	124,643	124,643	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Stockton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tongue River.....	3,620	3,400	3,400	220	1,000	1,000	110	2,480	5,463.37	2,083.60	125,641.99	25,715.21	148,350.27
Tongue River.....	45,388	11,520	32,874	264	4,250	30,284	328	10,212	15,428.87	20,256.66	121,768.13	82,938.92	234,707.05
Tongue River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tongue River.....	4,680	3,840	3,840	32	1,400	808	32	2,410	3,154.32	11,734.65	11,734.65	.....	23,468.97
Tongue River.....	1,788	1,158	1,158	100	608	608	100	1,084	800	10,821.05	98,220.07	33,035.71	142,056.83
Tongue River.....	3,200	2,507	2,507	3	507	507	3	2,509	4,026.58	813.75	11,296.41	2,794.02	14,090.50
Tongue River.....	6,047	3,955	3,955	25	1,425	28,870	143	4,026	2,636.31	3,213.31	123,089.69	25,886.37	148,972.38
Tongue River.....	28,943	28,890	28,890	143	28,890	28,890	143	143	2,636.31	3,213.31	123,089.69	25,886.37	148,972.38
Tongue River.....	15,829	600	48,329	949	437	13,232	740	5,992	67,883.52	7,788.25	1,086,311.04	111,725.38	1,198,036.42
Tongue River.....	1,020	600	600	49	177	200	82	108	1,791.15	1,791.15	1,791.15	.....	3,582.30
Tongue River.....	5,322	5,322	5,322	40	5,322	5,322	40	1,537	15,596.41	845.96	165,528.31	1,188.82	166,715.23
Tongue River.....	1,110	707	707	229	21,250	21,250	229	1,640	11,252.62	.....	276,670.69	62,491.52	339,464.81
Tongue River.....	21,827	7,600	7,600	129	5,000	5,000	129	2,400	15,037.56	11,252.62	57,060.11	55,826.15	112,863.66
Tongue River.....	7,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tongue River.....	142,408	110,522	31,000	883	12,000	79,000	13	190,795	16,567.04	5,912.47	287,279.57	21,027.78	394,327.15
Tongue River.....	140,145	108,325	31,000	870	12,000	79,000	13	189,505	16,567.04	5,912.47	285,212.40	21,027.78	391,962.67
Tongue River.....	2,013	2,000	2,000	13	2,000	2,000	13	2,000	257.75	6,289.91	6,289.91	.....	6,289.91
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamath.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umatilla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warm Springs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Total costs unadjusted for old items prior to 1918 pending inclusion of all irrigation items since 1917.
 † Project abandoned.
 ‡ Credit of \$27,432.36 not included.
 § See Northern Paiute for expenditures to 1919.
 ¶ Water lost through court decree.

TABLE 25.—Area on reservations susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation thereon, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.—Continued.

States and superintend- encies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).			Average acre under project.			Expenditures—				
	Total.	Unal- lot- ted.	School agency.	Unal- lot- ted.	School and agency.	During fiscal year 1920.		To June 30, 1920.			
						Construction.	Mainte- nances.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.	
South Dakota.....	7,165	6,896	365	822	6,073	\$2,598.78	\$2,228.24	\$7,111.32	\$1,616.96	\$8,728.28	
Pierre.....	263	6,900	263	89	6,011	398.78	129.00	33,190.55	1,029.64	34,220.19	
Rosebud.....	6,902	6,896	106	89	6,005	2,200.00	2,100.24	40,002.37	6,287.33	46,289.70	
Utah.....	87,380	83,314	4,066	89,084	1,421	16,963.90	64,711.12	873,163.90	187,239.78	1,060,403.68	
Cannonville.....	340	340	40	340	40	202.34	202.34	888.39	1,528.17	2,416.56	
Shrewsbury.....	123	123	123	123	123	625.00	625.00	1,669.00	2,288.28	3,953.28	
Uintah and Ouray.....	87,121	82,851	670	89,084	1,400	16,136.56	63,883.78	\$9,316.60	18,717.33	28,033.93	
Washington.....	27,778	27,725	53	165,860	43	61,772	260,006.03	86,818.71	2,492,492.62	3,441,317.34	
Colville.....	47,993	46,869	43	41,860	43	5,499	6,006.00	4,373.65	37,074.94	47,554.59	
Cushman.....	775	775	775	775	775	1,408.21	1,408.21	1,408.21	1,408.21	2,816.42	
Spokane.....	181,000	181,000	181,000	181,000	181,000	551,006.63	551,006.63	4,601,729.31	192,623.79	5,245,359.73	
Yakima.....	75,000	75,000	1,800	45,863	1,297	39,000	298,941.28	91,001.34	1,249,808.68	200,041.06	1,449,849.74
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	75,000	75,000	1,800	45,863	1,297	39,000	298,941.28	91,001.34	1,249,808.68	200,041.06	1,449,849.74
Administration: Special in- vestigations, etc.....						263.23		263.23		263.23	263.23
											291,965.69

* Includes divided land.

† 1919 report.

TABLE 26.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

States and superintend- encies.	Ditches on reser- vation.		Allo- tment ditch June 30, 1920.		Indian bene- fited by irriga- tion.		Increased lands leased.		Area of irrigated lands cultivated by Indians, whites, and schools.		Within prosper- itive area to be June 30, 1920.		
	Main.	Lateral.	Miles.	Number.	Miles.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Value of crops.		Value of products.	
													Unal- lot- ted.	School agency.	Total.	By Indians and schools. Number enough.	Acres.
Grand total.....	1,465	3,756	27,020	27,020	2,505	25,515	\$15,773,349	11,728	214,302	\$4,552,321	667,044	941,210	
Arkansas.....	279	179	3,319	12,266	8,463	24,090	2,977	513	32,580	2,829,152	2,894	25,351	1,203,223
Camp Verde.....	3	3	125	125	125	125	4,672	150	150	4,672	21	150	4,672
Colorado River.....	70	20	600	1,000	1,000	1,000	48,865	110	1,210	113,363	6,000	19,000	59,000
Fort Apache.....	4	8	3	3	3	3	1,941	56	100	2,941	211	171	255
Havasupai.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,769	16	170	1,785	10	170	1,785
Kaibab.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	100	4	104	100	25	100	100
Mojave.....	60	60	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,010	65	3,075	2,010	25	3,075	2,010
Navajo.....	65	40	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	12,914	62	12,976	12,914	11,000	10,125	10,125
Pima.....	23	23	500	500	500	500	6,997	34	7,031	6,997	6,997	6,997	6,997
Salt River.....	(1)	(1)	5	5	5	5	402,615	1,000	12,311	402,615	11,000	11,000	11,000
Salt Carol.....	(1)	(1)	200	200	200	200	27,100	300	1,328	27,100	27,100	27,100	27,100
Salt Gila.....	(1)	(1)	70	70	70	70	79,300	70	1,200	79,300	79,300	79,300	79,300
Truxton Canon.....	1	1	100	100	100	100	34,000	410	1,000	34,000	1,000	23,000	23,000
Western Navajo.....	20	25	45	410	410	410	34,000	310	1,200	34,000	1,200	23,000	23,000
California.....	125	147	468	2,297	6,610	11,302	3,190	312	19,804	627,234	994	10,673	28,322
Bishop.....	1	13	200	200	200	200	1,000	18	1,018	1,000	18	1,018	1,018
Campo.....	1	1	19	19	19	19	35	5	40	35	5	40	35
Diggs.....	3	101	31	31	31	31	320	155	475	320	320	320	320
Fort Yuma.....	4	4	6,610	6,610	6,610	6,610	14,420	460	14,880	14,420	14,420	14,420	14,420
Hoopa Valley.....	(1)	(1)	166	166	166	166	562	110	672	562	562	562	562
Pala.....	22	12	166	166	166	166	2,148	157	2,305	2,148	2,148	2,148	2,148
Soboba.....	36	18	150	150	150	150	3,000	30	3,030	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Tule River.....	8	1	1	1	1	1	161	1	162	161	161	161	161
Colorado, Southern Ute.....	45	60	95	248	2,400	3,020	3,140	120	3,140	3,140	3,140	3,140	3,140

† Data incomplete.

* Does not include Pierre, which shows an irrigable area of 265 acres preceding table.

† Not reported.

* Does not include crop value of leased land.

† Not reported.

TABLE 26.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.—Continued.

States and superintendents.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments under June 30, 1920.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated lands reserved.	Increase of irrigated lands cultivated by Indians, whites, and schools.			Value of crops.	Number of acres.	Average value of products.	Within five years to be irrigated.		
	Main.	Laterals.				Unallotted.	School and agency.	Total.					By Indians and schools.	By whites.
	Miles.	Miles.				Number.	Number.	Number.					Number.	Number.
Idaho.....	38	131	1,889	264	14,323	14,488	158	\$412,569	264	7,049	\$147,566	26,050	20,385	
Fort Hall.....	55	179	1,889	264	14,448	14,900	158	415,599	264	6,274	47,546	26,570	20,040	
Fort Lapwai.....	4	2	(1)	(1)	75	148		(1)	148		(1)	270	848	
Montana.....	240	1,324	3,022	4,415	77,838	69,106	10,940	1,713,064	913	30,207	239,237	244,891	312,210	
Blackfoot.....	88	374	1,150	9,207	9,207	6,307		269,029	63	2,085	63,927	7,600	39,900	
Crow.....	99	211	1,772	1,675	35,000	12,000		240,446	285	1,000	127,000	17,600	24,500	
Flathead.....	20	73	700	1,423	22,916	36,710		300,740	55	4,200	37,077	34,600	41,000	
Fort Belknap.....	2	5		1,000				10,500	358	10,500	108,025	18,400	10,685	
Fort Sanders.....	2	5						10,500	165	10,500	9,451	10,200	114,445	
Tongue River.....	8	8		100	355	1,047	140	24,974	165	602	9,200	1,000	2,620	
Nevada.....	63	95	735	1,704	70	3,370	1,382	149,109	605	5,337	118,109	12,808	32,520	
Fallen.....	4	21	383	200		1,409		28,100	48	1,431	38,100	3,800	900	
Fort McDowell.....	6	5	117	115		350		19,300	40	620	10,700	708	1,650	
Moapa River.....	1	5		200		350		14,300	40	200	10,700	708	1,650	
Nevada.....	9	32	125	200		315		8,618	200	345	8,618	3,320	250	
Walker River.....	12	22		504		1,320		37,665	99	1,458	36,665	2,600	3,447	
Western Shoshone.....	23	33		600		1,070		1,113	125	1,113	39,713	2,000	26,943	
New Mexico.....	179	322	240	11,573	360	175	27,876	480	28,521	4,203	28,171	28,928	41,278	
Janilla.....	12	4	240	100		175		2,800	40	175	2,800	1,000		
Nechaleo.....	4	11		24		240		7,037	24	300	7,037	300	100	
San Juan Pueblo.....	15	23		1,000		3,285		22,275	327	3,983	22,275	3,983	1,337	
Southern Pueblo.....	106	250		6,772	310	11,630	320	17,000	1,250	17,000	14,740	14,740	1,114	
Zuni.....	10	30		600		5,000	120	156,356	900	5,120	159,356	6,120	2,100	
Oregon.....	37	42	207	190	713	3,050	373	99,500	50	3,460	23,500	13,428	128,970	
Klamath.....	28	41	204	150	500	3,450	390	57,000	50	3,460	53,500	13,200	128,970	
Umatilla.....	6	2		40	200	200		12,000			12,000	200		
Warm Springs.....	3				13			500			500	13		
South Dakota: Pine Ridge.....	11	22	12	36				6,000				800	6,100	
Utah.....	163	733	816	723	56,239	67,762	346	68,098	317	11,529	109,022	81,109	6,420	
Cochise.....	6	24		409		300	40	10,000	75	340	10,000	340		
Shoshone.....	3	12		218		46	7	2,000	20	11,406	2,000	11,406		
Ute and Quay.....	154	733	816	723	56,239	67,762	346	68,098	317	11,529	109,022	81,109	6,420	
Washington.....	253	479	1,062	967	64,884	79,762	69	79,771	8,569,025	193	5,791	562,925	147,450	
Columbia.....	41	16	32	217	684	1,210		17,805	63	469	8,805	1,428	45,172	
Snohomish.....	212	460	1,000	750	54,300	78,462		8,552,150	130	5,292	552,150	78,500	101,500	
Yakima.....	41	300	1,201	1,345	13,384	20,807		303,317	1,201	7,423	139,300	45,000	30,000	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....														

1. Not reported.

2. Estimated.

3. Does not include crop value of leased land.

4. 1919 report.

South Dakota: Pine Ridge.....	11	22	12	36				6,000				800	6,100
Utah.....	163	733	816	723	56,239	67,762	346	68,098	317	11,529	109,022	81,109	6,420
Cochise.....	6	24		409		300	40	10,000	75	340	10,000	340	
Shoshone.....	3	12		218		46	7	2,000	20	11,406	2,000	11,406	
Ute and Quay.....	154	733	816	723	56,239	67,762	346	68,098	317	11,529	109,022	81,109	6,420
Washington.....	253	479	1,062	967	64,884	79,762	69	79,771	8,569,025	193	5,791	562,925	147,450
Columbia.....	41	16	32	217	684	1,210		17,805	63	469	8,805	1,428	45,172
Snohomish.....	212	460	1,000	750	54,300	78,462		8,552,150	130	5,292	552,150	78,500	101,500
Yakima.....	41	300	1,201	1,345	13,384	20,807		303,317	1,201	7,423	139,300	45,000	30,000

1. Not reported.

2. Estimated.

3. Does not include crop value of leased land.

4. 1919 report.

TABLE 27.—Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, and made in the field.

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Total, 1920.....	1,433	172,546	1,549	172,616
1919.....	782	125,615	423	65,992
1918.....	4,022	1,121,084	4,281	72,530
1917.....	1,131	175,456	4,683	397,103
1916.....	4,970	798,119	2,934	250,398
1915.....	4,533	671,546	6,473	820,604
1914.....	4,265	452,910	8,521	1,475,044
1913.....	4,262	1,150,585	4,141	591,772
1912.....	631	124,014	5,875	826,299
1911.....	6,084	1,337,210	13,531	2,041,299
1910.....	10,092	2,265,640		
1893 to 1915.....	(1)	(1)		
Arizona: Public domain.....	219	31,546	231	31,663
California.....	332	10,253	89	8,663
Soboba (Morongo).....	283	1,435		
Public domain.....	89	8,818	89	8,663
Idaho.....	1	89	3	449
Fort Hall.....			2	399
Public domain.....	1	89	1	89
Minnesota: Fond du Lac.....	1	40	1	40
Montana.....	17	2,539	17	2,539
Blackfeet.....	1	320	1	320
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	1	169	1	169
Public domain.....	15	2,059	15	2,059
Nevada.....	26	920	26	920
Fallon.....	19	190	19	190
Public domain.....	7	730	7	730
New Mexico: Public domain.....	399	62,264	340	53,122
Oregon.....	127	18,399	756	69,863
Klamath.....	127	18,399	1	160
Umatilla.....			755	69,703
South Dakota.....	285	45,625	76	12,159
Cheyenne River.....	169	27,398		
Crow Creek.....	49	6,158		
Lower Brule.....	76	12,159	76	12,159
Utah: Public domain.....	6	880	6	880
Washington: Public domain.....			1	51
Total reservations.....	696	69,070	855	73,932
Total public domain.....	737	106,517	691	98,684
Grand total.....	1,433	172,546	1,549	172,616

¹ See Table 6, 1916 annual report (by calendar years).

TABLE 28.—Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.			Inherited land sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
Grand total.....	6,326	719,957.92	\$13,700,387.11	10,945	1,372,828.14	\$21,189,222.34
Total, 1920.....	1,297	147,017.00	3,597,516.00	1,099	155,791.00	1,907,558.00
1919.....	493	47,647.00	1,221,824.00	507	57,199.00	1,591,700.00
1918.....	692	74,126.00	1,541,178.00	438	41,216.00	1,174,855.00
1917.....	588	69,819.00	1,040,202.00	655	75,892.00	1,545,985.00
1916.....	583	51,958.62	951,611.24	321	35,792.25	954,241.45
1915.....	422	31,423.00	84,724.66	793	68,215.45	718,768.52
1914.....	529	45,526.31	779,526.14	418	45,241.99	773,300.16
1913.....	298	20,778.50	497,315.55	199	19,797.94	255,097.72
1912.....	324	34,391.11	598,880.75	392	44,652.27	889,288.02
1911.....	494	59,197.98	978,588.27	338	73,675.67	1,200,660.38
1910.....	520	82,655.80	1,245,639.66	573	121,399.71	1,956,315.92
1909.....	235	31,090.33	442,762.85	753	102,708.00	1,321,258.72
1908.....	92	7,690.88	159,318.81	768	91,592.57	1,372,598.34
1907.....				520	106,350.25	1,248,738.34
1906.....				643	64,447.62	1,814,439.87
1905.....				978	99,214.37	1,399,131.52
1904.....				1,236	122,222.52	2,037,694.50
1903.....				67	41,433.99	757,173.25
California.....	13	1,381	21,599	3	218	3,581
Fort Bidwell.....	2	265	940	1	37	244
Greenville.....	6	840	18,034	1	109	3,437
Hoopa Valley.....	4	231	5,235	1	21	100
Round Valley.....	1	10	699			
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	5	390	3,159			
Idaho.....	19	993	55,487	56	4,324	321,004
Coeur d'Alene.....	7	720	25,492	4	485	35,710
Fort Lapwai.....	12	183	39,084	52	3,839	285,294
Kansas.....	21	1,157	73,342	5	397	38,687
Kirksville.....	17	957	69,410	5	397	38,687
Potawatomi.....	4	200	12,932			
Michigan: Mackinac.....	3	37	784	4	172	2,840
Minnesota.....	34	1,692	41,133	61	2,755	20,384
Cass Lake.....	1	160	1,315			
Fond du Lac.....	9	176	3,884	1	6	199
Leech Lake.....	9	499	5,263	60	2,749	20,234
White Earth.....	15	856	39,671			
Montana.....	94	12,540	169,639	68	11,467	179,279
Blackfeet.....	3	468	5,143			
Crow.....	28	2,140	31,019	58	6,365	103,426
Flathead.....	34	2,884	50,116	13	1,016	35,270
Fort Peck.....	29	7,042	65,391	17	4,022	38,563
Nebraska.....	65	3,767	451,375	146	11,394	1,229,851
Omaha.....	85	3,514	447,041	84	5,351	707,355
Winnebago.....	7	253	15,434	62	6,043	518,996
North Dakota.....	98	16,789	169,035	64	6,388	98,892
Fort Berthold.....	12	1,701	18,201	10	1,078	18,958
Fort Totten.....	15	949	22,837	38	2,418	69,888
Standing Rock.....	49	11,291	93,746	11	2,038	18,876
Turtle Mountain.....	22	2,848	25,882	5	737	4,710

¹ Under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018), modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 441), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).

² Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-275), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 441), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), 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 28.—Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

States and superintendences.	Noncompetent sales.			Inherited land sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
Oklahoma.....	267	27,020	\$752,219	216	25,192	\$810,199
Cantonment.....	33	4,087	83,395	28	4,133	100,157
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	42	3,620	99,533	57	7,142	230,676
Kiowa.....	26	2,488	85,979	39	5,101	192,607
Osage.....	87	11,531	318,549	18	3,035	71,697
Otoe.....	11	970	28,879	1	100	7,539
Pawnee.....	27	1,651	69,498	15	1,229	51,263
Ponca.....	1			1	120	4,451
Saw and Fox.....	3	320	7,800	7	820	21,481
Seneca.....	12	859	32,416	6	769	13,411
Shawnee.....	16	586	18,277	2	2,131	76,776
Shawnee.....	10	561	19,712	9	655	28,150
Oregon.....	16	1,454	94,708	24	1,647	82,383
Klamath.....	6	799	7,399	10	1,059	11,029
Umatilla.....	10	695	87,319	14	591	71,357
South Dakota.....	435	71,007	1,485,547	251	84,881	1,010,065
Cheyenne River.....	39	9,368	88,008	24	31,009	52,681
Crow Creek.....	27	4,748	59,134	32	5,381	67,098
Pine Ridge.....	33	12,519	75,824	9	2,422	13,598
Rosebud.....	147	39,514	546,067	69	12,882	267,617
Siouxton.....	107	10,451	491,223	47	5,951	244,132
Yankton.....	62	4,094	307,591	74	5,911	365,122
Utah, Uintah and Ouray.....	90	3,560	61,861	7	601	8,271
Washington.....	38	2,418	135,923	45	4,042	159,092
Colville.....	4	321	9,810	6	922	18,357
Cushman.....	6	87	4,079	3	110	3,583
Spokane.....	1			1	120	2,625
Taholah.....	1			1	50	4,151
Tulalip.....	3	292	7,499			
Yakima.....	25	1,948	114,574	34	2,780	130,586
Wisconsin.....	20	1,292	28,131	12	851	10,387
Grand Rapids.....	4	202	1,144			
Hayward.....	7	418	5,959	7	579	2,895
La Pointe.....	8	572	20,637	2	82	739
Oncota.....	1			2	110	4,332
Red Cliff.....	1	40	400	1	50	2,599
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	13	600	21,913	15	1,555	35,483

TABLE 29.—Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 131), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and certificates of competency under the acts of May 28, 1905 (34 Stat. L., 539-541), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).

States and superintendences.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1920.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Received.	Denied.		
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.				
Total.....	28,452	3,794,574.89	3,068	117,918.05	6,730	301	6,429	98,119
Arizona: Sells.....	1	00.00	1	12.40				
California.....	873	60,803.54	29	418.45	111		111	31,063
Bishop.....	6	800.00			1		1	520
Fort Bidwell.....	2	20.00			1		1	100
Greenville.....	102	12,075.00			101		101	12,895
Hoopa Valley.....	351	23,594.51	28	438.45	151		151	16,397
Round Valley.....	169	21,231.00	1	10.00	187		187	9,661
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	2	600.00						
Idaho.....	96	61,276.11	91	7,820.53	116	6	110	12,579
Cour d'Alene.....	197	31,669.97	10	1,587.65	18	3	15	2,811
Fort Hall.....	101	16,214.91	7	1,200.00	36		36	5,620
Fort Lapwai.....	285	16,993.29	77	1,973.28	62	3	59	5,222
Kansas.....	190	29,358.29	108	8,993.01	61	6	55	4,952
Kickapoo.....	239	15,157.10	10	5,129.51	19		9	3,119
Potawatomi.....	161	14,200.39	18	3,863.49	12	3	9	643
Michigan: MacInnis and Mount Pleasant.....	12	2,708.28	1	262.21	9		9	640
Minnesota.....	6,459	891,017.55	51	3,780.11	2,278	14	2,264	251,395
Fond du Lac.....	119	10,066.50	7	360.00	61		61	4,231
Grand Portage.....	99	7,961.32	7	599.00	62		62	4,514
Leech Lake.....	111	35,187.87	31	2,153.65	104	12	119	11,090
Nett Lake.....	63	5,172.89	9	706.50	21		21	1,698
White Earth.....	1,577	532,329.00			1,973	2	1,971	229,623
Montana.....	2,669	571,115.55	415	65,090.56	588	71	517	101,456
Blackfoot.....	1,007	311,388.35	1	831.62	175	28	147	42,816
Crow.....	262	46,532.30	219	27,158.37	79	3	76	12,703
Flathead.....	646	76,173.35	116	9,760.57	171	19	152	15,556
Fort Peck.....	531	139,764.55	106	27,210.00	163	21	142	35,351
Nebraska.....	906	62,027.42	391	37,963.78	177	24	153	10,430
Omaha.....	737	47,561.59	289	31,965.44	117	23	94	6,863
Winchago.....	269	14,465.92	102	6,100.34	60	1	59	3,567
Nevada.....	26	1,880.00			14		14	1,010
Carson.....	3	300.00						
Reno.....	8	1,200.00			6		6	580
Walker River.....	15	380.00			8		8	160
North Dakota.....	2,276	189,319.08	216	38,907.39	521	19	501	115,668
Fort Berthold.....	167	41,258.54	14	1,116.39	51		51	11,175
Fort Totten.....	121	11,162.80	40	3,199.67	39	19	20	1,713
Standing Rock.....	777	232,219.29	80	11,656.77	263		263	71,157
Turtle Mountain.....	1,211	174,678.45	112	19,943.59	170		170	31,629
Oklahoma.....	4,512	685,687.85	523	54,275.59	333	13	320	54,128
Cantonment.....	62	9,000.88	30	4,572.66	3		3	480
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	320	61,375.89	29	4,303.53	10	2	8	1,200
Kiowa.....	372	47,289.14	39	6,283.86	91	2	89	13,492
Osage.....	522	286,510.00			45	1	44	17,460
Otoe.....	184	17,551.38	20	2,738.13	8		8	720
Pawnee.....	240	28,087.31	63	6,051.58	74		74	7,575
Ponca.....	333	29,729.01	40	4,623.36	44	3	41	3,317
Saw and Fox.....	266	30,169.86	45	5,448.00	1		1	333
Seneca.....	47	4,757.77	2	560.00				
Shawnee.....	1,171	70,590.08	220	14,121.46	49	1	48	3,527
Shawnee.....	799	69,936.46	35	5,670.94	62	1	61	5,820

¹ Restrictions removed under act of June 21, 1905 (34 Stat. L., 353).

TABLE 29.--Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and certificates of competency under the acts of May 28, 1905 (34 Stat. L., 547-548), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855)--Continued.

States and superintendencies	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1896, to June 30, 1920.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Received.	Issued.	Approved.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.			Number.	Acres.
Oregon	800	81,522.21	183	17,231.13	215	5	210	26,131
Klamath	221	35,961.60	21	3,689.39	92		92	11,631
Rosburg	19	2,751.09	10	1,511.29				
Siletz	209	21,667.82	66	5,822.68			60	9,442
Umpqua	312	23,115.61	76	5,133.89		5	22	1,159
Warm Springs	9	1,283.12	7	1,055.88				
South Dakota	3,758	982,971.07	906	131,169.15	1,459	118	1,211	282,786
Cl. Verm.	855	215,656.81	76	11,091.86	321	27	297	81,011
Cosa Creek	218	45,217.54	100	16,019.19	85	12	73	10,540
Lower Brule	295	45,508.23	7	1,069.92	48	1	47	8,622
Pine Ridge	1,681	322,299.19	212	33,425.32	180	15	165	126,874
Reserve	808	175,733.25	127	22,287.51	223	20	203	58,731
Sisseton	318	31,375.05	27	3,415.80	117	15	102	10,345
Yankton	1,329	185,193.66	327	26,889.92	52	28	54	3,670
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	56	3,518.00			11	1	10	418
Washington	1,231	111,931.69	350	27,840.51	282	14	218	21,685
Colville	159	15,423.39	21	2,478.00	89		89	9,568
Cushman	12	1,423.07	5	153.50	3		3	129
Spokane	117	11,583.50	9	200.00	11		11	1,096
Taholah	162	8,177.00	13	1,010.00	77	11	66	5,447
Tulalip	12	1,701.36	1	163.85	6	3	3	193
Yakima	502	37,620.93	907	23,501.76	76		76	5,016
Wisconsin	1,891	87,566.51	327	18,567.08	219	8	211	13,530
Hayward	165	13,078.01	23	1,840.00	12	7	35	2,817
Lac du Flambeau	35	2,638.61	14	983.70	20		20	1,417
La Pointe	221	17,128.71	61	5,066.36	88		88	6,811
Ondaga	1,220	19,402.12	225	10,891.12	47		47	1,205
Red Cliff	89	5,179.30	1	50.00	22	1	21	1,229
Tomah	1	50.00						
Wyoming: Shoshone	223	22,019.98	37	2,381.65	58	5	53	1,974
Public domain	35	4,091.00			1		3	316

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

Aggregate	Number	Acres	Applications approved.	Acres approved.
Aggregate	32,150	4,212,762.91		
1920	6,428	935,410.00		
1919	1,968	533,376.00		
1918	4,870	701,269.00		
1917	2,243	285,410.00		
1916	931	150,880.43		
1915	910	121,111.86		
1914	1,118	152,485.41		
1913	529	67,477.49		
1912	311	45,529.49		
1911	1,011	115,575.37		
1910	955	99,349.10		
1909	1,116	133,311.79		
1908	1,987	183,091.78		
1907	889	92,132.50		
1907 to 1920	14,850	1,636,410.69		

1 Not listed as approved by years but included in first four columns of table.

TABLE 30.--Renovals of restrictions.

Fiscal year.	Quarter Sessions (1913)		Five Civilized Tribes (1913)	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Aggregate	711	29,638.13	16,872	1,968,201.96
1920	139	9,411.31	2,358	299,900.61
1919	41	2,826.12	831	55,062.28
1918	21	968.00	1,542	101,521.30
1917	20	966.88	1,438	155,463.17
1916	59	1,401.45	995	12,103.69
1915	27	1,065.28	786	29,075.31
1914	22	3,889.35	1,106	81,041.72
1913	37	1,609.00	976	69,532.61
1912	51	3,218.28	652	45,075.51
1911	65	4,101.51	953	84,679.34
1910	215	10,150.23	1,470	88,650.34
1909			1,863	52,761.69

1 Act of Mar. 4, 1907 (35 Stat. L., 731).
2 Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312); by departmental approval.

NOTE.--Act of Congress date 1 May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), removing restrictions from all lands of intermarriage Whites, free men, and 1/2 Indians of less than half Indian blood, and from all lands except homesteads of Indians having 1/2 or more than half and less than three-quarters Indian blood, operated to remove restrictions from the lands of 9,000 Indians, who held 8,000,000 acres.

TABLE 31.--Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), to Indians holding fee patents with restrictions as to alienation.

Fiscal year.	Indians to whom issued.	
	Number.	Acres.
Aggregate	561	65,650
1920	231	29,269
1919	91	7,491
1918	93	7,523
1917	63	4,440
1916	90	9,012
1915	65	5,616
1914	33	3,951
1913	23	1,500
1912	25	1,917
1911	12	3,510
Fond du Lac, Minn.	1	10
Fort Hall, Idaho	48	6,330
Hayward (La Coudre Gravel), Wis.	48	3,694
Lac du Flambeau, Wis.	28	2,068
La Pointe (Bad River), Wis.	51	3,886
Mackinac, Mich.	1	320
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	4	120
Red Cliff, Wis.	22	1,350
Tulalip (Fort Madison), Wash.	2	210
Seneca (Cherokee), Okla.	16	1,139
Winnelago, Neb.	5	238
Wyandotte (Seneca), Okla.	6	178

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

Fiscal year.	Kaw		Osage	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Aggregate	86	21,221	592	2-6,510
1920	7	1,120	41	17,569
1919	10	1,600	19	24,705
1918	10	1,600	17	8,350
1917	7	1,120	21	10,895
1916	4	1,560	1	1,560
1915	5	800	12	5,880
1914	12	1,800	1	1,560
1913	1	100	24	10,800
1912	1	150	22	10,399
1911			81	41,160
1910			293	108,570
1909	20	8,000	10	9,310
1908	6	2,100		
1907	6	2,100		
1906	1	400		

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

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

TABLE 23. *Leads to oil for mining companies with production of minerals over royalty charge based on mineral lease for 1910.*
 Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

States and superintendent.	Kind of lease.	1899 to 1919 (both inclusive).		Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.		Advance royalty not credited on production and other revenue.
		Total production.	Average daily production.	Total production.	Average under lease.	
Total.		2,779,966	848,598,217	\$15,518,328	\$1,232,258	\$1,104,179
California: Greenville.	Miscellaneous.	90		5,296,195		1,092,729
Oklahoma.		2,653,296	848,519,647	15,655,328	24	
Cantonment.	Miscellaneous.	14,596		11,628		
Cheyenne and Mapache.	Oil and gas.	67,158	10,754	1,075,310	11,628	339,800
Kiowa.	Oil and gas.	12,216,584	12,680,943	385,687	35,182	8,079,778
Oscape.	Oil barrels.	1,129,228	12,919,847	1,100,570	17,017,349	8,011,874
Osage.	Oil barrels.	62,846	600	4,151,116	1,433,548	952,763
Osage-Pawnee.	Oil barrels.	252,958	294,196	30,409	55,270	400
Pawnee.	Oil barrels.	320		88,214	34,012	11,633
Ponca (Pawnee).	Oil barrels.	22,101	27,023	12,081	6,438	9,651
Red Lake.	Oil barrels.	25,206	1,570	27,705	2,590	6,408
Sac and Fox (Shawnee).	Oil barrels.	790		1,560	3,899	120
Seeger.	Oil barrels.	6,623		425,640	13,673	2,840
Shawnee.	Oil barrels.	250,250,374	22,930,213	8,712,501	3,231,711	3,051,064
Shawnee.	Oil barrels.	12,013	145,200	1	106,908	6,812
Fire (Cylinder, Tribes re- striced lands).	Miscellaneous.	199,655	4,225,124	3,997	126,025	248
	Coal (tons).	54,822,654	1,000,000	2,680,650	192,440	192,440
	Asphalt (tons).	3,880	23,889	1	3,880	1

1899 to 1919 (both inclusive).

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

Advance royalty not credited on production and other revenue.

Total royalty production.

Average under lease.

Advance royalty not credited on production and other revenue.

Total production.

Average daily production.

Total production.

Advance royalty not credited on production and other revenue.

New Mexico.		5,315	2,546	551		370
Jimenez.	Gas.		2,496	551		370
Coal (tons).		5,315	2,496	551		
South Dakota: Pine Ridge.	Oil and gas.		3,183		568	1,003
Washington: Spokane.	Miscellaneous.		950			980
Wyoming.		25,273	15,823	731		18,410
Oil barrels.		39,270	6,024	14,721		3,667
Coal (tons).		880		46		33
Miscellaneous.		900	18,140	1,109		14,404
Oil barrels.		207	610	31		216
Coal (tons).						

1 From 1912 to 1914.
 2 From 1910 to 1919.
 3 All minerals reserved to the tribe.
 4 From 1901 to 1919.
 5 Includes Sisseton, miscellaneous.
 6 From 1911 to 1919.
 7 Charitable; all other allotted.
 8 For 1918 and 1919.

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TABLE 31.—Buildings, etc., completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

State and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total.....		\$616,892.40
Arizona:		
Colorado River.....	Employees' cottages.....	\$10,000.00
Fort Apache.....	Rehabbing boys' dormitory.....	42,283.81
Phoenix.....	Repairing cottages.....	970.00
Pima.....	Transformer and pump house.....	3,028.63
San Carlos.....	Repairs to Black River bridge.....	2,894.00
Sells.....	Electric lighting plant.....	4,024.79
Do.....	Stockman's cottage.....	3,099.53
Do.....	Repairs to clerks' and superintendent's cottages.....	699.30
Do.....	Garage.....	1,113.17
Do.....	Barn.....	1,588.93
Do.....	Shop.....	762.13
Western Navajo.....	Repairing suspension bridge (Tanners Crossing).....	1,000.00
California:		
Fort Yuma (Cospan Day school).....	Day school building.....	1,927.49
Do.....	Water system.....	1,163.34
Greenville.....	Water improvement, building, etc.....	3,500.00
Sherman.....	Screen lockers, addition to girls' building.....	4,500.00
Do.....	Gymnasium.....	5,000.00
Colorado:		
Southern Ute.....	Electric lighting plant.....	1,395.00
Do.....	Employees' cottages, heating system, and addition to laundry.....	5,000.00
Ute Mountain.....	Mess hall.....	
Do.....	Boys' dormitory.....	
Do.....	Girls' dormitory.....	122,784.00
Do.....	Employees' cottages.....	
Do.....	School building.....	
Montana:		
Crow.....	Improvement to agency heating system.....	1,673.00
Fort Belknap.....	Heating system, superintendent's cottage.....	629.16
Flathead.....	Employees' quarters.....	4,884.48
Do.....	Warehouse.....	1,323.63
Tongue River.....	Dairy barn.....	3,000.00
Tongue River (Lame Deer day school).....	Schoolhouse.....	1,300.00
Nebraska:		
Genoa.....	Two cottages.....	1,500.00
Do.....	Addition to hospital.....	2,500.00
Do.....	Employees' quarters.....	7,120.00
Do.....	Water tank.....	5,400.00
Nevada:		
Carson.....	Improving heating plant.....	1,500.00
Do.....	Addition to girls' dormitory.....	18,000.00
Western Shoshone.....	Employees' quarters 109.....	1,700.00
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque.....	Mess hall addition.....	13,020.00
Do.....	Commissary.....	3,117.00
Do.....	Repairs to office.....	1,719.00
Do.....	Cottage.....	4,000.00
Do.....	New roof on schoolhouse.....	813.00
Do.....	Addition to warehouse.....	3,811.55
Pueblo Bonito.....	Addition to schoolhouse.....	67,620.00
San Juan.....	Farmington bridge.....	29,000.00
Do.....	Plumbing installation, 4 cottages.....	700.00
Do.....	Labor and additional material for hospital.....	7,000.00
Tohatchi.....	Extension of sewer.....	495.00
North Dakota:		
Bismarck.....	Remodeling dormitories.....	894.00
Walhpeton.....	Industrial cottage.....	7,000.00
Fort Totten.....	Heating plant.....	15,000.00
Oklahoma:		
Cherokee O. T. School.....	Electric lighting.....	1,326.14
Do.....	Shop building.....	5,215.00
Do.....	Dairy barn.....	5,733.00
Enfauka.....	Laundry building.....	1,177.00
Jones Male Academy.....	Barn.....	189.12
Kiowa.....	Police cottage.....	100.00
Mekusky Academy.....	Electric lighting plant.....	809.00
Seger.....	Debo lighting system.....	4,058.00
Seneca.....	Three cottages.....	4,000.00
Shawnee.....	Heating plant.....	2,072.00
Do.....	Repairs to sewer and toilets.....	1,480.00
Tishomingo.....	Two dormitories.....	65,000.00
Wheelock Academy.....	Boiler, pipe, fittings, and return trap.....	4,000.00
Do.....	Balance equipment.....	1,400.00

TABLE 31.—Buildings, etc., completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Con.

State and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Oregon:		
Klamath.....	Office building.....	\$1,319.89
Do.....	Indian homes.....	4,463.00
Do.....	Employees' quarters.....	8,000.00
Salmon.....	Addition to hospital.....	3,728.71
South Dakota:		
Flandreau.....	Repairs and equipment of shop building.....	6,500.00
Do.....	Remodeling heating system.....	6,500.00
Pine Ridge.....	Remodeling academic building.....	1,535.00
Do.....	Electric lighting plant.....	1,500.00
Pierre.....	Boiler stack and setting.....	10,503.00
Rosebud.....	Frame cottages.....	4,158.61
Sisseton.....	Schoolhouse.....	3,366.55
Do.....	Employees' quarters.....	3,003.80
Do.....	Hot air heating system.....	360.00
Wisconsin:		
Lac du Flambeau.....	Boiler stack, breechings, and improvement to heating system.....	6,055.00
Do.....	Physician's cottage.....	4,000.00
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	Hospital.....	7,257.25

TABLE 35.—Buildings, etc., under construction or contract during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

State and superintendent's.	Improvement.	Amount of authority granted up to June 30, 1920.
Total		\$621,256.91
Arizona:		
Camp Verde	Father's cottage	1,300.00
Do	Garage	270.00
Fort Apache	General repairs	4,500.00
Do	Annex to girls' dormitory	4,000.00
Fort Apache (Chief Cienega)	Deputy forester's cottage	4,577.45
Kailab	Road improvements	500.00
Leona	Bridge D	31,000.00
Do	Bridge E	15,277.00
Do	Concrete mixer	850.00
Do	Laboratory, schoolhouse, mess hall, and addition to dormitory	4,000.00
Do	Materials: schoolhouse, mess hall, and addition to dormitory	18,878.88
Moqui	Repairs (flood damages)	4,000.00
Navajo, Fort Defiance	Repairs small girls' dormitory	2,577.00
Do	Repairs large girls' dormitory	3,223.50
Do	Rebuilding kindergarten	1,000.00
Navajo, Tlahatchi	Fire brick	1,000.00
Do	Repairs to girls' dormitory	500.00
Phoenix	Lumber for repairs	1,031.00
Do	Regular labor	2,000.00
Do	Addition to small girls' dormitory and repairs to water main	500.00
Pima	Experimental farm cottage	3,221.91
Salt River	Portable schoolhouse	1,151.00
Sells	Hospital (labor, material, and freight)	8,571.00
Do	Hospital heating system	2,921.00
Do	Hospital (labor and material)	725.00
California:		
Fort Bidwell	General repairs	4,400.00
Fort Yuma	Electric lighting system	500.00
Shoshone Institute	Extension fire service	10,628.48
Do	Addition to girls' dormitory	7,510.12
Do	Gymnasium	9,000.00
Truxton Canon	High-pressure boiler	1,570.00
Colorado:		
Uto Mountain	Cistern, Mancos River farm	50.00
Do	Completion boarding school	52,000.00
Do	Hospital	8,206.81
Do	Office	2,732.81
Florida: Fort Myer	Cottage	5,000.00
Idaho: Coeur d'Alene	Physician's cottage	5,896.00
Kansas: Haskell Institute	Fire protection	17,000.00
Michigan: Mount Pleasant	Heating improvements	10,000.00
Minnesota:		
Leech Lake	Improvements to water system	1,000.00
Pipestone	Refrigerator water softener	1,025.00
Red Lake	Labor on bridge	3,000.00
Mpls-Split: Choctaw	Day school plants	17,817.00
Montana:		
Crow	Sewer system	4,301.00
Do	Heating system	1,861.50
Fort Belknap	Repairs to stallion barn	3,100.00
Fort Peck	General repairs	1,462.00
Do	Horse barn	3,100.00
Tongue River	Cement	743.00
Do	Heating system	2,121.38
Nebraska:		
Genoa	Steel water tank	5,385.00
Do	General repairs	7,000.00
Omaha	Repairs to main building	1,000.00
Nevada: Walker River	Oil house	500.00
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque	Addition to office	411.00
Do	Physician's cottage	4,000.00
Hearshill	Cottage	1,800.00
Mescalero Highway	Tractor	5,000.00
Do	Machinery and materials	3,631.28
Do	Labor and materials	18,014.51
Pueblo Bonito	Oven	823.00
Do	Addition porches to dormitories	3,022.90
San Juan (Toasilaena)	Improvement (labor)	6,000.00
Do	Lavatory annex (water and sewer system)	22,950.00
San Juan	Lavatory annex	6,500.00
San Juan, Mesa Verde-Gialup Highway	Labor and materials	25,000.00

TABLE 35. Buildings, etc., under construction or contract during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920. Continued.

State and superintendent's.	Improvement.	Amount of authority granted up to June 30, 1920.
New Mexico: Continued.		
Santa Fe	General repairs	1,105.00
Zuni	Water tank	2,655.90
North Dakota:		
Bismarck	Addition to girls' dormitory	15,000.00
Fort Berthold	Electric lighting plant	2,400.00
Standing Rock	Do	12,000.00
Do	Sewer system and water service extension	10,000.00
Tuttle Mountain	Heating (fuel material)	1,214.76
Oklahoma:		
Cherokee O. T. School	Electric lighting plant	4,520.16
Do	Repairs to girls' dormitory	521.00
Do	Barn	5,500.00
Do	Shop building	5,215.00
Do	Repairs to barn	1,801.21
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Indian employees' cottages	3,293.00
Chillico	Victroling in mess hall	935.87
Do	Repairs to buildings (labor and materials)	2,405.00
Do	Plumbing, heating, and water supply improvements	8,000.00
Choctaw-Chickasaw	Sanatorium heating	2,021.21
Do	School	2,080.00
Do	Addition to office	5,000.00
Paucity	Cottage	3,000.00
Whitlock Academy	Heating	5,480.00
Zeena	Repairs to boys' dormitory	1,980.00
Oregon:		
Blum	Three employees' cottages	9,000.00
Salem	General repairs	311.00
Do	Printing office	7,000.81
Do	Barn, library building	8,015.00
Do	Labor	587.91
Do	Employees' quarters (labor)	5,800.00
South Dakota:		
Flambrew	Well	1,402.00
Lower Brule	Bridge across Medicine Creek (one-half cost)	1,700.00
Pine Ridge	Water system (improvement)	2,000.00
Rapid City	Repairs to road	3,000.00
Do	Schoolhouse	45,000.00
Do	Assembly hall	4,497.33
Rosebud	Labor lavatory annex	1,000.00
Sisseton	Improvements to water system	2,031.75
Springfield	Repairs to heating and water system	988.00
Texas: Day school plant	School	4,915.00
Utah: Shivwits	Bridge	11,000.00
Washington: Yakima	Heating improvements to mess hall	720.00
Wisconsin:		
Ke-hon	Employee's cottage	3,150.45
Tomah	Repairs to cottage	517.45
Do	Addition to girls' dormitory and schoolhouse	11,011.51
Wyoming: Shoshone	Tile silo	629.00

TABLE 36.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

	Value.	Number of stock on reservation.					Value of stock.					
		Other stock (horses, mules, ponies, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cows and calves.	Steers.	Bulls.	Sheep and goats.	Purchased.	Sold.	Slaughtered.
Total, 1900.....	\$1,066,010	156,968	98,268	5,247	211,888	52,257	5,422	1,201,215	\$572,275	\$1,085,155	\$1,050,191	
1910.....	37,670,720	24,419	24,206	2,220	233,874	7,547	1,220,571	1,920,471	640,461	3,276,525	1,137,225	
1918.....	37,001,110	849,808	155,926	5,173	375,201	9,543	1,979,740	1,422,622	387,255	3,096,441	1,127,225	
1915.....	32,944,741	641,061	155,031	5,173	375,201	9,543	1,979,740	1,422,622	387,255	3,096,441	1,127,225	
1914.....	28,824,638	487,516	174,726	5,285	372,784	9,250	1,952,420	1,422,622	387,255	3,096,441	1,127,225	
1913.....	30,442,623	442,650	215,225	9,453	187,695	68,188	1,952,420	2,060,918	1,508,445	2,584,069	1,062,170	
1912.....	27,775,024	315,016	145,088	10,772	160,117	63,092	1,952,420	1,950,918	1,508,445	2,584,069	1,196,728	
1911.....	17,071,206	330,123	284,286	25,254	160,117	63,092	1,952,420	1,789,295	1,508,445	2,584,069	1,196,728	
1900.....	8,187,818	330,000	284,286	25,254	160,117	63,092	1,952,420	1,789,295	1,508,445	2,584,069	1,196,728	
1900.....	8,187,818	415,244	284,286	25,254	160,117	63,092	1,952,420	1,789,295	1,508,445	2,584,069	1,196,728	
Arizona.....	8,920,012	110,250	60,526	72,005	2,301	73,570	25,000	2,684	962,997	2,840	687,416	785,431
Camp Verde.....	2,465	40	25	4	301	130	25	25	257	257	257	257
Colorado River.....	2,156	250	250	4	11,000	1,900	500	25	257	257	257	257
Fort Apache.....	716,200	1,050	1,400	775	11,000	1,900	500	25	257	257	257	257
Hualapai.....	10,558	150	284	15	100	284	25	1	257	257	257	257
Kalbaripai.....	7,001	15	25	15	80	25	25	1	257	257	257	257
Leupp.....	640,004	2,000	1,117	1,000	2,222	130	10	1	257	257	257	257
Navajo.....	1,025,050	5,000	4,169	1,000	2,112	5,250	110	135,524	3,231	30,900	35,000	
Navaho.....	2,306,700	100	24,500	1,000	2,000	1,000	10	375,592	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	
Pinak.....	125,577	4,000	4,208	1,000	2,005	1,000	150	1	800	1,000	1,000	
Salt River.....	27,007	8,115	792	792	1,182	100	44	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Salt River.....	152,000	15,000	3,050	6,000	2,000	8	24	1	1,013	1,013	1,013	
Sage.....	279,808	45,073	5,458	11,100	1,645	10,156	1,010	900	21,574	21,574	3,900	
Sells.....	1,200,070	2,470	5,458	11,100	1,645	10,156	1,010	900	21,574	21,574	3,900	
Truxton Canon.....	73,345	400	100	100	500	50	50	1	211,600	211,600	21,250	
Tribe.....	73,345	400	100	100	500	50	50	1	211,600	211,600	21,250	
Western Navajo.....	840,100	7,000	6,400	3,000	2,300	2,300	130	235,000	3,775	17,100	36,900	

California.....	57,015	76,048	4,005	3,185	47	4,893	1,557	127	4,812	76,080	10,724
Beishop.....	1,510	3,071	272	71	10	160	100	12	2,472	16,654	1,015
Champo.....	28,628	3,700	72	71	10	160	100	12	2,472	1,708	620
Fort Bidwell.....	1,000	100	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	125	150
Fort Yuma.....	3,225	25	120	10	2	7	7	1	1,250	1,250	1,250
Greenville.....	27,355	10,400	1,711	117	2	28	300	30	30	(5)	(7)
Hoopa Valley.....	86,100	9,550	200	170	17	270	200	30	130	18,000	1,000
Round Valley.....	108,128	11,311	672	362	17	1,000	400	6	130	3,200	3,335
Round Valley.....	17,150	11,850	105	70	7	1,000	400	6	130	3,200	3,335
Tribal.....	58,422	6,800	300	240	12	1,015	172	14	40	4,000	3,074
Soboba.....	44,460	1,800	310	210	10	500	160	8	410	5,365	320
Tule River.....	10,365	1,800	200	223	18	314	314	20	4,062	2,825	1,772
Colorado.....	201,365	1,850	630	223	18	314	314	20	4,062	2,825	1,772
Southern Ute.....	48,720	1,500	500	100	12	250	250	10	1,000	9,370	2,325
Ute Mountain.....	37,406	30	130	223	4	71	71	4	1,000	17,204	1,772
Ute Mountain.....	15,277	30	130	223	4	71	71	4	1,000	17,204	1,772
Florida.....	10,150	5,300	26	10	10	20	20	20	700	700	700
Florida Seminole.....	670,304	30,874	2,628	1,997	11	6,882	1,300	177	170	6,407	156,050
Idaho.....	27,040	3,810	775	311	1	500	50	10	150	1,720	50,950
Idaho.....	27,040	3,810	775	311	1	500	50	10	150	1,720	50,950
Fort Hall.....	28,000	2,500	1,000	1,500	30	1,000	100	20	100	75,633	2,178
Idaho.....	28,000	2,500	1,000	1,500	30	1,000	100	20	100	75,633	2,178
Fort Lapwai.....	201,004	9,024	862	67	10	132	547	13	50	4,087	25,000
Iowa.....	9,770	750	100	100	2	3,200	780	22	3,000	11,120	4,000
Iowa, Sage and Fox.....	258,216	36,306	728	253	2	3,200	780	22	3,000	11,120	4,000
Kansas.....	17,588	4,588	75	75	75	75	75	75	3,000	11,120	4,000
Michigan.....	529,540	68,775	1,296	1,231	36	2,378	565	129	300	13,253	27,921
Minnesota.....	11,075	1,000	44	50	1	37	37	37	100	13,253	27,921
Minnesota.....	41,875	2,075	170	100	50	150	25	4	10	1,000	480
Minnesota.....	4,029	4,800	50	50	3	645	210	50	210	12,282	27,144
Red Lake.....	200,400	20,000	400	400	12	1,400	300	64	144	144	14,130
White Earth.....	200,400	20,000	400	400	12	1,400	300	64	144	144	14,130

1 Includes some tribal stock also.
 2 Increase due to drought and severe winter in North-west, decline in market value, and dropping from recent stock owned by patent in fee Indians.
 3 Includes tribal stock valued at \$2,633,572.
 4 Unknown.
 5 Includes some tribal stock also.
 6 Increase due to drought and severe winter in North-west, decline in market value, and dropping from recent stock owned by patent in fee Indians.
 7 Includes tribal stock valued at \$2,633,572.
 8 Unknown.
 9 Includes some tribal stock also.
 10 Increase due to drought and severe winter in North-west, decline in market value, and dropping from recent stock owned by patent in fee Indians.
 11 Includes tribal stock valued at \$2,633,572.
 12 Unknown.
 13 Includes some tribal stock also.
 14 Increase due to drought and severe winter in North-west, decline in market value, and dropping from recent stock owned by patent in fee Indians.
 15 Includes tribal stock valued at \$2,633,572.
 16 Unknown.
 17 Includes some tribal stock also.
 18 Increase due to drought and severe winter in North-west, decline in market value, and dropping from recent stock owned by patent in fee Indians.
 19 Includes tribal stock valued at \$2,633,572.
 20 Unknown.

REF0078909

TABLE 36.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, from year ended June 30, 1929.—Continued.

	Value.		Number of stock on reservation.						Value of stock.				
	Total all stock.	Other stock and wild animals, poultry.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Purchased.	Sold.	Slaughtered.					
Mississippi Choctaw.....	32,185	16,118	125	0									
Montana.....	6,361,024	145,519	22,176	19,215	302	37,510	25,950	849	5,990	62,172	927,322	5740	5782
Blackfoot Tribe.....	2,522,175	48,371	4,800	3,460	15	21,520	12,000	290	1,830		20,000	1,000	
Crow Tribe.....	542,444	7,794	2,004	2,709	10	1,570	2,740	3			175,500		
Flathead Tribe.....	970,581	115	1,800	1,000	0	5,000	1,000	250			125,000		
Fort Belknap Tribe.....	34,323	31,252	1,800	984	70	2,800	1,000	70	3,750	0,750	117,200		34,053
Fort Peck Tribe.....	118,466	23,371	7,000	3,400	0	500	700	36			2,255		
Fort Peck Agency Tribe.....	610,400	6,661	5,000	5,000	40	2,000	471	50			50,157		9,259
Fort Union Tribe.....	12,550	2,700	1,150	254	12	3,000	1,000	8			15,500		30,500
Fort Union Agency Tribe.....	137,450	58,250	1,301	4,000	72	1,015	150	52	810		17,500		1,500
Nebraska.....	209,367	29,367	1,200	620	2	220	30	30			25,461	12,210	34,927
Omaha.....	173,652	3,662	240	340	2	150	30	2			5,520	15	36,402
Winnebago.....	36,712	25,705	500	120		70					19,851	12,210	8,525
Nevada.....	318,225	9,255	5,341	1,400	19	2,225	1,200	57	30		62,501	62,501	7,025
Fallon Tribe.....	1,150	1,000	110	100		30					1,200		
Fort Mohave Tribe.....	1,000	1,000	100	100		30					1,200		
Moapa River Tribe.....	6,100	500	62	50		5					250	500	
Nevada.....	18,900	250	250	50	2	150	50	3	12		4,411		
Washoe Tribe.....	32,300	4,300	2,000	1,000		25					25		
Winnemucca Tribe.....	28,700	1,150	119	116	2	207	157	13			4,772		710
Western Shoshone Tribe.....	180,000	600	1,400	1,200	10	1,300	1,000	24			8,907	40,800	5,815
New Mexico.....	3,490,150	57,411	11,210	9,162	1,718	16,031	4,031	635	459,750	126,394	545,663	188,714	
Hiorita Tribe.....	302,150	350	1,200	50	20	500	100	10	12,700	126,594	27,525	4,800	
Tribal.....	159,315	150	20			72	125	17	8,700		51,708		

Members.....	112,205	135	470	1,000	27	250	100	146	6,000		14,548	710	
Northern Pueblos.....	27,420	31,000	45	10		2,552	1,274	15			1,000		
Pueblo Bonito.....	52,084	1,748	47	(1)		2,552	1,554	17					
San Juan Tribe.....	654,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	255	3,200	1,000	80	190,000		2,817		
Santa Fe Tribe.....	1,121,425	1,300	3,460	3,000	450	4,000	1,000	200	185,000		225,875	111,800	
San Juan Pueblo Tribe.....	61,374	1,300	2,100	1,200	57	4,200	1,200	121	45,000		71,015	27,281	
Zuni Tribe.....	307,115	5,255	2,400	700	324	4,500	150	50	40,000		32,162	47,000	
North Carolina, Cherokee.....	75,800	14,110	100	25		600	200	20	100		19,700		32,065
North Dakota.....	1,547,052	25,356	8,200	3,317	36	9,822	5,038	171	693	27,031	29,721		
Fort Berthold Tribe.....	630,350	3,750	5,008	(1)	10	4,000	2,700	40			3,041	5,700	
Fort Totten Tribe.....	18,400	15	15		1	34		43					
Haudenock Tribe.....	50,728	600	2,500	250	19	4,100	3,108	68	3	4,100	2,500	400	
Pine Ridge Tribe.....	207,475	9,722	2,121	2,417	14	1,600	800	30	600	25,501	23,100	10,000	
Oklahoma.....	1,847,230	97,210	8,276	2,682	37	6,157	5,200	187	287	111,462	200,128	552,685	
Cantonment Tribe.....	82,322	1,650	400	300	17	65	15	4	15		1,000	1,800	
Kiowa and Arapaho Tribe.....	455,457	20,000	3,220	1,000	11	2,016	282	12	80	5,500	5,500	307,300	
Owasa Tribe.....	607,301	26,147	1,000	285	6	5,070	4,450	95	72	5,500	182,721	41,000	
Pawnee Tribe.....	169,225	10,500	1,004	415	6	427	60	21	21	5,035	120	1,331	
Soper Tribe.....	41,000	2,100	200	140		65	120	16	10	2,400	118,000		
Shawnee Tribe.....	127,770	20,010	508	100	4	460	70	16	4	(1)	687	710	
Oregon.....	901,282	25,457	5,618	1,416	279	9,975	735	200	400		239,150	39,770	
Klamath Tribe.....	478,450	3,000	1,700	400	0	5,500	400	20	127		188,100	20,000	
Siletz Tribe.....	21,447	1,447	52	46		140	45	5	460				
Umatilla Tribe.....	263,240	16,200	1,600	670	50	220	350	21	5		37,000	11,300	
Warm Springs Tribe.....	119,585	1,099	1,296	(1)	165	1,115	(1)	27	27		4,000	1,000	
South Dakota.....	4,302,827	172,917	17,000	17,403	700	22,300	9,354	532	7,101	99,182	299,450	153,045	
Cheyenne River Tribe.....	616,835	3,675	3,600	5,500	150	6,550	452	65	1,000	9,100	44,100	8,325	
Crow Tribe.....	22,225	1,000	1,100	1,100	70	2,000	500	20	1,007		3,510		
Flamingo Tribe.....	4,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	20	1,100	500	20	3,800		10,072	4,255	
Lower Brule Tribe.....	262,600	4,700	600	1,200	24	1,900	650	15	2,554		14,901.5	3,100	
Pine Ridge Tribe.....	1,325,683	21,555	5,070	5,070	431	7,700	5,440	300	600	28,507	134,675	17,945	
Tribe.....	1,100				16			16					

* Included with horses.
 † Includes some stock sold.
 ‡ Includes calves.
 †† Includes with cows.
 ††† Includes Ojibwa and Pima.
 †††† Includes Sac and Fox.
 ††††† Includes with cows.
 †††††† Includes with stock sold.
 ††††††† Includes Ojibwa and Pima.
 †††††††† Includes Sac and Fox.

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TABLE 37.—Distribution of Government property valuations June 30, 1920—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Nebraska.....	\$317,251	\$79,602	\$17,291			\$37,200		\$83,005
Genoa.....	250,906		9,871					371,095
Omaha.....	70,165	12,005				37,200		
Winnebago.....	116,180	66,697	37,123					12,000
Nevada.....	576,412	60,716	40,841	\$2,920		96,800		375,329
Carson.....	279,424	1,826	19,311			49,383		217,852
Fallon.....	18,488							18,938
Fort McDermitt.....	25,654	3,097	50					20,193
Moara River.....	7,353		50					7,303
Nevada.....	75,109	8,785						66,315
Reno.....	42,715	5,655				37,000		
Walker River.....	31,718	19,874	40	2,920		5,800		11,779
Western Shoshone.....	96,111	24,069	20,135			1,688		32,919
New Mexico.....	1,696,168	118,691	122,208	270	\$12,570	113,030	\$27,175	1,692,441
Albuquerque.....	395,622	11,536	13,565					370,521
Jicarilla.....	218,154	49,804	22,061			39,507	11,687	104,091
Mescalero.....	165,458	21,915	21,372			16,049	10,800	10,271
Northern Pueblo.....	37,122	162	1,011			2,142	178	31,395
Pueblo Bonito.....	314,811		3,200			9,210		301,881
Southern Pueblo.....	142,084	21,077	12,176					117,155
San Juan.....	313,570	8,659	26,580	270		16,200	1,260	257,810
Santa Fe.....	292,513		2,812					290,971
Zuni.....	153,598	270	9,288		12,310	26,125	150	107,325
New York: New York Agency.....	710	135	573					
North Carolina-Cherokee.....	178,162						6,150	174,012
North Dakota.....	1,118,473	234,881	69,842	313		18,476		774,961
Bismarck.....	77,051							77,051
Fort Berthold.....	47,555	29,193	2,110	313		9,161		6,905
Fort Totten.....	246,007	8,639	6,088			4,292		226,987
Standing Rock.....	196,833	170,223	24,875					241,433
Turtle Mountain.....	93,733	49,776	18,342			5,016		29,659
Wahpeton.....	217,201	5,748	18,130					199,026
Oklahoma.....	3,729,030	262,311	176,729	165	10	282,232		3,007,833
Cantonment.....	168,127	6,000	500	75		81,378		72,174
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	436,637	25,180	20,688			88,267		303,105
Cherokee.....	868,601							868,601
Choctaw-Chickasaw Sanatorium.....	87,125		87,125					
Five Civilized Tribes.....	56,419	56,419						
Klowa.....	60,710	42,950	60,825			77,324		419,611
Osage.....	231,995	42,310	1,074			1,000		191,911
Pawnee.....	262,600	53,315	640	90	10			208,545
Serge.....	214,719	14,939	3,781			741		185,297
Seneca.....	61,220		500					62,020
Shawnee.....	151,011	15,531	1,501					134,179
Total.....	3,119,191	276,665	175,634	165	10	257,310		2,430,410
Five Civilized Tribes Schools.....	579,836	5,616	1,145			21,922		518,123
Armstrong Academy.....	115,076							15,076
Bloomfield Seminary.....	65,721							65,721
Cherokee Orphan Training School.....	108,800							108,800
F. C. H. C. Boarding School.....	80,574	5,616	50			20,317		51,861
F. U. A. Boarding School.....	57,912		1,010			4,605		52,297

1 Decrease due to buildings destroyed by fire.

TABLE 37.—Distribution of Government property valuations June 30, 1920—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Oklahoma Contd. Five Civilized Tribes Schools Continued								
Hope—Male Academy.....	\$19,817							\$3,817
Muskogee Academy.....	67,253							67,253
N. Y. & A. Boarding School.....	41,000		500					41,000
Tuskahoma Female Academy.....	55,000							55,000
Wheelock Academy.....	53,692							53,692
Oregon.....	\$62,972	\$79,713	27,682	\$180	\$10,000	\$105,500	\$89,696	618,821
Klamath.....	24,193	12,797	2,905		19,000	17,313	26,596	130,642
Salem.....	371,292		20,000					331,292
Siletz.....	15,836	7,431	1,770				50	5,545
Umatilla.....	140,489	2,570	207	189			56,714	17,788
Warm Springs.....	164,232	3,875	2,500				2,850	13,050
South Dakota.....	3,279,289	688,385	319,565	380	25,825	416,611	189,132	1,630,830
Canton Agency.....	159,617		159,617					
Cheyenne River.....	149,530	196,749	40,418				71,150	119,377
Crow Creek.....	12,612	28,424	19,642					20,107
Flandreau.....	386,622	9,958	6,903				190,634	19,218
Hope.....	14,318						8,500	56,616
Lewer Brule.....	129,974	5,674	7,181		25,825		53,637	227,066
Pierre.....	314,132	59,324	2,151				36,022	189,637
Pine Ridge.....	725,573	195,847	22,217	380			62,400	194,749
Rapid City.....	262,329	3,340	1,810					272,162
Rosebud.....	161,574	117,652	48,625					73,712
Sisseton.....	104,592	22,000	2,700					54,992
Yankton.....	114,096	1,002	3,385				6,637	10,598
Utah.....	30,419	197,504	6,625		46,418		7,860	12,817
Goshute.....	10,598							10,598
Shoshone.....	14,311	1,167	270					12,817
Ute.....	278,187	197,737	6,375		46,418		7,860	21,777
Washington.....	1,003,715	176,184	63,416				47,018	693,203
Colyville.....	138,029	64,170	4,394				36,034	20,428
Cushman.....	377,881	2,338	10,750					361,789
Neah Bay.....	16,184	11,239						4,945
Spokane.....	188,917	32,822	39,507					6,316
Taholah.....	22,320	12,270	700				650	8,570
Tulalip.....	244,796	27,675	8,161				1,765	191,882
Yakima.....	184,465	24,000	2,700				10,935	83,225
Wisconsin.....	1,424,973	68,829	27,000	600			33,801	616,862
Grand Rapids.....	1,730	1,730						
Hayward.....	120,889	5,430	4,115				31,164	129,558
Keshona.....	918,714	30,034	15,118					201,321
LaCdu Flambeau.....	113,613	1,995	1,887					110,199
Laona.....	1,170	605	475					
La Pointe.....	10,079	8,545	331	600			270	50
Red Cliff.....	3,670	410	520				2,000	320
Tomah.....	207,928		4,509					201,063
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	383,193	157,910	20,131				4,550	18,000
State totals.....	23,735,193	3,382,889	1,699,975	8,011	212,176		1,777,545	1,024,192
Miscellaneous.....	21,820,412	21,837		8,984	21,739,561			15,999,353
Warehouses.....	12,881	12,881						
Liquor suppression.....	1,600	1,600						
Allotting service.....	18,984			18,984				
Irrigation service (cost).....	21,739,561				21,739,561			
Indian Office.....	68,353	68,353						

1 Does not include valuation old Spokane Sanatorium, 1919 report.

TABLE 38.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property June 30, 1920.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Individual.				Tribal.				Balance of funds in Treasury.
	Tribal individual and tribal property.	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Homes, furniture, horses, etc.	Stock, implements, etc.	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	
Wisconsin.....	\$18,307,946	\$7,687,240	\$188,913	\$1,465,853	\$218,300	\$10,220,706	\$1,610,239	\$4,623,875	\$2,273,539
Grand Rapids.....	631,202	556,138	2,300	125,113	15,000	65,014	1,600	4,254,083	65,634
Keweenaw.....	810,462	808,875	15,587	67,115	42,000	1,000	1,600	1,000	1,000
Lac du Flambeau.....	12,522,826	2,723,220	47,050	157,034	67,000	9,633,800	3,167,600	4,254,083	2,173,947
Laona.....	528,539	102,572	39,083	20,634	32,000	20,983	108,530	31,782	34,678
La Pointe.....	2,700,306	1,097,101	14,000	41,466	0,000	47,815	262,608	284,000	284,000
Red Cliff.....	291,772	291,772	40,000	1,012,240	8,700	127,000	381,215	284,000	284,000
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	4,201,199	1,335,172	109,197	109,197	43,000	321,900	1,610,239	300,281	399,407

¹ Includes timber.

TABLE 39.—School and agency employees in Indian Service June 30, 1920.

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em-ploy-ees.	In-dians.	Non-In-dians.	Salaries.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.
Grand total.....	4,848	1,841	3,004	\$3,528,498	3,022	\$2,399,497	1,826	\$1,129,401
Total schools.....	2,450	672	1,778	1,127,042	1,063	940,279	1,387	756,763
Total agencies.....	2,398	1,172	1,226	1,501,556	1,859	1,459,218	439	372,738
Arizona.....	728	296	432	489,582	441	318,592	287	170,990
Camp Verde schools.....	4	4	4	3,140	3	2,840	1	300
Camp Verde Agency.....	5	4	1	2,160	4	1,560	1	600
Colorado River School.....	10	2	8	7,260	7	6,260	3	2,000
Colorado River Agency.....	9	2	7	8,500	7	6,260	6	3,440
Fort Apache schools.....	34	11	23	22,260	14	11,760	20	10,500
Fort Apache Agency.....	41	18	23	31,004	39	29,624	2	1,380
Fort Mojave School.....	18	4	14	12,070	9	6,330	9	5,740
Havasupai School.....	8	4	4	3,344	6	2,414	2	900
Kallab School.....	6	4	2	3,546	4	3,100	2	760
Leupp School.....	12	5	7	8,420	4	3,600	8	4,820
Leupp Agency.....	15	12	3	10,368	17	9,648	1	720
Mogul schools.....	40	18	22	27,640	17	12,620	23	15,020
Mogul Agency.....	32	18	14	21,118	22	14,058	10	7,060
Navajo schools.....	69	29	40	45,100	26	20,640	43	24,460
Navajo Agency.....	50	37	13	29,268	45	25,658	5	3,610
Phoenix School.....	81	19	62	61,800	35	31,800	46	29,700
Pima schools.....	43	10	33	29,320	21	18,040	24	11,280
Pima Agency.....	49	23	26	34,668	40	28,718	9	5,950
Salt River schools.....	7	7	7	4,900	3	2,490	4	2,410
Salt River Agency.....	11	6	5	7,060	9	5,660	2	1,400
San Carlos schools.....	31	16	15	26,250	15	11,400	22	14,850
San Carlos Agency.....	41	24	17	21,228	36	22,008	5	4,260
Sells schools.....	13	1	12	8,660	3	3,500	10	5,160
Sells Agency.....	20	12	8	11,532	16	8,692	4	2,840
Truston Canon School.....	13	2	11	8,000	6	5,700	7	3,900
Truston Canon Agency.....	12	2	10	7,830	9	7,160	3	1,770
Western Navajo schools.....	24	5	19	16,800	9	7,020	15	9,780
Western Navajo Agency.....	21	10	11	12,112	19	10,852	2	1,260
California.....	264	81	183	178,763	156	117,623	108	61,140
Bishop schools.....	9	9	9	5,960	5	4,760	4	1,200
Bishop Agency.....	6	4	2	3,100	5	2,440	1	760
Campo School.....	5	1	4	3,430	3	2,380	2	1,050
Campo Agency.....	2	2	2	1,020	2	1,020	1	1,000
Digger Agency.....	2	2	2	1,720	1	1,000	1	720
Fort Bidwell School.....	13	1	12	8,940	6	5,160	7	3,780
Fort Bidwell Agency.....	6	1	5	4,500	4	2,880	2	1,620
Fort Yuma schools.....	19	6	13	13,240	6	6,030	14	7,210
Fort Yuma Agency.....	10	5	5	6,660	8	4,210	2	1,820
Greenville School.....	15	4	11	10,840	7	6,680	8	4,260
Greenville Agency.....	3	2	1	3,800	3	3,300	1	500
Hoop Valley School.....	14	2	12	9,660	8	6,320	6	3,340
Hoop Valley Agency.....	16	10	6	10,028	13	8,108	3	1,920
Pala schools.....	11	1	10	7,080	6	5,380	5	1,800
Pala Agency.....	19	13	6	10,888	18	9,688	1	1,000
Round Valley schools.....	7	7	7	6,660	4	4,340	3	1,920
Round Valley Agency.....	6	4	2	4,760	6	4,760	1	1,920
Sherman Institute.....	68	12	56	60,520	28	25,290	40	25,230
Soboba schools.....	1	1	1	1,800	1	1,800	1	1,800
Soboba Agency.....	21	13	8	10,688	21	10,688	1	1,800
Tule River school.....	4	1	3	3,900	3	3,900	1	2,770
Tule River Agency.....	4	1	3	1,849	3	1,849	1	300
Colorado.....	44	12	32	32,480	32	25,100	12	7,380
Southern Ute School.....	3	3	3	2,620	2	1,900	1	720
Southern Ute Agency.....	12	3	9	8,420	10	7,220	2	1,200
Ute Mountain School.....	15	4	11	10,680	7	5,940	8	4,740
Ute Mountain Agency.....	14	5	9	10,760	13	10,040	1	720
Florida: Seminole.....	2	2	2	2,100	2	2,100	1	1,000
Idaho.....	100	31	69	75,282	72	58,142	28	17,140
Coeur d'Alene schools.....	5	5	5	3,840	3	2,240	2	600
Coeur d'Alene Agency.....	18	6	12	12,854	16	11,114	2	1,440
Fort Hall school.....	18	5	13	13,080	8	6,960	10	6,120

TABLE 39.—School and agency employees in Indian Service June 30, 1920—Continued.

States and Superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ploy- ees.	In- dians.	Non- In- dians.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Idaho—Continued.								
Fort Hall Agency.....	22	13	9	\$14,508	22	\$14,508	13	\$4,180
Fort Lapwai School.....	25	3	22	15,949	17	10,460	8	5,489
Fort Lapwai Agency.....	12	4	8	12,350	11	7,750	1	4,600
Iowa	26	7	19	16,460	11	9,280	15	7,180
Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....	22	5	17	13,949	7	6,750	15	7,199
Sac and Fox Agency.....	4	2	2	2,520	4	2,520		
Kansas	73	11	62	62,433	36	36,520	37	25,913
Haskell Institute.....	67	11	56	50,110	31	30,280	36	25,130
Kickapoo School.....	1		1	4,420	1	4,420		
Kickapoo Agency.....	5		5	4,720	5	4,720		
Michigan	44	17	27	30,370	21	13,490	23	13,880
Mackinac Agency.....	5	1	4	4,420	3	2,780	2	1,640
Mount Pleasant School.....	39	16	23	25,950	18	13,710	21	12,240
Minnesota	156	74	82	109,830	65	74,850	61	33,970
Leach Lake School.....	19	7	12	12,140	7	6,290	12	5,850
Leach Lake Agency.....	27	13	14	15,920	23	16,000	4	2,920
Pipestone School.....	23	7	16	16,450	11	9,410	12	7,040
Red Lake School.....	30	18	12	18,130	11	8,140	19	10,000
Red Lake Agency.....	39	21	18	28,730	30	23,920	9	4,810
White Earth School.....	4	1	3	3,200	2	2,000	2	800
White Earth Agency.....	11	7	4	11,200	11	8,500	3	2,700
Mississippi: Choctaws	4		4	2,440	2	1,740	2	600
Montana	314	157	157	213,296	253	188,966	66	54,330
Blackfeet schools.....	20	3	17	13,040	9	7,520	11	5,520
Blackfeet Agency.....	44	23	21	29,428	37	24,358	7	5,070
Crow schools.....	15	3	12	13,920	6	6,460	12	7,460
Crow Agency.....	7	20	5	23,336	20	23,626	3	3,710
Flathead School.....	42	13	29	36,260	2	3,200		
Flathead Agency.....	14	1	13	9,440	36	31,151	8	5,140
Fort Belknap schools.....	17	16	1	15,565	21	16,945	2	1,620
Fort Belknap Agency.....	27	10	9	17,930	8	7,240	11	5,650
Fort Peck schools.....	36	24	12	27,108	33	20,065	3	2,100
Fort Peck Agency.....	2		2	1,020	1	726	1	294
Rocky Boy's School.....	6	2	4	3,984	6	3,984		
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	17	3	14	11,600	5	4,920	12	6,680
Tongue River School.....	40	27	13	27,888	24	23,088	6	4,800
Tongue River Agency.....	76	18	58	55,558	35	31,920	41	26,638
Nebraska	39	5	34	30,150	16	14,920	23	15,130
Genoa School.....	1	1	1	1,600	1	1,600		
Omaha School.....	10	4	6	8,600	7	6,200	3	2,400
Omaha Agency.....	2		2	3,000	2	2,000		
Winnebago School.....	24	9	15	17,288	9	8,120	15	9,168
Winnebago Agency.....	129	44	85	51,600	79	57,415	50	27,185
Nevada	43	13	30	28,913	19	15,030	24	12,883
Carson School.....	12	6	6	6,945	8	5,000	4	1,945
Fort McDermitt School.....	2	1	1	1,140	1	1,140		
Fort McDermitt Agency.....	4	4	4	3,280	1	1,600	3	1,680
Moapa River School.....	4	3	1	4,420	4	4,420		
Moapa River Agency.....	4	3	1	4,420	4	4,420		
Nevada schools.....	4	3	1	4,420	4	4,420		
Nevada Agency.....	4	3	1	4,420	4	4,420		
Reno Agency.....	4	3	1	4,420	4	4,420		
Walker River School.....	4	3	1	4,420	4	4,420		
Walker River Agency.....	4	3	1	4,420	4	4,420		
Western Shoshone schools.....	18	11	7	10,944	14	8,424	4	2,520
Western Shoshone Agency.....	437	307	233	289,129	264	187,094	173	102,045
New Mexico	35	16	19	26,000	20	16,820	15	9,210
Jicarilla Sanatorium.....	21	9	12	13,400	8	7,820	13	6,040
Jicarilla Agency.....	26	17	9	20,960	20	23,800	6	3,660

TABLE 39.—School and agency employees in Indian Service June 30, 1920—Continued.

States and Superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ploy- ees.	In- dians.	Non- In- dians.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
New Mexico—Continued.								
Mescalero School.....	10	3	7	\$7,710	3	\$3,870	7	\$3,840
Mescalero Agency.....	39	20	19	25,560	32	21,380	7	4,180
Pueblo Bonito School.....	23	4	21	17,233	8	7,005	15	10,140
Pueblo Bonito Agency.....	17	12	5	11,800	16	11,440	1	360
Pueblo Day schools.....	15	2	13	13,283	4	3,240	11	7,043
Pueblo Agency (Northern).....	16	11	5	6,445	15	5,728	1	720
Pueblo Day schools.....	40	18	22	25,155	11	9,945	29	15,210
Pueblo Agency (Southern).....	40	21	19	25,425	30	16,668	10	8,757
San Juan School.....	26	12	14	17,900	8	7,940	18	9,960
San Juan Agency.....	41	31	10	23,068	38	21,263	3	1,805
Santa Fe School.....	41	13	28	27,800	21	15,310	20	12,490
Zuni School.....	22	9	13	13,700	10	7,100	12	6,600
Zuni Agency.....	13	6	7	10,040	10	7,850	3	2,190
New York Agency	3		3	2,520	2	1,600	1	600
North Carolina	36	13	23	22,100	15	13,700	18	8,400
Cherokee schools.....	31	11	20	15,940	14	11,200	17	7,740
Cherokee Agency.....	5	2	3	3,220	4	2,600	1	720
North Dakota	224	107	117	146,374	133	93,964	80	52,410
Blismark School.....	13	6	7	9,200	5	4,500	8	4,700
Fort Berthold schools.....	5	1	4	4,139	3	3,330	2	600
Fort Berthold Agency.....	34	18	16	21,308	20	15,308	3	3,000
Fort Totten schools.....	43	18	25	26,400	15	11,940	28	14,460
Fort Totten Agency.....	10	4	6	5,720	3	2,200	3	1,800
Standing Rock schools.....	26	2	24	17,125	10	7,970	16	9,225
Standing Rock Agency.....	14	27	17	28,508	32	20,413	12	7,600
Turtle Mountain School.....	3		3	3,645	3	3,645	2	1,045
Turtle Mountain Agency.....	23	15	8	11,958	19	9,515	4	2,443
Wahpeton School.....	24	6	18	15,280	13	11,000	11	7,280
Oklahoma	660	247	613	774,973	450	600,320	370	271,653
Cantonment School.....	11	2	9	7,550	3	3,320	6	4,230
Cantonment Agency.....	11	2	9	9,220	10	8,320	1	600
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	18	7	11	12,290	9	7,280	9	4,980
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.....	18	6	12	12,960	13	9,320	5	3,140
Chillico School.....	54	15	43	48,610	29	29,060	21	19,560
Chillico School—Sana- torium.....	14	1	13	9,600	6	5,080	8	4,520
Kiowa schools.....	54	11	43	35,370	25	19,650	29	15,000
Kiowa Agency.....	64	26	38	44,090	44	31,920	20	12,160
Osage School.....	28	8	20	20,910	9	10,100	17	10,810
Osage Agency.....	37	17	20	50,430	43	37,340	11	13,040
Pawnee School.....	19	8	11	13,890	10	7,860	9	6,000
Pawnee Agency.....	26	7	19	30,350	21	28,210	5	4,220
Reger schools.....	18	6	12	11,150	8	5,840	10	5,310
Reger Agency.....	15	6	9	9,600	12	7,520	3	1,900
Seneca School.....	16	6	10	12,570	7	7,090	9	6,480
Seneca Agency.....	10	5	5	9,600	7	6,600	3	2,800
Shawnee schools.....	5	1	4	5,520	5	5,520		
Shawnee Agency.....	15	8	7	15,845	11	7,420	4	1,325
Five Civilized Tribes Agency.....	250	69	170	288,500	199	195,660	50	91,840
Total	712	231	481	672,350	411	462,160	271	210,220
Five Civilized Tribes schools	148	16	132	102,568	69	41,160	69	61,433
Schools supervisor.....	14	2	12	16,800	9	10,820	6	5,670
Bloomfield Academy.....	13	1	12	8,010	2	1,110	11	6,870
Cherokee Training.....	16	1	15	10,620	8	3,660	11	6,750
Eufaula Boarding.....	12	1	11	6,848	5	4,335	10	5,215
Eufaula Boarding.....	3		3	9,976	2	1,200	13	8,775
Jonas Male Academy.....	14	1	13	9,540	8	6,390	6	3,200
Muskogee Academy.....	16		16	10,170	5	3,915	11	6,195
Muskogee Academy.....	15	1	14	9,465	6	4,880	9	4,645
Nuskala Boarding.....	15	1	14	9,270	4	3,120	11	6,150
Tuskahoma Academy.....	13	2	11	9,465	3	1,180	12	7,785

TABLE 39.—School and agency employees in Indian Service June 30, 1920—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ploy- ees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Oregon.	193	7	136	\$159,690	128	\$116,950	67	\$42,740
Klamath schools.....	17	2	15	12,720	8	7,750	9	4,970
Klamath Agency.....	55	11	47	60,148	54	56,628	4	3,520
Salini School.....	59	20	39	44,689	24	21,900	35	22,789
Siletz School.....	1		1	1,550	1	1,650		
Siletz Agency.....	7	5	2	5,140	4	4,420	1	720
Umatilla schools.....	6	1	5	6,319	2	2,400	4	2,919
Umatilla Agency.....	9	5	4	4,964	7	3,224	2	1,740
Warm Springs schools.....	17	5	12	10,820	8	6,400	9	4,420
Warm Springs Agency.....	21	10	11	14,528	18	12,708	3	1,820
South Dakota.	614	269	345	356,056	403	270,134	211	115,922
Canton Agency.....	23	1	22	14,240	9	7,600	14	6,640
Cheyenne River School.....	20	6	14	14,750	8	7,400	12	7,350
Cheyenne River Agency.....	54	35	19	30,358	46	24,038	8	6,320
Crow Creek School.....	12	1	11	8,840	5	4,680	7	3,860
Crow Creek Agency.....	25	11	14	15,855	18	11,268	7	4,620
Flandreau School.....	40	11	29	28,170	17	14,820	23	13,350
Lower Brule School.....	1		1	1,500	1	1,500		
Lower Brule Agency.....	17	10	7	11,064	15	9,324	2	1,740
Merre School.....	26	6	20	18,300	11	9,850	15	8,450
Pine Ridge School.....	83	19	64	50,569	39	31,730	44	18,839
Pine Ridge Agency.....	100	74	26	55,696	63	49,736	37	3,960
Rapid City School.....	31	13	21	22,860	13	11,400	21	11,460
Rosebud schools.....	65	13	52	42,660	34	23,330	31	14,330
Rosebud Agency.....	78	51	27	41,460	62	33,660	16	10,800
Sisseton schools.....	4		4	4,720	7	4,000	1	720
Sisseton Agency.....	9	5	4	6,380	9	4,700	2	1,680
Yankton School.....	3	2	1	3,400	3	3,400		
Yankton Agency.....	20	11	9	14,180	17	11,480	3	2,740
Utah.	60	20	40	43,524	44	34,844	16	8,680
Goshute School.....	3		3	2,220	1	1,200	2	1,020
Goshute Agency.....	5	1	4	3,000	4	2,760	1	300
Shivwits School.....	3	1	2	2,300	1	1,200	2	1,100
Shivwits Agency.....	2		2	324	2	324		
Utah and Ouray School.....	13	4	9	10,480	6	4,600	7	4,880
Utah and Ouray Agency.....	34	12	22	25,140	30	22,000	4	2,240
Washington.	182	67	115	140,524	141	113,874	41	26,650
Coville schools.....	10	3	7	8,390	6	6,590	4	1,800
Coville Agency.....	36	13	23	31,368	34	29,748	2	1,620
Neah Bay schools.....	7	5	2	4,370	6	3,770	1	600
Neah Bay Agency.....	5	4	1	2,860	4	2,140	1	720
Spokane schools.....	3	2	3	3,540	3	2,650	2	1,020
Spokane Agency.....	26	8	18	17,108	19	13,448	7	3,660
Taholah schools.....	3		3	3,180	1	1,600	2	1,680
Taholah Agency.....	10	5	5	5,544	9	5,244	1	600
Tulalip schools.....	27	10	17	21,070	15	13,640	12	7,430
Tulalip Agency.....	22	7	15	17,860	20	15,960	2	1,900
Yakima School.....	2	1	1	2,790	2	2,790		
Yakima Agency.....	29	9	20	22,144	22	16,524	7	5,620
Wisconsin.	190	89	101	133,712	115	90,312	75	43,400
Grand Rapids School.....	1		1	1,600	1	1,600		
Grand Rapids Agency.....	4		4	3,780	3	2,880	1	900
Hayward schools.....	28	14	14	17,670	14	9,740	14	8,130
Hayward Agency.....	8	4	4	5,160	7	4,500	1	660
Keshena schools.....	21	12	9	14,725	9	8,700	12	6,025
Keshena Agency.....	35	24	12	23,198	27	17,818	9	5,380
Lac du Flambeau School.....	20	8	12	13,590	9	6,940	11	6,420
Lac du Flambeau Agency.....	10	5	5	7,464	8	6,024	2	1,440
Lesona School.....	1		1	1,600	1	1,600		
Lesona Agency.....	4	1	3	3,380	3	2,640	1	840
La Pointe School.....	1		1	2,750	1	2,750		
La Pointe Agency.....	14	5	9	11,820	14	11,820		
Red Cliff School.....	3		3	2,175	1	1,200	2	975
Red Cliff Agency.....	8	6	2	4,800	6	3,420	2	1,440
Tomah School.....	31	10	21	19,970	11	8,780	20	11,190
Wyoming.	57	21	36	44,695	42	34,655	15	10,040
Shoshone School.....	16	4	12	13,300	8	8,300	8	5,000
Shoshone Agency.....	41	17	24	31,395	34	26,355	7	5,040

TABLE 40.—Miscellaneous field employees June 30, 1920.

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
<i>Field investigating and supervising force.</i>						
Total.	101	\$178,700	15	\$31,300	91	\$144,299
Inspection.....	7	18,270	1	3,000	6	14,750
Supervisors of schools.....	7	14,630			7	14,630
Special supervisors.....	12	23,700			12	23,700
Liquor.....	10	13,670	1	1,600	9	12,050
Construction.....	5	10,870			5	10,870
Health.....	23	33,120	1	3,000	22	30,420
Industries:						
Employment.....	2	2,000	1	2,000	1	900
Live stock.....	2	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	(¹)
Forestry:						
Field supervising officers.....	9	17,150	1	3,500	8	13,450
Menominee.....	17	23,400	1	3,500	16	19,900
Special agents.....	7	9,420	3	5,800	4	3,620
Special commissioner, Fla.....	1	2,000	1	2,000		
Attorney for Pueblo Indians.....	1	4,000	1	4,000		
Traveling auditors.....	3	5,400	3	5,400		
<i>Field irrigation service.</i>						
Total.	213	312,880	12	24,500	201	288,380
Chief Inspector.....	1	4,000	1	4,000		
Supervising engineers.....	8	10,750	1	2,500	7	17,250
Arizona.....	5	4,980	2	2,700	3	2,280
Pima.....	4	3,780	1	1,500	3	2,280
Salt River.....	1	1,200	1	1,200		
California: Miscellaneous work.....	44	65,560	1	2,000	43	64,550
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	13	15,960	1	1,800	12	14,160
Montana: Billings.....	17	23,880	1	1,500	16	22,080
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	18	26,840	1	1,800	17	25,040
Utah.....	28	37,600	2	3,800	26	33,800
Salt Lake.....	10	13,900	1	1,800	9	12,100
Utah.....	18	23,700	1	2,000	17	21,700
Washington: Yakima.....	62	89,690	1	2,100	61	87,590
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	17	21,660	1	2,000	16	19,660
<i>Field allotment service.</i>						
Total.	10	10,700	1	(¹)	9	10,700
Special allotting agent.....	1	(¹)	1	(¹)		
Arizona:						
Leupp.....	1	720			1	720
Pima.....	2	1,980			2	1,980
Montana: Flathead.....	1	1,800			1	1,800
North Dakota:						
Fort Berthold.....	1	1,400			1	1,400
Turtle Mountain.....	1	900			1	900
South Dakota: Pine Ridge.....	3	3,900			3	3,900
<i>Helpline work.</i>						
Examiners.....	50	56,430	15	27,200	35	29,230
<i>Probate work.</i>						
Attorneys.....	15	37,500	15	37,500		
<i>Warehouses.</i>						
Total.	38	42,548	3	6,700	35	36,348
Chicago.....	21	24,000	1	2,200	20	21,800
San Francisco.....	7	8,264	1	2,000	6	6,264
St. Louis.....	10	10,284	1	2,000	9	8,284

¹ \$10 a day when actually employed.

² \$8 a day when actually employed.

TABLE 41.—Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.

Designation.	Number.	Salaries.
Total.....	5,412	\$1,507,586
School.....	12,450	1,727,042
Agency.....	12,398	1,601,856
Field investigating and supervising force.....	108	178,590
Irrigation service.....	213	312,880
Allotment.....	10	10,700
Helship work.....	50	85,430
Troble work.....	15	37,500
Warehouses.....	33	42,548
Indian Office employees, exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner.....	262	310,040

¹ School and agency includes 1,814 Indians earning \$969,461.

TABLE 42.—Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

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. 3622, Rev. Stats.]

Received:		\$5,433.67
On hand July 1, 1919.....		\$5,433.67
July, 1919.....	\$6,768.24	
August, 1919.....	20,380.35	
September, 1919.....	21,739.11	
October, 1919.....	47,541.70	
November, 1919.....	109.45	
December, 1919.....	2,024.06	
January, 1920.....	45,631.91	
February, 1920.....	5,235.23	
March, 1920.....	548.03	
April, 1920.....	51,551.48	
May, 1920.....	1,222.19	
June, 1920.....	33,041.07	
Total on hand and received.....	236,108.76	
Disbursed and deposited:	241,542.62	
July, 1919.....	\$6,671.92	
August, 1919.....	22,181.23	
September, 1919.....	20,919.38	
October, 1919.....	26,308.69	
November, 1919.....	1,040.62	
December, 1919.....	2,988.25	
January, 1920.....	41,730.26	
February, 1920.....	45.47	
March, 1920.....	6,091.45	
April, 1920.....	4,643.33	
May, 1920.....	35,887.40	
June, 1920.....	1,212.11	
Total.....	171,086.31	
Balance on hand June 30, 1920.....	70,456.31	

TABLE 43.—Receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.

Title of fund.	Date of sale or transfer.	Statutes at large.	Vol.	Page.	On hand July 1, 1919.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1920.
Cherokee and Arapaho in Oklahoma 2 per cent fund.....	June 5, 1906	210	31	31	237,383.85	27,548.28		265,012.13
Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....	June 17, 1890	612	23	17	5,861,668.29	320,048.31	214,062.26	5,967,554.31
Chyrenna River Reservation 2 per cent fund.....	June 27, 1902	400	32	400	1,265,284.26	351,673.34	54,467.71	1,565,488.39
Cour d'Alene 2 per cent fund.....	June 27, 1900	323	33	323	86,712.29	5,996.76	10,638.57	82,064.18
Fort Peck Reservations 4 per cent fund.....	June 1, 1910	33	33	33	173,706.85	120,660.02	177,800.56	126,566.31
Fort Peck Reservations 4 per cent fund.....	June 30, 1908	358	35	358	214,085.37	278,578.22	15,787.41	336,876.18
Kiowa Agency Hospital 4 per cent fund.....	June 30, 1913	28	28	28	30,973.67	3,338.47		27,635.20
Ossage fund.....	Mar. 19, 1872	56	21	292	4,667,388.05	16,605.40	163,338.18	4,521,055.27
Pine Ridge Reservation 2 per cent fund.....	June 16, 1880	21	26	242	129,505.04	28,594.91		151,187.95
Populay per cent school fund.....	May 2, 1903	37	37	453	17,700.19	12,338.20		62,855.69
Roosebud Reservation 2 per cent fund.....	May 20, 1910	35	35	431	321,790.53	31,126.22	265,036.35	90,799.40
Round Valley general fund.....	Oct. 1, 1880	29	35	658	27,218.02	17,731.45		41,969.47
Red Lake Forest 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	26	106	275,860.20	210,007.50	12,150.43	473,807.27
Shoshoni and Bannock fund.....	May 2, 1882	149	22	453	7,261.83	3,070.00		10,331.83
Standing Rock Reservation 2 per cent fund.....	May 29, 1908	35	35	469	462,482.55	174,056.21	214,821.39	421,717.37
Umatilla general fund.....	Feb. 14, 1912	73	73	73	123,001.22	273.82	7,654.70	115,620.34
Ute Consolidated Bands of 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 4, 1903	37	37	37	1,866,028.55	48,522.31	446,389.96	1,387,660.73
White Mountain Reservation, Mont.....	Mar. 1, 1907	106	34	106	22,687.02	22,687.02		19,087.02
Colville Reservation, Wash.....	Mar. 22, 1906	310	310	310	280,134.42	165,915.64		130,652.46
Crow ceded lands, Mont., S. Dak.....	Apr. 21, 1901	305	305	305	294,801.72	1,784.73	4.22	291,504.86
Flathead Reservation, Mont.....	Apr. 21, 1901	324	324	324	43,161.94	288,447.30		2,622.20
Irrigable land, Yuma Reservation, Calif.....	Mar. 2, 1901	291	291	291	2,711.75	144.00		19,055.21
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.....	Mar. 2, 1901	33	33	126	6,248.39	9,029.22		15,283.11
Roosebud Reservation, S. Dak.....	Mar. 2, 1907	33	33	250	19,780.18	8,374.82	8,151.98	21,014.02
Siletz Reservation, Oreg.....	May 13, 1910	36	36	36	11,573.29	10,960.04		21,586.31
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.....	Feb. 20, 1905	35	35	678	157,328.36	7,122.25		160,340.71

REF0078918

TABLE 45.—Pro rata shares of tribal funds settled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average pro rata share.	Amount paid.
Total.....		2,493		\$438,733.86
Idaho: Coeur d'Alene.....	Coeur d'Alene.....	6	\$339.98	2,039.88
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	29	1,030.32	30,720.28
Kansas.....		17		7,990.23
Kickapoo.....	Kickapoo.....	13	538.99	7,268.87
Potawatomi.....	Potawatomi.....	4	190.84	723.38
Montana: Flathead.....	Confederated Flathead.....	308	108.15	33,095.60
New York: New York.....	Tonawanda (Seneca).....	7	140.74	985.18
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	Sioux.....	144	135.52	19,638.08
Oklahoma.....		698		639,762.17
Cantonment.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	34	280.35	9,637.90
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	do.....	23	280.35	8,101.80
Eger.....	do.....	18	280.35	5,248.30
Kiowa.....	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.....	161	282.72	46,374.28
Do.....	do.....	322	625.89	201,636.68
Ponca.....	Ponca.....	4	29.53	119.32
Osage.....	Osage.....	61	3,819.76	230,634.60
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	15	412.09	6,181.35
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	28	942.71	26,395.68
Oto and Missouri.....	Oto and Missouri.....	19	210.61	4,002.16
Oregon.....		211		38,951.48
Klamath.....	Klamath.....	167	178.02	29,772.34
Umatilla.....	Umatilla.....	44	290.50	9,222.14
South Dakota.....		1,019		163,279.83
Cheyenne River.....	Sioux.....	79	111.28	8,791.12
Do.....	do.....	153	218.14	37,965.42
Crow Creek.....	do.....	5	160.06	800.30
Lower Brule.....	do.....	19	108.06	2,018.14
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	195	109.93	21,248.97
Rosebud.....	do.....	325	118.03	38,366.25
Sisseton.....	Sisseton and Wajeton.....	198	222.91	24,074.28
Yankton.....	Sioux.....	165	181.93	30,018.45
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	Ute.....	1	240.07	240.07
Wisconsin: Keshena.....	Menominee.....	32	97.59	3,122.88

1 5 per cent.

2 4 per cent.

3 3 per cent.

TABLE 46.—Volume of business handled by Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

Warehouses.	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.			Packages mailed.		
	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
Chicago.....	33,647	Pounds. 1,809,391	\$535,818.58	629	Pounds. 9,816	\$7,353.08	2,900	Pounds. 14,083	\$18,686.47
St. Louis.....	26,941	1,848,262	382,872.82	385	9,163	3,243.80	3,881	6,718	9,289.17
San Francisco.....	23,102	2,771,893	299,668.76	46	1,145	784.29	375	1,391	1,158.00
Total.....	83,690	6,186,546	1,218,380.16	1,060	19,824	11,330.85	7,156	22,192	26,015.78

TABLE 46.—Volume of business handled by Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Warehouses.	Freight shipments (merchandise).			Shipments of coal.			Express shipments.		
	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Cars.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
Chicago.....	85,528	Pounds. 6,522,428	\$677,189.36	519	Pounds. 33,657,060	\$69,075.97	337	Pounds. 5,833	\$4,057.78
St. Louis.....	70	5,628,600	(1)	70	5,628,600	12,416.00	26	303	(1)
San Francisco.....	17,880	1,679,338	(1)						
Total.....	103,408	8,101,766	\$77,189.36	619	39,085,560	81,491.07	363	6,136	4,057.78

GRAND TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF COAL.

Warehouses.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease of totals over previous year.		
				Number.	Weight.	Value.
Chicago.....	122,938	Pounds. 8,421,251	\$1,240,007.25	Per cent. +27.13	Per cent. +25.09	Per cent. +8.03
St. Louis.....	31,207	1,961,143	395,425.49	+44.35	+13.79	+13.4
San Francisco.....	43,429	4,354,070	301,541.14	+1.54	+15.74	+2.42
Total.....	197,574	14,336,464	1,936,973.88	+15.52	+21.32	+8.15

1 Value included in amounts shown as "passed through the warehouse."

2 Increase.

3 Decrease.

TABLE 47.—Expense at warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Employees and inspection of supplies. ¹	Miscellaneous.	Cost of maintenance.		
					Total.	Percent. ²	Per cent.
Chicago.....	\$1,900.00	\$418.25	\$19,710.88	\$2,952.01	\$27,878.24	2.25	2.40
San Francisco.....	2,400.00	14.00	8,458.90	1,842.53	12,716.03	4.22	3.85
St. Louis.....	2,185.00	231.61	15,192.58	1,831.16	19,440.35	4.91	5.29
Total.....	9,385.00	661.56	43,362.36	6,625.70	60,034.62	3.10	.....
Total, 1919.....					57,351.35	3.20	.....
Increase over 1919.....					2,683.27		.....

1 Includes cost of letting annual contracts for supplies.

2 Shows the relation of the total maintenance cost to the value of goods handled, exclusive of coal, as set out in the preceding table.

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END OF SUBJECT