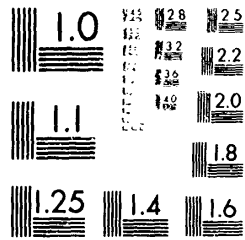
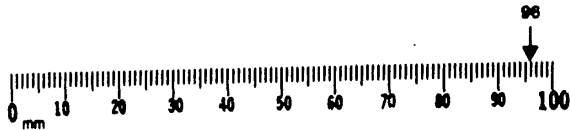
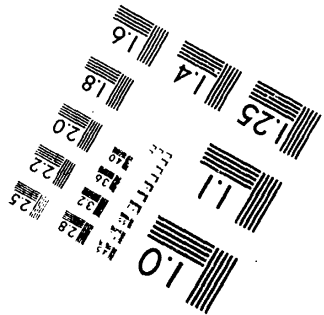


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REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1912



WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1912

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
A decade of Indian affairs.....	5
Present defects.....	14
Health.....	10
Industries.....	27
Stock raising.....	31
Agricultural fairs and associations.....	32
Testing and demonstration work.....	35
Reimbursable funds for promoting agriculture.....	37
Indian art.....	38
Schools.....	38
Law and order.....	45
Suppression of liquor traffic.....	45
Administrative plant.....	48
Purchase of supplies.....	40
The Finance Division of the office.....	50
The property of the Indians.....	50
Use of ceded lands.....	51
Forestry.....	51
Irrigation.....	55
Minerals on Indian reservations.....	57
Allotments.....	59
Leases of allotted lands.....	60
Sale of inherited lands.....	61
Sale of allotted Indian land.....	62
Fee patents and competency certificates.....	63
Individual Indian moneys.....	64
Depositaries for individual Indian moneys.....	67
Employees in the field.....	68
Office work and personnel.....	69
Organization and methods of work.....	69
Reclassifying and indexing old files.....	70
Inspection.....	71
Statistical tables. For fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, unless otherwise noted:	
Table 1. Work and force of Indian Office since 1899, compared.....	73
2. Indian population of United States.....	73
3. Indians under Federal supervision, allotted and unallotted.....	87
4. Marriages, missionaries, churches, language, dress, and citizenship.....	90
5. Crimes, misdemeanors, and arrests for drunkenness.....	95
6. Reservations, authority for establishing, and areas unallotted or specially reserved.....	97
7. Area of Indian lands, allotted and unallotted.....	114
8. Classification of allotted and unallotted lands.....	118
9. Use of agency and school lands.....	125
10. Patents in fee issued to mission organizations.....	130
11. Lands set aside for temporary occupancy by mission organizations.....	130
12. Land opened for settlement since 1898.....	131
13. Property valuations and incomes of Indians.....	135
14. Farming by Indians.....	142
15. Value crops raised by Indians.....	147
16. Stock raising by Indians.....	151
17. Industries among Indians except farming and stock raising.....	153
18. Employment of Indians.....	160
19. Vital statistics and dwellings.....	166
20. Tuberculosis and trachoma.....	170
21. Hospitals and sanitoria.....	175

Statistical tables. For fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, unless otherwise noted—Continued.

	Page.
Table 22. Nations issued to Indians.....	177
23. Miscellaneous supplies issued to Indians.....	180
24. School population and attendance of Indians.....	183
25. Capacity of schools provided for Indians.....	190
26. Location of Indian schools, employees, and attendance.....	196
27. School farms.....	200
28. Agency farms.....	210
29. Demonstration farms.....	213
30. Experimentation farms.....	213
31. Industrial instruction and value of articles made.....	214
32. Average attendance at Indian schools and appropriations for them since 1870.....	210
33. Suppression of liquor traffic.....	217
34. Timber on Indian lands.....	219
35. Sawmills on reservations and timber cut.....	222
36. Cost of care and protection of timber.....	225
37. Irrigating ditches on reservations and expenditures for irrigation.....	227, 230
38. Acreage irrigable and irrigated.....	233
39. Use of irrigated areas.....	236
40. Allotments approved and made.....	238
41. Sales of allotted lands.....	239
42. Patents in fee issued.....	242
43. Removals of restrictions on alienation of lands.....	244
44. Certificates of competency issued under act of June 25, 1910.....	244
45. Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage.....	244
46. Lands leased for mining.....	245
47. Production of minerals and royalty, Shoshone.....	245
48. Production of minerals and royalty, Five Civilized Tribes.....	245
49. Leases of tribal lands.....	246
50. Leases of allotted lands.....	247
51. Buildings erected.....	251
52. Buildings under construction.....	252
53. Plans prepared for buildings.....	252
54. Live stock belonging to tribes and individuals.....	253
55. Live stock sold or slaughtered.....	253
56. Government property valuations.....	251
57. Government property valuations classified.....	254
58. Value of property of Indians, individual.....	257
59. Value of property of Indians, tribal and individual.....	262
60. Employees in Indian Service, school and agency.....	267
61. Employees in the Indian Service, miscellaneous, field.....	306
62. Employees in the Indian Service, recapitulation.....	307
63. Appropriations and disbursements for Indian Service.....	307
64. Account of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	310
65. Receipts and disbursements of Indian Service, classified.....	311
66. Receipts and disbursements, sales of Indian land.....	312
67. Treaty liabilities of the United States to Indians.....	314
68. Interest-bearing tribal funds held in trust by Government.....	316
69. Incomes of Indian tribes.....	319
70. Per capita payments.....	321
71. Pro rata shares tribal trust funds (principal) settled.....	324
72. Tribal funds of Five Civilized Tribes deposited in banks.....	325
73. Volume of business in Indian warehouses.....	325

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, September 12, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you the Eighty-first Annual Report of the Office of Indian Affairs.

A DECADE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

In 1902, 77,000 letters were received by the Indian Office, which to conduct its correspondence had 132 employees; in 1911, 209,000 letters were received and there were 227 employees; in other words, the volume of correspondence had increased almost threefold, whereas the number of employees had not increased twofold. Even these figures do not nearly represent the added responsibilities of the office, for in the last 10 years Indian Office affairs have taken on a magnitude, a breadth, and a detail which are significant of a real attempt to master the Indian problem by preparing the Indians to leave their status of wardship, at last to lose their anomalous character as a people set apart and to join their white neighbors in the body of American citizenship.

For the recent development of the Government's policy, legislation in the early years of the decade of the eighties, tardily extending to Indians protection of the criminal law, and in the late eighties, giving general authority in the Dawes Act for allotting tribal lands in severalty, prepared the way. But for 15 years after the general allotment act was passed its benefits fell far short of its promise, for the essential purpose of the statute was perverted, since under the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 704), Indians who had received allotments were able to take the line of least resistance by leasing their lands to white farmers and by continuing to live quite after their former fashion. Thus it happens that present policies are comparatively of recent development—the policies which center upon individual Indians and individual Indian families, seeking to give each Indian the health and the knowledge of health which will enable him to associate and to compete with his fellow Americans, to place each Indian upon a piece of land of his own where he can by his own efforts support himself and his family, or to give him an equivalent opportunity in industry or trade, and to lead him to conserve and utilize his property as means to these ends rather than to have it as

an unappreciated heritage, through the loss of which only moral and industrial debasement and eventually pauperism are to be derived.

Long before the United States inaugurated its plan for the reclamation of arid lands the Indian service had spent considerable sums for irrigation; but before 1906 appropriations of Congress for this purpose aggregated only \$1,350,000 and the work was inharmoniously and wastefully conducted through Indian agents and superintendents, with occasional assistance from a trained engineer. In 1902, however, a chief engineer was appointed and irrigation for Indians began to assume definiteness and plan. In 1905 the appropriation was \$390,000; in 1911 it had grown to \$1,400,000. Since 1907 appropriations have totaled \$6,220,000, of which \$4,830,000 were made reimbursable to the United States by the Indians when the Indians have become self-supporting upon their lands. Of the appropriations made before 1906, only \$75,000 were made reimbursable. In all, 230,000 acres of land have been placed under ditch and are either being irrigated or can be irrigated immediately upon the construction of inexpensive laterals. During the season for greatest activity there are now employed in this service 150 engineers, assistants, and field men, such as rodmen, chainmen, and the like. Of this force 27 employees are organized for technical and administrative activities and 36 for operating and maintaining existing projects. Since 1906 all the more important projects except the systems at Crow Reservation, Mont., and Yakima Reservation, Wash., have been begun.

The timber interests of Indians on allotted and on tribal lands reach a present value of \$84,000,000. Before 1906 there was no widespread protection against forest fires, nor were there plans for broad development and utilization of forest resources; operations were confined almost exclusively to Wisconsin and Minnesota, where timber was cut by contractors, in 1906 realizing \$247,000. Indian agents and superintendents were in charge of the work, having technical assistance only from a superintendent of logging. Forest resources outside of Wisconsin and Minnesota were given little attention, although the timber on Indian reservations in Arizona is valued at \$11,000,000, in Washington at \$18,000,000, and in Oregon at \$27,000,000.

A realization of the importance of Indians' property in forests led in 1908 to a cooperative agreement whereby the Forest Service undertook to manage and administer Indian forests. About 15 months later the agreement was terminated for the reason that divided responsibility in administration and in results did not prove satisfactory. At once the Indian Office set about creating an administration organization which would comprehensively administer Indians' property in timber throughout the country. There are now 144 men engaged with forestry affairs in positions from forester

to forest guards. In 1911 sales of timber brought in for Indians \$2,192,000.

Petroleum is a natural resource belonging to the Indians which has been developed almost entirely since 1902. In 1902 the Census Bureau, in a special report upon the production of petroleum, dismissed Indian Territory, occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes, with a minute footnote recording the existence of 13 wells; concerning Oklahoma, the report said there were many natural petroleum seeps, but nothing in the way of actual petroleum production. In that year, however, wells within the present boundaries of Oklahoma produced 37,000 barrels of oil. On July 31, 1902, the Secretary of the Interior made the first oil and gas lease of Indian lands within this area. Under the Curtis Act of 1898 the Secretary had received authority over these lands which had previously been exercised, if at all, by the Five Civilized Tribes themselves. From 1903 the development of oil was phenomenal. To date over 22,000 leases have been made of lands restricted in alienation. Under these leases 133,245,000 barrels of oil have been produced and \$6,344,000 in royalties have been paid to the Indians. Furthermore, since 1908 royalties paid upon oil and gas leases on lands of the Osage Indians have aggregated \$1,900,000. From inconsequential beginnings 10 years ago Oklahoma has now come to rank second among oil-producing States, in 1911 yielding almost one-fifth of all petroleum produced in the United States.

For allotment of lands in severalty outside the boundaries of Indian Territory Congress has appropriated \$4,900,000, of which it appropriated almost \$2,000,000 since 1906. Of the 104,000 Indians who have been given allotments through these appropriations almost one-fourth, 24,406, have received their allotments within the past five years. The present efficiency of the organization used in making allotments appears not only in the gross amount of work it has accomplished, but also in its economies; for instance, in 1910 new arrangements for surveying were made with the General Land Office under which much delay is avoided, and the average cost per allotment has been reduced from \$42 to \$28. At the same time new methods of keeping records of allotments in the Indian Office were introduced, avoiding both the cost and the chance of error incident to copying elaborate schedules, and giving within one cover the original schedule, the original plats, and the original classification of surplus lands. Economies in making allotments are particularly desirable, since the appropriations are reimbursable from funds of the Indians.

Allotment of the Five Civilized Tribes under the act of 1898, conducted by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and later by the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, was the largest task

of its kind ever undertaken, resulting in allotment of lands in severalty to upward of 90,000 persons. Through a succession of events these individualized holdings in land and the individual affairs of the allottees have come under the Union Agency of the Indian Office. Even after extensive removals of restrictions on alienation and the like, administration of affairs of members of the Five Civilized Tribes whose lands are still restricted from alienation reaches great proportions.

Almost necessarily allotment proceeded by rule of thumb; furthermore, designation of lands in severalty was not accompanied on any broad scale with equipment in training or in improvements and implements. As a consequence, in many parts of the country Indians were land poor, often possessing fertile lands but having no means to utilize them. To furnish individual Indians with an opportunity to secure inclination and training and a provision of working capital has been the great task of the past 10 years. A vast deal remains to be done, but something has been accomplished.

Legislation was necessary as a basis for progress in this direction. An act of 1902 permitted the Indians to sell allotments which they had inherited; an act of 1906 gave the Secretary of the Interior authority to issue patents in fee to allottees of whose competency to manage their own affairs he was satisfied; and an act of 1910 in addition to strengthening the earlier statutes enabled allottees to devise their lands. Somewhat similar legislation has affected allottees in the Five Civilized Tribes.

Under the legislation affecting allottees outside the Five Civilized Tribes there have been sold 874,446 acres of inherited land for \$13,411,000, and 215,186 acres of land held by incompetent Indians for \$3,394,000; 6,167 patents in fee have been issued for a total of 688,870 acres. Thus, out of an allotted area of 17,000,000 acres 1,728,000 acres have been alienated or made alienable through this office and the department. Furthermore, in the Five Civilized Tribes, where 15,700,000 acres were allotted, 8,000,000 acres were made alienable by the act of May 27, 1908. In districts where Indian lands are desirable, the results of allotment accompanied by policies of leasing and of sale are illustrated by the situation at Winnebago, Nebr.: Forty-eight per cent of the allotted lands are under lease, 18 per cent are being farmed by Indians, and 39 per cent have been sold.

As has been indicated, the purpose of the legislation permitting sales and authorizing the issue of patents in fee was to enable Indians to change holdings in land which they would not need as land into another form of property which they could utilize to improve and cultivate land which they kept, or which they could have as capital in occupations other than farming. These purposes were not attained in any reasonable degree when the first sales of inherited

lands were made, for the reason that the proceeds were placed directly in the hands of the Indian heirs, usually persons who for the first time had in their possession considerable sums of money. As was to be expected, they very shortly were precisely in the economic condition they had occupied before their lands were sold, and if anything were worse off through the debauchery which attended the loss of their money. To remedy this situation of affairs the Secretary in 1904 required as a condition precedent to his approval of petitions for sale an agreement that the proceeds should be administered for the benefit of the Indians, with a stipulation that each Indian creditor might receive a monthly allowance of \$10 in cash. To this supervision persons who find advantage in dealing with Indians made much objection, and have never ceased their antagonism. The principle adopted by the Secretary has, however, been maintained, although the incidental provision for a monthly allowance, which most Indians used as an excuse for a miserable life of indolence, was abrogated in 1909, and all disbursements of these funds were made questions of the condition and necessities of the individual Indians.

In the first two years of the operation of the act permitting the sale of inherited lands the proceeds of sales amounted to \$3,450,000. Then provision was made for supervision of these funds, but superintendents made deposits in Government depositories without security other than the security extended to individual depositors. Since 1905 depositories of these funds have been required to give bond for the protection of the full amount of these deposits. In 1911 deposits of individual Indians' money in banks earned \$272,948 in interest for the Indians.

Together with other moneys accruing to individual Indians rather than tribes, such as rentals for allotments, proceeds of timber sold from allotments, and royalties from oil and gas produced on allotments, these funds are designated as individual Indian moneys. Notwithstanding the fact that a large area of allotments has been patented in fee simple and thus proceeds from their sale and lease go directly to individual owners, the amount of individual Indian moneys on deposit in banks has steadily increased; but the deposits have increased in the face of increased liberality of disbursement where Indians have sources from which their funds can be replenished, and it is not necessary to husband scanty deposits of old and disabled Indians that they may be kept from want. On July 1, 1908, \$3,992,300 had accumulated; during the following 12 months \$8,991,300 were received; during the year \$6,468,000 were disbursed. On July 1, 1909, there was a balance on hand of \$6,622,600; receipts during the following year were \$10,584,600; \$7,656,900 were disbursed. On July 1, 1910, there was a balance on hand of \$9,550,400; during the year \$7,881,800 were received; disbursements were

\$6,096,500. On July 1, 1911, \$10,735,700 were on hand. Thus, in 1910 receipts increased by over 16 per cent; disbursements, however, increased by over 18 per cent. In 1911 receipts decreased by 23 per cent, but disbursements decreased by only 12 per cent. Furthermore, an analysis of disbursements indicates the policies under which these funds have been administered; the amount annually placed directly in the hands of Indians, as means of developing responsibility, has remained rather constant at about \$2,300,000; but the amounts checked out of depositories by Indians, with the approval of the Indian Office, for use in beneficial ways, were \$2,103,600 in 1909, \$2,543,500 in 1910, and \$4,339,200 in 1911; in other words, in 1910 there was an increase of 20 per cent over 1909, and in 1911 an increase of 70 per cent over 1910. If one remembers that these funds represent the only ready assets of many of the Indians—the only financial means they have of improving their condition—and that the owners are as yet either, in fact, incompetent for complete control of their property or have of their own accord remained in the class of incompetents by failing to apply for patents in fee or certificates of competency, it is difficult to avoid a conclusion that much greater liberality has been used in managing this part of the Indians' estate than would be permitted to a guardian of white citizens who were in similar circumstances.

Of the \$20,821,400 individual Indian moneys disbursed between July 1, 1908, and June 30, 1911, the Indians have undoubtedly expended a part in unwise ways, but they have also used considerable sums to purchase good grades of work horses, implements, and equipment, and to erect modern houses and barns. For example, during the last four months of the fiscal year 1911 members of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma erected 88 houses and 22 barns, using almost entirely their individual Indian moneys.

In the administration of Indian affairs no reform more intimately affecting the welfare of Indians has been made than the change in the administration of individual Indian money enforced, after abundant notice to the public, under the Secretary's order of December 17, 1909; this order provided that thereafter no assistance should be given to creditors in collecting from Indian debtors. Before the time of this order, in the face of a regulation promulgated as early as 1880 Indian traders and other creditors had in effect presented their bills to the superintendents in charge of reservations.

In order that there might be no chance for a complaint against the Government, based on past practices, provision was made not only that thereafter all persons extending credit to Indians should do so entirely at their own risk, but also that all debts contracted by Indians before December 17, 1909, and unpaid, should be scheduled, scrutinized, and made stated accounts, so far as they were found just.

Accordingly, there have been scheduled in the Indian Office on behalf of 2,586 creditors claims aggregating \$1,706,000. So far lack of clerical assistance has prevented the office from proceeding further than making the schedules. So soon as Congress responds to the request for further clerical assistance, the claims will be reduced to stated accounts. The necessity for investigating the claims now scheduled before they are reduced to stated accounts is apparent from experiences the office has had in the past; in 1906, upon investigation of traders' claims at Winnebago, Nebr., aggregating \$30,000, it was ascertained that not more than 50 per cent of the amounts claimed represented consideration received by the Indians.

Training of Indian children and of Indian adults for lives of self-sufficiency and of usefulness—for inclination and for knowledge how to make their individual possessions in lands and in money beneficial to them—has since 1902 steadily increased in effectiveness.

In 1901 the appropriation for schools for the first time exceeded \$3,000,000, in 1908 reaching a maximum of \$4,105,715, and amounting to \$3,767,000 in 1912; in the 12 years, 1901-1912, inclusive, the appropriation for Indian schools aggregated \$44,200,000.

In 1901 the average attendance at Indian schools was 24,077; in 1908 it reached 25,964, and in 1911 it had fallen to 23,647. These figures become significant when considered in connection with the statistics for attendance of Indian children in public schools; for in 1902 the average attendance at public schools was 98; in 1911 it was 10,625.¹ From these data it follows that thousands of Indian children, who 10 years ago would have attended Government schools, now have such standards of personal cleanliness and come from such homes that they attend public school in company with their white neighbors; and it also follows that the average attendance for Government schools in 1911 contained a proportionately larger number of Indian children whose exclusion as yet from public schools, either because their homes are at a distance or because of personal habits, is the only justification for the maintenance of separate Government schools. In the last two years the devotion of Government schools to their proper province has been further secured by the elimination of many children who in reality are ineligible for education at Government expense.

The attendance of Indian children at schools of all kinds—Government, mission, and public—has increased from 24,120 in 1902 to 39,397 in 1911. The fact that in 1911, 24,000 Indian children of school age were not in any school indicates at once the educational task which remains and the extent in which the task was not met in 1902.

¹ It should be said, however, that the figures for 1902 refer only to Indian children in public schools under Government contract; those for 1911 give the attendance in public schools throughout the country.

Not only have Indian schools been made to reach more effectively the Indian children who stand in most need of them, but during this 10-year period there have been incessant efforts to make more effective the training given each Indian child to the end that in the most direct way Indian schools may coordinate with the vital policy of making Indians normal members in the citizenship of their communities. All possible insistence has been put upon industrial training; in academic subjects Indian schools have adopted the courses of study of their States that they may correlate with local public schools; to the same end emphasis has been placed upon the development of local day and boarding schools rather than upon distant nonreservation schools; and in 1910 the Indian schools were grouped into six districts, each under a supervisor, who has the duty of visiting and keeping in constant touch with the schools in his jurisdiction, that each school may be kept at its highest efficiency and its greatest usefulness to the Indians it is meant to serve.

The process of eliminating Indian schools in localities where they are no longer needed for their peculiar purposes appears in acts of Congress under which, in 1911, the governor of Utah accepted for his State the grant of the Ouray School, and the governor of Colorado for his State accepted grants of the Fort Lewis and Grand Junction Schools.

Earnest efforts have been made, too, in industrial education of adult Indians. In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture an important farm for the development of new crops for the Southwest has been maintained at Sacaton, Ariz., since 1908, and successful cooperative experiments have been tried elsewhere. Furthermore, several demonstration farms have been maintained by employees in the Indian Service as examples for neighboring Indians. In 1910 examinations were held by the Civil Service Commission for expert farmers, men qualified both in modern technical training and in practical experience. At the end of 1911 48 such men had been added to the service and were at work among Indian farmers. At the end of 1911 superintendents in charge of reservations reported that out of a group of 28,544 able-bodied male adult Indians, 24,489 were farming for themselves, and out of a group of 65,636 able-bodied adults, 20,178 were engaged in stock raising as their principal means of support.

In 1907, however, it was realized that education and industrial incentive did not affect the modes of life of the more backward Indians with sufficient rapidity to protect them from diseases which arise from insanitary surroundings. For years physicians had been employed, drugs furnished, and some local hospitals maintained, but there was a lack of appreciation of the great need of preventive medical measures directed by experts. After an investigation, which

disclosed prevalence of tuberculosis and of trachoma, appeals were made to Congress, which for 1910 made a special appropriation of \$12,000, for 1911 a special appropriation of \$40,000, for 1912 a special appropriation of \$60,000, and for 1913 a special appropriation of \$90,000. These special appropriations enabled the office to establish five sanatoria; to send ophthalmologists to centers of trachoma prevalence to supervise and direct the staff of resident medical employees which in 1911 had grown to 100 physicians employed in established positions, 60 contract physicians, 54 nurses, and 88 field matrons; and finally to conduct a campaign for education of Indians, both young and old, in the elements of sanitation and of healthful habits. In 1905 the whole cost of the medical service of this office—salaries of physicians and the like and cost of medical supplies—as paid from appropriations available, was \$120,000; in 1909 it was \$166,000; in 1911 it was about \$260,000. This increase in six years of more than 110 per cent in expenditures on behalf of the Indians' physical well-being has been accompanied by an even greater effectiveness of expenditures. Ten years ago there was not only indifference to questions of health but payments of salaries to physicians were unaccompanied by provision of such equipment that the physician could travel the great extent of territory to which he was assigned and among as many as 5,000 Indians perform with his own hands the whole gamut of major and minor operations and treat every ailment known to medicine. In a measure the increased expenditure of recent years represents the cost of transmuting into direct efficiency the potential usefulness of positions which already existed.

Intoxicants are almost as great a menace to Indians as disease. Recognizing the great harmfulness of intoxicating liquors for Indians, Congress has for more than 100 years maintained a fixed and unchanging policy of absolute prohibition upon traffic with Indians in intoxicating liquors. The act of March 30, 1802 (2 Stat. L., 245), conferred on the President authority to prevent or restrain introduction or distribution of spirituous liquors among Indian tribes; in 1815 Congress prohibited stills in Indian country; and in 1832 Congress provided "no ardent spirits shall be hereafter introduced, under any pretense, into the Indian country." Until 1906, however, enforcement of these statutes and subsequent enactments was left to Indian agents and superintendents and their Indian police, assisted so far as might be by local peace officers and by representatives of the Department of Justice. In 1906 criminal dockets in Indian Territory became so crowded and the possibility of early trial so remote that disregard of the statutes forbidding introduction of intoxicants assumed large importance. To meet the emergency Congress, in the act of June 21, 1906, appropriated \$25,000 to be used to suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors among Indians, and in August, 1906,

a special officer was commissioned and sent to Oklahoma, that he and his subordinates might, through detective operations, supplement the efforts of superintendents in charge of reservations. In the fiscal year 1909, when the appropriation had grown to \$40,000, this service began to operate throughout all States where Indians needed protection. In 1911 the service had grown until it had an appropriation of \$70,000 and an organization including 1 chief special officer, 1 assistant chief, 2 constables, 12 special officers, and 143 local deputies stationed in 21 States. The increasing success of the service appears in the fact that in 1909 561 cases which the service secured came to issue in court, resulting in 548 convictions, whereas in 1911 1,202 cases came to issue, 1,168 defendants were convicted, and but 34 defendants were acquitted, by juries. In 1911 fines imposed amounted to \$80,463, or more than the appropriation for the service.

The activities which I have outlined as incident to the attack at every point upon the "Indian problem" would have been impossible without changes in business methods within the Indian Office itself. In 1907 and 1908 the office was completely reorganized, the most modern methods of filing were installed, new systems of book-keeping were instituted, and in every part of the routine economies were enforced. As a result the heavy and intricate correspondence of the office, in spite of its increase by threefold within 10 years, is handled with a directness and a dispatch which were unknown before. Simplification of office methods has enabled clerks to devote less time to mere routine and a great deal more time to the significance of the subjects with which they deal. Accordingly the employees of the office are not only more efficient, but as a body they show genuine interest in the part they have in considering problems of administration. From reorganization the intangible but none the less perceptible gains quite equal the statistical increase in the amount of work each clerk performs.

PRESENT DEFECTS.

The burden of any statement of Indian affairs during the last 10 years is individualization. As yet, however, individualization has progressed rapidly only in tenure of lands. As tribes Indians have in the Treasury of the United States \$41,800,000, interest on which in the sum of \$1,900,000 accrued in 1911. Part of this interest was distributed in per capita payments to members of the tribes—a system of petty doles which is the most considerable surviving portion of the policies of 30 and 40 years ago, and those policies helplessly and frankly contemplated dependence and pauperism. In 1911 per capita payments amounted to a total of \$3,700,000; of this sum \$333,000 was distributed in shares which were less than \$12.

The act of 1907 took the first step applicable generally to all tribes having common funds, giving the Secretary of the Interior discretion, after a member of the tribe applied for his share and was found capable to manage his own affairs, to apportion to him his individual share, which thereupon becomes subject to the Indian's order; the act also gave authority to pay the pro rata shares of disabled Indians. Under this act \$1,296,000 of the principal of trust funds have been paid to June 30, 1912.

It will be noticed that there is now no authority of law for segregation of shares of Indians who belong neither to the class of competent Indians nor to the class of disabled Indians. There is a defect in the present statutory authority in that it does not permit the pro rata share of each Indian of every degree of competency to be placed to his individual credit, to be paid to him or husbanded according to his individual development and his individual necessities, and at his death permitted to pass to his next of kin according to the laws of his State. At present a bill submitted by the department intended to confer authority for such disbursement of tribal funds is pending in the Congress, having been reported favorably to the House of Representatives. Of all legislation on behalf of Indians proposed in recent years the enactment of such a statute would mean most for the industrial development of Indians and for their economic independence.

Preliminary to segregation of trust funds the remaining annuities and similar provisions which survive from old treaties should be commuted and capitalized. As a further preliminary all Indian tribes that have claims against the United States should receive legislative authority, under a general statute, to have their claims adjudicated by the Court of Claims. In this way claims of Indians can once for all be adjudicated, those which are just ascertained and prepared for consideration of the Congress, and an element of discontent among Indians and of expectation which may often be unfounded will be permanently removed.

If such legislative authority as I have mentioned is given, tribal affairs will become of small consequence, Indian administration will no longer concern a race but will affect only individuals, and the legislative scheme under which the United States may prepare for withdrawing from its position in Indian affairs will be fairly complete. The statutes are so numerous, however, that there is great need of careful codification, accompanied by some amendment. As the public land laws permit citizens under certain conditions to select second homesteads, Indians who have never received allotments and Indians who have parted with their allotments should be allowed to enter homesteads on agricultural lands within national forests; the statute permitting the devise of allotments should be broadened to allow devise and bequest of all forms of trust property, personal as

well as real, and its benefits should be extended to Indians in Oklahoma outside of the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osage Nation, which already have adequate power to dispose of trust property by will; authority should be granted to permit, under regulations, mining upon Indian reservations set aside by Executive order; and there should be a modern definition of Indian country, or the idea expressed in the term should have a restatement which will accord with present conditions. Some laws affecting particular reservations require amendment, as the provision under which the Flathead Indians would have to reimburse the United States for the whole cost of a \$5,000,000 reclamation project, whereas white citizens would receive fully one-half of the benefit; and the exception of timber in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota from the authority to sell mature living and dead-and-down timber should be annulled.

Any codification of statutes affecting Indians should be annotated to the decisions of the courts and supplemented with a digest of the multitudinous decisions of both State and Federal courts.

In a codification of Federal statutes affecting Indians care should be exercised against the danger of extending present Federal law, for the body of law affecting Indians as a class should be kept within as small compass as possible, and should relate only to subjects about which the necessity of special legislation is imperative. With all the expedition compatible with the Indians' welfare they should be made subject to the laws of their States and be taught to look to their local government instead of the National Government. Because of my conviction that no possible obstacle should be placed in the way of the transformation of Indian affairs administered by the United States into the affairs of normal citizens under the ordinary jurisdiction of the States, I do not suggest that further authority be given for enlarged Federal jurisdiction over minor offenses on reservations, although under existing law it is frequently very difficult to define the power of the office or of its representatives. Important questions of marriage and divorce illustrate difficult points, of which the only proper solution appears to be education of Indians, whether or not they are citizens, to comply with the laws of their States.

Administratively the most serious difficulty which confronts the Indian Office lies in the lack of supervisors or examiners who can go from reservation to reservation and inquire into the superintendents' management of the Indians' business which is in their hands; measured as business, the affairs in the hands of superintendents involve many millions of dollars. For schools the office has a corps of supervisors who in two years have greatly increased the efficiency of educational activities and expenditures; but it is neither possible nor desirable that these men, necessarily men who are essentially "school men," should also attempt to scrutinize adequately the business rela-

tions of superintendents with the Indians in their jurisdictions and the success of superintendents and their employees in assisting Indians toward a wise use of their allotments and money in industrial development. Repeated experiences have demonstrated that superintendents can practice irregularities which a distant office force can not detect; and can so color reports of industrial conditions that the office is for a time misled. Both experience and the dictates of sound administration require frequent examination of agency affairs by a representative of the office who is not personally interested in the management of the agency or in the affairs of the surrounding community. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the assistant commissioners annually spend in the field such time as the exigencies of public business and of congressional demands permit, but they can not make detailed examinations at upward of 60 agencies.

If agency affairs are placed under a responsible supervision, administrative economies can at once be installed; for example, leases of allotments for agricultural purposes can be made directly by the superintendent, instead of through the office and the department; thus a vast deal of routine labor would be saved on the reservations and in Washington. If superintendents' actions were subject to frequent examination on the ground, superintendents could be required to make most of the allotments, displacing the special allotting agents and enabling the office each year to save considerable sums of money. Furthermore, it would be possible to examine closely into the necessity and value of the positions now maintained at agencies. There can be little doubt that very considerable economy and greatly increased efficiency could be secured by reducing the number of positions in the field and paying increased salaries in return for more valuable services in the remaining places; but no reduction is possible without great and possibly irreparable harm unless the situation at each agency is considered very critically. Examiners making accurate reports to the office could also furnish such concrete data that it might be possible to obtain from Congress appropriations for repair of buildings which would make some adequate provision against depreciation. Depreciation now progresses from year to year, to the ultimate cost of the United States. And, finally, under competent supervision the business of agencies could be so systematized that effort now spent in unprofitable routine could be turned to such needed activities as the determination of heirs entitled to the estates of deceased Indians. No better example could be set for Indians than through clear-cut and prompt action upon each piece of business they bring to the attention of the superintendent in charge.

In the purchase of supplies this office annually spends over \$3,000,000. A large part of the purchases are made through five

warehouses. The needs of the service, however, require no more than two, or at the most three, warehouses.

Partly because of inadequate supervision of superintendents and their relations with Indian allottees and through lack of timely information in Washington, water rights essential for the use of allotted lands on several of the reservations are in jeopardy, although extensive works for irrigation have been constructed. There is danger that while the United States keeps in trust the legal title to allotments, title to water, without which the land is of small value, will have been alienated under State laws based upon beneficial use.

Several administrative changes are necessary that there may be unity of responsibility. For example, the head of the Irrigation Service is a direct subordinate of the Secretary, whereas his staff are subordinate to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In the management of affairs in the Five Civilized Tribes there is a somewhat similar condition. The Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, who has in his hands tribal concerns, reports directly to the Secretary; the officer in charge of individual interests for the same Indians reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The necessity of separate administration of tribal and individual affairs has passed; the duplication incident to the present arrangement, with its heavy expenditure for salaries and office expenses, should come to an end.

And, finally, the force of clerks in the Indian Office should be increased. The present staff labors under a burden of business which at times is almost intolerable. Clerks drawing salaries of \$1,600 and \$1,800 a year can not get sufficient stenographic assistants; the work of reducing traders' claims to stated accounts can not go forward; the task of determining heirs entitled to the estates of deceased Indians, and in this way preparing for the sale of inherited lands, can not progress in any satisfactory way; and even the examination of disbursing officers' accounts and the posting of expenditures under a thousand or more heads, as required by the form of appropriation, falls into arrears.

The energy put into the administration of Indian affairs for 10 years has had results, but there has to be still more tightening of the tension. Educational opportunities must be taken to thousands of Indian children who are not yet in school; industrial impulse and opportunity must be given to Indians who do not now value their possessions or who have no way to turn their properties to beneficial account; zealous and effective protection of Indians in their property and personal rights has to be secured; medical attention and instruction in the laws of health must be given broadcast throughout the Indian country; a chance has to be extended to thousands of

Indian families for living in sanitary homes. Only in these ways can the day of the Indians' emancipation from national guardianship and of economic, social, and political independence be sped, and the obligation that is upon us of affording the Indians the same opportunities, rights, and privileges as other Americans be discharged.

HEALTH.

The campaign for good health and physical efficiency among the Indians has continued with increased momentum along the lines outlined in my annual report of last year.

With the small force and inadequate funds at our disposal we have endeavored to meet exigencies as they arose; have attempted to stem the tide of disease, and in addition have been gathering such data as would enable us to impress the Congress with the need of money enough to make a complete medical survey of the whole field, and to increase and organize a medical corps for a house-to-house campaign against disease throughout the service.

On the basis of the data so far obtained the President sent a special message to Congress strongly urging this action. The President's message and the estimates submitted are as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The present conditions of health on Indian reservations and in Indian schools are, broadly speaking, very unsatisfactory. In many parts of the Indian country infant mortality, tuberculosis, and disastrous diseases generally prevail to an extent exceeded only in some of the most insanitary of our white rural districts and in the worst slums of our large cities.

The death rate in the Indian country is 35 per thousand, as compared with 15 per thousand—the average death rate for the United States as a whole. The average death rate in some of the healthiest of our cities is as low as 12 per thousand. No exact figures are yet available for infant mortality among Indians, but field studies now being made show that while proportionately more Indian babies than white babies are born, very many more Indian babies die.

Last year, of over 42,000 Indians examined for disease, over 16 per cent of them had trachoma, a contagious disease of the eye, frequently resulting in blindness, and so easily spread that it threatens both the Indian communities and all their white neighbors. It is a disease so serious that at no port of entry in this country is the immigrant with trachoma allowed to land. On the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservations 71 per cent of the school children have trachoma. The curing of this disease frequently requires years of constant care. Of the 40,000 Indians examined, 6,800 had tuberculosis. On the White Earth Reservation, in Minnesota, a house-to-house canvass in 1910 and 1911 revealed that of 8,300 Indians 600 had tuberculosis. An examination of half the Indians on the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., shows that one-third of that number have tuberculosis. Of the total population of the Colorado River Reservation, Ariz., 20 per cent have tuberculosis. At the school of the Mesquero Reservation, in New Mexico, where climatic conditions are ideal, 5 per cent of the children in school have tuberculosis. Of the 7,000 Indians of the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak., over one-fourth have tuberculosis. Even in

southern California at least 10 per cent of the Indians have this dread disease. In addition to these scourges and the special lowering of vitality which exists in these sections where the Indians can procure intoxicants, they are more subject than the average white man to the whole list of acute diseases. Few Indian homes anywhere have proper sanitary conditions, and in many instances the bad condition of their domestic surroundings is almost beyond belief.

As guardians of the welfare of the Indians, it is our immediate duty to give to the race a fair chance for an unmaimed birth, healthy childhood, and a physically efficient maturity.

The most vigorous campaign ever waged against diseases among the Indians is now under way. It began in 1909. Prior to that time little attention had been given to the hygiene and health of the Indians. On some reservations, equal in area to a State, there were not more than two physicians, frequently only one. In 1909 tens of thousands of Indians were substantially without any chance to reach a doctor. The Government was startled into a reform in this matter through the discovery that at the Phoenix Indian School, Arizona, more than 65 per cent of the children were infected with trachoma. In response to the showing then made, Congress immediately appropriated an emergency sum of \$12,000. Physicians sparsely scattered over the Indian country were then organized as the nucleus of an efficient fighting force, and the fight has been conducted not only on curative but on preventive lines. As the need for this work has become more apparent, congressional appropriations have steadily increased; but even to-day the effective fighting force of the service is so disproportionate to the ground to be covered and the problems to be met that it is impossible to make even a medical survey of the whole field.

The Indian service has under its general supervision 298,000 Indians, and of these it is a conservative estimate to say that 100,000 are still entirely dependent on the Federal medical service. This service has 180 physicians, over a third of whom, under their terms of employment, devote only a part of their time to Indians. When it is remembered that Indians are so scattered that a physician frequently has to drive a day or more out and a day or more back to reach one family, the inadequacy of such service is plain. While there are many efficient and self-sacrificing physicians in the service, the smallness of the salaries, which average only \$1,186 a year, necessarily affects the qualification and ability of the physicians engaged. In spite of adverse conditions, thousands of cases of tuberculosis and trachoma are being systematically treated, and serious epidemics of diphtheria, measles, cerebrospinal meningitis, and other infectious diseases have been checked. Hundreds of lives have been saved, and a distinct start has been made in getting fresh air and generally better sanitary conditions into the homes.

The Indian medical service should therefore be substantially increased in size and should be lifted into efficiency through the better men whom, as a rule, only better salaries can command. Of course this change should take place along carefully planned business lines and without extravagance and after a comparative study of other medical services—National, State, and local.

Through the proper channels is now submitted to Congress an estimate for the Indian medical service for \$253,850, accompanied by a detailed statement of the expenditures required. This sum, together with an addition to the amounts which will probably be available in the Indian appropriation bill for the current year, and which were asked for in that bill before all the data now available were at hand, will enable the Indian service to make a complete medical and sanitary survey of the whole field, with a view to curing existing troubles and to the prevention, so far as may be, of their recurrence. With this additional

appropriation, if granted by Congress, it is believed that the tide can be turned, that the danger of infection among the Indians themselves and to the several millions of white persons now living as neighbors to them can be greatly reduced, and genuine cooperation with local State boards of health now already under way can be adequately provided for. It is not expected to build up a highly organized Indian medical service, but rather to put efficient physicians and nurses and field matrons, properly equipped to reach all the Indian families, in the field, where service under the best conditions is one of constant self-sacrifice and hardship, but where constant application to those methods which the study of modern hygiene has developed will show results so encouraging as fully to justify the expenditure of the sums herein asked.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 10, 1912.

The estimates submitted were as follows:

For the construction of a tuberculosis hospital for the treatment of adult tuberculosis cases, and cases past the incipient stage of the disease, for the use of Indian patients from all sections of the country, \$100,000; for the employment of two additional medical inspectors, including salary and expenses, \$3,400; for the employment and expenses of an assistant supervisor for the developing to greater efficiency the teaching of home sanitation by field matrons and teachers of housekeeping, \$4,200; for increasing the number of and salaries of physicians, \$85,000; for increasing the salaries of nurses, \$2,750; for increasing the salaries of certain field matrons, \$4,000: *Provided*, That the amounts paid to physicians, nurses, and matrons out of the funds hereby appropriated shall not be included within the limitation on salaries and compensation of employees contained in the act of June 7, 1897.

To establish a central pathological laboratory, \$1,000; for the purchase of transportation equipment for physicians, field matrons, and field nurses, \$10,000; for the correction of sanitary defects in Indian homes, \$10,000; for the building of screened sleeping porches on schools and hospitals, \$10,000; for equipping schools with playground apparatus, \$15,000; for the purchase of standard medical literature for physicians, \$2,000; for the purchase or publication of pamphlets, postcards, placards, and other literature on health subjects for distribution among Indians, \$1,000; in all (submitted), \$253,850.

NOTE.—To defray the expenses of a special health campaign planned for the fiscal year 1913 Congress was asked for an appropriation of \$250,000. At the present date the Senate has allowed \$150,000 only, and if the work is to be carried out as planned additional funds must be appropriated.

If the bill for \$150,000, mentioned above, is enacted, the money will be used to defray expenses of the field campaign against the two diseases, trachoma and tuberculosis, and would not be available for use in increasing the efficiency of the work on the reservations where it is proposed to inaugurate separate campaigns for the betterment of the local sanitary conditions.

Of 42,645 Indians examined for disease 16.11 per cent, or 6,870, were found to be suffering from tuberculosis. There is no sanatorium in the United States for the treatment of adult tubercular Indians and there is provision for only 175 incipient tubercular children of school age. The necessity for a Government sanatorium for the accommodation of some of the more needy cases is certainly apparent.

At present the entire Indian country is receiving only such medical inspection as may be made by the medical supervisor and a physician expert who is en-

gaged in special tuberculosis work. Systematic inspection is absolutely necessary, and can not be carried out unless additional inspectors are appointed. These physicians would be assigned to regular districts, where they would have immediate charge of medical matters, including supervision of physicians, collection of vital statistics, and improvement of sanitary conditions on the reservations.

At neither agencies nor schools do physicians have either time or necessary apparatus to carry on pathological work for diagnostic purposes. Were a laboratory of this kind established, samples of sputum of cases suspected of having tuberculosis could be examined by an expert in such work. The examination of sputum alone would require the entire time of one pathologist. Many other problems of diagnosis are constantly requiring such help as is afforded by a laboratory of this kind.

There is at present only one supervisor of schools employed in the work of developing to greater efficiency the teaching of home sanitation by field matrons and teachers of housekeeping, and the field has not yet been covered by her, although constantly engaged in it for the past three years. This subject is one of the most important of all those to be taught in the Indian schools, and has not yet received the attention which it deserves.

The medical force as it now stands is inadequate to cope with the present health situation, and material improvement must come through substantial increase in number and salaries of the medical corps. Indian-service physicians are the poorest paid in the Government service, and yet their work is fully as difficult and, in many instances, involves greater hardship than any other service except during times of war. There are at present 52 contract physicians and 88 regular physicians. The contract physicians receive an average of \$575 per year and the regular physicians an average of \$1,186 per year. The contract physicians do not have the time nor do they receive sufficient compensation, to enable them to render the amount of medical work required, and it is impossible also to obtain efficient and satisfactory regular physicians at the salaries now paid as is desired. There is very little chance for promotion of physicians, and no annual leave is allowed them unless a substitute is furnished and paid for. Instead of the present low salaries and practical impossibility of receiving promotion, physicians should be graded and allowed increased compensation commensurate with their services. Comparing the salaries received by physicians in the Indian service with those of any other branch of the Government, it is at once apparent that the class of men attracted by the Navy, Army, and Marine-Hospital Service is of much higher grade than that entering the Indian Service. The following is a comparative table of pay and list of medical officers of the United States Navy, United States Army, the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and the Indian service:

United States Navy.	United States Army.	United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.	United States Indian service.
Surgeon General, \$6,000. Medical director, \$5,000.	Surgeon General, \$6,000. Colonel, \$5,000.	Surgeon General, \$5,000. Assistant Surgeon (General), \$4,000.	Medical supervisor, \$3,000. Assistant medical supervisor, \$2,500.
Medical Inspector, \$4,500. Surgeon, \$4,000.	Lieutenant colonel, \$4,500. Major, \$4,000.	Senior surgeon, \$3,500. Surgeon, \$3,000.	Ophthalmologist, \$1,500. Physicians, from \$650 to \$1,000; average, \$1,186.
Passed assistant surgeon, \$3,500. Assistant surgeon, \$3,200.	Captain, \$3,400. First Lieutenant, \$3,000.	Passed assistant surgeon, \$2,000. Assistant surgeon, \$1,600.	Entrance salary, \$1,000.

It is proposed to increase the compensation and number of Indian-service physicians in accordance with the following scheme, which shows the medical positions authorized at present and the new positions or increases in salary recommended:

Positions authorized.	No.	Unit salary.	Total salary.	Positions recommended.	No.	Unit salary.	Total salary.
Medical supervisor.....	1	\$3,000	\$3,000	Medical supervisor.....	1	\$3,000	\$3,000
Physician expert.....	1	2,200	2,200	Medical inspector.....	1	2,200	2,200
Assistant physicians (ophthalmologists).....	2	1,800	3,600	Medical inspectors.....	2	2,000	4,000
Assistant physician.....	1	1,600	1,600	do.....	2	1,800	3,600
				do.....	2	1,600	3,200
Total.....	5		10,400	Dentists.....	4	1,500	6,000
Chief health section.....	1		1,600	Total.....	14		26,000
Disbursing clerk.....	1		700	Medical inspector (acting chief health).....	1		2,200
				Medical clerk (health section).....	1		1,000
Total.....	2		2,300	Disbursing clerk.....	1		700
Superintendent, Canton.....	1		2,800	Senior physician (pathologist).....	1		1,600
Superintendent, Fort Lap-wal.....	1		1,600	Total.....	4		6,100
				Superintendent, Canton.....	1		2,800
Total.....	2		4,400	Superintendent, Fort Lap-wal.....	1		2,000
Agency physicians.....	2	1,500	3,000	Superintendent (Phoenix San. Laguna San. N. E. San. S. E. San. Gen. T. B. San.).....	1		2,000
Do.....	4	1,400	5,600	Total.....	3		6,800
Do.....	4	1,200	4,800	Senior physicians.....	40	1,800	72,000
Do.....	30	1,200	36,000	Junior physicians.....	49	1,600	78,400
Do.....	9	1,200	10,800	Total.....	89		150,400
Do.....	12	1,100	13,200	Junior physicians.....	10	1,600	16,000
Do.....	27	1,000	27,000	Contract physicians.....	20	720	14,400
Do.....	1	900	900	do.....	8	600	4,800
				do.....	15	500	7,500
Total.....	89		101,700	Total.....	53		43,700
Contract physicians.....	15	720	10,800	Junior physicians.....	15	1,600	24,000
Do.....	1	700	700	Traveling expenses.....			10,000
Do.....	4	650	2,600				
Do.....	14	600	8,400				
Do.....	5	500	2,500				
Do.....	3	450	1,350				
Do.....	4	400	1,600				
Do.....	2	350	700				
Do.....	1	300	300				
Do.....	1	200	200				
Total.....	53		30,400				

The entrance salary for nurses in the Indian service is below that for any other branch of the Government service, and the average compensation and allowances given them is also smaller. The civil-service register for nurses is constantly depleted, and vacancies remain unfilled. There is great demand for more and more competent nurses and it is proposed to increase their average salary \$60 per year.

Many of the field matrons have rendered faithful service for years at a fixed salary, have earned promotion, and should receive it. The above sum will permit the slight increase desired. It is proposed also to raise the standard of

requirements for eligibility and to secure applicants better trained to teach sanitation. Unless the entrance salary is raised it will be impossible to secure the employees desired. The apportionment of the present appropriation for industrial work and care of timber, from which field matrons are paid, does not permit any increase in the salaries this year.

Better transportation facilities are needed in many places and should be supplied. Other funds are not available for this purpose.

It is proposed to increase the efficiency of the medical corps by sending them a few carefully selected journals and books on the diseases most common among Indians.

There are on certain reservations hundreds of Indian homes without either openable windows, floors, or provision for ventilation; and it is on these very reservations that tuberculosis is rife. This is a house disease and thrives best under the conditions found in such homes. It is proposed to use this fund to relieve such situations by rendering these homes sanitary, giving special attention to those where tuberculosis is present, making them not only comfortable to the patient or patients, but also preventing them from becoming foci of infection.

In every Indian school there are pupils predisposed to tuberculosis, many of whom develop the disease and are sent home. Most of these children could be saved if at these schools facilities were available to carry out the modern method of outdoor sleeping. In schools in which this has been tried it has proven thoroughly practicable, and the results obtained justify the prediction that if all delicate children are required to sleep on screened porches while in attendance at school there will be a marked decrease in the morbidity from this disease among Indian pupils.

Play in the open air is now universally recognized as essential to the development of normal, healthy children. Indian schools should be thoroughly equipped this year with simple apparatus to stimulate pupils to spend their leisure in outdoor exercise. This measure alone will prevent the development of many cases of tubercular and other infectious diseases among Indian pupils. This fund will only be used in such schools where other funds are not available.

A wide dissemination among Indians of educational literature containing the essential facts of sanitation and the prevention of the spread of disease is absolutely necessary if the Indians are to be educated to live more sanitary lives.

The above estimates include only those items which are not provided for in the appropriation for the "Relief of distress and prevention of disease, 1913," it being assumed that \$150,000 will be allowed.

According to the most reliable statistics obtainable, the death rate among Indians is 160 per cent of that among all other classes in the registration area of the United States, and the mortality from tuberculosis is three and one-half times as great. For the fiscal year 1913 the total funds available to meet these conditions are approximately \$334,000.

Stereopticon lectures, both to the school children and to the adult Indians on the reservation, have proved a most effective way of combating disease. Seeing has been found to be believing, and believing has been responded to by action. Such lectures have been given at substantially every school and reservation in Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Not a

single one of the 22 States where the Government owes this campaign to the Indians should remain uncovered during the coming year.

Approximately 20,000 Indian children competed for prizes in special tuberculosis study and composition work thereon. All pupils above the second grade were required to take part. The manual of tuberculosis published by the office was used as a basis for the facts taught. Five hundred and sixty-one prizes were awarded—gold, silver, and bronze buttons. The office wrote a personal letter to each child receiving a prize; and some letters received from the children, written apparently at their own initiative, have shown the deeply practical hold this contest has obtained in their lives. One of the most significant showings in these letters is the children's spontaneous statements of the interest developed in their parents in good health through this contest. Thus, we have another proof of the influence of education through children upon parents.

The three tuberculosis sanatorium schools have been distinctly improved during the year. That at Fort Lapwai has been almost completely overhauled and rehabilitated. This school began with a small experimental tuberculosis school for the Nez Percé pupils, and has gradually grown to a modern, well-equipped sanatorium with a capacity of 100, receiving patients from many reservations of the Northwest. It is now under the independent management of a physician superintendent. The Phoenix sanatorium has been enlarged and is becoming a real factor in the fight on behalf of incipient tubercular pupils in the Southwest. At Laguna a high-altitude sanatorium is being developed to meet cases requiring treatment in high altitudes. These three sanatoria have shown that the belief that Indians could not be successfully treated in sanatoria is a fallacy. During the last year there were at these three sanatoria 5 deaths and 116 cases of distinct improvement and 14 cures. In the light of these results the office believes that there should be at least one well-equipped sanatorium in each area of the Indian country marked off from others by distinctive climatic conditions. Thus, all incipient and advanced patients of a reservation who are suffering from tuberculosis should have this help for themselves, and their community should have this protection.

A corps of ophthalmologists is being built up against trachoma. The work of these men is primarily the instruction of the local agency and school physicians in the practical methods of operation and treatment. Under the direct supervision of these teaching physicians more than 3,000 cases have been operated upon this year, and more than 8,000 cases have been treated by the regular agency and school physicians. A pamphlet on the treatment of trachoma, written by two service ophthalmologists, has been distributed to all

physicians, in addition to other publications on the diseases of the eye.

Epidemics of measles have occurred at Jicarilla, Tulalip, Cheyenne River, and several other schools, but no deaths have followed. Isolated cases of smallpox have appeared among Indians at Quinalet, Wash., and among white persons living near Indian communities at various places. None of these latter cases resulted in infection among the Indians. The general vaccination order issued last year has been strictly enforced. Five cases of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, resulting in two deaths, occurred at Fort Sill, Okla., and two cases, with one death, at Collins Institute, Okla. At both places the disease was promptly diagnosed and careful precautions taken against its spread. Flexner's serum was promptly used. The three deaths were from an exceedingly virulent and fulminating type. At the time of these occurrences the disease was epidemic among the whites in Oklahoma and Texas.

Recently systematic cooperation with State boards of health began. Every superintendent throughout the service has been instructed to cooperate heartily, and the State boards have as heartily responded. One of the first steps which will be taken, if Congress grants the necessary money, will be to appoint traveling dentists for all of the schools, or to make contracts with local dentists where practicable. A strenuous campaign should be made among the teeth of the Indians. Every child ought also, in my judgment, to be examined for adenoids.

Physicians in the Indian Service should be graded as they are in other branches of the Government service and, in the hope of money enough from the Congress to employ them, the entrance requirements in the civil-service examinations should be raised, so that better men for the service can be secured. Liberal provision should be made for annual and educational leave for these men, as that is essential to their practice and growth as physicians. This is peculiarly true, due to the isolation of physicians on many Indian reservations. Series of well-illustrated pamphlets are being prepared on practical sanitation, methods of spread of disease, and personal hygiene, and, most important of all, real constructive home making. A great increase should be made in our present stock of photographs, moving pictures, and stereopticon slides for lecture work. All school papers are being encouraged to publish health items in such effective manner as has already been done at several places, especially at the Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendency.

Another competitive composition contest is being prepared for this year, this time on the subject of home making. This will be the important health study among the children this year as tuberculosis was last.

No work is nobler or more necessary or more trying in the work of the Indian Service than that of the field matrons and women industrial teachers. During the past year 5,000 Indian families have been instructed in the care of children and homes by 78 field matrons and their assistants. The help given by these women varies from instruction in sanitation to the supervision of expenditures and the settlement of domestic difficulties. They save the lives of many children. This work of the women among the Indian women in their homes should, I believe, be erected into a special department of the Indian Service. Conferences among the field matrons, as conferences in other lines of our work, have proved most productive of increased efficiency. As one result of the conference of field matrons held during the last year, they are cooperating in the collection of data on the plays and games of Indian children at home, with a view to laying sound foundations for the physical needs as to recreation of the Indian children in the schools. A special civil-service examination has been planned for a position in the Indian Service of teachers of housekeeping, in order to try to obtain more and more competent employees for this branch of the service. This examination will be extremely practical. It is planned to send circulars announcing this examination among all the settlement workers in the country, and among the workers of all other organizations of the country engaged in practical betterment of living conditions, whether of a religious character or not.

INDUSTRIES.

At the present time there is not sufficient statistical information before the office to show precisely what has been done in industrial lines during the past year. From the reports which are being received and analyzed as rapidly as possible, there appears, however, to have been a steady increase in farming, stock-raising, and industries generally. In some places this increase has amounted to a genuinely popular movement. It must be remembered that Indians are not as antagonistic to work, and particularly to farming, as has often been represented. In time long ago, before the aggressions of whites, and before the constant movement of Indians from place to place kept their roots torn up, the Indians were in a very great number of cases efficient agriculturists, at least to the extent of a year-by-year self-support. Now that their homes are becoming really their own, and the Government is doing everything its means and skill permit to assist them at getting a start, these roots are striking more and more into the ground with fresh vigor.

During the last season the determination of the Indians to work their farms was made the more clear by the great obstacles natural conditions placed in their way. In many cases the showing was bet-

ter than the previous year, even in spite of the severe drouths of the early season and the excessive rain late in the summer and fall. This year their unabated activity and the generous spring rains indicate a bumper Indian crop.

At Fort Hall, Idaho, 16 Indians planted 118 acres in sugar beets, raising about 468 tons, which they have delivered at the factory in excellent condition. In nearby beet fields of white farmers Indian women have had ready employment and have received \$1.50 a day. At this reservation the Indians have taken to farming with considerable enthusiasm; each year they have increased the acreage sowed. In two districts, Rossfork and Ponca Creek, the Indians farm all land which is suitable for cultivation; although they have received little direct assistance from the Government they own thrashing machines, mowers, and reapers.

At the Winnebago Reservation, Nebr., 181 Indians have actually in crops 11,800 acres. Estimated very conservatively the value of the crops now standing will be \$105,000; the value of the Indians' crops last year was \$90,000. The appreciation of these Indians of the advantages of living on their lands appears in their desire for improvements; at the present time nine full sets of farm buildings are under construction, costing from \$1,200 to \$2,900 a set.

At the neighboring reservation of the Omahas 40 more Indians are farming this year than last year, having in cultivation 16,000 acres, an increase for this year of almost 2,000 acres.

In the western portion of the Yakima Reservation, Wash., corn crops this year will probably surpass the crops reported last year; between 20,000 and 25,000 bushels of various kinds of grain will be harvested. At Shoshone, Wyo., 138 Indians are now farming as against 98 last year; they have increased the crop of oats from 1,254 to 21,510 bushels, the crop of wheat from 186 to 2,000 bushels, and the crop of alfalfa from 1,800 to 3,200 tons.

Although last year's drought seriously injured crops at Kickapoo Reservation, Kans., the Indians this season planted 7,500 acres in corn, wheat, and oats, an increase of at least 1,500 acres. Notwithstanding the Indians at Crow Creek, S. Dak., have faced two successive crop failures, and at best have land which is not particularly adapted for farming, they this spring plowed 3,000 acres, 680 acres of which was broken for the first time.

At Fort Yuma, Ariz., where allotment has recently been made, a number of Indians began clearing their allotments as soon as the surveyors left the field. Since March, 17 Indians have been getting water from the irrigation system, most of them having excellent farms with good crops.

In eastern Oklahoma 8 expert farmers and 4 additional farmers have been employed among the full-blood population of the Five

Civilized Tribes. In endeavoring to persuade the Indians to clear and to farm their lands these employees have had the cooperation of the local representatives of the Department of Agriculture and of the State board of agriculture. In eastern Oklahoma the Department of Agriculture has had 81 Indian demonstrators and 285 Indian cooperators; in success and progress these Indians have equaled and in some instances have surpassed their white neighbors.

In an attempt to make each Indian child's training directly preparatory to the position in which he will find himself upon leaving school the superintendent at Union Agency, Okla., is furnishing the superintendents of the various schools with information about each student's lands, their fair market value and their present rental value, and the crops for which the land is most suitable; it will be the duty of the superintendents to impress upon each student some conception of the value and the utility of his property and to give him some knowledge about how to farm and manage his land.

While there has been some industrial progress at substantially all the reservations, tentative plans must be formulated for the more rapid upbuilding and advancement at many places. This is true among the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, the Sioux of North and South Dakota, the Mission Indians of California, the Navajo of Arizona and New Mexico, the Washoes of Nevada, and Pueblos of New Mexico, and at Campo, Camp Verde, Cheyenne River, Colville, Colorado River, Cherokee (North Carolina), Crow, Cushman, Digger, Fallon, Flathead, Fond du Lac, Fort Apache, Fort Belknap, Fort Bidwell, Fort Hall, Fort McDermitt, Fort Mojave, Fort Peck, Fort Yuma, Grand Portage, Kaw, Keshena, Kiowa, Klamath, Lac du Flambeau, Moapa River, Navajo Springs, Neah Bay, Nevada, Otoe, Pawnee, Pipestone, Pottawatomie, Red Cliff, Red Moon, Sac and Fox (Iowa), Sac and Fox (Oklahoma), San Xavier, Seger, Seneca, San Carlos, Shawnee, Shivwits, Siletz, Southern Ute, Truxton Canon, Tulalip, Tule River, Turtle Mountain, Umatilla, Walker River, Warm Springs, Western Shoshone, Yakima, and Yankton. Supervisors are in the field investigating conditions among the Apache Indians under San Carlos and Fort Apache Schools and the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, with the view to mapping out practical plans for the industrial advancement of those Indians.

On February 7, 8, and 9 a conference was held at the Navajo Indian School in Arizona for the purpose of discussing various subjects and problems common to all the Navajo reservations and the formulation of programs for the future upbuilding of these jurisdictions. The supervisors, superintendents in charge of the Navajo and adjacent reservations and schools, and a number of Indians, employees, and missionaries working among the Indians in that section of the country were present. There were as many as 50 to 150 Indians

present at some of the sessions. The discussion of the various topics was informal and the interest manifested was most satisfactory. The consensus of opinion of those who attended the conference seems to be that much good will eventually come from the meetings. The Navajo county should be handled as a whole.

A conference of superintendents and supervisors is contemplated for the discussion of the conditions among the Sioux Indians, and the office is endeavoring to systematize the work and arouse greater activity on the part of its field employees and Indians at the various reservations with the view to improving conditions.

General plans for future work have been formulated at Fort Berthold, Blackfeet, Havasupai, Fort Lapwai, Hoopa Valley, Jicarilla, Kaibab, La Pointe, Leupp, Moqui, Pima, Ponca, Roseburg, Shoshone, Sisseton, Tongue River, Uintah and Ouray, Five Civilized Tribes, Western Navajo, Winnebago, and among the nomadic Papagoes under the San Xavier superintendency, and the nonreservation Indians of Nevada and Utah.

The two supervisors of farming appointed during the fiscal year 1911 were continued during the year, and one other supervisor was appointed and assigned to the special work of developing surplus water for stock purposes on the Western Navajo Reservation. Two hundred and fifty-one men, forty-one of whom were classed as expert farmers, were employed to oversee and direct the activities of the Indians in agricultural pursuits. A number of these employees were men of Indian blood. Early this spring a letter was sent to the superintendents in charge of all reservations where farming and stock raising are engaged in with the view to arousing greater activity on the part of the employees, and Indians as well, in the promotion of farming and stock raising, or of some other self-supporting industry where the lands are not adapted to agriculture.

A blank form, under the caption of "Industrial status report," was prepared, upon which it is proposed to keep an accurate record of each Indian family, showing what each member thereof is doing, the acreage of land, the buildings, equipment and stock available for the use of each and the purposes for which they are actually used, crops planted and raised, the increase of live stock, the disposition of the products of the farm or rancheria, and what each Indian needs in the way of equipment or live stock in addition to what he has to enable him to earn a livelihood. By this means in another year more accurate and comprehensive data, in concise form, will be available in the records at the various agencies than has been in the past. These records will enable the superintendent to study intelligently the actual conditions with which each Indian is confronted, and he will be in a position to formulate systematic industrial programs for the upbuilding of the interests of the Indians

along the most practical lines. On April 29 another letter was issued with the view of placing before the Indians, and employees as well, a concise statement of some of the problems with which we must deal, and suggestions were made of some of the avenues through which much can be done to help the Indians help themselves to advance to a state of self-support and fitness to take the responsibility of citizenship.

The character of houses in which the Indians live is a matter closely connected with their industrial progress. A book of drawings is in course of preparation showing several different styles of cottages for Indians, and of barns and outbuildings as well. Working plans will be furnished superintendents and reservation farmers which can be shown to Indians who contemplate putting up improvements on their lands. By this means better planned, better constructed, and more sanitary buildings will be obtained.

STOCK RAISING.

In addition to the farmers, 47 stockmen were employed at those reservations where the Indians have important stock interests. The duties of farmers and stockmen are identical, so that those employees carried as farmers oversee also the live-stock interests of these Indians and those carried as stockmen superintend also activities in farming.

Plans for the upbreeding of the Indian stock along practical lines are now under way. As a first step in that direction a letter has been sent to the reservation superintendents, in which their attention is especially called to the necessity of upbreeding the horses and the elimination of the worthless ponies. A plan of capture and control and upbreeding has been also formulated and sent to the employees at the various reservations for their information and guidance.

One of the principal subjects of discussion at the Navajo conference, referred to under the subject of farming, was the live stock belonging to the Navajo Indians. It is estimated that the Navajo Indians own the following stock:

	Values.
327,800 horses (ponies)-----	\$3,312,400
3,290 mules-----	93,000
4,900 burros-----	13,250
27,700 cattle-----	571,500
140 bulls-----	8,400
1,429,821 sheep-----	2,924,980
818,965 goats-----	497,910

It is estimated that 3,375,000 pounds of wool, valued at \$429,375, were clipped from native sheep, and 293,463 pounds, valued at \$35,664, were clipped from graded merino sheep.

A plan has been outlined for improving the breed of sheep belonging to these Indians by the introduction from time to time of a limited number of high-grade Rambouillet and Cotswold rams into their flocks, with the hope that the improvement in the native sheep may be so apparent that the Indians of these reservations will, of their own volition, adopt methods of improving their flocks. The aim is not only to increase the size of these animals so as to make them more desirable for mutton, but to improve the quality and amount of the wool so that the present clip of 3 or 4 pounds per animal may be increased to at least double that amount.

The Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation sold, during the last six months of the fiscal year 1911 and the first six months of the fiscal year 1912, 6,598 head of cattle, for which they received \$292,160.96, and 1,044 head of horses, for which they received \$49,949, making a total for all sales of \$342,109.96. An association known as the Blackfoot Stock Protective Association was organized on April 15 with a membership of 43, which was soon increased to 60 members. Any Indian on the reservation may become a member by subscribing to the by-laws and paying the required membership fee of \$5 per annum. The members are required to report to the superintendent the names of any person or persons detected in killing or stealing of cattle of any kind. There is a similar association on the Flathead Reservation, composed of white settlers and Indian stock owners.

Three years ago about 80 head of 2-year-old heifers were issued to the Indians at the Kaibab Reservation. Since this issue was made the number has increased to more than 380 head. During the month of June 42 head were sold, for which \$1,330 was received, and there are now on the reservation about 335 head belonging to the Indians.

At Siletz, Oreg., a cooperative creamery has been established in which membership is open to the Indians. One Indian already has stock in the creamery, and others are contemplating becoming members. At Mesalero the Indians sold 3,175 lambs during the year, at \$2.75 per head, or a total of \$8,731.25. This is the highest price obtained for lambs in the State of New Mexico. The wool clipped from the sheep by these Indians amounted to approximately 30,500 pounds, which was sold at 13 cents per pound, or a total of \$4,041.25.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Fairs were held at Watonga, Okla., under the auspices of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, at Gila River, Cheyenne River, Crow, Fort Belknap, Fort Totten, Fort Berthold, Keshena, Lower Brule, Nevada, Cattaraugus (N. Y.), Pine Ridge, Santee, Sisseton, Tongue River, Fort Peck, Rosebud, and Southern Ute Reservations. While no fair was held last year at the Blackfeet Reservation, a

display of agricultural products was made at the agency. A tract of land has been set aside for fairgrounds at this reservation. At a number of the reservations the organization of a permanent fair association is contemplated. During the year Indian fair associations have been organized among the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians in Oklahoma (under the Cheyenne and Arapaho, Seger, Cantonment, and Red Moon Schools); and at Fort Totten, Sisseton, Standing Rock, and Fort Peck. Those at Crow and Cattaraugus, N. Y., which were organized in previous years, are maintained.

The Indians at Pima, Nevada, Sisseton, Tongue River, and Fort Belknap Reservations, in addition to their own fairs, participated in the regular county and State fairs. Last year, at the Arizona State fair, a Camp McDowell Indian girl took first prize for needlework and plain baking, and another Indian from this reservation took first prize for the best saddle horses. Some of the Indian exhibits sent to the State fair at Fallon, Nev., won prizes. At some of the Mission reservations in California, where picnics, ordinarily known as fiestas, have been held at frequent intervals during the year, exhibits of agricultural products were made.

At a number of reservations, while the Indians had no fair of their own, they participated in fairs held by their white neighbors. This is true at San Xavier, Fallon, Fort Hall, Flathead, Oneida, Pawnee, Ponca, the Pueblos of New Mexico, Sac and Fox, Iowa, Umatilla, the Five Civilized Tribes, White Earth, and Winnebago. At the Minnesota State fair the booth of the Becker County exhibits was in charge of a mixed-blood Indian from the White Earth Reservation. The business men and ranchers in the vicinity of Coachella, Cal., organized a fair last year in which the Indians of the Martinez Reservation took an active part. A farmers' institute was held at the same time, and a demonstration train from the State Agricultural College was also stationed at a point near the fairgrounds.

Many Indians among the Five Civilized Tribes received prizes at the county fairs held at Hugo and Ardmore, Okla., while at the New State Fair held at Muskogee, one of the best agricultural exhibits was that of a mixed-blood citizen of the Cherokee Nation.

A farmers' meeting was held at Muskogee on February 16 and 17, under the auspices of various organizations carrying on industrial work in Oklahoma. Representatives of the Oklahoma Board of Agriculture, the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Bureau of Plant Industry, and the expert farmers in our service took an active part. An Indian farmers' club has been organized. A meeting of the full-blood Indian farmers was held at the Goodland School, near Hugo, on December 30, and the interest manifested was good.

A farmers' institute, for both Indians and whites, was held at Winnebago in February. Subjects pertaining to the home as well as the farm were discussed, and the talks made were full of practical value. Speakers were sent from the State University, and a lecture on good roads, illustrated by stereopticon slides, was one of the best features of the institute. Local prominent whites and Indians and agency employes also made addresses on various subjects.

At the Potawatomi Reservation in Kansas, farmers' meetings were held on April 30 and May 3, and a good-roads meeting was held on May 14. At these meetings the expert farmer gave practical talks on various subjects pertaining to farm life, with blackboard illustrations. A good-roads club was organized, and a circular of hints to farmers was promulgated for the information of the Indian farmers.

A lecture on poultry, illustrated by lantern slides from the Department of Agriculture, was delivered at the Cheyenne and Arapaho School in Oklahoma on May 24 and 25 by the expert farmer. This lecture was repeated at Watonga and Geary.

A course of talks covering a period of about three months was given at the Fond du Lac Reservation on subjects of farming, dairying, poultry raising, etc.

The Oneida Indians attended the annual farmers' institute at Depere, at which lectures were given by experts from the University of Wisconsin with special reference to corn breeding and the care of live stock.

A farmers' club has been organized at Oto, and meetings are held in the school buildings for the discussion of topics of general and agricultural interest.

The Indian Farmers' Association was organized at Ponca. Weekly, and later biweekly, meetings were held, at which the superintendent and farmers gave talks on farming topics, which apparently were productive of much good.

At Red Cliff six Indians have become members of the local fruit growers' association, and regularly attend the meetings which are held on Saturdays.

At Santee cash premiums were given to the boys having the best "grade" of corn.

Two active farmers' clubs and one temperance club have been organized at Sisseton. A farmers' institute was held also, and many Indians were in attendance.

A farmers' association has been organized in what is known as the Cannon Ball district on the Standing Rock Reservation.

Farmers' institutes are held at the Fork Peck Agency, and large numbers of Indians attended the meetings during the year. The program usually consists of instructions given by experts from vari-

ous parts of the State in farming, poultry and stock raising, dairying, and beekeeping, and a general discussion is engaged in by those present.

A corn contest was held at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian fair, in which the best farmers under the Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment, Seger, and Red Moon Schools participated. Prizes were given for the best yield obtained at each reservation, and then the various reservations entered into a competition.

TESTING AND DEMONSTRATION WORK.

During the year experimentation in agriculture was carried on at the Bishop, Colorado River, Fort McDermitt, Kaibab, Blackfeet, Nevada, Pala, Pima, San Juan, Shivwits, Uintah, Walker River, Zuni, Loupp, and Martinez Reservations.

The testing and demonstration farm at Sacaton, Ariz., which was started under the cooperative agreement of 1907 between the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, was continued. The benefits being derived from this farm can not be overestimated. Many useful plants are being developed, and will in time not only benefit the Indians on the Pima Reservation, but also all that section of the country where like conditions prevail. Already the superintendents in charge of the Phoenix School, and the San Carlos, San Xavier, and Camp McDowell Reservations are taking advantage of discoveries made at the Sacaton farm. The superintendent at San Carlos procured from the farm a variety of seeds consisting of Egyptian cotton, sorghum, milo, maize, Bermuda onions, two varieties of corn, grapes, dates, pecans, figs, and pomegranates for testing on the school farm. The superintendent at San Xavier procured some sorghum seed for testing in his locality. He is also issuing to his Indians cuttings from pomegranates, pear, peach, apricot, apple, and hardwood trees, and grapes. Several progressive Indians on the Camp McDowell Reservation have taken up the culture of Egyptian cotton.

Nineteen bales of cotton were raised on the testing and demonstration farm at Sacaton, weighing, after ginning, 9,459 pounds, which was sold to the Clark Thread Co., of Newark, N. J. Seventeen bales, weighing 8,397 pounds, brought 20½ cents per pound, and 2 bales, weighing 1,062 pounds, brought 20½ cents per pound, a total of \$1,969.25. A weighing charge of 5 cents per bale, or a total of 95 cents, accrued against the shipment, making the net proceeds \$1,968.30. The Indians raised 5 bales, weighing 2,538 pounds, which was sold to the same company for 20½ cents per pound. The weighing charges on this shipment amounted to 25 cents, and the net receipts were \$540. Two thousand eight hundred pounds of cotton seed were produced. Six thousand pounds belonging to the Indians and 14,350 pounds belonging to the Government farm were sold at 8

cents per pound. Six thousand pounds were fed to stock because of its being frosted. One thousand six hundred pounds were kept for planting on the Sacaton and Pima Indian farms. Two hundred and fifty pounds were sent to the Phoenix School and 600 pounds were sent to the Salt River Reservation, under Camp McDowell superintendency, for planting on the Indian farms. A greenhouse has also been established at the testing farm for the purpose of raising plants for distribution among the Indian farmers.

At the San Juan Reservation cooperative work was carried on in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, and tests were made with various grains, fruits, vegetables, and plants. Unfortunately the floods of last October did a great deal of damage to the experimentation farm, necessitating considerable new leveling and the removal of sediment before operations could be begun this spring. Many young trees were buried deep in the mud. Twenty-seven varieties were replanted this spring. Field seeds, such as cowpeas, soja beans, and vetch were planted again this spring. A test is also being made of the Himalaya berry, which is highly recommended.

At Shivwits four small patches of land, comprising about 10 acres in all, have been cleared, plowed, and seeded to grain for the purpose of testing the possibilities of dry farming in that section. The Indians manifested much interest in the undertaking, and 80 acres have been laid off for future subdivision into 10-acre plots for cultivation by them.

At Kaibab, in the arid region, where last year 82 bushels of corn were raised on a 2-acre tract, experiments in arid farming were continued on a larger scale. Cane for forage, kaffir, oats, barley, alfalfa, and broom grass were planted.

At the Colorado River Reservation oranges, lemons, apples, apricots, cherries, grapes, olives, peaches, pears, plums, blackberries, strawberries, walnuts, Egyptian cotton, tobacco, lentils, and various other trees and plants were set out. While many trees and plants died, others are doing well and the tests are being continued.

At the Blackfeet Reservation tests were made of two varieties of alfalfa, broom grass, timothy, and some of the hardier vegetables.

At Nevada, Fort McDermitt, Bishop, Pala, Zuni, Walker River, Martinez, Uintah, and Ute tests were made with various kinds of fruit and shade trees, vegetables, and forage crops.

The demonstration farm provided for in the act of June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 455, 456), was started at the Fort Berthold Reservation this spring. An expert farmer is in charge of the work. Barns and other necessary buildings were started and 1 stallion and 6 mares and 1 bull and 6 cows were purchased. To this live stock it is intended to add hogs and poultry when suitable buildings have been provided for their accommodation. Alfalfa, oats, potatoes, corn, and

flaxseed were planted this spring. The principal object of this farm is not so much to show the Indians what can be accomplished as to raise pure seed and a good grade of breeding stock to be sold to the Indians at cost, so that they may improve their farm products and replace their inferior breeding stock with pure-bred stock. The business committee of the tribe has indorsed the plans under way, and the Indians generally are much interested in the project.

At the Lower Brule Reservation 25 acres of land was set aside, and this tract is known as the dry farm. This farm is conducted for the purpose of demonstrating to the Indians what can be accomplished by proper cultivation of the soil on their own farms.

At Santee a tract of 15 acres is used for demonstration purposes, from which the Indians obtain pure seed corn. Hogs are also being raised for sale to the Indians at moderate prices in order to enable them to get a good start in the hog industry.

Demonstration farms were also maintained at a number of other Indian schools in connection with the regular school farm work.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

At this time there are 154 accounts outstanding against the Indians on the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation, in Montana, by reason of their participation in the use of the \$25,000 reimbursable fund appropriated by the act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 83). These accounts represent purchases of agricultural implements, fence wire, and seed. Under the act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781, 795), the moneys repaid by the Indians into this fund are available for re-expenditure for the purposes stated in the act of 1908. The total expenditure made from the fund since its establishment amounts to \$29,708.26. Fifteen thousand dollars of this amount has been repaid by the Indians and is now available for reexpenditure. During the year the Indians have been reluctant to make use of the fund, giving as their reason that they did not care to go into debt.

The Indians of the Tongue River Reservation have been particularly active during the year in the use of the \$15,000 reimbursable fund appropriated by the act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 269, 277); \$14,826 have been expended in the purchase of agricultural implements, mares, stallions, seeds, and nursery stock. Sales have been made to the Indians amounting to \$12,466.82, and the collections made to date amount to \$5,288.15.

During the year approximately \$5,443.20 has been expended from the \$10,000 reimbursable fund established at the Blackfeet Reservation, in Montana, from "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor." This money was expended for fence wire and in the purchase of supplies and for employment of labor required to operate the steam traction

plow purchased during the preceding fiscal year for the purpose of breaking up the low land for future cultivation by the Indians.

The sum of \$30,000 appropriated by the act of March 3, 1911 (30 Stat. L., 1058, 1061), for the purpose of encouraging industry among Indians was apportioned in various amounts ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000 to the Flathead, Fort Totten, Yakima, Pueblo (Albuquerque), Pueblo (Santa Fe), Fort Mojave, Fort Yuma, Malki, Martinez, Pala, Pechanga, San Xavier, Soboba, Walker River, and Shawnee Reservations. The superintendents in charge of the Yakima, Malki, and Fort Totten Reservations have reported that they could not make beneficial use of the amounts apportioned to them, and the money is being apportioned to other jurisdictions. Expenditures have been made in the purchase of farming implements, equipment, wagons, and breeding stock, and while the actual number of Indians who participated in the use of the money at the various reservations is not known at the present time, the reports received indicate that the money is serving a very useful purpose.

INDIAN ART.

Plans are being formulated for the preservation of those native industries that can be properly classed as arts. The making of Navajo blankets, of the high grades of basketry and beadwork, and of pottery are arts which should be preserved and fostered by every means. It is estimated that the annual output of the blankets made by the Navajo Indians from native wool approximates \$675,000, and from Germantown wool \$36,000; and that 843,750 pounds of native wool are annually worked into blankets by the Navajos.

There are expert basket weavers at a number of reservations, particularly among the Pimas and Apaches in Arizona and some of the tribes in California. The work of an Indian by the name of Datsola-lee, a member of the Washoe Tribe, is famous, and several of her masterpieces have sold for from \$150 to \$250. A merchant in Carson City, Nev., now has her best basket, valuing it at \$1,500.

SCHOOLS.

The boarding schools have been well filled, the enrollment in most cases being in excess of that of last year. This had been accomplished by little or no solicitation on the part of superintendents, many reporting that they made no efforts to procure pupils and were forced at times to refuse admission to eligible children. The plan inaugurated a year ago of having reservation superintendents report to this office a list of pupils eligible for transfer to nonreservation schools is largely responsible for this improvement.

Steps have been taken to effect the transfer of pupils from one reservation boarding school to another when the home boarding school is filled and a transfer to a nonreservation boarding school is impracticable. Each reservation superintendent has submitted a school census, and from these the office will be enabled to make a careful study of the educational needs on each reservation.

A larger number of Indian pupils have been enrolled in the public schools than ever before. It is frequently reported that they rank with the white children in their academic work. Indian pupils are also improving in their habits of cleanliness, for they now come from more sanitary homes. These two facts have enabled them to earn the respect of the white people in their school associations.

In eastern Oklahoma alone contracts for the education of Indian pupils in the public schools were made with 225 school districts. These contracts were limited to those pupils who belong to the restricted class of the Five Civilized Tribes. This was done because it was presumed that the children of the unrestricted Indians were entitled to attend the State public schools. This assumption is now, however, untenable in view of the fact that the Supreme Court in the cases of *Choate v. Trapp* and *English v. Richardson* has decided that much of the land now held by these citizen Indians is nontaxable and it will be for several years to come. This presents a new question, and it will probably make it necessary for the office to make further provision in the way of day-school facilities for the Indians of eastern Oklahoma.

Probably the most noticeable example of what it is believed must be the "final step" in the education of the Indian youth of the country has been the enrollment of Indian children in the public schools of Washington and Montana, where more than 300 Indian children were enrolled in public schools in and adjacent to the Yakima and Flathead Reservations. It has been but a few years since these reservations were thrown open to settlement by white people, and already more than 20 good public schools have been built in the Yakima country and more than 30 in the Flathead country. Indian children have been enrolled in all grades below the eighth and have been cordially received and well treated. When it is realized that the Yakima and the Flathead Indians are nearly all pure Indian and that it has been but a very short time since their reservations were opened to settlement, it must be acknowledged that all the Indian child needs is a chance equal to that of the white child. The results on these reservations demonstrate this fact and definitely point to the public school as the "way out" for Indian education.

In the academic work the State courses of study have been followed, and the instruction that is now being given in our schools is comparable with that given in the best corresponding schools for white

children. Particular attention has been given to the instruction of Indian pupils in English early in their school life. It has been felt that heretofore teachers have been content with very meager accomplishment in the acquiring of a vocabulary by the first and second grade pupils. No teacher should be content unless she has led her pupils into a knowledge of a large vocabulary during the first school year. The early years of child life are the most valuable in acquiring a language, and special effort has been made to increase the efficiency of primary instruction in our schools.

There were purchased for use in Indian schools 30 stereopticons with reflectoscopes. These are just such machines as are used in giving illustrated lectures and are to be used not only for entertainment, but for purposes of instruction. Something like 7,500 slides have been purchased, covering all features of educational work, travel, biography, history, commerce, manufacturing processes, the growth of industries, etc. These will be used as far as practicable in each school, and, with such additional purchases as may be made from time to time, a great source of valuable information will have been provided. To these slides will be added many others made from photographs taken by our school supervisors, who now use cameras in connection with their inspection work. Such scenes or activities at Indian schools as are of educational value or interest to other schools will be used under this general plan.

The contest among the schools in the writing of essays on the subject of tuberculosis has already been referred to on page 25.

Special attention has been given to the instruction of Indian girls. The home conditions of the Indians is one of the most unsatisfactory features of the Indian problem. To affect this directly the character and efficiency of the training given the Indian girls must be improved. The schools have made a careful study of all phases of education which bear directly on the improvement of the girls. It is realized that for them even more than for the boys the instruction should be of an intensive form, for at best girls can be kept in school only for a few years after they have developed into womanhood. Domestic-science cottages have been constructed at a number of schools. Cottage homes are also common. In these a half dozen or more girls live as a family for two or three months at a time, performing all the household duties in connection with the care of the house and the preparation of meals for not only themselves but others, either pupils or employees. Special attention has been given to procuring efficient women instructors who can direct Indian girls in such practical training as they should have in home making.

Industrial instruction for boys has already been given very careful consideration, and this feature of the school work continues to be the marked characteristic of Indian schools.

More emphasis has been placed on the physical development and health of Indian pupils during the past year than at any other time during the history of Indian education. Outdoor playground apparatus has been furnished for many of the boarding schools and for even a large number of day schools. The Russell Sage Foundation, in cooperation with the National Recreation and Playground Association, appointed a committee to cooperate with this bureau in a study of the communal life of Indians, particularly in respect to their social and recreational activities. This committee was headed by Prof. George E. Johnson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., superintendent of the recreation and playground association of that city. He has given special attention to these phases of Indian life in their relation to the present educational scheme for Indians, and his interest and assistance in this respect has added new zeal and definiteness to this subject. Prof. Johnson made a two months' visit to the Indian field for the purpose of ascertaining our needs. This is the beginning of a special effort on the part of the Indian Office to deal more effectively with the social and recreational development of Indians through the schools.

Of all the sleeping porches constructed at Indian schools prior to June 30, 1912, approximately 90 per cent were constructed or under construction during the year 1912 itself. In this way we have kept pace with our ruling of last year, that the cubic air space for each child in dormitories should be 500 instead of 400 cubic feet; thus producing at once better conditions within the buildings and adding the inestimable advantages of outdoor sleeping at 17 schools during the last year.

Indian-school employees are alive to the necessity of imparting wholesome instructions in all those virtues which are essential in any young life and in the acquisition of which our schools are deeply concerned. This sort of training is accomplished not only by the formal instruction the teachers have been directed to impart and in the preparation of which they have been assisted by being given access to the best literature on the subject, but by their own example in their social life in the school.

The human element is one of the most important in the education of the Indians, and the office has given attention to the matter of improving the efficiency of its employees. Teachers were requested to prepare theses on subjects related to their work, and this has resulted in inducing them to do more professional reading than they have been in the habit of doing. They have been encouraged to ally themselves with the educational associations of their community and to adopt the most improved methods used in white schools in their classroom work.

In order to induce better qualified employees to enter our schools, the supervisors have visited educational institutions of a high stand-

ard throughout their districts and acquainted the young men and women who are about to leave them with the needs of the Indian Service in the way of more efficient instructors. The supervisors have reported that the authorities of the institutions have accorded them every opportunity to talk to the students, and it is believed that a larger number of efficiently trained men and women will thus be induced to qualify for our service.

Particular attention has been given to the efficiency reports on employees. A plan has been initiated of gathering more material from the teachers themselves in the way of theses, outlines, etc., and from supervisors and superintendents. This will afford the office an opportunity to distinguish more accurately between those who are doing highly efficient work and should be advanced and those who are clearly inefficient and should be relieved.

There were purchased for the use of teachers and other employees reference libraries for 80 Indian schools. There are 135 volumes in each set, covering every phase of industrial training and allied subjects. These, with such books as were previously available at each school, will afford an ample opportunity for the school instructors to make their work effective and up to date in every respect.

A supervisors' conference was held during the first days of July, 1911, for the purpose of making definite plans for the school year; it adopted an outline or plan for the year's work. With a few exceptions—the designation by the office of a special school in each supervisory district in which to enroll orphans; making provisions for a special examination to secure eligibles for the position of principal; limiting the employment of teachers to the actual school term of nine months; and the study of each Indian reservation with respect to proposed legislation governing the taxation of Indian lands thereon for the support of public schools—every principle set out has been followed closely by the office in administering school matters and may now be considered accomplishments for the school year.

The question of fire protection has been given very careful consideration. Although no loss of life has ever occurred in an Indian school as a result of a conflagration, great precautions have been taken to prevent a fire disaster. In boarding schools both day and night fire drills have been ordered, and regulations have been issued looking to the matter of keeping all fire apparatus in perfect condition. All dormitories are provided with fire escapes, and doors behind which any considerable number of pupils ever congregate are made to open outward. The practice heretofore of locking the girls' dormitories at night has been changed, and superintendents of boarding schools have been directed to install, if necessary, electrical burglar alarms for the protection of these dormitories, thus making it un-

necessary to lock at night the principal means of exit should a fire occur. Not only have the school supervisors reported specifically in reference to fire escapes and fire-fighting apparatus at each Indian school, but they have also investigated conditions at mission and private schools at which Indian children are educated. Indian children ought not attend institutions where there is not offered ample protection against loss of life by fire.

One of our newest activities is to make every effort, both in the school and among the adults on the reservations, in the direction of vocational guidance. Every Indian, like every white man, is best fitted for some one thing. We are trying to find that thing.

The greatest investment the Indian service has is in its so-called returned students. These are students who have been at our larger schools and have returned to live on or near their home reservation. Throughout the Indian country to-day there are probably 35,000 of these returned students. Superintendents frequently consider these persons merely trouble makers, forgetting entirely that the reason they are frequently protestants is that they have seen better things, but have not quite found their own way to them; and I am sorry to say that frequently the greatest obstacle to their finding their way lies in the Government machinery and personnel itself. Taking into account the length of time that each one of these young people spends at Government schools and the cost per year, the Government has an economic investment in each one of these returned students of from ten to fifteen hundred dollars. Every Indian school in the country should consider it a vital part of its daily work to keep track of the students who have attended it. In cooperation with the systems of following up these students, which are being adopted and improved steadily by the schools, the supervisor of Indian employment is performing what is perhaps his most important function. As he puts it—

These returned students are the hope of the "Indian problem." * * * It is an economic waste not to follow this investment up with at least some correspondence and friendly advice and, if necessary, some financial assistance, at least to the extent of assisting them to reach some favorable point of employment once. We would hardly think of spending a similar amount in training a race horse and then turn him loose under unfavorable range conditions to shift for himself. We should want at least to make some use of his training.

More and more Indians are likely to turn to day labor or trade for their livelihood, and it is a nice problem with every reservation superintendent to be a true friend to each Indian in his decision whether to tackle his allotment or some outside job. Every effort is being made to use Indians on our Indian service irrigation projects, even where the result is to make these projects a little more ex-

pensive. The educational good to the Indian more than outweighs the additional cost, where there is such. The United States Reclamation Service in the work it does on Indian reservations has done great things in encouraging Indian labor.

In connection with employment in the Indian service I recently issued the following circular:

AUGUST 23, 1912.

To superintendents and all other officers having charge of employees.

SIR: That there is a certain amount of prejudice in the Indian service against employees of Indian blood is a fact greatly to be regretted and one that can not be too strongly condemned. I have repeatedly voiced my sentiment and stand in this matter, and want by this means to make it positive and practical. I must insist that preference in fact, and not in theory only, be shown them in filling all positions in the Indian service for which they may be qualified.

It is not expected that they will be given positions simply because they are Indians, without being at least fairly well qualified for such positions, nor that they will be retained indefinitely, without regard to the quality of service rendered; but where there are those who are reasonably well qualified they must be given the preference in filling positions and encouraged and assisted in meeting the requirements of the positions to which they are appointed. Certain lack of proper encouragement will not be tolerated, and any evidence of discouragement or of prejudice against them will be met, if necessary, by drastic measures.

The employing of Indians in the service is simply making use of a large economic investment that the Government has in all those who have been educated in our Indian schools; and in the proper training and developing of the large number who are now and the larger number who should be employed, the department is only supplementing the work of the schools and furthering its policy of educating the Indians in a broad and practical way. This matter will be followed up by this office to see that this idea is not lost sight of.

Section 10 of the act of Congress approved April 15, 1894, reads:

In the Indian service Indians shall be employed as herders, teamsters, and laborers, and where practicable in all other employments in connection with the agencies and the Indian service. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to enforce this provision.

Also, section 6, United States Statutes at Large (vol. 22, p. 451), says:

The President may, in his discretion, consolidate two or more agencies into one, and where Indians are located on reservations created by Executive order, he may, with the consent of the tribes to be affected thereby, expressed in the usual manner, consolidate one or more tribes, and abolish such agencies as are thereby rendered unnecessary; and preference shall at all times, as far as practicable, be given to the Indians in the employment of clerical, mechanical, and other help on reservation, and about agencies.

Form 5-253 will be modified and individual efficiency reports of all Indian employees will be rendered quarterly to accompany this blank and will be made direct to this office.

Acknowledged receipt of this circular and keep it active.

In addition to trying to teach each Indian how to work, our schools are also trying to teach what an honest, full day's work involves, in the way of energy and sacrifice.

LAW AND ORDER.

The general conditions of law and order have been good throughout the Indian country, but an affair took place during the course of the year which I deem worthy of special comment. It is with a keen sense of loss, both personal and on behalf of the service, that I have to report that Mr. Will H. Stanley, superintendent of the Soboba Reservation, was shot and wounded by Indians under his jurisdiction on May 2, and died on the morning of May 8. Mr. Stanley had a record in the Indian Service for effective devotion to duty. The Indians charged with this crime are now awaiting the action of the Federal court, and it is to be hoped that their guilt or innocence will soon be determined.

I have continued the fight against gambling among the Indians and am glad to say that our efforts are beginning to bear fruit. By the gradual modification of Indian dances and fiestas, and leavening of them with agricultural fairs, I feel that a step has been made in the right direction, which will result in much benefit to the Indians.

SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Through our service for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians, which underwent several changes during the past year, the war against the sale of liquor to Indians and its introduction into the Indian country was waged with continuous vigor and successful results.

Mr. William E. Johnson, chief special officer, resigned from the service in September and was succeeded by his assistant, Mr. Harold F. Coggeshall. Upon Mr. Coggeshall's subsequent appointment as superintendent of the Santa Fé Indian School he was succeeded by his assistant, Rev. C. C. Brannon, as acting chief special officer. Later, Mr. Henry A. Larson, one of the special officers, was selected as chief special officer, and has rendered effective and efficient service.

There was available for this work \$75,000, and its expenditure had the following results:

New cases during the fiscal year 1912.....	1,480
Cases pending July 1, 1911.....	840
Convictions.....	1,002
Dismissals.....	207
Acquittals.....	32

An increased activity was the order of things in several communities, owing to the favorable construction of the law by the courts or legislation by Congress. By reason of the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth District in the case of United States Express Co. v. Friedman, wherein it was sought to compel the

defendants to accept shipments of liquor into those portions of Oklahoma covered by the provisions in the enabling act and constitution of the State prohibiting the introduction of liquor for a period of 21 years, an opportunity for additional operations was presented. As there are many Indians residing in that territory, our efforts have been materially increased to protect them, and the Department of Justice and the chief special officer placed additional deputies in this territory with a view to taking every step practicable to protect them and enforce the law. The same questions of law were subsequently passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States in its refusal to grant a writ of habeas corpus to one Charley Webb.

Such a situation has developed in Oklahoma that an additional appropriation of \$25,000 has been asked and recommended for our operations in that State.

Another peculiar situation developed through the admission of New Mexico into the Union. Congress provided in the enabling act that the sale, etc., of liquor to Indians and its introduction into the Indian country, "which term shall also include all lands now owned or occupied by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico," are forever prohibited. Congress also provided that the terms Indian and Indian country shall include the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and the lands now owned or occupied by them. These provisions were embodied in the constitution of that State. Our endeavors to enforce the law brought into question the constitutionality of the legislation of Congress, and the United States district court very recently held that the statute is unconstitutional. An appeal will probably be taken.

The Federal court for the district of Oregon has declared unconstitutional that part of the act of Congress applying the 25-year liquor clause to lands already allotted or disposed of on the Grande Ronde and Siletz Reservations, so that under this ruling our work to protect these Indians will be somewhat hampered.

By reason of the broad scope of the liquor laws applicable to Oklahoma and New Mexico, and the provisions inserted in the legislation extending for a period of 25 years the Federal liquor laws to the reservations which have been or are being thrown open to settlement, many applications for permits to introduce liquor for medicinal purposes and wines for sacramental purposes were received, and as, under the provisions of existing law, authority to grant permits is not conferred upon this department, applicants were referred to the War Department; a provision was placed in the Indian bill, however, declaring it lawful to introduce wines into the Indian country for sacramental purposes.

The situation in Minnesota, so far as our operations are concerned, changed but little. The condition among the Indians has become worse, and reports indicate that the Indians have but little difficulty in obtaining liquor. As about 75 per cent of the Indians in that State are citizens, and operations under the provisions contained in the various treaties with the Chippewa Indians have been held in abeyance pending the final determination of the case of *Geralds et al. v. Johnson et al.*, our only hope lies in the enforcement of the State law. Our work along this line, however, has been to a certain extent hampered by the passage of a law by the State declaring it to be a misdemeanor to employ a decoy.

Decoys are in many instances as essential in our work to suppress the sale of liquor to Indians as a special officer. It requires the services of the officer to procure the evidence and the services of the decoy to produce the evidence. There are innumerable instances where the officer has every reason to believe that certain individuals are trafficking in intoxicating liquors with the Indians, and yet it is next to impossible to procure evidence of that fact sufficient to warrant prosecution. In such instances the decoy, who in every instance should be a person about whose race there is no question, is an essential element and renders valuable service.

I have taken steps to eliminate to a certain extent one of the objectionable features of this work, and which has been the subject of criticism. Heretofore many deputy special officers were employed on a fee basis, namely, they were paid a certain fee for a certain service performed. While this method still continues, it has been reduced and the chief special officer authorized in its stead to employ deputy special officers on a monthly basis at varying salaries, at not to exceed \$75 per month. It is hoped in the near future entirely to eliminate the fee system.

I ought also to report that we were successful in securing a conviction in this city for the sale of liquor to Indians, showing two things, namely, that the Indian, though hundreds of miles distant from his home, has not lost his lust for firewater, and is able to procure it under the dome of our Capitol, and that the laws as now in force are applicable anywhere.

The Indians continue to appreciate our efforts in their behalf, as shown by the petition of the Lac du Flambeau Indians for the enforcement of the provisions in the treaty of 1842 applicable to Wisconsin regarding the sale of liquor to Indians. The fact that the case of *Gerald et al. v. Johnson et al.* was undisposed of prevented the office from taking any action on their request.

Concerning peyote or mescal, the office has continued its endeavors to obtain information from every available source, and believes that

it is in a position to submit a recommendation for definite action within a short time. The Indians, realizing the stand this office has taken, have submitted several petitions, praying that no action be taken whereby they will be deprived of the use of payote, and they have sent delegations to Washington, whose sole mission was to present their point of view.

ADMINISTRATIVE PLANT.

The estimated value of the Government plant, including chiefly agency and school buildings, is upward of \$9,000,000. The amount of money available for repairs and general up-keep is \$180,800, or 2 per cent of the estimated present value. Many of the buildings are reconstructed forts; many of them are in sections of the country where storms are heavy; the occupants of the buildings, both Indians and whites, are perhaps not quite so careful as other communities. These, among other causes, make it a fact that Indian Service buildings have to sustain a higher rate of depreciation than is allowed in the usual tables of depreciation. It is poor economy for the Government, and demoralizing as an example to the Indians, not to keep the buildings up to their value when constructed. I feel that a general provision of 5 per cent of the cost of buildings should be made annually for repairs, and in special cases a larger percentage will be required. After these ordinary repairs are made the depreciation on the service buildings should be carried at 2½ per cent for brick buildings and 5 per cent for frame buildings.

The estimates for repairs and improvements submitted by superintendents for the fiscal year 1913 have been submitted in a much more businesslike manner than in past years. The old habit of asking for an inflated amount in the hope of getting a part of it is happily dying out, and both the office and the superintendents in the field are more fully than ever before realizing that the way to get appropriations from Congress is to make a businesslike statement of actual needs in a form that can be substantiated in every detail.

Much important work has been postponed for several years because it has been found impossible to make the appropriations provided by Congress go round. In construction work, distance from civilization frequently much increases the cost. Contractors find it difficult to secure workmen, and material has to be transported long distances over bad roads.

An effort is being made to simplify the method of handling the less important projects by soliciting informal proposals from builders located reasonably near the proposed work and having the superintendent submit them for approval to the office. In this way it is possible to save often much time and money, and the fact that more work is being done in the open market than usual saves still more time and money.

Contractors complain that it requires too much capital to handle the Indian work on account of the time required in securing payment for work done after the certificate is issued which entitles them to payment. This certificate provides that payment for work done shall be made in installments, the contractor to be paid 80 per cent of the value of the work at the time the certificate is made; the Government retains 20 per cent until the work is entirely completed and accepted. A change should be made in the method of making payments. The money should be available as soon as the certificate is made, as is not the case under the present routine. It is my opinion that the bonded superintendent should be authorized to issue a check for the amount due on all partial payments; the final payment only should be directly authorized by the Indian Office. Contractors of moderate means would thus be in a position to compete for the work of this bureau.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

As a result of the continued activity on the part of the office and the field in the matter of obtaining quotations in advance of the authorization of purchases of goods and supplies, resulting in the placing before the office of data necessary to an intelligent consideration of the subject, the purchasing end of the service has been more economically administered.

In purchasing goods and supplies for the service the Government land-grant advantages have always been taken into consideration where land-grant deductions were applicable. A large part of the purchasing has been done, as usual, through the medium of the warehouses for Indian supplies at Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Omaha, and San Francisco. In those items where quality is essential to satisfactory service the standard of quality has been raised so far as the funds at our disposal would permit.

Improvements in our specifications, under which merchants and manufacturers bid, have been made from time to time, among them, for instance, being the adoption of the scale of measurements of the Cotton Knit Goods Buyers' Association in order to improve the fit of the underwear bought. This scale is now a part of our specifications for underwear and deliveries must measure up to its requirements.

Preparatory to advertising for the 1913 supplies during the month of April, 1912, descriptive matter in our proposal blanks was thoroughly revised, the revision being based on suggestions from merchants, manufacturers, and others possessing a practical knowledge of our requirements, so that the trade was given a clearer understanding of what was desired, commercial descriptions being used wherever practicable, with the result that increased and more intelli-

gent competition was had. That the Indian business was made more attractive is proved by the increase in the bids received, 775 bids having been received for the fiscal year 1912 and 806 bids received on similar articles for the fiscal year 1913, an increase of 4 per cent.

The plan of shipping supplies to points having competitive transportation facilities over the line offering the best terms has not yet been fully developed, but will probably be consummated next year. The plan to have disbursing officers pay supply claims is partially in effect at the present time, but it has been arranged that claims covering supplies purchased through the warehouses shall be paid through the disbursing officer of the Interior Department after receiving administrative examination in the Indian office, instead of through the Treasury Department, as heretofore, which will, no doubt, result in their payment within 30 days from the date the goods are delivered in the warehouse.

The total value of all supplies purchased for the Indian service during the past fiscal year is approximately \$3,875,000.

THE FINANCE DIVISION OF THE OFFICE.

A very large part of the sand in the machinery of Indian administration gets in its work in the finance division of the Indian office. In the first place, the present form of appropriations by the Congress entails an enormous amount of detail work, which is of little or no use in business-like administration; consequently a complete set of books has to be kept for administrative guidance. Many of the forms of doing business compelled by antiquated statutes cause needless delay. The result is that in accounting for every cent, as it should be accounted for, frequently matters are delayed at great human cost. Yet, because certain of the clerical work in this division can be done by less skilled persons than are required in the work of the land or the education divisions, the finance division of the office inevitably has to contain the largest percentage of persons who are really kept in their position as a pension, because of the absence of a civil pension list. A strengthening of the personnel of this division would react more than would at first sight appear throughout the whole service along the lines of prompt response to vital needs.

THE PROPERTY OF THE INDIANS.

The property interests of the Indians constitute one of the greatest estates ever held in trust by any organization, governmental or private. Including the lands, forests, water powers, minerals, and funds held in tribal or individual ownership, the Indians' principal amounts to approximately three-quarters of a billion dollars, and from this property in rentals and interest there comes annually approximately \$12,000,000.

USE OF CEDED LANDS.

Under various acts passed by Congress within recent years certain lands ceded by the Indians to the United States are open to settlement and entry, and the Government endeavors to dispose of them at their appraised value for the benefit of the Indians.

Nearly all of such acts contain a clause practically identical with the following:

That nothing in this act shall in any manner bind the United States to purchase any portion of the lands herein described, * * * or to dispose of said land except as provided herein, or to guarantee to find purchasers for said lands or any portion thereof, it being the intention of this act that the United States shall act as trustee for said Indians to dispose of the said lands, and to expend and pay over the proceeds received from the sale thereof only as received and as herein provided.

It has been the practice to consider such lands under the jurisdiction and supervision of the General Land Office from the passage of the act, and the Indians' title thereto extinguished. On this theory the public at large has come to consider said lands a part of the public domain, and the lands have therefore been used indiscriminately by various interests, principally for grazing purposes, without compensation to the Indians.

By departmental decision of November 27, 1911, it was held in effect that the Indians' title to such lands is not extinguished until date of entry, settlement, or sale, and the Indians are entitled to their use, or to any revenue that may be derived from their use by others, pending date of settlement, sale, or entry.

Following this decision the matter was considered jointly by representatives of this office and the General Land Office, and a set of regulations has been drafted to provide for proper concurrent jurisdiction and the collection, for the benefit of the Indians, of grazing fees from the users of the lands pending actual settlement, entry, or sale.

It is believed that the regulations when put into effect upon the various reservations where applicable will be the means of securing to the Indians large sums of money which heretofore have been lost to them, without interfering with the speedy sale or other disposition of the lands as provided by Congress.

FORESTRY.

During the past year particular attention has been given to construction work on the Indian reservations for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of fire protection and administration of timber matters. The timbered areas on the reservations are being districted as far as practicable for the purpose of patrol and administration and a forest guard assigned to each district and placed in charge,

under the superintendent, of all timber matters in his district. Permanent headquarters are being established in these districts, telephone lines constructed connecting the headquarters with the agency, and roads and trails constructed throughout the timbered areas so as to render fire patrol easier. A number of fire lookout stations have been constructed on the reservations to furnish readier means of detecting forest fires. A large amount of construction work is still needed to properly protect the timberlands from fire.

The record of forest fires is kept by the calendar year instead of by the fiscal year. For the year ending December 30, 1911, no serious fires occurred. So far as reported, the area burned over on the reservations was 3,549 acres, with a total loss of \$3,288. The year 1910, however, was a bad fire year, 671,461 acres being burned over on the reservations, with a loss of \$675,227. It is important that the office be not lulled into security by the small loss of last year, but that every precaution be taken to protect the reservations in case of the recurrence of another dry season such as 1910.

Technical men have been assigned to a number of the reservations and placed in charge of the timber work thereon. Forest assistants have been placed in charge of the timber work on the Fond du Lac, Klamath, Navajo, Yakima, and Coeur d'Alène Reservations. Forest rangers have been appointed and placed in charge of the timber work on the Jicarilla, Mescalero, and Fort Apache Reservations, and scale inspectors have been placed in charge of such work on the Bad River and Lac du Flambeau Reservations. These men are held responsible to the superintendent for all timber matters on these reservations.

On the Jicarilla Indian Reservation, in New Mexico, the Indians have been encouraged to take hold of the cutting and manufacturing of railroad ties, with great success. The timber on this reservation is all owned by the tribe, although the land has been allotted. Arrangements were made with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co. whereby they offered to take any ties delivered at certain places by the Indians. The area which the Indians are cutting is rough and inaccessible as a logging proposition. The price paid by the railroad company for ties averages a rate of \$15.18 per M, board feet. The Indians have been paying into the tribal fund as stumpage an average of \$1 per M, and the cost of supervision amounts to 2 cents a tie, or 70 cents per M. The Indians, therefore, receive for their labor about \$10.40 per M. By this method all money except the 70 cents per M., which covers the cost of supervision, goes to the Indians either as stumpage or labor. The Indians are cutting many cull ties in order to make good utilization of the material, for which they receive only one-half price. Some of the Indians are making as high as \$3.80 a day. This tie cutting is good, healthy work, and very remunerative to the Indians. During the year they cut approxi-

mately 11,000 ties, receiving a total of \$4,464, of which \$1,237 was paid to the tribal fund as stumpage, the balance going to the Indians cutting the ties after the cost of supervision, amounting to \$221, had been deducted. On other reservations also the Indians have been encouraged to cut the timber on their allotments themselves, delivering the logs at specified points as desired by the purchasers.

On the Tongue River Indian Reservation, in Montana, it was discovered that a large amount of timber was being killed by insects. The total stand of timber on the reservation is estimated at about 100,000,000 board feet, of which approximately 5,000,000 feet was infested. An examination of the timber was made by the Bureau of Entomology. They reported that unless steps were taken immediately to control the insect infestation all the timber on the reservation would be killed, but that if approximately 3,000,000 board feet of the infested timber were removed the infestation would be checked and the remaining timber saved. There was, however, a market for only about 500,000 feet of timber a year near the reservation, and it was therefore found to be impossible to utilize all of the timber which it would be necessary to remove. A contractor was found who agreed to take over the agency sawmill and cut and manufacture the timber at \$9.50 per M, board feet. There was not sufficient money available to log and manufacture all of the infested timber necessary to be cut, and therefore only about 500,000 feet are being manufactured at the present time. The balance is being cut and barked, and as the timber now being manufactured is sold and the money from the sale of the lumber becomes available the logs now left in the woods will be brought to the mill and manufactured. The brush resulting from the logging is being piled and burned as the cutting progresses.

On the Jicarilla Indian Reservation, in New Mexico, 130,000,000 feet of timber were advertised for sale, the advertisement running 90 days. No bids were received for this timber, but a few days later it was sold at private sale at the minimum rates stated in the notice of sale, \$3 per M for the first six years and \$3.50 per M for the last three years of a nine-year cutting period. Another sale, amounting to 30,000,000 board feet, was advertised on the same reservation at a minimum price of \$3 per M for a six-year cutting period. But one bid was received, at the rate of \$3.50 per M. This bid was rejected, owing to the fact that the Indians have become interested in the cutting and manufacture of ties near this area and that the sale already made will furnish sufficient money to take care of the Indians on the reservation as far as the proceeds from the sale of timber can be used for this purpose.

On the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, in Arizona, 300,000,000 feet of timber were offered for sale in conjunction with an offer by

the Forest Service of an equal amount of timber on the adjacent Apache and Sitgreaves National Forests. This timber was advertised for 120 days. But one bid was received, at the minimum rates stated in the notice of sale, \$2.50 per M for the first five years and \$3 per M for the last five years of a 10-year cutting period. This bid was accepted by the department. The company deposited a check for \$5,000 at the time of their bid, but have since failed to execute their contract and bond.

The Indian timberlands, known as the "Forest Reserve," in the Choctaw Nation, Okla., amounting to approximately 1,279,910 acres, were offered for sale during the year under sealed bids. The offer was made in two ways, one for land and timber together, the other for the timber 11 inches and over in diameter without the land, the area being divided into 24 tracts. The sale was widely advertised for 120 days, and a number of bids were received. After the notice of sale had been started it was reported to the office that valuable deposits of manganese had been found on two of the tracts offered for sale. An investigation was made by the Geological Survey. While they reported that the manganese deposits were probably not of commercial value, their presence was deemed sufficient to warrant the rejection of bids on these particular tracts. The prices offered for the other tracts were only slightly in excess of the appraised value, and were made in such a way as to make it seem advisable to reject them all. Accordingly, all bids were rejected for these lands by the department on May 15, 1912.

In addition to these sales which were advertised, offers have been received for certain timber on the Klamath Indian Reservation, amounting to approximately 400,000,000 board feet. A careful examination of this timber was made by the office, and it seems probable that a sale should be made. An offer for timber on the Quinaielt Reservation was rejected by the office after an examination which showed the timber to be worth much more than the price offered. An offer was also received for approximately 40,000,000 board feet of timber on the Nez Percé Reservation. It is believed that by a careful administration of these timberlands, which were reserved for the use of the tribe by the act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 327, 330), a steady income of over \$10,000 a year can be obtained from the sale of mature timber and the leasing of grazing and agricultural lands. Inquiries have been received regarding timber sales on other reservations, notably the Santa Clara, Yakima, and Mescalero. Increased activity is looked for in the sale of timber next year.

The operations on the Menominee Reservation, in Wisconsin, have been continued with increasing success. Railroad logging, which is now being carried on, insures the mill a steady supply of logs when needed and has reduced the cost of operations. During the

year 25,905,670 feet of timber were logged and 42,956,037 feet of lumber manufactured at the mill; 25,097,331 feet of lumber, 6,840,900 lath, and 2,480,750 shingles were sold, and 1,176,996 feet of lumber were used in construction. At the close of the year there were on hand 42,930,847 feet of lumber in the yards. The total receipts from all products during the year were \$509,547.54 and the total disbursements were \$411,400.33, showing an excess of receipts over disbursements of \$98,346.71, compared to \$11,200 last fiscal year. The cost of logging and manufacture compares more than favorably with other mills operating on the same scale in Wisconsin. During the year an average of 219 Menominee Indians were employed at the mills and in the woods, as compared with 205 the preceding year. They earned \$71,048.65 in wages.

Logging operations were continued through contractors on the Bad River, Lac du Flambeau and Fond du Lac Indian Reservations, in Wisconsin, and upon the ceded Chippewa pine lands in Minnesota as well as on a smaller scale on other reservations. On the Bad River Reservation 61,897,915 feet of timber were cut, yielding \$430,559.16. Upon the ceded Chippewa lands in Minnesota 429,720,339 feet were cut, yielding \$2,987,927.37.

By proclamations dated February 17, 1912, the President restored to certain Indian reservations all those portions of said reservations which were placed in national forests by proclamations of March 2, 1909, the restoration to take effect March 1, 1912. The reservations affected are as follows: Fort Apache, Hoopa Valley, Jicarilla, Mescalero, Navajo, San Carlos, Tule River, and Zuni. The area covered is approximately 2,486,000 acres of land. It is estimated that there are 10,826,180,000 board feet of merchantable timber, 2,500,000 cedar posts, and 875,000 cords of firewood on these lands, valued at approximately \$18,581,300. The value of the land itself, at a conservative estimate, is \$5,000,000. There are approximately 35,000 Indians on the reservations affected by these withdrawals.

IRRIGATION.

The appropriations for irrigation work for the fiscal year 1912 were a little over \$1,300,000, of which amount nearly \$1,000,000 is reimbursable to the Treasury when the irrigated lands shall have been put in successful cultivation and the Indians have become self-supporting.

Important construction was carried on at Fort Hall, Idaho, where the system has been completed with the exception of a few short and inexpensive laterals. During the year water was furnished to about 8,155 acres, showing an increase of 3,286 acres, of which increase 455 acres are Indian lands.

On Crow Reservation, Mont., construction was continued on the Agency Canal and Little Big Horn No. 2 Canal, including necessary structures. Necessary maintenance and repairs were continued on Big Horn Agency, Lodge Grass, Pryor Creek, and other canals and ditches, which consisted in replacing the old wooden structures with concrete.

At Fort Belknap, Mont., several timber structures were put in during the year and repairs made to others. A new concrete headgate for the Milk River Main Canal was completed during the year.

The construction on the pumping plant to irrigate about 6,000 acres of the best land on the Colorado River Reservation was under way during the entire year. The pumping plant has been completed with the exception of part of the building. About 8 miles of the canal system have been completed.

On the Fort Mojave Reservation two pile jetties were constructed for the protection of valuable agricultural land from the encroachment of the Colorado River. These jetties, while not permanent, diverted the current of the flood sufficiently to prevent further damage.

Work was continued on the extension of the Spring Creek ditch for the irrigation of the Southern Ute allotments, about 8½ miles of ditch and laterals having been completed. The only feasible project for the diminished Southern Ute Reservation has been constructed during this year for a distance of about 3 miles, covering about 600 acres.

No construction work was done on the San Juan project in New Mexico, all efforts being confined to repairing damages caused by excessive floods during the year.

On the Uintah Reservation, Utah, new work has been confined to the construction of such laterals as were required for present use; necessary maintenance and operation has been done, the force having been reduced accordingly.

On the Yakima Reservation, Wash., the drainage work started during the fiscal year 1911 was practically completed during the fiscal year 1912. Machinery was used almost exclusively, moving during the year a total of over a million cubic yards of material at an average cost of 8.34 cents per cubic yard. These ditches have drawn off water from a large area of land which has been producing crops by subirrigation. The irrigation activities have been restricted to operating and maintaining the system, no new work having been undertaken on account of the condition of the water rights. In this connection it should be mentioned that at the close of the year there was developed near the geographical center of the irrigable area a large artesian flow at a depth of 510 feet.

On the Diminished Wind River Reservation, Wyo., construction of laterals and concrete headgates has been carried on. In view of the necessity of making beneficial use of the waters under ditches already constructed, the irrigation force has been reduced to that required for the maintenance and operation of the system.

Work was under way on several of the Mission Reservations in southern California and the pueblos in New Mexico.

During the year investigations by the engineers of this service for power and storage projects were made on practically all the Indian reservations. Most of the reports have been received, and appropriate orders for withdrawals necessary will be submitted in the near future.

MINERALS ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Save important deposits of gold, coal, oil, and gas on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, all the lands of Indians containing valuable minerals are located in Oklahoma among the Five Civilized Tribes, Osage, Oto and Missouri, Sac and Fox, and Ponca Indians.

Though the existence of petroleum and natural gas in the Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) was known for many years, but little real development of the region took place prior to 1903.

Among the Five Civilized Tribes one of the greatest oil fields in the world has been developed, largely under departmental leases. The production for a number of years has been approximately 40,000,000 barrels per annum. Since the removal of restrictions on the alienation of lands by the department May 27, 1908, a large percentage of these leases has been made direct by the Indian owners free from departmental control. However, during the past year, approximately 13,000,000 barrels of oil were produced from leases supervised by the department, and the royalties collected on oil and gas during the past year amounted to \$851,097—most of which was received from leased lands in the Cherokee and Creek Nation.

On the Osage Reservation oil and gas operations are conducted under the Edwin B. Foster lease of March 16, 1896, which expired by limitation March 16, 1906. Congress, by act of March 3, 1905, extended this lease and a number of subleases thereof for a period of 10 years, and limited the lands embraced therein to 630,000 acres in the aggregate. During the past year 9,446,060.10 barrels of oil were produced, and a royalty of 12½ per cent thereon paid to the Indians amounted during the period mentioned to more than \$656,000.

By section 3 of the act of June 23, 1906, authority was granted for the leasing for mineral purposes of that part of the Osage land not covered by approved subleases under the act of March 3, 1905. The regulations governing the leasing of these additional lands (aggre-

gating 800,000 acres) for oil and gas purposes were approved by the department July 3, 1912, and provide for the offering of the lands under sealed bids. The royalty fixed by the President for oil is 16½ per cent. As yet no leases have been approved under the new regulations.

Comparison of the productions for the years 1911 and 1912 show that there was very little increase therein, but that a larger amount of money was received during 1912, which was due to an advance in the price of oil.

On the Oto and Missouri, Sac and Fox, and Ponca lands in Oklahoma, about 165 oil leases have been entered into, embracing 41,400 acres, on which royalties amounting to about \$11,000 have been paid to the Indians.

On the Wind River Reservation, Wyo., prospecting and development of lands leased for coal, oil, gas, and asphalt have been in progress, but no discoveries of value have been reported during the year. One of the producing coal mines on the reserve temporarily suspended operations in December, 1911, on account of the thin strata of coal encountered. During the years 1907 to 1911, inclusive, there was mined from 640 acres of leased land approximately 318,000 tons of coal, for which the Indians received about \$37,000 in royalties. During the past year 17 leases, aggregating 1,111.24 acres, were approved for gold placer mining on the reservation, but as yet no reports have been received as to the value of the minerals, if any, taken therefrom.

Most of the lands containing coal deposits are located in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. The Choctaw-Chickasaw agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 642), provided that no leases of coal and asphalt lands should be made after its ratification September 25, 1902; and the Congress, by act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), reserved from sale all such lands, whether leased or unleased, until the expiration of existing leases thereon, or until such time as might be otherwise provided by law. The area of the segregated coal lands in the nations mentioned is 445,000 acres, of which about 100,000 are under leases dated between July 11, 1899, and September 16, 1902, and running for terms of 30 years from their dates. The total estimated value of the surface of the land and coal deposits varies from \$19,000,000 to \$100,000,000 according to the experts who made the examinations. Twenty-eight thousand eight hundred forty-eight tons of coal were produced from leases in the Choctaw Nation, royalty for which amounted to \$2,308. In the Creek Nation about 78,000 tons of coal was mined, on which a royalty of \$6,000 was paid.

Valuable limestone deposits were discovered on the Tuscarora Reservation in New York, the value of which was estimated by the Geological Survey at about \$630,000. A bill was introduced at the

last session of Congress to authorize the leasing of the land containing the deposits, the price offered being \$58,000 for the 250 acres of limestone. An adverse report was made by the department on the bill for the reason that the consideration was not deemed adequate, and an amendment thereto was suggested to authorize the sale or lease of the lands under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior might prescribe.

Although the Tuscarora Indians own their lands in fee, the Attorney General has decided that they can not lease the same unless authorized so to do by Congress.

ALLOTMENTS.

During the year allotments have been approved to 651 Indians, covering 124,000 acres.

This number of allotments approved during the year is small, due largely to the fact that before recommendations covering approval of lands allotted to Indians can be submitted a report must first be obtained from the Geological Survey to show whether the lands allotted contain any coal or other mineral or whether any power site or reservoir possibilities exist therein. While in a number of cases information already on hand at the Geological Survey enables that bureau to certify as to the character of the land allotted, yet in a large number of cases the Geological Survey advises that field examinations will be necessary before definite information can be furnished as to the mineral or nonmineral character of the lands involved. For instance, on the Fort Peck Reservation the allotment work in the field has been completed, and 1,987 Indians have been allotted something over 700,000 acres. Partial returns from the Geological Survey show coal lands falling within 15 townships of this reservation aggregating 277,923 acres. Eighty-nine townships have been reported, in whole or in part, as noncoal, nonoil, and nonmineral. Ten townships remain yet to be reported on, and as data is not available to show the mineral or nonmineral character of the lands the suspension of the approval of the allotments will be necessary until field examinations have been made by the Geological Survey.

This condition exists also in connection with lands in the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., within which 2,623 Indians have received allotments in the field aggregating 822,984 acres.

The field work in connection with allotments in severalty has progressed satisfactorily during the fiscal year, and in addition to the completion of allotment work on the Fort Peck and Blackfeet Reservations in Montana, it is expected that the allotment work at Fort Hall, Idaho; Yakima, and possibly the Colville Reservation, Wash., will be completed during the working season of the present calendar year. To May 30, 1912, 1,544 allotments of irrigable lands,

covering 32,000 acres, and 3,303 allotments of grazing lands, covering 210,400 acres, had been made within the Fort Hall Reservation, leaving approximately 231 irrigable allotments and 472 grazing allotments yet to be made. On the Colville Reservation, Wash., 1,266 Indians have been allotted 139,771 acres. While the total area within this reservation is large, approximately 1,297,000 acres, yet a large part of the land is rough, mountainous, and unsuitable for allotment purposes. The field men connected with this work have heretofore advised that when all Indians entitled have been allotted there will remain but little, if any, desirable land for homestead settlement. Of the lands within the Fort Peck Reservation, Mont., at least 1,000,000 acres surplus will be available for disposal under the act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 558), and on the Blackfeet Reservation approximately 700,000 acres will be placed on the market in accordance with the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1035).

That part of the Fort Berthold Reservation lying north and east of the Missouri River in North Dakota has been allotted, and the surplus lands, other than those classified as coal, disposed of under the provisions of the act of June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 455). The Geological Survey has reported 238,082 acres within that part of the reservation lying north and east of the river as valuable for coal, of which 73,000 acres were allotted to Indians under the provisions of the act mentioned and joint resolution No. 23, approved April 3, 1912.

Special allotting agents, William Williams and John F. Armstrong, have been engaged recently in aiding the Navajo Indians in Arizona and New Mexico to procure their applications for allotment on the public domain under the provisions of the fourth section of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).

During the year allotment work has practically been completed within the Yuma Reservation, Cal., and Rosebud and Standing Rock Reservations, S. Dak. and N. Dak. Within the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak., allotments have heretofore been made to 5,444 Indians, covering 1,778,085 acres. Approximately 2,000 Indians within this reservation remain yet to be allotted, and two years longer, at least, will be required to complete the work.

LEASES OF ALLOTTED LANDS.

(Outside Five Civilized Tribes.)

Leases of allotted lands are authorized by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 794), and acts amendatory thereof. Under these acts and departmental regulations leases may be made for not exceeding three years for grazing or five years for farming purposes, when improvements are provided for as part of the rental. When the consideration is limited to money alone, the term does not exceed

one and two years, respectively. Business leases may be made for five years. This does not include the lands of the Yakima Reservation, Wash., Wind River, Wyo., or Uintah Reservation, Utah. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, 7,077 leases were approved.

Under the act of May 31, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 221-246), the Indians of Yakima Reservation may lease their allotted lands, when unimproved, for 10 years.

Under the act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 97), the lands on the Wind River Reservation susceptible of irrigation may be leased for a term not exceeding 20 years. Under the laws of the State of Wyoming the right to use the waters flowing through this diminished Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming will be adjusted on December 31, 1916. There is an area of probably 45,000 acres of irrigable allotted lands on the reservation which, it is believed, the Indians themselves will be unable profitably to utilize, and to which it will be impossible for them to apply water prior to the date on which the water rights will be adjusted. Plans have been formulated to lease and sell such of the allotments as can not be utilized by the Indians with benefit to themselves.

Under the same act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 95) the lands on the Uintah Reservation, Utah, susceptible of irrigation may be leased for a period not exceeding 20 years. Able-bodied male Indians are not permitted to lease unless they are engaged in some self-supporting occupation or are cultivating at least 40 acres of their own allotment. Those, such as minors, women, and old people, who are unable to cultivate any part of their land, either through hired help or male relatives, are permitted to lease.

There are 98,000 acres of agricultural lands under ditch on this reservation belonging to the Indians, only 12,000 of which are under cultivation, either by the Indians or lessees. Plans are being formulated to induce whites to enter into leases for these lands with a view to placing them in cultivation and preserving water rights. The leasing of these surplus lands is important if waste of their resources is to be prevented.

Since the last annual report 45 allottees, who have been represented as being competent to manage their own affairs, have been permitted to make the experiment of leasing their allotments without departmental supervision.

SALE OF INHERITED INDIAN LAND.

Under the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-275), as modified by subsequent acts of Congress authorizing the sale of inherited Indian land, 392 tracts, covering 43,652.28 acres, were sold this year for \$889,185.02, the average price being \$20.30 per acre.

Since May 27, 1902, inherited Indian land has been sold as follows:

Sales of inherited Indian lands.

Year.	Tracts.	Area.	Consideration.	Average price per acre.
1903.....		41,493.99	\$757,173.25	\$17.01
1904.....	1,239	122,222.52	2,097,484.60	16.83
1905.....	978	50,214.97	1,335,131.22	18.43
1906.....	643	64,447.67	981,430.87	15.23
1907.....	820	106,359.25	1,248,703.34	11.74
1908.....	708	91,302.57	1,309,608.04	14.27
1909.....	753	102,708.00	1,221,738.72	12.85
1910.....	673	129,369.61	1,956,315.92	15.12
1911.....	638	79,665.66	1,043,960.28	18.87
1912.....	392	43,652.28	889,185.02	20.30

SALE OF ALLOTTED INDIAN LAND.

Under the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018), as modified by the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), authorizing the sale of land allotted to noncompetent Indians, 324 tracts, covering 34,281.11 acres, were sold during the fiscal year for \$567,880.75, the average price per acre being \$16.56.

Since March 1, 1907, land allotted to noncompetent Indians has been sold as follows:

Sales of lands allotted to noncompetent Indians.

Year.	Tracts.	Area.	Consideration.	Average price per acre.
1908.....	92	7,990.83	\$159,318.81	\$19.99
1909.....	235	34,060.33	447,762.85	12.99
1910.....	630	82,655.80	1,245,639.06	15.07
1911.....	494	65,197.68	978,588.27	17.41
1912.....	324	34,281.11	567,880.75	16.56

In some cases involving the sale of Indian land it was found upon investigation after the sales papers reached this office that the sale was not for the best interest of the Indian owner. In such cases the sale was disapproved and the superintendent was directed to return the money to the purchaser. The purchaser was therefore deprived of the use of his money for several months. To meet this situation new rules of practice in sales cases have been approved by the department, in that the petition from the Indian owner for the sale of all or a part of his land must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before the land is advertised for sale. In case the sale covers inherited land, the heirs of the deceased allottee are determined by the Secretary of the Interior before the sale is made. Under this plan when Indian land is offered for sale and the purchaser puts up his money there need be no delay in the approval of the sale, as

the only question that will remain is whether the consideration is adequate. The new regulations went into effect in October, 1911, and up to July 1, 1912, 566 petitions for the sale of land were approved.

FEE PATENTS AND COMPETENCY CERTIFICATES.

During the fiscal year 764 applications for patents in fee were received, of which 344 were approved and 420 denied. The area patented embraces 45,529.49 acres. Of the total number of fee patents issued only 38 were issued to full-bloods, and many of the applications were made by allottees of one-sixteenth and one thirty-second Indian blood. In 90 per cent of the fee patent cases the application covered only a part of the allottee's land.

The total number of fee patents issued under the act of May 8, 1906, as modified by the act of June 25, 1910, are as follows:

Patents issued under act of June 25, 1910.

	Approved.	Denied.	Area patented.
1907.....	689		92,132.50
1908.....	1,787	68	153,991.78
1909.....	1,166	767	133,331.19
1910.....	955	413	99,339.10
1911.....	1,026	387	114,547.79
1912.....	344	430	45,529.49
Total.....	6,167	2,055	638,870.45

Under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910, which provides for the issuance of certificates of competency to Indian allottees holding fee patents with restrictions on alienation, 22 certificates were issued during the fiscal year covering an area of 1,687.05 acres.

Twenty-two certificates of competency have been issued to members of the Osage Tribe during the fiscal year. A certificate of competency authorizes the allottee to sell and convey any or all surplus lands deeded to him under the provisions of the act of June 23, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539). Each Osage allottee has approximately 495 acres of surplus land.

But one certificate of competency has been issued to a Kaw Indian during the fiscal year. The certificate authorizes the allottee to sell and convey all lands deeded him under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 636). The Kaw Indians were allotted approximately 480 acres of land each.

Of the 88 Absentee Wyandotte allotments in Oregon 49 have been covered by certificates of competency issued to the allottees on proof of their ability to manage their own affairs. Of these, 20 were issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912. The allotments are for 80 acres each.

In the issuance of fee patents and certificates of competency to Indian allottees and the sale of Indian land the question considered is, What is for the best interest of the Indian owner?

In 1907 and 1908 the issuance of fee patents to Indian allottees was in the experimental stage, and investigations made show that at least 60 per cent of the Indians who received fee patents sold their lands and soon squandered the proceeds derived from the sale. Of the 2,741 applications for fee patents which were received 2,076 were approved and only 68 denied. During these years the recommendation of this office was based solely upon the report of the Indian superintendent that the applicant was competent to care for his own affairs. No other evidence to show the competency of the applicant was required.

In 1909, and since, a greater degree of competency was required to be shown and the superintendent was directed to report in detail, making answer to specific questions as to the past performances of the Indian applicant, his ability to care for himself and family, and the use he intended to make of the land if given a patent in fee.

In 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912 about 3,400 applications for fee patents were approved and about 2,000 were denied.

As a result of a more strict policy in determining the competency of the Indian applicants, the percentage of cases in which fee-patent Indians failed to make good has been reduced from 60 per cent to about 30 per cent. In nearly all cases where the issuance of a fee patent is recommended by this office the application covers only a part of the Indian's land, and in 90 per cent of the cases the Indian wishes to sell a part of the land to improve the remainder of his allotment.

Questions which arise as to the issuance of fee patents also arise as to the sale of Indian land. Within the past few years a change in the practice of sales cases was put in operation and the superintendent required to make a detailed statement as to the needs and condition of the Indian, so that the records may clearly show whether it is for the best interest of the Indian owner to sell his or her land. The superintendent is also required to report the use the Indian wishes to make of the proceeds of the sale.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

Funds belonging to individual Indians under governmental supervision are derived mostly from the following sources: (1) Sale of allotted and inherited lands. (2) Lease accruals. (3) Sale of timber. (4) Oil and gas royalties. (5) Earnings of outing pupils.

The method of handling individual Indian moneys by depositing them in local banks under a surety bond, subject to the check of the

Indian depositor, when approved by the superintendent in charge of the reservation, has been continued throughout the year.

1. *Minors.*—Every endeavor has been made, where parents may not have had ample wisdom but are doing pretty well and taking good care of their children, to conserve the principal, if this could be done without jeopardizing the health of the children or denying the best possible education, in order that the minors might, on attaining their majority, have funds with which to engage in farming or other profitable enterprise. Thoroughgoing justifications were required before the superintendents received authority from this office to approve checks against a minor's account. The main object borne in mind was to be satisfied that the minor received benefit from an expenditure of his funds. The importance of this point of view was brought to the minds of the superintendents by a circular letter issued on October 23, 1911.

2. *Adult Indians able to do a day's work.*—During the past year the office has made a renewed effort to allow the Indians in this class their funds in sufficient amounts without restriction, where a satisfactory showing of competency was made, in order to give them practical experience. On the Colville Reservation alone, out of disbursements for the fiscal year 1912, amounting to approximately \$350,000, over \$100,000 in amounts large enough to give them actual experience was authorized to be paid unrestricted. The amount so authorized did not include regular monthly payments. The superintendent reports that of the amount allowed the Indians for their unrestricted use probably 60 per cent was used in the improvement of their lands; 25 per cent was probably used for subsistence, and the remainder was so expended as to yield little or no return.

Funds belonging to able-bodied Indians manifestly incompetent were expended, so far as possible, in making permanent improvements upon their allotments and in the purchase of horses and implements, under the supervision of a local field officer. On the Rosebud Reservation during the past fiscal year, out of an expenditure of individual Indian funds exceeding a half million of dollars, more than \$180,000 was authorized for the purchase of horses and the construction of buildings. The amount so authorized does not include such articles as household furniture, harness, and farming implements, digging of wells, etc., which represent a large figure of the disbursements. The superintendent of Omaha and Winnebago Agencies stated in his letter of May 25, 1912, that then there were over a dozen full sets of farm buildings under construction on those reservations; that at least a dozen more would be started shortly thereafter, and that probably 30 Indians had planned to sell land and use the proceeds for the same purpose. The improvements constructed

on the Omaha and Winnebago Reservations were supervised by the superintendent. On June 13, 1912, the superintendent of Yankton Indian School addressed a letter to this office concerning individual Indian money, in which he said:

To show that the office here has done what it could to assist these people in the way of funds, there has been paid out during the four months of my incumbency the following amounts:

For seed wheat, \$1,713.13; corn, \$561.55; oats, \$337.55; potatoes, \$704.87; garden seed, \$45.50; horses, \$0,202.78; wagons, etc., \$1,347.43; farming machinery, \$1,709.17; making a total of \$12,741.06. There has also been paid out to these people during the four months that I have been here the following: For February, \$9,890.50; March, \$12,020.15; April, \$8,080.00; May, \$13,032.45; total, \$43,023.82. In addition to these amounts there was paid out during this time the sum of \$12,000 in interest money, and the competent Indians who draw their lease money outside the office have probably received \$10,000 more, making a grand total of money expended on these people that they did not earn of \$78,070.78, or about \$40 per capita. Thus it will be seen that there has been no lack of money drawn by these people during the past four months, and I doubt very much if any more money could have been spent on them profitably.

3. *Old Indians.*—So far as Indians of this class have had means, their money has been authorized freely for such purposes as would keep them well and happy. The superintendent of Fort Lapwai Indian School on February 14, 1912, reported that there were at that time 1,440 Indians under his jurisdiction who had on deposit to their credit \$105,979.48. During the month of January, 1912, 190 of these Indians drew monthly allowances, and 695 of the older people were being permitted to draw their rent money direct when due. During the fiscal year probably \$20,000 was paid in the form of monthly allowances to about 200 Indians of the Colville Reservation.

A long and forward step has been taken during the past year in regard to the use of individual Indian money for the promotion of farming operations. In approving each individual sale of allotted or inherited land, the Secretary, in an order over his signature, directed the expenditure of the proceeds in whole or in part. Almost invariably a part of the proceeds were authorized by him for the improvement of the grantor's remaining land. If the vendor was an old Indian and lived in a sanitary house he was in most cases provided with a monthly payment. This method precluded all possibility of the proceeds of sale being diverted to other uses than for the purposes and needs which were advanced as a justification for the sale of the allottee's land.

Efforts to promote honor and integrity during the past year were made by various means in many individual cases. As the keynote of Indian progress has been individualism, perhaps the most effective general action taken during the fiscal year was the sending of a personal letter to each superintendent handling individual Indian

funds in order to impress upon his mind a most important consideration—that the funds of an able-bodied Indian should be handled in such a way as not to weaken his moral stamina as a man.

DEPOSITARIES FOR INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

It has been the custom to place in national banks, regularly designated and bonded for the purpose, individual Indian moneys derived from the sale of inherited lands and timber on allotments of individual Indians, from the leasing of lands, or from other sources. An act of Congress approved June 25, 1908 (36 Stat. L., 855, 850), provided for the selection, as depositaries for this class of funds, of either National or State banks in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior; but until recently the deposits were confined to national banks because these institutions are under the supervision of the Government. On several occasions, however, the question of using State banks as depositaries was taken under advisement, and early in 1912 a plan for the investigation of such institutions was formulated by the department in connection with deposits of moneys derived from the sale of surplus and unallotted lands and other property belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058, 1070), with the result that by June 30, 1912, the applications for deposits of 42 State banks had been approved.

Following the course pursued regarding those tribal funds, steps were taken looking toward the use of State banks as depositaries elsewhere in the service. A plan for investigating the State banking institutions of South Dakota was next developed by the department, and a number of banks have applied for deposits. Plans applicable to banks in other States are being formulated, and in cases where convenience to the Indian depositors, the rates of interest offered, and the investigation of conditions warrant, deposits of Indian funds will be made in State institutions.

One advantage which seems certain to result from this departure from the old practice is that there will become available for selection a larger number of depositaries located in or adjacent to the Indian communities, thus making it easier to inculcate practical and valuable business lessons, and at the same time lifting the Indians, at least from a commercial standpoint, in the estimation of the white citizens; in other words, their condition will more nearly approximate that of their thrifty white neighbors.

Although the office has, as a rule, been able to procure a good rate of interest on these Indian funds, while protecting them against loss by requiring surety bonds from the banks, it is hoped that the acceptance of State banks as depositaries will bring still better earnings.

EMPLOYEES IN THE FIELD.

An important change pertaining to the method of appointing superintendents was effected during the year. Heretofore these officers have been drawn from the lower grades in the Indian service by promotion—in a few instances by transfer from other branches of the service—there being no provision for appointing persons to this position who were not already in the classified service. Superintendents being usually selected from chief clerks, principal teachers, and farmers who by reason of their long experience and fitness for their special lines of work had high efficiency ratings, promotions were practically limited to seniority. The appointment of an employee whose efficiency record showed him to stand high in his special line of work was in the nature of an experiment, as his ability outside of his specialty could not be definitely determined. This was the greatest weakness of the system, and the need of a broader field from which to draw material was apparent. Consequently arrangements were made with the Civil Service Commission for holding an examination or test, with a view of establishing an eligible list of persons from which to make selections. This test was designed to ascertain the business and executive ability of the competitor, as well as his qualifications as a practical sociologist in meeting human problems.

This change in policy has demonstrated conclusively that there are men now in the service who are excellent material for promotion to a superintendency, but whose qualifications for the position probably would never have been brought out under the former system. It has also shown that there are many men outside of the service who could command much larger salaries in the business world than the office can pay under existing appropriations, but who are willing to sacrifice material compensation because of their deep interest in the Indian work.

The test may be taken at any time and place, the papers being rated from time to time, and a new register of eligibles established quarterly. In the effort to procure the very best possible material for appointment as superintendents, the office has had the hearty cooperation of the Civil Service Commission.

Another step affecting the personnel was the matter of placing within the classified service all persons paid from tribal funds. For many years no distinction was made by this office or by the Civil Service Commission between the positions paid from such funds and those paid from congressional appropriations. But a year or so ago the Civil Service Commission issued a ruling that employees paid from tribal funds were not within the classified service. About 1,000, or one-sixth, of the employees were affected by this ruling, and as it

is frequently necessary to change from one fund to another in the payment of salaries, eventually a larger number would have lost their classified status. Therefore, this ruling, if adhered to, would have had a demoralizing effect upon the personnel, as few persons would care to remain in a service where the tenure was so uncertain; nor could competent persons be procured to take their places. Therefore, the commission was requested to reconsider the matter, and, after being placed in possession of all the facts, reversed its former ruling.

The difficulty experienced in the past in procuring and retaining a competent corps of employees has not lessened, and it has been necessary at times to carry a large temporary force. This condition is due to the large percentage of civil-service eligibles who decline appointment and to the comparatively short period those appointed remain in the service. During the fiscal year 1911 but 53 per cent of the eligibles certified by the Civil Service Commission were willing to accept positions, and this percentage dropped to 51 during 1912. Approximately 23 per cent of the present force has been in the service one year or less; 15 per cent, two years; 11 per cent, three years; 10 per cent, four years; and 6 per cent, five years, making about 65 per cent of the field force that has been in the service less than five years.

Aside from the large number of changes occurring by resignation it became necessary to make about 600 transfers within the service in order to give deserving employees slight increases in salary.

OFFICE WORK AND PERSONNEL.

During 1912 the work in the office increased more than 6 per cent over the preceding year, while the force was diminished by three clerks, and present indications give promise of as great an increase in work during the ensuing year with the number of employees remaining stationary. Betterment of office methods can not offset this increase. In fact, the inadequacy of the force on current routine matters often prevents proper thought and attention being given to constructive work.

During the year office force performed nearly 1,800 days' overtime work without recompense, an average of nearly 8 days for each person employed. Most of this was purely voluntary on the part of the clerks.

ORGANIZATION AND METHODS OF WORK.

While some improvements have been effected in the organization of the service and methods of work, these subjects have not had the careful study and attention they deserve. This duty falls upon the Chief of Methods Division, who also has charge of the mechanical

branch of the office work; i. e., mails and files, stenographic, and statistics sections.

It is unfortunate that the inadequate force prevents a person familiar with business methods and organization devoting his entire time to this task of organization and method to the exclusion of all other duties. Large returns would be realized on such an investment.

During the year much attention has been given to organization of the statistical work with very gratifying results. Heretofore statistical information concerning the service has been very incomplete. I was in the position of head of an institution of gigantic proportions and with widely diversified interests without adequate knowledge of what had been and was being accomplished, what yet remained to be done, and the material I had to do with. Without this knowledge administration must necessarily have lacked intelligence to some extent. This condition has been materially improved and will be further remedied during the ensuing year.

RECLASSIFYING AND INDEXING OLD FILES.

In March of this year, through exhaustion of the special appropriation of \$5,000, it became necessary to furlough the three historians who were doing valuable work in mending, classifying, and flat filing the old files of the office, which date from its establishment in 1824, and for years have been practically inaccessible. Much remains to be done on these files. They are valuable both for the history they contain and for administrative purposes. At present there is no index of papers previous to 1881, and the filing, which was by subject, has been so frequently rearranged into special files and cases, and Indians have been assigned to so many different superintendencies, agencies, and schools that papers relating to one subject or case are very often found in four or five different places. During the past year calls for these papers have been unusually numerous, resulting in many long and tedious searches. No less obsolete and inconvenient than the old classification and the former practice of folding papers are the unsightly cases in which files are stored.

The files from 1881 to 1907 are fairly well indexed, but they are filed numerically, folded, and stored in old-fashioned cases, which afford them practically no protection.

The files subsequent to 1881 are in by no means as chaotic a condition as those prior thereto, but they should all be properly classified and filed after modern methods, both for present administrative needs and for benefit of posterity. There are not more than a dozen clerks now in the office who are to any extent familiar with the old method of filing or the old agency names, many of which have long

since been changed. These files should be modernized at once while the task is possible through the knowledge of the few clerks who are familiar with them.

The files since 1907 are card indexed and flat filed by subjects under the decimal system and are so arranged that all correspondence in any case may be reviewed with convenience and dispatch. However, the work is not now done entirely satisfactorily, and can not be with the present inadequate force. In the last 10 years this work has increased 170 per cent, while the force has increased but 72 per cent.

INSPECTION.

One hundred and thirty-nine general inspections have been made during the fiscal year, of 127 out of a total of 152 superintendencies, by a working force of 11 supervising officials. The scope of these inspections has been large, embracing, besides a broad general view of conditions, which is their prime purpose, a wide variety of subjects vitally connected with the welfare of the Indians.

A considerable number of special investigations have been made during the year, embracing matters of charges and complaints against superintendents and other employees, alleged frauds perpetrated on Indians, cases of alleged starvation and distress, and other matters of like import. For these duties a force of only four special agents was available at the beginning of the fiscal year, whose aggregate period of service, had they been continually engaged on this class of work throughout the year, would have amounted to approximately 1,200 days. But even with this small force it has been found necessary to place these agents in temporary charge of schools or agencies, or on other assignments outside of their usual duties, for periods aggregating 365 days, or about one-fourth of their time. The need for relief in this direction is apparent. Only by the aid of departmental inspectors has it been possible to keep this branch of the Indian inspection service from failure to fulfill its purposes.

In all, 318 reports have been submitted by supervising and investigating officials during the year. Many reports on general and special matters made by superintendents are not included in this calculation.

All the 152 superintendencies (or jurisdictions) have been visited at least once during the year by a representative of the office, with the exception of 11, five of these being day schools of the second district (California, Nevada, and Arizona), which could not be reached by the supervisor in that district, one-third of whose time was taken by special assignments. This does not mean that the needs of the Indians of these jurisdictions have not been taken care of, for where it has been impossible for a personal visit to be made the office has

by frequent correspondence, kept in touch with conditions and contingencies as they have arisen; though no correspondence can adequately take the place of the restraining and vitalizing personal touch between the office and its fixed representatives in the field.

A comprehensive glance at the work of the inspecting officials as a body shows that much faithful and painstaking effort has been put forth to "thrash out" and get the right focus on the problems and situations involved in their assignments.

Representatives of the office engaged in the work of general inspections should, however, with greater emphasis than ever, bear in mind the fact that the more the details of inspection work can be disposed of on the ground by a system of cooperation with the superintendents, in the manner hitherto prescribed by the office, the more the field will be cleared for consideration and disposal of the bigger matters revealed by their reports which demand so large a share of the attention of the office.

In conclusion, I can report that the Indian service in all its parts has again shown an increased activity over the preceding year, not in extension of jurisdiction, but in grappling more deeply and more intimately with the problems it has to solve. As I have said before, I believe the increased volume of business is transitory, leading to an early climax and denoting real progress toward the day when the United States will finally have lifted its hands from Indian affairs, and all Indians in all respects will stand on an equal footing with their fellow Americans.

ROBERT G. VALENTINE,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

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

Year.	Work.		Employees.	
	Letters received.	Increase over preceding year.	Total number employed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preceding year.
		Per cent.		Per cent.
1899.....	61,767		101	
1900.....	63,975	3.57	115	+13.86
1901.....	75,555	18.10	119	+3.48
1902.....	71,115	2.06	132	+10.92
1903.....	85,910	8.81	131	- .75
1904.....	91,125	8.60	127	- 3.06
1905.....	104,551	14.73	149	+17.32
1906.....	115,858	8.83	145	- 2.85
1907.....	116,888	2.74	160	+10.34
1908.....	143,702	22.95	179	+11.87
1909.....	184,968	28.71	186	+ 5.88
1910.....	188,699	2.01	203	+ 7.40
1911.....	209,456	11.00	227	+11.82
1912.....	222,187	16.07	224	- 1.32

¹ Based on comparison of number received for first six months of each year. Increase in work 1912 over 1909, 259.71 per cent; Increase in force 1912 over 1899, 121.78 per cent.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1912.

[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.....	327,425
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101,287
By blood.....	75,360
By intermarriage.....	2,582
Freedmen.....	23,345
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	226,138

BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.....	909	Montana.....	11,242
Arizona.....	40,754	Nebraska.....	3,832
Arkansas.....	460	Nevada.....	5,262
California.....	17,517	New Hampshire.....	34
Colorado.....	860	New Jersey.....	168
Connecticut.....	152	New Mexico.....	21,374
Delaware.....	5	New York.....	6,036
District of Columbia.....	68	North Carolina.....	7,914
Florida.....	446	North Dakota.....	8,389
Georgia.....	95	Ohio.....	127
Idaho.....	3,823	Oklahoma.....	117,444
Illinois.....	188	Oregon.....	6,401
Indiana.....	279	Rhode Island.....	284
Iowa.....	364	South Carolina.....	331
Kansas.....	1,317	South Dakota.....	20,333
Kentucky.....	234	Tennessee.....	216
Louisiana.....	780	Texas.....	702
Maine.....	892	Utah.....	3,225
Maryland.....	55	Vermont.....	26
Massachusetts.....	688	Virginia.....	539
Michigan.....	7,519	Washington.....	11,833
Minnesota.....	11,193	West Virginia.....	36
Mississippi.....	1,253	Wisconsin.....	9,816
Missouri.....	313	Wyoming.....	1,697

¹ Includes 23,345 freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States.—Continued.
BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES.—Continued.

Table with columns: State, superintendent, and tribes; Children of school age; Minors; Adults; Total population; Distribution by degree of blood (Full blood, Mixed, but one-half or more, Less than half). Rows include Nevada, New Mexico, and various tribal schools.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Table with columns: State, superintendent, and tribes; Children of school age; Minors; Adults; Total population; Distribution by degree of blood (Full blood, Mixed, but one-half or more, Less than half). Rows include New York, Oklahoma, Arizona, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Pawnee, and various tribal schools.

* No distinction in degree of blood. * Unknown. † From roll of 1889.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States—Continued.
BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES—Continued.

Table with 16 columns: Children of school age, Males (to 21 years), Females (to 17 years), Adults, Total population, Distribution by degree of blood (Full blood, Mixed but one-half or more, Less than half), and Total. Rows include Oklahoma-Continued, Five Civilized Tribes, Cherokee Nation, Chickasaw Nation, Creek Nation, Seminole Nation, and Total Five Civilized Tribes.

Table with 16 columns: Children of school age, Males (to 21 years), Females (to 17 years), Adults, Total population, Distribution by degree of blood (Full blood, Mixed but one-half or more, Less than half), and Total. Rows include Five Civilized Tribes, Cherokee Nation, Chickasaw Nation, Creek Nation, Seminole Nation, and Total Five Civilized Tribes.

1 Estimated; see Roseburg, Cal.
2 Not reported.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States—Continued.
BY SCHOOLS AND DISTRICTS—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Children of school age.		Minors.		Adults.		Total population.						Distribution by degree of blood.						
	(Male (to 2) years inclusive.)		Female (to 17 years inclusive.)		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		Full blood.		Mixed, but one-half or more.		Less than half.		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Wisconsin—Continued.																			
Keshona School—	399	373	783	483	498	897	525	731	1,060	1,286	103	229	599	515	1,084	184	105	34	
Menominee.....	120	158	274	158	174	352	315	291	606	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
Stockbridge and Munsee.....																			
Total.....	430	401	1,057	641	791	1,582	1,194	1,072	2,266	135	298	599	515	1,084	184	105	34		
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa.....	196	145	333	278	192	529	431	357	772	770	253	465	98	102	200	19	25	44	
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River.....	358	()	()	()	()	()	()	392	293	()	()	()	()	207	228	435	355	345	
Red Cliff School—Chippewa.....	153	128	281	188	133	421	256	177	382	1,256	1,127	2,383	1,256	1,127	2,383	14	()	()	
Tomah School—Wapawan band of Winnebago.....	113	275	388	331	357	718	601	542	1,242	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
Wisconsin—																			
Shoshone.....	322	219	204	429	215	225	440	424	429	863	622	467	829	11	20	1	6	2	
Shoshoni.....	314	215	168	389	225	226	451	440	324	284	286	299	327	68	69	84	66	127	
Total.....	936	434	372	806	446	451	897	874	823	1,067	710	669	1,399	79	82	85	95	190	

* Not reported.

* Estimated.

* Unknown.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted, holding trust patents, fee patents, June 30, 1912.

States and superintendencies.	Unallotted.	Allotted.				Total Indians under Federal supervision.
		Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents for part of their allotment.	Holding fee patents for entire allotment.	Total allotted.	
Arizona:						
Camp McDowell.....	457	711			711	1,168
Camp Verde.....	417					417
Colorado River.....	606					606
Fort Apache.....	2,371					2,371
Fort Mojave.....		844			844	944
Havasupai.....	169					169
Kalbar.....	89					89
Leupp.....	1,200					1,200
Mogul.....	4,068					4,068
Navajo.....	10,000					10,000
Pima.....	5,990					5,990
San Carlos.....	2,353					2,353
San Xavier.....	2,345	2,010			2,010	4,355
Truston Canyon.....	483					483
Western Navajo.....	6,535					6,535
Total.....	37,189	3,565			3,565	40,754
California:						
Big Hop.....	856	142		2	144	1,000
Campo.....	212					212
Digger.....	42					42
Fort Bidwell.....	402	226			226	628
Fort Yuma.....		803			803	808
Greenville.....	2,500					2,500
Hopona Valley.....	359	820		10	870	1,229
Maki.....	371					371
Martinez.....	273					273
Pala.....	370	268			268	638
Pechanga.....	164	31			31	212
Round Valley.....	773	568			568	1,342
Soboba.....	428					428
Tule River.....	2,103					2,103
Yocan.....	669					669
Total.....	9,626	2,878	1	12	2,891	12,517
Colorado:						
Navajo Springs.....	493					493
Southern Ute.....	157	210			210	367
Total.....	650	210			210	860
Florida: Seminole.....	446					446
Idaho:						
Coeur d'Alene.....	48	544		22	566	614
Fort Hall.....	1,743	65			65	1,814
Fort Lapwai.....	389	931	11	64	1,006	1,398
Total.....	2,185	1,541	11	86	1,653	3,822
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	364					364
Kansas:						
Kickapoo.....	271	263		1	268	572
Potawatomi.....	236	470		39	509	745
Total.....	510	735		1	771	1,317
Michigan:						
Bay Mills.....				253	253	255
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	1,024	67		6	73	1,097
Total.....	1,024	67		261	328	1,352
Minnesota:						
Pond du Lac.....	682	265		15	280	962
Grand Portage.....		4		4	310	316
Leech Lake.....	628	1,079		10	1,089	1,715
Nett Lake.....	330	315		1	316	646
Red Lake.....	1,426					1,426
White Earth.....	2,208	3,506		66	3,563	5,798
Total.....	5,280	5,109	364	30	5,503	10,843

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted, holding trust patents, fee patents, June 30, 1912—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Unallotted.	Allotted.				Total Indians under Federal supervision.
		Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents for part of their allotment.	Holding fee patents for entire allotment.	Total allotted.	
Montana:						
Blackfeet.....	2,816					2,816
Crow.....	253	1,400	1	37	1,438	1,731
Flathead.....	246	1,886	13	136	2,085	2,281
Fort Belknap.....	1,183					1,183
Fort Peck.....	12	1,821			1,821	1,833
Tongue River.....	1,398					1,398
Total.....	5,948	5,107	14	173	5,294	11,242
Nebraska:						
Omaha.....	574	343	61	303	707	1,281
Santee.....	997	411	16	41	468	1,465
Winnebago.....	668	291	8	119	418	1,085
Total.....	2,239	1,045	85	463	1,593	3,832
Nevada:						
Fallon.....		333			333	333
Fort McDowell.....	233	103			103	336
Lovelocks.....	90					90
Moapa River.....	119					119
Nevada.....	602					602
Walker River.....	163	359			359	522
Western Shoshone.....	569					569
Total.....	1,716	797			797	2,513
New Mexico:						
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	3,005	1,457			1,457	4,462
Jicarilla.....	52	628			628	680
Mescalero.....	452					452
Navajo (see Arizona).....						
Pueblo Bonito.....	315	2,370			2,370	2,685
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	3,410					3,410
San Juan.....	8,000					8,000
Zuni.....	1,589					1,589
Total.....	16,919	4,455			4,455	21,374
New York: New York Agency.....	5,425					5,425
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,073					2,073
North Dakota:						
Fort Berthold.....	78	1,055	5		1,070	1,148
Fort Totten.....	425	80	62	10	572	997
Standing Rock.....	3,245		84	60	3,389	3,389
Turtle Mountain.....	231	2,621	27	76	2,624	2,855
Total.....	734	7,331	178	146	7,655	8,389
Oklahoma:						
Cantonment.....	333	397	3	32	432	766
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	634	614	15	79	708	1,342
Kaw.....	158					158
Kiowa.....	845	3,167	51	110	3,328	4,174
Osage.....	136	1,654	366		1,920	2,056
Otoc.....	103	298	25	9	332	435
Pawnee.....	311	327	3	17	347	658
Ponca.....	140	458	38	3	499	639
Red Moon.....	45	108			108	153
Sac and Fox.....	265	204		34	278	543
Seger.....	237	330	14	8	342	579
Seneca.....	970	941			941	1,911
Shawnee.....	1,728	647	86	126	799	2,527
Under War Department, Fort Sill.....	261					261
Five Civilized Tribes.....		33,978		67,369	101,267	101,267
Total.....	6,156	42,918	639	67,727	111,379	117,444

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted, holding trust patents, fee patents, June 30, 1912—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Unallotted.	Allotted.				Total Indians under Federal supervision.
		Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents for part of their allotment.	Holding fee patents for entire allotment.	Total allotted.	
Oregon:						
Klamath.....	326	787		4	791	1,117
Roseburg.....	6,000	1,990		10	2,000	8,000
Wiletts.....	214	115		90	215	429
Umatilla.....	522	410		22	562	1,114
Warm Springs.....	296	443		2	445	741
Total.....	7,358	3,745	32	266	4,043	11,401
South Dakota:						
Cheyenne River.....	175	2,389	14	13	2,416	2,591
Crow Creek.....		942	1	28	972	972
Flandreau.....	280					280
Lower Brule.....		437		8	445	476
Pine Ridge.....	1,795	4,930	113	31	5,069	6,864
Rosebud.....		5,068	19	190	5,297	5,297
Shoeton.....	906	493	138	458	1,119	2,026
Yankton.....	847	721	127	78	926	1,773
Total.....	4,063	15,000	420	850	16,270	20,333
Utah:						
Shilwits.....	126					126
Uintah.....	217	963	1	2	966	1,183
Total.....	343	963	1	2	966	1,309
Washington:						
Colville.....	716	1,520		23	1,545	2,261
Cushman.....	2,512	939		9	948	3,460
Neah Bay.....	363	332			332	727
Spokane.....	346	(*)	(*)	(*)	333	690
Tulalip.....	1,197	199		1	200	1,397
Yakima.....	698	2,263		18	2,348	3,046
Total.....	5,864	5,253	20	100	5,576	11,740
Wisconsin:						
Carters.....	293					293
Hayward.....	376	(*)	(*)	(*)	376	1,252
Keshena.....	1,060	606			606	2,266
Lac du Flambeau.....	329	378		2	380	709
La Pointe.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,186
Oneda.....	1,306	213		160	704	2,325
Red Cliff.....	353	132		1	133	486
Toman.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,248
Total.....	4,316	1,329	160	707	3,072	9,816
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	373	1,314		10	1,324	1,697
Grand total.....	120,876	103,417	1,926	70,904	177,626	300,990

* About 6,000 of these Indians in northern California.

* Unknown.

TABLE 5.—Crimes and misdemeanors committed (not to include cases of drunkenness) and arrests for drunkenness during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Crimes.			Misdemeanors.			Arrests for drunkenness.		
	By Indians.	By whites.	Total.	By Indians.	By whites.	Total.	Indians.	Whites.	Total.
Nebraska:									
Santee	2	2	4				7		7
Winnebago	1	1	2				13	6	19
Total	2	3	5				20	6	26
Nevada:									
Fallon				12		12			
Fort McDermitt				1		1			
Lovelock				5		5	35		35
Mojave River	1		1				3		3
Nevada				13		13	6	1	7
Walker River							6		6
Western Shoshone				13		13	6	1	7
Total	1		1	31		31	50	1	51
New Mexico:									
Abitibi-Pueblo	3		3	41		44	5		5
Florida	1		1				11		11
Pueblo Bonito				11		11	24		24
Santa Fe	1		1						
Total	5		5	55		55	40		40
North Carolina:									
Cherokee	2	1	3	35	13	48	18	2	20
North Dakota:									
Fort Berthold	2		2	2		2			
Fort Totten	7		7				14		14
Standing Rock	3	1	4	102		102	75		75
Fort Snelling							42		42
Total	12	1	13	104		104	131		131
Oklahoma:									
Cherokee	2	1	3		1		6		6
Chevyenne and Arapaho	2	1	3				20		20
Kaw							3		3
KIAI	3		3	2		2	191		191
Osage	3	53	56	10	200	210	130	85	205
Okla.	3		3				5		5
Pawnee				3		3	28		28
Pony				3	2	5	1		1
Red Man		31	31				7		7
Saw and Fox							7		7
Sensu	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Shawnee	4		4	7		7	31		31
Total	17	85	102	55	202	317	412	85	497
Oregon:									
Klamath	3		3	12	21	33	10		10
Rosburg	1		1						
Siletz	11	2	13	10		10	9		9
Umatilla	3	1	4	1	1	2	12		12
Warm Springs				14		14	6		6
Total	18	3	21	37	22	59	37		37
Pennsylvania:									
Carlisle	1		1				6		6
South Dakota:									
Cheyenne River	1		1				13		13
Crow Creek	2		2	2		2			
Lower Brule				2		2			
Pine Ridge	5	1	6	127	2	134	14		14
Rosebud	4		4	3		3	10		10
Sisseton	7		7	0	2	11			
Yankton							9		9
Total	22	1	23	134	4	134	46		46
Utah:									
Utah and Ouray							2		2

1 Unknown.

2 Does not include Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 5.—Crimes and misdemeanors committed (not to include cases of drunkenness) and arrests for drunkenness during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Crimes.			Misdemeanors.			Arrests for drunkenness.		
	By Indians.	By whites.	Total.	By Indians.	By whites.	Total.	Indians.	Whites.	Total.
Washington:									
Colville	9	8	17	26		26	86	1	87
Cushman				4		4	24		24
Neah Bay	1		1	3		3	9		9
Spokane	1		1	1		1	14		14
Tulalip	8		8	14		14	17		17
Yakima	1		1				100		100
Total	20	8	28	47	1	48	242	1	243
Wisconsin:									
Cherish	2		2				7		7
Hayward	1	3	4	1		1	23		23
Keshena	1		1				67		67
Lac du Flambeau	20	12	32	20		20	36		36
La Pointe	2		2				260	25	285
Red Cliff							16	2	18
Total	25	15	40	20		20	346	27	373
Wyoming:									
Shoshone	3		3						
Grand total	266	207	473	1,264	327	1,591	2,057	165	2,222

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA.		
Camp McDowell. (Under Camp McDowell School.) Tribe: Mojave Apache.	Acres. 24,971	Executive order, Sept. 15, 1907; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 211. (See Ann. Rept. 1906, p. 98.)
Colorado River. (Under Colorado River School.) Tribe: Chemehuevi, Ka-wai, Cocopah, Mojave.	240,640	Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 13, p. 530; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.)
Fort Apache. (Under Fort Apache School.) Tribe: Chiricahua, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, and Mogolon Apache.	1,661,920	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 30, 1883, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1886, approved by act of June 10, 1886, vol. 29, p. 338. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 44.)
Fort Mojave. (Under Fort Mojave School.) Tribe: Apache.	31,328	Executive orders, Dec. 1, 1910 and Feb. 5, 1911. See 11, act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 555-558). Lands now being allotted. See 15579-1910. Area original military reservation, 14,000 acres.
Gila Bend. (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Pima.	10,231	Executive orders, Dec. 12, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1909. (See 4106, 1909.)
Gila River. (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Maricopa and Pima.	358,740	Act of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 491; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 15, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883; Mar. 22, May 8, and July 13, 1911.
Havasupai (Supai). (Under Havasupai School.) Tribe: Havasupai.	718	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 25, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Moqui). (Under Moqui School.) Tribe: Hopi (Moqui) and Navajo.	2,472,330	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882. Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. 1, 1021). See 45086-1910.

1 Partly in California.

2 Outboundaries surveyed.

3 Surveyed.

4 Not on reservation.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA—continued.		
Navajo ¹ (Under Leupp, Navajo, Western Navajo, San Juan Schools, and Pueblo Bonito.) Tribe: Navajo.	11,861,011	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 13, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 7,696,000 acres in Arizona and 907,650 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,050 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1886, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901. Executive orders of Mar. 10, and May 15, 1903, 61,523 acres added to reservation, and by Executive order of Nov. 9, 1907, as amended by Executive order of Jan. 28, 1908, 2,952,160 acres were added. 2,014 Indians have been allotted 328,963 acres under the act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 389), as amended. By Executive orders of Dec. 30, 1908, and Jan. 16, 1911, the surplus lands, approximately 1,041,180 acres, in that part of the extension in New Mexico restored to the public domain (see 33 Stat. L., 457 and 757). (See 1277-9.) Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. 231).
Papago (Under San Xavier School.) Tribe: Papago.	27,581	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 5, 1892, vol. 22, p. 291. 41,600 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 27,584 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 298, 408.)
Salt River (Under Camp McDowell School.) Tribe: Maricopa and Pima.	46,730	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Oct. 20, 1910; Sept. 28 and Oct. 23, 1911. See 2673-1910. (See Senate Doc. 90, 55th Cong., 2d sess.)
San Carlos (Under San Carlos School.) Tribe: Arivaipa, Chihon, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollon, Mojave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.	1,814,240	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, and Oct. 30, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1881, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made, Feb. 23, 1886, approved by act of June 10, 1888, vol. 29, p. 335. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc. vol. 49, p. 159.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 932.) Executive order of Dec. 22, 1902.
Walapai (Under Tuxton Cañon School.) Tribe: Walapai.	730,580	Executive orders, Jan. 4, 1881, Dec. 22, 1908, and May 14, 1909.
Total.....	19,321,174	
CALIFORNIA.		
Digger (Under farmer.) Tribe: Digger.	370	Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 612), provides for purchase of 330 acres; not allotted. 40 acres were reserved by order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 28, 1908, for Digger Indians. (See 1697-1907, 71861-1908, 30245-1909.)
Hupa Valley (Under Hupa Valley School.) Tribe: Humsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Mekut, Redwood, Sakai, Scrampton, and Tishlanatan.	499,051	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stat., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter book 263, p. 96; 382, p. 490; 383, p. 170.)
Mission (28 reserves) (Under Martinez, Pala, Soboba, Techempa, Maki, Campo, and Volcan Schools.) Tribe: Diegueno, Kawai, San Luis Rey, Seranos, and Temecula.	129,569	Executive orders, Jan. 31, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1870, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 3, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889, 270.21 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Sycuan Reserve (letter book 303, p. 297), and 119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians on Pala Reserve (letter book 303, p. 57), 1,299.47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312). Proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1801, vol. 32, p. 1970, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2008; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 822. Warner's ranch of 3,333 acres purchased. (See authority 7971; also letter book 580, p. 113. Deed recorded in misc. record book No. 5, p. 193.) 6,100.41 acres have been purchased under act of June 21, 1901 (34 Stat., 325-333), and act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1015-1022). Deeds recorded, misc. record book No. 6. Area subject to change by additions under above acts. 123,406.68 acres patented by the Government to various bands under acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1022). See misc. tract book 30.

¹ Partly in New Mexico. (See Table 7).
² Surveyed.

³ Partly surveyed.
⁴ Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment.—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
CALIFORNIA—continued.		
Round Valley (Under Round Valley School.) Tribe: Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomehki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wallaki, and Yuki.		Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 431; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 29, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1884, vol. 28, p. 658. 12,103.56 acres allotted to 1,031 Indians, 1,110 acres reserved for school and agency purposes (7268-1907, letter books 288, p. 17, and 338, p. 270). (See act of Feb. 8, 1893, providing for a reduction of area of reservation, vol. 33, p. 703.) 33,922.21 acres a national allotments made to 619 Indians and 740 acres reserved for school purposes.
Tule River (Under Tule River School.) Tribe: Kawai, Kings River, Mochoe, Teton, Tule, and Wehummis.	148,551	Executive orders, Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma (Under Fort Yuma School.) Tribe: Yuma-Apache.	38,070	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 342. (See sec. 23, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 221.) (See 4883, 5260, 5598-1909.) 7,754.54 acres irritable land opened under act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388), act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1059).
Total.....	316,540	
COLORADO.		
Ute ² (Under Navajo Springs and Southern Ute School.) Tribe: Capote, Mochoe, and Wimmuche Ute.	483,010	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619, act of Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 383; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 13, 1880, vol. 21, p. 469, and July 25, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1884, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 26, 1885, vol. 29, p. 677. 72,681 acres allotted to 371 Indians and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 398). 423,070 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899 (31 Stat., 1947). The residue, 483,910 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wimmuche Utes.
Total.....	483,910	
FLORIDA.		
Seminole	20,741	Acts Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 303), Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 892), June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 337), June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 78), Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stat., 338), June 6, 1901 (31 Stat., 302), Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 274). 23,061.72 acres purchased for Seminole Indians in Florida under acts mentioned (see Annual Report for 1900, p. 101). 3,690 acres reserved by Executive order of June 28, 1911. (See 30817-1909.)
Total.....	20,741	
IDAHO.		
Coeur d'Alene (Under Coeur d'Alene School.) Tribe: Coeur d'Alene, Kutenai, Pend d'Oreille, ³ and Spokane.		Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 20, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 26, pp. 1020, 1029. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322. 638 Indians have been allotted 104,077 acres and 1,808.99 acres have been reserved for agency, school, and church purposes and for mill sites. (See 9650-1908, and acts of June 21, 1900 (34 Stat. L., 325-335), Mar. 3, 1901 (28 Stat. L., 1020-1029), Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 322), Mar. 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 50), Apr. 30, 1909 (31 Stat. L., 78). President's proclamation issued May 22, 1909, opening 224,210 acres surplus lands to settlement. (37 L. D., 698.)
Fort Hall (Under Fort Hall School.) Tribe: Bannock and Shoshoni.	447,910	Treaty of July 3, 1868, 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. 148; acts of Sept. 1, 1885, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 22, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1896, ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 410,000 acres, of which 6,268.72 acres have been allotted to 79 Indians (see letter book 527, p. 478) remainder of ceded tract opened to settlement June 17, 1902 (act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 153. Act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1064). Lands now being allotted.

¹ Outboundaries surveyed.
² Not on reservation.

³ Partly in New Mexico.
⁴ Surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
IDAHO—continued.		
Lapwai..... (Under Fort Lapwai School.) Tribe: Nez Perce.	34,100	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement of May 27, 1857, ratified by act of Sept. 1, 1858, vol. 25, p. 452; agreement, May 1, 1863, ratified by act of Aug. 16, 1864, vol. 28, p. 326. 178,812 acres allotted to 1,876 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 57,020 acres of timberland reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1866, 20 Stats., 873.)
Lemhi.....		Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1863, and Executive order Feb. 12, 1876; agreement of May 14, 1860, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1866, vol. 25, p. 687. (See 34 Stat., L., 335, and agreement executed Dec. 28, 1905, approved by President Jan. 27, 1906.) Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 334), about 64,000 acres opened in 1909. (See 36890-1909.)
Total.....	482,130	
IOWA.		
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribe: Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi and Winnebago.	3,479.94	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1837, 1855, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June 7, and Oct. 1862-1866 (see act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749). (See Ann. Repts., 1861, p. 681; 1868, p. 81.) Deeds recorded, vol. 6. (See 83856-1907.)
Total.....	3,479.94	
KANSAS.		
Chippewa and Munsee..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Chippewa and Munsee.		Treaty of July 16, 1850, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,195.31 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.) (Act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 92; L. R., 332, p. 61.)
Iowa..... (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Iowa.		Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1096, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,798.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 266, p. 86.) Acts Mar. 3, 1856 (25 Stat., 552), and Jan. 30, 1857 (24 Stat., 367).
Kickapoo..... (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Kickapoo.		Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 27,531.27 acres allotted to 350 Indians; 245 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 796.57 acres, unallotted (letter books 304, p. 680, and 774, p. 64). (Acts of Feb. 29, 1899, vol. 30, p. 608, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Potawatomi..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Prairie Band of Potawatomi.	1,500	Treaties of June 8, 1846, vol. 9, p. 553; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 18, p. 311. 220,783 acres allotted to 9,363 Indians; 318 acres reserved for school and agency, and 1 acre for church; the residue, 500.62 acres, unallotted (letter books 238, p. 228; 259, p. 437; 363, p. 301; 684, p. 202; and 826, p. 167). (Acts of Feb. 29, 1899, vol. 30, p. 608, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.	24	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 16, 1872, vol. 17, p. 301, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,543.97 acres in Kansas, 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,038.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians, and under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 324-349), 960.91 acres were allotted to 37 Indians, leaving 24.03 acres unallotted. (Letter books 233, p. 361; 373, p. 37; and 512, p. 110.)
Total.....	524	
MICHIGAN.		
Isabella..... Tribe: Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	191	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 66,306 acres allotted to 1,943 Indians.
Leans..... (Under special agent.) Tribe: L'Anse and Sioux Desert Bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	732	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 52,041 acres allotted to 666 Indians. Payment for lands in sec. 16, see 93578-1907.

* In Kansas and Nebraska.

* Surveyed.

* Agency abolished June 30, 1869.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MICHIGAN—continued.		
Ontonagon..... (Under special agent.) Tribe: Ontonagon Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,561.36 acres allotted to 35 Indians.
Ottawa and Chippewa.....		Treaty July 31, 1855. (11 Stat., 621.) 120,470 acres allotted to 1,818 Indians.
Total.....	923	
MINNESOTA.		
Bois Fort..... (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Treaty of Apr. 7, 1856, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1880, vol. 28, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 34,524 acres allotted to 684 Indians and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. R., 359,352) residue, 81,863 acres to be opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek..... (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1880, vol. 28, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 286.45 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,764 acres, opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1888.)
Fond du Lac..... (Under Fond du Lac School.) Tribe: Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 27,637 acres allotted to 408 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1880, vol. 28, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1880. (See act of Jan. 14, 1880, vol. 28, p. 642.)
Grand Portage (Pigeon River)..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Grand Portage Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1880, vol. 28, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 69.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,941.97 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Leech Lake..... (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribe: Cass Lake, Pili-lager, and Lake Winnibigishish bands of Chippewa.		Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1105; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1880, vol. 28, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 41,813 acres allotted to 619 Indians and 321.03 acres reserved for agency and school purposes. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 407.) Minnesota National Forest act, May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., 218).
Mdewakanton..... (Under Birch Cooley School.) Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux.		By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1864, Mar. 3, 1865, May 15, 1866, June 29, 1868 (25 Stat., 228); Act of 2, 1869 (23 Stat., 862) and Aug. 19, 1869 (26 Stat., 346). 379.70 acres deeded to 42 Indians; 12,242.76 acres allotted to 88 Indians and held in trust by the United States, 8.90 acres reserved for school. (See Ann. Rept., 1891, pp. 111 and 178, and schedule approved Nov. 21, 1904.)
Mille Lac..... (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1105, and article 13, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 663, 666; act of Jan. 14, 1880, vol. 28, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 8), Dec. 16, 1863, vol. 28, p. 576, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 17, 1866, vol. 30, p. 745. (See Ann. Rept., 1860, pp. 39-43.)
Red Lake..... (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.	543,528	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 637; act of Jan. 14, 1880, vol. 28, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1869, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32) and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1008, and act of Feb. 29, 1904, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 46, for sale of 256,162 acres. Act of Feb. 8, 1905, vol. 33, p. 706, granting 320 acres as right of way for the Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba Rwy. Co.
Vermillion Lake..... (Under Vermillion Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	1,080	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 14, 1880, vol. 28, p. 642.

* Surveyed.

* Outboundaries surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MINNESOTA—continued.		
White Earth..... (Under White Earth School.) Tribes: Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pezibina, and Pillager Chippewa.	38,063	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Mar. 18, 1870, and July 13, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 23, p. 612. (See agreement July 29, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong. 1st sess., vol. 33, p. 35.) Under act of Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 612), 252,616.00 acres have been allotted to 1,848 Indians, and 1,899.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, and under act of Apr. 28, 1901 (33 Stat., 339), 225,928.91 acres have been allotted to 2,791 Mississippi and Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa, being additional allotments to a part of the allottees under act of Jan. 14, 1889, 218 original and 271 additional allotments covering 58,111.92 acres approved Dec. 20, 1909, leaving unallotted and unreserved 58,093 acres. Lands now in process of allotment under both acts.
White Oak Point and Chippewa..... (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Lake Winnibigoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewa and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1155, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 29, 1874, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 23, p. 742. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong. 1st sess., pp. 42, 43.) 64,732 acres allotted to 835 Indians; the residue opened to public settlement; 240 acres reserved for ball park. (See 280-1008.)
Total.....	582,671	
MONTANA.		
Blackfoot..... (Under Blackfoot School.) Tribes: Blackfoot, Blood, and Piegan.	1,502,763	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 637; unratified treaties of July 18, 1860, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 8, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874, act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 20, 1888, approved by act of June 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 333; act of Feb. 27, 1903, confirming grant of 356.11 acres of land and 120 acres of unsurveyed land. (See vol. 33, p. 816.) Lands now in process of allotment under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1035). (See 1548-00.) 2 Indians allotted 640 acres.
Crow..... (Under Crow School.) Tribes: Mountain and River Crow.	1,834,511	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 18, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive orders, Oct. 20, 1875, Mar. 8, 1876, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1039-1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1024.) Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 352, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1899. Under act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 385), and act Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), and Executive order, June 8, 1901 (modifying Executive order of Mar. 25, 1901), 478,702.07 acres have been allotted to 2,437 Indians and 1,822.61 acres reserved for administration, church, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,834,511 acres, and 14,711.95 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 81 Indians. (See L. R. 743, p. 30; 839, p. 180, and 956, p. 416.) 37 Indians (Schedule A) have been allotted 7,429.55 acres under acts of Apr. 11, 1882 (22 Stat., 42), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 385), and amendments thereto. President's proclamation, May 24, 1906 (34 Stat., 3220).
Fort Belknap..... (Under Fort Belknap School.) Tribes: Grosventre and Assiniboin.	497,600	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 637; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 16 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 8, 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. 124; agreement made Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 330. Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 637; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 16 and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 8, 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. 112. 688.84 acres reserved for town sites, act May 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 558). Allotments now being made, see 74675-1908.
Fort Peck..... (Under Fort Peck School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.	1,774,967	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 637; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 16 and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 8, 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. 112. 688.84 acres reserved for town sites, act May 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 558). Allotments now being made, see 74675-1908.

¹ Outboundaries surveyed; partly surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MONTANA—continued.		
Flathead..... (Under Flathead School.) Tribes: Bitter Root, Carlos Land, Flathead, Flathead, Lower Kallispel, and Pend d'Oreille.		Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 675. Under acts of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stat., 302), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 385), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), 2,438 Indians have been allotted 235,633 acres, and under act of Apr. 23, 1901, 2,524.70 acres have been reserved for tribal uses, and under act of Apr. 23, 1901, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1905 (34 Stat., 1949-1950), 6,774.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 18,521.35 acres reserved for Dixon Itange under acts of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., L. 2-7), and Mar. 4, 1909 (35 Stat., 927). See 51010-1908. May 22, 1902, proclamation issued by President opening surplus lands. Act Mar. 3, 1902 (35 Stat., 795). 43,714 acres reserved for power and reservoir sites, Executive order, Nov. 29, 1884, and Mar. 19, 1900, act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1030.
Northern Cheyenne..... (Under Tongue River School.) Tribes: Northern Cheyenne.	1,480,500	Executive order, Nov. 29, 1884, and Mar. 19, 1900, act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1030.
Total.....	6,699,343	
NEBRASKA.		
Niobrara..... (Under Santee School.) Tribes: Santee Sioux.		Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6; treaty of Apr. 29, 1858, vol. 18, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1869, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. 32,875.75 acres selected as home steads, 38,908.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1852. (For modification, see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 124. For text, see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1883, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted.
Omaha..... (Under Omaha School.) Tribes: Omaha.	4,500	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, 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. 812); 130,222 acres allotted to 1,438 Indians; the residue, 4,500 acres, unallotted; act May 11, 1912 (37 Stat., 111), sale of surplus land.
Ponca..... (Under Santee School.) Tribes: Ponca.		Treaty of Mar. 12, 1854, vol. 12, p. 697, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1855, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 892. 7,236 acres allotted to 168 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 203, p. 539; also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890, vol. 24, p. 1359.)
Sioux (additional)..... (Under Pine Ridge School.) Tribes: Ogala Sioux.	640	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago..... (Under Winnebago School.) Tribes: Winnebago.	700	Act of Feb. 24, 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.) 122,254 acres allotted to 1,538 Indians; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; the residue, 700 acres, unallotted.
Total.....	5,840	
NEVADA.		
Duck Valley..... (Under Western Shoshone School.) Tribes: Paiute and Western Shoshoni.	* 321,020	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, May 4, 1881, and July 1, 1910.
Moapa River..... (Under Moapa River School.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kaibab, Pavipt, Paiute, and Shivwits.	* 1,000	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 order of July 31, 1903.
Paiute..... (Under Fallon School.)	1,040	71 sections (4,640 acres) reserved under second form withdrawal, reclamation act June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388), for allotment to Indians; 3,600 acres have been allotted to 860 Paiute Indians and 10 acres reserved for school purposes (see 70982-1907), 1,040 acres unallotted and unreserved.
		¹ Partly surveyed. ² Surveyed; partly in Idaho. ³ Outboundaries surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEVADA—continued.		
Pyramid Lake..... (Under Nevada School.) Tribe: Paiute.	322,000	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874. (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 35, p. 225.) Act July 1, 1883 (30 Stat., 704).
Walker River..... (Under Walker River School.) Tribe: Paiute.	40,748	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., pp. 242-260); act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, pp. 822-927; act of June 21, 1906, vol. 34, p. 325; proclamation of President, Sept. 26, 1869, opening ceded part to settlement. It contains 288,000.84 acres, leaving in diminished reserve 99,809.16 acres. Allotted to 480 Indians, 9,763.22 acres; reserved for agency and school, 80 acres; reserved for cemetery, 40 acres; reserved for grazing, 37,848.29 acres; reserved for timber, 3,365.67 acres; reserved for church purposes, 100 acres. (L. B. 885, p. 187.)
Total.....	686,706	
NEW MEXICO.		
Jicarilla A. etc..... (Under Jicarilla School.) Tribe: Jicarilla Apache.	407,300	Executive orders, Mar. 25, 1874, July 18, 1876, Sept. 21, 1880, May 15, 1884, and Feb. 11, 1887; 129,313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians, and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. B. 335, p. 322.) Executive orders of Nov. 11, 1907, and Jan. 28, 1908. The above-mentioned 845 allotments have been canceled; allotments have been made under the act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1412). (See 6453-1929.) Allotments to 797 Indians covering 354,294 acres approved Aug. 28, 1909.
Mescalero Apache..... (Under Mescalero School.) Tribes: Mescalero and Mimbreno Apache.	1,474,240	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883. (See 25661, 45080, 75109, 76469-1908, and 14203, 26542-1909, and Senate bill 5602, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)
Pueblo: (Under Santa Fe and Albuquerque schools.) Tribe: Pueblo.	Acres.	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1870, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 558.) See Executive orders of June 13 and Sept. 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Námbe Pueblos, and Executive order of July 29, 1902, setting apart additional lands for Santa Clara Pueblo. (See 10866, 1905.) Approximately 32,000 acres added. Area original Santa Clara Pueblo, 17,373.52. Executive orders, Dec. 19, 1906, and Sept. 1, 1911, withdrawing 23,040 acres for Jemez Indians. Area of original Spanish grant, 17,510 acres. Executive order July 1, 1910, 23,800 acres. Area of Pueblo proper, 125,225. (See 55714, 1915.) Total area Pueblos, including Zuñi and executive order res'n., 1,008,340.
Jemez.....	140,550	
Acoma.....	95,792	
San Juan.....	17,843	
Pleuris.....	17,461	
San Felipe.....	34,767	
Pecos.....	18,703	
Cochiti.....	24,256	
Santo Domingo.....	92,398	
Taos.....	17,361	
Santa Clara.....	149,309	
Tesuque.....	17,471	
San Ildefonso.....	17,293	
Pojoaque.....	13,520	
Sa.....	17,515	
San Dia.....	24,187	
Isleta.....	110,080	
Nambe.....	13,589	
Laguna.....	154,073	
Santa Ana.....	17,361	
Zuñi..... (Under Zuñi School.) Tribe: Zuñi Pueblo.	215,040	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,681.25 acres.)
Total.....	1,889,880	
NEW YORK.		
Allegheny..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Onondaga and Seneca.	30,469	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.	21,680	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601; June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Seneca.	640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 166.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1803, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1803, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1807, vol. 30, p. 89.

1 Outboundaries surveyed.

2 Partly surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW YORK—continued.		
Oneda..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Oneda.	1,350	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Onondaga, Onondaga, and St. Regis.	6,100	Do.
St. Regis..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: St. Regis.	14,640	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Cayuga and Tonawanda bands of Seneca.	7,540	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601; and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 91; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See 6414 Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Onondaga and Tuscarora.	6,240	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1848, vol. 7, p. 531, 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.	148,000 115,211	Held by deed under decision of U. S. circuit court for western part 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. 19, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1870, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Docs. No. 160, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 100, 33d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 100. (See Opinions of Asst. Atty. Gen., Mar. 14, 1894, and Feb. 3, 1904. 35,000 acres of the 98,211 acres sold. Deeds dated Oct. 4, 1906; approved Dec. 12, 1906.)
Total.....	63,211	
NORTH DAKOTA.		
Devils Lake..... (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribe: Assiniboin, Cutchok, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 305, agreement Sept. 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337 Comp. Indian Laws.) 187,383 acres allotted to 1,189 Indians; 727,820 acres reserved for church and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901. President's proclamation of June 2, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2368.
Fort Berthold..... (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribe: Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan.	443,982	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1861, and July 27, 1862 (see p. 372, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 11, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1866, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.) 229,634.91 acres allotted to 1,375 Indians (see letter book 42, p. 311); the residue, 84,780 acres, unallotted. Lands now in process of allotment under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1042). Act June 1, 1910 (36 Stat., 455). (See 61702, 10 Pres. proc., June 29, 1911, 491, D. B. 151.) 227,504 acres opened; see H. J. Res., Apr. 3, 1912 (37 Stat., 631.)
Standing Rock..... (Under Standing Rock School.) Tribe: Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yanktonal Sioux.	364,598	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 18, p. 633, and Executive orders Jan. 11—Mar. 16, 1876, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 274, and Executive order Apr. 6, 1879, and Mar. 27, 1884 (1,220,640 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1862. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 91, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1890, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 25, p. 1874. Under act of Mar. 2, 1890 (25 Stat., 888), and authority of the President of Sept. 26, 1906, 4711 Indians have been allotted 1,273,169 acres, leaving unallotted 264,684 acres. (See act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444, 41, and 480), and act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1041).) Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat., 2500), 1,001,600 acres were opened to settlement.

1 Partly surveyed.

2 Surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NORTH DAKOTA—continued.		
Turtle Mountain. (Under Turtle Mountain School.) Tribe: Pembina Chippewa.		Executive orders Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1882, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1884, vol. 28, p. 191. 41,800 acres allotted to 326 Indians and 180 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the above-named act. Allotments to 1,406 members of this band on public domain aggregating 213,800 acres have been approved.
Total.	808,589	
OKLAHOMA.		
Cherokee. (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Cherokee.	1,625	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and July 19, 1836, vol. 14, p. 799; agreement of Dec. 1, 1861, ratified by tenth section of act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 649; agreement ratified by act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 716. Approximately 41,928 Indians have been allotted 4,346,703.20 acres. Sold, 49,765.44 acres.
Cherokee Outlet.		62 Indians allotted 4,949.45 acres, approved Sept. 7, 1893. Allotted under act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 612). Disposal of surplus lands, see 17 1/2, p. 225.
Cheyenne and Arapaho. (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ganton and Seger Schools.) Tribe: Southern Arapaho and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.		Executive order Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 10, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply Military Reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 5, 1894, by authority of Executive order of Nov. 5, 1894; see General Land Office Report, 1899, p. 188). Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno Military Reserve. Agreement made October, 1869, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022-1026. 528,789 acres allotted to 3,331 Indians; 231,828.55 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,491,862.05 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. 2317. Act June 17, 1910 (36 Stat., 633), 57,637-10.
Chickasaw. (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Chickasaw.	349,430.41	Treaty of June 22, 1835, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1897, ratified by act of June 23, 1898, vol. 30, p. 505; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209; act of Apr. 23, 1914, vol. 33, p. 344. 19,855 Indians have been allotted 3,811,236.49 acres; sold, 619,976.81 acres; unallotted area, 349,430.41 acres, which includes 7,899.43 acres segregated coal and asphalt lands.
Choctaw. (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Choctaw.	2,273,328	Treaty of June 22, 1835, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw. Approximately 26,730 Indian slaves been allotted 4,303,066.14 acres; sold, 335,430.76 acres; unallotted, 2,273,327.82 acres which includes 424,744.65 acres segregated coal and asphalt.
Creek. (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Creek.	1,553.53	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 365. (See Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 117.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 26, p. 757; President's proclamation Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544; agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 614; agreement of Mar. 3, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 861; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1971; agreement of Feb. —, 1902, ratified by act of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 500; President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 238; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Approximately 18,716 Indians have been allotted 2,999,900.55 acres; sold 62,167.51 acres.
Iowa. (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribe: Iowa and Tonkawa.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Feb. 12, 1891, vol. 26, p. 759. 8,678 acres allotted to 108 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 999. (See Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)
Kansa or Kaw. (Under Kaw School.) Tribe: Kansa or Kaw.		Act of June 6, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228; 280 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder, 99,644 acres, allotted to 247 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 636, ratifying agreement, not dated. Act Mar. 3, 1909. (36 Stat., 778.)

1 Surveyed.

1 Partly surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Kickapoo. (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Mexican Kickapoo.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 537, 22,650 acres allotted to 280 Indians; 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1889, vol. 20, p. 865; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1001. June 21, 1906. (34 Stat., 362.)
Kiowa and Comanche. (Under Kiowa School.) Tribe: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.		Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 681 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1892; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 2,458,693 acres, of which 445,000 acres have been allotted to 3,444 Indians; 11,072 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,035,583 acres opened to settlement (letter books 466, p. 410; 458, p. 478). President's proclamation of July 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1975; June 23, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2007; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026, and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. Of the 450,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1900, 1,841,922 acres were reserved for town sites under act Mar. 20, 1906 (34 Stat., 1,801), 82,059.52 acres were allotted to 513 Indians under act of June 5, 1906 (34 Stat., 1,213), and 480 acres allotted to 3 Indians under act of June 5, as amended by act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1,018). The General Land Office reports the sale and entry of approximately 401,463.92 acres under act of June 5, and of 21,251.73 acres under act of June 28, 1906, to June 30, 1911. (See 8704-1909.) (See 15344-1908.) Under act Mar. 29, 1906 (35 Stat., 471), and act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 561), 20,498 acres allotted to 169 Indians.
Modoc. (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Modoc.		Agreement with Eastern Shawnee made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,665 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.) Act Mar. 3, 1908. (35 Stat., 752.)
Oakland. (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Tonakawa and Lipan.		Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84. (See Ann. Rept. for 1882, p. LXII.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Perce, May 22, 1883, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 594.) 11,456 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 166.80 acres reserved for government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.60 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 237, p. 240). Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 524.)
Osage. (Under Osage School.) Tribe: Great and Little Osage.		Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 492.) (See act of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat., 539), act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 787), and Public Resolution No. 61, approved Feb. 23, 1909.) 2,290 Indians have been allotted 1,068,134.31 acres (3 selections). Since July 1, 1909, these 2,290 Indians have been allotted 1,465,350 acres from surplus lands, and 5,178.53 acres have been reserved for church, town-site, and railroad purposes. Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 778.)
Otoe. (Under Otoe School.) Tribe: Oto and Missouri.		Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.) Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), and Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 189), 128,231 acres were allotted to 614 Indians (88 allotments—see L. B. 929, p. 329). 720 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, and 640 acres set aside for tribal uses.
Ottawa. (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Boeur.	11,587	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 613; 12,995 acres were allotted to 100 Indians; 879.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, unallotted. (Letter book 229, p. 115.)
Pawnee. (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 63,008 acres are Creek lands. See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,701 acres allotted to 820 Indians; 340 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 106,320 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5.) Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 520.)

1 Surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Peoria (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Kaskaskia, Miami, Teorah, Piankashaw, and Wea.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,334 acres allotted to 218 Indians. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902. (32 Stats., 245.)
Ponca (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Ponca.	1,320	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 237; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 79; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Decis., p. 473.) There have been allotted to 783 Indians 100,734 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.56 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 320 acres. (Letter books 302, p. 311, and 813, p. 401.) Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 21.
Potawatomi (Under Shawnee School.) Tribes: Absentee Shawnee and Potawatomi.		Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres and Creek ceded lands; 365,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 25 and Absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,579.44 acres allotted to 1,499 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.)
Quapaw (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaty of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 494, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. (56,245.31 acres allotted to 243 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes. (Letter book 335, p. 326.) Agreement of Mar. 23, 1863, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1869, vol. 25, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1899, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997.)
Sauk and Fox (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribes: Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.		Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1869; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 37,663.61 acres allotted to 648 Indians, and 300 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 189, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.)
Seminole (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Seminole.	160	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1860, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1881, Ann. Rept., 1882, p. LIV, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.) Agreement of Mar. 16, 1889. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1889.) Agreement recorded in treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35. Agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567. Agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 230. Approximately 3,122 Indians have been allotted 360,463.74 acres; sold, 3,296.93 acres.
Seneca (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Seneca.		Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 41,813 acres allotted to 435 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262.
Shawnee (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca and Eastern Shawnee.		Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 15,745 acres, allotted to 117 Indians; 96 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 265, p. 207); the residue, 2,543 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262).
Wichita (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Tonkawa, and Wichita.		(See treaty of July 4, 1860, with Delaware, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 704.) Unratified agreement Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1881, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 26, p. 895. 152,714 acres allotted to 957 Indians; 4,161 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 596,466 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 302, p. 80). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1775. Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation, Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 578. Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 689).

¹ Partly surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Wyandot (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot.	1,535	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,942 acres allotted to 244 Indians, 10 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.73 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332).
Total.....	2,627,638	
OREGON.		
Grande Ronde (Under Bilet School.) Tribes: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakemilut, Marys River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.		Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1856, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government use and 32,963 acres allotted to 296 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 26, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901 (33 L. D., 599).
Klamath (Under Klamath School.) Tribes: Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pit River, Walapai, and Yahukin Band of Snake (Shoshoni).	1,811,802	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. Act June 10, 1866 (20 Stat., 321). Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 260). 207,373 acres were allotted to 1,545 Indians; 6,064.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1906, vol. 33, p. 202; act of Mar. 3, 1906, vol. 33, p. 1063, and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 367). (See act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., L., 752), removal of Modocs in Oklahoma to Klamath and allotments thereto.) Boundary Dispute (see 9881-1911).
Shasta (Under Shasta School.) Tribes: Alico, Coquille, Kusan, Kwiatami, Rogue River, Skokan, Shasta, Salscoke, Siuslaw, Tututal, Umpqua, and thirteen others.	3,200	Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 31, 1855, and act of Mar. 3, 1876, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 21, 1862, ratified by act of Aug. 14, 1891, vol. 26, p. 332. 44,450 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,663.06 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 261, p. 358.) President's proclamation, May 16, 1864, vol. 26, p. 906. Acts of Mar. 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 233, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1058. Act of May 13, 1910 (36 Stat., 367).
Umatilla (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	1,74,618	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1863, vol. 22, p. 267; Mar. 2, 1865, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1868, vol. 26, p. 659. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1868, Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 662.) 22,158 acres allotted to 1,112 Indians, 990 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 256, p. 122.) Act of July 1, 1905, vol. 32, p. 730.
Warm Springs (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Patule, Teximo, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	1,322,760	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,044 acres allotted to 965 Indians, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 322,108 acres, unallotted and unreserved (letter book 234, p. 296).
Total.....	1,212,380	
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago (Under Crow Creek School.) Tribes: Lower Yankton, Lower Brule, Minikojon, and Two Kettle Sioux.	1,111,711	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see Ann. Rept., 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Ann. Rept., 1886, p. 14); act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 898; President's proclamations, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1354. There have been allotted to 842 Indians 172,212 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres, leaving a residue of 111,711 acres (letter books 302, p. 443; 372, p. 695; 373, p. 947). Lands are now in process of allotment.
Lake Traverse (Under Sisseton School.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 503; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 329-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1868, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1033-1038. 308,228 acres allotted to 2,006 Indians, 22,540.25 acres reserved for State school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,878.80 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation, Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.)

¹ Surveyed.

² Outboundaries surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.		
Cheyenne River..... (Under Cheyenne River School.) Tribes: (Bad. feet, Minicoujou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	173,490	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 13, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1873, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 303.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1584. (See act of Feb. 29, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1900, vol. 32, p. 2685, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 34, p. 2140. 28,127 acres have been allotted to 2,552 Indians. (See L. D. 828, p. 321.) Act of May 29, 1906 (35 Stat. L., 460). Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat., 2500), 1,188,010 acres were opened to settlement, leaving unallotted and unreserved 42,490 acres.
Lower Brulé..... (Under Lower Brulé School.) Tribes: Lower Brulé and Lower Yankton Sioux.	175,471	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 13, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1873, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 303.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1584. (See act of Feb. 29, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 164,044 acres allotted to 755 Indians, and 941.66 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 175,470.76 acres. (See letter book 499, p. 336.) (See act of Apr. 21, 1906, 34 Stat., 124 and 1046, and President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1907.)
Pine Ridge..... (Under Pine Ridge School.) Tribes: Brulé Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglala Sioux.	169,623	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 13, p. 635, and Executive orders Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1873, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stat., 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 303.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888 (25 Stat., 94), not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1584. (See act of Feb. 29, 1896, 29 Stat., 10.) A tract of 32,000 acres in Nebraska was set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, and was restored to the public domain by Executive order of Jan. 23, 1904, and by Executive order of Feb. 22, 1904. 640 acres of this land was set apart for Indian school purposes and is called the Sioux additional tract. (See Nebraska.) Act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 888), authority of President of July 29, 1904, 1,728, 085.92 acres have been allotted to 5,144 Indians, and 11,333.68 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes, aggregating 866,323.19, leaving unallotted and unreserved 669,623 acres. Lands are still in process of allotment under acts of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), Mar. 1, 1897 (34 Stat. L., 1048), and May 29, 1906 (35 Stat. L., 451). Act May 27, 1910 (36 Stat., 440), 100,592 acres opened to settlement; 22,434 acres timber reserved. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), 40,960 acres State school land, 109,592 acres opened May 1, 1912.

¹ Surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.		
Hoseland..... (Under Hoseland School.) Tribes: Lower, Minicoujou, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brule, and Wahshashe Sioux.	133,476	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 13, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1873, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 303.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1584. (See act of Feb. 29, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,519,915 acres allotted to 6,813 Sioux Indians, 416.00 acres opened to settlement, 29,392.91 reserved for Government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. The residue, 436,151 acres, unallotted and unreserved. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2354. Act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1048); act Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1230); act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 451); act May 30, 1910 (36 Stat., 446); President's proclamation, Aug. 24, 1906 (35 Stat., 2200), opening 838,909 acres in Tripp County. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 300,000 acres in Mellette and Wahshashe Counties, 43,500 acres State school land.
Yankton..... (Under Yankton School.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 13, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1873, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 303.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1584. (See act of Feb. 29, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 164,044 acres allotted to 755 Indians, and 941.66 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 175,470.76 acres. (See letter book 499, p. 336.) (See act of Apr. 21, 1906, 34 Stat., 124 and 1046, and President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1907.)
Total.....	1,355,681	
UTAH.		
Utah Valley..... (Under Utah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Goshute, Payant Utah, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	179,191	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 18, 1873 (20 Stat., 166); acts of May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1868, vol. 23, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 907; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1905, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites, 1,004,286 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,140 acres in mining claims; under act May 27, 1909 (32 Stat., 263), 99,367 acres allotted to 1,283 Indians (see letter book 777, p. 392), and 60,100 acres under reclamation, the residue 179,191.65 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (See letter book 75, p. 306.)
Uncompahgre..... (Under Utah and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabogauche Ute.		Executive order, Jan. 5, 1892. (See act of June 13, 1890, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 196.) 12,540 acres allotted to 83 Indians, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total.....	179,194	
WASHINGTON.		
Chehalis..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tsilauk), Clatsop, and Chehalis.		Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. 471 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 36 Indians made homestead selections, covering all the land. (See letter book 152, p. 201, and 153, p. 45.)
Columbia..... (Under Colville School.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses band).		Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 1, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order, May 1, 1886; Executive order of Mar. 9, 1884; department orders of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 30, 1894, and Executive order of Jan. 19, 1905. 25,218 acres allotted to 35 Indians (see Executive order of May 21, 1886, and act of Mar. 8, 1906, 34 Stat., 55).

¹ Surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Colville..... (Under Colville School.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Okanogan, Lake, Methow, Nespelini, Pend d'Oreille, Saiupoi, and Spokane.	1,297,009	Executive orders, Apr. 7 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 76. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 563.) 51,653 acres in north half allotted to 660 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1063). 240 acres have been reserved for town sites. 2,750.82 acres temporarily withdrawn for town sites. The residue, 1,297,009 acres; (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 37, p. 803. Allotments to be made under act of Mar. 22, 1904 (34 Stat. L., 80), and act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 867). Lands now being allotted.
Hoh River..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh.	640	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1863.
Lummi..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiawamish.	598	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. Allotted 11,587 acres to 81 Indians; reserved for Government school, 80 acres; unallotted and unreserved 598 acres.
Makah..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribes: Makah and Quileute.	19,312	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive order, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. 3,727 acres allotted to 313 Indians. (See letter book 960, 228, and 37 679, 1907.)
Muckleshoot..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.		Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874. 44 Indians have been allotted 3,332.73 acres.
Nisqually..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawkanamish, Stalakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted. 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Ozette..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Ozette.	640	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1863.
Port Madison..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiawamish.	65	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 7,719 acres allotted to 51 Indians; the residue, 65 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawkanamish, Stalakoom, and 5 others.		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, 1893, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 518.) The residue, 690 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, 1863 (27 Stat., 633; June 7, 1897) (30 Stats., 63), and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 377).
Quileute..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quileute.	837	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1880.
Quinalt..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Quinalt and Quinalt.	168,784	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1857 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1861 (26 Stats., 794), 600 Indians have been allotted 54,869.80 acres and 456.56 have been reserved for agency, light-house, and other purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 168,784 acres. Act Mar. 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1545). Lands now being allotted.
Shoalwater..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	1335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866, 55,635-7-1909.
Skokomish..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Clallam, Skokomish, and Twana.		Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 23, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 28, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve, 4,990 acres; residue, none. (See L. R., 906, p. 263.) Allotted in Executive order addition, known as the Fisher addition, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. R., 906, p. 265.) 62 allotments.

1 Partly surveyed.

2 Surveyed.

3 Outboundaries surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Snohomish or Tulalip..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiawamish.	1324	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 22,166 acres allotted to 164 Indians; the residue, 8,930 acres, unallotted.
Spokane..... (Under Colville School.) Tribe: Spokane.	82,647	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1892, vol. 32, p. 744. Under act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 458), approximately 626 Indians have been allotted 64,794 acres, and 1,247.30 acres set aside for church, school, agency, and town-site purposes. By proclamation of May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands to settlement. 5,781 acres classified as agricultural land, 82,647.50 acres classified as timber reserved for tribal use. Act May 29, 1908.
Squaxon Island (Klahaehamin)..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawkanamish, Stalakoom, and 5 others.		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: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiawamish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted, 7,350 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 89.80 acres; unallotted, 0.35 acres.
Yakima..... (Under Yakima School.) Tribes: Klilklat, Paloo, Topnush, Wasco, and Yakima.	796,753	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agreement made Jan. 13, 1885, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 631. (For text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 41, p. 227; see also Ann. Rept., 1893, pp. 520-521, and Senate Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order Nov. 26, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 330. 296,607 acres allotted to 3,127 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 354, p. 419; 416, p. 263, and 879, p. 243.) Act of Dec. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 960), recognizing claim of Indians to 233,837 acres additional land, subject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1904. (See 39648, 1905.) Act Mar. 6, 1906 (34 Stat., 83), and act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348).
Total.....	2,357,944	
WISCONSIN.		
La C Court Oreille..... (Under Hayward School.) Tribe: Lac Court Oreille Band of Chippewa of Lako Superior.	1403	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1106; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1900, Apr. 4, 1865. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1878.) Act of May 29, 1874, vol. 17, p. 190. 68,611 acres allotted to 876 Indians. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795.
La C du Flambeau..... (Under La C du Flambeau School.) Tribe: La C du Flambeau Band of Chippewa of Lako Superior.	26,153	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1106; lands selected by Indians. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Department order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1874, vol. 17, p. 190. 44,877 acres allotted to 689 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 795), leaving unallotted 26,153.40 acres.
La Pointe (Bad River)..... (Under La Pointe School.) Tribe: La Pointe Band of Chippewa of Lake Super- ior.	46,613	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1106. 368.91 acres patented under act of 10, 1857. 133.71 acres fishing ground. 83,871 acres allotted to 1,093 Indians. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 381, p. 49.) Acts of Feb. 11, 1861 (31 Stats., 795), and Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stats., 1217), leaving unallotted and unreserved 46,613 acres.
Red Cliff..... (Under La Pointe School.) Tribe: La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chip- pewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1106; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1858. (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 Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,535.91 acres allotted to 23 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,596.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.

4 Surveyed.

5 Partly surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WISCONSIN—continued.		
Menominee (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Menominee.	221,680	Treaty of Oct. 12, 1842, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Onsida (Under Onsida School.) Tribe: Onsida.		Treaty of Feb. 2, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,402.13 acres allotted to 1,501 Indians; remainder, 84.08 acres, reserved for school purposes.
Stockbridge (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Stockbridge and Mmses.		Treaty of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 4, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.) 187 Indians allotted 8,920 acres. Patents in fee, act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 382). Act Mar. 3, 1903 (27 Stat., 744).
Total.....	204,840	
WYOMING.		
Wind River (Under Shoshone School.) Tribe: Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	95,307	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 10, 1874, vol. 18, p. 293; Executive order, May 21, 1867. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1868, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1868 (vol. 30, p. 68); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1867. (See Land Div. letter book 249 p. 428.) Act of Mar. 3, 1906, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1868. (See vol. 32, p. 1016.) President's proclamation June 2, 1869, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 1,472,544.15 acres. (See letter book 298, p. 167.) Reserved for Mail Camp, 120 acres; reserved for Mail Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved under President's proclamation, 1,452,522.05 acres. 32.64 acres reserved by Secretary to complete allotments to Indians on ceded part. 225,282 acres were allotted to 5,144 Indians, and 1,702.55 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 8, 1857 (24 Stat., 335), as amended by act of Feb. 29, 1861 (36 Stat., 754), and treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stat., 673), leaving unallotted and unreserved 66,507.15 acres.
Total.....	95,307	
Grand total.....	300,147	

¹ Outboundaries surveyed.

² Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1912.

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Arizona:			
Camp McDowell.....	24,971	24,971	
Colorado River.....	240,640	240,640	
Fort Apache.....	1,681,920	1,681,920	
Fort McGuire.....	31,328	31,328	
Gila Bend.....	10,211	10,211	
Gila River.....	367,120	367,120	
Havasupai.....	518	518	
Hualapai.....	720,980	720,980	
Kaliab.....	122,240	122,240	
Moqui.....	2,472,320	2,472,320	
Navajo (see New Mexico).	9,600	9,600	
Pueblo.....	41,606	41,606	
Salt River.....	46,720	46,720	
San Carlos.....	1,824,940	1,824,940	
Total.....	51,206	17,477,308	17,528,514
California:			
Diageo.....	370	370	
Hopps Valley.....	20,091	90,041	108,132
Mission.....		7,208	7,208
Agua Caliente.....	516	516	
Anguine.....	1,202	1,202	
Cabezon.....	14,890	14,890	
Calveria.....	1,442	1,442	
Campo.....	18,080	18,080	
Captain Grande (Volcan).			

TABLE 7.—Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1912—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
California—Continued.			
Mission—Continued.			
Cuyapipe.....	4,080	4,080	
Laguna.....	709	709	
La Posta.....	3,679	3,679	
Los Coyotes.....	21,829	21,829	
Mantanita.....	19,080	19,080	
Martinez.....	1,380	1,380	
Mission Creek.....	1,820	1,820	
Morongono.....	11,009	11,009	
Pala.....	4,300	4,300	
Pachanga (Temecula).....	1,200	3,005	4,205
Potrero.....		5,339	5,339
Ramona.....	500	500	
Rimmon.....	2,644	2,644	
San Manuel.....	853	853	
San Pascual.....	2,300	2,300	
Santa Rosa.....	2,500	2,500	
Soboba.....	5,461	5,461	
Santa Ysabel (Mesa Grande).....	15,043	15,043	
Sycuan.....	370	370	
Tarces.....	20,800	20,800	
Twenty-nine Palms.....	480	480	
Round Valley.....	42,106	1,111	43,217
Tule River.....	46,851	46,851	
Yuma.....	26,356	26,356	
Total.....	72,886	364,743	437,629
Colorado: Ute.....	72,651	453,910	526,561
Florida: Seminole.....		26,842	26,842
Idaho:			
Coeur d'Alene.....	104,077	104,077	
Fort Hall.....	6,289	447,940	454,229
Lapwai.....	178,512	23,578	202,090
Total.....	288,878	481,517	770,395
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....			
		3,261	3,261
Kansas:			
Chippewa and Muncie.....	4,185	4,185	
Iowa.....	11,769	11,769	
Kickapoo.....	27,216	27,216	
Potawatomi.....	220,728	281	220,988
Sac and Fox.....	6,079	34	6,113
Total.....	370,044	1,864	371,908
Michigan:			
Embels.....	96,398	191	96,589
L'Assas.....	53,041	723	53,764
Ontonagon.....	2,551		2,551
Total.....	151,990	914	152,904
Minnesota:			
Bols Fort.....	54,634	54,634	
Deer Creek.....	286	286	
Fond du Lac.....	27,637	27,637	
Grand Portage.....	24,191	24,191	
Leech Lake.....	47,433	47,433	
Mdewakanton.....	12,582	12,582	
Red Lake.....		543,528	543,528
Vermillion Lake.....		1,080	1,080
White Earth.....	686,560	38,060	724,620
White Oak Point and Chippewa.....	64,733		64,733
Total.....	897,976	583,671	1,481,647
Montana:			
Blackfeet.....	540	890,004	890,544
Crow.....	478,842	1,834,571	2,313,413
Fort Belknap.....		27,620	27,620
Fort Peck.....	1,774,937		1,774,937
Jacho (Flathead).....	228,067	180	228,247
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River).....		489,889	489,889
Total.....	707,246	5,566,908	6,274,154
Nebraska:			
Bentley.....	73,689		73,689
Omaha.....	130,322	4,800	135,122
Pawnee.....	27,206		27,206

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 8.—Classification of allotted and unallotted lands in acres, fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.
[Will not agree with acreage shown in Tables 6 and 7, some figures being superintendents' estimates.]

States and Superintendencies.	Agricultural lands.						Total.
	Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		Agricultural without irrigation.		
	Acres.	Acre-ft.	Acres.	Acre-ft.	Acres.	Acres.	
Arizona:							
Camp McDowell.....	5,720	15,640			7,110		21,390
Fort Mojave.....	30	15,000			15,000		15,000
San Xavier.....	1,120	14,000	45,000		63,130	245,440	365,620
Total.....	6,870	30,880	45,000		85,380	250,880	345,080
California:							
Escondido.....	3,000				6,000	5,330	11,800
Eureka.....	30				1,400		1,810
Hesperia Valley.....	200		800		2,387	60	3,807
Pala.....	62				270		332
Peachburg.....					5,388	30,662	4,000
Normal Valley.....							4,000
Total.....	3,892	13,378	6,228		23,425	43,672	83,272
Colorado: Southern Div.....	4,800				36,500		78,000
Idaho:							
Coeur d'Alene.....	100	300	66,880		68,500	29,980	98,480
Fort Lapwai.....	100	300	138,707		139,107	1,120	138,227
Total.....	200	600	205,587		207,607	31,100	234,678
Kansas:							
Kechapoo.....	(7)	(7)	23,670		23,670	5,953	30,726
Pottawatomie.....	(7)	(7)	23,670		50,688	39,790	77,385
Total.....			47,340		74,358	45,743	123,133
Michigan:							
Bay Mills.....			240		240	240	480
Chippewa, LaSalle Super.....			861		611	14,305	14,917
Total.....			1,101		851	14,545	15,397

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

States and Superintendencies.	Agricultural lands.						Total.
	Irrigated.		Irrigable but not irrigated.		Agricultural without irrigation.		
	Acres.	Acre-ft.	Acres.	Acre-ft.	Acres.	Acres.	
Minnesota:							
Beaumont.....			2,000		3,000	5,000	22,000
Grand Rapids.....					7,028	19,867	74,413
Leach Lake.....			200,000		200,000	223,000	56,408
New Lake.....							200,000
White Earth.....							591
Total.....			200,400		210,028	297,867	278,020
Montana:							
Custer.....			60,000		60,000	811,000	530,000
Fort Peck.....	73,527		46,998		158,207	18,000	470,000
Total.....	73,527		106,998		218,207	198,000	231,000
Nebraska:							
Omaha.....	101,227	296,645	310,425	673,307	1,016,629	9,988	728,608
Owens.....			66,985		66,985	4,000	2,304,589
Sawnee.....			25,000		25,000		72,885
Winneshago.....			108,628		108,628	4,411	63,000
Total.....			204,898		211,643	31,400	108,940
Nevada:							
Fallon.....	500	3,000			3,640		3,640
Fort Malden.....	800	4,000			1,871		4,722
Walker River.....					5,300		5,300
Total.....	1,300	7,000			10,811		13,662
New Mexico:							
Alamogordo.....	1,100		150		1,250		3,640
Huerfano.....	(7)	(7)					5,883
Pueblo Bonito.....							3,084
Total.....	1,093	0	150		1,250		13,662
North Dakota:							
Fort Berthold.....			150		4,100	279,339	840
Fort Totten.....	5,000		150,671		155,671	6,398	294,969
Grand Forks.....			1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sisseton.....							8,000
Turtle Mountain.....	88,646		688,889		777,535	940	364,370
Total.....	93,646		1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,461,000
Oklahoma:							
Cattleshop.....			52,328		52,328	19,384	100,320
Catoosa and Arapaho.....			24,000		24,000	116,661	16,661
Kaw.....			28,250		28,250	24,000	52,250
Osage.....			500,000		500,000	142,400	642,400
Otonabee.....			201,280		201,280	371,625	572,905
Total.....			806,000		806,000	1,123,670	1,461,000

1 Includes land on public domain.

2 Includes land on public domain.

REF0077840

TABLE 10.—Patents in fee issued to mission organizations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

States and reservations.	Organization to which issued.	Date of act under which issued.	Citation of act.	Acres of lands.
Montana: Fort Peck...	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in United States.	May 30, 1906	35 Stat. L., 558, 560.	241.95
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapaho.	The American Baptist Home Mission Society.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat. L., 814....	
South Dakota: Rosebud.	The Chapter of Cavalry Cathedral, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	.....do.....	.....do.....	322.94

TABLE 11.—Lands set aside during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, for temporary use and occupancy by mission organizations.

States and reservations.	Organization for which set apart.	Date of act.	Warrant for action.	Acres of lands.
Arizona: Leupp, Navaho.	Mission to Navaho and other Indian tribes.	Mar. 20, 1912	General policy....	40.0
Nebraska: Winnebago.	Woman's Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America.	Dec. 30, 1912	.....do.....	2.0
Nevada: Fallon School.	Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society.	Aug. 2, 1911	.....do.....	2.5
New Mexico: Mesquero.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.	May 29, 1912	.....do.....	10.0
	Women's Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America.	.....do.....	.....do.....	10.0
San Xavier.....	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in United States of America.	Oct. 26, 1911	.....do.....	40.0
Indian Oasis.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	40.0
South Dakota: Crow Creek.	Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions of Protestant Episcopal Church in United States.	Feb. 10, 1912 Mar. 19, 1912	.....do.....	10.0

TABLE 12.—Indian lands opened for settlement from 1888 to June 30, 1912.

Reservations.	Act authorizing allotment.	Allotments were completed.	Size of allotment (acres).	Allotments.		Original area of allotment (acres).	Acres opened.	Acres disposed of.	Amount realized.	Method of disposition.
				Number.	Acres.					
Cheyenne River, S. D.	Mar. 2, 1889 (24 Stat. L., 1100)	(?)	2,320	2,542	785,610.92	2,874,811	1,625,000	445,918.88	\$477,843.77	Lands disposed of by proclamation of Aug. 19, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 2800), under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws. One-fifth of the lands were reserved for settlement, to be paid in five equal annual installments to be paid in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years, respectively.
	May 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 1106)		4,160							Lands disposed of by proclamation of May 20, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 2808), to be subject to the homestead laws.
	May 1, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 1106)			160	638	104,076.33	398,500	224,410.25	207,356.09	716,996.16	Subject to settlement and entry under the terms of, and subject to the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions applicable to the laws of the United States applicable thereto. See also act of Feb. 20, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 9), and proclamation of May 20, 1906 (41 Stat. L., 1930).
Coeur d'Alene, Wash.	June 27, 1896 (24 Stat. L., 1106)	July 12, 1909	160							When entered under the homestead laws to be paid for at \$4 per acre, as follows: \$1 per acre when entry is made, the balance to be paid at stated intervals during the first year of settlement of the land.
Coville, Wash.	July 1, 1882 (27 Stat. L., 82)	Jan. 12, 1900	80	660	51,653.41	2,800,000	1,500,000.00	154,283.36	236,988.76	
	July 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 352)									
Crow, Mont.	Apr. 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 352)			2,437	478,702.00	4,712,960	7,116,000.00	553,080.66	743,935.49	

* Single persons over 18 years of age.
 † Orphans under 18 years of age.

* Single persons under 18 years of age.
 † Ceded to the United States for \$1,150,000 (33 Stat. L., 352).

REF0077846

TABLE 12.—Indian lands opened for settlement from 1898 to June 30, 1912—Continued.

Reservation.	Act author- ing settle- ment.	Allotments disposi- tion.	Size of allot- ment (acres).	Allotments.		Original area of reserva- tion.	Average opened.	Average disposed of.	Amount realized.	Method of disposition.
				Num- ber.	Average.					
Derby Lake, N. Dak.	Apr. 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 319).			1,189	137,380.69	230,400	1,104,000.00	90,390.43	\$269,560.32	Sold subject to homestead laws, with right to commute. Price per acre, \$4.50, with 5-year option to purchase in cash, and the right to purchase in installments of 50 cents per acre. See pro- clamation of June 2, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 1,269), and L. D. 31, pp. 8 and 9. May 22, 1909 (34 Stat. L., 2468) all became subject to entry under the homestead act. Opened by proclamation of June 29, 1911, providing for the disposal of homestead lands, only agricultural and grazing lands.
Flathead, Mont.	Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 317).	Sept. 25, 1900	80 or 160	2,425	226,226.89	1,433,600	1,126,567.72	267,701.27	411,879.53	
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.	Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1032) and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1045).	(¹)	¹ 160 ² 80 ³ 40 7.40	1,307	116,232.48	2,912,000	(¹)	76,864.11	81,102.32	
Grande Ronde, Ore.	Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), and June 18, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 672).	July 12, 1889	¹ 160 ² 80	260	32,863.43	51,440	26,301.65	31,021.54	63,081.90	Sold under sealed bids. See act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 567), and L. D. 28, p. 588.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, Okla.	June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 313).	June 18, 1901	¹ 80 ² 40	3,444	546,373.62	2,968,863	2,032,563.00	(¹)	(¹)	Disposed of under act of June 5 and 18, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 313), by proclama- tion of President of July 4, 1907 (35 Stat. L., 1975), under the provisions of the homestead laws under rules and regula- tions of the Secretary of the Interior, adopted by the Secretary of the Interior, the act of June 5, 1906, and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior. See also act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 313), proclamation dated Sept. 19, 1906 (35 Stat. L., 2853), and L. D. 31, pp. 239 and 340.
Lemhi.	Agreement of June 28, 1888, and act Feb. 21, 1898 (28 Stat. L., 357). See p. 5, 34.	Oct. 8, 1906	160			64,000		(¹)	(¹)	Lands disposed of under agreement of Dec. 27, 1886, approved by President Feb. 27, 1888. See 34 S. 338 and L. E. 1039/62.

Lower Brule, S. Dak.	Mar. 2, 1899 (33 Stat. L., 588) and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1045).	(¹)	¹ 200 ² 160 7.80	706	176,082.94	472,450	176,500	39,177.22	106,021.49	Lands disposed of by act of Apr. 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 319), and L. D. 31, p. 2150, under the provisions of the homestead laws.
Navajo, N. Mex. and Ark.	Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	(¹)	160	2,064	328,963.21	8,305,440	596,010	(¹)	(¹)	Unaltered lands were restored to the public domain by Executive order of Dec. 30, 1888, and Jan. 16, 1911, and opened to settlement. See 35 Stat. L., 1039/62.
Red Lake, Minn.	Feb. 20, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 46).			3	320.12	3,200,000	\$25,122	242,718.65	800,192.33	Sold subject to homestead laws at not less than \$4 per acre, one-fifth of the price bid payable at the time bid is made; balance in 5 equal annual installments, with 5-year option to purchase in cash. See L. D. 31, pp. 800 and 803.
Rosebud, S. Dak.	Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 319) and Feb. 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1220); May 20, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 449).		¹ 200 ² 160 7.80	6,813	1,579,915.00	3,228,160	1,554,000	1,279,458.93	3,491,076.90	Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws. See proclamation dated May 13, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 2853), and L. D. 31, p. 628.
Round Valley, Cal.	Feb. 8, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 709).	Nov. 3, 1904	10	1,024	42,105.36	102,118	16,813.15	8,168.37		Subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws. Entrymen to pay for same at appraised prices in 5 equal annual payments, with 5-year option to purchase in cash, and with right to commute. L. D. 31, p. 248.
Southern Ute, Colo.	Feb. 20, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 677).	Apr. 15, 1896	¹ 160 ² 80	371	72,629.65	1,694,400	222,079	301,776.73	225,058.99	Subject to entry under the desert, home- stead, and town-site laws and the laws governing the disposal of mineral, some of which were later amended by act dated Apr. 13, 1899 (31 Stat. L., 1947), and L. D. 28, p. 271.
Spokane, Wash.	June 17, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 744) and May 29, 1906 (33 Stat. L., 453).	Dec. 7, 1909	80 or 160	628	64,794.46	123,000	5,781	5,545.45	12,458.41	Surplus agricultural lands opened by proclamation of the President of May 29, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 1975), under the provisions of the homestead laws. This land to remain tribal.

¹ Ceded to the United States for \$345,000 (33 Stat. L., 319).

² Not completed.

³ Ceded to the United States for \$1,000,000 (33 Stat. L., 46).

⁴ Approximately 1,500 acres opened.

⁵ Single persons over 18 years of age.

⁶ Orphans under 18 years of age.

⁷ Single persons under 18 years of age.

⁸ Not yet reported by the General Land Office.

⁹ Ceded to the United States for \$1,000,000 (33 Stat. L., 46).

¹⁰ Approximately 1,500 acres opened.

¹¹ Single persons over 18 years of age.

¹² Orphans under 18 years of age.

TABLE 12.—Indian lands opened for settlement from 1898 to June 30, 1912—Continued.

Reservation.	Act authorizing allotting allotments.	Allotments were completed.	Size of allotments (acres).	Allotments.		Original area of reservations (stat.).	Average opened.	Average disposed of.	Amount realized.	Method of disposition.
				No. (containing).	Acres.					
Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Mar. 2, 1890 (28 Stat. L., 889).	(¹)	1:20 1:10 1:40	4,011	1,273,168.03	2,672,640	2,582,140.00	349,420.85	\$342,796.77	Lands disposed of by provisions of the act of May 29, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 2500), under the provisions of the homestead and townsite laws. See act of May 29, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 461). Lands opened for private sale in the absence of any public or private sale in the order of survey, in certain tracts and upon the order, in certain tracts not exceeding one-quarter of a section; remaining lands not less than 80 acres to survey.
Umatoh Valley, Utah.	May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 283).	June 13, 1905	1:30 1:40	1,293	99,367.34	2,039,040	1,004,285.00	276,976.56	469,654.26	Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead, townsite, coal, and mineral laws, and under the provisions of the act of June 2, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 2260), and L. D. 34, p. 647.
Wichita, Okla.	June 6, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 614).		1:60	957	132,713.99	743,010	536,468.00	118,540.94	435,494.94	Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead and townsite laws. See act of Mar. 2, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 897), provisions of the act of May 29, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 461), and L. D. 34, p. 647.
Wind River, Wyo.	Mar. 2, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 1016).	(²)	1:30 1:40 or 80	2,154	223,235.72	2,282,400	1,439,033.66	128,598.06	191,253.79	Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead, townsite, coal, and mineral laws, and under the provisions of the act of June 2, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 2260), and L. D. 34, p. 647.
Yuma, Cal.	Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1063).	Apr. 19, 1911	1:0	798	7,980.00	45,380	7,756.54	7,756.54	13,851.19	Surplus irritable land disposed of under the provisions of the act of June 17, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 238). See act Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 237).

¹ Not completed.
² Heads of families.
³ Single persons over 18 years of age.
⁴ Single persons under 18 years of age.
⁵ Single persons under 18 years of age.
⁶ Called to the United States for service.
⁷ Begun in 1904; work not continued steadily; no allotments since 1906; about 200 Indians yet unallotted.

TABLE 13.—Property valuations and incomes of Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

State and reservation.	Population.	Value of property and funds belonging to Indians.	Incomes of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.										Total.
			Per capita and trust fund payments.	Value of crops raised by Indians.	Value of timber sold.	Wages earned by employment.	Value of rations and miscellaneous leases.	Income from leases.	Income from sales of lands.	Income from industries engaged in other than farming and stock raising.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreements.		Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellane-
Arizona	1,166	\$1,131,884.00	\$49,260	99,123	17,124	14,261	10,067	22,075.50	\$153.00	2,900	83,856	672.74	\$61,310.72
McDowell	417	1,284.00	3,000	14,261	11,688	54,726	39,518.48			13,900	2,900	3,000.24	31,943.84
Camp Verde	500	1,462,368.00	29,780	11,688	54,726	39,518.48			45,696	13,900	1,578.71	1,578.71	18,798.19
Colorado River	2,271	5,287,897.94	3,500	1,425	1,425	1,425				1,425	1,425	561.26	10,793.26
Fort Mojave	944	289,225.00	2,500	1,425	1,425	1,425				1,425	1,425	412.84	4,084.44
Fort Huachuca	188	18,140.00	2,500	1,425	1,425	1,425				1,425	1,425	412.84	4,084.44
Kasha-Katu	1,201	181,840.00	(¹)	11,688	20	3,000	340.00			7,500	7,500	798.00	23,899.00
Laguna	4,262	681,682.00	22,000	17,799	17,799	17,799			115,110	115,110	2,708.24	1,677.22	317,857.22
Maricopa	10,000	12,700,000.00	8,000	21,844	21,844	21,844			272,200	272,200	6,855.68	311,463.68	
Navajo	5,000	12,700,000.00	42,464	30,016	30,016	30,016			30,250	30,250	6,855.68	311,463.68	
Pinal	2,359	2,302,550.67	17,584	1,000	1,000	1,000			65,000	65,000	68,781.10	210,306.10	
San Carlos	4,286	2,081,415.00	54,770	62,947	62,947	62,947			8,689	8,689	3,029.07	108,029.07	
San Xavier	4,286	2,081,415.00	54,770	62,947	62,947	62,947			8,689	8,689	3,029.07	108,029.07	
Truston Canyon	6,833	2,174,498.00	10,100	3,322	3,322	3,322			15,000.00	15,000.00	4,441.08	34,176.08	
Western Navajo	6,833	2,174,498.00	10,100	3,322	3,322	3,322			15,000.00	15,000.00	4,441.08	34,176.08	
Total.	40,754	36,345,023.59	229,893	1,493	369,049	18,247	93,040.96	158.00	591,844	17,663	108,029.07	1,477,368.77	
California	1,000	410,200.00		689	689	147	80.00		283				1,627.00
Campo	213	108,460.00	2,127	648	648	147	80.00		283				9,592.00
Dugway	43	1,657.00	2,270	729	729	68			57				1,143.00
Fort Bidwell	628	237,896.00	2,146	44,996	44,996	621	180.00	6,074.68	6,700				47,798.00
Fort Yuma	205	894,157.74	4,467	60,286	60,286	725	200.00		3,100				64,187.68
Grass Valley	1,206	2,242,648.00	13,719	38,230	38,230	1,121	40.00		645				44,610.00
Hazel	371	389,919.50	6,450	3,884	3,884	1,121			1,654				13,668.50
Merced	272	675,210.00	2,683	3,363	3,363	642			2,076				7,740.00
Pala	633	216,971.00	12,086	36,363	36,363	842			2,076				51,399.00

¹ Not reported. ² Indian Rice Station.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Table 13.—Property valuations and incomes of Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.—Continued.

Table with columns: State and reservations, Population, Value of property and funds belonging to Indians, Per fund payments, Value of crops raised by Indians, Value of timber sold, Wages earned by employment, Value of miscellaneous issues, Income from leases, Income from sales of lands, Income from industries engaged in other than farming and stock raising, Interest on trust fund, Treaty and agreements, Indian money, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous, Total.

1 Not reported.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Table with columns: State and reservations, Population, Value of property and funds belonging to Indians, Per fund payments, Value of crops raised by Indians, Value of timber sold, Wages earned by employment, Value of miscellaneous issues, Income from leases, Income from sales of lands, Income from industries engaged in other than farming and stock raising, Interest on trust fund, Treaty and agreements, Indian money, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous, Total.

1 Not reported.

2 About 5,000 of these Indians in northern California.

TABLE 14.—Farming by Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied male adults on reservation.		Average agricultural lands.		Average agricultural lands cultivated by Indians.			Number Indians farming for themselves.	Largest acreage tract farmed by Indian.	
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	Percent acre agricultural lands cultivated.			Average acreage cultivated by Indian.
Nevada:										
Palm Springs	101	..	101	3,640	1,000	4,640	550	11.94	35	
Pahrump	42	..	42	1,571	..	1,571	282	3.95	(1)	
Lovelock	28	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moapa River	35	..	35	..	400	400	128	31.26	1	
Nevada	123	..	123	21,000	..	21,000	600	2.86	200	
Western Shoshone	45	..	45	5,300	30,000	35,300	900	15.09	50	
Western Shoshone	148	..	148	..	30,000	30,000	10,000	10.00	20	
Total	281	430	681	10,311	32,418	42,729	1,633	10.74	90	
Total	368	939	1,306	1,100	19,400	20,500	2,153	19.00	20	
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque Pueblos	170	..	170	2,780	..	2,780	600	21.57	22	
Mesquite	91	..	91	..	9,210	9,210	1,130	12.16	22	
Pueblo Benito	(1)	..	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pueblo de Acoma	400	..	400	..	5,000	5,000	400	100.00	25	
Pueblo de San Juan	496	..	496	..	8,000	8,000	2,400	30.00	(1)	
Zuni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	588	2,326	2,914	4,150	22,260	26,410	3,650	16.46	90	
North Carolina:										
Cherokee	235	..	235	151,475	..	151,475	1,748	1.15	150	
Fort Berthold	100	..	100	32,207	..	32,207	8,000	25.00	400	
Standing Rock	701	..	701	1,038,000	..	1,038,000	10,000	10.00	200	
Turtle Mountain	415	..	415	400,000	..	400,000	72,000	18.00	330	
Total	1,540	27	1,567	1,686,921	..	1,686,921	91,748	5.44	400	
Oklahoma:										
Cantonment	87	..	87	57,525	..	57,525	2,885	5.01	102	
Cheyenne and Arapaho	280	..	280	79,048	..	79,048	5,319	6.71	137	
Law	26	..	26	39,330	..	39,330	2,560	6.51	25	
New	450	..	450	500,000	..	500,000	20,000	4.00	320	
Ozark	537	..	537	201,350	..	201,350	20,000	10.00	(1)	
Total	1,380	27	1,407	1,367,282	..	1,367,282	70,764	5.18	680	

Oton	84	..	84	43,390	..	43,390	1,600	3.69	42
Pawnee	113	..	113	64,130	..	64,130	2,428	3.78	106
Red Moon	24	..	24	12,260	..	12,260	530	4.32	131
Sac and Fox	132	..	132	54,170	..	54,170	10,590	19.71	40
Sage	109	..	109	65,398	..	65,398	173	0.26	83
Shawnee	311	..	311	91,782	..	91,782	1,973	2.15	100
Shawnee	311	263	574	91,782	..	91,782	18,438	20.00	117
Total	2,990	312	3,302	1,350,897	300	1,351,297	73,954	5.78	200
Oregon:									
Clatsop	188	..	188	10,000	..	10,000	1,498	14.98	132
Klamath	1,000	..	1,000	15,000	..	15,000	700	4.61	70
Roseburg	102	..	102	4,000	..	4,000	345	3.43	49
Shasta	127	..	127	70,000	..	70,000	8,000	10.53	80
Warm Springs	147	..	147	61,999	..	61,999	3,704	5.93	670
Total	617	1,098	1,685	195,696	11,300	176,996	16,231	9.84	225
South Dakota:									
Cheyenne River	615	..	615	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crow Creek	200	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flandreau	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pine Ridge	1,200	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosebud	830	..	830	1,217,267	124,240	1,341,507	15,107	1.13	320
Sioux	542	..	542	137,153	..	137,153	22,298	16.26	680
Sisseton	325	..	325	40,500	..	40,500	3,000	7.41	(1)
Yankton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3,955	292	4,247	1,440,616	128,440	1,569,056	68,947	4.44	200
Utah:									
Shivwits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umat and Onay	266	..	266	85,150	..	85,150	5,901	6.93	14
Total	266	..	266	85,150	..	85,150	5,901	6.93	125
Washington:									
Columbia	394	..	394	78,880	..	78,880	12,000	15.20	40
Cushman	260	..	260	4,800	..	4,800	300	6.25	40
Neah Bay	130	..	130	2,720	..	2,720	200	7.41	26
Ponape	88	..	88	4,303	..	4,303	1,035	23.98	270
Yakima	688	..	688	131,923	..	131,923	11,896	9.01	116
Total	1,774	..	1,774	231,661	6,000	237,661	26,519	11.22	280

1 Not reported. 2 Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes. 3 Grazing land.

REF0077853

TABLE 14.—Farming by Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.—Continued.

States and reservations.	Abbe-bled male adults on reservation.		Average agricultural lands.		Average agricultural lands cultivated by Indians.				Number Indians farming for themselves.	Largest average farm in Indian.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	Unallotted.	Total.			Percent- age agri- cultural lands cul- tivated.	Average acreage per Indian.
Wisconsin:												
Carter.....	17	127	144	(1)	42,782	(2)	400	(3)	40	(4)		
Hayward.....	265	42	307	(5)	1,610	(6)	1,610	(7)	10.00	(8)		
Keshoau.....	441	44	485	(9)	1,800	(10)	212	(11)	108.00	(12)		
La Prairie.....	100	108	208	(13)	1,350	(14)	30	(15)	4.36	(16)		
Ossaua.....	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	65,312	(21)	10,000	(22)	19.23	(23)		
Red Cliff.....	69	59	128	(24)	386	(25)	138	(26)	26.00	(27)		
Total.....	1,079	705	1,784	(28)	111,749	(29)	12,047	(30)	12.22	(31)		
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	312	12	324	(32)	14,000	(33)	75,700	(34)	5.17	(35)		
Grand total.....	20,438	19,463	39,901	(36)	8,703,996	(37)	2,042,936	(38)	8.41	(39)		

1 Not reported.

2 Grazing land.

3 Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 15.—Value of crops raised by Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

States and reservations.	Hay and grain.		Vegetables and miscellaneous.		Total.			Disposition of crops.				
	On un- allotted land.	Total.	On un- allotted land.	Total.	On un- allotted land.	On un- allotted land.	Total.	Con- sumed.	Sold.	On hand.	Total.	
												(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Arizona:												
Camp McDowell.....	\$3,528	\$7,533	\$4,570	\$8,000	\$2,428	\$9,533	\$9,533	\$6,510	\$42,833		\$49,343	
Camp Verde.....	3,000	115	800	800	3,400	3,400	3,400	415	1,000	\$1,700	\$3,800	
Colorado River.....	21,000	1,750	270	270	3,196	3,196	3,196	2,946	250		22,790	
Fort Apache.....	300	300			300	300	300				3,000	
Fort Mojave.....	20,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	19,750	2,250		22,000	
Kappa.....	6,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000		6,000	
Maricopa.....	30,044	4,848	4,848	4,848	42,844	42,844	42,844	20,104	22,740		65,584	
San Carlos.....	17,700	12,700	12,700	12,700	17,986	17,986	17,986	7,300	7,786	2,510	17,586	
San Xavier.....	20,120	14,425	14,425	14,425	27,000	27,000	27,000	34,970	14,370	10,000	51,370	
Tucson Canyon.....	6,600	1,900	1,900	1,900	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600		13,200	
Western Navajo.....	61,278	131,850	199,228	11,020	29,098	37,108	72,298	101,638	113,830	106,673	14,710	233,633
California:												
Campo.....	1,612	1,412	1,128	1,128	2,727	2,727	2,727	375	235	2,137	2,737	
Fort Bidwell.....	1,975	1,000	100	100	2,075	2,075	2,075	2,075	2,075		2,075	
Fort Yuma.....	1,000	1,000	500	500	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000		2,000	
Hoopa Valley.....	3,150	11,400	440	440	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350		1,350	
Maidu.....	80	60	312	312	300	300	300	300	300		300	
Pala.....	80	425	2,188	2,188	2,465	2,465	2,465	382	382		2,847	
Pechanga.....	3,150	3,070	2,800	2,800	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150		2,300	
Redwood Valley.....	5,000	10,800	1,200	1,200	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700		3,400	
Robles.....	10,300	10,300	1,000	1,000	12,158	12,158	12,158	5,120	5,120		16,998	
Volcan.....	23,033	25,645	5,000	5,000	19,021	25,033	42,056	70,689	26,073	13,067	70,689	
Total.....	100	25,000	200	200	4,000	29,000	30,000	300	300		300	
Colorado:												
Navajo Springs.....	25,000	100	4,000	4,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	6,000	6,000		35,000	
Southern Ute.....	25,000	100	200	200	4,200	29,000	29,000	17,300	6,000	6,000	29,000	
Total.....	25,000	100	200	200	4,200	29,000	29,000	17,300	6,000	6,000	29,000	

1 Not reported.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 15.— Value of crops raised by Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.—Continued.

States and reservations.	Hay and grain.			Vegetables and miscellaneous.			Total.			Disposition of crops.				
	On allotted land.	On unallotted land.	Total.	On allotted land.	On unallotted land.	Total.	On allotted land.	On unallotted land.	Total.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.	Total.	
Idaho:														
Coeur d'Alene.....	\$41,800	\$83,145	\$124,945						\$44,750	\$17,700	\$27,000		\$81,450	
Fort Hall.....	41,800	58,145	99,945	3,200	3,002	6,202	44,750	61,147	106,897	32,300	68,500		145,397	
Total.....	83,600	141,290	224,890	3,200	6,002	9,202	89,000	122,294	234,100	64,600	136,500		300,600	
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....														
Kansas: Kaw.....														
Nebraska: Cheyenne.....														
Nebraska: Poncha.....														
Nebraska: Omaha.....														
Nebraska: Winnebago.....														
Total.....														

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Nebraska: Omaha.....	1,800	1,750	3,550	6,000	10	6,010	1,800	8,800	1,800	8,800	900	3,000	1,300
Nebraska: Winnebago.....	1,750	4,000	5,750				8,600	4,750	13,350	550	3,000	100	8,400
Nebraska: Total.....	3,550	8,000	11,550	6,000	10	6,010	10,400	12,300	26,650	1,450	6,000	1,100	26,750
Nebraska: Cheyenne.....	1,900	14,900	16,800	800	600	1,400	8,500	15,500	32,700	2,000	10,500	500	13,700
Nebraska: Poncha.....	1,800	4,000	5,800	300	1,000	1,300	8,500	13,800	22,300	2,000	10,500	500	13,300
Nebraska: Omaha.....	1,750	4,000	5,750				8,600	4,750	13,350	550	3,000	100	8,400
Nebraska: Winnebago.....	1,700	4,000	5,700				8,500	4,700	13,200	500	2,000	100	8,200
Nebraska: Total.....	7,000	20,900	27,900	1,100	1,600	2,700	36,100	43,900	80,000	7,000	25,500	700	106,200
Nebraska: Cheyenne.....	1,800	14,900	16,700	800	600	1,400	8,500	15,500	32,700	2,000	10,500	500	13,700
Nebraska: Poncha.....	1,700	4,000	5,700	300	1,000	1,300	8,500	13,800	22,300	2,000	10,500	500	13,300
Nebraska: Omaha.....	1,750	4,000	5,750				8,600	4,750	13,350	550	3,000	100	8,400
Nebraska: Winnebago.....	1,700	4,000	5,700				8,500	4,700	13,200	500	2,000	100	8,200
Nebraska: Total.....	7,000	20,900	27,900	1,100	1,600	2,700	36,100	43,900	80,000	7,000	25,500	700	106,200

REF0077835

TABLE 17.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Arizona—Continued.			
Port Mojave.....	Basket making.....	5	\$250
	Bead work.....	75	500
	Wood cutting.....	(1)	9,890
	Others.....	(1)	34,756
Total.....		80	45,436
Havasupai.....	Basket making.....	26	300
Kalbab.....	do.....	15	125
Leupp.....	do.....	60	800
	Blanket weaving.....	350	7,000
Total.....		400	7,500
Moqui.....	Basket making.....	100	1,000
	Blanket weaving.....	100	100,000
	Pottery.....	100	1,000
	Wood cutting.....	250	1,250
	Others.....	20	11,860
Total.....		670	115,110
Navajo.....	Blanket weaving.....	(1)	270,000
	Wood cutting.....	(1)	3,200
Total.....			273,200
Pima.....	Basket making.....	900	9,000
	Pottery.....	200	250
	Wood cutting.....	300	21,000
Total.....		1,400	30,250
San Carlos.....	Basket making.....	200	800
	Bead work.....	100	100
	Wood cutting.....	210	7,500
Total.....		510	8,400
San Xavier.....	Basket making.....	150	2,000
	Pottery.....	40	250
	Wood cutting.....	300	62,500
	Others.....	5	300
Total.....		495	65,050
Truxton Canyon.....	Basket making.....	14	150
	Wood cutting.....	50	3,888
	Others.....	150	4,500
Total.....		214	8,538
Western Navajo.....	Basket making.....	75	250
	Blanket weaving.....	1,000	15,000
	Wood cutting.....	20	900
	Others.....	128	1,500
Total.....		1,223	17,650
Total Arizona.....		6,733	591,844
California:			
Bishop.....	Basket making.....	3	150
	Pottery.....	1	20
	Others.....	1	28
Total.....		5	268
Higger.....	Basket making.....	3	30
	Wood cutting.....	2	27
Total.....		5	57
Fort Bidwell.....	Basket making.....	57	350
	Bead work.....	25	200
Total.....		82	550

1 Unknown.

2 Not all reported.

TABLE 17.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
California—Continued.			
Fort Yuma.....	Bead work.....	40	\$2,500
	Wood cutting.....	50	4,200
Total.....		90	6,700
Greenville.....	Basket making.....	100	500
	Bead work.....	25	125
	Fishing.....	325	(1)
	Wood cutting.....	200	2,000
Total.....		650	2,625
Hoopa Valley.....	Basket making.....	50	500
	Fishing.....	100	1,800
	Wood cutting.....	40	800
Total.....		190	3,100
Maki.....	Basket making.....	15	520
	Wood cutting.....	6	125
Total.....		21	645
Martinez.....	Basket making.....	90	400
	Wood cutting.....	45	1,254
Total.....		135	1,654
Pala.....	Basket making.....	53	1,430
	Lace making.....	16	160
	Pottery.....	1	10
	Wood cutting.....	14	276
Total.....		84	2,076
Soboba.....	Basket making.....	15	200
	Wood cutting.....	14	125
	Others.....	22	2,200
Total.....		51	2,525
Tule River.....	Basket making.....	15	400
	Wood cutting.....	15	600
Total.....		30	1,000
Volcan.....	Basket making.....	71	2,200
	Lace making.....	25	600
	Pottery.....	22	450
	Wood cutting.....	45	2,100
	Others.....	2	400
Total.....		165	5,950
Total California.....		1,508	27,150
Colorado:			
Navajo Springs.....	Bead work.....	10	50
Southern Ute.....	do.....	100	1,000
	Wood cutting.....	8	360
Total.....		108	1,360
Total Colorado.....		118	1,410
Idaho:			
Cœur d'Alene.....	Wood cutting.....	20	8,000
Fort Hall.....	Others.....	40	(1)
Fort Lapwai.....	do.....	(1)	(1)
Total Idaho.....		60	8,000
Iowa.....	Others.....	3	(1)
Michigan:			
Bay Mills.....	Basket making.....	1	5
	Fishing.....	40	4,000
	Wood cutting.....	3	100
	Others.....	210	15,000
Total.....		254	19,105

1 Unknown.

TABLE 17.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

States and superintendencios.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Michigan—Continued.			
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	Basket making.....	50	\$1,000
	Fishing.....	100	4,000
	Wood cutting.....	175	8,000
Total.....		325	13,000
Total Michigan.....		579	32,105
Minnesota:			
Fond du Lac.....	Wood cutting.....	20	400
Grand Portage.....	Basket making.....	0	25
	Fishing.....	200	200
	Wood cutting.....	(1)	2,000
Total.....		206	2,225
Leech Lake.....	Beadwork.....	145	1,950
	Lace making.....	25	1,600
	Fishing.....	360	15,000
	Wood cutting.....	112	2,000
	Others.....	240	2,000
Total.....		902	23,550
Nett Lake.....	Basket making.....	65	250
	Beadwork.....	195	1,315
	Fishing.....	152	1,100
	Others.....	162	3,500
Total.....		581	6,165
Pipestone.....	Lace making.....	20	4,000
	Fishing.....	10	500
	Wood cutting.....	20	1,500
Total.....		50	6,000
Red Lake.....	Beadwork.....	50	400
	Fishing.....	200	10,000
	Wood cutting.....	50	3,500
Total.....		300	13,900
White Earth.....	Beadwork.....	20	100
	Fishing.....	100	4,000
Total.....		120	4,100
Total Minnesota.....		2,179	55,740
Montana:			
Blackfeet.....	Wood cutting.....	20	10,000
Crow.....	Others.....	4	(1)
Fort Belknap.....	Wood cutting.....	30	2,100
Fort Peck.....	Beadwork.....	25	300
	Wood cutting.....	75	3,000
Total.....		100	3,500
Forgue River.....	Beadwork.....	150	300
	Lace making.....	15	75
	Wood cutting.....	25	1,500
Total.....		190	1,875
Total Montana.....		344	17,475
Nebraska:			
Santee.....	Beadwork.....	10	1,000
	Others.....	51	25,300
Total.....		61	26,300
Winnebago.....	Others.....	187	(1)
Total Nebraska.....		248	26,300

1 Unknown.

TABLE 17.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

States and superintendencios.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Nevada:			
Fallon.....	Basket making.....	10	\$25
	Beadwork.....	5	25
Total.....		15	50
Fort McDermitt.....	Wood cutting.....	6	400
Moapa River.....	Basket making.....	10	400
Nevada.....	do.....	30	250
	Beadwork.....	30	325
	Fishing.....	30	4,000
	Wood cutting.....	20	1,250
	Others.....	4	500
Total.....		134	6,325
Walker River.....	Basket making.....	45	350
	Beadwork.....	25	200
	Blanket weaving.....	15	150
	Fishing.....	10	250
	Wood cutting.....	10	900
Total.....		105	1,850
Total Nevada.....		270	9,025
New Mexico:			
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	Basket making.....	5	25
	Blanket weaving.....	135	300
	Pottery.....	135	1,300
Total.....		145	1,625
Jicarilla.....	Basket making.....	200	2,100
	Beadwork.....	60	300
	Wood cutting.....	45	8,000
Total.....		305	10,400
Mescalero.....	Basket making.....	10	200
	Beadwork.....	10	95
	Wood cutting.....	20	100
	Others.....	10	225
Total.....		50	1,180
San Juan.....	Basket making.....	25	200
	Blanket weaving.....	1,000	200,000
Total.....		1,025	200,200
Santa Fe Pueblos.....	Pottery.....	1,500	2,000
	Wood cutting.....	20	500
Total.....		1,520	2,500
Zuni.....	Pottery.....	30	50
Total New Mexico.....		3,075	215,955
North Dakota:			
Standing Rock.....	Beadwork.....	25	500
	Wood cutting.....	20	4,800
Total North Dakota.....		45	5,300
Oklahoma:			
Cantonment.....	Beadwork.....	650	1,000
	Wood cutting.....	15	250
Total.....		665	1,250
Choyenne and Arapaho.....	Beadwork.....	250	6,000
Red Moon.....	do.....	15	143
Sao and Fox.....	Wood cutting.....	2	150
Seger.....	Beadwork.....	84	800
Seneca.....	Woodcutting.....	12	2,200
Shawnee.....	do.....	144	(1)
	Others.....	4	(1)
Total.....		149	(1)
Total Oklahoma.....		1,177	10,553

1 Unknown.

TABLE 17.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Oregon:			
Klamath.....	Basket making.....	200	\$1,000
	Wood cutting.....	15	2,800
Total.....		215	3,800
Roseburg.....	Fishing.....	200	(1)
	Wood cutting.....	100	(1)
	Others.....	1,000	(1)
Total.....		1,300	(1)
Total Oregon.....		1,515	3,800
South Dakota:			
Canton Asylum.....	Beadwork.....	4	30
Crow Creek.....	Basket making.....	1	25
	Beadwork.....	85	75
	Others.....	15	75
Total.....		101	175
Flandreau.....	Others.....	5	700
Lower Brule.....	Beadwork.....	84	(1)
Pine Ridge.....	Beadwork.....	800	(1)
	Wood cutting.....	50	5,000
Total.....		880	5,000
Total South Dakota.....		1,044	5,705
Utah:			
Shivwits.....	Basket making.....	20	300
	Wood cutting.....	25	1,000
Total.....		45	1,300
Utah and Ouray.....	Basket making.....	15	100
	Beadwork.....	75	730
	Wood cutting.....	15	1,300
	Others.....	40	2,400
Total.....		145	4,480
Total Utah.....		190	5,780
Washington:			
Colville.....	Basket making.....	6	100
	Beadwork.....	15	480
	Fishing.....	100	1,000
	Wood cutting.....	26	1,300
	Others.....	23	580
Total.....		171	3,880
Cushman.....	Basket making.....	120	1,200
	Fishing.....	130	61,200
	Wood cutting.....	18	1,182
	Others.....	22	580
Total.....		288	64,213
Neah Bay.....	Basket making.....	54	4,180
	Fishing.....	45	7,580
	Others.....	50	14,286
Total.....		149	26,046
Spokane.....	Beadwork.....	19	300
	Blanket weaving.....	1	5
	Wood cutting.....	17	1,785
Total.....		37	2,063

(1) Unknown.

TABLE 17.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Washington—Continued.			
Tulalip.....	Basket making.....	30	\$400
	Fishing.....	71	24,550
	Wood cutting.....	15	10,317
Total.....		116	35,267
Yakima.....	Basket making.....	50	(1)
	Beadwork.....	75	(1)
	Wood cutting.....	15	5,400
Total.....		140	5,400
Total Washington.....		901	136,358
Wisconsin:			
Hayward.....	Beadwork.....	54	500
	Fishing.....	500	600
	Wood cutting.....	30	1,600
	Others.....	450	3,350
Total.....		1,034	5,950
Keshena.....	Beadwork.....	6	125
	Fishing.....	25	(1)
	Wood cutting.....	65	2,000
Total.....		96	2,125
Lac du Flambeau.....	Basket making.....	200	1,000
	Beadwork.....	200	1,600
	Fishing.....	500	1,600
	Wood cutting.....	12	1,000
	Others.....	700	3,500
Total.....		1,612	8,500
La Pointe.....	Beadwork.....	30	350
	Fishing.....	10	3,000
	Wood cutting.....	25	3,000
Total.....		65	6,350
Oneida.....	Lace making.....	75	3,000
Red Cliff.....	Beadwork.....	1	50
	Fishing.....	10	5,000
	Others.....	25	1,000
Total.....		36	6,050
Total Wisconsin.....		2,918	31,975
Wyoming:			
Shoshone.....	Basket making.....	16	(1)
	Lace making.....	20	(1)
	Others.....	621	26,378
Total Wyoming.....		657	26,378
Grand total.....		22,664	1,211,433

RECAPITULATION.

Total.....	Basket making.....	3,336	\$6,150
	Beadwork.....	3,688	26,938
	Blanket weaving.....	2,871	502,488
	Fishing.....	3,236	180,280
	Lace making.....	196	9,635
	Pottery.....	2,049	5,375
	Wood cutting.....	3,068	233,010
	Others.....	4,198	180,587
Grand total.....		22,664	1,211,433

(1) Unknown.

TABLE 18.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.										Employed by private parties.				Total Indians employed.			
	Regular employees.					Irregular employees.					Adults.		Minors and outling pupils.			Earnings.		
	Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.			Total.	Per cap-ita.
	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.								
South Dakota—Continued.																		
Pier Creek.....	14	82,853	7	873	57	812	20	1,422	55	84,628	2	335	59	86,222	94,963	86.22		
Pine Ridge.....	12	1,444	2	1,444	18	236	486	31,965	498	31,965	15	8,540	513	40,505	42,949	83.10		
Rapid City.....	6	1,200	6	1,200	4	2,086	1,281	15,000	1,321	17,286	63	19,400	1,401	32,300	37,333	26.64		
Rosebud.....	53	15,900	4	1,850	3	214	2	116	3	2,070	2	116	105	31,500	33,890	312.80		
Sioux Falls.....	21	4,455	2	720	1	48	96	1,080	100	1,872	105	3,531	105	3,531	3,531	33.92		
Yankton.....	9	2,465	1	48	55	16,135	2,098	34,000	4	216	2,428	128,650	71	19,753	2,500	157,600	61.82	
Total.....	281	78,290	22	2,922	43	545	3	62	48	799	32	1,284	5	90	85	2,173	25.56	
Utah:																		
Shirwis.....	2	282	4	1,042	63	3,162	3	62	106	11,327	1	720	5	90	107	12,047	112.60	
Utah and Oursy.....	37	7,125	4	1,042	108	3,547	3	62	154	12,126	33	2,002	5	90	192	14,220	74.05	
Total.....	39	7,407	8	2,084	171	6,709	6	124	160	13,453	36	2,782	10	180	209	16,440	88.10	
Washington:																		
Coville.....	45	6,522	1	224	138	5,569	5	122	188	12,484	188	12,484	188	12,484	12,484	65.40		
Cushman.....	16	5,009	1	224	58	741	1	224	75	7,574	75	7,574	75	7,574	100.90			
East Bay.....	13	1,863	1	70	12	8,500	3	36	28	10,154	33	3,067	51	13,260	163.46			
Spokane.....	5	312	2	480	21	454	20	86	48	6,576	22	8,640	26	4,320	17.15			
Tukalo.....	10	2,880	2	800	59	1,384	2	800	62	4,812	62	4,812	62	4,812	77.61			
Total.....	117	23,825	4	1,004	279	17,489	25	308	323	42,362	107	11,727	36	4,320	566	76,612	105.04	
Wyomaha:																		
Carte.....	1	720	1	720	1	720	1	720	1	720	1	720	1	720	28	9,822	351.14	
Hayward.....	53	20,725	13	3,757	217	66,930	1	180	284	33,175	28	11,657	510	104,827	203.54			
Kanab.....	5	1,728	2	780	4	800	4	800	11	3,148	28	15,300	31	13,958	450.26			
Law GU Fambien.....																		

La Poudre.....	7	1,122	1	324	1	324	1	324	1	457	179	31,069	187	32,526	290.86		
Onaida.....	5	2,574	9	2,727	11	2,946	11	2,946	142	31,330	17	3,101	17	3,101	200.06		
Red Cliff.....	1	240	4	1,200	3	1,080	3	1,080	6	1,920	6	1,920	6	1,920	320.00		
Tonah.....	6	2,359	4	1,200	3	1,080	3	1,080	5	2,400	18	3,775	18	3,775	210.27		
Wittamberg.....	2	1,328	3	1,080	1	480	1	480	1	480	1	480	1	480	480.00		
Total.....	83	30,545	32	9,908	221	69,437	1	180	327	110,094	394	113,688	6	138	223,622		
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	22	7,855	5	1,617	223	10,399	261	10,974	261	10,974	261	10,974	261	10,974	42.01		
Grand total.....	1,993	382,225	321	150,301	11,479	494,338	941	28,132	14,936	1,164,996	5,113	673,289	2,375	102,123	22,424	1,940,414	86.49

1 Not reported.
 2 Unknown.
 3 Reported by superintendents as employed; does not agree with footnote table 12, which was based on salary list in effect June 30, 1912.

REF0077863

TABLE 21.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

States and superintendence.	Agency or school, hospital, or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Remaining in hospital June 30, 1911.	During fiscal year 1912.					Remaining in hospital June 30, 1912.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	Total discharged and died.	
Oklahoma:											
	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	School	1	Frame	10	24	24	24	24	24	15
	Chilocco.	do	1	Stone	30	10	617	627	612	612	15
	Osage.	do	1	Frame	8		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
	Seger.	do	1	Brick	8		44	44	42	44	
	Total.		4		56	10	685	695	678	680	15
Oregon, Salem.	School	1	Brick	33	10	128	138	115	1	116	22
Pennsylvania, Carlisle.	do	1	do	60	14	804	815	802	1	803	15
South Dakota:											
	Canton Asylum.	Agency	1	do	48	57	3	60	3	8	52
	Cheyenne River.	do	1	Frame	16		285	281		284	1
	Flandreau.	School	1	do	40	1	160	161	159	159	2
	Rapid City.	do	1	Brick	70		70	70		70	
	Total.		4		118	58	518	570	518	5	521
Washington:											
	Cushman.	School	1	Frame	33		552	552	551	1	552
	Tulalip.	do	1	do	12		315	313	2	315	
	Yakima.	do	1	do	12	1	109	103		103	
	Total.		3		59	1	969	970	967	3	970
Wisconsin:											
	Hayward.	School	1	Brick	9		1,157	1,157	1,156		1,156
	Keshena.	Agency	1	Frame	24	9	64	63	9	45	15
	Lea du Flambeau.	School	1	do	24		40	40	40	40	
	Oneida.	do	1	do	8		387	387		387	
	Total.		4		65	9	1,638	1,647	1,622	9	1,631
Wyoming, Shoshone.	Agency	1	Stone	60		26	1,647	26	9	1,631	16
Grand total.		63		1,256	253	9,257	9,515	9,141	68	9,209	306

¹ Unknown.

² Asylum for insane Indians.

TABLE 22.—Indians receiving rations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

States and reservations.	Rations issued for which no labor was performed.		Rations issued in payment for labor performed.		Total Indians receiving rations.		Value of rations to Indians for which—		Total value of rations issued.
	Able-bodied.		Mentally or physically disabled.		Total.		No labor was performed.		
	Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.	
Arizona:									
	Camp McDowell.	6							\$31.00
	Camp Verde.	30							61.00
	Colorado River.	31							1,374.00
	Fort Apache.	150		150					720.00
	Harvey.	20							103.00
	Navajo.	72							88.00
	Pinal.	10		20	15	35			146.00
	San Carlos.	183		27	25	305			2,287.00
	Tucson Canyon.	183		27	27	210			11,282.00
	Total.	698		479	41	520	1,147	1,256	35,736.00
California:									
	Hubick.	6							147.00
	Campo.	1							4.00
	Digger.	3							6.00
	Fort Yuma.	40							28.00
	Green Valley.	18							45.00
	Malpais Valley.	35							1,199.00
	Marlin.	16							25.00
	Pala.	2							4.00
	Round Valley.	2							11.00
	Soboba.	39							6.00
	Tule River.	3							382.00
	Total.	174		178	14	192	4	301	2,972.00
Navajo Springs.		86		52	232	304			5,733.00
Southern Ute.		70		58	194	22			4,254.00
Total.		174		232	116	350	352	642	10,007.00
Utah: Fort Hall.				316		316	34	350	13,546.00

TABLE 23.—Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

States and reservations.	Miscellaneous supplies issued for which no labor was performed.				Mentally or physically disabled.		Miscellaneous supplies issued in payment for labor performed.				Total Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.		Value of miscellaneous supplies issued to Indians for which—		Total value of miscellaneous supplies issued.
	Able-bodied.		Totals.		Adults. Minors.		Adults. Minors.		Total.		No labor was performed.		Labor was performed.		
	Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	
Arizona:															
Camp McDowell.	1														
Fort Huachuca.	100														
Fort Mojave.															
Harwoopai.															
Leupp.															
Maricopa.															
Navajo.															
Pima.	37														
San Carlos.															
San Xavier.															
Western Navajo.															
Total.	138		131		189		2,066	17		3,635	25		2,380	1,270	17,581.00
California:															
Grapple.	4														
Hoops Valley.															
Maidu.															
Martinez.															
Pacheco.															
Rebobs.															
Tule River.															
Volcan.															
Total.	4		25		35		11		11	11		11	36	36	36.00
Colorado:															
Southern Ute.	2														
Cochetopa.	1														
Total.	3		3		3		163		163	163		233	396	396	4,017.00
Idaho:															
Coer'd. Almo.	1														
Total.	1		1		1		13		13	13		1	1	1	1.00

Minnesota:																
Grand Portage.	1															
Leech Lake.	172															
White Earth.	30															
Total.	211		73		73		284		284	284		284	685	76	811.00	
Montana:																
Flathead.	4															
Fort Peck.	1															
Total.	5		374		374		70		70	70		448	1,284	10	2,086.00	
Nevada:																
Western Shoshone.	4															
Total.	4		5		5		50		50	50		134	25	76	986.00	
New Mexico:																
Abiquaque Pueblos.	80															
Acoma.	2															
Albuquerque.	172															
Isleta.	39															
Pueblo Bonito.	30															
San Juan.	61															
Santa Fe Pueblo.	108															
Zuni.	2															
Total.	2		111		129		401		401	401		210	25	210	988.00	
North Carolina:																
Cherokee.	2															
Turk Mountain.	37															
Total.	39		37		37		252		252	252		292	76	9	2,084.00	
Oklahoma:																
Clowa.	2															
Wagon Springs.	2															
Total.	4		1		5		1		1	1		38	71	7	39.60	
South Dakota:																
Canton Asylum.	40															
Cheyenne River.	99															
Flanagan.	25															
Lower Brule.	69															
Total.	94		186		202		373		373	373		368	7,067	0	10,155.00	

1 Not reported.

TABLE 23.—Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.—Continued.

States and reservations.	Miscellaneous supplies issued for which no labor was performed.		Miscellaneous supplies issued in payment for labor performed.		Total Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.		Value of miscellaneous claims for which—		Total value of miscellaneous claims for which labor was performed.
	Mentally or physically disabled.		Adults, Minors, Total.		Adults, Minors, Total.		No labor was performed.		
	Able-bodied.	Total.	Adults, Minors, Total.	Adults, Minors, Total.	Adults, Minors, Total.	Adults, Minors, Total.	Adults, Minors, Total.	Adults, Minors, Total.	
Utah:									
Shoshone.....	44	44	5	19	19	19	81,000.00	170.00	\$170.00
Ute and Ouray.....	44	44	5	19	19	19	1,000.00	170.00	1,000.00
Total.....	88	88	10	38	38	38	82,000.00	340.00	82,340.00
Washington:									
Colville.....	40	40	11	57	57	57	39.00	452.00	491.00
Tulalip.....	15	15	9	9	9	9	33.00	—	33.00
Total.....	55	55	20	66	66	66	72.00	452.00	524.00
Wyoming:									
La Pierre.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Shoshone.....	634	634	1,379	3,119	3,119	3,119	15,953.00	45,743.00	61,696.00
Grand total.....	1,037	1,037	1,405	3,501	3,501	3,501	100,025.00	90,155.00	190,180.00

1 Not reported.

TABLE 24.—Total scholastic population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools of various classes, and number not in school, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

States and schools.	Total number of school age.	Ineligible for school attendance because of ill-health, disability, etc.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children in school.						Eligible children not in school.			
				Government.			Mission and private.				Public.		
				Noncontract.			Contract.						
				Reception boards.	Day.	Total.	Reception boards.	Day.	Total.				
Arizona:													
Campana.....	331	96	235	116	24	24	26	26	26	230			
Chino.....	129	4	125	12	4	4	—	—	—	59			
Colorado River.....	865	4	861	27	—	—	—	—	—	82			
Fort Apache.....	224	16	208	184	24	24	24	24	24	170			
Fort Mojave.....	33	7	26	22	26	26	26	26	26	26			
Kalbar.....	4,625	4	4,621	15	14	14	—	—	—	16			
Maricopa.....	940	33	907	51	135	300	30	30	30	337			
Navajo.....	12,500	(1)	12,499	145	442	35	151	151	151	11,797			
Pinal.....	1,077	31	1,046	338	186	703	14	68	222	665			
San Carlos.....	1,220	5	1,215	201	79	317	39	29	29	350			
San Xavier.....	148	3	145	28	4	4	145	145	145	20			
Tucson.....	1,300	1,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Truxton Canyon.....	1,300	1,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Western Navajo.....	1,300	1,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Yuma.....	1,300	1,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Total.....	10,123	980	9,143	1,077	1,262	3,198	535	317	652	652	25	25	4,642
California:													
Chico.....	240	(1)	239	120	24	24	—	—	—	—	62	62	204
Diablo.....	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	12
Fort Bidwell.....	201	183	18	41	63	20	—	—	—	—	11	11	124
Fort Yuma.....	1,500	(1)	1,499	59	117	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Hoopa Valley.....	400	2	398	19	100	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	227
Mahai.....	80	4	76	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	163
Maricopa.....	157	20	137	17	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Pala.....	157	30	127	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Peckham.....	34	1	33	6	21	27	—	—	—	—	4	4	33
Total.....	5,400	200	5,200	1,077	1,262	3,198	535	317	652	652	25	25	4,642

1 Estimated.

1 Unk'n.

TABLE 24.—Total school population, number eligible for school attendance, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools of various classes, and number not in school, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.—Continued.

States and schools.	Total number of school population.	Intelligent for school attendance because of ill-health, dependency, etc.	Indian children in school.								
			Government.		Mission and private.			Public.		Eligible children in school.	
			Non-Reservation board. inc.	Day.	Total.	Contract board. inc.	Day.	Total.	Total, where tuition is paid.		Total, all classes.
California—Continued.											
Round Valley.....	357	51	57	74	227				16	16	238
Soboba.....	83	10	56	53	53				6	6	87
Toiy River.....	32	5	27	24	24				10	10	65
Scattered.....	212	68	146	43	58	51	13	51	27	40	246
Total.....	2,941	257	2,684	443	1,611	4	4	4	94	113	2,829
Colorado.											
Nativity Springs.....	138	8	130	10	19	19					151
Southern Ute.....	104	5	99	24	81	4			4	4	114
Scattered.....	4		4		4						4
Total.....	206	13	193	43	104					4	145
Idaho.											
Coeur d'Alene.....	173	74	97	1	1				62	57	27
Fort Hall.....	434	45	389	42	100				53	53	392
Fort Lapwai.....	394	182	212	96	37	156	36	156	50	(1)	298
Scattered.....	2	2			2						2
Total.....	999	305	694	48	294	157	127	127	57	55	82
Iowa.											
Sacand Fox.....	106	24	82	8	51	59			2	2	61
Scattered.....	1	1			1						1
Total.....	107	24	83	9	51	60			2	2	62

Kansas.	254	4	250	16	51	165			17	17	17	108	88
Cherokee.....	28	6	22	26	56	115						132	45
Scattered.....	22		22		12							12	
Total.....	323	84	439	49	107	292			17	17	17	300	130
Michigan.													
Bay Mills.....	75	1	74	5	36	41			6	6		64	10
Chippewa Lake Superior.....	322	20	244	24	24	201						23	31
Scattered.....	201		201			201						50	11
Total.....	698	21	647	49	36	446			6	6	6	73	21
Minnesota.													
Fond du Lac.....	316	26	296	20	42	62			25	25		25	146
Grand Portage.....	108	7	101	1	15	16						55	71
Leech Lake.....	546	113	423	66	71	200						44	224
Red Lake.....	273	72	200	24	59	123						16	44
White Earth.....	1,800	296	1,304	21	14	123	82	122	102	102	3	290	101
Scattered.....	13	13		13	165	143	108	108	108	108	1,400	1,195	110
Total.....	3,280	367	2,715	47	333	1,377	212	212	212	212	50	563	2,652
Montana.													
Blackfoot.....	87	24	63	55	116	25			115	115		368	47
Crow.....	439	44	391	21	130	151						44	381
Fort Belknap.....	714	70	644	49	40	40						102	422
Fort Peck.....	325	34	291	26	12	114						135	222
Tongue River.....	370	71	300	22	14	135	56	56	56	56		281	24
Scattered.....	34		34		46	34			59	59		104	41
Total.....	3,307	351	2,956	280	481	1,061	96	96	96	96	33	283	2,145
Nebraska.													
Omaha.....	373	29	344	90	90	90						173	396
Yankton.....	455	29	426	99	49	49						140	239
Scattered.....	37	19	26	12	18	169						37	11
Total.....	1,145	77	1,068	258	18	376	150	150	150	150	112	184	395
Nevada.													
Fallon.....	68	3	65	5	7	19							29
Fort McDowell.....	97	18	79	22	27	27						1	1
Lovelock.....	27	4	23	12	11	13							22
Mojave River.....	27	4	23	12	11	13							22

Unknown.

Estimated.

Not reported.

TABLE 24.—Total scholastic population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools of various classes, and number not in school, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.—Continued.

Table with columns: States and schools, Indian children in school, Government, Mission and private, Public, Eligible children in school. Rows include Nevada-Continued, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Five Civilized Tribes, Cherokee Nation, Chickasaw Nation, Choctaw Nation, Creek Nation, Seminole Nation, Scattered, Total Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Lower Brule, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Sisseton.

Continuation of Table 24, covering Oklahoma, Oregon, and South Dakota. Rows include Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Lower Brule, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Sisseton. Includes footnotes for 'Private schools' and 'Unknown'.

REF0077874

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 24.— Total scholastic population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools of various classes, and number not in school, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.—Continued

States and schools.	Total number of school age.	Ineligible for school attendance because of illness, disability, etc.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children in school.							Total all classes.	Eligible children not in school.	
				Government.			Mission and private.		Public.				
				Non-reservation boarding-schooling.	Day.	Total.	Contraction boarding-schooling.	Total.	Contraction boarding-schooling.	Total.			
South Dakota—Continued.													
Yankton.....	55	123	431	39	70	109				126	126	262	194
Sioux.....	40		40	40		40						40	
Total.....	95	123	471	79	70	149				126	126	302	194
Utah													
Deep Creek.....	21		21	21	23	44						44	
Shivwits.....	25	7	19	1	16	17						17	
Uiniah and Ouray.....	307	40	268	70	10	80						80	160
Total.....	353	54	300	92	41	133						133	160
Washington													
Colville.....	52	51	100	128	170	298						298	100
Cushman.....	224	19	205	4	9	13						13	64
Swan Bay.....	219	60	159	112	85	197						197	1
Tulalip.....	133	14	119	12	18	30						30	1
Yakima.....	407	72	335	142	60	202						202	13
Total.....	1,422	216	1,206	326	206	532						532	75
Wisconsin													
Course.....	78	10	68	11	183	194						194	68
Rayward.....	328	19	309	41	88	129						129	57
Kenosha.....	460	30	430	108	26	134						134	7
La Crosse.....	196	15	181	26	137	163						163	4
La Poudre.....	358	45	313	44	85	129						129	1
Oaucha.....	678	48	630	174	14	188						188	1
Red Cliff.....	158	16	142	25	35	60						60	188
Tomah.....	116	28	88	1	1	2						2	5
Total.....	2,408	265	2,143	332	308	640						640	39

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

States and schools.	Total number of school age.	Ineligible for school attendance because of illness, disability, etc.	Eligible for attendance.	Total in school.	Number not in school.
Wisconsin—Continued.					
Course.....	48	103	151	48	103
Rayward.....	103	103	103	103	0
Kenosha.....	2,595	220	2,375	392	2,083
La Crosse.....	658	18	640	183	457
La Poudre.....	2	0	2	2	0
Oaucha.....	3	3	0	0	3
Red Cliff.....	10	10	0	0	10
Tomah.....	13	13	0	0	13
Total.....	3,427	257	3,170	685	2,485
Wisconsin					
Course.....	14	14	0	0	14
Rayward.....	7	7	0	0	7
Kenosha.....	2	2	0	0	2
La Crosse.....	2	2	0	0	2
La Poudre.....	1	1	0	0	1
Oaucha.....	1	1	0	0	1
Red Cliff.....	1	1	0	0	1
Tomah.....	2	2	0	0	2
Total.....	24,341	65,093	79,434	24,341	45,093

RECAPITULATION.

 Indian children of school age..... 72,403
 Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, disability, etc..... 72,403

Total Indian children eligible for school attendance..... 15,030

 Government schools:
 Nonreservation boarding..... 2,082
 Reservation boarding..... 1,003
 Day..... 3,088
 Total..... 6,173

 Mission schools:
 Contract boarding..... 440
 Noncontract..... 2,882
 Day..... 1,331
 Total..... 4,653

 Private schools:
 Contract boarding..... 134
 Noncontract boarding..... 24
 Day..... 138
 Total..... 306

 Total all classes..... 17,011
 Number of children not in school..... 46,131

TABLE 25 - Capacity of schools provided for Indian children—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Capacity of schools available for Indian children.										Children eligible for school attendance over.	Eligible children provided for on reservation.	Eligible children within reach of these schools.
	Government.		Mission and private.			Public.		Total all classes.	Indian capacity unmet.	Total.			
	Referred to board.	Day.	Total.	Con-tract.	Non-con-tract.	Total.							
	Referred to board.	Day.	Total.	Con-tract.	Non-con-tract.	Total.	Indian capacity unmet.	Total.	Children eligible for school attendance over.	Eligible children within reach of these schools.			
Nevada:													
Omaha.....													
Winnebago.....													
Total.....	30	30	30	219	219	219	494	69	1,009	484	830		
Nevada:													
Fort McDowell.....	40	40	40										
Lovely.....	40	40	40										
Mojave River.....	70	70	70										
Walker River.....	65	65	65										
Western Shoshone.....	133	288	421										
Total.....	107	107	107	90	90	90	469	5	1,331	857	1,381		
New Mexico:													
Albuquerque Pueblo.....	107	107	107										
Jicarilla.....	53	53	53										
Mescalero (New Mexico).....	150	150	150										
Pueblo Pueblo.....	96	96	96										
San Juan.....	408	808	1,216										
Zuni.....	160	140	300										
Total.....	75	120	195	13	13	13	13	208	49	326	326		

States and superintendencies.	Capacity of schools available for Indian children.										Children eligible for school attendance over.	Eligible children within reach of these schools.
	Government.		Mission and private.			Public.		Total all classes.	Indian capacity unmet.	Total.		
	Referred to board.	Day.	Total.	Con-tract.	Non-con-tract.	Total.						
	Referred to board.	Day.	Total.	Con-tract.	Non-con-tract.	Total.	Indian capacity unmet.	Total.	Children eligible for school attendance over.	Eligible children within reach of these schools.		
Oklahoma:												
Fort Totten.....	323	120	443									
Turtle Mountain.....	191	184	375									
Standing Rock.....	599	484	1,083									
Total.....	1,113	784	1,897									
Oklahoma:												
Cherokee.....	80	140	220									
Cherokee and Arapaho.....	140	140	280									
Law.....	645	40	685									
Osage.....	130	130	260									
Osage.....	77	77	154									
Payson.....	75	75	150									
Red Moon.....	40	40	80									
See and Fox.....	75	75	150									
Seeger.....	30	30	60									
Shawnee.....	110	110	220									
Total.....	1,598	103	1,701	28	1,148	1,176	3,096	313	4,370	1,301	4,557	
Free Cherokee Tribes:												
Cherokee Nation.....	75	35	110									
Chickasaw Nation.....	140	140	280									
Choctaw Nation.....	400	400	800									
Creek Nation.....	365	365	730									
Seminole Nation.....	100	100	200									
Total.....	1,060	35	1,115	52	1,308	1,360	11,638	13,463	15,841	2,378	15,841	
Total Oklahoma.....	2,676	128	2,804	7	2,627	2,634	12,832	16,740	16,827	22	20,411	
Oregon:												
Klamath.....	70	150	220									
Umatilla.....	50	50	100									
Warm Springs.....	100	100	200									
Total.....	200	200	400									

1 Not reported.
 2 Grey Nuts' department included.
 3 Fort Totten and Turtle Mountain combined, as Turtle Mountain children are enrolled in Fort Totten school.
 4 Unknown.
 * Private schools.
 * Exclusive of the Five Civilized Tribes.
 * Estimated.

TABLE 25.—Capacity of schools provided for Indian children.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Capacity of schools available for Indian children.											Eligible children within reach of schools.	Eligible children who are not on reservation.	Children eligible for school on reservation.	Capacity city rolled, unimpaired.	Indians enrolled, unimpaired.	Total classes.		
	Government.			Mission and private.				Public.											
	Main-tenance board-ing.	Day.	Total.	Con-tract board-ing.	Noncontract.		Total.	Con-tract.	Non-contract.	Total.	Total.								
					Board-ing.	Day.												Total.	
South Dakota:	292	26	298	70	14	14	82	62	376	54	522	128	23	152	380	670	284	670	
Cherokee River	28	28	56													46	68	248	
Nebraska:	24	(1)	25													26	30	123	
Lower Platte	210	801	1,011	239	48	287	220	126	1,367	118	1,485	100	100	1,000	1,042	1,469	1,022	1,499	
Pine Ridge	200	519	719	330	48	378	65	365	1,104	138	1,242	100	100	1,000	1,042	1,342	1,188	1,490	
Sioux	140	40	180													11	21	100	
Yankton	40		40													156	431	201	
Total	892	1,441	2,433	880	168	1,048	163	738	16	416	432	3,006	3,337	336	4,983	1,335	3,648	2,312	
Utah:																			
Deep Creek	26	26	52													26	26	26	
Fort Hays	40	40	80													40	40	119	
Utah and County	67	67	134													67	67	170	
Total	67	67	134													134	134	167	
Washington:																			
Columbia	160	160	320	160	160	320	160	160	320	160	320	160	160	320	160	320	160	320	
Colville	120	120	240	120	120	240	120	120	240	120	240	120	120	240	120	240	120	240	
Spokane	114	114	228	114	114	228	114	114	228	114	228	114	114	228	114	228	114	228	
Yakima	114	114	228	114	114	228	114	114	228	114	228	114	114	228	114	228	114	228	
Total	322	322	644	322	322	644	322	322	644	322	644	322	322	644	322	644	322	644	
Wyoming:																			
Carbon	40	40	80													40	40	40	
Converse	20	20	40													20	20	20	
Hotchkiss	170	170	340													170	170	170	
La Pierre	40	40	80													40	40	40	
Total	170	170	340													170	170	170	

Oreida	112	40	152																
Red Cliff	80	80	160																
Tonah	250	250	500																
Winnipeg	106	106	212																
Total	668	744	1,412	188	45	233	310	483	270	270	540	270	270	540	270	540	270	540	
Wyoming: Shoshone	135	32	170	100	20	120	20	120	12	12	302	234	263	263	263	263	263	263	
Capacity	6,822	6,888	13,710	1,528	372	1,900	1,402	1,772	1,402	1,402	3,204	2,504	2,504	2,504	2,504	2,504	2,504	2,504	
Grand total	17,014	7,980	24,994	1,928	422	2,350	1,802	2,172	1,402	1,402	4,704	3,908	3,908	3,908	3,908	3,908	3,908	3,908	

* Capacity used by children under Federal supervision.
 † Capacity used by children under State supervision.
 ‡ Nonreservation schools provided for these Indians.

* Nonreservation schools not included above.
 † Children in nonreservation schools, irrespective of distribution by superintendence.
 ‡ Private schools.

TABLE 26.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, etc., of schools in Indian education during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Arizona:					
Camp McDowell superintendency—					
Camp McDowell.....	2	40	23	21	Day.
Lehi.....	2	30	22	22	Do.
Salt River.....	2	30	31	30	Do.
Total.....	6	100	88	73	
Camp Verde superintendency—					
Camp Verde.....	2	30	35	31	Do.
Mayer.....	1	12	12	7	Do.
Total.....	3	42	47	38	
Colorado River.....					
.....	7	60	72	72	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency—					
Fort Apache.....	20	154	207	198	Do.
Canon.....	2	42	41	38	Day.
Cibola.....	2	50	42	40	Do.
East Fork.....	2	40	42	38	Do.
Total.....	26	286	334	314	
Fort Mojave.....					
.....	17	200	184	179	Reservation boarding.
Havasupai.....					
.....	2	35	23	25	Day.
Kaibab.....					
.....	2	22	15	16	Do.
Luupp superintendency—					
Luupp.....	11	63	67	67	Reservation boarding.
Toiyabe.....	.....	20	20	19	Mission boarding; independent.
Total.....	11	83	87	86	
Moqui superintendency—					
Moqui.....	10	120	135	111	Reservation boarding.
Bisabi.....	4	65	51	50	Day.
Chimpevy.....	4	65	60	47	Do.
Orabi.....	3	156	89	71	Do.
Polacca.....	6	61	84	69	Do.
Second Mesa.....	7	90	105	89	Do.
Total.....	45	557	524	417	
Navajo superintendency—					
Navajo.....	25	240	291	259	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	12	62	77	104	Do.
Tohatchi.....	13	66	104	75	Do.
Cornfields.....	2	40	35	30	Day.
Osajo.....	.....	20	20	16	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	.....	40	44	44	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's.....	.....	150	117	113	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	52	618	658	641	
Phoenix.....					
.....	72	700	808	710	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency—					
Pima.....	22	300	180	175	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	2	36	26	21	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	2	36	40	35	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	2	24	25	22	Do.
Maricopa.....	2	40	31	30	Do.
Sacaton.....	2	36	24	14	Do.
Santan.....	2	40	39	29	Do.
St. Ann's.....	.....	35	36	29	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's.....	.....	235	186	173	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Total.....	34	662	587	528	
San Carlos superintendency—					
San Carlos.....	7	60	70	61	Day.
Rice Station (bonded superintendent).....	22	210	230	212	Reservation boarding.
Globe (New Jerusalem).....	.....	28	29	26	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Total.....	29	304	329	299	

TABLE 20.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, etc., of schools in Indian education during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Arizona—Continued.					
San Xavier superintendency—					
San Xavier.....	2	155	135	106	Day.
Tucson.....	2	140	145	136	Do.
Do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Total.....	4	330	320	270	
Tucson Canyon.....					
.....	9	100	65	68	Day.
Western Navajo superintendency—					
Western Navajo.....	11	85	92	84	Reservation boarding.
Moencop.....	2	35	46	37	Day.
Total.....	13	123	138	121	
California:					
Bishop superintendency—					
Bishop.....	2	36	45	31	Do.
Big Pine.....	2	25	13	11	Do.
Independence.....	2	25	12	9	Do.
Total.....	6	86	73	51	
Campo.....					
.....	2	30	24	19	Do.
Fort Bidwell superintendency—					
Fort Bidwell.....	11	98	63	59	Nonreservation boarding.
Likely Day.....	1	26	20	15	Day.
Total.....	12	124	83	74	
Fort Yuma.....					
.....	15	160	117	113	Reservation boarding.
Greenville.....	12	90	99	83	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley.....	16	146	190	135	Reservation boarding.
Maliki.....	2	80	13	12	Day.
Martinez superintendency—					
Martinez.....	2	30	29	25	Do.
Cabazon.....	2	22	16	13	Do.
St. Boniface (Banning).....	.....	100	101	85	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	4	152	146	123	
Pala superintendency—					
Pala.....	3	40	28	28	Day.
La Jolla.....	2	30	23	18	Do.
Total.....	5	70	51	46	
Peachburg.....					
.....	1	30	21	17	Do.
Round Valley superintendency—					
Round Valley.....	14	135	119	99	Reservation boarding.
Manchester.....	1	18	12	8	Day.
Ukiah.....	1	28	28	14	Do.
Upper Lake.....	2	30	36	28	Do.
Total.....	18	208	195	149	
Sherman.....					
.....	22	550	631	480	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba superintendency—					
Soboba.....	3	25	13	13	Day.
Cahulla.....	2	25	12	11	Do.
Total.....	5	50	25	24	
Tule River superintendency—					
Tule River.....	2	30	23	15	Do.
Auberry.....	1	36	29	17	Do.
Total.....	3	66	52	32	
Volcan superintendency—					
Volcan.....	2	30	27	24	Do.
Capitan Grande.....	2	24	16	12	Do.
Total.....	4	54	43	36	

TABLE 26.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, etc., of schools in Indian education during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Colorado:					
Navajo Springs.....	2	20	19	15	Day.
Southern Ute superintendency—					
Southern Ute.....	7	45	37	35	Reservation boarding.
Allen.....	2	30	24	23	Day.
Total.....	9	75	81	78	
Idaho:					
Coeur d'Alene-De Smet.....		80	62	60	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency—					
Fort Hall.....	17	100	100	130	Reservation boarding.
Good Shepherd.....		30	15	15	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Total.....	17	130	205	195	
Fort Lapwai superintendency—					
Fort Lapwai.....	18	100	93	50	Reservation boarding (sanatorium).
Kamiah.....	2	30	37	19	Day.
Total.....	20	130	133	69	
Iowa:					
Sac and Fox superintendency—					
Fox.....	2	40	31	13	Do.
Mesquakie.....	2	20	20	18	Do.
Total.....	4	60	51	34	
Kansas:					
Haskell.....	67	680	775	660	Nonreservation boarding.
Kikapoo superintendency—					
Kickapoo.....	12	71	98	79	Reservation boarding.
Great Nemaha.....	1	40	26	14	Day.
Sac and Fox.....	1	40	25	9	Do.
Total.....	14	151	147	102	
Potawatomi superintendency—					
Blandin.....	2	40	15	8	Do.
Kewankah.....	2	30	24	13	Do.
Witchewah.....	2	30	17	11	Do.
Mayetta.....		20	17	15	Mission day; Methodist Episcopal.
Total.....	6	120	73	47	
Michigan:					
Bay Mills.....	2	32	36	23	Day.
Chippewa, Lake Superior superintendency—Baraga (Holy Name) Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).....		200	129	121	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	36	270	306	273	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota:					
Cass Lake.....	7	40	51	36	Reservation boarding.
Fond du Lac.....	4	30	42	26	Day.
Grand Portage.....	2	20	15	9	Do.
Leech Lake superintendency—					
Leech Lake.....	11	54	65	95	Reservation boarding.
Old Agency.....	2	24	28	15	Day.
Squaw Point.....	2	29	19	11	Do.
Sugar Point.....	2	24	26	11	Do.
Total.....	17	131	137	132	
Nett Lake.....	2	35	59	33	Do.
Pipestone superintendency—					
Pipestone.....	24	212	212	183	Nonreservation boarding.
Birch Cooley.....	2	26	28	22	Day.
Total.....	26	248	241	205	

TABLE 26.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, etc., of schools in Indian education during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.					
Red Lake superintendency—					
Red Lake.....	9	74	78	74	Reservation boarding.
Crosslake.....	7	40	70	62	Do.
St. Mary's.....		70	62	68	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	16	184	230	204	
Vermillion Lake.....	12	110	114	65	Reservation boarding.
White Earth superintendency—					
White Earth.....	22	130	136	111	Reservation boarding.
Pine Point.....	6	53	62	45	Do.
Wild Rice River.....	9	48	56	50	Do.
Beaulieu.....	2	39	24	14	Day.
Elbow Lake.....	2	30	28	16	Do.
Porterville.....	2	45	40	31	Do.
Round Lake.....	2	30	24	20	Do.
White Earth.....	1	36	49	40	Do.
St. Benedict's.....		130	105	94	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	46	532	524	421	
Montana:					
Blackfoot superintendency—					
Cut Bank.....	10	62	82	73	Reservation boarding.
Browning.....	3	60	78	37	Day.
Burl.....	2	16	17	10	Do.
Cut Finger.....	2	30	21	10	Do.
Holy Family.....		110	115	102	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	17	278	313	232	
Crow superintendency—					
Crow.....	16	91	77	50	Reservation boarding.
Fryer Creek.....	7	51	53	46	Do.
San Xavier.....		100	47	43	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Anne's.....	16	25	22	16	Mission day; Catholic.
Lodge Grass.....		40	37	28	Mission day; Baptist.
Reno.....		35	32	26	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
Wyola.....		25	21	12	Mission day; Baptist.
Reno (Black Lodge).....		30	27	17	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
Total.....	23	397	316	238	
Flathead superintendency—					
Flathead.....	6	30	40	15	Day.
St. Ignatius.....		300	198	161	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	6	330	238	176	
Fort Belknap superintendency—					
Fort Belknap.....	7	47	58	46	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole.....	2	37	32	24	Day.
St. Paul's.....		160	167	136	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	9	244	255	206	
Fort Peck superintendency—					
Fort Peck.....	11	93	142	112	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	2	30	29	16	Day.
No. 2.....	2	30	25	22	Do.
No. 3.....	2	30	28	19	Do.
No. 4.....	2	30	34	24	Do.
Wolf Point.....		40	56	33	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Total.....	19	255	314	226	
St. Peter's.....		50	59	47	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tongue River superintendency—					
Tongue River.....	12	69	71	62	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....	2	35	36	29	Day.
Lamedeer.....	2	32	30	26	Do.
St. Labre's.....		60	59	64	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	16	196	196	171	

TABLE 26.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, etc., of schools in Indian education during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Nebraska:					
Genoa.....	32	315	303	325	Nonreservation boarding.
Santee superintendency—					
Santee Normal Training.....		123	140	110	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Winnepago superintendency—					
Becora.....	2	30	18	15	Day.
St. Augustine's.....		94	30	29	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	2	124	48	44	
Nevada:					
Carson.....	30	286	323	267	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon.....	4	40	37	15	Day.
Fort McDermitt.....	5	80	53	49	Do.
Lovelocks.....	2	23	11	8	Do.
Moapa superintendency—					
Moapa River.....	1	30	11	11	Do.
Las Vegas.....	2	25	2	2	Do.
Total.....	3	55	13	13	
Nevada superintendency—					
Nevada.....	9	70	65	64	Reservation boarding.
Wadsworth.....		25	16	14	Day.
Total.....	9	95	81	78	
Walker River.....	4	60	59	42	Do.
Western Shoshone.....	7	65	69	63	Reservation boarding.
New Mexico:					
Albuquerque superintendency—					
Albuquerque.....	34	321	332	309	Nonreservation boarding.
Acoma.....	2	32	51	25	Day.
Zuni.....	2	30	33	28	Do.
Isleta.....	3	60	83	58	Do.
Laguna.....	3	34	31	29	Do.
McCarty's.....	1	25	23	23	Do.
Mesita.....	2	18	29	23	Do.
Pueblo.....	2	65	63	58	Do.
Paraje.....	2	20	24	18	Do.
San Felipe.....	4	60	39	34	Do.
Serna.....	2	32	31	26	Do.
Bernalillo.....		90	47	47	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	57	787	791	680	
Jicarilla superintendency—					
Jicarilla.....	12	107	100	92	Reservation boarding.
La Jara.....	2	30	21	17	Day.
La Jara.....	2	25	20	11	Do.
Total.....	16	162	147	120	
Mescalero.....	8	83	86	83	Reservation boarding.
San Juan superintendency—					
San Juan.....	18	150	170	152	Do.
Toadlena.....	1	30			Day.
Liberty (Jewett).....		30	16	16	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Navajo Mission.....		50	37	35	Mission boarding; Methodist Episcopal.
Total.....	19	260	223	203	
Santa Fe superintendency—					
Santa Fe.....	31	300	327	300	Nonreservation boarding.
Cochiti.....	2	28	17	15	Day.
Jemez.....	2	120	75	52	Do.
Nambé.....	2	19	10	9	Do.
Pecuris.....	1	25	20	19	Do.
San Ildefonso.....	2	40	21	20	Do.
San Juan.....	3	70	68	55	Do.
Santa Clara.....	2	40	34	21	Do.
Sia.....	2	30	18	10	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	3	70	83	67	Do.
Total.....	53	892	856	777	Mission boarding; Catholic.

1 Just opened.

TABLE 26.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, etc., of schools in Indian education during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
New Mexico—Continued.					
Zuni superintendency—					
Zuni.....	11	66	83	74	Reservation boarding.
Christian Reformed.....	3	35	44	40	Day.
Total.....	14	101	127	114	Mission, day; Christian Reformed.
North Carolina:					
Cherokee superintendency—					
Big Cove.....	19	160	191	170	Reservation boarding.
Birdtown.....	1	40	28	21	Day.
Little Snow Bird.....	2	40	40	29	Do.
Snow Bird Gap.....	1	20	14	11	Do.
Total.....	23	260	305	249	
North Dakota: Bi-marck.....	12	60	98	64	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency—					
Fort Berthold.....	8	75	90	69	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	2	30	15	13	Day.
No. 2.....	2	30	14	13	Do.
No. 3.....	2	30	25	10	Do.
No. 4.....	2	30	11	10	Do.
Congregational.....		13	14	11	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Total.....	16	205	159	141	
Fort Totten.....	42	323	354	318	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency—					
Standing Rock.....	20	100	199	167	Do.
Martin Kenel.....	11	85	92	82	Do.
Hullhead.....	2	40	36	32	Day.
Cannon Ball.....	3	40	35	28	Do.
Grand River.....	2	30	20	17	Do.
Little Oak Creek.....	2	40	38	27	Do.
Porcupine.....	2	21	21	16	Do.
No. 1.....	2	20	12	10	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....		50	54	50	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Total.....	41	435	507	429	
Turtle Mountain—					
No. 1.....	2	30	40	27	Day.
No. 2.....	2	30	36	21	Do.
No. 3.....	2	30	41	28	Do.
No. 4.....	2	30	55	39	Do.
Total.....	8	120	172	115	
Walpeton.....	14	100	88	68	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma:					
Cantonment.....	9	80	60	54	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendency—					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	17	140	149	130	Do.
St. Luke's.....		45	41	40	Mission day; Episcopal.
Total.....	17	185	190	170	
Chilocco.....	56	500	600	526	Nonreservation boarding.
Kaw.....	3	40	21	18	Day.
Kiowa superintendency—					
Anadarko.....	13	175	157	139	Reservation boarding.
Fort Hill.....	18	171	170	163	Do.
Rainy Mountain.....	16	150	154	123	Do.
Riverside.....	15	150	115	102	Do.
Cache Creek.....		50	37	31	Mission boarding; Reformed Presbyterian.
Total.....	62	698	633	558	

TABLE 26.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, etc., of schools in Indian education during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Oklahoma—Continued.					
Ozage superintendency—					
Ozage.....	21	130	107	84	Reservation boarding.
St. John's.....		85	15	14	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Louis's.....		75	48	34	Do.
Total.....	21	270	170	132	
Otoe.....	12	77	60	55	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee.....	15	74	97	96	Do.
Ponca superintendency—					
Ponca.....	13	90	111	93	Reservation boarding and day.
Tonkawa.....	1	23	8	8	Do.
Total.....	14	113	119	101	
Red Moon.....	3	40	39	23	Do.
Sago and Fox.....	12	75	91	77	Reservation boarding.
Seger.....	11	99	60	55	Do.
Seneca superintendency—					
Seneca.....	14	85	150	103	Do.
St. Mary's.....		40	45	32	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	14	125	204	135	
Shawnee superintendency—					
Shawnee.....	14	110	140	109	Reservation boarding.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's).....		100	62	46	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's).....		100	96	73	Do.
Total.....	14	310	298	228	
Five Civilized Tribes—					
Cherokee Nation—					
Cherokee Orphan School.....	12	75	80	68	Tribal boarding.
Hildebrand.....	1	35	32	13	Day.
Total.....	13	110	112	81	
Creek Nation—					
Euchee.....	15	100	147	101	Tribal boarding.
Eufaula.....	14	100	112	84	Do.
Nuyaka.....	14	90	92	92	Do.
Tulahassee.....	13	75	85	72	Do.
Total.....	56	365	436	319	
Seminole Nation—					
Mokuaukey.....	15	100	140	91	Do.
Choctaw Nation—					
Armstrong Male Academy.....	15	100	137	103	Do.
Jones Male Academy.....	13	100	120	98	Do.
Tuskahoma.....	15	100	149	106	Do.
Whelock Academy.....	15	100	101	90	Do.
Old Goodland.....		80	108	80	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission.....		40	42	41	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	58	520	657	518	
Chickasaw Nation—					
Bloomfield Seminary.....	14	80	100	73	Tribal boarding.
Collins Institute.....	10	60	68	43	Do.
Total.....	24	140	168	116	
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—					
Bl. Meta Bond College.....	35	30		27	Private boarding.
Murray School of Agriculture.....	150	104		52	Do.
Ingrove College.....	55	55		33	Mission boarding; Methodist.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.....	50	42		29	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy.....	50	114		72	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	43		35	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	22		19	Do.
Total.....	470	410	467	267	

¹ These schools are filled by Indian pupils from various tribes and reservations.

TABLE 26.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, etc., of schools in Indian education during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Oklahoma—Continued.					
Creek-Seminole Agricultural University.....		40	64	38	Mission boarding. nr. Tenoni national.
Oregon—					
Klamath superintendency—					
Klamath.....	13	70	85	71	Reservation boarding.
Molice Point.....	2	30	19	10	Day.
Yainax.....	2	30	13	9	Do.
No. 1.....	2	30	16	7	Do.
No. 2.....	2	30	10	5	Do.
No. 3.....	2	30	30	18	Do.
Total.....	23	220	173	120	
Salem.....					
Salem.....	47	650	594	369	Nonreservation boarding.
Siletz superintendency—					
Siletz.....	1	30	31	16	Day.
Upper Farm.....	1	20	15	10	Do.
Total.....	2	50	46	26	
Umatilla superintendency—					
Umatilla.....	11	93	105	81	Reservation boarding.
St. Andrew's (Kate Drexel).....		100	94	54	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	11	193	199	135	
Warm Springs superintendency—					
Warm Springs.....	13	100	101	75	Reservation boarding.
Simnasho.....	2	30	23	14	Day.
Total.....	15	130	124	89	
Pennsylvania; Carlisle.....					
Carlisle.....	74	737	1,031	703	Nonreservation boarding.
South Dakota:					
Cheyenne River superintendency—					
Cheyenne River.....	19	200	181	158	Reservation boarding.
No. 2.....	2	30	17	13	Day.
No. 5.....	2	22	8	7	Do.
No. 7.....	2	22	18	17	Do.
No. 8.....	2	22	26	21	Do.
Oahe.....		18	10	10	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Total.....	27	314	260	226	
Crow Creek superintendency—					
Crow Creek.....	12	82	96	51	Reservation boarding.
Grace Day.....	1	25	16	15	Day.
Immaculate Conception.....		70	68	64	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	13	177	180	160	
Flandreau.....					
Flandreau.....	41	360	375	373	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule.....	10	84	87	84	Reservation boarding.
Pierre.....	21	234	149	146	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency—					
Pine Ridge.....	23	210	228	210	Reservation boarding.
No. 3.....	161	16	14	14	Day.
No. 4.....		32	26	23	Do.
No. 5.....		30	35	29	Do.
No. 6.....		31	33	24	Do.
No. 7.....		33	33	24	Do.
No. 8.....		30	17	11	Do.
No. 9.....		30	28	25	Do.
No. 10.....		30	26	18	Do.
No. 11.....		33	15	13	Do.
No. 12.....		30	18	13	Do.
No. 13.....		26	11	9	Do.
No. 14.....		40	27	14	Do.
No. 15.....		25	26	20	Do.
No. 16.....		30	44	28	Do.

¹ Total employees for all Pine Ridge day schools.

TABLE 20.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, etc., of schools in Indian education during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
South Dakota—Continued.					
Pine Ridge superintendency—Continued.					
No. 17.....		19	17	14	Day.
No. 18.....		24	24	17	Do.
No. 19.....		24	20	15	Do.
No. 20.....		24	27	20	Do.
No. 21.....		33	20	15	Do.
No. 22.....		28	27	23	Do.
No. 23.....		30	20	21	Do.
No. 24.....		35	27	25	Do.
No. 25.....		30	26	21	Do.
No. 26.....		30	21	17	Do.
No. 27.....		33	18	17	Do.
No. 28.....		30	17	13	Do.
No. 29.....		33	15	12	Do.
Holy Rosary.....		220	231	220	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	81	1,231	1,098	925	
Rapid City.....	31	208	287	237	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency—					
Rosebud.....	23	200	155	126	Reservation boarding.
Big White River.....	50	35	23	22	Day.
Blackpipe.....		20	18	17	Do.
Bull Creek.....		32	23	22	Do.
Corn Creek.....		33	31	30	Do.
Cut Meat.....		24	31	30	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....		29	20	28	Do.
Ironwood.....		28	27	26	Do.
Little Crow's River.....		28	17	16	Do.
Little White River.....		25	11	10	Do.
Lower Cut Meat.....		24	18	17	Do.
Milk's Camp.....		29	19	15	Do.
Oak Creek.....		28	18	17	Do.
Pine Creek.....		25	26	25	Do.
Red Leaf.....		20	19	18	Do.
Ring Thunder.....		23	19	18	Do.
Rosebud.....		23	16	16	Do.
Spring Creek.....		26	26	23	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....		21	27	26	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier.....		28	12	11	Do.
White Thunder.....		27	17	15	Do.
St. Francis's.....		300	297	298	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....		65	67	59	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Total.....	73	1,084	946	842	
Sisseton superintendency—					
Sisseton.....	17	107	152	139	Reservation boarding.
Goodwill.....		80	64	58	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Total.....	17	187	216	192	
Springfield.....	7	48	46	36	Reservation boarding.
Yankton.....	13	40	70	69	Do.
Utah:					
Deep Creek.....		25	23	20	Day.
Shirwa.....		40	18	11	Do.
Utah and Ouray-Uintah.....	11	67	70	59	Reservation boarding.
Virginia: Hampton Normal Institute.....		94	94	74	Private boarding.
Washington:					
Colville superintendency—					
No. 2.....	15	30	41	27	Day.
No. 4.....		30	23	14	Do.
No. 5.....		25	14	9	Do.
No. 6.....		25	30	19	Do.
No. 7.....		25	18	11	Do.
No. 9.....		25	17	10	Do.
Sacred Heart Academy.....		90	86	76	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....		100	106	89	Do.
Total.....	15	350	280	206	

¹ Total employees for all Rosebud day schools.
² Under the jurisdiction of Special Agent Lorenzo D. Creel.
³ Total day employees for all Colville schools.

TABLE 20.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, etc., of schools in Indian education during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Washington—Continued.					
Cushman superintendency—					
Cushman.....	23	350	310	290	Nonreservation boarding.
Queets River.....	1	15	10	5	Day.
Skokomish.....	1	28	20	15	Do.
Taholah.....	1	28	31	23	Do.
St. George's.....	1	80	55	73	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	31	501	450	354	
Neah Bay superintendency—					
Neah Bay.....	3	60	74	54	Day.
Quilteute.....	3	60	39	34	Do.
Total.....	6	120	113	88	
Spokane superintendency—					
No. 1.....	2	33	26	18	Do.
No. 2.....	2	32	35	27	Do.
No. 8.....	2	33	10	11	Do.
Total.....	6	98	77	56	
Tulalip superintendency—					
Tulalip.....	22	196	206	182	Reservation boarding.
Jamestown.....	1	24	22	16	Day.
Lummi.....	1	30	36	26	Do.
Swinomish.....	1	60	27	24	Do.
Total.....	25	310	291	248	
Yakima.....	16	131	153	119	Reservation boarding.
Wisconsin:					
Eland (Bethany).....					
		50	45	35	Mission boarding; Evangelical Lutheran.
Hayward superintendency—					
Hayward.....	21	150	193	189	Nonreservation boarding.
La Courte Oroille.....	2	45	45	39	Day.
Total.....	23	195	238	228	
Keshena superintendency—					
Keshena.....	20	78	58	79	Reservation boarding.
Neopit.....	1	35	34	17	Day.
Stockbridge No. 2.....	1	34	17	7	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	1	183	179	152	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	22	350	318	254	
Lao tu Flambeau.....	18	170	137	111	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency—					
Bayfield (Holy Family).....		65	44	37	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Odanah.....	3	490	65	53	Day.
Odanah (St. Mary's).....		200	115	105	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total.....	3	755	224	108	
Oneida superintendency—					
Oneida.....	21	112	174	163	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	1	40	10	10	Day.
Adventist Mission.....		20	17	8	Mission day; Seven-Day Adventist.
Hobart Mission.....		25	17	8	Mission day; Episcopal.
Total.....	22	197	224	189	
Red Cliff.....	2	80	55	42	Day.
Tomah.....	28	250	263	234	Nonreservation boarding.
Wittenberg.....	15	106	139	109	Do.
Wyoming:					
Shoshone superintendency—					
Shoshone.....	17	135	183	174	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho.....	2	15	20	18	Day.
Crowheart.....	2	20	18	11	Do.
St. Stephen's.....		100	101	93	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshone Mission.....		20	18	13	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Total.....	21	200	310	309	

¹ Placed under Tulalip jurisdiction (from Cushman), Feb. 1, 1912.

TABLE 27.—School farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.—Continued.

States and schools.	Acreage.		Irrigation system.		Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.				
	Irrigated.	Nonirrigated.	Total.	Ditches. Miles.		Cost.	Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Washington:												
Cushman.....	118		118			6	323	\$489				
Neah Bay.....	76		76		474	1	660	948				
Spokane.....	57		57									
Yulalip.....	218		218		40	2	154	105				
Yakima.....	50	30	80	3.00	31,000	4	1,320	1,284	1,114	130	\$40	
Total.....	50	484	544	3.00	1,000	30	2,092	4,591	4,591	300	40	
Wyomich:												
Keshenai.....	260		260		1,147	8	1,295	6,225	6,075	80	70	
Lac du Flambeau.....	160		160		546	13	1,722	2,652	2,579	73		
Oneda.....	70		70		1,848	1	360	1,412	1,329	188	85	
Tomas.....	127		127		550	1	360	1,412	1,329	188	85	
Witsenberg.....	24	24	48		1,119	4	1,778	7,974	6,976	148	34	
Total.....	976		976		6,173	1	720	772	6,522	230	715	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,200		1,200	15.00	5,722	28	6,475	31,640	19,792	944	904	
Grand total.....	4,788	36,715	41,503	97.55	172,367	4	2,040	11,191	7,147	1,910	2,124	
					226,141	551	108,170	390,215	217,524	41,464	41,227	

: Overestimated last year.

TABLE 28.—Agency farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

States and agencies.	Acreage.		Irrigation system.		Value of tools and implements.	Employees for instruction in farming.		Value of products.				
	Irrigated.	Nonirrigated.	Total.	Ditches. Miles.		Cost.	Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Arizona:												
Camp McDowell.....	14	2	16			1	\$83	\$100				
Colorado River.....	35	125	160	2.00	\$8,371	4	2,040	1,072	810			
Kaibab.....						2	1,800	123	122	\$191	\$307	

Idaho:											
Legui.....	25	60	85			3	1,220	50			
Nevada.....	27	27	54			2	800	1,020	910		110
Total.....	74	254	328	2.00	8,271	12	6,023	2,565	1,868	181	317
California:											
Crows.....	4	40	44			1	720	51			
Diablo.....	3	15	18	.25		1	1,032	380	280	30	12
Fah.....	13	13	26			1	720	()	100		
Round Valley.....	2	2	4			1	720	()			
Volcan.....	7	20	27	.25		6	3,473	591	394	30	167
Total.....	40	116	156			6	1,170	200	496	327	170
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	100	200	300	2.00	500	51	1,370	883	486		
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	80	10	90			1	720	()			
Minnesota:											
Fond du Lac.....	10	10	20			1	720	()			
Grand Portage.....	90	90	180			1	720				
Montana:											
Crow.....	270	130	400			4	950	88	68		
Flathead.....	36	363	400	.50		1	300	1,082	490	209	255
Fort Belknap.....	600	200	800	3.00	400	10	2,905	9,530	2,940		9,570
Tongue River.....	200	200	400			3	815	240			
Total.....	906	863	1,769	3.50	400	18	5,040	10,931	807	230	9,785
Nebraska:											
Barnes.....	282	282	564			2	855	402	140	126	227
Santee.....	12	12	24			2	()	185	43		142
Winnebago.....	13	13	26			3	1,440	1,575	78	686	144
Total.....	397	397	794			7	2,295	2,162	987	792	413
Nevada:											
Walker River.....	5	5	10			1	900	()			
Walker River.....	10	10	20	5.00	()	2	20	()			
Total.....	15	15	30	5.00		3	920	1,457	1,412		45
New Mexico: San Ildefonso.....	100	100	200			6	1,050				
North Dakota:											
Fort Berthold.....	25	35	60			6	740	290	260		
Standing Rock.....	2,306	2,306	4,612			1	900	50	50		
Turtle Mountain.....	90	90	180			7	1,640	310	310		
Total.....	2,431	2,431	4,862			7	1,640	310	310		

: Not reported.

TABLE 28.—Agency farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

States and agencies.	Acreage.		Irrigation system.		Value of tools and implements.	Employees for instruction in farming.		Value of products.					
	Irrigated.	Nonirrigated.	Ditches.	Cost.		Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.		
												Total.	Miles.
Oklahoma:													
Klawa.....		80			\$2,897						\$140		
Lawne.....		10											
Ponce.....		120			510								
Total.....		900			3,717						140	140	
Oregon:													
Clatsop.....	140	200			163						500	275	\$125
Salem.....	10	10											
Total.....	140	210			163						500	275	125
South Dakota:													
Custer.....	600	600			1,227	11	\$1,176				538	538	
Lower Brule.....	25	25			1,715	2	540	(¹)					
Rosebud.....	1,500	1,500			1,060								
Total.....	2,125	2,125			4,502	13	2,116				538	538	
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	500	3,000											
Washington:													
Coville.....	2	250			4,183	1	100				140	\$19	
Cascadia.....		20			25		480				25		
Cannon Beach.....		20			253	1	100				25		
Yakima.....	40	40			2,531						480	480	
Total.....	42	270			7,096	2	590				664	664	19
Wyoming:													
Holland.....		15									60	60	
Koshona.....		5			263						60	60	
Total.....	380	380			283	2	100				120	120	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....					286		960				393	393	
Grand total.....	2,304	10,866	13.75	9,226	58,674	136	26,197	21,469	8,810	1,058	11,022		

¹ Not reported.

TABLE 29.—Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

States and schools.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.						
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.			
Arizona:												
San Carlos.....	8	\$500	\$2,445	2	\$20		\$38					\$38
San Xavier.....	140	12,000	240	12	1,669		1,231		\$197	\$0		1,028
Total.....	63	12,800	2,685	14	1,689	1,299	197	0				1,066
California:												
Campo.....	2	60				(¹)						
Maki.....	1	100	15	1	240	(¹)						
Martinez.....	12	1,200	* 250	6	304	225	140	85				
Pala.....	1	75		1	265	30	6					25
Total.....	16	1,425	265	7	810	255	145	65				25
Minnesota: Red Lake.....	12	300	2	1	120	442	442					
Montana: Blackfeet.....	40	400	101	1	900							
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	68	5,104	273	14	613							
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	200	10,400	365	3	1,000							
Grand total.....	1,034	19,420	3,693	40	5,132	1,969	784	91				1,091

¹ Leased. * Not reported. * Includes agency implements.

TABLE 30.—Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

States and schools.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.						
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.			
Arizona:												
Kalbab.....	20	\$200										
Pima.....	50	5,000	\$81	179	\$3,661	\$2,732	\$141	\$2,497			\$04	
Total.....	70	5,200	81	79	3,861	2,732	141	2,497			94	
California: Pala.....	2	150	150	1	266	1						1
Montana: Blackfeet.....	9	90	71	1	1,200							16
New Mexico:												
Albuquerque Pueblos.....	47	418		1	63	(¹)						
San Juan.....	90	1,500		1	1,125	131	131					
Total.....	137	1,918		2	1,188	131	131					
South Dakota: Pine Ridge.....	150	3,750				(¹)						
Utah: Shivwits.....	10	60		4	103							
Grand total.....	378	11,158	1,102	87	6,320	2,880	272	2,497				111

¹ Includes 48 cotton pickers. * Grass and forage failure. * First year cultivated.

TABLE 33.—Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

States.	Miscellaneous. ¹			Seizure of liquors (gallons).						Total.
	Number.	Fines.	Term.	Whisky.	Brandy.	Alcohol.	Malt.	Wine.	Miscellaneous.	
Arizona.....	172	911,528	Yrs. m. d.							
California.....	27	1,545	42 2 13						212	212
Idaho.....	20	1,800	7 2 0					32		36
Iowa.....	24	2,400	5 1 0	34		13	20	1		43
Kansas.....	2	300	11 3 0			3				44
Montana.....	67	7,600	2 4 2							
Nebraska.....	4	400	1 3 0	47	2	20	41	8	2	120
Nevada.....	72	7,400	43 4 10	12						5
New Mexico.....	1	50	1 1 0			1			1	19
New York.....	9	900	1 7 0							
Oklahoma.....	79	7,200	13 1 10							
Oregon.....	11	1,000	1 9 0	6,411		462	23,232	436	406	30,947
Pennsylvania.....	4	25	1 1 0							3
South Dakota.....	17	2,300	14 2 24	1						1
Washington.....	73	6,300	9 9 0	8		1				12
Wisconsin.....	69	2,620	10 4 6	10			6			20
Total.....	660	53,968	168 1 5	6,537	3	510	23,314	477	621	31,462

¹ Includes fined and sentenced, alternative sentences, and sentences suspended.

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TABLE 34.—Estimated stand, area, and value of timber on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.				Unallotted lands.				Total.			
	Acres.	Quantity.	Stampage value per M.	Total stampage value.	Acres.	Quantity.	Stampage value per M.	Total stampage value.	Acres.	Quantity.	Stampage value per M.	Total stampage value.
Arizona:												
Colorado River.....		Board feet.	\$1.00	\$22,500.00	22,500	22,500,000	\$1.00	\$22,500.00	22,500	22,500,000	\$1.00	\$22,500.00
Fort Apache.....			3.00	3,500,000.00	650,000	3,500,000,000	3.00	3,500,000.00	650,000	3,500,000,000	3.00	3,500,000.00
Nevada.....			2.50	7,500,000.00	3,000,000	7,500,000,000	2.50	7,500,000.00	3,000,000	7,500,000,000	2.50	7,500,000.00
Pima.....			2.50	10,000,000.00	4,000,000	10,000,000,000	2.50	10,000,000.00	4,000,000	10,000,000,000	2.50	10,000,000.00
San Carlos.....			2.75	625,250.00	227,000,000	111,000	625,250.00	2.75	625,250.00	227,000,000	2.75	625,250.00
Truxton Canyon.....	7,440	5,000,000	3.00	15,000,000.00	1,500,000	5,000,000,000	3.00	15,000,000.00	1,500,000	5,000,000,000	3.00	15,000,000.00
Total.....	7,440	5,000,000		5,000,000.00	1,277,380	4,290,000,000		11,759,050.00	1,294,820	4,285,000,000		11,774,050.00
California:												
Campo.....			4.00	200.00	50	50,000	4.00	200.00	50	50,000	4.00	200.00
Diablo.....			2.00	14,000.00	2,000	24,000,000	2.00	14,000.00	2,000	24,000,000	2.00	14,000.00
Fort Yuma.....	16,468	1,250,000,000	1.00	1,250,000.00	85,740	740,000,000	1.00	740,000.00	100,148	1,990,000,000	1.00	1,990,000.00
Hoopa Valley.....	36,692	175,000,000	1.50	262,500.00	45,000	13,000,000	5.00	65,000.00	36,692	175,000,000	1.50	262,500.00
Tule River.....												
Total.....	53,108	1,425,000,000		1,512,500.00	131,072	177,150,000		322,000.00	184,177	2,302,650,000		2,334,500.00
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	4,480	2,000,000	3.00	6,000.00					4,480	2,000,000	3.00	6,000.00
Idaho:												
Coeur d'Alene.....	29,880	66,000,000	2.00	132,000.00					29,880	66,000,000	2.00	132,000.00
Fort Hall.....	1,000	10,000,000	2.00	20,000.00	45,000	100,000,000	1.00	45,000.00	46,000	100,000,000	1.00	46,000.00
Fort Lapwai.....	30,880	76,000,000		152,000.00	73,000	370,000,000	10.00	1,000,000.00	103,880	446,000,000	10.00	1,152,000.00
Total.....	14,306	29,855,140	1.75	50,404.00					14,306	29,855,140	1.75	50,404.00
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	20,000	35,000,000	10.00	350,000.00					20,000	35,000,000	10.00	350,000.00
Michigan: Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	91,918	46,090,500	6.00	274,144.00	46,000	5,100,100	5.00	25,000.00	91,918	46,090,500	6.00	274,144.00
Minnesota:												
Food on Lac.....	55,208	18,144,000	7.00	132,000.00	110,237	139,985,000	8.63	1,200,480.00	110,237	139,985,000	8.63	1,200,480.00
Grand Portage.....												
Lac Seul.....												
Red Lake.....												
Total.....												

¹ These figures were taken from the 1911 annual report.

TABLE 35.—Sawmills on reservations, quantity and value of timber cut, fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.—Continued.

Table with columns: States and reservations, Private, Government, Total, By government, By Indians, By contractors or permits, Total. Sub-headers: Num. of sawmills, Cost, Quantity, Value. Rows include Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Undereestimated last year.

TABLE 36.—Cost of care and protection of timber, relative percentage of cost of protection to value of forests, and acreage per employee for protection, fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

Table with columns: States and reservations, Employees (Special, Forest guards), Cost of fire fighting, Total, Relative cost of protection, Acreage per employee. Rows include Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Wyoming.

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TABLE 36.—Cost of care and protection of timber, relative percentage of cost of protection to value of forests, and acreage per employee for protection, fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

States and reservations.	Cost of care and protection of timber during year.				Relative cost of protection to value of forests expressed in hundredths of 1 per cent.			Acreage per em- ployee for pro- tection.		
	Employees.				Cost of fire fight- ing.	Total.	Total.			
	Special.		Forest guards.							
	Num- ber.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salaries.						
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....			3	\$1,020		\$1,020.00	2.74	2.74	4,033	
Washington:										
Colville.....			11	4,347	\$166.25	4,513.25	.034	0.003	.08	67,181
Spokane.....			3	751		751.00	.09		.06	33,699
Cushman.....	1	\$1,000	3	909		1,909.00	.01		.03	50,272
Yakima.....	1	1,003	8	3,710	143.80	4,856.80	.11	.003	.11	61,111
Total.....	2	2,003	23	9,734	310.05	12,051.05				
Wisconsin:										
Keshena.....			4	2,850		2,850.00	.044		.014	38,445
Lac du Flambeau.....	1	420	4	300		720.00	.33		.33	17,600
La Pointe.....	1	261	4	300		621.00	.05		.05	23,827
Total.....	1	261	9	3,660		3,621.00				
Wyoming: Shoshone.....			4	900		900.00	8.09		8.09	9,375
Grand total.....	10	10,671	134	60,040	1,312.15	72,033.16				

TABLE 37.—Miles of ditches on reservations, area under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservations.			Area under project.		Total area susceptible of irrigation.		Area under project.		Remainder to be put under ditch.	
	Miles.	Laterals.	Total.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
	Under way.	Completed, but not under way.	Under way.	Under way.	Completed, but not under way.	Under way.	Completed, but not under way.	Under way.	Completed, but not under way.	Under way.	Completed, but not under way.
Arizona:											
Camp McDowell.....	18.25	31.20	49.45		6,833	14	12,000	14	6,833	350	11,680
Camp Verde.....	2.00	2.00	4.00		100,000	1,440	15,000	1,440	100,000	1,440	15,985
Fort Mohave.....	4.00	4.00	8.00		2,040	16,015	30	30	2,040	405	15,985
Fort Mojave.....	4.00	4.00	8.00		405	30	30	30	405	30	30
Havasupai.....	1.25	1.25	2.50		5.30	30	30	30	5.30	30	30
Kalbar.....	50.00	3.00	53.00		4.128	4.128	6,000	4.128	4.128	15,225	15,225
Keppel and Mequi.....	74.00	74.00	148.00		74.00	6,000	6,000	6,000	74.00	6,000	6,000
Pima.....	3.20	1.50	4.70		5.00	40	40	40	5.00	40	40
Rice Station.....	45.00	56.00	101.00		7,220	1,000	1,000	1,000	7,220	2,220	2,220
San Carlos.....	12.00	1.00	13.00		5,126	9,000	9,000	9,000	5,126	2,000	2,000
San Xavier.....	1.00	1.00	2.00		126	1,325	1,325	1,325	126	1,325	1,325
Western Navajo.....	20.00	125.00	145.00		12,565	36,410	36,410	36,410	12,565	29,885	27,675
Total.....	224.75	115.00	339.75		170,783	16,112	29,885	16,112	170,783	29,885	27,675
California:											
Campo.....	7.50	9.50	17.00		1,383	60	346	60	1,383	102	32
Dixon.....	1.25	1.25	2.50		10,500	16,000	16,000	16,000	10,500	1,200	3,000
Fort Bidwell.....	5.00	10.00	15.00		3,400	8,180	8,180	8,180	3,400	7,880	7,880
Fort Yuma.....	5.00	5.00	10.00		3,470	30	30	30	3,470	1,105	122
Imperial Valley.....	5.68	8.00	13.68		2,731	122	122	122	2,731	602	602
Mahdi.....	10.00	4.00	14.00		1,846	592	592	592	1,846	570	570
Mariposa.....	4.25	7.5	11.75		1,100	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,100	68	68
Pala.....	8.00	8.00	16.00		8.00	17,935	17,935	17,935	8.00	2,795	2,795
Pechanga.....	40.00	32.25	72.25		40.772	12,361	12,361	12,361	40.772	17,935	17,935
Tule River.....	40.00	32.25	72.25		40.772	12,361	12,361	12,361	40.772	17,935	17,935
Total.....	40.00	32.25	72.25		40.772	12,361	12,361	12,361	40.772	17,935	17,935

1 Estimated.

2 Unknown.

TABLE 37.—Miles of ditches on reservations, area under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.			Total area of irrigation.	Area under project.		Remainder to be put to use for ditch.
	Main.		Total.		Under way.	Contemplated, but not under way.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.		Acre.	Acre.		Acre.
Colorado:							
Navajo Springs.....	35.00	18.00	53.00	2,000	1,500	500	1,500
Southern Ute.....	35.00	18.00	53.00	44,000	8,000	36,000	15,000
Total.....	70.00	36.00	106.00	46,000	9,500	36,500	16,500
Idaho:							
Fort Hall.....	48.48	112.00	160.48	57,300	47,800	9,500	43,300
Fort Lapwai.....	48.48	112.00	160.48	57,300	47,800	9,500	43,300
Total.....	96.96	224.00	320.96	114,600	95,600	19,000	86,600
Montana:							
Blackfoot.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	7,711.05	20,024	(1)	20,024
Fort Belknap.....	68.50	164.00	232.50	154,702	74,752	4,000	70,752
Fort Peck.....	68.50	164.00	232.50	154,702	74,752	4,000	70,752
Fort Union.....	10.50	10.50	21.00	29,000	29,000	0	29,000
Tongue River.....	6.40	8.10	14.50	10,115	1,000	2,200	7,915
Total.....	234.06	421.10	655.16	415,482	226,921	26,200	189,314
Nevada:							
Carson Sink allotments.....	3.70	18.75	22.45	4,540	4,540	0	4,540
Fort McDowell.....	7.00	7.00	14.00	636	636	0	636
Moapa.....	7.50	2.00	9.50	20	20	0	20
Nevada.....	7.50	3.00	10.50	483	158	158	325
Walker River.....	16.00	41.20	57.20	21,029	530	20,400	17,369
Western Shoshone.....	15.00	6.00	21.00	10,111	3,688	1,000	3,500
Total.....	57.20	78.70	135.90	42,340	13,522	20,400	7,022
New Mexico:							
Albuquerque.....	94.50	98.00	192.50	20,520	15,620	4,900	14,720
Madrid.....	11.00	2.00	13.00	2,210	280	160	1,930
Navajo. (See Arizona.).....							
Pueblo Bonito.....				10,000			

San Juan:								
Santa Fe.....	100.00	(1)	100.00	6,210	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Zuni.....	3.00	(1)	3.00	37,110	4,710	2,400	2,510	(1) 2,200
Total.....	211.50	20.00	231.50	37,520	23,340	5,900	29,230	8,200
North Dakota: Standing Rock								
Standing Rock.....	12.00		12.00	23,350	5,215	9,145	5,215	
Oregon:								
Klamath.....	6.00	1.50	7.50	30,350	50	8,500	190	
Warm Springs.....	18.00	1.50	19.50	48,610	5,285	17,245	5,402	
Total.....	24.00	3.00	27.00	78,960	5,285	17,245	5,402	
South Dakota:								
Fort Rice.....	9.00		9.00	34,100	275		340	275
Fort Sully.....	9.00		9.00	34,100	275		340	275
Total.....	18.00		18.00	68,200	550		680	550
Utah:								
Shipwreck.....	3.00	1.00	4.00	77	77		77	
Utah and Ouray.....	157.00	184.00	341.00	100,770	85,950	5,280	81,670	
Total.....	160.00	185.00	345.00	100,777	86,027	5,280	81,747	
Washington:								
Coville.....	19.50	12.00	31.50	30,050	4,200	4,200	300	
Yakima.....	29.00	241.00	270.00	175,000	62,940	95,340	30,000	32,540
Total.....	48.50	253.00	301.50	205,050	67,140	99,540	30,300	32,540
Wyoming: Shoshone.								
Shoshone.....	65.50	115.50	181.00	27,430	62,940	99,740	156,548	32,940
Grand total.....	1,139.07	1,450.11	2,589.18	1,565,225	622,101	221,593	405,521	241,135

: Estimated.

: Unknown.

TABLE 37.—Miles of ditches on reservations, area under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Expenditures						Estimated additional miles of ditches in excess 1912 appropriations.
	During fiscal year 1912.			To June 30, 1912.			
	Construc- tion.	Main- tenance.	Total.	Construc- tion.	Main- tenance.	Total.	
Arizona:							
Camp McDowell.....		\$2,065.39	\$2,065.39	\$13,672.07	\$5,806.68	\$19,580.75	\$10,540.00
Coolidge River.....				750.00		750.00	
Fort Apache.....	\$49,400.15	961.57	50,422.70	19,470.78	9,417.18	179,896.72	35,000.00
Fort Mojave.....				10,394.85	1,644.56	12,039.41	
Haystack.....				3,339.61		3,339.61	
Jumbo.....				5,073.02		5,073.02	
Navajo and Moqui.....	37,439.41	27,382.44	65,322.15	31,500.00	108.76	31,608.76	
Papago.....				5,367.50	28,357.19	33,724.69	
Prescott.....				603.29		603.29	
Rice Station.....	95,871.99	3,994.05	99,866.04	539,515.27	12,472.07	551,987.34	5,000.00
San Carlos.....				3,222.02	7,855.77	11,077.79	21,200.00
Truxton Canyon.....				15,035.30	294.32	15,329.62	
Total:	183,241.23	34,448.45	217,689.68	1,138,471.91	67,915.91	1,206,387.82	31,200.00
California:							
Bishop.....							
Fort Yuma.....	22,461.78	4,087.60	26,549.38				
Mesa.....	8,279.40		8,279.40				
Pala.....	14,470.65	300.94	14,771.59	218,350.36	18,894.52	237,244.88	
Round Valley.....				725.00		725.00	
Soboba.....	3,387.82	173.01	3,560.83				
Volcan.....	3,822.09		3,822.09				
Total:	52,401.74	5,568.55	57,970.29	218,350.36	18,894.52	237,244.88	
Colorado:							
Southern Ute.....	20,317.96	507.15	20,825.11	118,428.63	4,835.61	123,264.24	
Fort Lewis.....				214.24		214.24	
Total:	20,317.96	507.15	20,825.11	118,642.87	5,444.26	123,787.13	

Idaho:							
Fort Hall.....	24,083.53	23,039.16	47,122.69	839,058.04	47,035.57	886,112.61	20,000.00
Fort Lapwai.....	233.89		233.89	3,124.50	227.25	3,481.25	
Leitch.....				2,268.25		2,268.25	
Total:	24,322.35	23,039.16	47,361.49	844,450.79	47,262.82	891,713.61	20,000.00
Montana:							
McJannet.....	169,092.33		169,092.33	539,085.13		708,177.46	
Wolf.....	60,622.98		60,622.98	1,039,984.83	99,628.83	1,711,615.16	
Flashed.....	353,983.33		353,983.33	190,172.54	11,622.01	542,899.94	
Fort Belknap.....	10,674.29	4,601.52	15,275.81	196,822.74	2,304.58	199,127.42	
Fort Peck.....	13,817.90		13,817.90	198,822.74	6,400.84	212,043.35	
Fort Reno.....	6,719.56	2,160.81	8,880.37	123,642.54	1,771.81	125,414.35	
Fort Shaw.....				1,771.81	997.50	2,769.31	
Total:	568,298.21	26,407.01	594,705.22	2,208,048.08	112,616.79	3,029,664.87	
Nebraska:							
Carson School.....	10,208.00	2,784.00	12,992.00	49,822.00	9,290.00	60,112.00	
Carson Sink allotments.....				1,038.75		1,038.75	
Fort McDemerit.....	116.52		116.52	1,118.82	467.87	1,686.69	
Levenslock.....	3,147.49		3,147.49	3,273.07	36.55	6,420.56	
Neopa River.....				21,974.52	17,849.57	39,824.09	
Walker River.....				93,473.11	2,533.17	96,006.28	
Western Shoshone.....	1,179.47		1,179.47	21,138.15	3,679.35	31,019.01	
Total:	14,651.88	2,868.00	17,519.88	199,039.68	34,007.04	233,046.72	
New Mexico:							
Albuquerque.....				4,818.97		4,818.97	
Jicarilla.....				9,772.97	773.01	10,546.00	
Mescalero.....				7,483.25	1,074.65	8,557.90	
San Juan (See Arizona.).....							
Santa Fe.....	13,223.99		13,223.99	7,112.23		20,336.22	
Pueblos.....	45,468.50	3,631.31	49,100.31	5,342.74	11.01	54,444.06	
Zuni.....	51,662.49	3,651.81	55,314.30	437,341.05	23,900.41	582,246.81	
Total:	120,948.97	7,155.12	128,104.09	529,259.33	25,766.11	555,025.44	
Oregon:							
Alamoth.....				35,814.09		35,814.09	
Warm Springs.....				200.00		200.00	
Total:				36,014.09		36,014.09	

TABLE 37.—Miles of ditches on reservations, acre under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	During fiscal year 1912.				To June 30, 1912.				Estimated during fiscal year 1912.				Fiduciary additional appropriations 1912 excess 1913 appropriations.	
	Construction.		Maintenance.	Total.	Construction.		Maintenance.	Total.	Construction.		Maintenance.	Total.		
	Agency land.	School land.	Unallotted.	Agency land.	School land.	Unallotted.	Agency land.	School land.	Unallotted.	Agency land.	School land.	Unallotted.		
South Dakota:														
Fort Bufala	12,363.35			\$12,363.35			\$12,363.35					\$4,000.00		
Fort Missions				34,654.03			\$3,577.56							
Total	12,363.35			47,017.38			3,577.56					4,000.00		
Utah:														
Shipwreck	44,727.92			\$10,434.09			59.98					\$145.00		
Utah and Ouray	44,727.92			10,434.09			40,591.93					50,000.00		75,000.00
Total	89,455.84			20,868.18			40,651.91					50,000.00		75,000.00
Washington:														
Columbia	99,656.19			12,203.40			28,288.65					16,500.00		34,000.00
Yakima	99,656.19			12,203.40			28,288.65					16,500.00		34,000.00
Total	199,312.38			24,406.80			56,577.30					33,000.00		68,000.00
Wyoming:														
Shoshone	50,302.42			9,696.71			58,241.50					58,733.32		58,733.32
Administration, special investigation, etc.	99,963.33			324,024.77			609,574.82					221,129.15		221,129.15
Grand	1,179,077.35			128,537.33			817,786.32					1,100,862.47		1,381,862.62

TABLE 38.—Area irriable under projects now under way and contemplated, area irriable but not under contemplated projects, and area irriated, fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

States and superintendencies.	Total acreage susceptible of irrigation.				Acreage now under projects under way.				Acreage under projects contemplated but not under way.				Total acreage irrigated June 30, 1912.	
	Agency land.		School land.		Agency land.		School land.		Agency land.		School land.			
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		
Arizona:														
Camp McDowell	5,270	14	19	6,683										6,420
Camp Verde		18	15	33										14
Colorado River	19,130	160	100	19,390	11,820	20	190	12,000	14	14				12,014
Fort Mojave	15,985	2,000	40	18,025	15,855	30	16,015	1,400	40	1,440				1,480
Havasupai		400	30	430										300
Kaibab		30	100	130										40
Navajo and Moqui	4,010	88	40	4,138	6,000		30	6,030	4,000	88	40	4,128		4,168
Pima	15,000	175	50	15,225	1,000	40	1,040	7,500	500	500				12,000
Rio Station	7,220		60	7,280	1,000		1,000	9,000	1,100	1,100				11,000
San Carlos	7,300	1,150	11	8,461										8,461
Tucson Canyon		13,000	565	13,565	1,000	225	1,225							1,225
Western Navajo					1,000	325	1,325							1,325
Total	28,755	140,635	1,026	290,416	15,985	19,820	415	36,410	7,200	7,430	142	40	15,112	6,400
California:														
Campo	1,383			1,383										1,383
Digger					60		60							60
Fort Bidwell	19,200		23	19,223										19,223
Hoopa Valley	8,200	170		8,370	3,200		3,200	16,000						19,200
Maidu	3,468	2		3,470										3,470
Martinez	1,699	217	5	2,021	122		122	537						1,484
Pala			15	15	47		47	100						157
Sagehen														
Soboba	1,640	4		1,644										1,644
Tule River		100		100				1,040						1,040
Total	29,019	11,034	181	40,274	11,697	487	177	12,361	16,337	1,404		15	17,956	889

REF0077897

TABLE 30.—Use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

Table with columns: Status and superintendencies, Irrigated area (Acres), Indians cultivating lands (Allotted, Unallotted, Agency), Average irrigated lands cultivated, Value of crops raised by Indians, Increase in irrigated area by Indians over preceding year, and Allowance under Highways Act, 1912 (acres and wages).

Continuation of Table 30, covering Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming. Includes columns for irrigated area, cultivated lands, crop value, and increase in irrigated area.

* Not reported. † School. ‡ Leased. § Unknown. ¶ Families. * Grazing. † Overestimated last year.

TABLE 40.—Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and made in the field. Many of the latter were not approved during the year.

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by the department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Arizona and New Mexico: Public domain.....			1,588	151,182.60
California:				
Digger (public domain).....	1	160.00		
Fort Yuma.....			788	7,880.00
Total.....	1	160.00		
Idaho: Fort Hall.....			680	280,000.00
Michigan: Chippewa.....	2	160.00		
Minnesota: Chippewa (Leech Lake).....	1	80.00		
Montana:				
Blackfeet.....			46	14,620.00
Chippewa (public domain).....	2	50.75		
Total.....	2	50.75	46	14,620.00
Nevada: Truckee-Carson.....	6	60.00		
North Dakota:				
Fort Berthold.....	579	113,420.43	745	150,021.60
Turtle Mountain.....	2	320.00		
Total.....	581	113,740.43	745	150,021.60
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River.....	4	1,127.15		
Lower Brule.....	59	7,061.16		
Pine Ridge.....			511	135,157.00
Rosebud.....	4	674.94		
Total.....	68	9,763.25	511	135,157.00
Washington:				
Colville.....			870	104,457.63
Quinalt.....			214	16,280.00
Yakima.....			453	29,749.00
Total.....			1,497	147,477.63
Grand total.....	651	124,014.43	5,875	893,298.92

TABLE 41.—Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales. ¹			Inherited land sales. ²			Total sales.		
	Num-ber of tracts.	Proceeds.		Num-ber of tracts.	Proceeds.		Num-ber of tracts.	Proceeds.	
		Acreage.	Total.		Acreage.	Total.		Acreage.	Total.
California: Hoopa Valley.....	2	320.00	\$1,000.00					320.00	\$1,000.00
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	2	260.00	2,226.00	1	80.00	\$450.00	3	280.00	2,676.00
Idaho:									
Centr d'Alone.....	6	720.00	13,040.00	8	1,274.01	28,720.50	14	1,994.01	41,760.50
Fort Hall.....	1	20.00	1,320.00					20.00	1,320.00
Fort Lapwai.....	10	554.23	25,961.75	5	334.26	15,250.40	15	888.54	41,191.15
Total.....	17	1,294.23	43,551.75	13	1,608.27	44,970.90	30	2,902.55	87,944.65
Kansas:									
Kickapoo.....	1	80.00	2,920.00	5	480.00	20,882.00	6	560.00	23,802.00
Pawiatomi.....	7	392.85	15,100.00	16	1,400.00	49,468.00	23	1,792.85	64,566.00
Total.....	8	472.85	18,020.00	21	1,880.00	70,350.00	29	2,352.85	88,380.00
Michigan: Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	1	80.00	575.00	1	80.00	528.00	2	160.00	1,103.00
Minnesota:									
Fond du Lac.....	1	1.00	15.00	1	40.00	606.00	2	41.00	621.00
Sisseton.....	1	40.00	40.00	5	248.75	3,606.44	6	288.75	4,405.44
White Earth.....	1	168.00	1,680.00				1	168.00	1,680.00
Total.....	3	209.00	2,415.00	6	288.75	4,211.44	9	489.75	6,626.44
Montana:									
Crow.....	2	317.81	3,950.00	12.45	19.04	28,885.11	14.65	3,706.84	32,835.11
Flathead.....	2	19.50	480.00	2	19.04	1,175.20	4	38.54	1,653.20
Total.....	4	337.31	4,430.00	13.97	38.08	30,074.31	18.67	3,805.40	34,483.31
Nebraska:									
Omaha.....	4	140.00	15,756.00	26	283.03	146,878.16	30	2,423.03	162,728.16
Santee.....	7	900.00	39,851.00	3	255.00	3,606.00	10	1,055.00	34,457.00
Winnebago.....	4	220.00	9,911.70	40.96	1,159.21	78,882.09	45	1,359.21	88,747.39
Total.....	15	1,160.00	55,512.70	48.72	3,077.24	229,419.85	63	4,837.24	285,922.55

¹ Under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018), modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 24, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856).
² Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 345-375), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).

TABLE 41.—Sale of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetitive sales.			Inherited land sales.			Total sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Proceeds.		Number of tracts.	Proceeds.		Number of tracts.	Proceeds.	
		Average.	Total.		Per acre.	Total.		Average.	Total.	Per acre.
North Dakota:									
Fort Berthold.....	2	230.94	\$1,999.40	2	179.00	\$1,426.00	4	409.94	\$3,440.40
Fort Totten.....	21	1,886.29	27,364.18	19	1,478.80	21,260.20	40	3,360.59	48,573.38
Standing Rock.....	20	4,310.87	41,759.00	2	758.90	6,520.00	22	5,306.87	48,279.00
Turtle Mountain.....	1	138.82	1,124.96	7.10			1	138.86	1,124.96
Total.....	44	6,795.76	72,246.94	10.63	2,438.80	29,179.20	67	9,234.56	101,426.14
Oklahoma:									
Chevone and Arapaho.....	6	554.14	7,688.50	13.87	237.00	9,410.00	19.17	791.14	10,696.50
Kaw.....	3	240.00	5,900.00	24.87	309.77	33,422.50	26.14	1,049.24	26,372.75
Kiowa.....	8	1,518.85	16,040.00	10.56			8	1,518.85	16,040.00
Ozage.....	39	2,258.01	26,628.60	27.11	1,799.27	39,654.25	23.19	3,967.88	96,282.85
Pawnee.....	2	2,983.44	18,941.97	6.94	21	2,750.00	26,024.87	7.33	5,733.44
Payson.....	4	238.43	1,306.00	36.61	164.00	1,500.00	9.55	398.43	8,840.00
Red Moon.....	3	7.75	775.00	100.00	5	644.00	10,840.00	16.88	11,615.00
Sac and Fox.....	2	178.70	5,219.05	25.00	1	194.00	4,125.00	25.74	9,344.05
Sage.....	4	311.00	2,784.50	11.29	18	2,579.19	26,551.00	19.74	31,330.19
Sawnee.....	1	228.68	2,221.10	16.95	19	1,129.30	16,524.00	14.21	19,828.68
Shawnee.....	5	228.68	2,221.10	16.95	19	1,129.30	16,524.00	14.21	19,828.68
Union.....	1	228.68	2,221.10	16.95	19	1,129.30	16,524.00	14.21	19,828.68
Total.....	99	8,815.69	127,596.32	34.47	88	11,240.02	188,044.10	16.73	58,833.01
Oregon:									
Klamath.....	2	255.44	2,536.00	10.77	4	640.00	5,920.00	9.23	9,200.00
Reeseburg.....	1	80.00	4,000.00	57.50	6	478.03	5,322.46	11.35	5,392.49
Umatilla.....	1	315.44	3,154.40	27.52	13	1,967.87	16,324.46	11.67	23,490.46
Total.....	4	1,110.01	9,080.13	9.12	5	1,111.36	12,214.09	11.07	21,592.15
South Dakota:									
Cross River.....	8	1,129.50	12,885.40	8.50	16	4,050.00	26,169.00	6.39	39,004.40
Lower Brule.....	6	1,050.50	10,505.00	17.51	19	4,447.88	39,238.00	8.82	54,750.28
Reesbnd.....	34	6,200.33	72,811.00	11.74	19	4,447.88	39,238.00	8.82	112,048.00
Total.....	48	8,380.33	96,201.43	17.51	54	9,005.72	104,645.00	18.91	136,693.68

Wisconsin:									
La Pointe.....	1	42.75	430.00	10.50	1	40.00	325.00	2	82.75
Oneida.....	5	65.38	2,390.00	24.84	6	150.03	2,475.00	16.43	545.38
Total.....	6	108.13	2,820.00	20.49	7	190.03	3,000.00	13	328.14
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	2	120.00	1,768.00	14.71	6	440.00	6,096.00	15.19	8,304.00
Grand total.....	324	34,394.11	568,800.75	16.54	392	43,652.27	889,283.02	20.37	1,173,186.43

SUMMARY OF SALES BY FISCAL YEARS SINCE 1903.

1903.....	1,226	44,483.99	\$757,173.25	\$17.01	(1)	\$44,483.99	\$757,173.25	17.01
1904.....	1,226	122,222.32	2,057,464.59	16.83	1,226	122,222.32	2,057,464.59	16.83
1905.....	978	90,214.97	1,839,431.75	15.35	978	90,214.97	1,839,431.75	15.35
1906.....	820	106,159.25	1,546,783.54	11.74	820	106,159.25	1,546,783.54	11.74
1907.....	768	91,392.57	1,302,598.24	14.27	768	91,392.57	1,302,598.24	14.27
1908.....	753	102,768.00	1,821,368.73	12.96	753	102,768.00	1,821,368.73	12.96
1909.....	82	34,060.33	442,765.85	12.09	82	34,060.33	442,765.85	12.09
1910.....	520	82,655.89	1,245,639.96	15.07	520	82,655.89	1,245,639.96	15.07
1911.....	324	34,394.11	568,800.75	16.54	324	34,394.11	568,800.75	16.54
1912.....	392	43,652.27	889,283.02	20.37	392	43,652.27	889,283.02	20.37
Total.....	1,665	215,296.10	3,395,190.64	15.77	7,101	874,426.51	13,411,322.46	16.33

1 Unknown.

2 Includes sales of lands of Five Civilized Tribes Indians.

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

TABLE 43.—Removals of restrictions.

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca), Okla. ¹		Five Civilized Tribes. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
1910.....	215	10,170.25	1,740	99,717.02
1911.....	68	4,104.91	956	64,001.71
1912.....	53	3,218.28	679	45,075.51
Total.....	336	17,493.44	3,385	208,799.24

¹ Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 751).² Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312); by departmental approval.

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

TABLE 44.—Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), to Indians holding fee patents with restrictions as to alienation.

Indians to whom issued.	Number.	Acreage.
Sisseton, N. Dak.....	1	40.00
Absentee Wyandot, Oreg.....	20	1,540.00
Cushman, Wash.....	4	337.06
Total.....	25	1,917.06

TABLE 45.—Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.

Fiscal year.	Kaw. ¹		Osage. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
1906.....	1	400		
1907.....	6	2,400		
1908.....	6	2,400		
1909.....	20	8,000	19	9,310
1910.....			293	143,570
1911.....			84	41,160
1912.....	1	480	22	10,890
Total.....	34	13,680	418	204,930

¹ Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 630).² Act June 28, 1900 (34 Stat. L., 539).

TABLE 46.—Lands leased for mining purposes during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

States and superintendencies.	Kind of lease.	Allotted lands.		Unallotted lands.		Total.	
		Acreage.	Annual rental.	Acreage.	Annual rental.	Acreage.	Annual rental.
Oklahoma:							
Cantonment.....	Gypsum.....	960.00	\$345.00			960.00	\$345.00
	Oil and gas.....	(1)	652,758.00			(1)	652,758.00
Osage.....	Oil.....	14,600.00	3,650.00			14,600.00	3,650.00
Ponca.....	Oil.....	5,000.00	6,000.00			5,000.00	6,000.00
Five Civilized Tribes ¹	do.....		503,741.00				503,741.00
	Gas.....	579,200.00	47,354.00			579,200.00	47,354.00
	Coal.....		8,578.00	(1)	8248,297.36	(1)	8248,297.36
	Miscellaneous.....		17.87	(1)	4,627.61	(1)	4,645.48
Total.....		599,760.00	1,522,443.87	252,924.97	599,760.00	1,775,368.84	2,599,760.00
Oregon: Klamath.....	(1)	7.11	236.51			7.11	236.51
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	Oil.....		5,367.32		29.51	5,367.32	29.51
	Coal.....				2,796.36		2,796.36
Total.....			5,367.32		2,825.87	5,367.32	2,825.87
Grand total.....		599,767.11	1,522,680.38	255,750.84	605,134.43	1,778,431.22	2,599,760.00

¹ Not reported.² Annual rental based on royalty paid.³ Amount collected on asphalt.

TABLE 47.—Productions of minerals and royalty therefor on Shoshone Indian Reservation, Wyo.

Product.	1907 to 1911 (both inclusive).		Fiscal year 1912.		1907 to 1912 (both inclusive).		
	Production.	Royalty.	Production.	Royalty.	Production.	Royalty.	
Oil.....	barrels.....	527.00	\$53.18	239.0	\$29.51	766.00	\$82.69
Coal.....	tons.....	318,702.47	37,240.38	35,294.6	2,796.36	353,997.07	40,038.74
Total.....			37,293.56		2,825.87	40,119.43	

TABLE 48.—Production of minerals and royalty therefor on restricted lands of Five Civilized Tribes of Indians.

Product.	1899 to 1911 (both inclusive).		Fiscal year 1912.		1899 to 1912 (both inclusive).		
	Production.	Royalty.	Production.	Royalty.	Production.	Royalty.	
Oil.....	barrels.....	120,225,329	\$5,640,304.00	13,030,536	\$803,741.00	133,255,864	\$6,444,045.00
Gas.....	(1)	97,417.00	(1)	47,354.00	(1)	144,741.00	
Coal.....	tons.....	32,971,612	2,787,163.00	107,204	8,578.00	33,078,816	2,795,741.00
Asphalt.....	do.....	49,173	25,666.00			49,173	25,666.00
Miscellaneous.....	(1)	1,910.00	(1)	17.87	(1)	1,927.87	
Total.....		8,582,460.00		859,666.57		9,412,150.57	

¹ Not reported.² Brk, rock, gravel, limestone, etc.

TABLE 49.—Tribal lands leased or under permit during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

States and superintendencies.	Purpose.	Number leases or permits.	Acreage under lease or permit.	Income.	
				Total.	Per acre.
Arizona:					
Colorado River.....	Grazing permit.....	3	20,000.00	\$2,678.50	\$0.13
Fort Apache.....	do.....	69	650,000.00	33,516.48	.05
Naibab.....	do.....	2	177,120.00	340.00	.01
San Carlos.....	do.....	15	1,066,000.00	43,506.00	.04
Truxton Canyon.....	do.....	11	300,000.00	13,000.00	.04
Total Arizona.....		100	2,213,120.00	93,040.98	.04
California:					
Tule River.....	Grazing permit.....	5	22,500.00	1,182.00	.05
Volcan.....	do.....				
Colorado: Navajo Springs.....	Grazing lease.....	1	86,000.00	2,500.00	.03
	Grazing permit.....	6	214,000.00	3,380.00	.02
Total Colorado.....		7	300,000.00	5,880.00	.02
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	Farming lease.....	4	815.00	1,925.00	2.36
Minnesota: Nett Lake.....	Hay lease.....	1	50.00	15.00	.19
	Farming lease.....	1	80.00	20.00	.25
Total Minnesota.....		2	130.00	35.00	.22
Montana:					
Crow.....	Grazing lease.....	6	1,844,182.49	157,250.00	.09
Flathead.....	Power site.....	15	2,732.62	779.00	.29
Fort Belknap.....	Grazing permit.....	9	(¹)	1,551.80	
Fort Peck.....	Grazing lease.....	3	921,603.00	20,741.20	.02
	Grazing permit.....	5	(¹)	462.00	
Total.....		8	921,603.00	21,203.20	
Tongue River.....	Grazing permit.....	4	330,000.00	17,570.25	.05
Total Montana.....		42	3,029,518.11	198,351.25	
Nebraska:					
Omaha.....	Grazing lease.....	42	2,840.00	4,195.00	1.48
Winnebago.....	do.....	3	171.30	29.18	.18
	Farming lease.....	3	98.71	108.34	1.09
Total Nebraska.....		48	3,110.07	4,332.52	1.39
Nevada:					
Nevada.....	Grazing permit.....	13	179,000.00	2,610.00	.01
Walker River.....	do.....	3	7,680.00	520.00	.07
Western Shoshone.....	do.....	8	210,000.00	5,343.75	.03
Total Nevada.....		24	396,680.00	8,438.75	.02
New Mexico:					
Jicarilla.....	Grazing permit.....	30	325,931.00	5,152.00	.02
Mescalero.....	do.....	4	350,000.00	8,050.00	.02
Total New Mexico.....		34	675,931.00	13,202.00	.02
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	Business lease.....	2	155.00	212.00	1.37
	Farming lease.....	6	197.00	(¹)	
Total North Carolina.....		8	352.00	212.00	
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	Grazing lease.....	1	3,183.09	271.00	.07
	Grazing permit.....	5	294,443.00	11,500.00	.06
Total.....		6	297,626.09	11,771.00	.06
Standing Rock.....	Grazing lease.....	8	206,275.09	6,369.08	.03
Total North Dakota.....		14	413,883.09	18,106.08	.04
Oklahoma:					
Chillico.....	Farming lease.....	21	3,280.00	(¹)	
Otoe.....	Grazing lease.....	1	320.00	100.00	.31
Five Civilized Tribes.....	Grazing leases and permits.....	2,934	231,435.00	77,160.37	.33
Total Oklahoma.....		2,956	235,035.00	77,260.37	.33

¹ Estimated.¹ Not reported.¹ Crop rental.

TABLE 49.—Tribal lands leased or under permit during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Purpose.	Number leases or permits.	Acreage under lease or permit.	Income.	
				Total.	Per acre.
Oregon: Umatilla.....	Farming lease.....	10	400.00	\$400.00	\$1.00
South Dakota:					
Cheyenne River.....	Grazing lease.....	4	559,285.00	25,167.83	.04
Lower Brule.....	Grazing permit.....	10	56,000.00	8,419.50	.14
Total South Dakota.....		14	615,285.00	33,587.33	.05
Utah: Shivwits.....	Grazing permit.....	1	1,500.00	0.00	.01
	Mining lease.....	1	29.00	120.00	6.00
Total.....		2	1,529.00	120.00	.11
Utah and Ouray.....	Grazing permit.....	2	115,200.00	2,727.00	.02
Total Utah.....		4	116,729.00	2,847.00	.02
Washington: Colville.....	Grazing permit.....	11	(¹)	2,755.50	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	Grazing lease.....	5	268,000.00	6,450.00	.02
	Grazing permit.....	1	17,000.00	400.60	.02
	Mining lease.....	11	30,985.20	3,443.27	.11
Total Wyoming.....		17	315,985.20	10,293.77	.03
Grand total.....		3,300	8,408,194.47	471,541.65	

RECAPITULATION.

Grazing leases.....	74	3,891,836.53	\$223,039.29
Grazing permits.....	217	4,246,079.09	164,319.35
Farming leases.....	45	4,570.77	2,453.31
Mining leases.....	12	31,005.20	3,563.27
Grazing leases and permits.....	2,934	231,435.00	77,160.37
Hay leases.....	1	80.00	15.00
Power sites.....	15	2,732.62	779.00
Business leases.....	2	155.00	212.00
Total.....	3,300	8,408,194.47	471,541.65

¹ Not reported.

TABLE 50.—Allotted lands under lease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

States and superintendencies.	How leased.	Allotments involved.	Acreage leased.	Income.	
				Total.	Per acre.
California:					
Bishop.....	Through department control.....	1	40.00	\$30.00	\$2.00
Fort Bidwell.....	By Indians direct without department permission.....	10	1,600.00	100.00	.10
Greenville.....	Through department control.....	2	240.00	280.00	1.17
Hoopa Valley.....	do.....	2	4.40	00.00	13.40
Round Valley.....	do.....	173	1,462.00	4,151.50	3.28
Volcan.....	do.....				
Total California.....		188	3,346.40	5,311.50	1.59
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	Through department control.....	4	640.00	285.00	.45
Idaho:					
Coeur d'Alene.....	do.....	347	50,185.00	219,178.00	4.37
Fort Hall.....	do.....	12	920.00	1,125.00	1.22
Fort Lapwai.....	do.....	669	65,904.00	107,097.23	1.63
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	61	4,608.00	3,187.15	1.77
Total.....		720	70,612.00	115,284.38	1.63
Total Idaho.....		1,079	121,617.00	335,587.38	2.76

TABLE 50.—Allotted lands under lease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	How leased.	Allotments involved.	Acreage leased.	Income.	
				Total.	Per acre.
Kansas:					
Kickapoo.....	Through department control.....	145	11,610.00	(1)	.....
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	107	8,388.00	(1)	.....
Total.....		252	19,998.00		
Potawatomi.....	Through department control.....	426	45,073.00	\$70,591.00	\$1.56
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	101	7,359.00	(1)	.....
Total.....		527	52,432.00		
Total Kansas.....		779	72,430.00	70,591.00	.....
Minnesota:					
Grand Portage.....	Through department control.....	3	205.00	1,109.30	5.38
Jech Lake.....	do.....	5	248.34	193.50	.80
Nelt Lake.....	do.....	2	100.00	35.00	.22
White Earth.....	do.....	3	240.00	147.50	.61
Total Minnesota.....		13	854.28	1,489.30	1.75
Montana:					
Crow.....	Through department control.....	157	18,591.14	15,305.27	.82
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	8	1,202.83	886.23	.74
Total.....		165	19,794.97	16,194.50	.82
Flathead.....	Through department control.....	417	35,214.73	22,727.54	.64
Total Montana.....		582	55,009.70	38,922.04	.71
Nebraska:					
Omaha.....	Through department control.....	250	20,777.00	56,097.90	2.70
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	479	37,436.00	118,297.70	3.16
Total.....		729	58,213.00	174,395.60	3.00
Santee.....	Through department control.....	155	15,400.00	15,200.00	.99
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	16	1,290.00	(1)	(1)
	By Indians direct without department permission.....	10	800.00	(1)	(1)
Total.....		181	17,490.00	15,200.00	.....
Winnebago.....	Through department control.....	811	36,775.74	83,025.62	2.25
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	75	14,608.73	38,123.56	2.61
Total.....		886	51,384.47	121,149.18	2.33
Total Nebraska.....		1,795	127,075.47	310,744.84	.....
Nevada: Walker River.....	Through department control.....	2	40.00	200.00	5.00
New Mexico: Jicarilla.....	do.....	464	150,000.00	4,466.30	.03
North Dakota:					
Fort Berthold.....	do.....	80	6,870.00	3,963.05	.58
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	15	1,059.00	614.00	.50
Total.....		95	7,929.00	4,577.05	.88
Fort Totten.....	Through department control.....	312	26,155.25	26,155.00	1.00
Standing Rock.....	do.....	128	33,572.42	2,334.14	.07
Turtle Mountain.....	do.....	27	(1)	(1)	.....
Total North Dakota.....		562	67,662.67	33,116.19	.....
Oklahoma:					
Cantonment.....	Through department control.....	602	67,974.70	43,447.00	.64
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	163	2,608.00	(1)	(1)
Total.....		665	70,582.70	43,447.00	.....

1 Not reported.

2 Unknown.

TABLE 50.—Allotted lands under lease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	How leased.	Allotments involved.	Acreage leased.	Income.	
				Total.	Per acre.
Oklahoma—Continued.					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Through department control.....	655	109,701.00	\$31,558.26	\$0.74
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	1322	51,520.00	133,154.00	.74
Total.....		1,007	161,221.00	119,712.26	.74
Kaw.....	Through department control.....	100	29,549.00	22,242.00	.75
Kiowa.....	do.....	3,042	458,400.00	170,350.00	.35
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	160	9,600.00	6,000.00	.62
	By Indians direct without department permission.....	1200	32,000.00	10,000.00	.31
Total.....		3,342	528,000.00	186,350.00	.35
Osage.....	Through department control.....	2,104	(1)	(1)	.....
Otoe.....	do.....	449	111,322.00	59,146.00	.53
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	60	2,039.00	1,524.00	.75
Total.....		509	113,362.00	60,670.00	.54
Pawnee.....	Through department control.....	280	68,644.00	61,519.36	.50
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	25	3,000.00	2,500.00	.83
Total.....		305	71,644.00	64,019.36	.89
Ponca.....	Through department control.....	604	66,628.00	56,316.43	.85
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	136	19,041.24	47,503.10	2.40
Total.....		740	85,669.24	103,819.53	1.21
Red Moon.....	Through department control.....	128	21,000.00	14,700.00	.70
Sac and Fox.....	do.....	266	35,892.75	42,845.70	1.19
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	33	3,639.65	(1)	(1)
	By Indians direct without department permission.....	28	2,150.00	(1)	(1)
Total.....		327	41,682.40	42,845.70	.....
Seger.....	Through department control.....	509	59,052.36	46,312.30	.78
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	20	3,200.00	(1)	(1)
	By Indians direct without department permission.....	5	800.00	(1)	(1)
Total.....		534	63,052.36	46,312.30	.....
Seneca.....	Through department control.....	68	3,286.00	(1)	(1)
Shawnee.....	do.....	340	38,452.12	34,014.37	.88
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	17	1,410.00	(1)	.....
Total.....		357	39,862.12	34,014.37	.....
Five Civilized Tribes.....	Through department control.....	7,967	610,751.00	1,136,032.34	1.80
Total Oklahoma.....		18,213	1,839,951.82	1,874,195.46	.....
Oregon:					
Klamath.....	Through department control.....	178	24,060.65	3,383.01	14
Umatilla.....	do.....	459	42,445.00	68,075.59	2.31
	By Indians direct with department permission.....	20	1,600.00	3,696.00	2.31
Total.....		479	44,045.00	101,771.59	2.31
Total Oregon.....		657	68,105.65	103,154.60	1.54

1 Estimated.

2 Not reported.

3 Unknown.

4 Crop rent.

TABLE 50.—Allotted lands under lease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	How leased.	Allotments involved.	Acreage leased.	Income.	
				Total.	Per acre.
South Dakota:					
Cheyenne River	Through department control.	12	2,567.21	\$639.29	0.25
	By Indians direct without department permission.	12	2,390.00	666.00	1.27
Total		24	4,957.21	1,305.29	1.26
Crow Creek	Through department control.	2	320.00	300.00	.63
Rosebud	do.	324	56,625.60	13,068.54	2.23
Sisseton	do.	824	63,548.00	53,702.04	1.51
Yankton	do.	1,000	86,500.00	115,000.00	1.33
Total South Dakota		2,174	211,420.00	181,296.77	1.86
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.	Through department control.	102	5,200.00	5,055.00	.97
Washington:					
Colville	do.	52	3,552.00	6,727.25	1.89
	By Indians direct without department permission.	9	720.00	825.00	1.15
Total		61	4,272.00	7,552.25	1.77
Cushman	Through department control.	1	51.35	100.00	1.57
	By Indians direct with department permission.	4	90.00	900.00	10.00
Total		5	141.35	1,000.00	6.93
Spokane	Through department control.	20	2,398.25	690.75	1.29
	By Indians direct with department permission.	1	2.00	(1)	(1)
Total		21	2,400.25	690.75	1.29
Tulalip	Through department control.	3	258.30	(1)	(1)
	By Indians direct with department permission.	1	15.00	225.00	15.00
	By Indians direct without department permission.	1	15.00	225.00	15.00
Total		5	318.30	450.00	15.00
Yakima	Through department control.	658	43,501.11	81,022.75	1.87
	By Indians direct with department permission.	1	80.00	100.00	1.25
	By Indians direct without department permission.	3	243.00	206.00	.83
Total		662	44,121.11	82,262.75	1.56
Total Washington		784	51,255.01	91,035.75	1.56
Wisconsin:					
La Pointe	Through department control.	5	277.40	1,551.00	5.59
Oneida	do.	1	53.00	106.00	2.00
Red Cliff	By Indians direct without department permission.	1	10.00	59.00	5.00
Total Wisconsin		7	340.40	1,707.00	5.01
Wyoming: Shoshone	Through department control.	130	9,100.58	4,802.73	.53
	By Indians direct with department permission.	51	4,099.08	4,018.75	.81
	By Indians direct without department permission.	9	730.50	460.00	.66
Total Wyoming		199	14,830.22	9,331.48	.63
Grand total		27,605	2,792,798.82	3,071,429.61	1.11

1 Not reported.

TABLE 50.—Allotted lands under lease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.			
	Allotments involved.	Acreage leased.	Rental.
Total leased through departmental control.	25,548	2,572,398.43	\$2,783,041.06
By Indians direct with permission to lease without departmental control.	1,769	178,774.53	270,762.55
By Indians direct without permission to lease without departmental control.	288	41,625.86	12,626.00
Grand total	27,605	2,792,798.82	3,071,429.61

TABLE 51.—Buildings erected during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

School.	Improvement.	Cost.
Albuquerque Pueblos	Bridges at Isleta and San Felipe	\$41,350.64
Campo	Day school building and water and sewer systems.	6,661.52
Camp Melbourn (Salt River day)	Three cottages, pump house, etc.	15,302.00
Cherokee	Dormitory	14,960.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Dormitory, employees' building, schoolhouse, office, and two cottages.	39,611.88
Coeur d'Alene	Barn and two cottages.	6,000.00
Colorado River	New school plant.	50,945.00
Cushman	Employees' building, gymnasium, paving and heating and hot-water service.	74,978.00
Five Civilized Tribes:		
Armstrong Academy	Schoolhouse	3,475.00
Cherokee Orphan	do.	3,500.00
Euche School	do.	3,423.00
Eufaula Boarding	do.	4,323.00
Greenville	do.	3,734.00
Keshona	Addition to hospital	3,490.00
Navajo Reservation	Suspension bridge	\$1,000.00
Rosebud Reservation	Day-school plant	3,280.00
Round Valley	Dormitory	22,300.00
Sherman Institute	Hospital, workshop, and additions to two dormitories.	36,471.00
Tomah	Heating system	2,794.60
Turtle Mountain Reservation	Dunsmuir day-school plant	4,985.00
Uintah Reservation	Bridge over Duchesne River	5,975.00
Umatilla	Acetylene lighting system	1,518.00
Yakima	Quarters	8,376.00
Zuni	Office building	2,000.00
Total		440,556.61

TABLE 52.—Buildings, etc., under construction during fiscal year, June 30, 1912, but not completed.

School.	Improvement.	Cost.
Albuquerque.....	Dormitory.....	\$24,898.00
Blackfoot.....	do.....	16,000.00
Canton Insane Asylum.....	Extension of sewer system.....	6,200.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Quarters.....	2,493.00
Crow.....	do.....	6,960.00
Fort Hall.....	Addition to dormitory.....	10,100.00
Hoopa Valley.....	Dormitory.....	14,000.00
Keshena.....	Neopit day-school plant.....	4,300.00
Leech Lake.....	Schoolhouse, laundry, and tank and tower.....	12,517.00
Moqui.....	Hospital.....	8,000.00
Mount Pleasant.....	Dormitory, and lavatory additions to two dormitories.....	17,616.48
Navajo (Tohatchi school).....	Schoolhouse, quarters, and water and sewer systems.....	18,000.00
Pierre.....	Dormitory.....	30,200.00
Pueblo Bonito.....	Dormitory, office, and two cottages.....	16,774.63
Rapid City.....	Dormitory.....	19,400.00
Springfield.....	Water tank and tower.....	1,740.00
Standing Rock.....	Dormitory.....	19,000.00
Tulalip.....	Office and barn.....	8,481.00
Wahpeton.....	Gymnasium, office, and additions to two dormitories.....	47,000.00
Western Navajo.....	Schoolhouse.....	10,800.00
Western Shoshone.....	do.....	14,300.00
White Earth.....	Hospital and water and sewer.....	18,698.00
White Earth (Twin Lakes day school).....	Day-school plant.....	8,939.00
Yakima.....	Acetylene lighting plant.....	3,304.00
Zuni.....	Hospital.....	4,577.30
Total.....		317,642.47

TABLE 53.—Plans for buildings, etc., prepared during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, but not under contract.

School.	Improvement.	Cost. ¹
Albuquerque (Pueblo day schools).....	Two day-school buildings.....	\$8,391.00
Canton Insane Asylum.....	Superintendent's quarters.....	10,000.00
Colorado River.....	Schoolhouse.....	10,000.00
Crow.....	Schoolhouse and heating plant.....	15,000.00
Crow Creek.....	Lighting and heating plants.....	8,798.00
Kiowa (Riverside school).....	Dormitory.....	18,000.00
Rapid City.....	Extension of heating system.....	5,000.00
Santa Fe (Pueblo day schools).....	Two day-school plants.....	18,545.00
Zuni.....	Schoolhouse.....	5,000.00
Total.....		98,734.00

¹ Estimated.

TABLE 54.—Number of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians on June 30, 1912.

States and reservations.	Horses and mules.		Cattle.		Sheep and goats.		Swine.		Value of bees.	Value of poultry.	Total value.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			
Arizona:											
Camp McDowell.....	1,009	\$29,386.00	444	\$9,294.00			22	\$330.00		\$1,275.00	\$40,275.90
Dog Flat.....	61	1,800.00		2,100.00						500.00	2,300.00
Colorado River.....	28	4,800.00	18	2,100.00			53	280.00		230.00	5,410.00
Fort Apache.....	6,000	45,000.00	8,000	160,000.00						150.00	277,450.00
Fort Mojave.....	180	3,475.00	8	170.00						50.00	3,800.00
Fort Navajo.....	644	6,370.00	70	7,490.00						50.00	6,800.00
Havasupai.....	1,050	44,500.00	350	7,490.00							130,000.00
Leupp.....	1,050	44,500.00	350	7,490.00							415,750.00
Navajo.....	6,150	99,750.00	3,000	54,000.00	25,000	87,500.00				100.00	1,415,750.00
Palm Springs.....	102,000	1,660,000.00	10,000	200,000.00	172,000	2,610,000.00				36.00	3,270,000.00
Panguitch.....	10,305	202,250.00	5,100	104,000.00	700,000	1,280,000.00				20.00	3,677,446.00
San Carlos.....	2,521	27,231.00	11,200	224,000.00						1,000.00	338,231.00
San Xavier.....	1,550	15,500.00	11,200	224,000.00	35	70.00				1,000.00	1,785.00
Truxton Canyon.....	12,300	136,750.00	2,500	39,000.00	150,000	307,500.00				175.00	383,425.00
Western Navajo.....											
Total.....	210,087	2,355,211.00	46,825	944,965.00	1,017,025	1,900,570.00	182	1,070.00	2,556.00	4,738.00	5,215,045.00
California:											
Campo.....	110	2,220.00		2,110.00						45.00	5,735.00
Digger (Yuma).....	1	20.00								12.00	32.00
Fort Yuma.....	180	15,360.00		1,000.00						200.00	15,560.00
Hoopa Valley.....	490	9,800.00		1,430.00	40	80.00			350.00	12.00	11,915.00
Malik.....	163	20,000.00		24,150.00						200.00	44,150.00
Marathon.....	201	22,000.00	802	24,150.00	1,000	2,000.00				225.00	48,375.00
Panguitch.....	709	4,105.00	384	10,700.00					100.00	225.00	5,050.00
Pechanga.....	70	2,300.00	21	13,600.00					2.00	1,000.00	6,000.00
Round Valley.....	70	2,300.00	57	13,230.00	125	640.00			30.00	1,000.00	4,775.00
Soboba.....	406	20,280.00	1,072	23,480.00					30.00	1,000.00	46,760.00
Tule River.....	163	8,900.00	683	21,445.00	1,510	6,000.00			170.00	625.00	31,845.00
Volcan.....	817	42,000.00	810	31,000.00	350	1,580.00			156.00	250.00	76,410.00
Total.....	3,175	171,345.00	4,458	129,190.00	515	2,270.00	2,936	11,787.00	992.00	4,347.60	319,931.00

¹ Not reported.

¹ Estimated.

TABLE 54.—Number of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians on June 30, 1912—Continued.

States and reservations.	Horse and mules.		Cattle.		Sheep and goats.		Swine.		Value of bees.	Value of poultry.	Total value.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			
Oklahoma—Continued.											
Pawnee.....	373	\$38,387.00	61	\$1,745.00	5	\$18.00	95	\$845.00		\$225.00	\$41,202.00
Ponca.....	147	10,660.00	21	1,320.00	5	20.00	105	1,050.00		697.00	41,084.00
Sac and Fox.....	251	24,975.00	60	2,125.00	1	2.50	103	771.00		58.00	11,058.00
Shawnee.....	696	63,848.00	232	4,240.00	21	68.00	49	360.00		502.00	78,407.00
Seneca.....	704	62,000.00	1,494	32,730.00			2,529	67,800.00		1,253.00	125,083.00
Shawnee.....	673	76,850.00	573	28,660.00			4,239	4,200.00		2,375.00	132,225.00
Total 1.....	12,970	697,151.00	20,339	208,300.00	46	137.50	11,125	93,680.00	342.00	15,912.65	1,018,824.15
Oregon:											
Klamath.....	2,789	174,710.00	5,722	228,480.00			516	2,830.00		645.00	416,645.00
Umatilla.....	2,181	4,800.00	1,152	4,670.00	600	3,600.00	1,114	1,368.00		403.00	16,843.00
Wapinitia.....	2,250	62,500.00	1,074	8,080.00			1,838	15,300.00		1,890.00	87,690.00
Warm Springs.....	3,150	37,500.00	700	19,000.00			83	510.00	15.00		57,624.00
Total.....	8,364	281,640.00	7,661	274,430.00	600	3,600.00	2,549	19,738.00	15.00	2,848.00	578,291.00
South Dakota:											
Canton Asylum.....	20,300	1,209,000.00	3,100	38,000.00						25.00	1,267,000.00
Cheyenne River.....	13,800	1,020,000.00	2,110	16,000.00			300	1,500.00		415.00	219,615.00
Crow Creek.....	2,754	2,800.00	1,710	400.00			30	200.00		250.00	4,452.00
Flandreau.....	1,900	90,000.00	1,459	42,065.00						750.00	132,815.00
Fort Totten.....	13,228	680,250.00	30,172	913,920.00			379	1,080.00		628.50	1,384,880.00
Pine Ridge.....	5,822	370,500.00	8,750	173,500.00	40	280.00	313	3,840.00		3,440.50	584,350.50
Rosebud.....	1,222	185,000.00	640	23,500.00			1,020	12,300.00		1,900.00	220,400.00
Sisseton.....	1,612	182,800.00	946	25,500.00						7,508.80	4,181,128.80
Yanction.....	46,297	2,836,245.00	49,453	1,309,840.00	40	280.00	2,652	27,150.00		8.00	2,654.00
Total.....	89,072	6,848,845.00	130,482	5,050,930.00	3,220	13,520.00	208	1,648.00	80.00	482.00	151,690.00
Texas:											
Dimick and Oursay.....	3,072	43,000.00	3,418	82,930.00			1	6.00			127,936.00
Total.....	3,131	54,130.00	3,443	83,940.00	3,200	13,520.00	209	1,654.00	80.00	480.00	153,744.00
Washington:											
Cushman.....	5,390	370,485.00	7,523	254,940.00			570	3,990.00		1,660.00	631,285.00
Graham.....	3,860	24,700.00	203	2,745.00	133	2,225.00	6	40.00		1,072.00	31,762.00
Neah Bay.....	108	7,235.00	106	3,612.00			29	280.00		186.00	11,358.00

Spokane.....	567	7,140.00	267	\$,225.00			22	430.00		224.00	16,418.00
Tule.....	277	27,410.00	448	17,656.00	1,709	\$,384.00	329	2,914.00	280.00	2,580.30	55,000.00
Yakima.....	1,560	15,000.00									
Total.....	8,182	431,980.00	8,533	290,475.00	1,841	10,519.00	1,166	7,669.00	269.00	5,862.50	787,197.50
Wisconsin:											
Carter.....	110	5,500.00								25.00	5,525.00
Hayward.....	46	12,000.00	205	4,000.00	3	12.00	8	115.00		40.00	5,267.00
Kesho.....	140	10,000.00	15	650.00	24	97.00	141	1,170.00		888.10	18,230.10
La Crosse.....	150	10,000.00	15	650.00						175.00	10,825.00
La Pointe.....	162	30,600.00	237	12,675.00			210	2,000.00		2,000.00	45,275.00
Oneida.....	700	70,000.00	1,046	25,000.00			315	3,340.00		2,000.00	100,000.00
Red Cliff.....	20	3,800.00	8	300.00			15	140.00		85.00	4,325.00
Total.....	1,377	135,410.00	1,570	44,675.00	27	109.00	674	7,625.00		4,178.10	191,897.10
Wyoaming, Shoshone.....	2,503	142,230.00	2,460	75,000.00	10,270	42,000.00					259,230.00
Grand total.....	331,123	11,971,613.00	265,114	5,615,613.00	1,780,287	3,355,460.00	29,842	242,716.00	4,826.00	67,717.65	22,298,241.65

1 Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 55.—Stock belonging to Indians sold and slaughtered during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

States and reservations.	Value of stock sold.					Value of stock slaughtered.					Total sold and slaughtered.	
	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Swine.	Bees.	Poultry.	Total.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Swine.		Poultry.	Total.
Arizona:												
Camp McDowell.....	862	82,460		845		808	83,776	870			\$246	\$516
Camp Verde.....	100	600		25		75	1,475	150		\$12	75	350
Colorado River.....	2,000	10,103					12,103	2,500				2,500
Colorado Springs.....								100				100
Havasupai.....		1,000					1,000	100				200
Kaliab.....	50	3,750	11,000				15,000	500	41,000			41,500
Mariposa.....		4,750	2,400				7,150	1,800	53,406			55,206
Nequi.....	600	18,500	2,400				21,400	1,800		40		2,200
Round Valley.....	2,221	2,775					5,000	1,300				2,600
San Carlos.....	14,700	43,550		169		40	48,419	2,400				2,400
San Xavier.....	2,500	6,500	750				9,750	2,450	37,500	403		40,353
Western Navajo.....	52,008	109,028	4,150	270		1,121	138,757	19,715	92,506	165	784	112,170
Total.....												
California:												
Digger.....	350					50	350	50		20		20
Fort Bidwell.....	875					120	995	50		400	11	461
Yuma Valley.....		350		200		106	650					650
Malik.....	100	2,375		75		800	3,550	20		100		120
Paia.....	75	1,500		75			1,650	165		100		265
Round Valley.....		6,382					7,310	300				300
Sonora.....	1,650	5,900		500		15	8,055	300	80	100	25	505
Yolien.....												8,570
Total.....	3,050	16,667		2,416	80	825	23,078	2,200	245	620	136	3,201
Colorado:												
Navajo Springs.....	1,000	46					1,046	100				100
Southern.....	1,000	49					1,049	700				1,300
Total.....												
Idaho:												
Coeur d'Alene.....	2,500	3,665	55	7,500		373	13,513			75		75
Fort Hall.....	13,060	22,580		300			35,975	550				625
Total.....	15,560	25,665	55	7,800		373	49,488	550		75		625

Iowa:												
Sac and Fox.....	420	54		100			574					624
Kansas:												
Kichapo.....	7,500	55,450		15,000		625	76,775	80		3,875	54	4,000
Potawatomi.....				4,000		150	4,150			2,000	900	2,900
Total.....	7,500	55,450		19,000		573	82,523	80		5,875	954	6,900
Michigan:												
Bay Mills.....	150	35					185					185
Minnesota:												
Leech Lake.....	120	900					900	300				300
Notch Lake.....	400	120					520					520
Red Lake.....												
Total.....	520	1,020		30			1,570	300				1,870
Montana:												
Blackfeet.....	80,080	321,160					401,240	14,040				415,280
Fort Belknap.....	5,000	4,200					9,200	2,000				11,200
Fort Peck.....	6,300	1,700					8,000	400				8,400
Longue River.....		3,400					3,400					3,400
Total.....	95,280	336,060		3,000			431,316	16,440		4,000		441,756
Nebraska:												
Winnebago.....												
Nebraska:												
Fallon.....												
Nebraska.....	750	1,050		30		120	1,830	8,400		15		8,415
Walker River.....												
Western Shoshone.....												
Total.....	750	1,170		30		170	2,120	7,130		35		7,165
New Mexico:												
Abiquiu Pueblo.....	1,700	13,100	6,600	250		305	22,085	7,840	14,818	1,000	21	23,684
Mescalero.....	3,000		8,711				11,711	211				11,922
San Juan.....	30,500	6,250	12,000				48,750	2,500	130,000			140,250
Zuni.....	1,700	4,800	13,280				19,780	4,179	11,660			25,619
Total.....	36,900	23,715	40,611	250		305	101,531	14,680	156,688	1,000	21	172,459
North Carolina:												
Cherokee.....	10,000	9,305					19,305	300				19,605
North Dakota:												
Fort Berthold.....	46,305	75,079					121,384	52,410				173,794
Standing Rock.....												
Total.....	56,305	85,374					141,679	52,610				194,289

1 Not reported.

TABLE 55.—Stock belonging to Indians sold and slaughtered during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

States and reservations.	Value of stock sold.						Value of stock slaughtered.						Total sold and slaughtered.
	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Swine.	Bees.	Poultry.	Total.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Swine.	Poultry.	Total.	
Oklahoma:													
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	\$1,965	\$2,240		\$1,840		\$180	\$8,321	\$6,740		\$945		\$8,321	\$16,692
Comanche.....	3,000	10,625		500		125	14,250	250		250		500	14,750
Osage.....		400		300		35	730			120		190	730
Pawnee.....	225	500		100		35	860	46		75		123	983
Ponca.....	275	250		200		75	700	150		440		1,190	1,890
Red Moon.....		250		200		75	725	60		168		893	1,618
Staked Plover.....	8,240	24,550		15,000		775	48,565	90		440		1,330	49,895
Southern.....	15,400	38,444		18,088		1,151	72,063	7,240		1,845		9,994	82,057
Total.....	30,000	80,000		300			110,000	21,000		600		21,600	131,600
Oregon:													
Warm Springs.....	2,000	4,000		300			6,300	3,500		200		3,750	10,050
Total.....	32,000	84,000		300			116,300	24,500		200		25,350	141,650
South Dakota:													
Cheyenne River.....	12,000	35,381					47,381	10,000				10,000	57,381
Chop Chalk.....	13,875	16,220		750			30,845	1,250				1,250	32,095
Chop Chalk.....	500	5,005					5,005					5,005	10,010
Pine Ridge.....	34,750	154,750					190,500	38,430				38,430	228,930
Rocheb.....	4,400	4,400					4,400					4,400	8,800
Total.....	60,625	215,756		750			57,131	49,680		400		50,080	107,211
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	4,400	11,270					15,670	1,510				1,510	17,180
Washington:													
Colville.....	16,370	60,200		58			56,728	16,400		1,600		18,028	74,756
Cushman.....	100	750					1,278	350				1,628	3,378
Neah Ray.....	523	1,200					2,141	310		25		2,476	4,921
Spokane.....	770	2,287		2,900			5,957	175		575		6,707	13,664
Tulalip.....	17,625	75,175		2,960			98,836	17,125		2,200		20,625	119,461
Total.....	62,023	200,000		94			214,180	34,500		2,600		31,100	245,280
Wyoming: Sheridan.....	371,880	1,091,623		47,776		\$90	1,571,736	214,180		29,880		5,747	1,601,743
Grand total.....	371,880	1,091,623		47,776		\$90	1,571,736	214,180		29,880		5,747	1,601,743

1 Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 56.—Government property valuations, June 30, 1912.

States and superintendences.	Buildings and improvements.										Total value.	Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for educational.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and miscellaneous.	Total value.
	School and agency lands.	Buildings.	Treat and light plants.	Light and water system.	Water system.	Sewer system.	Total value.											
Alabama: McDavid-Agency.....	\$1,000	\$4,625					\$4,625	\$25				\$25						\$4,650
Day School.....	315	1,475					1,790	150				150						2,090
Lah Day School.....	400	8,145					8,545	300				300						8,845
Salt River Day School.....	500	8,145					8,645	300				300						8,945
Total.....	3,115	14,865					19,782	625				625						20,407
Camp Verde-Day School.....	2,250	(*)		9			9	413	6			\$19		150	7			615
Mayer Day School.....	2,250			9			9	413	6			19		150	7			615
Total.....	4,500			18			18	826	12			38		300	14			5,116
Colorado River-Boarding School.....	9,750	185		250			10,185	485				50		1,423	1,087			12,245
Boarding School.....	4,000	40,825					44,825	1,200				500		84	20			46,899
Total.....	13,750	41,110		250			45,310	1,685				250		2,271	1,107			49,523
Fort Apache-Agency.....	1,000	15,262		60			15,322	1,150				1,000		855	100			17,327
Boarding School.....	10,700	3,500		2,500			16,700	1,000				1,000		3,776	100			21,476
Boarding School.....	1,000	4,000		40			4,440	500				45		40				5,035
Cherokee Day School.....	1,500	4,000		50			5,550	300				300		40				6,250
Eastern Day School.....	1,000	3,500		40			4,540	200				200		30				5,040
Total.....	13,400	45,262		3,130			51,792	2,910				5,125		4,631	716			60,284
Fort Mojave-Boarding School.....		98,872		1,300			100,172	470				735		1,125	469			1,029
Boarding School.....		98,872		4,000			102,872	2,286				735		2,455	546			1,079
Total.....	230	98,872		4,600			103,702	2,986				1,470		3,580	1,015			1,108
Kaibab-Agency.....	24	3,440					3,464	966				117		1,265	207			5,052
Day School.....	24	3,440					3,464	200				25		600	305			4,594
Total.....	24	3,500					3,524	200				50		1,017	655			5,436

1 Included in school.

2 Underestimated last year.

TABLE 56.—Government property valuations, June 30, 1912.—Continued.

States and superintendents.	Buildings and Improvements.							Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equip-ment for industrial educa-tion.	Live stock.	Agricul-tural machin-ery.	Other tools and imple-ments.	Miscel-laneous.	Total value.
	School and agency lands.	Build-ings.	Heat and power plants.	Light-ing system.	Water supply system.	Sewer system.	Total value.								
Arizona—Continued.															
Agency Boarding School.....	\$475	\$25,300	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$4,000	\$2,800	\$23,300	\$300	\$400	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$273	\$50	\$410	\$25,996
Total.....	475	25,300	2,000	1,000	4,000	2,800	23,300	350	1,700	1,000	1,250	273	50	410	28,106
Mogul—															
Boarding School.....	18,850	4,700	4,700	2,100	1,300	2,500	18,850	1,000	500	500	700	500	500	975	23,529
Basabi Day School.....	62,000	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	62,000	4,000	12,000	500	495	400	450	50	91,300
Chimopy Day School.....	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	21,000
Poland Day School.....	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	23,250
Second Mesa Day School.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	6,150
Total.....	69	90,900	4,700	2,100	1,500	2,500	101,700	8,325	17,425	1,200	1,285	900	1,245	1,685	133,864
Navajo—															
Agency Boarding School.....	29,300	75,600	75	3,500	4,000	1,000	79,425	1,800	700	2,000	2,800	2,108	5,900	5,900	148,333
Chin Lee Boarding School.....	1,100	61,700	30	1,000	5,000	5,000	72,700	2,000	750	1,500	438	40	2,150	2,150	76,478
Conrad Boarding School.....	40	3,470	30	10	250	3,000	3,760	200	25	25	851	000	50	50	4,616
Tombach Boarding School.....	150	20,750	300	200	2,000	3,000	26,550	200	1,200	250	851	000	500	1,200	34,791
Total.....	10,240	193,010	465	4,710	11,250	11,000	220,325	12,950	3,525	3,625	6,477	2,150	3,125	3,625	227,249
Phoenix Boarding School.....	72,000	294,000	25,000	5,000	14,275	6,225	253,225	12,127	19,220	17,620	10,539	827	1,150	1,150	326,939
Pima—															
Agency Boarding School.....	5,500	64,772	12,400	3,000	1,000	1,000	5,500	150	1,500	1,500	3,101	1,228	290	72	117,808
Blackwater Day School.....	250	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	6,150
Glila Day School.....	150	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	6,150
Maricopa Day School.....	500	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	6,150
Santa Ana Day School.....	150	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	27,200
Total.....	18,070	30,222	12,400	900	3,000	1,000	96,422	4,800	1,500	1,500	9,161	1,825	285	72	134,246
Rice Station Boarding School.....	6,000	28,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,200	1,000	2,500	2,500	6,870	78	115	500	79,560

San Carlos—	19,600	225,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,025	320	3,500	2,300	3,120	1,800	22	3,325	65,425
Agency Boarding School.....	7,100	7,000	.....	.....	.....	7,100	7,150	200	500	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,125
Total.....	26,700	315,425	.....	.....	.....	28,325	7,700	720	4,000	2,700	3,120	1,800	50	3,325	80,650
San Xavier—	(1)	.....	10	6	.....	.....	16	240	210	25	950	65	215	15	2,245
Agency Boarding School.....	600	8,000	15	4	330	40	8,919	370	95	12	.....	24	12	.....	9,922
Total.....	800	8,000	25	10	530	90	8,935	622	350	37	950	73	237	12	12,401
Truxton Canyon—	2,300	64,050	8,000	1,500	5,000	5,000	82,550	12,000	3,200	2,500	1,000	430	270	90	111,000
Boarding School.....	2,300	64,750	8,000	1,500	5,000	5,740	83,060	12,000	3,500	2,500	1,000	430	270	90	113,250
Western Navajo—	4,320	77,438	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,320	4,000	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,135
Agency Boarding School.....	400	638	.....	.....	.....	.....	638	400	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122,453
Moencop Day School.....	24,700	78,365	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,365	4,450	14,323	.....	3,173	1,270	930	835	135,474
Total.....	135,441	1,082,379	99,910	19,459	26,822	38,647	1,260,229	69,077	106,221	31,108	58,598	16,007	9,404	16,456	1,810,942
California—															
Bishop—	60	6,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,796	604	25	.....	45	20	250	250	8,198
Day School.....	40	5,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,200	450	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,304
Independence Day School.....	400	4,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,910	425	37	.....	40	10	65	65	5,988
Total.....	1,200	17,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,066	1,395	52	.....	47	90	15	360	20,396
Campo—	100	4,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,325	24	175	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	730
Agency Boarding School.....	75	4,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,325	171	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,338
Total.....	175	4,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,325	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	703
Digger-Nancy—	2,440	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	345
Fort Bidwell—	34,698	25,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,650	2,700	7,000	490	3,507	2,025	200	850	79,480
Boarding school.....	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Liberty Day School.....	35,111	25,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,650	2,600	5,000	500	3,723	2,025	433	500	80,622
Fort Yuma Boarding School.....	22,500	39,927	1,100	850	2,200	2,200	44,277	2,000	5,000	500	1,000	800	.....	.....	52,068

1 Included in school.
 2 Overestimated last year.
 3 Included in value of building.
 * Leased.
 * Irrigation system.
 † Includes sewer system.

REF0077912

TABLE 56.—Government property valuations, June 30, 1915—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings and improvements.						Total value.	Equip-ment for trial edu-cation.	Live stock.	Agri-cultural imple-ments.	Other tools and imple-ments.	Total value.
		Build-ings.	Heat and power plants.	Light-ing system.	Water system.	Sewer system.	Pur-niture fixtures.						
California—Continued.													
Greenville School hospital.....	\$2,100			\$1,000	\$4,600		\$29,684	\$1,225	\$1,065	\$145	\$25	\$200	\$34,544
Total.....	2,100	27,284	1,000	4,600		32,894	2,000	2,000	1,065	145	25	200	49,519
Hoopa Valley—													
Agency.....	2,800	5,250	\$250	1,800	3,000		5,500	1,500	1,915	500	100	2,485	15,010
Boarding school.....	2,800	14,520	350				19,570	560	3,000			200	30,085
Total.....	5,600	19,770	500	1,800	3,000		25,070	1,115	3,000	500	100	2,685	45,095
Mahi Day School.....	400	5,533		475	\$800		6,828	300	1,600	15	100	200	9,943
Marines—													
Agency.....	1,250	600					600	75	15	182	10	3,006	5,338
Cabezon Day School.....	200	4,150		900	100		5,150	150	425	5		100	6,000
Day school.....	200												
Total.....	1,650	4,750		900	100		5,750	225	45	187	10	3,196	12,288
Pala—													
Agency.....	1,088	1,108		2,500			2,500	50	303	100	303	400	5,513
Rucon Subagency.....	6		4				1,110	100	320	100		10	1,676
Day school.....	9,064		997				10,061	441	517	175	167	179	11,725
La Jolla Day school.....	100	2,315		4	\$80	45	3,214	130	50	73			3,624
Total.....	1,184	12,475	8	4,247	45		16,875	721	907	375	245	586	21,588
Penhance—													
Day school.....	150			700			150	50	350	300	25	400	1,285
Total.....	25	1,500					2,350	100	25	10	20	10	2,380
Round Valley—													
Agency.....	975	150					150	644	310	300	335	3,150	6,441
Boarding school.....	15,468	36,700					42,400	457	2,645	300	385	500	69,587
Utah Day School.....	100	400		2,000	1,600		4,000	100	200	100		100	7,000
Upper Lake Day School.....													
Total.....	16,555	37,300	2,000	2,100	1,100		43,300	3,544	3,125	585	1,150	3,250	77,206

1 Includes sewer system.

Sherman Institute Boarding School.....	32,500	245,054	5,000	2,800	10,768	6,682	271,254	7,500	5,000	500	1,500	13,500	345,754
Soboba—													
Agency.....	100	7,538		11,000			250	15	700	140	180	100	20,633
Boarding school.....	1,000						2,700	50	720	60	15	5	9,046
Cahuilla Day School.....	200	7,700					2,431	125	100	100	50	10	3,351
Santa Ynez Day School.....	600	2,431							1,420	300	245	110	33,450
Total.....	1,900	17,770		11,000			28,776	80	1,420	300	245	110	33,450
Tula River—													
Agency.....	5,650			1,000	150		6,653	200	400	40	50	116	8,716
Day school.....	2,875	5,775											10,450
Anthony Day School.....													94
Total.....	7,625	5,775		1,000	150		6,623	200	400	40	600	166	16,060
Volcan—													
Agency.....	200	3,585			150		3,580		100			250	4,435
Boarding school.....	200	1,850					2,150	200	350	100		800	2,850
Navajo Grande Day School.....	100	2,904					2,904		350			800	4,154
Nea Grande Day School.....	500	8,240			150	150	9,540	200	900	100		1,650	11,440
Total.....	131,706	475,125	6,600	3,456	44,888	10,422	545,510	26,658	33,800	11,288	6,197	27,665	612,005
Total, California.....													
Colorado—													
Navajo Springs—													
Day school.....	4,000			25			4,250	500	1,435	300	50	200	9,330
Day school.....	300						300						600
Total.....	4,300			250			4,550	550	1,435	300	50	200	10,425
Southern Ute—													
Agency.....	1,733	11,575			800		12,877	1,700	2,000	1,200	250	500	24,328
Boarding school.....	1,020	20,290		225	100		21,635	2,100	1,383	90	20	150	33,928
Allen Day School.....	140	4,983			100		5,083	200	50			25	5,583
Total.....	2,913	26,798		225	1,000	2,400	40,483	4,400	2,875	3,283	1,200	275	65,830
Total, Colorado.....	2,913	41,068		225	1,310	2,400	45,068	1,650	2,875	4,818	1,900	320	74,264
Idaho—													
Coeur d'Alene Agency.....	4,050	300		85			4,735	344	845	27	500	250	7,508
Fort Hall—													
Agency.....	15,700	17,245		125			17,370	1,025	2,350	675	450	29,694	72,097
Boarding school.....	19,280	56,383					108,713	2,082	1,250	513	239	150	133,810
Total.....	34,950	106,350		125	11,380		121,065	3,067	3,600	1,190	689	29,944	205,907

1 Includes sewer system.

1911 report.

* Includes school site.

TABLE 56.—Government property valuations, June 30, 1913.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Buildings and improvements.						Total value.	Furniture and fixtures on land.	Supplies on hand.	Equip- ment for in- dustry and edu- cation.	Live stock.	Agricultural and imple- ments.	Other tools and imple- ments.	Total value.
	School and agency build- ings.	Build- ings.	Heat and light plants.	Light system.	Water system.	Sewer system.								
Minnesota—Continued.														
Red Lake—														
Boarding School.....	\$5,270						\$5,270	\$222	\$964		\$1,250	\$550	\$1,942	\$30
Cass Lake Boarding School.....	36,169						36,169	1,775	3,200	\$1,202	2,115	210	275	50
Total.....	10,637						10,637	1,997	3,640		3,365	175	252	1,375
Vermillion Lake Boarding School.....	3,138						3,138	3,322	7,315	1,202	3,948	365	2,152	1,465
Total.....	27,435	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		27,435	1,200	5,040	1,250	75	50	150	1,500
White Earth.														
Agency.....	17,220						17,220	79	2,765	700	1,350	255	110	14,750
Boarding School.....	30,400		\$800		\$2,000	\$1,450	30,400	1,828	1,328	20	300	150	50	44,284
Poplar River Boarding School.....	2,184						2,184	300	625	20	300	25	25	6,446
Wild River Boarding School.....	841						841	500	4,900	400	50	50	100	13,453
Beaulieu Day School.....	993						993	3,250	191	45	10	65	10	4,464
Buffalo River Day School.....	3,250						3,250	4,000	36	350	25	18	45	6,563
Fort Snelling Day School.....	4,900						4,900	3,100	51	1,184	350	25	18	11,184
Poplar Grove Day School.....	1,184						1,184	3,100	51	1,184	350	25	18	4,294
Porterville Day School.....	3,100						3,100	156	51	152	25	25	45	4,586
Round Lake Day School.....	502						502	175	51	152	25	25	45	1,072
White Earth Day School.....	502						502	750	65	152	25	25	45	1,553
Total.....	77,500	800	300	4,900	1,450	4,902	77,500	4,902	9,796	720	3,880	550	604	15,803
Total, Minnesota.	81,574	808,525	5,670	6,770	2,575	2,575	824,314	16,104	36,843	8,034	13,976	4,332	3,660	32,851
Montana.														
Blackfeet—														
Agency.....	21,240						21,240	350	14,400	250	1,900	100	2,081	62,631
Boarding School.....	4,700						4,700	60	60		800	30	10	70
Cut Paper Day School.....	1,000						1,000	150						4,653
Total.....	66,922						66,922	1,000	14,500	250	2,780	130	2,091	70

Crow—																	
Agency.....	14,616						14,616	1,400	7,300	34,882	5,050	2,800	1,725	1,500	156,616		
Boarding School.....	4,966						4,966	350	600		1,400	600	150	50			
Prayer Creek Boarding School.....	2,303						2,303	1,170	800		800	290	50	1,035			
Total.....	21,885						21,885	2,920	14,100	34,882	7,250	3,600	1,925	1,600			
Flathead—																	
Agency.....	10,900						10,900	340	1,235		2,000	402	200	1,068			
Jecko Day School.....	3,600						3,600	240	1,300		1,000	20	10	5,000			
Polson Day School.....	3,000						3,000	540						4,140			
Ronan Day School.....	3,000						3,000	540						4,920			
Total.....	11,800						11,800	2,620	2,100	2,735	2,000	402	210	1,068			
Fort Belknap—																	
Agency.....	433,200						433,200	160	2,000	200	10,000	6,400	4,000	400			
Boarding School.....	4,500						4,500	1,500	2,000	200	370	20	140	7,375			
Lodgepole Day School.....	400						400	200						3,600			
Milk River Day School.....	3,000						3,000	200						4,200			
Total.....	38,500						38,500	62,112	2,000	4,020	10,400	6,420	4,140	128,282			
Fort Peck—																	
Agency.....	33,107						33,107	1,202	2,074		4,200	6,825	3,731	84,068			
Boarding School.....	23,044						23,044	1,050	750	250	3,338	52	15	47			
Poplar River Boarding School.....	304						304	400	31	45	55	15	42	7,174			
No. 2 Day School.....	400						400	205	62	28	255	20	12	2,300			
No. 3 Day School.....	1,200						1,200	255	62	28	255	20	12	3,050			
No. 4 Day School.....	400						400	400	40	20	275	20	12	6,352			
Total.....	35,701						35,701	3,652	3,106	330	8,463	7,012	3,668	2,671			
Tongue River																	
Agency.....	2,000						2,000	500	5,000		15,000	2,000	1,000	4,200			
Boarding School.....	4,500						4,500	3,000	1,500	500	6,200	400	12	1,468			
Boarding School.....	3,000						3,000	150	252					13,120			
Lamo Deer Day School.....	1,300						1,300	150						1,943			
Total.....	11,600						11,600	4,203	7,382	500	21,500	2,000	2,002	134,140			
Total, Montana.	129,822	415,120	1,700	12,400	21,300	8,720	439,240	16,865	66,145	35,774	62,402	20,063	14,096	11,831			
Nebraska—																	
Genoa Boarding School.....	48,000						48,000	6,220	35,740	770	8,245	3,305	75	1,680			
Omaha Agency.....	14,000						14,000	375	200		200			28,105			
Total.....	62,000						62,000	6,595	35,940	770	8,445	3,305	75	28,785			

* Overestimated last year.

† Includes water and sewer systems.

‡ Clerical.

§ Included in buildings.

¶ 1911 report.

REF0077915

TABLE 56.—Government property valuations, June 30, 1912.—Continued.

States and possessions, territories, Nebraska—Continued.	Buildings and Improvements.				Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equip-ment for in-duc-tion.	Live stock.	Agricultural imple-ments.	Other tools and imple-ments.	Miscel-laneous.	Total value.
	Build-ings.	Heat-and power plants.	Light-ing system.	Water sewer system.								
School and agency lands.												
Agency Boarding School	\$6,450	\$12,095	\$270		\$15	\$9,000		\$695	\$650	\$22	\$45	\$28,007
Boarding School	16,000	1,465			25	50				15		8,300
Total	13,020	13,470	270		13,740	8,050		505	650	37	45	36,307
Winnabago Agency Boarding School	6,100	43,075			43,075	900		2,000	500	2,000		55,775
Boarding School	2,210	3,355			3,355	200						12,365
Total	14,310	47,020			47,020	900		2,000	500	2,000		68,140
Total, Nebraska	89,400	242,885	\$6,465	\$7,230	\$4,025	222,075	84,800	\$770	11,390	4,455	2,244	385,824
Nevada: Carson Boarding School	11,000	20,400	7,000	5,000	1,500	64,700	12,200	2,500	1,122	1,000	600	96,327
Boarding School	2,250	4,200		150		4,350	175	50	500	25	250	8,175
Fort McDermitt Day School	1,050	8,000	100			9,000	1,000	1,000	164	50	100	15,780
Lorelocks Day School	400	4,185	40	40		4,165	200	100	10	10	75	4,900
Mojave River Agency Day School	1,500	1,200		200	150	1,550	300	50	200	100	100	3,800
Day School	300	750				750	100	15				1,115
Total	1,800	1,950		200	150	2,200	400	65	200	100	100	4,965
Nevada: Agency Boarding School	100	3,100	50			3,150	1,500	3,000	350	300	100	9,200
Boarding School	11,925	40,185				44,885	2,000	2,500	6,432	100	50	66,082
Boarding School	200	300	10			310	50					670
Total	12,225	44,785	50			45,745	3,550	5,500	7,132	450	310	78,782
Walker River Agency Day School	1,800	4,411				4,411	400	015	1,000	300	250	7,536
Day School	(1)	6,050				6,280	450					7,080
Total	1,800	10,461				10,901	850	815	1,000	300	270	15,856

Western Shoshone—Boarding School	280	8,365				8,365	1,200	1,000	1,500	1,180	100	2,800	15,225
Boarding School	1,600	128,200				29,300	1,300	4,000	1,400	155	75	300	30,131
Total	1,940	36,565				38,265	1,500	5,000	2,900	1,335	175	3,100	54,356
Total, Nevada	33,235	160,246	7,150	1,880	10,530	182,536	19,075	15,040	14,750	3,991	1,850	4,533	277,180
New Mexico: Albuquerque—Boarding School	12,800	1,112,880	(*)	2,000	7,000	120,800	10,000	4,500	2,250	1,450	250	3,500	109,130
Schools—	403	7,130				7,300	1,225	288	2,700	1,100	400	480	14,019
Agency Day School	(*)	(*)				(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ermita Day School	(*)	(*)				(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Isleta Day School	175	(*)				(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Laguna Day School	50	4,275				4,275	150	50	200	667	3	200	667
Medina Day School	50	(*)				(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pajarito Day School	100	450				450	175	75	10	10	10	130	330
Pueblo Day School	120	5,300				5,625	200	80	200	20	25	100	6,144
Santa Fe Day School	50	(*)				(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Seana Day School	50	(*)				(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
McCarty's Day School	50	(*)				(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total	1,003	17,075	323	200		17,598	2,949	873	2,700	1,110	47	1,480	28,175
Head-Boarding School	6,000	8,807				9,627	605	5,228	1,400	3,330	104	1,632	30,427
Agency Boarding School	7,600	52,018				56,570	100	7,440	1,615	1,540	1,432	32,456	82,526
Day School	3,200	7,740				3,900	100					50	7,250
La Jara Day School	16,800	65,195				70,742	6,473	12,677	3,076	4,790	1,536	1,732	120,533
Total	500	9,750	2,000	200	2,500	15,250	4,300	4,000	1,100	1,320	200	300	26,080
Agency Boarding School	13,800	53,830	7,500	1,600	2,000	70,180	2,300	4,000	1,100	1,320	200	300	97,060
Total	14,300	63,580	9,500	2,100	2,500	85,380	7,000	3,900	1,100	3,720	700	500	123,770
Mescalero Agency Boarding School	2,025	5,680				5,680	275	933	1,550	125	225	5,468	14,546
Boarding School	2,025	5,650				5,650	505	5,085	1,530	165	670	11,072	36,190
Total	12,000	30,800				30,800	1,800	6,785	2,800	552	325	2,110	60,361
Agency Boarding School	15,000	105,600				105,600	5,802	8,001	1,000	2,750	762	75	933
Toddle's Day School	1,500	7,740				7,740	200	500	10			10	9,955
Total	31,500	144,414	1,900	225	1,000	148,539	7,802	15,370	1,010	5,530	1,314	400	3,045

* Overestimated last year. † Underestimated last year. ‡ Included in agency. § Included in buildings. ¶ Included in school. ** Estimated.

TABLE 56.—Government property valuations, June 30, 1912.—Continued.

Table with columns: States and superintendencies, School agency lands, Buildings and improvements (Heated plants, Light system, Water system, Sewer system), Furniture fixtures on hand, Equipment for trial education, Live stock, Agricultural implements, Other tools implements, Miscellaneous, Total value.

Table with columns: School agency lands, Buildings and improvements (Heated plants, Light system, Water system, Sewer system), Furniture fixtures on hand, Equipment for trial education, Live stock, Agricultural implements, Other tools implements, Miscellaneous, Total value.

1 Included in school supplies.

TABLE 56.—Government property valuations, June 30, 1917.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings and Improvements.			Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for railroads.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
		Buildings.	Heat and light plants.	Water power line system.								
Wisconsin—Continued.					\$412		\$50	\$20	\$15		\$318	\$966,272
Day school.....	\$30										142	272
Total.....	27,290	\$50,200	\$2,515	\$2,000	441		50	20	15		160	1,198
Wyoming—Continued.					4,290		3,200	750	250		300	144,783
Boarding school.....	8,000	40,165	1,000		2,400		1,000	1,200	500		100	5,285
Wyandburg Boarding School.....	72,829	392,843	22,724	9,450	14,871		7,500	18,022	2,882		2,300	592,704
Total, Wisconsin.....	11,400	47,029			750		3,200	2,000	3,200		600	67,619
Wyoming—Continued.	36,000	81,725	1,500	3,000	14,000	1,500	3,200	8,650	1,250	172	192	156,590
Boarding School.....					100		25				25	150
Arapahoe Day School.....	47,400	134,754	1,500	3,000	14,500	1,500	4,025	10,620	4,710	772	2,218	224,269
Total, Wyoming.....					1,950							1,950
Miscellaneous:												
Warehouses—												
New York.....												1,900
New York.....												1,400
Omaha.....												1,250
St. Louis.....												1,250
San Francisco.....												1,650
Albany and liquor traffic.....												2,000
Blackfeet.....												2,578
Colville.....												2,578
Fort Berthold.....												2,578
Fort Hall.....												2,578
Fort Union.....												2,671
Lacuna (Albuquerque).....												2,400
Moqui.....												2,100
Pine Ridge.....												2,285
Quinnouit.....												2,285
Rosebud.....												2,600
Soochewat.....												2,400

Designation.	School.	Agency.	Warehouses.	Liquor apparatus.	Alibutans.	Irrigation Service, levee, property and irrigation plants.	Office of Indian Affairs.	Total.
Irrigation Service plants constructed.....								
Office of Indian Affairs.....								
Buildings and Improvements:								
Buildings.....	\$6,575,245.00	\$1,102,724.00						\$7,677,969.00
Heat and light plants.....	40,000.00	13,825.00						53,825.00
Water power line systems.....	390,821.00	49,831.00						440,652.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	175,064.00	15,270.00						190,334.00
Total.....	7,181,130.00	1,381,650.00						8,562,780.00
Lands.....	3,264,021.00	86,028.00	\$2,884.00					3,352,933.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	245,150.00	240,028.00						485,178.00
Supplies on hand.....	665,743.00	51,677.00						717,420.00
Equipment for industrial education.....	162,346.00	12,000.00						174,346.00
Agricultural implements.....	169,522.00	27,000.00						196,522.00
Other tools and implements.....	51,667.00	51,807.00						103,474.00
Miscellaneous.....	200,918.00	243,554.00						444,472.00
Grand total.....	13,400,344.00	2,364,736.00	2,884.00	620.00	2,025.00	8,182,562.12	31,874.00	25,000,918.12

1 1911 report.
 2 Estimated; see distribution of property, Table 57, for total property of alibutans service.
 3 Includes stock to United States partnership, \$8,562,782; includes amount expended for maintenance, operation, and repairs also material, equipment, and supplies on hand June 30, 1912.
 4 \$31,874.00
 5 For total property of Irrigation Service, see Table 57.

TABLE 68.—Value of Indians' individual property, June 30, 1912.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in bank, etc.	Homes, barns, etc.	Furniture.	Tools, implements, etc.	Wagons, etc.	Stock, poultry, etc.	Other property.	Total.
Idaho:										
State of Alenc.....	\$1,983,112.00	\$172,000.00	\$41,657.00	\$13,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$75,025.00	\$1,000.00	\$2,328,734.00
Fort Hall.....	3,000.00		3,700.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	149,665.00	10,000.00	308,941.00
Fort Lapwai.....	4,115,910.00	31,000.00	119,722.00	14,000.00	39,500.00	77,500.00	27,500.00	219,160.00	10,000.00	4,683,532.00
Total.....	6,017,022.00	132,000.00	167,382.00	20,000.00	61,500.00	127,500.00	50,200.00	443,850.00	17,000.00	7,300,272.00
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....			2,776.00	7,000.00	500.00	1,000.00	450.00	14,743.00	50.00	26,019.00
Kansas:										
Chickasaw.....	1,627,928.00		115,736.00	117,500.00	19,500.00	22,000.00	13,900.00	114,920.00	7,500.00	1,844,073.00
Pecawatomie.....	1,247,151.00		75,224.00	5,700.00	5,000.00	2,000.00	6,500.00	77,173.00	.....	1,722,227.00
Total.....	2,894,079.00		191,060.00	123,200.00	24,500.00	24,000.00	20,700.00	192,174.00	7,500.00	3,016,183.00
Michigan:										
Bay Mills.....	1,000.00			4,000.00	1,250.00	200.00	300.00	400.00	200.00	9,950.00
Chippewa, Lake Superior.....	74,468.00	20,426.00	38,415.00	15,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	6,000.00	17,415.00	9,000.00	222,724.00
Total.....	77,668.00	20,426.00	38,415.00	19,000.00	6,250.00	5,200.00	6,300.00	17,815.00	9,200.00	232,744.00
Minnesota:										
Fond du Lac.....	188,000.00	730,000.00	140,140.00	5,000.00	500.00	100.00	.....	(1)	.....	678,140.00
Grand Portage.....	125,000.00	18,000.00	9,125.00	22,000.00	12,000.00	2,300.00	7,500.00	24,000.00	1,750.00	154,225.00
Leech Lake.....	251,724.00	324,145.00	104,022.00	5,000.00	.....	400.00	.....	1,735.00	.....	426,226.00
Leet Lake.....	280,387.00	137,308.00	241.00	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	426,226.00
Red Lake.....	3,894,064.00	1,678,730.00	70,154.00	91,000.00	19,000.00	13,000.00	10,000.00	26,400.00	10,000.00	5,129,567.00
White Earth.....			262,572.00	184,500.00	22,500.00	15,800.00	18,100.00	91,222.00	11,750.00	7,247,500.00
Total.....	4,834,805.00	1,831,244.00	362,572.00	310,000.00	42,000.00	44,800.00	53,700.00	182,000.00	34,000.00	7,247,500.00
Montana:										
Blackfoot.....	4,735,400.00		770.00	101,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	10,000.00	83,800.00	5,000.00	5,721,900.00
Crow.....	4,522,728.00	2,000.00	8,457.25	75,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	45,000.00	2,000.00	5,000.00	4,965,028.00
Flathead.....	3,190,800.00	915,200.00	19,328.00	8,000.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	2,000.00	.....	4,236,228.00
Fort Belknap.....	3,840,130.00		4,822.00	37,000.00	3,000.00	10,000.00	9,000.00	36,873.00	.....	3,926,825.00
Fort Peck.....			3,822.00	23,000.00	20,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00	285,000.00	2,000.00	4,304,022.00
Fort Teton.....			311.00	30,000.00	6,000.00	20,000.00	45,000.00	450,100.00	2,000.00	558,273.00
Yellowstone.....	16,128,088.00	915,200.00	115,728.00	432,000.00	69,000.00	138,000.00	121,000.00	2,845,000.00	17,000.00	20,801,027.00
Total.....	3,482,120.00	61.94	196,808.00	179,120.00	30,000.00	75,000.00	24,000.00	131,325.00	.....	4,097,222.99
Nebraska:										
Santee.....	1,322,000.00		33,260.00	15,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....	1,416,980.00

Wisconsin:										
Winnebago.....	5,241,923.00		213,465.00	117,101.00	8,300.00	16,490.00	12,240.00	100,528.00	.....	5,810,417.00
Total.....	10,129,143.00	61.90	465,224.00	310,221.00	43,900.00	91,490.00	41,540.00	245,543.00	.....	11,324,518.90
Nevada:										
Fallon.....	86,480.00		1,690.00	2,000.00	50.00	300.00	300.00	1,455.00	.....	90,135.00
Fort McDowell.....	20,840.00		2,500.00	2,500.00	500.00	50.00	2,000.00	7,925.00	3,000.00	38,515.00
Moapa River.....	290,000.00		870.00	1,900.00	100.00	1,000.00	500.00	4,071.00	.....	4,000.00
Nevada.....			311.00	1,300.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	9,975.00	500.00	15,153.00
Walker River.....			10,600.00	10,000.00	1,000.00	2,200.00	3,700.00	12,302.00	.....	250,054.00
Western Shoshone.....						2,800.00	4,300.00	25,000.00	.....	94,300.00
Total.....	405,320.00		311.00	27,250.00	7,600.00	5,700.00	11,900.00	113,683.00	5,500.00	578,664.00
New Mexico:										
Blanco Pueblo.....	62,716.00		138,290.00	11,000.00	35,200.00	10,100.00	22,000.00	250,287.00	.....	646,033.00
Manuelo.....	130,400.00	1,350,000.00	31.00	11,000.00	2,200.00	2,200.00	4,000.00	67,170.00	.....	1,461,077.00
Pueblo Bonito.....	561,500.00		4,491.20	4,491.20	1,300.00	6,000.00	4,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
San Juan.....			82.00	55,000.00	5,000.00	1,000.00	12,000.00	628,262.00	.....	1,174,022.00
San Juan Pueblo.....			92,000.00	92,000.00	8,000.00	10,000.00	2,000.00	2,216,000.00	30,000.00	2,302,302.00
Zuni.....			10,600.00	30,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	18,000.00	166,619.00	.....	246,619.00
Total.....	724,616.00	1,350,000.00	411.00	431,660.00	119,200.00	32,600.00	91,850.00	3,208,297.00	58,000.00	6,232,259.00
North Carolina:										
Cherokee.....			8,143.00	35,250.00	.....	1,150.00	2,300.00	32,222.00	4,350.00	88,285.00
North Dakota:										
Fort Berthold.....	1,181,658.00		5,820.00	300,000.00	14,500.00	20,000.00	60,000.00	370,115.00	25,000.00	1,986,192.00
Fort Totten.....	12,917,717.00	250,000.00	67,048.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	9,350.00	1,000.00	.....	13,234,822.00
Fort Union.....	4,132,000.00	85,000.00	20,490.00	150,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	1,360,700.00	10,000.00	.....	13,241,908.00
Turtle Mountain.....			6,901.00	60,000.00	6,000.00	7,000.00	8,000.00	.....	.....	12,000.00
Total.....	18,447,285.00	325,000.00	305,498.00	450,000.00	75,500.00	142,000.00	112,000.00	1,940,365.00	48,000.00	21,823,861.00
Oklahoma:										
Caneyman.....	898,153.00		201,527.00	70,996.00	5,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00	42,728.00	500.00	974,294.00
Cherokee and Arapaho.....	3,078,328.00		63,446.00	122,469.00	10,000.00	21,025.00	10,500.00	122,250.00	25,000.00	3,304,028.00
Kaw.....	618,800.00		63,446.00	70,000.00	11,500.00	6,000.00	2,000.00	149,075.00	10,000.00	841,846.00
Moqui.....	13,224,210.00		169,882.00	300,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00	3,000.00	175,000.00	.....	15,403,322.00
Ozark.....	1,715,977.00		25,100.00	25,100.00	4,300.00	3,300.00	8,000.00	35,300.00	3,300.00	2,003,182.00
Osage.....	1,866,415.00		104,770.00	104,770.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	11,851.00	41,202.00	.....	2,040,243.00
Pawnee.....	2,394,776.00		7,581.00	10,339.00	6,500.00	2,276.00	1,800.00	11,084.00	.....	2,425,466.00
Red Moon.....	1,199,224.00		32,228.00	11,500.00	1,800.00	2,400.00	1,200.00	3,045.00	.....	2,031,632.00
Sac and Fox.....	1,736,664.00		124,228.00	70,352.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,500.00	28,907.00	.....	2,000,000.00
Sage.....			121,801.00	106,100.00	7,283.00	7,625.00	14,000.00	69,580.00	.....	1,064,710.00

¹ Unknown.

² Included in homes, etc.

³ Included in wagons, etc.

TABLE 38.— Value of Indians' individual property, June 30, 1912—Continued.

States and superintendent.	Land, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks, etc.	Horses, bams, etc.	Furniture.	Tools, implements, etc.	Wares, etc.	Stock, poultry, etc.	Other property.	Total.
Oklahoma—Continued.										
Seminole	\$7,446,461.00		\$77,321.00	\$166,150.00	\$92,120.00	\$12,550.00	\$27,300.00	\$185,225.00		\$8,007,157.00
Shawnee	1,094,024.00		46,964.00	150,000.00	(1)	10,000.00	5,000.00	112,250.00	(2)	2,250,512.00
Total¹	8,540,485.00		124,285.00	316,150.00	\$92,120.00	\$22,550.00	\$32,300.00	\$297,475.00		\$9,285,085.00
Five Civilized Tribes.										
Cherokee	82,714.00		1,863,727.00	1,984,488.00	263,273.00	157,785.00	128,681.00	1,013,824.00	1124,904.00	\$8,197,191.00
Chickasaw	62,170,991.00		1,297,114.00	1,888,468.00	261,271.00	157,785.00	128,681.00	1,013,824.00	1224,904.00	\$7,315,065.00
Total Oklahoma.	208,786,150.00		2,969,841.00	1,868,468.00	\$61,271.00	\$37,785.00	\$257,362.00	\$2,027,648.00	\$2,249,808.00	\$215,315,265.00
Oregon.										
Klamath	1,047,000.00	540,000.00	25,246.00	82,480.00	9,000.00	22,125.00	21,781.00	435,643.00	3,000.00	2,188,275.00
Umatilla	1,525,000.00	1,800,000.00	5,347.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	2,491,347.00
Total Oregon.	2,572,000.00	3,340,000.00	20,593.00	122,480.00	59,000.00	62,125.00	41,781.00	445,643.00	13,000.00	5,113,355.00
Pennsylvania. Carlisle										
Carlisle	6,461,746.00		108,310.00	330,000.00	25,000.00	37,500.00	40,000.00	1,237,000.00	25.00	8,799,757.00
Crows Nest	2,144,756.00		5,365.00	10,000.00	1,000.00	20,000.00	2,000.00	219,615.00	5,000.00	2,579,022.00
Total Pennsylvania.	8,606,502.00		113,675.00	340,000.00	\$26,000.00	\$57,500.00	\$42,000.00	\$1,456,615.00	10,000.00	\$11,679,079.00
South Dakota.										
Fort Totten	1,484,000.00	10,800.00	91,896.00	35,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	1,600.00	132,815.00	5,000.00	1,744,441.00
Lower Brule	381.00	50,000.00	17,577.00	25,500.00	50,000.00	48,320.00	118,040.00	1,586,088.00	(1)	13,259,481.00
Parade	11,012,655.00	50,000.00	17,577.00	25,500.00	50,000.00	110,000.00	118,040.00	1,586,088.00	(2)	13,259,481.00
Red Cloud	7,596,855.00	150,000.00	8,943,871.00	254,241.00	254,241.00	28,140.00	57,125.00	56,360.00	25,000.00	9,000,112.00
Sioux	9,582,547.00		369,734.00	45,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	12,000.00	293,400.00	25,000.00	5,003,134.00
Yankton	4,128,000.00		369,734.00	45,000.00	20,000.00	27,860.00	354,205.00	4,171,124.00	49,000.00	90,501,278.00
Total South Dakota.	32,197,842.00	210,800.00	1,752,094.00	1,692,831.00	111,000.00	\$7,860.00	\$354,205.00	\$4,171,124.00	\$49,000.00	\$50,501,278.00
Utah.										
Shivwits	2,007,000.00		47,219.00	2,000.00	500.00	109.00	500.00	2,054.00	50.00	5,204.00
Utah and Curvy	2,027,000.00		47,219.00	32,675.00	1,811.00	14,461.00	11,423.00	150,863.00	700.50	2,298,356.00
Total Utah.	4,034,000.00		94,438.00	32,675.00	\$2,311.00	\$25,570.00	\$11,923.00	\$152,917.00	\$750.00	\$4,526,556.00
Washington.										
Conville	2,101,650.00	569,400.00	606,144.00	397,165.00	31,683.00	\$6,092.00	25,193.00	631,265.00	25,192.00	4,381,988.00
Neah Bay	964,984.00	823,378.00	52,057.00	34,100.00	7,860.00	6,240.00	21,043.00	33,782.00	4,965.00	1,936,288.00
Total Washington.	3,066,634.00	1,392,778.00	658,201.00	431,265.00	\$39,543.00	\$12,332.00	\$46,236.00	\$669,047.00	\$30,157.00	\$5,396,286.00
Wyoming.										
Shoshone	2,008,900.00	608,860.00	2,790,512.00	364,000.00	\$4,000.00	25,000.00	\$6,210.00	197,057.00	18,000.00	6,817,918.00
Snake	524,980.00			15,000.00	(1)	5,000.00	5,000.00	221,980.00	259,980.00	1,591,860.00
Total Wyoming.	2,533,880.00	608,860.00	2,790,512.00	\$379,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$11,210.00	\$418,037.00	\$439,980.00	\$8,409,778.00
Grand total.	\$1,745,510.90	\$1,745,510.90	\$10,090,270.00	\$7,187,252.00	\$1,922,781.00	\$1,469,286.00	\$1,272,641.00	\$2,216,531.00	\$472,898.00	\$58,950,425.90

¹ Included in homes, etc.
² Included in wares, etc.
³ Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.
⁴ Included in value of land.
⁵ Unknown.
⁶ Overestimated last year.
⁷ As reported by superintendants.

Spokane	452,480.00		34,377.00	20,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	5,000.00	14,619.00	10,000.00	522,066.00
Tulalip	2,867,042.00		56,192.00	40,000.00	11,900.00	7,550.00	3,800.00	32,000.00	4,200.00	3,049,584.00
Yakima	10,190,124.00		211,000.00	40,000.00	3,000.00	14,831.00	11,928.00	153,088.00	750.00	10,406,124.00
Total Washington.	13,511,800.00	2,202,448.00	788,767.00	\$54,765.00	\$76,545.00	\$194,422.00	\$55,378.00	\$785,397.00	\$34,887.00	\$15,008,127.00
Wyandoin.										
Carver	508,374.00	91,260.00	16,503.00	2,000.00	500.00	500.00	250.00	5,225.00		558,358.00
Rayward	184,775.00	50,000.00	28,365.00	4,000.00	1,700.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	5,267.00		240,547.00
LaMoine	494,207.00	50,000.00	44,000.00	44,000.00	12,000.00	3,000.00	10,000.00	18,220.00	2,000.00	641,786.00
La Pierre	404,267.00	509,600.00	2,473,275.00	20,000.00	9,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	10,825.00	8,000.00	3,268,772.00
Omaha	1,302,240.00	40,000.00	11,914.00	200,000.00	40,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	100,000.00	5,000.00	1,818,274.00
Red Cliff	111,744.00	40,000.00	46,340.00	40,000.00	17,500.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	4,328.00	3,000.00	268,908.00
Tonah	28,397.00		28,397.00							28,397.00
Total Wyandoin.	2,628,990.00	2,089,860.00	2,790,512.00	\$64,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$6,210.00	\$197,057.00	\$18,000.00	\$7,593,918.00
Grand total.	\$1,745,510.90	\$1,745,510.90	\$10,090,270.00	\$7,187,252.00	\$1,922,781.00	\$1,469,286.00	\$1,272,641.00	\$2,216,531.00	\$472,898.00	\$58,950,425.90

¹ Included in homes, etc.
² Included in wares, etc.
³ Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.
⁴ Included in value of land.
⁵ Unknown.
⁶ Overestimated last year.
⁷ As reported by superintendants.

REF0077926

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 59.— Value of Indians' tribal property, and tribal and individual property, June 30, 1912.

States and dependencies.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in treasury.	Live stock.	Other property.	Total.	Total tribal and individual property.
Arizona:							
Camp McDowell.....	\$323,240.00					\$323,240.00	\$1,131,228.00
Camp Verde.....							1,225.00
Colorado River.....	1,399,500.00	\$22,500.00	\$7,284.47			1,409,284.47	1,493,368.47
Fort Apache.....	1,824,220.00	3,250,000.00	3,827.94			5,308,347.94	5,362,867.94
Fort Mojave.....							37,875.00
Gila.....	11,000.00					11,000.00	15,400.00
Halbop.....	174,400.00					174,400.00	181,500.00
Lerroy.....	25,150.00					25,150.00	191,500.00
Mohave.....	167,625.00					167,625.00	631,682.00
Navajo.....	5,490,000.00	2,500,000.00	1,222.85			12,511,322.85	15,288,500.00
Paria.....	2,529,840.00	65,000.00	1,396.15			2,596,236.15	2,646,240.17
Pima.....	2,069,285.00	640,220.00	166,245.47			2,875,750.47	2,902,550.67
San Carlos.....	31,996.00	1,291.00				33,287.00	2,021,415.69
San Xavier.....	31,625.00	76,840.00	29,610.79			138,275.79	2,021,415.69
Tucson Canyon.....	1,750,674.00					1,750,674.00	2,172,402.00
Western Navajo.....							2,172,402.00
Total.....	15,077,385.00	11,769,650.00	288,832.89			28,135,867.89	36,342,673.89
California:							
Colton.....	104,670.00	300.00				104,970.00	410,200.00
Diablo.....	1,265.00					1,265.00	105,940.00
Fort Bidwell.....							1,637.00
Fort Yuma.....							37,392.00
Colorado Valley.....	36,000.00	16,840.00	2,272.74			55,112.74	591,158.00
Mead.....	144,640.00	440,000.00				584,640.00	2,342,668.00
Maricopa.....	227,665.00		1,119.20			228,784.20	2,353,918.20
Modoc.....	664,100.00					664,100.00	972,000.00
Palms.....	10,700.00					10,700.00	18,700.00
Pala.....	320.00		847.00			1,167.00	518,611.00
Rebaca Valley.....	290,250.00					290,250.00	347,800.00
Tule River.....	112,240.00	45,000.00	1,342.32			158,582.32	205,266.32
Yuba.....							205,266.32
Total.....	1,048,012.00	527,000.00	5,584.32	98.00	4,172.00	2,630,867.32	6,917,602.32
Colorado:							
Navajo Spring.....	3,647,000.00					3,647,000.00	3,902,413.00
Bonanza Vt.....							314,117.00
Total.....	3,647,000.00			1,332.00		3,648,332.00	3,648,332.00

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

States and dependencies.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in treasury.	Live stock.	Other property.	Total.	Total tribal and individual property.
Florida:							
Seminole.....	13,786.00					13,786.00	13,786.00
Total.....	13,786.00					13,786.00	13,786.00
Idaho:							
Camas d'A... Fort Hall.....	460,000.00		281,212.18			741,212.18	2,599,108.18
Fort Lapwai.....	350,700.00		61,812.72			412,512.72	4,446,733.72
Total.....	810,700.00		343,024.90			1,153,724.90	7,045,841.90
Iowa:							
Des Moines Fox.....	1,000,000.00		325,461.15			1,325,461.15	12,070,196.00
Total.....	1,000,000.00		325,461.15			1,325,461.15	13,395,392.00
Kansas:							
Empire.....	1,245.00		18,375.00			19,620.00	217,584.00
Fort Salvo.....	18,940.00		36,214.19			55,154.19	2,091,614.19
Total.....	20,185.00		54,589.19			74,774.19	2,309,198.19
Mississippi:							
Big Milla..... Caldypa, Late Superior.....					181,000.00	181,000.00	323,521.00
Total.....					181,000.00	181,000.00	504,521.00
Minnesota:							
Fort du Lac.....	25,000.00					25,000.00	1,122,800.00
Grosvonts.....							1,425,917.51
Neah Lake.....	30,000.00					30,000.00	536,348.51
Road Lake.....	636,061.00		1,384,024.57			2,020,085.57	2,610,702.00
White Earth.....	28,972.00	6,000.00	2,890,002.94			2,918,974.94	3,179,749.57
Total.....	1,085,033.00	1,251,000.00	5,369,541.16			6,705,574.16	8,018,562.59
Montana:							
Blackfoot.....	3,109,100.00		356,843.26			3,465,943.26	6,370,508.26
Fort Belknap.....	5,323,547.00		219,120.78			5,542,667.78	14,538,125.76
Fort Hall.....	4,312,710.00	4,477,000.00	2,250.19			8,791,960.19	9,380,000.00
Fort Peck.....	4,047,000.00	152,000.00	11,004.14			4,210,004.14	4,396,227.00
Tongue River.....	2,700,000.00	600,000.00	74,827.48			3,374,827.48	10,145,996.14
Total.....	25,492,357.00	5,671,000.00	1,664,825.16			32,828,182.16	39,923,299.48
Nebraska:							
Omaha.....	95,200.00	1,228.10	26,066.33			122,494.43	4,971,922.32
Winnebago.....	22,720.00		983,901.79			1,006,621.79	6,746,678.79
Total.....	117,920.00	1,228.10	1,010,188.12			1,129,336.22	11,718,601.11

Not reported. 1911 report.

TABLE 59.— Value of Indians' tribal property, and tribal and individual property, June 30, 1912.—Continued.

States and inspeccionencias.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in treasury.	Live stock.	Other property.	Total.	Total tribal and individual property.
Nevada:							
Fallon.....							898, 185.00
Fort Dermott.....	31,000.00						34,515.00
Moapa River.....	30,750.00						44,185.00
Nevada.....	688,000.00		\$4,088.75				660,260.75
Walker River.....	400,000.00		7,015.35	\$625.00			358,020.00
Western Shoshones.....	654,000.00						784,315.48
Total.....	1,654,140.00		11,101.90	625.00		1,415,864.90	1,995,530.40
New Mexico:							
Abilique Pueblos.....	1,856,716.00	855,000.00					2,557,716.00
Mescalero.....	111,231.00	30,000.00	11,857.97				1,505,824.97
Manuelito.....	692,000.00	4,500,000.00	1,624.76				5,390,524.76
Pueblo Bonito.....	1,875,000.00						1,875,000.00
San Juan.....	4,000.00						3,858,970.00
San Ysidro.....	4,113,500.00						5,221,982.00
Santa Fe Pueblo.....	58,147.00						515,000.00
Zuni.....	674,770.00	25,500.00					965,225.00
Total.....	9,224,876.00	4,710,047.00	12,482.73			13,925,405.73	20,189,228.73
New York New York Agency.....			70,868.00				70,868.00
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	884,977.00	140,000.00	17,180.90				643,257.90
North Dakota:							
Fort Berthold.....	1,157,784.00		291,625.14				3,299,773.14
Fort Totten.....	1,354,000.00		828,102.57	2,000.00			431,594.51
Standing Rock.....			18,462.00				17,420,064.57
Turtle Mountain.....	2,462,384.00		1,101,157.22	7,000.00			18,465.00
Total.....							25,459,402.22
Oklahoma:							
Chevyenne and Apache.....			860,910.38				534,594.00
Cherokee.....			15,771.12				4,370.00
Chickasaw.....	10,000.00		4,251,018.12				1,044,011.82
Choctaw.....	12,000.00		8,881,768.45				19,290,018.13
Creek.....	16,000.00		351,279.10				21,182,460.45
Osage.....	6,000.00		347,533.24				6,965,708.45
Pawnee.....							2,452,264.70
Seneca.....	4,800.00						2,631,452.00
Total.....							63,594,199.50

Red Moon.....			578,724.95				585,099.00
See and Fox.....							1,054,710.00
Sesaw.....							3,059,217.00
Sawtooth.....							2,237,011.00
Total.....	42,698.00		15,354,080.30				63,594,199.50
Five Civilized Tribes:							
Chickasaw Nation.....	34,813,000.00	()					372,131,145.00
Cherokee Nation.....	3,257,000.00		1,590,211.96				1,590,211.96
Choctaw Nation.....	2,000.00		377,729.10				377,729.10
Creek Nation.....	3,091,842.17		3,091,842.17				3,091,842.17
Seminole Nation.....	6,895,208.27		2,097,485.75				2,097,485.75
Total Five Civilized Tribes.....	34,813,000.00		8,049,456.37				210,181,001.27
Oklahoma:							
Total, Oklahoma.....	34,855,090.00		23,494,429.07				23,494,429.07
Oregon:							
Klamath.....	3,257,000.00	25,165,000.00	271,680.20				28,483,680.20
Rooseburg.....	2,000.00						2,000.00
Salmon.....	8,000.00	195,000.00	29,151.11				228,151.11
Tillamook.....	213,822.00	14,256.00	252,443.65				4,121,865.05
Warm Springs.....	683,852.00	2,280,000.00	1,418.83				3,091,872.83
Total.....	4,199,653.00	25,640,200.00	556,474.39				39,884,201.39
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....							39,884,201.39
South Dakota:							
Canton Agency.....	1,519,238.00		654,356.55	10,000.00			2,183,594.55
Cheyenne River.....	47,619.00		200,097.23				247,716.23
Four Creek.....	155,000.00						102,418.00
Lower Brule.....	135,000.00		165,577.21				1,901,381.21
Pierre.....							15,894,524.74
Pine Ridge.....	1,616,425.00	100,000.00	1,015,370.74				14,124,292.40
Roosebud.....	1,073,143.00	45,000.00	3,139,626.40				10,321,545.46
Yankton.....			262,876.49				3,346,010.49
Total.....	4,428,423.00	145,000.00	6,314,176.45	10,000.00			61,492,857.48
Utah:							
Shirwits.....	15,500.00		686,250.74	705.00	\$100,000.00		30,774.00
Ulnah and Gandy.....	442,905.00		669,250.74	705.00	100,000.00		3,337,045.24
Total.....	488,405.00		696,250.74	705.00			3,337,045.24

† Excludes Five Civilized Tribes.
‡ Included in value of land.

TABLE 60.—School and agency employees in Indian Service based on salary list in effect June 30, 1912—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Superintendents		General administration.		Health.		Instruction.						Trainee officers, etc.		Forestry.		Miscellaneous.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Academic.	Arts and mechanical.	Domestic.	Mechanical.	Normal.	Normal.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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California:																									Bishop School.....	1	\$1,000		\$720	3	\$2,160																				Campo School.....	1	1,450					1	\$720																		Dinger Agency.....	1	1,400																								Fort Bidwell School.....	1	1,200		1,600			1	1,000																		Fort Yuma School.....	1	1,000		1,400			1	1,000																		Greenville School.....	1	1,700		1,400			1	1,400																		Hopapa Valley Agency.....	1	1,150		1,720			1	1,920																		Mojave School.....	1	1,000		1,800			1	1,800																		Mariposa School.....	1	1,000		1,200			1	1,200																		Paik School.....	1	1,000		1,000			1	1,000																		Reed Valley Agency.....	1	2,000		1,100			1	1,720																		Round Valley School.....	1	2,600		1,320			4	6,360																		Sherman Institute School.....	1	1,800		4,000			1	1,000																		Shoshone Agency.....	1	1,600		2,000			2	3,200																		Soboba School.....	1	1,000		1,320			2	2,640																		Southern Ute School.....	1	1,200		1,200			1	1,320																		Volcan School.....	1	1,200		1,200			1	1,200																		Total.....	15	21,700	17	32,496	31	10,320	42	28,320	22	18,360	13	8,490	59	29,190	46	10,152	8	3,202	34	13,680	282	168,170				Colorado:																									Narvalo Springs Agency.....	1	1,500		720			1	600																		Narvalo Springs School.....	1	1,400		2,160			2	1,920																		Seminole Ute Agency.....	1	1,400		1,000			2	1,880																		Southern Ute School.....	2	2,900		3,700			3	3,800																		Total.....	2	2,900	4	3,700	3	3,800	3	3,800																	
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Total.....	9	13,350	27	23,038	10	13,400	30	10,340	11	8,540	17	12,320	58	25,800	40	9,972	13	11,770	24	10,070	245	145,270																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		

Special agent. * Superintendent and physician.

TABLE 60.—School and agency employees in Indian Service based on salary list in effect June 30, 1912.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Superintendents and assistant superintendents.		General administration.		Health.		Instruction.					Forestry.		Miscellaneous.		Total.				
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Academic.	Agricultural and stock.	Mechanical.	Domestic sciences.	Policy officers, etc.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.					
Montana:	1	\$1,800	3	\$2,400	8	\$4,315	14	\$8,815	4	\$2,480	7	\$3,020	11	\$7,472	2	\$1,000	13	\$2,120	44	\$35,467
Blackfoot School	1	1,000	1	1,000	3	2,400	14	10,550	4	720	7	3,140	15	3,672	2	400	15	6,970	18	33,985
Crow Agency	1	2,000	3	3,200	1	600	3	2,040	2	1,200	2	1,440	10	3,140	3	2,925	12	17,372	32	35,646
Headwaters School	1	2,000	2	3,400	1	1,200	1	720	4	3,240	1	300	5	3,132	3	3,925	14	17,877	32	35,646
Flathead School	1	2,200	2	3,400	1	1,200	1	720	4	3,780	1	300	5	1,872	3	2,140	5	5,530	26	31,022
Fort Belknap Agency	1	2,200	3	3,100	2	1,000	2	1,520	4	4,200	5	2,420	12	2,472	4	3,880	19	9,980	19	22,230
Fort Belknap School	1	1,500	3	3,100	2	2,300	6	4,200	4	4,060	10	4,120	13	3,372	4	3,880	400	45	28,832	
Fort Peck Agency	1	1,800	3	3,000	3	2,440	15	11,040	1	1,800	1	900	4	3,680	4	3,880	900	45	28,832	
Fort Peck School	1	1,900	2	1,500	3	2,440	3	2,100	1	1,800	1	900	4	3,680	4	3,880	1,140	16	9,720	
Fort Ripley Agency	1	1,900	2	1,500	3	2,440	3	2,100	1	1,800	1	900	4	3,680	4	3,880	1,140	16	9,720	
Fort Ripley School	1	1,900	2	1,500	3	2,440	3	2,100	1	1,800	1	900	4	3,680	4	3,880	1,140	16	9,720	
Tongue River Agency	6	12,400	28	28,500	14	12,940	23	14,385	34	25,040	41	18,500	72	17,022	17	8,250	41	18,420	329	203,226
Total:																				
Wyoming:	1	2,000	2	1,300	1	400	5	2,420	5	3,920	9	4,980	3	1,020	3	1,020	2	1,920	32	21,040
Casper School	1	1,000	1	800	1	600	1	600	1	800	1	800	2	1,180	1	1,300	1	1,000	15	5,420
Cheyenne Agency	1	1,000	4	4,800	2	1,000	1	600	1	800	1	800	2	1,180	1	1,300	1	1,000	10	14,880
Devils Lake Agency	1	2,100	2	3,800	2	1,920	5	2,620	2	1,620	3	1,620	3	1,620	1	1,500	10	1,500	10	14,880
Windsor Agency	1	2,100	2	3,800	2	1,920	5	2,620	2	1,620	3	1,620	3	1,620	1	1,500	10	1,500	10	14,880
Total:																				
Nevada:	2	5,800	14	12,942	5	4,200	8	5,440	5	8,100	5	6,200	9	4,900	1	2,220	10	5,400	73	54,022
Carson School	1	2,000	4	3,600	2	1,300	5	3,000	2	1,620	4	3,000	9	4,980	3	1,920	5	1,800	30	21,440
Elko School	1	1,000	1	800	1	600	1	600	1	800	1	800	2	1,180	1	1,300	1	1,000	5	3,100
Fort McDowell School	1	1,200	1	500	1	200	1	720	1	720	1	720	3	780	2	780	3	300	5	4,820
Lovebirds School	1	1,800	1	900	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	300	3	552	1	300	4	1,700
Mojave River Agency	1	1,500	1	1,500	1	1,500	1	1,500	2	1,500	2	1,500	1	300	1	300	1	300	4	1,620
Mojave River School	1	1,500	1	1,500	1	1,500	1	1,500	2	1,500	2	1,500	1	300	1	300	1	300	17	9,488
Nevada School	1	1,500	1	1,500	1	1,500	1	1,500	2	1,500	2	1,500	1	300	1	300	1	300	11	4,700
Walker River Agency	1	1,350	1	1,350	1	1,350	1	1,350	1	1,350	1	1,350	1	1,350	1	1,350	1	1,350	12	6,714

	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Instruction.					Forestry.		Miscellaneous.		Total.				
							Academic.	Agricultural and stock.	Mechanical.	Domestic sciences.	Policy officers, etc.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.					
Walker River School.	1	1,400	600	1,000	2	1,320	1	500	1	720	4	2,100	6	1,125	1	425	14	2,625		
Western Shoshone Agency	1	1,400	720	1,000	2	1,140	1	720	4	2,100	2	1,000	2	1,000	2	1,000	1	425		
Western Shoshone School.	1	1,400	720	1,000	2	1,140	1	720	4	2,100	2	1,000	2	1,000	2	1,000	1	425		
Total:	8	10,550	11	8,460	13	7,600	11	8,880	8	5,820	25	11,980	24	5,292	5	2,400	110	65,142		
New Mexico:	1	2,100	3	3,100	2	2,000	7	5,100	2	2,100	5	3,140	11	6,200	6	1,500	4	1,440	14	23,820
Albuquerque School	1	2,000	2	1,800	1	1,400	12	5,160	2	2,100	9	2,880	1	300	6	1,500	1	720	14	12,220
Albuquerque Pueblo Agency	1	1,800	2	1,700	1	1,200	4	2,700	2	2,400	3	2,400	9	2,280	10	6,100	1	300	24	14,330
Jicarilla Agency	1	1,800	2	1,700	1	1,200	4	2,700	2	2,400	3	2,400	9	2,280	10	6,100	1	300	24	14,330
Marathon Agency	1	2,500	2	2,200	1	1,500	2	1,500	2	1,780	5	4,480	3	780	1	1,000	1	300	15	30,988
Mountain Agency	1	2,300	1	1,200	1	1,000	2	1,500	3	3,000	2	1,980	6	2,400	3	2,250	4	440	15	47,440
Pueblo Pueblo Agency	1	2,300	1	1,200	1	1,000	2	1,500	3	3,000	2	1,980	6	2,400	3	2,250	4	440	15	47,440
San Juan Agency	1	3,000	1	900	4	3,040	4	3,040	4	4,200	4	2,540	8	4,200	3	3,250	3	1,140	19	12,380
San Juan School	1	2,200	4	3,400	2	1,440	21	12,990	2	1,500	5	3,300	16	6,780	9	720	8	900	13	11,000
Santa Fe Agency	1	2,200	4	3,400	2	1,440	21	12,990	2	1,500	5	3,300	16	6,780	9	720	8	900	13	11,000
Santa Fe School	1	2,200	4	3,400	2	1,440	21	12,990	2	1,500	5	3,300	16	6,780	9	720	8	900	13	11,000
Zuni Agency	1	4,300	1	800	1	1,300	3	2,520	2	2,440	2	1,440	2	480	1	1,440	1	480	14	33,330
Total:	9	18,500	24	20,970	53	36,300	24	21,270	31	22,340	64	25,540	44	11,522	14	9,280	37	14,078	323	203,220
North Carolina:	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	3	2,300	3	2,300	3	1,870	1	378	2	109	3	200	25	18,360
North Carolina Cherokee School.	1	1,300	1	1,300	2	1,140	3	3,900	3	3,100	3	1,870	1	378	2	109	3	200	25	18,360
North Dakota:	1	1,900	2	1,800	2	1,800	6	3,800	2	1,100	3	600	5	2,380	12	2,522	3	720	13	17,412
Fort Berthold Agency	1	1,900	2	1,800	2	1,800	6	3,800	2	1,100	3	600	5	2,380	12	2,522	3	720	13	17,412
Fort Berthold School	1	1,900	2	1,800	2	1,800	6	3,800	2	1,100	3	600	5	2,380	12	2,522	3	720	13	17,412
Fort Totten Agency	1	1,900	2	1,800	2	1,800	6	3,800	2	1,100	3	600	5	2,380	12	2,522	3	720	13	17,412
Fort Totten School	1	2,400	2	2,400	2	2,400	6	6,400	2	2,400	2	2,400	6	6,400	10	10,000	13	10,000	44	33,080
Hughes Agency	1	1,650	3	3,400	2	1,650	11	7,020	2	1,200	3	2,120	10	8,160	6	1,020	4	1,080	44	25,080
Shields Agency	1	1,650	3	3,400	2	1,650	11	7,020	2	1,200	3	2,120	10	8,160	6	1,020	4	1,080	44	25,080
Turtle Mountain Agency	1	1,650	2	1,500	1	1,500	4	2,250	2	2,250	2	1,440	2	480	1	1,440	1	480	10	7,400
Turtle Mountain School	1	1,650	2	1,500	1	1,500	4	2,250	2	2,250	2	1,440	2	480	1	1,440	1	480	10	7,400
Wapakoneta School	1	1,650	2	1,500	1	1,500	4	2,250	2	2,250	2	1,440	2	480	1	1,440	1	480	10	7,400
Total:	6	10,325	24	22,960	14	11,020	33	21,080	23	27,030	23	14,110	58	25,060	56	2,894	24	9,520	271	147,159
Oklahoma:	1	1,450	4	3,500	2	900	1	2,700	4	1,920	4	1,920	2	600	3	600	3	600	30	11,730
Cattlement Agency	1	1,450	4	3,500	2	900	1	2,700	4	1,920	4	1,920	2	600	3	600	3	600	30	11,730
Cattlement School	1	1,050	2	1,300	3	2,250	2	2,600	1	1,800	1	800	1	800	1	800	1	800	7	4,130
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency																				

TABLE 61.—Miscellaneous field employees.

Designation.	Chief officer.		Others.		Total.	
	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.
<i>Field investigating and supervising force.</i>						
Inspection.....	1	\$3,000	7	\$13,200	8	\$16,200
Labor.....	1	2,000	20	23,340	21	25,340
Construction.....	1	3,000	3	5,900	4	8,900
Health.....	1	3,000	8	12,240	9	15,240
Schools.....	1	3,000	12	22,850	13	25,850
Industries.....	2	4,300			2	4,300
Farming.....	1	1,800			1	1,800
Stock raising.....	1	2,000	4	3,600	5	5,600
Employment.....					2	6,100
Forestry.....	2	6,100	3	4,400	5	4,400
Forester and assistant forest.....			6	13,050	6	13,050
Headquarters at Washington, D. C.....			17	20,340	18	22,340
Field supervisory officers.....	1	2,000	9	4,920	12	12,880
Menominee.....	3	7,600				
Special agents.....	15	37,800	89	124,000	104	161,800
Total.....						
<i>Field irrigation service.</i>						
Chief inspector.....	1	4,000	4	7,200	5	11,200
Superintendents of irrigation, engineers, etc., at large.....	4	9,250	115	12,750	119	22,000
Total.....	5	13,250	119	19,950	24	33,200
Arizona and New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	1	2,250	20	29,420	21	31,670
California: Miscellaneous work.....	1	2,000	12	15,700	13	17,700
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	1	2,000	31	32,080	32	34,080
Idaho: Fort Hall.....					9	9,340
Montana: Crow.....	1	1,000	5	7,740	7	8,740
Fort Belknap.....	1	2,000	6	4,020	7	6,020
Tongue River.....			2	1,080	2	1,080
Total.....	2	3,000	16	13,740	18	17,340
Nevada: Walker River.....	1	1,200	1	900	2	2,100
Western Shoshone.....	1	1,600				
Total.....	2	2,700	1	900	3	3,600
Oregon: Klamath.....	1	1,500			1	1,500
Warm Springs.....	1	2,000	4	2,754	5	4,754
Total.....	2	3,500	4	2,754	6	6,254
South Dakota: Pierre.....	1	2,000	15	16,750	17	18,750
Utah: Uintah.....	1	1,400	37	47,640	38	49,040
Washington: Yakima.....	1	2,100	16	17,860	17	19,960
Wyoming: Wind River.....	17	35,000	174	198,144	191	233,144
(Grand total.....)						
<i>Field allotment service.</i>						
Special allotting agents.....	9	26,352	10	11,760	19	38,112
Appraising commissioners.....	4	7,320		5,720	8	10,645
Arizona: Camp McDowell.....			5	750	5	750
Pima.....			1	1,000	1	1,000
Total.....			6	1,750	6	1,750
California: Fort Yuma.....	1	2,160	4	3,800	5	5,960
Idaho: Fort Hall.....			4	3,960	4	6,120

1 Seven are temporary for two months.
 2 Six were temporary positions.
 3 All temporary positions.

TABLE 61.—Miscellaneous field employees—Continued.

Designation.	Chief officer.		Others.		Total.	
	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.
<i>North Dakota:</i>						
Fort Berthold.....			5	\$5,740	5	\$5,740
Standing Rock.....			14	2,190	14	2,190
Total.....			9	7,930	9	7,930
<i>South Dakota:</i>						
Cheyenne River.....	1	\$2,150			1	2,150
Pine Ridge.....	2	4,320	7	5,700	9	10,050
Total.....	3	6,470	7	5,700	10	12,170
<i>Washington:</i>						
Colville.....	1	2,100	16	16,900	17	19,000
Cushman.....	1	2,100	2	2,100	3	4,200
Yakima.....	1	2,100	3	3,240	4	5,400
Total.....	3	6,400	21	22,360	24	28,840
(Grand total.....)	21	48,722	65	60,445	85	109,237
<i>Warehouses.</i>						
New York.....	1	2,250	4	8,000	5	10,250
Chicago.....	1	2,200	30	14,310	31	16,510
St. Louis.....	1	2,000	5	4,040	6	6,040
Omaha.....	1	2,600	3	2,960	4	4,960
San Francisco.....	1	2,000	5	5,720	6	7,720
Total.....	5	10,450	51	35,030	56	45,480

1 All temporary positions.

2 Twenty-two were temporary.

TABLE 62.—Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.

Designation.	Number.	Salary.
School.....	2,673	\$1,636,024
Agency.....	2,346	1,543,142
Field investigating and supervising force.....	104	161,920
Irrigation service.....	191	233,144
Allotment service.....	85	109,237
Warehouses.....	56	45,480
Indian office employees, exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner.....	1,210	267,390
(Grand total.....)	15,665	4,016,537

1 The number of employees in Table 1 includes certain field employees detailed to the Washington office.
 2 Of this number 2,033 were Indians employed at \$306,992.

TABLE 63.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, including disbursements and balances on hand.

Title of appropriation	Balance in treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1911.	Appropriations for 1912.	Disbursements for 1912.	Balance in treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1912.
Current and contingent expenses:				
Contingencies, Indian Department.....		\$115,000.00	\$61,065.75	\$53,934.25
Court costs, etc., in suits involving lands allotted to Indians.....		2,500.00	447.07	2,052.93
Expenses of Indian Commissioners.....		4,000.00	3,677.82	322.18
Industrial work and care of timber.....		400,000.00	342,383.08	57,616.92
Industry among Indians.....		30,000.00	3,719.76	26,280.24
Pay of:				
Indian agent, Utah.....		1,800.00		1,800.00
Indian police.....		200,000.00	182,300.00	17,700.00
Interpreters.....		5,000.00	7,197.78	2,197.78
Judges, Indian courts.....		12,000.00	10,888.71	1,111.29

REF0077934

TABLE 63.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, including disbursements and balances on hand—Continued.

Table with 5 columns: Title of appropriation, Balance in treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1911, Appropriations for 1912, Disbursements for 1912, and Balances in treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1912. Rows include Current and contingent expenses, Indian schools, and various agency operations.

TABLE 63.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, including disbursements and balances on hand—Continued.

Table with 5 columns: Title of appropriation, Balance in treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1911, Appropriations for 1912, Disbursements for 1912, and Balances in treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1912. Rows include Indian schools, current and contingent expenses, and miscellaneous items.

REF0077935

TABLE 63.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, including disbursements and balances on hand—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1911.	Appropriations for 1912.	Disbursements for 1912.	Balances in treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1912.
Miscellaneous—Continued.				
Payment to Indians of Colville Reservation, Wash., for lands.....	\$495,000.00	\$300,000.00	\$163,405.74	\$631,594.26
Protecting property interests of minor allottees, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....	100,000.00		99,969.77	30.23
Relief of—				
Thomas Hoyno.....		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Frances and Charles Colburn and heirs of Mary Morrisette, Chippewa Indians.....		3,174.16	2,258.33	915.83
Indians in Utah.....		10,000.00	8,398.37	1,601.63
J. Blair Shoeneft, late Indian agent, Union Agency, Okla.....		7,281.37	7,281.37	
Surveying and allotting Indian reservations (reimbursable).....	90,779.41	215,000.00	262,833.90	42,945.51
Total.....	1,115,563.93	8,863,310.53	7,464,789.68	2,519,084.83

TABLE 64.—Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

[Checks, drafts, and other instruments of exchange, drawn to the order of the commissioner, are received in the office as deposits with bids for tribal leasing privileges, guarantees for rights of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by section 3622, Revised Statutes.]

On hand July 1, 1911.....	\$100.00
Receipts:	
July, 1911.....	\$123.70
August, 1911.....	1,876.10
September, 1911.....	558.50
October, 1911.....	6.90
November, 1911.....	311.60
December, 1911.....	6,999.10
January, 1912.....	6,510.55
February, 1912.....	6,282.00
March, 1912.....	172.98
April, 1912.....	442.18
May, 1912.....	7.00
June, 1912.....	11.10
Total on hand and received.....	24,301.71
Disbursed during year:	
July, 1911.....	122.00
August, 1911.....	425.30
September, 1911.....	327.50
October, 1911.....	1,443.70
November, 1911.....	546.10
December, 1911.....	9.70
January, 1912.....	7,302.95
February, 1912.....	275.25
March, 1912.....	179.58
April, 1912.....	697.93
May, 1912.....	7.50
June, 1912.....	50.10
Total.....	11,291.61
Balance June 30, 1912.....	13,110.10

TABLE 65.—Classified statement of total receipts and disbursements of the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912 (exclusive of individual Indian moneys).

	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1911.	Received during fiscal year 1912.	Total on hand and received.	Disbursed during fiscal year 1912.	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1912.
Current and contingent expenses.....	\$248,721.65	\$1,234,210.18	\$1,482,931.83	\$1,201,400.25	\$281,531.58
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	660,082.13	607,139.29	1,267,221.41	710,331.51	496,889.90
Supports (gratuities).....	141,692.75	969,402.85	1,111,155.50	973,773.62	137,381.88
Incidental expenses.....	5,066.10		5,066.10	5,066.10	
Schools and school buildings.....	949,248.92	3,757,819.51	4,707,068.43	3,758,983.78	948,084.65
Trust funds and interest.....	39,291,595.32	3,735,938.86	43,027,494.18	4,198,720.51	38,828,773.67
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....	4,895,825.67	3,079,425.68	7,975,251.35	16,406,675.90	2,568,675.65
Miscellaneous.....	9,659,754.79	3,533,766.20	13,193,520.99	4,424,950.43	8,768,570.56
Total.....	55,851,957.53	16,917,733.56	72,769,691.09	20,739,822.10	52,029,868.99

¹ The \$5,406,675.90 disbursed as "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor" includes \$3,049,803.45 placed in Oklahoma banks, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1911 (35 Stat. L., (Sec. 1070)).
² Includes judgments of Court of Claims, \$3,417,423.10; proceeds of sale of lands, \$3,108,307; irrigation funds, \$625,483.42; surveying and allotting, \$116,752.31; payments to Indians for lands, \$858,182.38; and other miscellaneous funds, \$62,402.35; total, \$9,708,660.56.
³ The total amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1912 includes reimbursements to the United States on account of reimbursable appropriations, surplus fund items, transfers, and disbursements for obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1912 and former years.

TABLE 66.—Receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands from July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statute at Large.		On hand July 1, 1911.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1912.
		Vol.	Page.				
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund	Mar. 27, 1896	53	48	\$2,697,682.26	\$323,744.97	\$42,234.63	\$2,896,542.61
Cherokee school fund.	Mar. 27, 1896	53	71	527,709.64	5,487.22		533,196.86
Cheyenne and Arapahoe in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund	June 28, 1896	54	350	53,897.20	15,935.44		69,832.64
Chippewa in Minnesota fund	Apr. 1, 1890	21	70	4,699,608.24	595,892.77	313,574.05	4,982,924.96
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund	Jan. 14, 1889	22	92	395,199.60	157,825.96	16,204.86	446,820.70
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund	Feb. 27, 1892	22	400	113,922.86	5,362.33	293,130.12	293,130.12
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund	June 21, 1906	34	335	106,049.00	81,102.32	7,570.23	173,532.09
Kansas Consolidated fund.	June 1, 1892	22	438	149,032.69		10,186.42	138,846.27
Omaha fund.	June 10, 1887	17	391	14,938.69		480.00	14,458.69
Owasee fund	June 15, 1877	16	92				
Pine Bluffs Reservation 3 per cent fund	Aug. 1, 1882	21	292	8,403,979.99	1,021.07	7,089.32	8,397,911.55
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.	Aug. 16, 1890	26	344	125,000.00	3,290.02	10,877.64	117,412.38
Roosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.	Mar. 3, 1893	27	453	125,000.00	49,745.15	21,154.29	174,745.13
Round Valley general fund.	Oct. 1, 1890	26	658	1,094.34	1,509.30	1,726.55	847.09
Shoshone and Rameek fund.	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1066	5,461.83	129,690.00	55,557.67	6,114.16
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.	July 3, 1882	22	149	249,258.25	37,897.23	37,870.00	259,285.48
Utahville general fund.	May 29, 1906	35	469	10,075.01	5,579.15		15,654.16
Unalakleet and White River Ute fund.	Mar. 3, 1882	33	157	60,400.00		41,905.00	18,495.00
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewa, Turtle Mountain Band.	Apr. 21, 1904	33	194				
Pay limit to Klamath Agency Oreg., for lands conveyed to the California & Oregon Co.	Apr. 30, 1908	35	62	97,118.14		5,020.83	92,097.31
Proceeds of—							
Indians of Colville Reservation, Wash.	Apr. 3, 1907	34	1059	485,000.00	300,000.00	223,905.74	561,094.26
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont.	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1063		4,544.40		4,544.40
Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Reservations, N. Dak. and S. Dak.	May 29, 1906	35	447			46,800.00	46,800.00
Colville Reservation, Wash.	July 1, 1906	30	563	233,710.96	11,474.24	31,883.01	213,302.19
Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho	Apr. 30, 1908	35	78	11,379.17		938.50	10,440.67

Crow ceded lands, Mont.	Apr. 27, 1904	33	316	359,538.47	222,698.71	71,141.45	502,078.73
Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.	Mar. 2, 1898	25	372	71,550.59	7,498.50	36,683.09	45,365.00
Fishhead patented lands, Bitter Root Valley, Mont.	Apr. 23, 1904	33	395	88,610.42	151,977.85	201,934.06	35,553.19
Flathead Reservation, Mont.	May 30, 1906	35	564	26,692.75	1,285.00	27,077.75	
Irrigable land, Yuma Reservation, Cal.	June 17, 1902	32	52	35,180.96	6,174.05	12,832.28	2,078.01
Klamath River Reservation, Cal.	Apr. 21, 1906	34	124	58,938.57	3,165.90		62,104.47
Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.	Apr. 23, 1904	33	258	1,031,999.17	556,308.26	498,332.98	1,179,964.45
Roosebud Reservation, S. Dak.	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1250	169,898.41	129,399.96	69,322.06	333,197.44
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.	Feb. 20, 1893	23	40	192,917.24	7,333.21	5.00	117,492.04
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.	May 29, 1906	35	458	8,029.47	7,397.62	4,000.00	12,426.85
Spoonee Reservation, Wash.	June 21, 1906	35	377	52,217.62	158.00	1,390.52	44,922.97
Surplus Puyallup school lands	Apr. 30, 1906	35	77	48,035.49			10,029.73
Town site, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.	May 1, 1905	32	763	271,360.05	78,349.68	319,081.30	56,575.40
Unalakleet and White River Ute lands	Mar. 2, 1906	35	904	147,746.26	5,046.14	96,270.00	2,435.57
White ceded lands	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1016	13,640.35	14,466.29	25,631.07	
Winifred River Reservation, Wyo.	Apr. 28, 1904	33	569	10,332.11			13.43
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.							
Cherokee unallotted lands.	Apr. 28, 1904	33	569		15,533.42		15,533.42
Chickasaw unallotted lands.	Apr. 28, 1911	36	1070	98,002.06	73,650.64	146,802.63	26,130.07
Choctaw unallotted lands.	do.	36	1070	354,233.24	307,663.76	622,885.15	39,331.95
Seminole unallotted lands.	do.	36	1070	1,041,244.37	915,076.54	1,756,373.72	217,907.19
Seminoe unallotted lands.	do.	36	1070	124,646.61	112,999.71	211,011.84	26,397.48
Seminoe Indians, Oklahoma.	do.	36	1070	11,771.30	6,294.88	16,982.06	1,084.12
Grande Ronde Indians.	do.	36	1070				10,288.68
Chippewa of Lake Superior (Lac du Flambeau)	Apr. 28, 1904	33	569				15,533.42
Total.				22,977,900.19	4,475,490.24	4,561,010.84	22,441,978.59

1 Proceeds of Indian land and timber.

TABLE 67.—Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, June 30, 1912.

Name of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to pay unappropriated.
Choctaw	Permanent annuities.			\$9,000
Do.	Provisions for smiths, etc.			500
Coeur d'Alene	Employees, as per art. 11 of agreement of Mar. 20, 1857, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1859, and by act of Mar. 2, 1867.	Art. 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, §3,000; art. 12, treaty of Oct. 20, 1820, §400; art. 2, treaty of Oct. 20, 1820, §400; art. 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.	7, p. 98; 11, p. 644; 7, pp. 213, 235.	3,000
Chippewa of the Mississippi.	For schools during the lifetime of the President.	Art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1857.	16, p. 720	4,000
Chippewa of the Lake Superior.	Physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc.	Treaty of May 7, 1858, art. 10.	15, p. 452	6,000
Northern Cheyenne and Arapah.	Subsistence and civilization, as agreed on at Feb. 28, 1877.	Estimated.	19, p. 256	90,000
Do.	Pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	do.	15, p. 658	9,000
Pawnee	Annuity in cash.	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.	11, p. 729	30,000
Do.	Support of 2 manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	do.	do.	10,000
Do.	Support of 2 manual-labor schools and pay of teachers, of whom 1 is to be tin and gun smith, 2 writers and apprentices, 2 teachers, etc.	Estimated for iron and steel, \$500.	do.	500
Do.	Pay of physician.	do.	do.	5,400
Quapaw	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the lifetime of the President.	\$1,000 for education; \$300 for smith, etc.	11, p. 730	1,200
Sac and Fox of Missouri.	For support of school.	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1861.	7, p. 425	1,500
Shoshone and Bannock.	Permanent annuities.	Feb. 19, 1851.	4, p. 42	200
Do.	Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.	Estimated.	15, p. 670	5,000
Do.	Blacksmith, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do.	do.	1,000
Do.	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.	do.	do.	5,000
Sir Nations of New York.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794.	7, p. 46	4,500
St. Regis and Mescalero.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.	Estimated.	15, p. 538	1,000
Do.	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do.	do.	10,400
Do.	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter.	do.	do.	350,000
Spokane	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter.	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1867, ratified July 13, 1867; 27, p. 139.	19, p. 256	2,000

Tuberculosis, Mescalero, Coeur d'Alene, Flathead, Yampai, Bands of Ute, and Uchika.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	Estimated.	15, p. 621	220
Do.	2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers.	do.	15, p. 622	8,520
Do.	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	do.	do.	30,000
Total.				\$98,590

REF0077938

TABLE 68.—Interest-bearing tribal funds held in trust by the Government July 1, 1912—Continued.

CHANGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, IN INTEREST-BEARING TRIBAL FUNDS HELD BY THE GOVERNMENT—Continued.

Table with columns: Tribe and fund, Increase, Decrease. Lists various tribal funds like Seminole in Oklahoma fund, Seneca, Tonawanda Band fund, etc.

INTEREST-BEARING FUNDS BELONGING TO MINORS AND HELD IN TRUST JULY 1, 1912.

Table with columns: Tribes and funds, Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties, Statutes at Large, Amount in United States Treasury, Annual interest at 3, 4, and 5 per cent.

CHANGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, IN INTEREST-BEARING TRIBAL FUNDS BELONGING TO MINORS AND HELD IN TRUST BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Table with columns: Tribe and fund, Decrease. Lists changes for funds like Devils Lake Sioux minors' 3 per cent fund, Grande Ronde minors' fund, etc.

TABLE 68.—Interest-bearing tribal funds held in trust by the Government July 1, 1912—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Summary table with columns: Principal, Annual interest. Totals: \$36,234,267.28 Principal, \$1,709,281.33 Annual interest.

TABLE 69.—Incomes of Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

Large table with columns: Tribe, Interest on trust fund, Treaty and agreement obligations, Gratuities, Indian money, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous, Proceeds of lands, Total. Lists tribes like Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche, Arapaho in Wyoming, etc.

TABLE 70.—Per capita payments made during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Per capita.	Amounts paid.
North Dakota—Continued.				
Fort Totten	Devils Lake Sioux	81	Various.	\$105.14
Do.	do.	993	\$30.00	29,790.00
Total		1,044	{ 28.64 28.63	{ 29,895.14 18,440.00
Mandan Rock	Sioux	3,990	8.00	41,625.00
Turtle Mountain	Turtle Mountain Chippewa	3,715	18.00	66,870.00
Total, North Dakota		8,007	12.15	98,370.14
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment	Cheyenne and Arapaho	581	{ 8.83 8.90	{ 5,168.80 5,179.46
Do.	do.	584	{ 8.85 8.87	{ 5,179.46 5,179.46
Total, cantonment		1,165	8.88	10,348.26
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Cheyenne and Arapaho	931	{ 8.74 8.75	{ 8,132.06 8,132.06
Do.	do.	923	{ 8.79 8.80	{ 8,122.32 8,122.32
Total		1,874	8.77	16,435.28
Kaw	Kaw	98	{ 77.95 77.67	{ 7,610.80 7,610.80
Kiowa	Apache and affiliated tribes	1,064	40.00	42,560.00
Do.	do.	145	138.55	20,000.75
Do.	do.	1,321	138.55	183,009.20
Do.	Kiowa	1,416	138.55	196,186.80
Do.	Comanche	1,064	40.00	42,560.00
Do.	Wichita and affiliated bands	1,070	50.00	53,500.00
Total		6,069	88.46	538,642.88
Osage	Osage	2,230	{ 135.62 135.63	{ 302,447.62 302,447.62
Do.	do.	2,230	97.87	218,239.02
Do.	do.	2,230	108.24	241,306.95
Do.	do.	2,230	108.24	241,306.95
Do.	do.	2,230	104.17	232,234.77
Total		8,960	111.83	994,818.37
Otoe	Oto and Missouri	119	{ 44.30 44.30	{ 5,272.45 5,272.45
Pawnee	Pawnee	562	37.78	24,960.80
Do.	do.	565	37.83	24,827.78
Do.	do.	4	22.41	89.64
Total		1,331	37.80	49,917.89
Poncha	Poncha	614	8.30	2,026.20
Red Moon	Cheyenne and Arapaho	145	{ 8.92 9.01	{ 1,292.90 1,267.70
Do.	do.	132	{ 9.01 9.00	{ 1,267.70 1,267.70
Total		277	9.24	2,569.90
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	{ 580 509	{ 52.72 30.80	{ 30,712.80 15,677.20
Total		1,089	25.44	47,890.00
Sage	Cheyenne and Arapaho	461	{ 8.72 8.73	{ 4,022.96 4,022.96
Do.	do.	433	{ 8.70 8.70	{ 3,778.93 3,778.93
Total		894	8.72	7,799.88

TABLE 70.—Per capita payments made during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Per capita.	Amounts paid.
Union	Seminole	2,168	\$50.00	\$108,281.00
Do.	do.	623	50.00	31,150.50
Do.	do.	226	50.00	11,300.00
Do.	do.	2,369	20.00	47,380.00
Do.	do.	611	20.00	12,220.00
Total		6,097	34.83	210,431.50
Union	Choctaw	2,013	50.00	100,651.50
Do.	do.	5,514	50.00	275,700.00
Do.	do.	11,617	50.00	580,850.00
Total		17,334	50.00	857,201.50
Union	Mississippi Choctaw	917	50.00	45,850.00
Do.	do.	202	50.00	10,100.00
Do.	do.	277	50.00	13,850.00
Total		1,396	50.00	69,800.00
Union	Chickasaw	4,520	50.00	226,000.00
Do.	do.	630	50.00	31,500.00
Do.	do.	684	50.00	34,200.00
Total		5,834	50.00	291,700.00
Total Oklahoma		30,999	47.00	1,438,123.00
Total Oklahoma		53,070	58.44	3,100,943.81
Oregon:				
Klamath	(Klamath, Palute, Pitt River, and Modoc)	55	{ 12.22 12.25	{ 6,825.10 6,825.10
Do.	Klamath	12	80.25	963.00
Do.	do.	73	107.50	7,811.50
Total		641	24.33	15,599.60
Siletz	Siletz	58	12.22	708.76
Do.	do.	30	2.03	60.80
Do.	Grand Ronde	93	Various	1,732.00
Do.	Siletz	24	15.00	360.00
Total		205	13.48	2,861.56
Total Oregon		846	21.52	18,461.16
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River	Sioux	2,563	12.83	32,931.55
Do.	do.	122	9.53	1,201.70
Do.	do.	2,592	5.00	12,960.00
Total		5,277	8.73	47,093.25
Crow Creek	Sioux	1,023	5.74	5,790.72
Lower Brule	Lower Brule	{ 239 261	{ 18.85 19.69	{ 4,503.15 5,112.99
Total		800	10.84	8,423.14
Pine Ridge	Ogala Sioux	42	29.00	1,218.07
Do.	do.	{ 139 7,018	{ 29.01 4.15	{ 4,031.98 29,285.45
Total		7,199	4.23	30,503.62
Roosebud	Sioux	674	Various	432.91
Do.	do.	5,229	30.00	156,870.00
Do.	do.	5,280	30.00	158,400.00
Total		11,183	28.23	315,682.91
Yankton	Yankton Sioux	1,100	12.80	14,160.00
Do.	do.	1	11.04	11.04
Do.	do.	55	0.40	22.00
Do.	do.	20	0.70	14.00
Total		1,182	12.39	14,653.84
Total South Dakota		29,035	16.39	422,829.88

* Shares due to deceased persons were paid to their heirs; and in some cases all the heirs were not paid.

TABLE 70.—Per capita payments made during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Per capita.	Amount paid.
			\$500. 00	\$407,000. 00
Washington: Colville	Colville Confederated Tribes	814		
Wisconsin:				
Keshiwa	Menominee	1,687	5 24	8,539.88
Do	do	1,677	40.00	67,080.00
Total		3,364	22.80	76,919.88
La Pointe	Grand Portage	326	10.00	3,260.00
Onelia	Onelia	2,404	41	985.64
Wittenberg	Winnebago, Wisconsin Band	1,291	23.83	30,838.36
Total Wisconsin		7,388	11.00	112,003.88
Wyoming:				
Shoshone	Arapaho	896	3.00	2,698.00
Do	Shoshone	846	3.00	2,538.00
Total Wyoming		1,742	3.00	5,136.00
Grand total		127,692		1,613,235.74

TABLE 71.—Pro rata shares tribal trust funds (principal) settled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average pro rata share.	Amount paid.
Kansas: Potawatomi	Potawatomi	23	\$253.10	\$5,823.38
New York: New York	Tonawanda (Seneca)	71	171.00	12,122.70
North Dakota: Standing Rock	Sioux	708	161.08	43,705.37
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment	Cheyenne and Arapaho	0	362.98	3,201.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho	do	94		34,134.14
Red Moon	do	91		2,178.66
Segar	do	13	493.89	33,023.31
Kiowa	do	1	304.06	6,430.57
Osage	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche	3	3,819.70	11,450.28
Pawnee	Osage	133	611.62	81,332.16
Sac and Fox	Pawnee	67	1,144.16	76,688.72
Total	Sac and Fox	417	597.05	248,971.59
Oregon:				
Klamath	Klamath	68	274.84	15,391.04
Umatilla	Umatilla, Cayuse, etc	108	303.51	32,779.64
Total		164	293.72	48,170.68
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River	Sioux	83	139.71	11,347.03
Crow Creek	do	7	192.88	1,348.05
Lower Brule	Lower Brule-Sioux	134	164.65	21,990.02
Pine Ridge	Ogala-Sioux	121	182.82	16,072.39
Yankton	Yankton-Sioux	64	267.88	17,144.40
Total		409	168.99	67,991.89
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	Utes	17	247.21	1,202.65
Grand total		1,300	314.90	431,198.26

TABLE 72.—Tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes deposited in 127 Oklahoma State and national banks under the provisions of the act approved Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stats. L., 1958-1970), during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, and bearing interest at rates from 4 to 6 per cent per annum.

	Principal.	Accrued interest.	Total.
Choctaw	\$1,727,072.00	\$29,193.97	\$1,757,168.97
Chickasaw	590,481.45	11,188.55	601,670.00
Cherokee	244,528.70	4,719.42	249,248.12
Creek	499,850.00	8,012.17	477,892.17
Seminole	16,971.30	418.35	17,389.65
Grand total	3,049,803.45	83,565.49	3,103,368.94

TABLE 73.—Volume of business in Indian warehouses, 1912.

	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.				
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.		
		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>			
New York Warehouse	5,988	513,030	\$193,415.97	1	7	\$4.00		
Chicago warehouse	112,638	35,803,314	551,458.41	10	728	12.25		
St. Louis warehouse	28,070	7,290,075	187,735.23	5	355	5.00		
Omaha warehouse	50,731	4,202,078	104,149.91	32	182	40.70		
San Francisco warehouse	21,238	2,068,075	91,175.01					
Total	218,708	49,880,172	1,220,964.56	48	1,172	65.95		
			Mailed.			Requisitions issued.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Contract.	Open market.	Total.		
		<i>Pounds.</i>						
New York warehouse	1,087	2,489	\$1,705.43	378	91	469		
Chicago warehouse	1,500	2,073	2,354.71	16	1,869	1,885		
St. Louis warehouse	26	53	64.52	419	539	955		
Omaha warehouse	259	425	305.13	545	201	846		
San Francisco warehouse	19	100	67.35	8	77	135		
Total	2,900	5,741	4,587.89	1,416	2,874	4,290		
Total number of shipments							221,656	
Total weight							pounds. 49,887,085	
Total value							\$1,225,618.31	

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INDEX.

	Page.		Page.
A.		Buildings—Continued.	
Adults, male, population.....	142, 151	for Indian homes, value.....	288
Agency:		local contracts sought.....	48
buildings, value.....	261	methods of payment.....	49
farms.....	210	plans prepared.....	252
lands, use of.....	125	school and agency, value.....	48, 261
lands, value.....	261	under construction in 1912.....	282
Agricultural:		Business of Indian Office, increase.....	8
implements, value.....	261	C.	
lands, irrigated and irrigable.....	118	Chickasaw coal lands.....	58
lands, area cultivated by Indians.....	142	Chippewa:	
employees, number and salaries.....	297	sale liquor to.....	47
Agriculture, reimbursable funds for promoting.....	37	timber cut.....	58
Allotments:		Choctaw:	
alienation of.....	8	coal lands.....	58
approved and made in 1912.....	59, 238	timber lands.....	54
areas.....	114	Churches among Indians.....	90
average cost.....	7	Church membership of Indians.....	90
classification of allotted lands.....	118	Citizen's dress. <i>See</i> Dress, citizen's.	
employees.....	306	Citizens, United States, Indians who are.....	90
Five Civilized Tribes.....	7	Civil Service:	
Indians who have not received.....	87	covers employees paid from tribal funds.....	68
in forestry reserves.....	15	eligibles who decline appointment.....	69
irrigated, cultivated.....	236	examination for expert farmers.....	12
leased.....	60, 247	examinations for superintendents.....	68
method of recording.....	7	Claims:	
sales.....	62, 239	for sums credited Indians.....	10
under ditch.....	230	Indian, should go before Court of Claims.....	18
<i>See also</i> Unallotted lands.		Clerks, Indian Office:	
Allottees, issue competency certificates.....	63	more needed.....	18
Allotting property, valuation.....	284	number and work compared.....	73
Annuities due Indian tribes.....	314	Coal deposits.....	58, 60
Appropriations:		Codification statutes relating to Indians.....	16
for Indian service, 1912.....	307, 311	Colorado River, irrigation.....	56
form of, entails extra work.....	86	Colville:	
for schools since 1870.....	216	allotments.....	59
Areas of Indian lands.....	97, 114, 131	payments individual Indian money.....	65
Arts, Indian.....	38, 153	Commissioner's account, 1912.....	310
B.		Competency certificates issued allottees.....	63, 244
Bad River Reservation, timber cut.....	55	Composition contests.....	25, 26
Banks, deposits of individual Indian money.....	64, 67	Conference of supervisors.....	29, 42
Basket making.....	153	Corn contests.....	34, 35
Beadwork.....	153	Correspondence, Indian Office, increase.....	8
Bee raising.....	253	Cotton raising, experiments.....	38
Births.....	166	Court decisions:	
Blackfeet:		applying 25-year liquor clause to Grande	
allotments.....	59	Ronde and Biets lands.....	46
farming operations.....	37	sale liquor to Pueblo Indians.....	46
stock raising.....	32	shipments liquor into Oklahoma.....	45
Blanket weaving.....	154	relating to Indians, digest.....	16
Buildings:		Court of Claims should adjudicate Indian	
areas of sites.....	125	claims.....	18
cost of repairs.....	45	Credit given Indians, schedules of claims.....	10
erected in 1912.....	251	Crimes and misdemeanors, number.....	98

	Page.	Farms:	Page.
Crops:		agency	210
agency farms, value	210	demonstration	12, 15, 213
experimentation and demonstration farms	213	experimentation	206
raised by Indians—		school	87
disposition	147	Federal supervision, number Indians under	236
on irrigated lands	135, 147	Field matrons:	
value	206	salaries should be increased	27
school farms, value	206	work of	70
Creamery at Siletz	32	Files, classifying and indexing	50
		Finance Division, Indian Office	52
		Fires, forest	42
Deaths among Indians:		precautions against, in schools	52
number	19, 166	Five Civilized Tribes:	
percentage	24	allotments	7
Defects in Indian service	14	attendance children on public schools	39
Demonstration farms	35, 36, 213	expert farmers	29
Dentists	26	freedmen in	73
Disbursements, Indian Service, 1912	307, 311	oil fields	57
Diseases (<i>see</i> Health)	26	population	73
Domestic science:		removal restrictions on sales lands	244
employees	297	tribal funds deposited in banks	325
ways of teaching	49	use of individual Indian money	10
Dress, citizens, Indians who have adopted	90	Flethead, should not bear whole cost of irrigation project	16
Drunkennes. <i>See</i> Liquor.		Forestry:	
Duplication of offices	18	agreement with Forest Service	6
Dwellings, native, Indians living in	166	employees	297, 306
		fire losses	52
Efficiency reports	42	organization	6
Employees:		property valuations	284
agency farms	297	<i>See also</i> Timber.	
agency farms, decline appointment	69	Forests, National:	
demonstration and experimentation farms	213	Indians should have allotments in	15
difficulty in retaining	69	restored to Indian reservations	55
field	68, 306	Fort Belknap:	
forestry	306	irrigation	66
increased efficiency	41, 42	reimbursable farming fund	37
Indian	30, 44, 160	Fort Berthold:	
earnings	135, 160	allotments and coal lands	60
Indian Office	307	demonstration farm	30
overtime work	69	Fort Hall:	
in shops	214	allotments	59
school	156, 297	farming	28
school farms	206	irrigation	55
temporary	69	Fort Lapwai (<i>see</i> Nez Perce)	66
transfers	69	Fort Peck, reserve, minerals on	69
warehouses	307	Freedmen, number in Five Civilized Tribes	73
Employment of Indians (<i>see</i> Employees, Indian).	160	Full-bloods, population	74
English language:		Funds:	
Indians who have acquired	90	individual Indian, in bank	287
teaching	40	reimbursable for promoting agriculture	37
Experimentation farms	213	tribal—	
		division of	15
Fairs	32, 33	in Treasury	292
Farmers:		trust, changes during year	
expert	12, 29, 30	tribal—	
institute	34	belonging to minors	318, 319
meetings	33, 34	capitalization	15
Farming:		1912	311
by Indians	27, 142	interest	135, 319
dry, tests for	36	pro rata shares settled	324
leases and permits	246	tribal—	
property, valuation	284	changes during year	317
use individual Indian money for	65	held by Government	310, 319
		<i>See also</i> Monies.	
		Furniture belonging to Indians, value	287

	Page.	J.	Page.
Grazing:		Jicarilla timber, cutting of	52, 53
acreage used by Indians	151		
lands, area	118	K.	
leases and permits	246	Kalbab, stock raising	32
on ceded lands, fees collected	51	Kickapoo, progress in farming	28
		Klamath, timber	54
		L.	
Health	19	Laws relating to Indians, codification	16
number employees	297	Labor:	
property valuation	284	Indian, on irrigation projects	44
State boards of, cooperation with	26	proceeds of	319
<i>See also</i> Medical.		Lace making	156, 159
Heating plants, value	261	Lands, Indian:	
Home making, competition contest	25	advisability of sale considered	64
Horses and mules belonging to Indians	253	agricultural	119
Hospitals	21, 175	area unallotted	114
Houses:		ceded, pay for use of	51
for Indians, plans	31	classification	118
number occupied by Indians	166	individual, valuation	287
Housekeeping, teachers of	27	inherited, sales	8, 61, 239
Hygiene. <i>See</i> Health and medical service.		open to settlement	131
		processes of sales	135, 319
I.		removal restrictions on sales	8, 244
Implements and tools, value	261, 287	sales of allotted	62
Incomes of Indians	133, 319	sales, receipts and disbursements	312
Increase of business of Indian Office	5	tribal, valuation	292
Indexing old files	70	worthless	118
Indian country, should be redefined	16	Lands:	
Indian employees. <i>See</i> Employees, Indian.		school and agency, value	261
Indian monies, proceeds labor	133, 319	school, how used	125
Indian Office:		Leases:	
clerical force should be increased	18	allotted lands	61, 247
increase in work	69, 73	income from	135
organization and methods	14, 69	irrigable allotted lands	236
Indian service, present defects	14	mining	245, 247
Individual Indian monies. <i>See</i> Monies.		oil and gas	57
Industrial instruction	214, 261	power sites	247
Industrial status of Indians, records	30	tribal lands	240
Industries:		without supervision of department	61
appropriation to encourage	38	Letters received in Indian Office, increase	73
incomes from	135	Liabilities United States to Indian tribes	314
Indians engaged in	153	Libraries for schools	42
native	38, 153	Lighting systems, value	261
<i>See also</i> Employment and farming.		Limestone on Tuccarora Reserve	59
Inherited lands, sales	9, 61, 239	Liquor:	
Inspection of Indian service	71	arrests for drunkenness	98
Irrigation	6	for medical and sacramental purposes	46
acreage irrigated and irrigable	118, 227, 233	sale to Pueblos, decision of court	46
acreage irrigated lands cultivated	236	sale to Indians in Washington, D. C.	47
agency farms under	210	shipments into Oklahoma, decision of court	45
appropriations for	65	Liquor traffic, suppression	13, 45
area under projects	227, 233	employees	306
crops raised under	236	disposition of cases	217
Crow Reservation	56	salaries instead of fees	47
employees	306	use of decoys	47
expenditures	230	Logging. <i>See</i> Timber.	
Indian labor utilized on projects	43		
Indians should not bear whole cost of projects	16	M.	
lands under irrigation leased	236	Marrriages among Indians:	
miles of ditches on reservations	227	legal	90
number Indians benefited by	236	plural	90
property valuation	284	with tribal customs	90
school farms	206		
Issues to Indians	177, 180		

	Page.		Page.
Medical service.....	13	Physicians:	
<i>See also Health.</i>		more needed.....	22
Menominee, logging.....	54	salaries low.....	22
Mescal.....	48	should have educational leave.....	26
Mescalero, sheep raising.....	32	Pima, experimental farming.....	35
Methods of work in Indian Office.....	69	Playgrounds.....	41
Minerals on Indian reservations.....	7, 57	Police, Indian, number and salary.....	297
location and area of lands.....	118	Polygamy.....	90
production and royalty.....	245	Population:	
Mining:		able-bodied male adult Indians.....	142, 151
leases.....	245, 247	Indians, exclusive of Alaska.....	73, 74, 166
on Executive-order reservations.....	16	Indians under Federal supervision.....	87
Minors, funds held in trust.....	318	school.....	183
Miscellaneous supplies. <i>See Supplies, miscellaneous.</i>		Pottery.....	153
Misdemeanors and crimes.....	95	Poultry belonging to Indians.....	253
Missionary organizations:		Power sites, leases.....	247
attendance at mission schools.....	183	President's message, health of Indians.....	19
capacity mission schools.....	190	Property, valuations:	
lands occupied by.....	130	all Indians.....	50, 135
lands patented to.....	130	Government.....	261, 284
number missionaries among Indians.....	90	individual Indians.....	237
Mixed blood, population.....	74	tribal.....	292
Moneys:		Public schools. <i>See Schools, public.</i>	
Indian, proceeds labor.....	135, 319	Pueblo, decision of court on sale of liquor.....	45
individual Indian—		Purchase of supplies (<i>See Supplies</i>).	
deposits.....	9	Q.	
deposited in State banks.....	67	Quapaw, removal of restrictions on sales of	
disposal.....	15	lands.....	244
interest on deposits.....	9	R.	
methods of handling.....	64	Rations:	
receipts and disbursements.....	9	Indians receiving.....	177
<i>See also Funds.</i>		value.....	158
Murder of Will H. Stanley.....	45	Receipts, Indian Service, 1912.....	311
N.		Recreations.....	41
Native arts.....	38, 153	Reservations:	
Navaho:		areas.....	131
allotments.....	60	areas and authority for establishing.....	97
conference.....	29	opening.....	131
stock raising.....	31	Returned students.....	43
Nea Perce:		Rosobud:	
expenditure individual Indian money... ..	66	allotments.....	60
timber.....	54	expenditure individual Indian money... ..	66
Noncompetent Indians, sales of lands.....	62, 239	S.	
Nurses, compensation too small.....	23	Sales of Indian lands. <i>See Lands.</i>	
O.		Sanatoria.....	13, 25, 175
Oil and gas (<i>See also Minerals</i>).....	7, 57, 245	Sanitary. <i>See Health and medical service.</i>	
Old files, reclassifying and indexing.....	70	San Juan:	
Omaha, progress in farming.....	28, 65	experimental farming.....	38
Opening of lands for settlement.....	131	floods.....	86
Organization of Indian Office.....	14, 69	Sawmills, products.....	222
Osage:		Schools:	
competency certificates issued.....	63, 244	appropriations.....	11, 216
oil and gas.....	57	attendance, 1912.....	11, 183, 196
P.		average attendance since 1876.....	216
Pasture, area lands used for.....	125	capacity.....	190
Patents in fee:		buildings, value.....	251
applications for.....	243	compositions on tuberculosis.....	25
Indians holding.....	87	discontinued.....	12
issued to Indians.....	63, 242	eligible children not in.....	183, 190
Payments to Indians.....	14, 135, 321	employees, number.....	196, 297
Peyote. <i>See Mescal.</i>		farms.....	125, 206
		lands—	
		how used.....	125
		value.....	261

	Page.		Page.
Schools—Continued.		Timber, Indian—Continued.	
libraries.....	42	stand, area and value.....	219
mission—		valuation.....	287, 292
attendance.....	183	<i>See also Forestry.</i>	
capacity.....	190	Tongue River:	
population.....	74, 183, 190	cutting of infested timber.....	53
property, valuations.....	284	reimbursable fund for farming.....	37
public—		Trachoma:	
capacity.....	190	prevalence.....	19, 170
Indian children attending.....	11, 39, 183	treatment.....	25
recreations.....	41	Treaty obligations to Indians.....	135, 319
sleeping porches.....	41	Trust funds. <i>See Fund, trust.</i>	
stereopticon lectures.....	24, 40	Tuberculosis:	
teaching home making.....	40	compositions by pupils.....	25
transfer of pupils.....	39	hospital.....	21
Settlement, opening of lands for.....	131	mortality from.....	24, 166
Sewerage systems, value.....	261	prevalence.....	170
Sheep belonging to Indians.....	253	sanatoria.....	25
Shoshone. <i>See Wind River Reservation.</i>		Tuscarora Reservation, limestone deposits... ..	58
Shops, products.....	214	U.	
Siletz Reservation:		Unlah:	
creamery established.....	32	irrigation.....	56
sale of liquor on.....	46	leasing allotted lands.....	61
Sleeping porches.....	41	Unallotted lands:	
Stanley, Will H., murdered.....	45	area.....	97, 114
State law, Indians should conform to.....	16	classification.....	121
Statistics.....	70, 73	V.	
Statutes relating to Indians, codification.....	15, 16	Valuations of property.....	50, 135, 261, 284, 287, 292
Stock, live:		Vital statistics.....	19, 24, 166
belonging to Indians.....	253, 261, 287	W.	
belonging to Government.....	261	Wagons, valuation.....	287
disposal of.....	258	Warehouses:	
grazed by Indians, value.....	151	employees.....	207
tribal, value.....	292	no more than three needed.....	18
Stock raising by Indians.....	31, 151	volume of business.....	328
Students, returned. <i>See Returned students.</i>		Water rights in jeopardy.....	18
Superintendents:		Water systems, value.....	261
civil-service examinations for.....	66	Wills.....	15
salaries.....	297	Wind River Reservation:	
Supervisors:		crops raised.....	28
conference.....	29, 42	irrigation.....	57
larger force needed.....	16	leases of allotted lands.....	61
Supplies:		minerals produced and royalty.....	58
miscellaneous, Indians receiving.....	180	Winnebago:	
purchased—		disposition of lands.....	8
improved methods.....	49	expenditure individual Indian money... ..	65
payments more prompt.....	50	progress in farming.....	28
value.....	50	Work in Indian Office, increase.....	73
T.		Wyandot, competency certificates issued... ..	63, 244
Timber, Indian:		Y.	
acres per employee for protection.....	225	Yakima:	
cost of care and protection.....	225	irrigation.....	56
forest rangers in charge of work.....	52	progress in farming.....	28
infested, logged.....	53	Yankton Sioux, moneys disbursed.....	66
location and area.....	118	Yuma, cultivation of allotments.....	28
should be sold.....	6		
sold, value.....	135		

