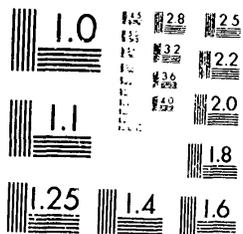
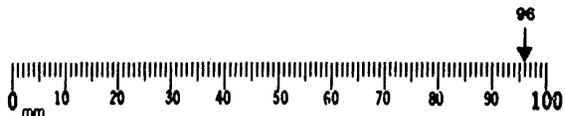
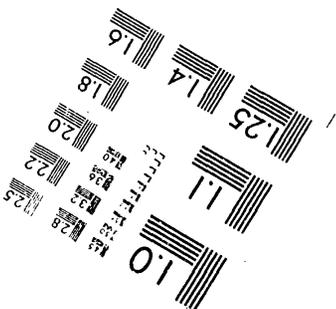


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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., October 15, 1917.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this the eighty-second annual report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

A DECLARATION OF POLICY.

A careful study of the practical effects of governmental policies for determining the wardship of the Indians of this country is convincing that the solution is individual and not collective. Each individual must be considered in the light of his own environment and capacity for larger responsibilities and privileges.

While ethnologically a preponderance of white blood has not heretofore been a criterion of competency, nor even now is it always a safe standard, it is almost an axiom that an Indian who has a larger proportion of white blood than Indian partakes more of the characteristics of the former than of the latter. In thought and action, so far as the business world is concerned, he approximates more closely to the white blood ancestry.

On April 17, 1917, there was announced a declaration of policy for Indian affairs, as follows:

DECLARATION OF POLICY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

During the past four years the efforts of the administration of Indian affairs have been largely concentrated on the following fundamental activities—the betterment of health conditions of Indians, the suppression of the liquor traffic among them, the improvement of their industrial conditions, the further development of vocational training in their schools, and the protection of the Indians' property. Rapid progress has been made along all these lines, and the work thus reorganized and revitalized will go on with increased energy. With these activities and accomplishments well under way, we are now ready to take the next step in our administrative program. The time has come for discontinuing guardianship of all competent Indians and giving even closer attention to the incompetent that they may more speedily achieve competency.

Broadly speaking, a policy of greater liberalism will henceforth prevail in Indian administration to the end that every Indian, as soon as he has been determined to be as competent to transact his own business as the average white man, shall be given full control of his property and have all his lands and moneys turned over to him, after which he will no longer be a ward of the Government.

Pursuant to this policy, the following rules shall be observed:

1. *Patents in fee.*—To all able-bodied adult Indians of less than one-half Indian blood, there will be given as far as may be under the law full and complete control of all their property. Patents in fee shall be issued to all adult Indians of one-half or more Indian blood who may, after careful investigation, be found competent, provided, that where deemed advisable patents in fee shall be withheld for not to exceed 40 acres as a home.

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

2. *Sale of lands.*—A liberal ruling will be adopted in the matter of passing upon applications for the sale of inherited Indian lands where the applicants retain other lands and the proceeds are to be used to improve the homesteads or for other equally good purposes. A more liberal ruling than has hitherto prevailed will hereafter be followed with regard to the applications of noncompetent Indians for the sale of their lands where they are old and feeble and need the proceeds for their support.

3. *Certificates of competency.*—The rules which are made to apply in the granting of patents in fee and the sale of lands will be made equally applicable in the matter of issuing certificates of competency.

4. *Individual Indian moneys.*—Indians will be given unrestricted control of all their individual Indian moneys upon issuance of patents in fee or certificates of competency. Strict limitations will not be placed upon the use of funds of the old, the indigent, and the invalid.

5. *Pro-rata shares—trust funds.*—As speedily as possible their pro rata shares in tribal trust or other funds shall be paid to all Indians who have been declared competent, unless the legal status of such funds prevents. Where practicable the pro rata shares of incompetent Indians will be withdrawn from the Treasury and placed in banks to their individual credit.

6. *Elimination of ineligible pupils from the Government Indian schools.*—In many of our boarding schools Indian children are being educated at Government expense whose parents are amply able to pay for their education and have public school facilities at or near their homes. Such children shall not hereafter be enrolled in Government Indian schools supported by gratuity appropriations, except on payment of actual per capita cost and transportation.

These rules are hereby made effective, and all Indian Bureau administrative officers at Washington and in the field will be governed accordingly.

This is a new and far-reaching declaration of policy. It means the dawn of a new era in Indian administration. It means that the competent Indian will no longer be treated as half ward and half citizen. It means reduced appropriations by the Government and more self-respect and independence for the Indian. It means the ultimate absorption of the Indian race into the body politic of the Nation. It means, in short, the beginning of the end of the Indian problem.

In carrying out this policy, I cherish the hope that all real friends of the Indian race will lend their aid and hearty cooperation.

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

Approved:

FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Secretary.

The cardinal principle of this declaration revolves around this central thought—that an Indian who is as competent as an ordinary white man to transact the ordinary affairs of life should be given untrammelled control of his property and assured his personal rights in every

particular so that he may have the opportunity of working out his own destiny. The practical application of this principle will relieve from the guardianship of the Government a very large number of Indians who are qualified to mingle on a plane of business equality with the white people. It will also begin the reduction of expenditures, and afford a better opportunity for closer attention to those who will need our protecting care for some years longer.

A vitally important result also will be obtained in placing a true ideal before those Indians remaining under guardianship. It will be a strong motive for endeavoring to reach the goal of competency, and prove a material incentive to a sincere effort for that end.

This new declaration of policy is calculated to release practically all Indians who have one-half or more white blood, although there will be exceptions in the case of those who are manifestly incompetent. It will also give like freedom from guardianship to those having more than one-half Indian blood when, after careful investigation, it is determined that they are capable of handling their own affairs. This latter class, however, will be much more limited since only about 40 per cent of the Indians of the country speak the English language and the large majority of this latter class still greatly need the protecting arm of the Government.

As an additional safeguard for those Indians of half or less white blood, a homestead commensurate with the value of the property to be patented may be retained by the allottee and made inalienable except by approval of the Secretary of the Interior. In other cases of manifest incompetency, the trust period on their land will be extended whenever it is deemed beneficial and in the interest of the Indians themselves.

As a corollary of this central idea of the declaration, a more liberal policy has been adopted in the sale of inherited lands and Indian allotments, and the Indians are urged to sell that portion of their land which is not available or adaptable for their own uses and utilize the proceeds for the improvement of their remaining land or increasing their facilities for its fuller development by purchasing stock, machinery, etc.

A liberal policy is now being pursued in allowing the use of the proceeds of the sale of the lands of old and indigent Indians, and following the general line of procedure of State laws, in all sales of allotted lands where circumstances warrant it, a part of the allotment may be retained as a homestead so that the Indian may not be deprived of a home. Especially is this desirable where an Indian and his wife need such place during their declining years.

THE INDIAN AND THE WAR.

The peculiar conditions applicable to each separate band or tribe of Indians caused their registering for the military census under the act of May 18, 1917, to be assigned to this bureau. There were instances where the registration could be handled by the State authorities more expeditiously and with less expense than by this bureau and the highest degree of cooperation existed in order that the work would be a success. The Secretary of War placed the Indian Service upon the same plane with the States and it had control of this branch of the work. All of our employees were required to serve as registrars and as members of the registration board without compensation, and but little expense was incurred in carrying on this work. The draft of those Indians who are citizens was handled by the local boards appointed by the President and in order that the claims of the Indians to exemption might be given consideration and presented in proper form, superintendents were instructed to appear on their behalf and assist them in every way possible.

The growing attitude of the Indian toward the world war is a credit to his race. A well-nigh limitless devastation and conflict is bringing to him its profound lesson that the highest authority and best social welfare must spring from a free and self-governing people. This awakening is especially noticeable among the younger generation, largely the product of our Indian schools, who are quick to catch the spirit of a new era. Reports on file indicate that a large number of voluntary enlistments have been made in the Army, Navy, and National Guard, or in some branch of the Military Establishment, by Indian students and ex-students alone. Many of the schools report 20 to 30, some from 40 to 50 enlistments. Among them is represented practically every tribe. Several enlisted for the aviation service and some were admitted to officers' training camps. A former student at the Carlisle School, Ernest Kick, was among the early accessions to the Princess Patricia Regiment of Canada and gave his life in the trenches of France. Sylvester Long Lance, a graduate of that school, is a lieutenant in the same regiment and received wounds in valorous action. Requests were repeatedly made for permission to form exclusively Indian organizations which, under the regulations of the War Department, could not be encouraged as proposed, but were significant of the loyal and active interest among the Indians.

I am deeply impressed by all that has come from the Indian's serious heart and mind in this time of incomprehensible strife and am sure that among the compensations that must follow will be his clearer vision of what constitutes well-organized society.

I hope and confidently believe that the native American soldiers will equip themselves with credit to the noble ancestry of their race.

LIBERTY LOAN BONDS.

With your approval, the matter of purchasing bonds of the first issue of the liberty loan was brought to the attention of the Indians and all employees of the Indian Service. Official information, with suitable subscription blanks, was sent to all superintendents and encouragement extended to them to participate in a movement offering investments both prudent and patriotic.

Considering the brief time allowed for fully presenting this important subject before the date fixed for closing subscriptions, the results impress me as a distinct and gratifying triumph. It is quite certain that many subscriptions were made by Indians, and some by service employees, which were not specifically reported, but the following are definitely known: Subscriptions by 1,147 employees, \$178,760; by 525 adult Indians \$3,273,450, by 851 Indians minors and students in Indian schools \$1,334,400; making a total of 2,623 subscriptions for \$4,786,600 in liberty loan bonds.

Of the foregoing, the employees and pupils of one of the leading schools subscribed \$15,000; employees in the Indian Office at Washington subscribed \$23,900; employees in the office of the superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes subscribed \$16,300.

Probably the most noteworthy showing was the subscription of 67 Indians, including incompetents and minors, aggregating \$3,919,650. The individual amounts ranged from \$50 to \$640,000, but 20 of them being less than \$10,000 each. The largest subscription was by Jackson Barnett, through his guardian, a full blood, and one of the wealthiest of the Creek Indians. He also desired to donate \$50,000 to the Red Cross fund, but owing to legal objections it was deemed inadvisable to authorize such a gift. The individual moneys invested by these and many other Indian subscribers, it should be stated, were very largely either noninterest bearing or drawing less than the interest rate of the bonds. But while the Indians were readily attracted by the investment feature, they were willing and eager to contribute patriotic support to the Government. Many applications were made too late for acceptance under the regulation and many who were unable to purchase declared an intention to subscribe when the next issue is offered. Among the Apache subscribers of New Mexico, one wears a medal presented by the President for special service as a scout in the capture of the Geronimo band in 1882. Several other war scouts were liberal purchasers, and the only remaining strife with the old warrior line seems to be the friendly rivalry for owning bonds, for both the widow and son of Geronimo were subscribers, as was also the son of old Chief Victoria, long an enemy of the Government.

In view of the limited resources of great numbers of the Indians, ranging from near destitution to such conditions as yield a fair support but admit of no savings, the subscriptions reported and the expressions of attachment to the principles and institutions of the Government coming to me from every reservation eloquently attest the growth of Indian thought and sentiment along lines pertaining to the general welfare.

I regard the subscriptions by employees throughout the Indian Service as worthy of a special word. When it is known that the average annual salary of all employees is approximately \$750, or, on a per diem basis, about one-half that received by many groups of factory and mechanical trade workers, their response to the first call in the Nation's defensive need forms a very creditable record. The average per capita purchase of those subscribing for bonds was nearly double the highest increase of salary provided by the 5 and 10 per cent advance under legislation effective on July 1, 1917, and can be understood only as showing a willingness to sacrifice the immediate use of much more than the merited benefits of such legislation.

I venture here to digress for the expression of a conviction that has been with me since boyhood to emphasize another feature of the Liberty Loan Bond purchase, which I am persuaded will be of lasting benefit not only to the Indians but the entire population of our country.

It is the business side, the money saving habit. To my mind, the best barometer of a young man's future may be found in his disposition to accumulate. The Indian or white youth who has established a savings-bank account is apt to have a good character. Ordinarily he will be anxious to increase his deposit, and if so will make an effort to create and sustain such a reputation as will invite promotion. He will save rather than spend his earnings foolishly. The manliness of his attitudes and the inspiration from accomplishment will insure his advancement. As a boy, this is apparent; as a man it becomes an inheritance which stays with him throughout life.

Generally speaking Americans have become so rapidly rich and are so powerful as a Nation that we are in danger of being overfat and contented. The war has necessitated the conservation of our food supply; but we have yet to learn the lesson of universal saving, economy in conduct. Man has no stronger element, when developed, than the disposition to acquire property, own a home, and be a substantial factor in society. It stabilizes his life and makes him a better citizen, provided always that he is neither miserly nor a worshiper of the almighty dollar.

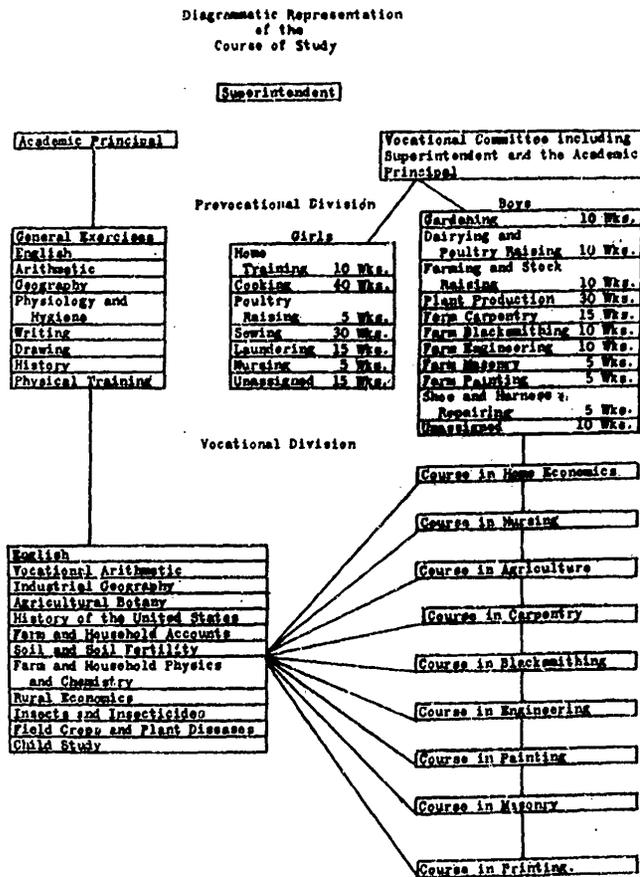
Thousands of men and women, boys and girls, have invested in Liberty Bonds who never before realized the satisfaction of property ownership. Others have introduced themselves to their first effort to restrain the spending habit. Altogether this epoch-making experience and its probabilities foretell a basic revolution which will immeasurably benefit present and future generations.

EDUCATION.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.—In my annual report for the fiscal year 1916, a somewhat extended description was given of a new and uniform course of study which had been prepared for use in all the Indian schools. During the current year a strong effort has been made to develop and perfect the operation of this course.

Supervising officials have visited, with a few unavoidable exceptions, all the schools of their respective districts, giving counsel and aid in such ways as have led to a better understanding of the course of study and a more thorough compliance with its requirements.

During the year all of the schools were supplied with a diagrammatic representation of the course showing upon one page an epitome, or picture, of its scope for boarding schools, illustrating the two principal divisions above the primary grades and the academic and industrial subjects for each group under headings suggestive of appropriate organization and supervision. This was done to secure a more uniform understanding of the structural principles involved in comprehensive outlines of some 300 pages, and has been found to be helpful. It seems to me that this condensed diagram, with a few brief notes accompanying it, will be of sufficient public interest, particularly among educational people, to justify its inclusion here.



UNIFORM EXAMINATIONS.—A further step has been the preparation of uniform final examinations to be given in all schools to the pupils completing each academic or industrial course. These examinations were given in nearly all schools during the week beginning June 4.

Unfortunately, however, a few boarding schools had been compelled to close prior to the usual date of closing because of inability to comply with the act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., p. 741), which limited expenditures for school support or maintenance to \$200 per pupil per annum. While under favorable circumstances it might be and was found possible to properly operate vocational schools within this limitation, yet in some cases greatly increased costs of all supplies coupled with the reduced enrollment of pupils necessitated the closing of schools.

This could not be avoided in some 17 instances without exceeding the per capita cost fixed by law and at these schools it became necessary to furlough some of the employees. Examinations prepared at the schools were given instead of the uniform examinations.

Much importance is attached to the new course and results thus far are encouraging for a high standard of school work and attainment for the Indian pupils. The aim of the course is to fit thoroughly the student to become an efficient wage earner and citizen, qualified to make his way successfully and with credit to himself and his race.

The introduction of a course of study more comprehensive and systematic than that adopted by many, perhaps most, of the public schools was not attempted without facing the possibility of disappointments; but these, I am glad to state, have been few. The results of the first full year have been in a promising degree successful as regards better classification of pupils, better organization of school employees, more definite educational aims, more clearly defined outlines for preparation, instruction, and study; in general, a knitting together of loose and variant methods and theories of educational work into something more uniform, practical, and withal focal as to the essential needs of the Indians. I am greatly encouraged by what has been accomplished in the introduction of an effort to make the system of Indian education thoroughly applicable to racial conditions and prospects.

Upon the recognized truism that there can be no lasting civilization without schools for all, without a democracy of education, I hope by such provision more than by any other to guarantee the perpetuation and progress of the red race. I see in this molding process the certain development of a body of young men and women

who will become the leaders and transformers of their people as the generations come and go.

ELIMINATION OF INELIGIBLES.—There are not Government schools sufficient for all Indians and in order that these schools might serve those who depend upon them alone for an education, I considered it wise to eliminate children who were not properly entitled to an education at the expense of the Federal Government. So in my declaration of policy I said:

In many of our boarding schools Indian children are being educated at Government expense whose parents are amply able to pay for their education and have public-school facilities at or near their homes. Such children shall not hereafter be enrolled in Government Indian schools supported by gratuity appropriations, except on payment of actual per capita cost and transportation.

The superintendents of several schools are now receiving instructions to carefully examine and limit their enrollment in accordance with the principle involved. There is also a considerable number of Indian children who are citizens of the United States and not wards remaining under partial control of the Government, as this term "wards" has been used and applied by the courts. These children receive the citizenship status of a citizen father, and, moreover, many of them have a large degree of white blood. This class should, as Indians, no longer receive Federal educational assistance. Their elimination will lead to two important results, namely, their place in the schools will be taken by others for whom there are not other school opportunities, and the eventual entrance of the citizen class into the public district schools of the States will be brought about. In certain localities this policy will allow some schools to be closed, thus effecting an economy in use of public funds and doing this without injustice to any real Indian children. I do not intend, however, to carry the general principle so far as to deprive of school facilities children for whom no school but a Government institution is available.

SCHOOLS DISCONTINUED.—It has already been found practicable and wise to close the Sac and Fox boarding school, Oklahoma, where public schools abound in an advanced community, and the Wittenberg boarding school, Wisconsin, where other facilities will be available for all children not belonging to the class of nonwards to whom reference has been made.

GRADUATES OF DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY.—Another important provision in the declaration of policy aims at educational evidence of competency. This will be best presented, perhaps, by reproducing a portion of my letter dated April 28, 1917, addressed to the superintendents of all the nonreservation boarding schools which are equipped and authorized to conduct full courses of study, including a four-year period of vocational training.

The letter in part follows:

I ask your special attention to the following paragraph of the declaration of policy in the administration of Indian affairs issued on April 17, 1917.

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

This declaration is founded upon the right and the desire of all progressive-minded Indians to become full citizens in the land of their nativity and to be classed with other free men who enjoy the privilege of owning and controlling property, who participate in the councils of the community and the larger welfare of the State, and who exercise that personal initiative which is the beginning of high destinies whether of individuals, of nations, or of races.

You are in charge of one of the large and well equipped Government schools for Indian youth. Its commencement exercises will soon close the school year and the members of its graduating class will have reached a very significant period in their lives. The transition from the theory and training of the classroom to the practice and achievements of real life, from school work to world work, applies the acid test to the pure gold of every student's character and attainments.

The Indian boys and girls have been at some natural disadvantage but have enjoyed some unusual opportunities. They have had, and now more than ever have, educational privileges superior to those in many of the schools for white children. They have been provided not only with good academic training but with excellent vocational courses calculated to fit them for successful home-making, for healthful and prudent domestic life, and for the efficient pursuit of agriculture, of many of the mechanical trades and some of the skilled manual arts and crafts.

There must, therefore, be in every Indian school giving the full courses a very considerable number of graduates this year who have improved their opportunities and have acquired such a practical education as will reasonably enable them to enter some remunerative occupation and make their way successfully with those engaged in the pursuits of our modern life. To every such capable young man and woman should be given a certificate of competency or a patent in fee, as authorized by law and the new "Declaration of policy in the administration of Indian affairs," attesting the faith of the United States in their ability and determination to prove worthy of this recognition.

It is not intended to declare every graduating student competent to handle his own affairs, but to select those who are 21 years of age and who by their conduct through the years of instruction have profited by wise discipline and shown that they possess the qualities of scholarship and character that fit them for responsibility and competition. To these graduates you will have the happy privilege on the day you hand them diplomas to give them also this declaration of their independence. It should be to them the Magna Charta of their freedom from the restraints not imposed upon other citizens of our country, and in thus granting it I know you will fully represent me with yourself in the hope that no recipient will ever strive for less than the most honorable and loyal fulfillment of American citizenship. I am sure that you thoroughly appreciate the importance of this emancipating movement and that upon all appropriate occasions you will impress its significance upon your student body as the bright goal of their school training, to the end that all pupils shall not only resolve to complete a full course but that graduation for them will be incomplete unless it earns such a certificate of competency.

The uniform course of study was not introduced until February 1, 1916. Hence, there was not time for all of the schools giving the full courses to cover the required work and prepare students for

graduation by the close of the school year 1917. However, several of these schools in which comprehensive courses had been previously given were able to meet the new requirements. A considerable number of young men and women who thus received diplomas were recommended for certificates of competency and found to be worthy of the same from the standpoint of general character, habits, and educational attainments. Some of these graduates were not 21 years of age and their diplomas will be considered at a later time in determining the question of their competency.

I expect that hereafter each succeeding year will show from the full-course schools a larger number of graduates who will have proved themselves to be reasonably capable of managing their own affairs. I believe that graduation as the gateway to citizenship should become in some real sense a gathering call for pupils, inspiring many more to complete their education, as well as a maxim for the schools arousing them to the fullest efficiency.

INCREASE IN PUBLIC-SCHOOL ENROLLMENT.—For the fiscal year 1916 there was appropriated \$20,000 for payment of tuition of Indian children in State public schools. This amount was insufficient, and by the Indian appropriation act for the year 1917 more money was rendered available for this purpose, not to exceed, however, the sum of \$200,000.

During 1916 contracts were made with 45 public schools (excluding eastern Oklahoma, occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes) for education of 853 Indian pupils, and calling for a maximum expenditure of \$24,984, of which amount about \$14,000 was actually earned and paid to the schools.

During 1917 contracts were made with 194 public schools (exclusive also of eastern Oklahoma) for 2,194 pupils and for the total of \$57,126.

This represents an actual increase of 157 per cent over the number of children provided for in public schools during 1916.

The cooperative arrangement for enrollment of Indian children in public schools has been made in California, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington. In nearly all school districts in these States attendance of Indian children has been acceptable to the white patrons and these school authorities and devoid of any injurious results so far as my information indicates. If, in due course of time, the States are to assume charge of the Indian and receive him as a citizen entitled to the benefits and subject to the liabilities of their laws, it seems equally for the interests of the States to assist in this manner in his education and training. There seems an evident willingness to do so, provided the Federal Government will assist and share the financial obligations, especially in those districts which have limited

sources of school revenue by reason of nontaxable Indian lands or otherwise.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA.—In aid of the public district schools in the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, there was appropriated \$275,000, and all of this money has been applied in accordance with the intent of the law to assist financially 2,285 school districts. In the schools so assisted have been enrolled 18,185 Indian pupils.

In this connection, the following editorial, from the Washington (D. C.) Star, may be of interest.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Probably no branch of the Government service contains a more united and faithful body of workers than the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Among the signal and characteristic movements is the drive along the lines of practical and systematic education. The educational idea, probably more than all other things combined, it is held, will effectually solve the Indian problem.

Two things stand out prominently in the policy of the bureau regarding Indian schools: First, To make them producers as nearly self-supporting as possible not only as object lessons to the Indians, but as a simple business proposition, resulting in the lowest per capita cost and the consequent reduction of appropriations necessary for their support. This, it is urged, is rationally and concretely both effective education and such economy as any great private or corporate interest should observe. Therefore, the farm, the garden, the orchard, the dairy and, where the area of the land would justify, the production of live stock has been pushed intensively and, as far as possible in accordance with scientific methods and practice approved by the Department of Agriculture, which, under existing arrangement, supplies all superintendents of Indian schools with bulletins upon the latest dependable research. Statistical data indicate amazing accomplishments along these productive lines.

Second. There has been a clear perception of the need of a well-balanced course of study essentially parallel with the academic work of the public school, but including thorough industrial training in agriculture, with its allied pursuits and the ordinary trades, together with domestic arts and science adequate for practical and healthful housekeeping.

To prepare such a course, having special adaptation to the social and economic status of the Indians as well as to their scattered geographical locations, was no small task.

Experts of the bureau who had charge of this work were quick to see the need of a definitely planned curriculum that would enable the schools, through efficient service, to take the raw material, the Indian boys and girls, from a largely uncivilized state, at a very young age, when they can not speak English, and make them over, as it were, a condition and undertaking which the world elsewhere does not furnish, and after a few years turn them out a finished product, capable of entering the competitive activities of their community or State and becoming independent self-supporters and citizens of average intelligence and progressiveness. In this more, perhaps, than in all other factors, it is admitted, lies the solution of the Indian problem.

This new course of study that has been laid out has now been tried for more than a year and seems to have been so well prepared that but slight revision will be advisable. It has been scrutinized by educators of prominence throughout the country and has elicited from many sources hearty indorsement. It is now followed to the fullest possible extent in every Indian school under the aid and guidance of 21 supervising officials who cover a like number of territorial districts and whose special duties are

to see that the course is understood and complied with and to report any unavoidable conditions that seem to call for modification of its requirements. Its academic features are such as will enable pupils readily to enter the public schools without retarding their progress and are designed to subservise the general policy of the bureau of encouraging the attendance of Indian children in the State schools. There are now upward of 30,000 Indian children in the public schools and under the provisions of law for paying their tuition, equal to the per capita cost for white pupils, and providing the Indian parents pay no taxes, the number is rapidly increasing and objection to such attendance by white patrons is also diminishing.

HEALTH.

The health problems in the Indian Service are concerned with tuberculosis, trachoma, infant welfare, and epidemics of contagious diseases.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The conditions which are met in the solving of the tuberculosis problem are the tendency of many of the Indians to neglect seeking the physician's aid until the appearance of warning symptoms, such as hemoptysis, the disinclination of many of the Indians to accept the white man's methods, failure to continue treatment long enough in many instances to effect a cure, and the neglect in some instances of observing the principles of modified quarantine with respect to young children. Strenuous efforts have been made to improve the sanitary conditions bearing on this question, and throughout the year all health employees have endeavored to improve conditions in the Indian homes, institute measures looking to the separation of open cases from others, especially where there are young children, and the treatment in sanatoria of all cases which may reasonably be expected to benefit from sanatorium treatment. A stay of considerable duration in a sanatorium has been found to be of great educational value and the Indian reacts very well to this form of treatment. The sanatoria are certainly a success, and the demand for enlarging the institutions now in existence and the establishment of further sanatoria far exceeds the supply of available funds. The Indians are realizing more and more the value of the sanatoria and many of them now have waiting lists. This fact indicates the value of the educational campaign which has been waged consistently during the past few years.

TRACHOMA.—The difficulties met with in the campaign against trachoma are the foci of the disease among the older Indians, which results in the constant stream of new cases entering the Indian schools, the disinclination on the part of many of the older Indians to submit to treatment for a long enough time to effect a cure, and the painful nature and long duration of the treatment.

The corps of special physicians have accomplished a great deal not only in the education of the members of the medical fraternity who have recently entered the Indian Service, but in the operation

and placing under treatment of many of these older Indians. The returned students, who have experienced the beneficent results of trachoma treatment, have been a large factor in the dissemination of information concerning this disease among the old Indians.

The pupils in the day schools and the boarding schools all receive compulsory treatment for trachoma, and it is now a common occurrence to receive reports from the eye specialists that the disease in the schools they visit is under control.

EPIDEMICS.—There have been rather numerous epidemics during the last fiscal year of smallpox, diphtheria, rabies, measles, and whooping cough. The handling of these epidemics presents greater difficulties among the Indian population than occurs among white people, owing to the fact that many of the Indians do not understand the need for quarantine. Some of the diseases cause a much higher mortality among Indians than among whites, more especially measles, in the epidemics of which there has followed a high percentage of pneumonia. Smallpox early in the year broke out among the Navajos, of whom there are in the neighborhood of 25,000 in northern Arizona, and before the cases were discovered there had been a rather wide exposure. This was due to the unfortunate shortage of physicians, partly due to the demand of the War Department. However, a medical supervisor was immediately sent to take charge of the situation, and wholesale vaccination was started and detention camps established. Satisfactory progress has been made and it is believed the disease is under control. The Navajos have learned the value of vaccination, but like many white people they are likely to wait until danger is present before protecting themselves. Sanitary preparedness is in order, and Indians are becoming more and more amenable in this respect.

"SAVE THE BABIES."—Continued and vigorous effort has been the watchword in the campaign for better health conditions among children, especially the young infants, among whom the mortality has been so great. Results in this direction have been surprisingly gratifying, and much has been accomplished. At the Indian fairs last fall a "Baby contest" formed a prominent part in the program, and great interest was manifested by the Indian mothers. They were so successful that it is planned to conduct them on even a more elaborate scale this year, and to this end standard score cards have been secured upon which the children contesting will be registered. They will be carefully graded by the physicians, and the cards of the babies having the highest scores will be sent to Washington, where suitable certificates will be issued to the parents.

One of the most important factors bearing on the health problem among the children is the education of the mother in the proper care

of her offspring. To this end emphasis has been laid upon the necessity of bringing every possible case of confinement to the agency hospitals for the lying-in period. This policy has resulted not only in giving the mother requisite instruction in the care of herself and her child but has given to many Indian children a start in life that would have been impossible had their birth been consummated under the old unhygienic environments.

Herewith find my letter to a superintendent of one of the Indian reservations in response to his report on an Indian fair in which the baby show was emphasized:

I have your letter reporting the Indian fair, in which you make particular reference to your baby show, inclosing photographs of the very interesting Indian babies exhibited.

It is gratifying to learn that the baby show was the most attractive feature of your fair and that the Indians were greatly interested, not only in the contest between babies, but especially as you say:

"I believe the physical examination of these babies, which was closely watched by the mothers, was as much an item of education to them as anything that has happened in many a day. * * * The examinations were far more than a superficial observation of the general appearance of the children. Notes were taken of irregularities and deficiencies. It gave the physician, nurse, and field matron an excellent chance for some very good advice to these mothers in a way they will remember as long as they live."

This is fine and indicates intelligent and commendable activity on the part of yourself, the physician, field matron, and nurse, which I greatly appreciate. However, a baby show is apt to be regarded as a display of babies and not taken as seriously by the Indians and employees as I desire. It is my purpose in our health campaign to utilize the baby show as an object lesson that may be the means of helpfulness in extending our work into every home of the reservation. I am determined to leave no stone unturned to accomplish the best results obtainable, and this requires a vigorous campaign. It is not sufficient to talk about these things at the agency, but it is incumbent upon us all to see that employees properly associated with this work make unceasing effort to improve health conditions not only in saving the baby but quite as much to restore the constitution and improve the health of the adult Indian.

It involves sanitation and ventilation of the homes; cleanliness not only of houses and surroundings but of the person and proper food for the child. It requires the instilling of respect for the physician, the nurse, the field matron, and the hospital, and with it the elimination of the medicine man.

I am particularly anxious that our hospitals shall be used for mothers in childbirth. It is my great desire that every Indian mother not otherwise well provided for shall find a place and proper care at this critical period in her life in a hospital. Every Indian hospital bed not necessarily occupied by those suffering from acute disease or serious injury should be available for mothers in childbirth.

All of these things can be brought about only through organized, aggressive, and continuous activity.

Perhaps the most pressing feature of our campaign is sanitation. The first thing to be done is to see that every Indian home and its immediate surroundings are thoroughly cleaned up and kept in a sanitary condition. This is an absolutely necessary accomplishment. In effecting sanitation, do not assume that conditions are satisfactory because you find a tidy appearance. While there is apt to be such harmony,

it is not necessarily so, either with the Indian or the white man. Many times, when the outward appearance is good, there can be found unsanitary conditions.

Infant children should not be fed the food of an adult, but rather and always the nourishing foods suitable for infants. Too much food is sometimes quite as harmful as too little. The important thing is that an infant or growing child shall always have the proper food for his age. It is essential, too, that the mother shall be well cared for before, at the time of, and following childbirth, at home or in a hospital.

As you know, our health campaign has been vigorously pursued for nearly three years. I have regarded it as the thing about which all other administrative activities should revolve. Education and protection of property are highly important, but everything is secondary to the basic condition which makes for the perpetuation of the race.

Our whole field force has earnestly joined the office in a determined campaign to rebuild the constitution of the Indian as rapidly as possible, reduce tuberculosis, eliminate trachoma, and speedily stop the appalling percentage of deaths among Indian children. For many years it has been truthfully announced that the Indian was a vanishing race. Many conditions conspired to make it so. It was a crime to permit it to exist long after discovery, but it has continued until the world looks upon the Indian as a dying race. Under such conditions it would seem almost indefensible that Congress should appropriate large sums of money for the education and the general administration of their affairs. It is out of harmony with the whole program that we should make the fight now in progress for the advancement of a dying race.

I am indeed proud of the fact, and may I not say that its accomplishment will stand out in history as a mile-stone, yes as a monument, more conspicuous than any other one thing in the history of Indian administration during the last half century, that we have now demonstrated, as ascertained from dependable reports made by the superintendents, physicians, and field matrons at the series of Indian school institutes held this summer, for the first time in 60 years there were in 1915-16 more births than deaths among the Indians of the United States. The Indian is no longer a vanishing race. Our strenuous efforts are certainly worth while with such a reward awaiting us—saving a noble and deserving people. With a continuance of our present campaign there is now every promise that the Indian will permanently survive and become a component part of our civilization standing side by side with the Caucasian.

Together with the other things mentioned in this letter, I wish again to impress most earnestly upon you the tremendous importance of improving sanitary conditions in every Indian home. Let sanitation be our watchword. In our nation-wide Indian health campaign, let us make sanitation the first consideration.

CHOCTAW AND CHEROKEE HEALTH DRIVES.

Some time since it came to my attention that health conditions were especially bad among the Choctaws and Cherokees of Oklahoma, accordingly as soon thereafter as funds could be secured, I arranged for health drives among these two tribes; set aside the necessary funds, organized an experienced and competent force consisting of a special medical supervisor and a woman supervisor, with six field matrons for each, under the immediate direction of Supt. Parker. This work contemplated a campaign of three or four months' house to house canvass, to effect immediate results by way of prevention as well as cure, improving sanitary, health, and home conditions, with special reference to tuberculosis, the segregation of open cases and

advice to Indians concerning appropriate treatment, hygienic, dietetic, medical, or otherwise, the improvement of Indian homes and their outside surroundings, including sanitation and personal hygiene, with emphasis on sanitation. After their initiation I went to Muskogee and held a conference with all of the people engaged in these two drives, finding them deeply interested in their work and their accomplishments gratifying. While there I discovered opportunity to intensify this health work, and among other things addressed a letter to the chief of the Ke-doo-wah Society, consisting of Cherokee Indians, from which the following excerpts are taken:

Shortly after assuming the duties of Commissioner of Indian Affairs it came to my attention that the Indians throughout the United States were fast becoming a dying race and that it was largely the result of tuberculosis and other diseases. I found this condition so universal and serious that I was appalled. It appeared to me as almost beyond belief that a race of people, with such a splendid ancestry and because of their historical grandeur and nobility, should be permitted to diminish and be eliminated as a substantial factor among those who are to live for all time.

It occurred to me that the first obligation of the Government to the Indians is to exert itself to the uttermost to save the race—to perpetuate its life. With this end in view, more than three years ago the Indian Bureau commenced a systematic and widespread campaign to improve home and health conditions among the Indians throughout the country—to give the Indian baby an equal chance with the white child to live and to the Indian father and mother an opportunity to enjoy the fruits of life in a manner equal to that of their white neighbors. During these three years we have made a vigorous effort through physicians, nurses, and field matrons to reestablish their health, with the result that last year, for the first time in more than 50 years, there were more Indians born than died from every cause. This means that the Indian is no longer a dying race, and yet it is a fact that in spots here and there throughout the Indian country health conditions are still so bad that the Indians are dying faster than they are being born.

To remedy this situation, we have recently made a special effort to find funds to pay the expenses of an organized health drive that is now being carried on in your community. If we are to be successful it must come about as the result of cooperation, and leading Indians like yourself should join the officers and others who are making this effort in behalf of your people. It is essentially important that you and others like you who have influence shall lead in this campaign, not only because of the work that you may do, but more especially on account of the influence you will have upon others.

At this time these campaigns are still on, consequently I am not prepared to make a final statement of the results. However, I have assurance that the expenditure and effort have been more than justified. Details must necessarily await another report.

THE MEDICINE MAN.—I have great satisfaction in announcing the fact that the influence of the medicine man is fast being eliminated. He has everywhere been a destructive element. To the extent that he has flourished his tribesmen have been nonprogressive, never reaching their possibilities, suffering for want of the hospital, physician, nurse, and field matron. He has been a constant menace to the progress, prosperity, morals, and health of the Indian race.

The medicine man is no longer dominant, neither is he now a large factor in the life of many tribes, although he is still found here and there in decreasing numbers.

THE SUPPRESSION OF INTOXICANTS.

The fiscal year just brought to a successful close has been one of remarkable changes in so far as the suppression of the traffic in intoxicants among the Indians is concerned.

The increase in prohibition sentiment throughout the country, and especially in those States where Indians reside, has materially aided our work. The addition of these States to the "dry column," and the drastic laws relating to the importation of liquor into them has proved their effective aid.

As evidence of the effect among the Indians of prohibition, the superintendent of the Umatilla School in Oregon has submitted some interesting figures. During the calendar year 1915 the police records of the city of Pendleton show that there were 1,440 arrests, of which number 270 were Indians, or about 19 per cent. During the calendar year 1916 there were only 385 arrests, of which number 69 were Indians. The saloons closed on January 1, 1916, and the number of Indian offenders fell off as above stated.

A posseman shot a bootlegger on the Nez Perce Reservation in Idaho, which raised the interesting question of the authority of his appointment, but the Federal court in granting a writ of habeas corpus ruled favorably to the Government.

Several officers operated in the State of New York during the course of the year in order to bring about an improvement in the liquor situation among the Indians in that State. This has resulted in improving the situation.

As the States near the Omaha and Winnebago Reservations in Nebraska have gone dry, the Indians have found the difficulty in obtaining intoxicants so great that it is having a markedly deterrent effect on them.

By reason of prohibition in Oregon, Idaho, and Washington, the bootlegger and others engaged in the liquor traffic have been forced to seek new fields of operation. Consequently Montana, with its large Indian population, has experienced an increase in the liquor traffic among the Indians. This will entail much heavy work on this service.

The conviction and sentence to the penitentiary of W. J. Creekmore was a distinct victory for the liquor-suppression service in Oklahoma. Creekmore was known as the king bootlegger and is reputed to have made more than \$1,000,000 in this traffic. He was the head of a ring which is said to have practically controlled the liquor business of that State. He was frequently in the clutches

of the law but managed to evade punishment until his recent conviction. Following this conviction he was fined in the amount of \$2,200 with a three years' sentence in the several cases against him. This hard fought and splendid victory, together with that obtained in the cases of other notorious bootleggers in Oklahoma, is a stern warning of the campaign being waged for the protection of the Indians against the liquor menace everywhere and has effectively destroyed the organized illegal traffic in Oklahoma.

An interesting ruling was handed down by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma wherein an Osage Indian who had received a certificate of competency was held to be still a ward of the Government and that it was a Federal offense to furnish him with liquor, thus establishing an additional safeguard.

The distribution of large amounts of money to the Osage Indians from time to time has heretofore brought about a condition resulting in their being debauched and defrauded. The application, however, of the law prohibiting the payment of moneys to Indians who are intoxicated has largely diminished this evil, although it has not been completely eradicated.

The declaration by Congress that Osage County is Indian country for the purpose of the enforcement of liquor laws has proven exceedingly helpful, and during the quarterly payments our enforcement officers have been very active.

The appropriation act for the current fiscal year authorized the payment to the enrolled members of the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole Tribes of an amount of approximately \$9,000,000. This vast sum of money, as well as \$2,000,000 to the Osages, has called for the most strenuous efforts of the officers of the liquor service to prevent the use of liquor and the consequent debauchment of the Indians. Our service was thoroughly mobilized and on guard, while the governor of the State, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and other officers were enlisted in the campaign for protection. The governor addressed letters to county officials, and their active cooperation solicited for the enforcement of law and order in the earnest effort to prevent payments being made to Indians who were habitual users of intoxicants. The Indian Office liquor suppression service made a thorough canvass of the State, as a result of which it has found necessary to withhold payments in Pushmataha and Choctaw Counties because of conditions prevailing there. In Choctaw County, the county attorney and a prominent business man were apprehended for introducing liquor. These men were prosecuted and convicted, notwithstanding the great pressure brought to bear in their favor due to their prominence in the State. These prosecutions will have a

salutary effect and indicate a disposition to treat all men who violate the liquor laws as equal criminals in the eye of the law.

Reports indicate that the payment was generally a marked success; that many of the Indians deposited their shares in the bank and checked against them for the purchase of the necessities of life and other beneficial purposes.

Illustrative of the activity of this thoroughgoing canvass, the following excerpt from a report will show certain conditions which were remedied:

In my former report covering this situation I make mention of the fact that the district court was in session in McCurtain County and that at the time of my leaving there on that occasion 22 persons had been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for various crimes. On arriving at Idabel on this occasion I learned that the district court had adjourned, that during its session of five weeks 34 convictions had been had and 34 persons taken to the penitentiary and as said in my former report this seems to be the healthiest indication I have found in McCurtain County and can only mean that the citizenship has begun to waken up to the condition in that country and are intending to see that the same is bettered.

Another payment has been authorized and there is every reason to believe that the active campaign which has been made for good government and for the elimination of the disastrous effects of liquor on such occasions will be as successfully carried out as previously.

Stringent and active measures are also thrown around similar payments in lesser amount elsewhere throughout the Indian country.

In view of conflicting decisions by the courts as to the meaning of section 2140 of the Revised Statutes, which provides not only for the seizure and forfeiture of liquor but for the boats, teams, wagons, and sleds used in conveying same, Congress cleared up the situation by enacting that:

Automobiles or any other vehicles or conveyances used in introducing or attempting to introduce intoxicants into the Indian country or where the introduction is prohibited by treaty or Federal statutes, whether used by the owner thereof or other person shall be subject to the seizure, libel, and forfeiture provided in section 2140 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The enactment of this specific legislation will be an effective bar to the collusion of parties who would endeavor by claiming a mortgage or other lien on the automobiles thus confiscated to defeat the purposes of the Government.

The question whether it is an offense to transport liquor from a point outside to another point beyond a reservation and whether the liquor while in transit across the reservation was subject to seizure and destruction under section 2140, has been and is now before the courts.

This has created an unfortunate condition and may cause considerable trouble to reservation officers. However the Reed amendment

to the post office bill will to some extent remedy it. Congress is now being asked to close up this gap in our otherwise effective liquor laws.

Owing to the advancement to the Chippewa Indians of one-fourth of the amount which would now be coming to the Indians under a pro rata distribution of their permanent fund under the treaty of February 22, 1855, a troublesome condition has been created. There is a large element within this area which has been accustomed to obtain liquor freely, which, coupled with the desire on the part of others to reap large profits from the illegal introduction and sale of liquor, has caused the liquor suppression officers a great deal of trouble, although their work has mainly been very satisfactory.

The difficulties experienced by all who are engaged in the work of suppressing the liquor traffic among Indians have been great and have been carried on with many legal battles. The legality of these operations and the actions of the officers have frequently been called into question into the courts, but in the face of all obstructive measures substantial progress has been recorded. Instances are known where liquors under the titles of "near beers" have been shipped into treaty territory and a market established. Afterwards the percentage of alcohol would be increased until in some instances real beer was going in the place of the "near beer" and under its guise and label. To minimize this, an order was issued prohibiting the introduction of malt liquor, which immediately brought the question into the courts for restraining orders to prohibit our officers from interfering with these shipments. It is gratifying, however, that the action taken in the State courts was to promptly dispose of the case by refusing to grant the restraining orders. Many prosecutions were instituted and are now pending in the Minnesota judicial district.

An interesting case arising out of the enforcement of treaty provisions is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States wherein the John Gund Brewing Co. seeks to compel the Great Northern Railway Co. to accept a shipment of beer and other fermented malt liquors to persons residing within the treaty territory where purchased for and intended to be used personally and for the private consumption of the consignees. Because of the importance of this question in connection with this work in Minnesota the Government has intervened and the outcome of the case is being awaited with interest.

An important decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of denying the authority of Federal courts to suspend sentences, etc. This decision will prove of inestimable value to our service. Many reports have been received from the officers of the liquor service in which attention was invited to cases where a minimum sentence of 60 days in jail and the payment of a fine of \$1,000 was suspended upon the payment of a fine of \$25.

This appears to have proven an incentive for the vendor immediately to reengage in the traffic to recoup his loss. The imposition of penitentiary sentences in a few aggravated cases in each jurisdiction will have a great influence upon the violators of the law and show that the Indian Office is in earnest in waging uncompromising warfare upon all persons who carry intoxicants of any kind to the Indians.

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

More than four years' experience in an effort to minimize the use of liquor among Indians has persuaded me that they advance more rapidly and prosper more certainly when they are sober. It has been my observation that merchants and those who trade with Indians have enjoyed prosperity in proportion as the liquor traffic among them has been suppressed; that crime and disorder have been reduced to a minimum when we have been successful in eliminating the bootlegger; that health conditions have been improved, social standards raised, and betterments generally effected not otherwise obtainable where the sale of liquor prevails.

I sincerely believe that no appropriation of \$150,000 made by Congress will be fraught with more lasting and beneficial results.

FARMING.

FOOD CAMPAIGN.—Following the practice of the present administration, I issued on January 4, 1917, a letter to every superintendent regarding the necessity for early and thorough preparation by all Indians desiring to farm this year. This letter outlined the essential steps to be taken in the selection of seeds and implements, indicated the proper methods and funds respecting the purchase thereof, the need for careful cleaning and testing of seed, the conditions under which the reimbursable plan would apply, the importance of larger gardening operations, etc.

On April 9, 1917, less than a week after the passage of the congressional resolution recognizing a state of war between the United States and Germany, I sent the following telegram to 137 Indian Service superintendents throughout the country:

War situation makes it imperative that every tillable acre of land on Indian reservations be intensively cultivated this season to supply food demands, particularly wheat, beans, potatoes, corn, and meat. Call farmers and leading Indians together immediately for organized, united efforts under your continuous supervision. This is the highest importance and requires aggressive action. There must be no delay in anything necessary to insure results. Wire what may be expected and report progress by letter.

Similar telegrams were sent to the supervisors, inspectors, superintendents of irrigation, and others, urging organization and cooperation. The purpose of this telegram was amplified in a letter to all superintendents dated April 12, 1917, incorporating the President's appeal to the farmers of the country, in which I said in part:

I am much gratified at the prompt and enthusiastic responses to my telegram of April 6, urging increased production of foodstuffs by the Indians.

With the entry of the United States into the world war the importance of an increased food supply can not be overestimated. We must sacrifice every nonessential along other lines for this supreme object. The service farmers should get into the field early and stay late, encouraging and assisting the Indians in every way possible. Enlist the cooperation of the lessees of Indian land and of the white farmers in the vicinity. This appeal is based on both economic and patriotic grounds. See that it is brought home to every employee and Indian on the reservation, through the farmers and other industrial employees. Publish it in the school and agency papers and circulate it by every other means which may occur to you. Appeal to the patriotism of the Indians. Show them how they can serve their country effectively in the present emergency by exerting themselves to the uttermost in the production of foodstuffs. While my telegram mentioned foodstuffs, "particularly wheat, beans, potatoes, corn, and meat," there should be no diminution in the production of forage for your own use.

On April 21, 1917, the following telegram was sent to the superintendents:

What are you doing and what can be done in raising corn, milo, sorghum, potatoes, and other suitable crops in your jurisdiction? It is highly important that everything possible be done in this connection immediately. Wire program showing estimated acreage various crops and total increased acreage over last year.

And on May 12, 1917, the following letter was mailed:

Telegraphic and letter responses to my follow-up telegram of April 21 indicate most commendable and gratifying activities on practically every reservation, as well as at the schools, in the prosecution of our campaign for increased production of foodstuffs. It is now apparent that the acreage of Indian land cultivated or to be cultivated this season will be from 25 to 50 per cent greater than last year, and on some of the reservations 100 per cent greater. I now wish to emphasize certain features of the campaign for your careful attention.

In the enthusiasm for an increased acreage do not overlook the necessity of proper and intensive methods to obtain the maximum yield from each cultivated acre. This will require very aggressive and systematic follow-up work and continuous supervision by the service farmers, that there may be no let-up when the "first big drive" is over.

Increased production is only one feature of the campaign, conservation being the other. The Indian women and girls should play an important part in this phase of the campaign by the production of vegetables and fruits to be eaten fresh, or canned for winter use, and by more careful and economical methods in preparation and disposition of foodstuffs for the table. The field matrons should be very helpful in these respects.

My attention has been called to the value of dried corn as an article of food. The corn ears, either sweet corn or field corn, are pulled when in the roasting-ear stage, scalded slightly, and the grains cut from the cob and dried in the sun. A circular will be issued later giving the best methods of drying and caring for corn. I call it to your attention now so that you may have your farmers and field matrons take up the sub-

ject with the Indians and urge them to increase planting to meet the demand along this line. It is probable that corn can be successfully grown for this purpose in a climate where it will not mature for the ordinary uses. Push this suggestion.

The figures given in the telegraphic replies to my message of April 21 were no doubt largely estimates, but you should now be in position to report with reasonable accuracy the acreage of the different crops planted or to be planted this year. In this connection there is attached a blank form on which to show the acreage devoted to the different crops on the agency and school farms, by the Indians, by lessees, and the increased acreage over last year. Each column should be carefully filled in with as accurate information as it is possible to obtain.

The showing thus far made by the Indians must be still further augmented. On many of the reservations large numbers of Indians will not bring under cultivation nearly all the available land on their own allotments, and by that I mean their home allotments, lands which ought not to be leased but which the Indian could cultivate if he had the will to work and the means to provide himself with the necessary equipment. Here is where your most urgent task lies, and where the most lasting results may be obtained. Thinking men believe the results of the present and projected agricultural activities should be far-reaching; that they will extend beyond the present emergency, and especially is this true in the Indian Service. The immediate aim is of supreme importance but the ultimate result may be and should be very effective in solving the Indian problem of self-support. Spare no effort to get the Indians fully aroused to the great need for continued and increased activity as a patriotic duty. The present campaign has been wonderfully well launched, but with the experience gained much greater things may be reasonably expected for the next year or crop season.

There is attached hereto a form upon which to show the land which will remain uncultivated this year. You should supplement the statistical table with a written report, taking up the figures, item by item, and carefully analyzing them, showing the character of the land; to what crops it is adapted; whether tribal or allotted; whether irrigation is necessary, and if so whether the land is now under ditch with water available; if irrigation is necessary and the land is not now under ditch, the feasibility, cost, and time required to provide irrigation facilities; whether the agricultural land lies in one large body, if tribal, or in different tracts (show the acreage of each); whether tractors can be used to advantage, and if so whether it would be practicable to develop the land on a large scale by leasing.

In short, I want such a description of the land still unused as will enable me to make definite answer to inquiries from individuals, corporations, or governmental sources, as to the location and possibilities of land suitable for their various purposes. Of course, in all the statistics and information herein requested I realize that no actual measurements can be taken; that the ability of the superintendent to estimate accurately the acreage and soil possibilities will determine the real value of this report; and for these reasons I ask that you give sufficient time and attention to the subject to insure that the report will represent your very best judgment. However, to be of most value, the information should be in my hands not later than June 15. When completed both reports should be returned to me with the other information requested above.

It will be seen that a tremendous amount of work was involved along two distinct but related lines; (1) Awakening employees and Indians to a full realization of the emergency with the consequent determination to do their part to meet it, and (2) providing the physical equipment, seed, etc., necessary to handle the largely increased cultivated acreage to follow. The first was accomplished

in part by means of the telegrams and letters mentioned above, through the visits of supervisory officials especially detailed for this work, and the meetings of employees and Indians called pursuant to my instructions, at which the greatest enthusiasm was shown, and the second by the immediate emergency purchase of thousands of dollars' worth of additional implements, seeds, etc., beyond estimates previously made to meet the normal demands of the service. As one example typical of many other reservations, the superintendent at Shoshone had estimated for 15,000 pounds of seed wheat but actually issued to Indians 69,000 pounds, all of which was produced on the school farm.

As a further step in this direction, I detailed several of the most experienced field men to visit a number of the reservations where the need seemed most urgent, to assist in the organization and prosecution of the campaign.

The response was gratifying on the part of both Indians and employees indicating a patriotic realization of the situation and a determination to do everything possible to contribute to the success of the campaign.

Detailed figures received from most of the reservations and schools indicate that the acreage of Indian land cultivated this season is from 25 to 50 per cent greater than ever before, and on some of the reservations 100 per cent greater, showing that the Indian will be a substantial factor in increasing the country's food supply during the present emergency. However, as intimated in my letter of May 12, 1917, the opportunity is at hand in this situation for a great and permanent impetus to Indian progress, which will set the race ahead many years along industrial lines, if the high standard of activity and accomplishment established this year is maintained. This will materially hasten the final solution of the Indian problem, in keeping with the new declaration of policy in Indian affairs, for the obvious reason that the Indians gradually achieve self-support and become independent by means of their increased industrial activity and the better business judgment employed in handling and disposing of their surplus products.

Reports thus far received show that the Indians on 73 reservations are cultivating this season 472,156 acres of land, as compared with 358,706 acres last year, which represents an increase of 113,360 acres or 31.6 per cent. Practically every reservation showed an increase, the highest being 100 per cent.

This result shows hitherto untapped supplies of energy and capacity, indicative of the possibilities of the race and its partial readiness, at least for the responsibilities of modern civilization. These need only to be fully developed by the gradual processes of education and industrial activity, to accomplish the final solution of the

Indian problem. We may now say with certainty, as demonstrated in this campaign, that the Indian is an asset and not a liability.

An incident worthy of mention happened at Lower Brule during the year. An Indian, after starting his crop, was taken ill and had to go to the hospital, when seven of his neighbors voluntarily gathered at his place and put in five acres of oats, besides breaking ten acres of new land, on which they planted corn, entirely without suggestion from the superintendent or anyone else. This is a spirit of initiative and community responsibility, which is an indication of Indian competency to shoulder the duties of citizenship and stand on their own feet as independent members of society.

Evidence of substantial progress was found on the recently established Papago Reservation in Arizona, where an inspector found comfortable homes at remote Papago villages, with adobe walls, glass windows, chimneys, shingle roofs, and floors, about which he states in part as follows:

So far as my information goes, this advance in home building among the Papagos does not proceed from any definite tangible plan of concerted action emanating from the employees, but is rather the mere material expression of the spirit of progress dominating this tribe of Indians, which spirit among them is doubtless greatly stimulated by the good work of practical education that has been done by superintendent and subordinate employees."

LEASING.—Realizing that with our utmost efforts it is beyond the physical capacity of the Indians to bring under cultivation all the surplus land on the different reservations, aggressive steps have been taken with the view of leasing as much of this surplus land as possible, on liberal terms, special regulations having been promulgated for this purpose which will permit of long term leases. Although final arrangements have not yet been made, it is estimated that more than 200,000 acres of additional land have been or will be leased by the next crop season, thus insuring a further addition to the country's food supply by the utilization of land which would otherwise remain uncultivated. Special efforts are being made to lease hitherto unused irrigable land on the large projects in the west, including Crow, Blackfoot, Flathead, Fort Hall, Fort Peck, Gila River, Colorado River and others.

FAIRS.—The spirit of rivalry and competition is a strong incentive to success among the Indians as well as the whites, and the agricultural fair has proved one of the most effective means of stimulating the enthusiasm of the Indians along industrial lines. At these fairs the Indians display their agricultural products, live stock, etc., in competition with each other. Suitable prizes are awarded on the best exhibits. The first fair of this nature was held on the Crow Reservation in 1906, the number being gradually increased each year until in 1916, fifty-seven such fairs were held, most of which

were entirely supported by means of gate receipts, the sale of concessions, advertising in programs, voluntary contributions by the Indians, etc. Many of the fairs are managed entirely by the Indians, who have regular associations organized for the purpose, with Indian officers, which gives them training in business administration and organization, thus contributing to their education and competency along the lines of modern activities.

The next logical step in this direction is participation by the Indians in conveniently located county fairs on the same basis as the whites, their products being shown in competition with those of other exhibitors. This plan is encouraged wherever practicable, and this year the Indians have continued their good record of winning numerous prizes, which increases their sense of civic responsibility and interest in local affairs, tends to make them feel that they are a part of the civilized community, and thereby contributes to their progress and final emancipation from Government control.

Indian exhibits were also shown at State fairs in nearly every State where Indian reservations are located, and likewise with good results many premiums being won by the Indians in open competition, including first prize on wheat in South Dakota, which was awarded to a full-blood Indian of the Lower Brule Reservation.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK.—Agricultural extension work under the Smith-Lever Act, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the various State colleges, has been conducted during the year with very gratifying results. This work is carried on in three ways: (1) by means of county agents who instruct the farmers in the most approved methods of intensive agriculture; (2) stereopticon lectures, field demonstrations, etc., by Federal and State experts, and (3) the organization of girls and boys into clubs of various kinds along agricultural and related lines. Wherever practicable this work in all its branches is conducted with excellent results in behalf of the Indians and will play a part in bringing about their absorption into the body politic of the Nation.

EXPERIMENTATION.—In keeping with the policy set forth in my last annual report of emphasizing demonstration work on the farms of the Indians themselves, the special activities of this nature during the year have been principally confined to the cooperative experimental and demonstration farm at Sacaton, on the Pima Reservation in Arizona, operated jointly by this service and the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. This farm was considerably enlarged during the year with the view of increasing its usefulness. Results have been accomplished, the most significant being with Egyptian cotton, which is now produced by both Indians and whites all over that section. The Indians also

earn considerable money each year by picking cotton for white farmers.

This cotton has become a principal crop in the Salt River Valley, about 35,000 acres being grown there this season, of which the Indians near Sacaton had 100 acres, realizing approximately \$10,000 therefrom. A new variety of this cotton has been developed at the Sacaton farm, named "Pima," which yields approximately 1 bale per acre and sells for as much as 75 cents per pound.

Successful experiments have also been made at this farm with Bermuda onions, soy beans, Peruvian alfalfa, pecans, pomegranates, date palms, pistachio nuts, grapes, etc.

Besides the farm at Sacaton preliminary work has been carried on at several other places in cooperation with the experts of the Department of Agriculture, including the culture of dates at Martinez and Palm Springs, Egyptian cotton at Colorado River, Salt River, and Fort Mojave, and Chinese vegetables at San Juan.

The following appeared in the Christian Science Monitor shortly after my return from a tour of the desert countries in Arizona and southern California:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has returned to Washington from a two months' tour of the deserts in Arizona and Southern California. During his trip Commissioner Sells traveled hundreds of miles in automobiles, and many miles on horseback, frequently climbing mountains on foot and wading rivers. He inspected the watersheds of the Gila River in Arizona and New Mexico for the purpose of locating possible reservoir and dam sites, and traversed the entire Salt River Valley. He closely followed the Colorado River from Needles, Ariz., to Yuma, Cal., inspected the Parker and Yuma Reservation irrigation possibilities, and studied conditions in the Imperial Valley, his definite purpose being to thoroughly familiarize himself with the water conditions and productive possibilities of the desert countries of the Southwest. Among other things accomplished during his trip, the commissioner effected preliminary arrangements for power to be used in pumping and for clearing, leveling and putting into cultivation 50,000 acres in one tract of desert land on the Pima Reservation, southwest of Phoenix.

Commissioner Sells says that with water these desert lands are capable of almost unbelievable production; that Egyptian long-staple cotton is fast becoming a chief crop, making approximately one bale to the acre, and now selling for 70 cents a pound; that alfalfa grows in great quantities, being cut seven or eight times each season, and that milo maize produces abundantly; that there are more cattle and hogs fed in the Salt River, Yuma, and Imperial Valleys than in any other equal territory in the world. The commissioner visited one ranch in the Yuma Valley where 7,000 hogs were being fed.

It is his purpose, within the next 18 months, to develop not only the 50,000 acres on the Pima Reservation, but in like manner thousands of acres on the Parker and Yuma Reservations. With the first-hand information Commissioner Sells obtained on this trip, he is able to rapidly and effectively transform portions of the great deserts of the Southwest into lands suitable for the production of food for the world's immediate necessities.

STOCK RAISING.

For four years we have been stocking the Indian reservations with cattle, horses, and sheep, and assisting the Indians to become acquainted with the proper method of handling these interests.

The number of stock on the various reservations has been increased during the year 1916-17, in addition to the natural increase, by the purchase and distribution in 20 reservations of 610 bulls, 3,127 heifers, 522 cows and calves, 376 mares, and many rams.

More satisfactory results were obtained this year under a new plan of purchase, whereby representatives of the Indian Service visited the ranches where the stock offered could be inspected. A better grade of stock was procured and at a price which represented a saving of \$20,000 on the entire amount.

The improvement of dairy herds maintained at the various schools and agencies along the lines of work conducted by the dairy division of the Bureau of Animal Industry has been successful. Definite instructions were sent to superintendents and others in charge of dairying interests on October 16, 1916, suggestive paragraphs of which follow:

From personal observation and reports received from time to time it is apparent that the dairy herds belonging to the various schools and reservations in the Indian Service are not as a general rule being handled in the best manner, and are not receiving the care and attention necessary to get satisfactory results. I am convinced that there is urgent need of improvement in all phases of the work involved in the production of milk and also in the methods of handling the dairy herds.

In order to determine what should be done to accomplish this, it is necessary that the person in charge of the herd should make a careful study of each animal so as to become familiar with the characteristics of every animal in the herd. This can not be done without keeping a correct record which will show the peculiarities of temperament and susceptibility to surroundings and conditions. A special study should be made of the dairy capacity and the feed consumption of each animal in order that the "star boarders" of the herd which do not produce enough milk to pay for their feed may be eliminated. A periodical culling of the herd to eliminate unworthy members is necessary to bring the dairy herd up to the standard, and I want every employee in charge of such work to install immediately a system of records to provide for carrying on this work intelligently and effectively.

In the management of the dairy herd at your school it is desirable wherever possible to utilize the male calves and the cows which have reached an age when they are no longer profitable for milking purposes for beef where such policy can be followed profitably. In order to do this it is necessary to have a sufficient amount of feed or pasture available to produce this beef at a satisfactory cost. All animals used for that purpose should be run in a separate herd and under no circumstances should they be handled as a part of the dairy herd.

It is our desire to have each school know what its dairy herd is doing in comparison with the dairy herds at other schools in the Indian Service.

Success in handling this industry is entirely dependent upon the type, quality, and development of the animals in the herd, the general conditions under which they are maintained, and the interest of the superintendent and the employee in direct charge of this work.

I am of the opinion that the Holstein-Friesian breed is best suited for the needs of most of the schools in the Indian Service, and that this type of animal will give the most satisfactory results under the conditions prevailing at the various schools and reservations. Therefore, in considering changes in your present herd you should plan to purchase animals of this breed and thus gradually improve the dairy herd until it is composed of animals of only one breed.

You should have a first-class bull to head your herd. It is generally recognized that "the bull is half the herd." This will enable you to rapidly improve the class of stock, retaining only such calves as prove to be superior animals.

All animals should be tuberculin tested at the time of purchase and at least once a year thereafter. These tests will be made upon request to the representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in charge of the district in which your reservation is located, who will detail a veterinarian for that purpose.

Every school should have at least one farm paper, with a department in it relating to this class of work, available for the use of all employees, especially those supervising or handling such matters.

Cleanliness is of vital importance and there is no excuse for the buildings and the adjoining inclosures in which the dairy herds are maintained being in a dirty and insanitary condition.

I shall expect every cow to pay her way and yield a reasonable profit on the investment. I do not want you to feel that you should make radical changes immediately to effect this—in fact the records which you are expected to keep will largely determine what action shall be taken.

In general, I shall expect every dairy herd in the Indian Service to be handled on a business basis and the records kept in such manner that the various inspecting officials visiting your school can readily determine whether satisfactory results are being produced.

The dairy division of the Bureau of Animal Industry has a number of slides which are used in giving stereopticon lectures in regard to these matters, and I will endeavor to arrange to have sets of these slides circulated among the various schools of the Indian Service with pamphlets giving a full description of the subjects illustrated by them.

The suppression of contagious diseases prevalent among the live stock of the Indians has been carried on energetically during the past year. Work done in connection with the eradication of dourine has practically eradicated that disease from among the horses in the States of Montana and North and South Dakota. Representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry have discovered the existence of this disease among the horses of the whites and the Indians in various parts of the Southwest, and efforts to effectually stamp it out are being carried on there in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry. Much credit is due to representatives of that bureau for their cooperation in work along these and other lines.

On some of the reservations there are many worthless wild horses running on the range, which seriously interfere with the live-stock industry. On the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, where the number of this class of animals running on the range is reported to be 5,000 or more, an organized effort is being made to round up and dispose of them, retaining only such as are valuable to the Indians.

for breeding or other purposes. Should this plan be successful, it is proposed to adopt it on other reservations in order that the range heretofore grazed by them may be available for stock that has a marketable value.

The tribal herds on practically all of the reservations have been profitable and individual Indians generally have been successful in the management of their live stock. The Indians have shown a remarkable adaptability for stock raising and they are coming to understand that it is desirable to own well-bred stock rather than the inferior animals raised by them in former years. While the tribal herds are high grade, the cattle, horses, and sheep owned by the individual Indians are fast approaching the same standards. There are practically no long-horned cattle on Indian reservations. Pony stallions are being castrated and replaced with Percherons or other equally good breeds. The flocks of sheep that have for years been permitted to inbreed are being rapidly improved by the introduction of the best rams, with the result that already the wool from Indian sheep is a much higher class than heretofore—almost if not quite as high grade as the wool from the sheep owned by white men. Many Indians have demonstrated themselves to be the equal of their white neighbors as stock raisers. Their recent advancement in this respect has been remarkable. Furthermore, it has intensified their interest in doing things since they have come to realize the profits involved in personal effort.

While endeavoring to put the Indian into business for himself, because it means self-support and a corresponding reduction in appropriations, we have at the same time sought to so develop conditions as to increase the carrying capacity of the grazing lands. This we have accomplished largely by developing and increasing the water supply, with the result that the Indian reservations are now capable of supporting many more thousand head of stock than formerly. For the better protection and care of the stock of the Indians and the lessees much fencing has been done and increased efforts made to avoid depredations from wild animals.

Altogether the Indians have been great gainers from this procedure, and the white stockmen have found grazing privileges on Indian reservations much more desirable than ever before.

IRRIGATION.

Commensurate with available appropriations and the steadily rising prices of labor and material the irrigation work has progressed during the year. When it is borne in mind that the estimates for many of the projects were made several years ago and with an increase of anywhere from 25 to over 100 per cent in the cost of labor

and material the difficulty of carrying some of the projects to completion with available funds will be realized.

Early in the spring instructions were issued to field men to stimulate crop production wherever possible; to confine activities to increasing areas under cultivation and to bringing additional lands under ditch at the earliest date, where such could be done without serious detriment to the project as a whole. This met with a hearty response, and in many localities the area actually cultivated increased by as much as 50 per cent.

The Wapato dam across Union Gap on the Yakima River was completed during the year at an aggregate expenditure of something over \$144,000. This dam consists of two dikes and two spillways, the combined length of which is 1,960 feet. When the distributing system is completed it is estimated that this project will irrigate about 120,000 acres, of which over 57,000 acres are now in actual cultivation. The total crop production during the present calendar year from this project is estimated to reach over \$6,000,000.

One of the most interesting and by no means unimportant features of the irrigation work is the development of underground water in the arid southwest for stock-watering purposes. This is done by means of wells and springs, and while each unit in itself is exceedingly small and the development of water for irrigation purposes in most localities out of the question owing to the limited supply, yet these units are of great value, especially to the Navajo Indians. These wells are frequently 25 or 30 miles apart, scattered over a territory 150 miles long (north and south) by 250 miles broad (east and west). With a reservation embracing over 12,000,000 acres, in many parts of which range is available for stock provided water can be found, the Navajo problem is not one of grass but of water for their stock. In many places one of these small wells will supply a range of 40 square miles and for a number of years past every effort has been made to increase the supply of water, especially in those localities where the available range could not be used on account of the lack of water. One of the field men reports that with the additional water developed the Navajos' stock has increased more in the past five years than it did in the preceding 50. That our efforts in their behalf are not unappreciated the following excerpt taken from a field report will show:

Proud and thankful owners are they (the Navajos), to know that "The Great White Father" at Washington has at last come to their rescue, by sending men and machinery with which to develop their water resources.

As early as 1910 Congress directed the construction of a pumping plant on the Colorado River Reservation with a view of ultimately securing an appropriation of water for the irrigation of approximately 150,000 acres of land. The funds actually made available for this

work, however, have been so limited that the capacity of the pumping plant installed will not exceed 5,000 acres. The only logical system for the irrigation of such large areas is by gravity. The valley at this point on the Colorado River is fertile and the climatic conditions favorable. A dam across the Colorado River and the attendant distributing system to supply these lands, would cost several million dollars and Congress has not yet made even an initial appropriation for beginning the construction of a gravity system. These lands are capable of wonderful production and the area should be fully developed.

I regard this as one of the best undeveloped irrigation opportunities remaining in this country and one on which the necessary appropriations by Congress would be entirely justified.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year directs the Secretary of the Interior to furnish in perpetuity water for the irrigation of 631 allotments on the Salt River Reservation, Ariz., and steps have been taken to secure this water from the storage provided by the Roosevelt Dam. Heretofore the Indians of this reservation have attempted to cultivate more land than the available supply of water would irrigate, and this additional supply of assured water will come to them as a great blessing.

A diversion dam across the Truckee River for the purpose of supplying water to land within the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev., was completed during the year at a total cost of \$26,296.24. The construction of the distributing system is being pushed as rapidly as possible and when completed will irrigate over 3,000 acres. The Indians of this reservation are very industrious and much time and labor has heretofore been lost annually in the construction of brush dams and headings which were periodically destroyed during every flood. A permanent diversion will stimulate the Indians to greater effort and come to them as a reward for merit shown.

A sharp controversy having arisen in the Uintah Valley, Utah, over the use of water for irrigation purposes by Indians and whites, the matter finally reached that stage where the Indians were getting practically no water. The Department of Justice was requested to institute proceedings and during the early part of the fiscal year the United States District Court for Utah issued a restraining order and appointed a water commissioner to distribute the water pending a hearing and the issuance of a final decree in the case. It is expected that this will result in a substantial acknowledgment of the prior rights of the Indians. During the year the value of the crops raised in the Uintah Basin by both Indians and whites exceeded \$400,000.

On the Crow Reservation, Mont., something over \$1,000,000 has been expended in the construction of various irrigation projects with an aggregate irrigable area of about 75,000 acres, of which over

60,000 acres can be supplied from the systems now constructed. The larger project diverts water from the Big Horn River and will supply slightly over 33,000 acres. On this river, above the Indian heading, will be found quite a valuable power site capable of a maximum development of over 90,000 horsepower. The site is isolated, however, as far as railroad facilities are concerned, being some 68 miles from the nearest available station. Construction at this time with the present prices of labor and material, renders the project somewhat dubious. To assure a maximum development would necessitate a dam 430 feet high and the quantity of material required would be enormous. Logically, therefore, the construction of a railroad to the site of the proposed dam would be a preliminary step to undertaking the project itself. It has been estimated that the cost of the project, including the railroad, would exceed \$20,000,000.

The irrigable area on the Wind River Reservation under our existing systems approximates 80,777 acres, of which 70,594 acres fall within the diminished reservation and 10,183 acres on "the ceded lands." Something over \$800,000 has been expended in irrigation works on this reservation. During the past year the value of the crops grown amounted to \$264,700, of which the Indians raised \$148,270 and the whites \$116,430.

Strenuous efforts are being made, with every reasonable prospect of success, to greatly increase the area of irrigable land for the Pima Indians on the Gila River Indian Reservation by the installation of pumps to develop underground water. Electric power from the Roosevelt Dam is available, at a low rate, for pumping purposes, and it is expected that about 50,000 acres of additional land will be thus irrigated. This will be of great benefit to the Pima Indians who are deserving, and who have been greatly handicapped in the past on account of their uncertain water supply.

A recent personal inspection of the reservations in the southwest has impressed me with the unusual opportunities for development there, especially in the raising of long-staple cotton, for which there is such an urgent demand and for the growing of which these reservations are peculiarly adapted where water for irrigation purposes can be made available.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

The Indians residing on approximately 85 reservations have participated in the use of reimbursable funds available for the purchase of live stock, agricultural equipment and supplies, and for the encouragement of industry and self-support among Indians. It has opened a way to them to obtain the means for active participation in various industrial pursuits. Under the plan in operation, the money is not given to the Indians for expenditure by them; rather, it is expended

through the regular governmental channels in buying the stock and supplies required after competitive proposals are received. Experience has demonstrated this procedure to be preferable to one which would permit the Indians to buy individually in small quantities. The purchases made by the Government have been usually in large quantities, representing the combined needs of a number of Indians, and much lower prices have been obtained. As an indication of what has been accomplished in buying equipment for the Indians at the minimum cost, reports before me show that wagons which the Government bought and sold to the Indians at one of the southwestern reservations, at a cost of \$90 on the reimbursable plan, were selling locally for \$180.

The tribal herds of cattle established from funds of this character in previous fiscal years have proven profitable, and when the time arrives for turning the stock over to the Indians they will then have an excellent means for attaining self-support. The increases from these herds will eventually be utilized in making repayments to the Treasury of the amounts expended in the establishment and maintenance of the various herds, and it may be said that the Government is therefore certain of reimbursement.

Where property has been bought and sold to individuals, they have been required to sign contracts providing for repayment of the amount of money expended in buying the property delivered to them, and it has been found that they, as a rule, have conscientiously endeavored to live up to their agreements and utilize the property bought to the best advantage. There have been cases where the Indians were unable to make payments upon their accounts on the specific dates agreed upon, and in all cases where such failure was found due to causes beyond the control of the debtors, the delinquent Indians were given further time in which to pay the amounts due. The Indians generally appreciate the benefits which may be derived through participation in the use of reimbursable funds.

Altogether, the reimbursable fund has been wonderfully helpful. It has been our purpose to permit the use of these funds only by those who have demonstrated or given evidence of their willingness and ability to make good use of them, character, industry, and desire to do things looking toward self-support being chief elements in selecting the Indians upon whom this opportunity is conferred. Unquestionably many deserving Indians have through this means been given a substantial start who would not otherwise have been able to utilize their allotments to the best advantage.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

The Navajo Indians continued to make blankets, but in less quantities than in previous years, primarily because the price of wool was so much better than in previous years, and they found it more profitable to sell the wool in its raw state than to weave it into blankets. Unfortunately the plan of tagging blankets, heretofore inaugurated for the purpose of guaranteeing their genuineness to the public, has not proven as successful as was hoped. Tags were placed upon blankets, for which the Indians received 75 cents or more per pound from the majority of the licensed traders on the various Navajo Reservations, but it developed that those traders, quite largely, sold the blankets bought from the Indians to wholesale dealers in nearby towns, and the wholesale dealers removed the tags, apparently for commercial reasons.

Notwithstanding the existing war conditions, advantage was taken of every opportunity to encourage the Indians engaged in native handicraft work to make more and better articles than heretofore, so that the products of their industry might be worth more to the buying public, and consequently bring them larger returns. From present indications it does not appear that the supply of the various articles made by the Indians is equal to the demand, and hence no steps have been taken to open up new markets.

LACE MAKING.—The Sybil Carter Lace Association of New York City has continued its cooperation with the Government in the advancement of the lace industry among the Indians. I believe that the foundation has been laid at a number of reservations in California, New Mexico, Wisconsin, and Minnesota from which this important industry will later become a wonderful help to the Indian women in the profitable use of all, or a part, of their spare time in a remunerative occupation.

At all places where it has been possible to give instruction in this art the Indian women have manifested much enthusiasm, resulting in better homes and better methods of living through incomes derived from lace making.

ROAD AND BRIDGE WORK.

The construction and maintenance of roads and bridges on the various reservations has proceeded as rapidly as available funds would permit. Excellent progress has been made on the construction of the Mesa-Verde-Gallup highway across the Navajo Reservation, for which an appropriation of \$15,000 to commence the work was made by the last Congress. This work will be continued during the ensuing year under an additional appropriation.

A road is being constructed across the Kaibab Reservation which will form a part of an international automobile highway extending

from Salt Lake City to the Pacific coast. The system of roads on the Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming has been brought nearer to completion by the expenditure of \$25,000 for the purpose. An appropriation of \$10,000 for similar work on the Yuma Reservation, Cal., has been expended toward the completion of a system of roads on that reservation. A fine bridge is being constructed across the Little Colorado River near the town of Winslow, Ariz., in cooperation with the authorities of Navajo County.

MOTION PICTURES.

Numerous applications have been acted upon during the past year from persons desiring to take moving pictures of Indian life on the reservations. The established policy has been followed of granting such applications with the understanding that the pictures so taken will be of present-day scenes only, and that the Indians will not be induced to give "made-up" exhibitions of their old-time customs and dances, such exhibitions having been found to exert an influence against the efforts of the Government to have the Indians adopt methods of living more conducive to their general welfare and industrial advancement. In certain cases, where it is satisfactorily shown that the pictures will be used for educational purposes only, permission has been granted for taking motion pictures of such old-time ceremonies as the "snake dance" of the Moqui Indians, but the usual practice is to prohibit the taking of such pictures where it is intended that they will be used for "commercial" purposes.

INDIAN TRADERS.

The number of traders on Indian reservations operating under license from this bureau is being gradually diminished. Many of them are going out of business voluntarily; others have purchased lots in Government town sites and moved their stores to such locations and are no longer under governmental supervision. As a whole the traders have exhibited willingness to comply with the regulations in respect to trading with the Indians and there have been few cases of complaint.

DEBTS OF INDIANS.

The policy of forbidding assistance to creditors of Indians in the collection of claims incurred subsequent to departmental order of December 17, 1909, has been strictly adhered to. The number of complaints regarding nonpayment of debts by Indians is gradually diminishing, which would seem to indicate that this policy is having the desired effect. The trader who tries to increase the sale of his merchandise by giving the Indian unauthorized credit is evidently beginning to realize that it is not profitable.

EXHIBITION INDIANS.

Very few instances where the employment of Indians for exhibition purposes was desired came before me during the past year. In every case such employment was discouraged, and only those allowed to go who were not needed at home for farming and other industrial pursuits on the ground that participation in such exhibitions is not conducive to the formation of habits of industry and thrift which I am endeavoring to inculcate among the Indians.

ANNUITY AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.

Under the new declaration of policy referred to elsewhere in this report, it has been my endeavor to make all the activities of the service contribute to the gradual emancipation of the Indians from Government control, so far as practicable. Perhaps the most important and vital feature of this policy involves the placing of their funds in the hands of competent Indians for expenditure without supervision. The payment of annuities to certain of the Indian tribes is made mandatory by law, and in cases of this kind it had been the custom to make the payment at such times of the year as the money would be of most benefit to the Indians in connection with their industrial activities.

For several years, however, the policy has been to discourage optional cash payments, as the Indians in many cases did not make good use of the money. Under the new policy I have thought it advisable to be more liberal in this respect, even at the risk of some of the money being squandered, in order to give the Indians actual business experience in handling their funds themselves, so that they might "learn to do by doing."

DESTITUTE INDIANS.

The demands for funds for the relief of distress among Indians during the past year has been augmented by the high cost of food supplies. The funds allotted for this work are small in the aggregate, and it is necessary to spread them over the entire jurisdiction, no one territory receiving a large amount. The greatest demand for assistance has naturally come from the Indians in the Northern States, where climatic conditions make it necessary for people to be clothed warmer and fed better than in the South or Southwest.

Under the new declaration of policy I have had in mind the gradual withdrawal of governmental supervision and care of destitute Indians who are living, not on Indian reservations but in white communities. The various white communities are beginning to realize that the Indians living among them are entitled to the same rights and privi-

leges as the whites, including the right to be cared for as indigents, if their condition warrants. Recent court decisions in the State of California have emphasized these rights in the Indians and have made the work much easier for this bureau.

SIoux ALLOTMENT BENEFITS.

The majority of the Indians of the various Sioux Reservations, entitled to allotment benefits provided by the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 888-894), with the subsequent amendments thereto, have received issues of implements, stock, or the cash value thereof. A very satisfactory standard of implements has been supplied, attested by the fact that no complaint or request for any changes have been made on any reservation. A high grade of stock has been purchased for issue, and by careful supervision the loss in such stock has been reduced to a minimum. Excellent results have been obtained in stock breeding with the animals issued on Sioux benefit applications. Practically all applications now being submitted are made by the younger generation of Sioux Indians, for the most part just out of school, who derive the maximum benefit of the issues made in establishing themselves on their allotments as farmers or stock breeders.

TRIBAL TRUST FUNDS.

Rapid progress has been made in prorating tribal trust funds in order to assist the Indians to embrace the varied opportunities offered them at this time. An important step forward was made in securing the legislation contained in the Indian appropriation bill, approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stat., 123-128), which permits the withdrawal of shares of noncompetent, able-bodied Indians for expenditure under supervision for their benefit. This law makes it possible to establish noncompetents on their allotments and purchase the equipment and supplies necessary to start them toward self-support. Thousands of Indians are being encouraged to greater effort through the benefits afforded by this new law. Under the new policy, much greater liberality is being exercised in prorating the shares of trust funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the various tribes, so far as consistent with present legislation on the subject.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEY.

The problem of handling the moneys belonging to individual Indians so as to yield them the greatest possible advantage consistent with the preservation and development of their self-respect is pressing as vigorously for attention as at any time in the past.

This task, of necessity, must be disposed of slowly because of its great proportions and because it relates to each individual rather than a race or even a tribe.

During the year special effort has been made to induce and assist adult Indians to establish permanent and substantial homes upon land. The results have been gratifying, though there yet remains many who need the stimulating influence of a permanent home to spur them on to higher and more consistent endeavor.

Under amended rules it has been possible to reduce formal applications from Indians, through their several superintendents for individual Indian moneys, from about 27,000 per annum to about 9,000 per annum without any disadvantage whatever to the Indians so far as can be observed.

There has been an increasing demand for individual Indian money from all quarters, due principally to the high cost of living, but it is noted that most of these requests involve the use of minors' funds by parents or guardians, who have exhausted their own funds and now hope to have the use of their children's money. This money, however, is being held in bank at interest to the credit of the Indians until they become of age, or until some very unusual circumstance should arise fully justifying withdrawal of their money. This is not a hard-and-fast rule, but is deviated from only in the interest of the minor whose funds are involved. It is held to be more important that the children's money shall be kept intact for them, so that they shall some day receive its full benefit, rather than permit parents to use this money for ordinary current expenses, though circumstances sometimes arise in which it appears to be necessary that a small part of these funds be so used.

It is believed that the interests of the Indians have been furthered materially by the present method of handling their funds, and that the full operation of the new declaration of policy will soon register a long advance in their interests.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT.

The policy of improving industrial conditions for Indians and stabilizing the employment offered them has given a marked impetus to Indian employment generally, and on some reservations a compelling desire to get to work leaves none idle excepting the aged or physically unfit. Recently when employment at a good wage was offered to about 100 Indians of different reservations, 7 of the number accepted; the others were employed.

The field of work giving employment to Indians of mechanical ability in the large automobile factories of the Middle West was greatly widened during the year. They are under the supervision of an overseer, usually an Indian, who sees to it that their work is sped up and looks after their welfare sympathetically. The boys agree to refrain from the use of intoxicants, pay their debts, and save a portion of their earnings for a bank account, that they may start in

business in a small way when they have become expert mechanics. A few Indians occupy clerical positions in the factories. Indians of mechanical qualifications are to be placed in tractor factories to learn the construction and handling of tractors, that they may become important wage earners in the agricultural operations of the West.

One nonreservation school alone at the close of the year entered a class of 18 in one of the leading motor factories, bringing its enrolled number there up to 36.

These young men on reaching the factory go into the "student corps," and besides working eight hours a day spend four nights a week on a factory course in mechanical drafting and technical automobile engineering.

Most of these Indian boys have made good. One of them upon completing his factory work had saved \$750 in wages and was placed in charge of a local branch. Another beat all records in assembling a car and was given a western branch where his earnings approximate \$3,000 per year. Others have taken positions as branch managers and skilled laborers at excellent wages. A student from this school is in charge of a monotype on a New York paper.

The Indian factory boys have furnished their full quota for military and naval service. A number of them are petty officers, one of this class receiving \$71 a month on a United States torpedo-boat destroyer.

Boys attending Indian schools of the Southwest, not needed at home to assist their parents during vacation, are provided with out-of-door work in the Arkansas Valley, from Rocky Ford, Colo., to Garden City, Kans., during the summer. Food, shelter, instruction, the gratuities of school life, must be paid for at Rocky Ford, where Indians gain their first practical demonstration of the monetary value of service.

The work is rapidly becoming self-supporting. The earning capacity of the boys has increased in such measure that the majority now pay transportation to and from school, and board while working. Results have abundantly justified the effort put forth in carrying on the work.

The earnings for 1916 by pupils from a group of five southwestern schools were approximately \$23,000.

Superintendents write that they have only a few Indians to recommend for employment off the reservations, as there is abundant work available.

Fifty-six associations of returned students have sent in reports, showing them to be working for better babies, better homes, better farms, and many phases of social service.

The mere enumeration of a few of the activities of the returned students gives but little idea of the importance of the work of Indians

who have gone from the tepee, hogan, or wigwam to Government, or mission schools, and thence to different fields of labor, where their work is merged into that of the citizenry. Throughout the year, the office has enjoyed calls from many returned students, who, to quote their own words, "came to pay their respects," or to express gratitude for the help given by the Government in sending them to school, and giving them "a start." Among students who have visions for civic usefulness and well defined plans for work, may be listed aviators, soldiers and sailors, professional musicians, nurses, some now in France, many boys and girls in industrial, literary, and professional work, and numbers working their way through college. Because of their narrowed environment at home and lack of diversity in occupations, the schools, this year, have placed a larger number of pupils than formerly in families. The vacation work amplifies the school instruction and gives another perspective to life's opportunities.

The number of returned students who are prosperous and independent on their allotments over last year is of important economic significance as showing a year of constructive work upon which to build for competency.

ALLOTMENTS.

Allotment work was continued on the various Sioux reservations during the year under authority of the acts of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 868), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444-451). The act of 1908, supra, authorizes allotments to any living children of the Sioux Tribe of Indians belonging on any of the Great Sioux reservations, and who have not heretofore been allotted, as long as the tribe to which such Indian children belong is possessed of any unallotted tribal or reservation lands.

Allotment work was also continued on the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., under a special allotting agent. Due to the intense heat in that part of the country a cessation of field operations is necessary during the summer months.

Under the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 593), 456 allotments, covering an area of 132,315.72 acres, were made to the Indians of the Fort Peck Reservation, and the schedule of selections is being checked up with a view to its ultimate approval and the issuance of trust patents.

During the year 120 allotments on the public domain were approved to Turtle Mountain Indians under the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189-194), and cover an area of 15,030.40 acres.

On the Colorado River Reservation, Ariz., additional lands were allotted to Indians having rights thereon, more especially Indians who formerly resided at Fort Mojave.

Allotment work under an item contained in the Indian appropriation act approved March 2, 1917 (Public 369), has been authorized on the Morongo Mission Reservation, Cal., and a special agent was recently detailed to that reservation for the purpose of making allotments. It is expected that allotment work on other mission reservations will be taken up soon.

A large number of reallocations were made on various reservations during the year, notably on the Blackfeet Reservation, under authority found in the acts of October 19, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 611-612), and March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-784). Changes are encouraged where the Indians will be benefited, and especially where a better character of land is obtainable.

A list of the reservations, number of allotments approved during the year, and number made in the field but not yet approved will be found in Table 26.

CLASSIFICATION AND APPRAISEMENT OF SURPLUS INDIAN LAND.

Under authority found in the act of June 6, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 125), a large amount of reclassification and appraisal work was undertaken. This reexamination work is done in specific cases upon a formal application by the homestead applicant that an error was made in the original classification or appraisal of the land covered by his entry. These applications have covered mainly surplus Flathead lands.

A commission was recently appointed under the act of February 27, 1917 (Public 358), to examine, classify and appraise as to their surface values the surplus coal lands on the Fort Peck Reservation consisting of approximately 120,000 acres. The commission is now at work in the field and it is estimated that the work will be completed by the 1st of November, 1917.

LAND PURCHASES.

A special agent is still engaged in purchasing land for homeless California Indians, and up to the present time purchases have been consummated covering 8,019.51 acres for approximately 4,100 Indians.

Purchases have also been made for the benefit of numerous bands of homeless nonreservation Indians in Nevada, from appropriations contained in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917 (39 Stat., 123-143). Provision has also been made for these Indians through lease and the withdrawal of certain areas, and it is estimated that approximately 500 Indians will be provided with homes.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIODS.

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

Tribe.	Allotments.	Allotments extended.	Date trust period expires.	Extended.
				Years.
Modoc, Oklahoma.....	68	56	1916	10
Absentee Shawnee, Oklahoma.....	519	604	1917	10
Citizen Potawatomi, Oklahoma.....	1,538	1,553	1917	10
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma.....	3,331	3,164	1917	10
Ottawa, Oklahoma.....	158	87	1917	10
Seneca, Oklahoma.....	435	357	1917	10
Wyandotte, Oklahoma.....	244	118	1917	10
Sac and Fox, Kansas and Nebraska.....	122	118	1917	10
Sac and Fox, Oklahoma.....	549	496	1916	10
Iowa, Oklahoma.....	108	105	1916	10
Onida, Wisconsin.....	1,624	1,501	1917	1

In addition, the trust period on all Indian homesteads and allotments on the public domain which would otherwise expire during the calendar year 1917 has been extended for one year by an Executive order. Authority for these extensions will be found in the fifth section of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), and the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 326).

OSAGE OIL AND GAS LEASES.

On May 31, 1917, there were sold at public auction at Pawhuska, Okla., leases covering certain Osage lands for oil-mining purposes, aggregating 9,120 acres, for a bonus consideration of \$1,997,600, an average of \$219 per acre. These lands consisted of scattering tracts on the east side of the reservation, which were being drained by reason of development on adjacent property and certain tracts included in gas leases on which oil wells were brought in. Leases covering these tracts are for a period of five years and as long thereafter as oil is found in paying quantities, and provide for a royalty in addition to the bonus consideration of 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, except when wells on quarter-section tracts or fractional parts of quarter sections are sufficient to average 100 or more barrels per well per day the royalty on oil produced is 20 per cent.

The Osage Reservation, under which oil and gas is reserved to the tribe until 1931, comprises approximately 1,500,000 acres, of which one block on the east side was leased for oil and gas under a blanket lease authorized by Congress, which expired March 16, 1916. New leases have been made covering about 900,000 acres for gas and about 227,000 for oil. The oil leases, aggregating about 227,000 are included in the 900,000 acres leased for gas.

On June 30, 1917, there were 1,234 dry and abandoned wells on the Osage Reservation, 3,244 producing oil wells, and 333 gas wells. The gross production of oil from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917,

amounted to 9,943,919.45 barrels, of which the Osage Tribe received as royalty 1,643,223.68 barrels. The total receipts of the Osage Tribe from oil and gas leases from July 1, 1916, until June 30, 1917, amounted to approximately \$5,000,000.

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

Prior to the fiscal year 1912 comparatively little interest was shown in the oil and gas industry outside the Five Civilized Tribes and Osage Nation. Subsequent to that time, however, the industry has shown a steady increase, until at the present time oil fields are in operation not only on the Indian lands in Oklahoma but in the States of Wyoming and Washington as well, and recently on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota.

The greatest development has been made on the Otoe, Pawnee, Ponca, Kiowa, and Sac and Fox Reservations in Oklahoma, on allotted lands, Shoshone, Wyo., showing the greatest development on tribal lands.

Owing to the steady increase in the price of oil during the fiscal year 1917, it has been a banner year in the leasing of Indian lands for oil and gas mining purposes. The regulations approved September 3, 1912, governing the leasing of restricted allotted Indian lands for mining purposes fix the amount of rentals and royalties, making it obligatory on the lessee to pay the amounts thus specified.

In addition to the rentals and royalties prescribed by the regulations, bonuses are paid directly to the Indian lessors, varying in amount from a few dollars to several thousands of dollars, owing to the geological indications of the presence of oil or gas and the proximity of the land to developed territory.

The following statement shows the approximate number of acres on which leases for oil and gas mining purposes are approved or pending at the various agencies outside of the Five Civilized Tribes and Osage Nation up to and including June 30, 1917:

Agency.	Acreage.	
	Pending.	Approved.
ALLOTTED LANDS.		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	4,822.94	20,225.00
Kiowa.....	2,724.62	35,287.00
Otoe.....	2,585.55	63,645.00
Pawnee.....	2,391.35	64,000.00
Ponca.....	5,432.12	1,040.00
Sac and Fox, Okla.....	1,263.00	10,640.00
Shawnee.....	500.00	9,522.00
Shoshone.....	281.05	7,700.00
Spokane.....	308.27	1,265.00
Total.....	27,880.98	219,554.00
TRIBAL LANDS.		
Shoshone.....		29,680.00
Total.....		29,680.00

FREE PATENTS TO INDIANS.

During the fiscal year 2,500 applications for fee patents have been received, of which 297 were denied and 2,203 approved, involving an area of 275,553 acres, valued at approximately \$5,000,000. Of the fee patent applications approved, 576 were full blood Indian allottees and 1,627 mixed bloods. Under the new policy and a broadening of its application to requests for fee patents it is estimated that several thousand fee patents will be issued to competent Indians.

COMPETENCY COMMISSIONS.

During the fiscal year competency commissions have investigated the qualifications of Indian allottees to manage their own affairs on the following Indian reservations: Cheyenne and Arapaho, Crow, Crow Creek, Devils Lake, Kickapoo, Lower Brule, Onaida, Sac and Fox, Seneca, Shawnee, and Sisseton. These commissions are composed of men who are well qualified for the work and who have had long experience in the Indian Service. Numerous fee patents, involving an area of about 50,000 acres of land, have been issued on the recommendation of these commissions.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The area of the Five Civilized Tribes was 19,525,966 acres of unallotted lands, of which 15,704,238 acres have been allotted to enrolled members, 3,130,129 acres not needed for allotment, have been sold as surplus unallotted lands at public auction to the highest bidder for over \$17,000,000, while 139,284 acres were reserved from sale and set aside for town sites, railroad rights of way, churches, courthouses, schools, cemeteries, etc., leaving remaining unsold 458,937 acres in Choctaw Nation, 721 acres in Chickasaw Nation, none in Cherokee Nation, 2,495 acres in the Creek Nation, and 162 acres in Seminole Nation. The Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal unsold lands will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder from October 15 to 31, 1917, to be followed on November 19 by a sale of the remaining unsold Creek tribal lands.

In volume of business transacted by the office of the superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, the fiscal year 1917 surpasses all previous years. One million pieces of mail and \$42,000,000 were handled. One hundred and eighty houses and barns were erected at a cost of \$128,492.11; 2,042.25 acres of land were bought for homes costing \$52,437.10; 489,076.62 acres of tribal and allotted lands were sold for \$2,190,293.13; \$1,741,550 were invested for individual Indians in Liberty loan bonds; \$7,500 were invested in other loans and pur-

chases; \$7,429,066.10 were disbursed on account of per capita payments to the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles; 2,328 leases for various purposes were approved, and 1,252 canceled; the restriction against alienation of land was removed from 155,428.39 acres and \$4,407,909.62 were collected on account of royalties arising from leases, not to mention 16,000 separate accounts, maintenance payments, thousands of investigations, reports and miscellaneous matters.

The Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma now number 101,506 enrolled members, tabulated as to tribes as follows:

Nation.	Restricted class.				Unrestricted class.			
	Full bloods.	Mixed, three-fourths or more.	One-half to three-fourths.	Total.	Less than one-half, including inter-married whites.	Freedmen.	Total.	Grand total.
Chickasaw.....	1,515	258	708	2,481	3,822	4,652	8,455	10,966
Choctaw.....	7,967	708	1,644	9,410	9,410	9,699	18,723	25,168
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,387	80	30	1,477	153	1,918	2,183	1,090
Cherokee.....	8,703	1,893	2,975	13,481	27,424	1,918	28,813	41,824
Creek.....	6,858	541	1,167	8,566	3,396	6,800	10,205	18,701
Seminole.....	1,264	133	345	1,732	400	980	1,385	3,127
Total.....	26,774	3,554	6,856	37,167	40,934	23,405	64,339	101,506

* This indicates the total number of citizens of the restricted class whose names appear on the approved roll. It is estimated that during the year the restrictions have been unconditionally removed from 2,266 persons by the Secretary of the Interior or by death. The approximate number of restricted citizens who have had the restrictions removed from their entire allotments by the Secretary of the Interior and by death is 19,000, leaving 25,167 restricted Indians June 30, 1917.

* This total is 13 less than shown by the report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, it having been found that this number of persons whose names appear on the approved Creek rolls were not entitled to enrollment and notations to that effect have been placed on the roll opposite their names by departmental authority.

PROBATE WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

The volume and importance of the work accomplished during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by the corps of probate attorneys, stationed in that part of Oklahoma comprising the former Five Civilized Tribes, can only be fully appreciated by those who are familiar with conditions obtaining there; and this year, as in the past, these men have demonstrated, in no uncertain manner, the value of their work and have justified, by actual results, the establishment of this arm of the Indian Service.

The establishment of such a force followed as a necessary corollary the allotment of the lands and other property of these Indians among the one hundred and one thousand persons who were enrolled as members and freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes, for it was inevitable that the personnel of that body of persons should be entirely changed, within a few short years, by the passing of the old and the substitution of a new generation. With this change, which is now being rapidly accomplished, has come a host of per-

sons who have succeeded to the original Indian estates, but who, although owners thereof, are not protected by the safeguards that were thrown about their predecessors in interest.

It therefore became necessary to protect this new class of Indian property holders in an entirely new way and to invoke a new machinery of law and a different forum, to wit, the probate court, as a means of continuing the fostering care of the Government over those members of the Indian race who are still dependent. The United States could appear in this forum only by its attorneys, and hence the establishment of the corps of legal representatives which uniformly and systematically operates, for the benefit of Indian citizens, by the authority of the United States and the cooperation of the State of Oklahoma, in the 40 counties embracing the great domain formerly known as the Indian Territory.

It is impossible to state in a brief space all things actually accomplished by the probate attorneys, but the fact that there are nearly 45,000 probate cases now on the dockets of the county courts of eastern Oklahoma affords some measure of the volume of the work.

The work during the last fiscal year shows the determined efforts of the probate attorneys to put each on a sound basis and to correct abuses generally. In doing so they have, within the past year, participated in numerous criminal actions and civil suits on behalf of Indian citizens, the civil suits involving property valued at upward of \$474,000.

During the year a total of 4,470 citations were issued by the probate attorneys to delinquent guardians, which resulted in the removal or discharge of 1,762 of such guardians and the filing of 2,935 new bonds, amounting to \$3,331,693.

Of the tangible results, most readily appreciable, are the accomplishment of preventing losses in the amount of \$1,514,311 during the last fiscal year that would have befallen Indians but for the efforts of the probate attorneys, which is exceeded, however, by the amounts conserved for them through bank deposits and investments aggregating, for the same period, \$3,424,226.

The scope of the year's work of these attorneys, and the character and quantity thereof, may be comprehended at a glance from the following summary of results:

Cases pending first day of year.....	47,148
Cases pending last day of year.....	44,766
Regular cases in which attorney appeared.....	18,965
Civil actions instituted.....	261
Amount involved in such civil actions.....	\$474,162
Civil actions finally determined.....	231
Criminal actions instituted.....	15
Criminal actions finally determined.....	25
New bonds filed.....	2,935

Amount covered by such new bonds.....	\$3,331,693
Guardians removed or discharged.....	1,762
Conservation of funds:	
(a) Bank deposits.....	\$973,123
(b) Investments.....	\$2,451,103
Amounts saved to minors and others.....	\$1,514,314
Inherited land sales.....	1,004
Minor allotment sales.....	471
Citations issued.....	4,470
Quit-claim deeds obtained.....	79
Official letters and reports.....	41,818
Conferences with allottees and others (approximate).....	41,565
Leases drafted by probate attorneys.....	449
Other leases passed upon by probate attorneys.....	887
Appraisements secured from Government appraisers.....	975

SALE OF REMAINING UNALLOTTED CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW TRIBAL LANDS.

Under the regulations governing the next sale of unallotted Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal lands, including the timber land and the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land, including townsites established on said surface, a sale of these lands at public auction to the highest bidder will commence at Hugo, Okla., on October 15, and concluding at Ardmore, Okla., on October 31, 1917. The timber lands and surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands classified as suitable for townsite purposes will be sold on the deferred payment plan as heretofore, but the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land area classified as agricultural and grazing will be sold for cash in accordance with Section 4 of the act of Congress approved February 19, 1912 (authorizing the sale of such surface), without regard to the appraised value thereof, two years having expired since the lands were first offered for sale from November 16 to December 2, 1914.

The most valuable agricultural lands, consisting of 25,910 acres, to be sold are practically all located in Haskell County, while the timber lands are located in McCurtain, Pushmataha, Le Flore, and Latimer Counties, there being 141,126 acres in McCurtain County, 107,083 acres in Pushmataha County, 119,450 acres in Le Flore, and 51,500 acres in Latimer County yet to be sold. These timber lands averaged at the last sale held from October 4 to 31, 1916, \$3.36 per acre, and the agricultural lands averaged \$9.15 per acre.

Steps will be taken as soon as practicable to sell the remaining unsold Creek tribal lands consisting of a little over 2,000 acres, and Creek town lots in Muskogee and Tulsa, recovered as a result of Creek town-lot suits, and the old Creek capitol building site at Okmulgee, Okla., which occupies a square in the center of that city, for the disposal of which several propositions have been advanced, as the

preservation of the old Creek capitol building which was the Creek council house, as a Creek National Museum, to be purchased by the United States for the Creek Tribe for that purpose, to give Okmulgee County preferential right to purchase the old capitol building site with improvements for a courthouse, at the appraised value (about \$80,000), or to have Congress purchase the site for a post-office building for Federal purposes.

ESTATES OF DECEASED INDIANS.

Not only does the United States follow the Indian with watchful care during his life, but after his death distributes his estate, in accordance with the laws of Congress and the regulations of the Department of the Interior in pursuance of these laws.

In former days, before the present really hopeful spirit of understanding and sympathy existed between the white man and the Indian, it used to be commonly and flippantly remarked that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian." The Indian Office can see no distinction as to goodness between living Indians and those who have passed on; it does note, however, in a very large proportion of the cases in which it undertakes the distribution of the estate of a deceased Indian, that he has during his lifetime undertaken and generously fulfilled heavy responsibilities toward relatives, adopted children, or other dependents, who may or may not be claimants to his estate after his death.

In the determination of heirs to Indian estates, the department occupies the position of a probate court, and operates under regulations as to notice and hearing, etc., very much as would such a court. In the consideration of wills made by Indians, however, the department acts also as a guardian of the Indian and his estate, the law making the approval of the Secretary a condition precedent to the validity of such wills, and providing that such approval (or disapproval) may be given either during the life or after the death of the testator. The circumstances of many individual cases have made this method of procedure appear to be the only adequate one.

The fact that during the past year a considerable number of wills (49, or 28.5 per cent of the entire number noted upon) was disapproved, shows the importance of the discretionary power in this respect vested in the Secretary of the Interior. The total number of wills approved was 123, exclusive of Osage wills, which receive consideration under a law applicable to them alone and for the approval of which no fee is collected.

The total number of estates which were the subject of final determination during the year ending June 30, 1917, was 2,851. On 2,808, or 91.4 per cent of these, a \$16 fee for such determination was collected, the total amount of such fees being \$39,120. Of the 172

wills considered, 123, or 71.5 per cent, received approval and 49, or 28.5 per cent, were disapproved.

NEW SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING.

The Indian appropriation act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 103), required a new system of bookkeeping to be installed in the Office of Indian Affairs which would afford a ready analysis of expenditures by appropriations and allotments and by units of the service, showing for each class of work, or activity, the expenditures for salaries and wages of employees, etc.

In order to comply with this law a new system of bookkeeping, devised by the Indian Office, was installed throughout the service July 1, 1916. However, the act of May 18, 1916, directed the Bureau of Efficiency to prepare and submit a system to the Secretary of the Interior on or before December 31, 1916. This was done, and the system recommended by the Bureau of Efficiency has been adopted.

The new system is divided into two parts denominated, respectively, "Fund accounting" and "General accounting." It was ordered that the fund accounting feature should be installed by the disbursing officer for each unit of the service July 1, 1917, in accordance with printed instructions. The general accounting feature is to be installed at the various units as soon as practicable after the first of July under the personal direction of representatives of the Bureau of Efficiency and such employees of the Indian Service as may be available for the purpose.

The new system differs materially from the one heretofore in use, being designed to show the actual cost of the various activities by expenditures of money and property, rather than by cash disbursements alone.

FORESTRY.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.—Efforts to improve the administrative force met with much success during the first half of the year; but during the last two months of the fiscal year the force was weakened by the withdrawal of four technical men to serve in the American military forces.

The Regulations and Instructions for Officers in Charge of Forests on Indian Reservations, approved June 29, 1911, were amended on March 17, 1917, to embody changes found desirable for the more efficient administration of Indian timber. In this connection changes were made in the allotment and tribal timber contract forms, and a new timber contract form introduced for the sale of logs, etc., cut by Indians from their allotments or from tribal lands. Several forest survey report forms were adopted during the year.

New regulations for the more efficient sale of the products of the Menominee Indian mills were approved and put into effect October 1, 1916.

APPRAISAL OF TIMBER RESOURCES.—The work of estimating the timber, classifying the land, and gathering data for a contour map of the Quinalt Indian Reservation was completed in the summer of 1917. Several townships of the Klamath were covered by strip valuation surveys in accordance with a plan for the gradual examination of the whole timbered area upon the reservation. A general reconnaissance of the forested area of the Crow Indian Reservation indicated a stand of about 30,000,000 feet. Estimates on a comparatively small scale were made on a large number of reservations and allotments upon the public land to meet the requirements of small timber sales and of sales of land bearing timber.

As a basis for the administration of the Red Lake Indian Forest, created by the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 123; 137), an examination was made of the lands south of Lower Red Lake. This examination showed that the greater part of the white and Norway pine was mature or decadent and should be immediately removed. The burning over of more than three-fourths of this area during the very severe drought in May, 1917, made an early timber operation imperative. Accordingly all mature timber on a large part of the area south of Lower Red Lake has been offered for sale.

TIMBER SALES.—Two large sales of timber comprising approximately 430,000,000 feet were made from the Klamath Reservation in June, 1917. Upon the larger unit a price of \$3.57 per thousand feet, board measure, was received for yellow pine, with a provision in the contract for increased prices at successive three-year periods in accordance with future advances in lumber values. In addition to these large sales about 15,000,000 feet were sold from allotments.

Two large sales of timber, comprising about 80,000,000 feet, board measure, were made from the southern portion of the Flathead Reservation in June, 1917. Under one of these sales western yellow pine brought \$3.65 and under the other \$4 per thousand feet. A unit of 57,000,000 feet in the Ronan district has been advertised for sale under sealed bids to be received September 11, 1917.

About 18,000,000 feet of mixed species was sold from the L'Anse Indian Reservation in northern Michigan, and comparatively small sales were made from allotments on the Coeur d'Alene, Leech Lake, and Muckleshoot Reservations.

Under sales previously made extensive timber operations were conducted during the year on the Bad River, Fond du Lac, Jicarilla, Klamath, Lac Courte Oreille, Leech Lake, and Tulalip reservations, and minor operations on the Chehalis, Coeur d'Alene, Flathead, Mackinac, and Muckleshoot. The amount cut on each reservation is shown in the Statistical Appendix accompanying this report.

At the Menominee Indian mill, where 17,000,000 feet of lumber were manufactured under Governmental management, Indians earned

more than \$80,000 in wages during the year. On January 1, 1917, the Menominee log fund, from which all expenditures connected with logging operations at Neopit have been paid, was fully reimbursed for all expenditures therefrom. In addition to the excess funds which were then deposited in the 4 per cent fund, provided for by the act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51), and over 30,000,000 feet of manufactured lumber on hand, the Neopit operation had up to January 1, 1917, increased the assets of the Menominee Indians to the extent of the value of the whole manufacturing plant, inventoried at more than \$1,000,000.

FOREST FIRES.—No serious fire loss was suffered during the summer and autumn of 1916. While human efforts are almost unavailing in the prevention and suppression of forest fires during an unfavorable season, there is no doubt that the efficient lookout and patrol system now inaugurated on the Indian reservations having large timber areas contributes materially to the prevention of large annual fire losses. The timber burned upon the Red Lake and Bad River Reservations during May, 1917, will undoubtedly be cut during the coming winter season.

COURT DECISIONS.

The following cases affecting Indians were decided during the last year:

Williams, Chief, et al. v. City of Chicago et al. (242 U. S., 434).—This was an action brought by eight Pottawatomie Indians, members of the Pokagon band and residents of Michigan, against the city of Chicago and certain corporations now occupying valuable lands within the geographical limits of Illinois, which have been reclaimed from Lake Michigan. The Indians claimed ownership of the lands in question under the treaty of Greenville of August 3, 1795 (7 Stat. L., 49). It was held in this case that the treaty, supra, under which the Indians claimed did not convey a fee-simple title to the Indians; that under it no tribe could claim more than the right of continued occupancy; and that when this was abandoned, all legal right or interest which both tribe and its members had in the territory came to an end.

Hill, a minor, et al. v. Reynolds, a minor (242 U. S., 361).—A decision of the Secretary of the Interior adjudicating a contest over certain Choctaw and Chickasaw lands, and awarding a patent under the agreement in the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 505), and the supplemental agreement in the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), was upheld by the court in this case.

Dickson v. Luck Land Company (242 U. S., 371).—It was held in this case that the issuance of a fee-simple patent to a mixed-blood Chippewa Indian of the White Earth Indian Reservation, under the

provisions of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015, 1034), providing for the removal of restrictions from allotments held by adult mixed-blood Indians, was not decisive of the allottee's age for any purpose other than that of fixing his right to receive the full title freed from all the restrictions upon its disposal which Congress had imposed, and that after the issuance of the fee-simple patent the allottee became subject to and entitled to the benefits of the laws of the State, among which were those laws governing the transfer of real property, fixing the age of majority, and declaring the disability of minors.

Harnage et al. v. Martin et al. (242 U. S., 380).—It was held in this case that a decision of the Secretary of the Interior that one of two contesting claimants to an allotment under section 11 of the Cherokee agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 716), was the owner of improvements on the land, is conclusive, unless made without evidence to support it or otherwise the result of an error of law, and that of two applicants under section 11 of the Cherokee agreement, supra, the owner of the improvements on the tract in question is entitled to the allotment to the exclusion of the applicant having no such ownership in such improvements.

G. E. Gannon, plaintiff in error, v. D. R. Johnson and Wilburn Wolfe (decided by United States Supreme Court Mar. 6, 1917).—It was held in this case that the restrictions imposed by sections 15 and 16 of the supplemental agreement between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), were intended by Congress to bind the surplus lands during the restrictive periods, whether in the hands of the original allottee during his lifetime or of his heirs after the decease of the original allottee; and that the restriction was upon the alienation of the lands as such, and not merely personal as to the allottee.

United States v. Lucky S. Waller and Mamie S. Waller (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on Apr. 9, 1917).—In this case it was held that where conveyances by adult mixed-blood Chippewa Indians of their patented allotments were made after the adoption of the acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325, 353), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015, 1034), which removed restrictions from sale or encumbrance, that the United States was without capacity to bring suit on behalf of the Indian grantors to set the sale aside because of fraud of the grantees and the incapacity of the grantors.

United States, plaintiff in error, v. James F. Rowell et al. (decided by the United States Supreme Court Apr. 9, 1917).—It was held in this case that the provisions of the act of June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 533), authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to a quarter section in an Indian school reserve in Comanche County, Okla., to James F. Rowell, who was an adopted

member of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians of Oklahoma, in lieu of all claims to any allotment of land or money settlement in lieu of an allotment did not give any right which could not be divested by a repealing act, and that the act of December 19, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 887), repealing the act of June 17, 1910, supra, was valid.

United States v. Bessie Wildeat et al. (decided by the United States Supreme Court May 21, 1917).—This action was begun by the United States in behalf of the Creek Tribe of Indians against Bessie Wildeat and others, heirs of Barney Thlocco, a full-blood Creek Indian, to obtain cancellation of the allotment certificate and deeds for his allotment of 160 acres. It was held by the court that a decision by the Dawes Commission, where it proceeded in good faith to determine the matter and to act upon information before it, not arbitrarily, but according to its best judgment, that a person was entitled to enrollment under the provisions of section 28 of the Creek agreement of March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861, 870), upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior should be finally concluded and the rights of the parties forever settled, subject to such attacks as could successfully be made upon judgments of this character for fraud or mistake. The court stated that the district court rightly ruled that the Government had not offered evidence competent to impeach the validity of the commission's action and thus to invalidate the title subsequently conveyed by the patent to Thlocco with the approval of the Interior Department.

United States v. Joyce (240 Fed., 610) (decided by the Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit).—It was held in this case that where an Indian entered public lands as a homestead under the act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 76, 96), which provided that the patents issued thereunder should be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus patented for the period of 25 years, in trust, etc., the mere absence of the required declaration from the patent does not change the legal effect of the patent, and that the various vendees of the land in question were all charged with notice of the restrictions.

Hopkins et al. v. United States (325 Fed., 95) (decided by the Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit).—It was held in this case that the surplus allotment of a three-quarter blood Creek Indian, who was a minor when the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), became effective, was subject to the restrictions against alienation and encumbrance prescribed by that act, after she had reached her majority.

LEGISLATION.

The Indian appropriation act approved March 2, 1917, carried appropriations for the expenses of the Indian Service aggregating

approximately \$11,365,000. The important items of legislation contained in the Indian act are as follows:

An appropriation of \$75,000 was made to reimburse Indians for live stock which may be hereafter destroyed on account of being infected with dourine or other contagious diseases and for expenses in connection with the eradication and prevention of such diseases.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be sold to the highest bidder any tract or part of a tract of land purchased by the United States for day school or other administrative uses, not exceeding 160 acres in any one tract, when said land is no longer needed for the original purpose.

Amending the act of March 11, 1904 (33 Stat., L., p. 65), so that the Secretary of the Interior may now grant temporary permits for rights of way for the conveyance of oil and gas before maps of definite location have been approved by him.

Appropriating \$42,500, reimbursable, for the construction of two bridges over the Little Colorado and Canyon Diablo Rivers, near the Leupp Indian Agency, Ariz.

Amending section 3 of the act of January 12, 1891 (26 Stat., L. 712), so as to authorize the President to extend the trust period for such time as may be advisable on the lands held in trust for the use and benefit of the Mission Bands or villages of Indians in California.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause allotments to be made to Indians of the Mission Indian Reservations in California, in areas as provided in section 17 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 859), instead of as provided in section 4 of the act of January 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 713).

Amending the act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 52), so that the proceeds arising from the sale of lands of the Klamath River Indian Reservation, Cal., may now be used for the pro rata improvement of individual Indian allotments, maintenance and education of the Indians and their children, and for the construction of roads, trails, and other improvements for their benefit.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay to the enrolled members of the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi Tribe of Indians of the State of Iowa, entitled under existing law to share in the funds of the tribe, or to their heirs, the sum of \$10,334.96, together with interest, from the sum of \$42,893.25 transferred to the credit of those Indians under the provisions of the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 331).

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to approve the assessments, together with maps showing right of way and definite location of proposed drainage ditches, made under the laws of the State of Minnesota upon the tribal and allotted lands of the Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota, and to pay the amounts assessed against said tribal and allotted lands, on account of benefits accruing

to said lands by reason of the construction of a drainage ditch or ditches under the State laws. An appropriation of \$60,000, reimbursable, was made for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this legislation.

Authorizing the use of \$5,000 of the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota as part of the cost of a bridge to be constructed across the Mississippi River on the Cass Lake Reservation.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay from the funds of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota the amount or amounts due any person whose name or names were erroneously stricken from the rolls and reinstated prior to the passage of the Indian act.

Appropriating \$3,791.17 for payment to certain enrolled members of the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians, Oklahoma, of shares which they failed to receive in the per capita distribution made to the band under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 989).

Providing that all of Osage County, Okla., shall hereafter be deemed to be Indian country within the meaning of the acts of Congress making it unlawful to introduce intoxicating liquors into the Indian country.

Authorizing an appraisal to be made of all lands of Osage County, Okla., owned by Osage Indians as allottees or as heirs of tribal members, and providing that the appraisal so made might be taken as a basis for the adjustment and settlement of any exception or claim made by any such Indian or in his behalf with respect to any assessment made prior to July 1, 1917, and appropriating \$5,000 from the funds of the Osage Tribe to defray the expenses of such appraisal.

Authorizing the use of \$50,000 of the Chickasaw funds for constructing and equipping dormitories at the Murray State School of Agriculture at Tishomingo, Okla., for the accommodation of Chickasaw children.

Authorizing per capita payments of \$100 to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians and not to exceed \$200 to the Seminole Indians, Oklahoma.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use not exceeding \$5,000 from Choctaw and Chickasaw funds for building a road to and improving the grounds of the Choctaw Sanatorium, near Tallahua, Okla.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use \$10,000 of the Cherokee tribal funds for building a road to the Cherokee Orphan Training School from Talequah, Okla.

Providing that hereafter no allotments of land shall be made to members of the Creek Nation.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make allotments on the Umatilla Reservation.

Appropriating \$1,000 bequeathed to the Carlisle Indian School by the will of Bradford R. Wood, late of Albany, N. Y., to assist needy students from the Carlisle School in extending their education to become trained nurses.

Appropriating \$300,000 for school buildings on the Crow Creek, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Standing Rock, Yankton, Sisseton, Lower Brule, and Cheyenne River Reservations. Following this appropriation is a provision that it is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the Government to hereafter make no appropriation whatever out of the Treasury of the United States for education of Indian children in any sectarian school.

Ratifying and confirming as of the dates of issuance certain patents to lands in the State of Washington heretofore issued as fee-simple patents under the homestead act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. L., 392).

Appropriating \$100,000 for the support and civilization of the Wisconsin Band of Pottawatomie Indians residing in the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Authorizing the withdrawal of \$387,000 of the tribal funds of the Menominee Indians in Wisconsin, to be expended in aiding these Indians to fit themselves for or to engage in farming or such other pursuits or avocations as will enable these Indians to become self-supporting. This provision also authorized an apportionment of these funds, together with the \$300,000 appropriated last year, on a per capita basis among all enrolled members of the Menominee Tribe, and a per capita payment of \$50 to each member of the tribe was authorized to be made immediately after the passage of the act.

Appropriating \$5,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to make additional surveys and examinations for the purpose of preparing and submitting an estimate for the beginning of construction of a project for the watering of a portion of the conditionally ceded lands of the Wind River Reservation, Wyo.

The article just below, which appeared in the New York Herald, emphasizes in an interesting way our disposition to be substantially helpful to the small and heretofore neglected tribes of Indians throughout the country.

FORGOTTEN INDIAN TRIBES AT LAST REMEMBERED.

The Federal Government has long made provisions for the welfare of the "big" Indians—the Apache, the Cheyenne, the Five Civilized Tribes, and others—but only very recently has the paternal hand of Uncle Sam been extended toward the lesser groups of red men, none the less deserving because they have no particular hold on the popular imagination.

Small tribes are now claiming a share of the attention of Cato Selis, Indian Commissioner. The Papago, of Arizona, one of the most industrious of the Indian peoples,

at last have been insured against further encroachments. In Montana Rocky Boy's Band, a branch of the Chippewa, which for 60 years were nothing more than wandering mendicants, have received a permanent home, and Commissioner Sells is enabling them to work out a system for their self-support. Even more recently have steps been taken to establish the status of the Florida Seminoles, a task long neglected because of the peculiar conditions existing in the peninsula.

The story of the Papago is one of the most inspiring in the annals of the original American. The tribe, which now numbers about 6,000, has lived for hundreds of years in what is now southern Arizona, one of the most uninhabitable regions of the United States. They have made a substantial contribution to the agriculture of the world by originating and developing the Papago bean, also known as the tepary bean, a vegetable of no little food value that is almost as hardy as cactus. This bean, through the Department of Agriculture, has been sent to almost every arid region in the world.

So desperate was their fight with nature that the Papago had no time for hostilities against the whites and thus escaped the notoriety that was first a hindrance and later a material help to the more warlike tribes. Living on Government land, with no definite reservation, they were crowded farther and farther into the desert until their last stand was made in a barren tract through which there was not a single permanent running stream. It was while they were being still further pressed that Commissioner Sells took up the cudgel in their behalf.

"There were 6,000 of these people living in a land where a white man would have starved to death in a season," he said in describing his first trip to the Papago country. There was not a stream anywhere, but they were the original irrigators and had learned to run lateral ditches, sometimes covering 2,000 acres to a single pond, where they impounded the water of infrequent rains and used it for their stock and to cultivate a few acres.

"They fenced these water holes with withes and poles, without the use of nails or any metal. They dug wells in some places, drilling now and then through the solid rock with nothing but stone implements."

When it was first proposed to set aside a tract of land for the Papago there was great opposition in the Southwest, which culminated in a hearing before the Secretary of the Interior. Attorneys for the white men were well fortified with precedents and arguments, but they had never slept in the Papago villages nor ridden over the trackless miles in the Indian country as Cato Sells had done. So facts won, and President Wilson issued an Executive order providing a permanent home for these deserving desert people.

In the meantime, through the aid of the Indian Office, the Papago had dug deeper wells and installed pumps. Tanks are replacing the wasteful water holes, and the breed and value of their live-stock herds are improving. The Government has also established schools which are well attended.

The story of Rocky Boy's Band, now numbering about 350, may be more sordid but it promises to end just as happily. More than 60 years ago a band of Chippewa left Wisconsin to hunt buffalo in Montana, then a very wild country. Years passed and the Chippewa in Minnesota and Wisconsin received land, but this band continued to wander, its hunting grounds becoming more and more restricted, until they became little better than nomads, seeking odd tasks and depending largely on the bounty of the whites.

In time one of their number named Rocky Boy developed qualities of leadership and the Indians became known as Rocky Boy's Band. Congress usually has made small annual appropriations for them, but nothing was done to make them self-supporting and self-respecting until the last three years.

Mr. Sells at last prevailed on Congress to give them three townships in the Fort Assiniboine Military Reserve, and there they are now establishing themselves.

The sad feature of their history is that Rocky Boy, after leading his people through the wilderness for many years, died just before they entered the promised land.

Their new home is a wild country that would appeal but little to white settlers, but they are making rapid progress. From reimbursable funds Commissioner Sells has provided breeding stock, and a Government farmer is directing their efforts at stock raising and agriculture.

The problem of the Florida Seminoles, of whom there are less than 600, is now claiming the personal attention of the commissioner. He is the first Government official to obtain their consent to place their children in school, and a small Government institution with an Indian teacher will be opened at Indian Town, Fla., this year. Many things are now in prospect for the heretofore neglected Seminoles.

Commissioner Sells has recently arranged to send an inspector to investigate and report conditions among the Alabama Indians of Polk County, Tex., and has expressed his intention of aiding these long overlooked but worthy people. The forgotten fellow is for the first time receiving the attention of the Government.

SEMINOLE INDIANS IN FLORIDA.

As a result of the earnest and untiring efforts of friends of the Indians, the Legislature of Florida, on May 9, 1917, created a reservation of approximately 100,000 acres for the Seminoles of this State. The act provided that the trustees of the International Improvement Fund should convey to the board of commissioners of State institutions the title to this land in trust for their perpetual use and benefit. As late as October 8, according to advice from Gov. Catts, this conveyance had not been made; however such action doubtless will be taken in due time.

This provision for the native Americans of Florida probably marks the passing of a crisis with which these Indians have for many years been confronted. Their hunting grounds are now apparently safe from further encroachments and will helpfully serve them until they can be induced to take up agriculture as a permanent means of self-support. During the period from 1895 to 1900 some 23,063 acres of land in southern Florida were purchased for the benefit of these Indians, with money appropriated by Congress, and by Executive order of June 28, 1911, 3,680 acres of public land, adjacent to the Everglades in southern Florida, were withdrawn for their benefit, making a total of 126,743 acres now available for the use of the Seminoles.

Hunting, particularly catching alligators, is the present source of the greater part of the Indians' income. It has lately developed that the hide of an alligator is approximately ten times more valuable after being tanned than when green. This fact has moved me to consider the establishment of a tannery at which the Indians could have hides of all kinds prepared for market. Investigation shows that with the prevailing high prices such an industry would require the expenditure of approximately \$4,500, and in addition to insuring proper prices for hides would be an important factor in bringing

them into that relation with the Government which will hasten their earlier acceptance of civilization.

Schools are always an important element in the transition of the Indians from their native state, and accordingly provision is being made for educational facilities. In the past there has been great difficulty in inducing these Indians to attend any kind of a school. Recently a few of the Seminoles have entered the public schools of Fort Lauderdale and Indiantown. One Seminole boy has attended the Carlisle School.

The Florida Seminoles have been reluctant in accepting assistance from the Government; they have retained a deep-seated suspicion of the white man's civilization, largely because of historical grievances. The prosecution of John Ashley, convicted for killing a Seminole Indian, has modified their attitude, and other recent administrative acts of the Indian Bureau have developed a better feeling among them, so that now there is reason to believe that they are responsive to the friendly disposition of the Indian Office and that much greater progress may hereafter be expected than has heretofore been accomplished.

I am deeply interested in the welfare of the Seminoles and other similarly forgotten small tribes of Indians and shall do everything in my power to better their condition.

ROCKY BOY INDIANS.

As mentioned in my last annual report, a reserve has been set aside by Congress for the Rocky Boy Indians, consisting of several fractional townships in the southern part of the old Assiniboine military reserve, in Montana. In appreciation of this action, most of them have given up their former nomadic habits and settled upon the reservation, where they are endeavoring to achieve self-support. They have built houses for themselves from the timber available on the reservation, and constructed a barn, storehouse, and other buildings, besides cultivating several hundred acres of land during the past year.

As the Indians have not sufficient stock at this time to utilize fully the grazing land on the reservation, a lease has been negotiated with a white stockman for 1,600 head of cattle, at \$5.25 per head per annum, which is the highest price ever paid for grazing land in that part of the country. This will produce a substantial revenue for the Indians each year until their own stock has increased sufficiently to utilize the entire grazing reserve, when the lease will be discontinued.

A census of all Indians claiming to be members of the band has been made, which comprises 657 names, and compiled the complete family history of each group. After careful consideration of the

records in each case, 206 names were eliminated, so that the approved roll now contains 451 Indians. This includes a number of the Rocky Boy Indians tentatively allotted on the Blackfeet Reservation, most of whom will no doubt eventually remove to their own reservation, where they will have much better opportunities for self-support.

The notable change brought about among the Rocky Boy Band since they have been permanently located presents in contrast a demonstration and emphasizes the importance not only of a fixed habitation for Indians but the probability of self-support when given opportunity and encouragement. For years a wandering band, they necessarily relied upon odd jobs and charity for subsistence, frequently a burden upon the white citizens of the localities in Montana where they roamed. The industry displayed and their accomplishments within the last two years present an object lesson and a warning of the conditions invited when Indians are relieved of their lands and no longer have means of support. These Indians are now doing things worth while, showing initiative and purpose not heretofore apparent. It must be remembered, however, that complete support can not be accomplished in a brief period, but they are making progress and the outlook is promising.

Their long-time and faithful friends in Montana have reason to feel that loyalty to the Rocky Boys has been justified.

ALABAMA INDIANS OF TEXAS.

The almost unknown band of Alabama Indians located about 18 miles east of the town of Livingston in southeastern Texas and numbering approximately 206 persons, which has been eking out a bare existence for the past several decades, has been brought to my attention, and I sent a special representative to visit this band and make an investigation of their needs.

These Indians are occupying 1,110 acres of land granted to them by the State of Texas more than a half century ago. The land, originally timbered but now partly cleared, can scarcely be called agricultural, and the crude methods employed by the Indians in attempting to raise crops has deteriorated it until it is now practically unproductive.

It is reported that these Indians need more and better land, training in agricultural pursuits, instruction in domestic science, and some attention to their health condition. My plans for relieving this situation and providing the means whereby this neglected band may be made self-supporting will be embodied in a report to Congress at its next session.

These Indians enjoy the good will of the white citizens residing thereabouts. They have been law-abiding, industrious, and are worthy of more consideration and attention than have heretofore been given them.

COOPERATION OF MISSIONARIES AND OTHERS.

I wish to express earnest appreciation for the cooperation and helpful assistance rendered by the missionaries at large and in the field. While ardent in the propagation of their respective religions or denominations, they have, almost without exception, been generous rather than critical of myself or of those representing religious ideas other than their own. Their accomplishments have been constructive and effective, not only in the advancement of the Indians spiritually, but industrially, morally, and otherwise.

I gratefully acknowledge the unselfish service of philanthropic organizations and individuals who have shown their devotion to and genuine interest in the native American.

CONCLUSION.

The recent material advancement of the Indian has been remarkable and has kept pace with the vigorous policy of giving him help toward self-support leading to final dissolution of the ties of paternalism. In 1911 the Indians cultivated 388,025 acres, and last year 678,529 acres; in 1911 they raised crops valued at \$1,051,000, sold stock valued at \$900,000, realized from native industries, such as basket making, blanket weaving, etc., \$847,556; and last year they raised crops valued at \$5,293,719, sold \$4,583,083 worth of stock, and increased the value of their native wares to \$1,206,826. The Indian wage earners for private individuals in 1911 were 3,204, and last year the number thus engaged increased to 6,902, while the value of all live stock owned by the Indians has risen from \$17,971,209, in 1911, to \$28,824,439 last year.

The Indian is discovering himself. He is coming to a realization of his own possibilities; putting the past behind him and looking to the future; beginning to understand and appreciate the accomplishments resulting from industry; to see the profit in individual effort and comprehend the ultimate difference between a cultivated and uncultivated field; the fact that it requires no more labor or expense to raise a well bred, profitable animal than it does to produce a long-horn steer, an inbred sheep, or an old-time Indian pony.

Vital statistics for the same period are not available, but the strenuous efforts being made for a betterment of the purely human side of the Indians is illustrated in the fact that 42,110 families, or at

least 200,000 Indians, have forsaken the teepee and live in houses built largely in a sanitary manner.

Evidences of material and humanitarian advancement are everywhere apparent. Industrially and socially the Indians are making unparalleled strides toward self-support and civilization. I have discovered that with sympathetic cooperation and intelligent encouragement their response is almost universal.

I have been exceedingly gratified with the very general approval given our new declaration of policy by the Indians and white citizens of the country. There is every indication that it will speedily bring about a revolution in the administration of Indian affairs, greatly benefitting the Indians, with a corresponding reduction in appropriations.

The Indian problem can not be solved in a day, it must be brought about in a deeply serious, in all respects courageous, and continuously sympathetic manner, but the time is approaching when governmental care and supervision will, generally speaking, become unnecessary. However, every true friend of the Indian should guard against precipitate and ill-advised action.

All this has been made possible by your sincere cooperation and the loyal confidence and support of those engaged with me in this work.

Very respectfully,

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

STATISTICAL TABLES.¹

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

Year.	Work.		Employees.	
	Commissions received.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preceding year.	Total number employed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preceding year.
1899	69,707		101	
1900	63,601	+ 4.31	115	+13.86
1901	67,376	+ 7.62	119	+ 3.48
1902	79,237	+17.60	132	+10.92
1903	79,115	+ .22	131	-.75
1904	86,558	+ 9.63	142	+ 8.39
1905	88,322	+13.83	149	+ 4.93
1906	106,533	+ 8.35	145	- 2.68
1907	117,556	+10.31	160	+10.31
1908	152,933	+30.14	179	+11.87
1909	176,748	+15.53	199	+ 5.58
1910	191,241	+ 9.88	203	+ 7.40
1911	197,637	+ 1.74	227	+11.82
1912	222,187	+12.37	224	- 1.32
1913	275,452	+23.97	237	+ 5.80
1914	280,744	+ 1.92	245	+ 3.37
1915	298,240	+ 6.23	260	+ 6.12
1916	284,163	- 4.70	290	.....
1917	231,618	- .91	267	+ .77

Per cent.

Increase in work, 1917, over 1899..... 371.67
 Increase in force, 1917, over 1899..... 159.41

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917.

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

Grand total.....	335,998
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101,506
By blood.....	75,519
By intermarriage.....	2,582
Freedmen.....	23,405
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	234,492

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.....	909	Illinois.....	188
Arizona.....	44,617	Indiana.....	279
Arkansas.....	460	Iowa.....	360
California.....	15,362	Kansas.....	1,421
Colorado.....	898	Kentucky.....	234
Connecticut.....	152	Louisiana.....	780
Delaware.....	6	Maine.....	892
District of Columbia.....	68	Maryland.....	55
Florida.....	586	Massachusetts.....	688
Georgia.....	95	Michigan.....	7,514
Idaho.....	4,168	Minnesota.....	11,777

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

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Mississippi.....	1,253							
Missouri.....	313							
Montana.....	11,626							
Nebraska.....	3,955							
Nevada.....	7,944							
New Hampshire.....	34							
New Jersey.....	168							
New Mexico.....	20,853							
New York.....	6,272							
North Carolina.....	8,118							
North Dakota.....	8,903							
Ohio.....	127							
Oklahoma.....	119,108							
Oregon.....						6,012		
Rhode Island.....						284		
South Carolina.....						331		
South Dakota.....						21,246		
Tennessee.....						216		
Texas.....						702		
Utah.....						2,854		
Vermont.....						20		
Virginia.....						539		
Washington.....						11,181		
West Virginia.....						36		
Wisconsin.....						10,216		
Wyoming.....						1,674		
Total population*	335,998	168,114	167,884	95,869	115,917	171,658	47,728	68,373
Alabama: Not under agent.....	1,609							
Arizona.....	41,617	22,115	22,502	20,601	24,016	44,251	281	88
Camp Verde School—Mohave.....	439	225	214	183	256	422	17	
Colorado River Agency—Mohave.....	1,207	671	636	474	733	1,128	18	61
Chemehuevi.....	2,609	1,331	1,278	1,251	1,358	2,501	108	
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache.....	173	90	83	48	123	173		
Heaslip School—Heaslip.....	65	35	40	40	65	95		
Kalbar Agency—Kalbar—Palute.....	1,636	759	786	893	613	1,536		
Leupp School—Navaho.....	4,200	2,171	2,029	2,009	2,191	4,200		
Moqui School.....	2,260	1,186	1,074	1,059	1,201	2,260		
Moqui (HopI).....	1,910	953	955	930	990	1,910		
Navajo School—Navaho.....	12,080	5,830	6,250	7,038	5,012	11,991	89	1
Pima School.....	6,253	3,164	3,089	2,830	3,423	6,243	8	2
Maricopa (Gila River).....	269	130	139	127	142	269		
Pima (Gila River).....	3,934	2,034	1,900	1,703	2,231	3,974		
Gila Bend Reservation, Papago.....	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000		
Salt River School.....	1,232	645	587	567	665	1,239	2	
Maricopa.....	82	45	37	31	51	82		
Mohave—Apache.....	237	127	110	95	142	235		
Pima.....	913	473	440	411	472	913		
San Carlos School.....	2,659	1,351	1,275	1,195	1,464	2,630	20	9
Apache.....	2,555	1,317	1,238	1,162	1,423	2,556		
Mohave.....	74	37	37	33	41	74		
San Xavier School—Papago.....	5,112	2,556	2,556	1,000	4,112	5,039	11	12
Truston Canon School—Walapai.....	437	233	224	152	275	418		
Western Navajo School.....	6,565	3,010	3,555	2,861	3,701	6,565		
Moqui (HopI).....	288	148	140	161	127	288		
Navaho.....	6,037	2,782	3,255	2,620	3,467	6,037		
Palute.....	190	60	110	80	110	190		
Arkansas: Not under agent.....	1,460							

* Includes 23,405 freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.
 † Correct as reported by superintendents.
 ‡ Includes Indians in New Mexico under this school.
 § 1916 report.
 ¶ 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California.....	15,362	7,788	7,576	5,783	9,579	9,631	3,931	1,517
Bishop School—Palute, Shoshoni, and Mocho.....	1,600	773	827	592	1,038	1,305	187	108
Campo School.....	233	119	114	83	150	207	19	7
Mission Indians at Campo.....	140	79	61	49	91	128	6	6
Cuyapalpo.....	8	4	4		8	8		
Laruna.....	7	3	4	1	6	6	1	
La Posta.....	6	2	4	2	4	5		
Manzanita.....	72	31	41	31	41	60	11	1
Digger Agency—Digger.....	299	150	149	97	202	47	231	21
Fort Bidwell School.....	756	364	392	264	492	726	21	9
Digger.....	14	7	7	2	12	3	2	9
Palute.....	209	124	85	63	120	194	11	
Pit River.....	533	233	300	173	300	523	8	
Port Yuma School—Yuma.....	833	441	392	335	493	799	31	3
Green Hill School—Digger, Washo, Concow, and Uki.....	629	328	301	259	370	317	154	158
Hoopa Valley School.....	1,299	630	669	541	758	736	415	118
Hupa.....	454	230	224	198	266	196	144	22
Klamath.....	575	280	296	237	338	297	209	69
Lower Klamath.....	260	111	149	106	154	141	92	27
Malki School.....	629	331	278	226	403	635	33	41
Mission Indians at Augustine.....	19	11	8	5	14	19		
Cabaron.....	29	17	12	8	21	29		
Martinez.....	125	76	49	37	68	123	1	1
Mission Creek.....	14	8	6	5	9	14		
Marong.....	219	137	112	105	144	177	32	49
Palm Springs.....	50	27	23	14	36	50		
San Manuel.....	55	28	28	17	30	55		
Torres.....	87	47	40	35	52	87		
Pala School.....	1,023	521	502	376	647	886	125	2
Mission Indians at Pala.....	203	98	105	83	120	156	46	2
Capitan Grande.....	140	75	65	59	81	123	17	
La Jolla.....	235	126	109	85	150	234	1	
Pauma.....	57	25	32	23	34	56	1	
Pechanga.....	196	93	103	61	145	196		
Pineon.....	143	78	65	51	72	91	32	
San Pascual.....	1	1	3	2	2	3		
Syquan.....	45	25	20	22	23	40	5	
Roseburg (Oreg.) School—Scattered Wichumni, Kawia, Pit River, and others in northern California. Round Valley School—Concow, Uki, and others.....	5,000	2,500	2,500	1,800	3,200	2,500	1,675	1,625
Soboba School.....	1,700	856	844	713	987	615	615	410
Mission Indians at Soboba.....	921	521	400	323	593	753	153	15
Cahulla.....	132	73	69	34	98	117	15	
Inaja.....	131	73	58	43	83	121	7	
Los Coyotes.....	85	48	37	11	24	35		
Mesa Grande.....	117	70	47	45	69	117		
Santa Rosa.....	200	115	85	78	122	97	89	14
Santa Ynez.....	62	33	24	8	51	62		
Voican.....	70	38	32	29	41	70		
Tule River School.....	171	96	75	77	97	131	42	1
Tule River.....	440	232	208	199	211	423	12	
Auberry.....	151	91	60					
Burrough.....	152	71	81	190	241	428	12	
	137	70	67					

† Estimated.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Colorado.....	838	466	432	453	445	681	9	8
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	372	181	191	166	206	355	9	8
Ute Mountain School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	526	285	241	287	239	526		
Connecticut: Not under agent.....	1 132							
Delaware: Not under agent.....	1 5							
District of Columbia: Not under agent.....	1 68							
Florida: Seminole.....	536	337	219	255	331	670	3	13
Georgia: Not under agent.....	1 95							
Idaho.....	4,108	2,068	2,100	1,699	2,669	3,300	620	318
Coeur d'Alene School.....	626	411	415	327	499	633	111	82
Coeur d'Alene.....	609	304	305	250	359	430	97	82
Kalispel.....	89	49	40	31	88	89		
Kootenai.....	128	58	70	46	82	114	14	
Fort Hall School.....	1,769	892	877	651	1,118	1,505	210	54
Bannock.....	354	193	161	129	1,000	1,455	210	54
Shoshoni.....	1,365	677	688	22	28	60		
Skull Valley.....	50	22	28					
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Percé.....	1,673	765	908	621	932	1,162	199	212
Illinois: Not under agent.....	1 188							
Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others.....	1 279							
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox.....	300	189	171	158	202	360		
Kansas.....	1,421	750	671	768	653	733	338	350
Kickapoo School.....	640	332	308	336	304	211	204	225
Iowa.....	317	160	157	162	155	13	79	225
Kickapoo.....	224	123	99	126	98	187	37	
Sac and Fox.....	99	47	52	48	51	11	88	
Potawatomi Agency—Prairie Band of Potawatomi.....	781	418	363	432	349	623	134	125
Kentucky: Not under agent.....	1 234							
Louisiana: Not under agent.....	1 780							
Maine: Not under agent.....	1 892							
Maryland: Not under agent.....	1 65							
Massachusetts: Not under agent.....	1 688							
Michigan.....	7,514	690	657	618	729	209	621	617
Bay Mills Agency—Chippewa.....	250	125	125	102	148	9	121	120
Mackinac Agency—L'Anse, Vieux Desert, and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa.....	1,097	565	532	516	581	200	400	497
Not under agent—Scattered Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others.....	6,167							
Minnesota.....	11,777	5,886	5,691	5,755	6,022	3,196	4,285	2,802
Fond du Lac School—Chippewa.....	1,056	549	607	530	526	85	651	420
Grand Portage School—Chippewa.....	321	138	183	137	184	8	202	111
Leech Lake School.....	1,770	897	873	742	1,028	922	708	70
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	471	223	248	211	280	377	156	8
Leech Lake.....	805	407	398	347	458	456	332	17
White Oak Point (Miss.) Chippewa.....	494	267	227	184	310	229	220	45

1910 census.

1915 report.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Minnesota—Continued.								
Nett Lake School—Chippewa (Beis Fort).....	607	279	328	266	341	338	162	67
Pictonne (Birch Cooley) Mideva, Kanbn and Wapagula, Sioux and Sirston, and Wahpeton.....	160	78	85	76	84	60	85	14
Red Lake School—Red Lake and Bemina Chippewa.....	1,492	745	747	747	745	(1)	(1)	(1)
White Earth School.....	6,371	3,203	3,168	3,257	3,114	1,665	2,676	2,130
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa.....	2,459	1,250	1,209					
Millie Lac (removal).....	1,188	575	613					
Otter Tail Pillager.....	630	421	409					
Gull Lake (Mts.).....	439	219	220					
Millie Lac (nonremoval).....	296	134	152					
Point Lac—Pillager.....	423	212	191					
Leech Lake Pillager.....	277	130	147					
White Oak Point (removal).....	230	138	152					
Fond du Lac (removal).....	117	68	48					
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	62	35	27					
Mississippi: Not under agent.....	1 1,233							
Missouri: Not under agent.....	1 313							
Montana.....	11,525	5,835	5,690	5,342	6,183	6,353	3,007	2,125
Blackfeet School—Blackfeet.....	2,769	1,418	1,351	1,319	1,229	1,223	1,155	274
Crow Agency—Crow.....	1,710	856	854	733	877	1,246	238	206
Fisher School—Confederated Fishhead.....	2,410	1,222	1,188	1,053	1,307	640	746	1,024
Fort Belknap School.....	1,208	628	578	507	669	861	248	97
Assiniboin.....	639	331	308	245	334	469	100	70
Grosvontre.....	567	297	270	262	305	362	148	27
Fort Peck School—Fort Peck Sioux.....	1,966	1,006	978	932	1,034	1,074	529	283
Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne.....	1,461	708	753	684	877	1,349	71	41
Nebraska.....	3,856	1,998	1,857	1,979	1,976	2,531	678	743
Omaha School—Omaha.....	1,318	684	634	632	636	1,010	124	184
Santee School.....	1,332	742	790	815	717	611	451	470
Ponca.....	338	153	185	214	124	84	138	106
Santee.....	1,194	689	605	601	663	617	213	264
Winnebago School—Winnebago.....	1,105	672	533	482	623	913	103	89
Nevada.....	7,944	3,943	4,001	2,719	5,225	7,225	819	200
Fallon School.....	429	214	215	127	302	408	21	
Palute at Fallon.....	314	161	153	87	227	305	9	
Lovelocks.....	116	63	62	40	75	103	12	
Fort McDermitt School—Palute.....	250	174	176	141	209	336	14	
Hoopa River School—Palute.....	120	57	63	43	77	118	4	
Nevada School—Palute.....	614	279	335	211	405	610	4	
Walker River School.....	706	331	355	206	500	630	76	
Palute.....	646	274	274	208	600	630	76	
Palute (Masson Valley).....	118	77	81					
Western Shoshone School.....	626	338	287	291	334	625		
Hopi.....	1							
Palute.....	285	161	124	141	144	285		
Shoshoni.....	350	177	162	150	189	339		

1 Unknown.

1910 census.

1916 report.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Nevada—Continued.								
Reno, special agent.....	5,100	2,530	2,570	1,700	3,400	4,500	400	200
Digger (scattered California tribes)	2,100	1,030	1,070					
Palute.....	1,400	700	700					
Shoshoni.....	1,000	500	500	1,700	3,400	4,500	400	200
Washo.....	600	300	300					
New Hampshire: Not under agent.....	134							
New Jersey: Not under agent.....	163							
New Mexico.....	20,853	10,445	10,408	10,213	10,610	20,591	376	83
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache.....	615	313	302	277	353	615		
Mescalero School—Mescalero Apache.....	627	334	321	275	352	602	17	8
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho.....	7,721	1,200	1,521	1,562	1,362	2,721		
Pueblo day schools.....	8,700	4,427	4,273	4,053	4,615	8,296	359	75
Navaho Pueblo.....	371	176	195	190	181	371		
Pueblo.....	8,329	4,251	4,078	3,865	4,461	7,983	359	75
San Juan School—Navaho.....	6,354	3,190	3,161	3,500	2,934	6,351		
Zuni School—Pueblo.....	1,603	981	822	771	1,029	1,603		
New York.....	6,272	3,050	2,862	2,418	3,494			5,912
New York Agency.....	5,912	3,050	2,862	2,418	3,494			5,912
Cayuga.....	171	80	91	59	115			174
Oneida.....	256	126	130	90	166			256
Ontonagon.....	519	269	290	174	375			519
Seneca (Alegany).....	853	497	456	415	533			853
Seneca (Cattaraugus).....	1,323	669	659	473	655			1,323
Seneca (Tonawanda).....	605	281	221	202	303			605
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations).....	1,538	811	727	768	770			1,538
Tuscarora.....	359	192	167	112	217			359
Montauk.....	30	15	15	15	15			30
Poospatuck.....	20	10	10	10	10			20
Shinnecock.....	200	100	100	100	100			200
Not under agent.....	630							
North Carolina.....	8,118	1,221	1,061	1,191	1,091	1,000	900	382
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee	2,282	1,221	1,061	1,191	1,091	1,000	900	382
Not under agent.....	5,836							
North Dakota.....	8,903	4,412	4,461	4,310	4,693	4,617	4,193	61
Fort Berthold School.....	1,182	590	692	559	623	817	306	29
Arkara.....	417	205	212	202	215	260	111	13
Grosvenor.....	497	218	219	231	269	368	114	15
Mandan.....	268	137	131	126	112	219	48	1
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux).....	1,002	518	484	476	626	1,002	(5)	(5)
Standing Rock School—Sioux.....	3,435	1,705	1,750	1,421	2,031	2,610	783	33
Turtle Mountain School—Turtle Mountain Chippewa.....	3,261	1,629	1,633	1,851	1,413	158	3,106	
Ohio: Not under agent.....	127							
Oklahoma.....	119,103	8,912	8,790	8,608	8,901	31,728	15,422	45,553
Cantonment School.....	785	422	363	331	451	737	32	16
Arapaho.....	238	132	106	108	130	228	10	
Cheyenne.....	517	280	237	225	321	602	22	16

1910 census.

* Includes 183 Apaches; 1913 Fort Sill removal.

* 1916 report.

* Estimated.

* 1910 census, minus 230 Montauk, Poospatuck,

and Shinnecock.

* Included in full blood.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	1,252	630	622	537	715	913	280	50
Arapaho.....	517	259	258		537	715	280	50
Cheyenne.....	735	371	361					
Kiowa School.....	4,551	2,233	2,321	2,213	2,311	2,275	1,937	312
Apache.....	183	87	96					
Comanche.....	1,556	783	813					
Kiowa.....	1,561	753	811	2,213	2,311	2,275	1,937	312
Wichita and Caddo.....	1,121	500	581					
Apache Prisoners.....	87	40	37					
Osage School—Osage.....	2,180	1,121	1,059	1,000	1,171	795	1,385	19
Otoe School—Oto and Missouri.....	518	263	255	291	221	443	56	41
Pawnee School—Pawnee.....	714	315	369	353	361	556	124	31
Ponca School.....	1,045	530	515	618	397	389	429	227
Kaw (Kansas).....	357	187	170	215	83	98	32	227
Ponca.....	639	319	320	350	289	250	389	
Tonkawa.....	49	21	25	23	26	41		
Sac and Fox School.....	682	333	349	369	313	304	116	142
Iowa.....	81	35	49	33	51	45	39	
Sac and Fox.....	598	298	300	336	262	319	107	142
Seger School.....	753	368	390	293	465	603	23	42
Arapaho.....	150	69	81	68	83	132	8	10
Cheyenne.....	608	302	306	255	383	661	15	32
Seneca School.....	2,061	1,017	1,014	1,096	975	110	477	1,466
Eastern Shawnee.....	154	67	87	77	77	3	60	91
Ottawa.....	274	116	128	173	101	3	10	261
Quaww.....	317	165	172	192	145	79	27	231
Seneca.....	435	213	222	236	199	15	279	143
Wyandot.....	463	215	223	178	290	27	27	441
Peoria—Miami (citizen).....	393	141	212	250	163	18	74	301
Shawnee School.....	3,053	1,559	1,503	1,445	1,608	645	140	2,270
Absentee Shawnee.....	645	285	290	274	271	439	85	21
Citizen Polawatomi.....	2,226	1,155	1,140	1,085	1,211	126	47	2,249
Mexican Kickapoo.....	219	109	103	84			8	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,606						29,774	10,393
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824						8,703	4,778
By blood.....	36,432						8,703	4,778
By intermarriage.....	288							
Delawares.....	157							
Freedmen.....	4,919							
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,906						1,515	966
By blood.....	5,659						1,515	966
By intermarriage.....	615							
Freedmen.....	4,662							
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828						8,444	2,473
By blood.....	17,488						8,444	2,473
By intermarriage.....	1,651							
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,660							
Freedmen.....	6,029							
Creek Nation.....	18,761						6,858	1,698
By blood.....	11,952						6,858	1,698
Freedmen.....	6,809							

1916 report.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.								
Seminole Nation	3,127					1,254	478	409
By blood	2,141					1,254	478	409
Freedmen	986							
Oregon	6,612	3,192	3,420	2,635	3,977	3,909	1,631	1,022
Klamath School—Klamath Modoc, Palate, and Pit River.	1,160	515	615	518	642	818	265	77
Roseburg School—Scattered Indians on public domain.	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,080	1,920	1,500	1,125	375
Siletz School—Clatsamas, Rogue River, Santiam, Siletz, Grande Ronde, Umpqua, etc.	437	226	211	184	253	214	207	16
Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.	1,197	551	646	534	663	591	52	554
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, and Palate.	818	370	448	319	499	786	32	
Rhode Island: Not under agent.	* 284							
South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawbas, Cherokee, Oneida, and others.	* 331							
South Dakota	21,246	10,538	10,638	9,743	11,503	12,377	5,475	3,394
Cheyenne River School—Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux.	2,752	1,384	1,368	1,235	1,817	1,616	674	562
Crow Creek School—Lower Yanktona Sioux.	264	452	512	407	557	708	210	46
Flandreau School—Flandreau Sioux.	231	154	137	107	184	225	66	
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux.	504	252	252	246	258	231	230	43
Irone River School—Oglala Sioux.	7,247	3,640	3,607	3,310	2,937	4,067	1,328	1,264
Rosebud School—Rosebud Sioux.	6,636	2,821	2,815	2,533	3,103	3,186	1,640	810
Risseton School—Risseton and Wapeton Sioux.	1,954	977	957	968	986	833	797	319
Yankton School—Yankton Sioux.	1,898	888	1,010	937	961	906	632	360
Tennessee: Not under agent.	* 216							
Texas: Not under agent.	702							
Alabama	* 192							
Koosati, Seminole, Isleta, and others.	* 610							
Utah	2,854	728	710	640	768	1,338	79	21
Goehute—Palute and others.	* 163	80	73	52	71	153		
Shilwits School—Palute.	153	62	65	56	74	130		
Uintah and Ouray Agency	1,155	556	599	502	653	1,055	79	21
Uinta Ute	437	206	231					
Uncompahgre Ute	438	220	218	602	653	1,055	79	21
White River Ute	280	150	130					
Not under agent—Paiute and others.	* 1,416							
Vermont: Not under agent.	* 26							
Virginia: Not under agent.	* 539							
Washington	11,181	5,439	5,699	4,831	6,257	7,135	2,551	1,402
Colville School—Confederated Colville.	2,529	1,251	1,278	1,149	1,380	1,467	455	607

* Estimated.
* 1910 census.

* Special agent's report 1910.
* Does not include 800 Indians of scattered bands.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Washington—Continued.								
Cushman School	2,132	1,065	1,047	978	1,154	1,330	597	205
Chehalis	111	62	47	50	61	68	43	
Muckleshoot	172	75	97	71	101	137	34	1
Nisqually	83	46	37	25	58	83	20	10
Skokomish (Clallam)	212	104	108	97	115	134	70	8
Squaxon Island	74	41	33	35	39	33	30	6
Unattached	1,490	755	725	700	780	900	400	180
Cowlitz	490	240	250					
Clallam	524	238	248	* 700	* 780	* 900	* 400	* 180
Tyallup	1,152	575	577					
Various other Indians	304	152	152					
Noah Bay School	697	359	338	306	391	647	50	
Ihoh	52	28	24	16	26	52		
Malah	413	210	203	183	220	365	48	
Ozette	13	5	8		13	13		
Quileute	219	118	103	97	122	217	2	
Spokane School—Spokane	603	268	335	246	357	377	70	206
Taholah School	768	371	397	377	441	459	259	80
Queets River Reservation	48	20	28	15	33	46	2	
Quileute	15	4	11	2	13	13	2	
Quinalt	83	16	17	13	20	33		
Quinalt Reservation—Quinalt	720	351	369	312	408	413	257	80
Tulalip School	1,359	680	679	639	730	905	430	34
Lummi	604	251	253					
Suquamish	197	99	98					
Swinomish	222	111	111	630	730	905	430	34
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands)	436	219	217					
Yakima School—Confederated Yakima	3,000	1,475	1,525	1,186	1,814	2,000	700	300
Not under agent.	* 93							
West Virginia: Not under agent.	* 28							
Wisconsin	10,216	5,223	4,993	4,442	5,774	5,423	2,696	1,491
Grand Rapids Agency—Potawatomi and Winnetago	1,372	679	693	515	627	1,358	9	5
Hayward School—Chippewa	1,277	622	655	499	778	223	881	173
Keshena School	2,361	1,255	1,095	1,087	1,264	420	834	441
Menominee	1,745	941	804	813	932	420	884	441
Stockbridge and Munsee	606	315	291	274	332	(*)	(*)	(*)
La C du Flambeau School—Chippewa	749	351	398	280	469	460	168	121
Laona Agency—Potawatomi	335	188	147	147	188	335		
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River	1,048	527	519	430	607	80	360	636
Oneida School—Oneida	2,576	1,328	1,247	1,208	1,397	2,675	2	116
Red Cliff School—Chippewa	611	272	239	237	374		264	
Wyoming	1,674	861	813	778	896	1,199	261	214
Shoshone	1,674	861	813	778	896	1,199	261	214
Arapaho	840	432	408	418	435	714	118	10
Ehoseho	834	429	406	363	371	486	146	204

* Overestimated previous years. * Estimated. * 1910 census. * Now citizens. * Unknown.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Un-allotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Total, 1917.....	303,409	179,374	67,972	3,495	107,607	130,035
1916.....	312,634	181,563	72,568	3,452	108,565	128,547
1915.....	307,911	182,289	68,180	2,623	110,686	128,379
1914.....	307,891	183,605	67,944	1,613	109,018	124,797
1913.....	307,433	183,742	72,411	1,420	109,911	121,233
1912.....	303,130	177,628	103,417	1,926	70,904	123,856
1911.....	246,320	161,215	83,182	.....	176,033	120,350
1901.....	21,522	61,833	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	230,437	15,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	41,617	5,233	5,233	.....	.....	39,384
Camp Verde.....	439	.....	.....	.....	.....	439
Colorado River.....	1,207	1,207	1,207	.....	.....	.....
Fort Apache.....	2,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,609
Ha. asupal.....	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	113
Katlab.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
Leupp.....	1,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,536
Moqui.....	4,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,220
Navajo.....	12,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,780
Pima.....	6,233	3,213	3,213	.....	.....	3,010
Salt Hill.....	1,232	687	687	.....	.....	545
San Carlos.....	2,639	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,639
San Xa I.....	5,112	96	96	.....	.....	5,016
Truxton Canon.....	457	.....	.....	.....	.....	457
Western Navajo.....	6,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,565
California.....	10,282	2,649	2,531	.....	15	7,413
Bishop.....	1,600	234	234	.....	2	1,364
Campo.....	233	.....	.....	.....	.....	233
Digger.....	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	239
Fort Bidwell.....	756	118	118	.....	.....	538
Fort Yuma.....	823	728	728	.....	.....	105
Green Hill.....	629	210	210	.....	11	419
Hoopa Valley.....	1,299	835	824	.....	.....	464
Malki.....	629	.....	.....	.....	.....	629
Pala.....	1,023	186	186	.....	.....	837
Round Valley.....	1,700	496	494	.....	2	1,204
Soboba.....	921	.....	.....	.....	.....	921
Tule River.....	440	60	60	.....	.....	380
Colorado.....	898	211	211	.....	.....	687
Southern Ute.....	312	211	211	.....	.....	161
Ute Mountain.....	526	.....	.....	.....	.....	526
Florida: Seminole.....	586	.....	.....	.....	.....	586
Idaho.....	4,168	2,937	2,701	37	190	1,231
Coeur d'Alene.....	826	603	431	.....	71	321
Fort Hall.....	1,769	1,691	1,582	.....	29	118
Fort Lapwai.....	1,513	841	703	37	99	732
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	360
Kansas.....	1,421	734	591	87	76	667
Kickapoo.....	610	268	228	12	38	352
Potawatomi.....	781	466	333	75	38	315
Michigan: Mackinac.....	1,097	73	73	.....	.....	1,024
Minnesota.....	11,777	5,053	4,284	549	220	6,724
Fond du Lac.....	1,058	293	274	12	7	783
Grand Portage.....	321	184	148	.....	18	157
Leech Lake.....	1,770	977	808	4	85	792

Includes fee patents for part of their allotment.
Only items reported.

1916 report.
Erroneously reported last year.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Un-allotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Minnesota—Continued.....	607	290	290	.....	.....	317
Nett Lake.....	160	42	42	.....	.....	118
Pipe stone (Birch Cooley).....	1,492	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,492
Red Lake.....	6,371	3,237	2,594	533	160	3,084
White Earth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	11,525	7,058	6,449	164	475	4,437
Blackfoot.....	2,732	2,321	2,319	1	1	431
Crow.....	1,710	1,234	1,166	0	79	476
Flathead.....	2,410	1,854	1,487	25	359	338
Fort Belknap.....	1,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,206
Fort Prey.....	1,688	1,659	1,477	126	56	1,461
Tongue River.....	1,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,461
Nebraska.....	3,617	1,235	692	46	597	2,382
Omaha.....	1,318	580	278	18	284	738
Santee.....	1,194	314	123	14	173	880
Winnebago.....	1,103	341	189	14	138	764
Nevada.....	7,944	1,452	1,447	.....	5	6,492
Fallon.....	429	319	319	.....	.....	110
Fort McDowell.....	350	86	86	.....	.....	264
Moapa River.....	120	108	108	.....	.....	12
Nevada.....	614	.....	.....	.....	.....	614
Walker River.....	706	329	329	.....	.....	377
West in Shoshone.....	625	.....	.....	.....	.....	625
Reno, special agt.....	5,100	610	603	.....	5	4,490
New Mexico.....	20,853	495	495	.....	.....	20,358
Jicarilla.....	615	405	495	.....	.....	150
Mescalero.....	627	.....	.....	.....	.....	627
Pueblo.....	2,724	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,724
Pueblo day schools.....	8,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,700
San Juan.....	6,334	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,334
Zuni.....	1,803	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,803
New York: New York Agency.....	5,912	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,912
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,282	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,282
North Dakota.....	8,903	7,532	6,439	304	789	1,371
Fort Berthold.....	1,182	1,007	938	17	2	175
Fort Totten.....	1,002	433	328	80	50	564
Standing Rock.....	3,453	3,237	3,100	92	65	198
Turtle Mountain.....	3,264	2,830	2,043	115	672	434
Oklahoma.....	116,419	110,443	6,647	901	102,868	5,076
Cantonment.....	783	373	346	6	21	412
Cherokee and Arapaho.....	1,232	647	514	37	95	605
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,606	101,606	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa.....	4,534	3,077	2,862	59	156	1,417
Osage.....	2,180	1,828	1,387	441	.....	352
Otoe.....	518	311	139	151	21	207
Pawnee.....	714	293	240	16	39	419
Ponca.....	1,045	617	474	90	33	426
Sac and Fox.....	682	241	102	16	121	441
Seeger.....	733	420	393	15	12	338
Seneca.....	1,668	768	.....	.....	.....	768
Shawnee.....	4737	360	190	70	100	397

1 Ponca Indians not included.
1916 report.

29,719 restricted Indians as to alienation.
Does not include citizen Potawatomi.

REF0078522

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Oregon.....	11,612	3,969	3,619	18	332	7,643
Klamath.....	1,160	783	759		24	317
Roseburg.....	18,000	2,000	1,977		23	6,000
Biletts.....	437	227	116	17		64
Umatilla.....	1,197	518	330	1		210
Warm Springs.....	818	411	437		4	317
South Dakota.....	21,216	17,884	15,640	1,245	1,099	3,262
Cheyenne River.....	2,752	2,715	2,019	38	67	37
Crow Creek.....	964	964	906	1	57	
Flandreau.....	291					291
Lower Brule.....	504	504	450	18	56	
Pine Ridge.....	7,247	6,424	5,768	69	58	823
Rosebud.....	5,636	5,636	5,289	102	254	
Sisseton.....	1,854	850	438	129	221	1,004
Yankton.....	1,893	791	238	197	356	1,107
Utah.....	1,438	620	616	2	2	818
Goshute.....	153					153
Shivwits.....	130					130
Utah and Ouray.....	1,155	620	616	2	2	533
Washington.....	11,683	6,974	6,733	49	192	4,114
Colville.....	2,229	2,478	2,423		55	51
Cushman.....	2,132	164	156	4	4	1,968
Neah Bay.....	697	276	276			421
Spokane.....	603	476	431	4	41	261
Taholah.....	768	507	507			127
Tulalip.....	1,359	182	169		12	1,177
Yakima.....	3,000	2,891	2,771	40	80	109
Wisconsin.....	9,610	3,014	1,985	89	940	6,696
Grand Rapids.....	1,372					1,372
Hayward (La Courte Oreille).....	1,777	527	514	13		750
Keshena.....	1,745					1,745
Lac du Flambeau.....	749	356	342		14	395
Laona.....	335					335
La Pointe.....	1,046	1,046	962		76	84
Oneda.....	2,575	959	78		907	1,616
Red Cliff.....	511	126	91		35	335
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,674	1,358	1,283	4	71	316

¹ Includes 5,000 Indians in California.
² Does not include Stockbridge and Muncie citizen Indians.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies	Marriages.				Puruit marriages existing June 30, 1917.		Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.		Church-going Indians.		Indians who—					
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English.	Read and write English language.	Wear clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.				
Total, 1917.....	250	1,597	337	1,510	346	245	90	253	221	105	104	430	616	42,775	57,455	75,895	191,377	78,861	26,335					
Arizona.....	1	433	133	301	313	44	1	332	2	79	110	72	24	59	9,310	8,116	36,176	29	22					
Camp Verde.....																								
Colorado.....	176	1,111	488	1,386	421	263	157	263	221	110	110	1	1	65	230	165	439	1	1					
Fort Apache.....	111	833	474	1,210	219	312	130	342	221	135	135	2	2	120	603	603	1,207							
Havasupai.....	191	1,166	513	1,319	327	208	127	208	104	104	104	1	1	200	210	210	1,550							
Kalaba.....																								
Moqui.....																								
Navajo.....																								
Phoenix.....																								
Prima.....																								
Salt River.....																								
San Carlos.....																								
San Xavier.....																								
Tucson Canon.....																								
Western Navajo.....																								

¹ Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

² Overestimated last year.

³ 1916 report.

⁴ Not reported.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionary societies, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, mixed marriages, etc., June 30, 1917.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.			Crimes.			Mistreatment.			Arrests for drunkenness.			Missionaries working among Indians.		Church-going Indians.		Indians who—			
	Between Indians and whites.		Between Indians.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English.	Read and write English language.	Wear clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.	
	By legal procedure.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	By legal procedure.	By legal procedure.	By legal procedure.	By legal procedure.	By legal procedure.	By legal procedure.	By legal procedure.	By legal procedure.	By legal procedure.								
California.....	4	62	4	11	2	15	26	14	36	1,596	3,523	8	1,874	3,858	11,135	3,590	1,710			
Bishop's Creek.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Digger.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Fort Bidwell.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Fort Yuma.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hogan Valley.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Maidu.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pala.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sacred Valley.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sagehen Band.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Siwash Band.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tule River.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Colorado.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Southern Digo.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ute Mountain.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Florida: Seminole.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Iaho.....	6	20	5	21	2	10	4	10	52	1,990	1,156	1,990	1,285	4,117	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,067	
Coner d'Alamo.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Fort Hall.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Fort Lapwai.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	

Kansas.....	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kickapoo.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pawnee.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan: Mackinac.....	9	63	3	69	2	17	34	4	17	11	35	1,408	2,998	7,457	4,711	11,998	9,276	2,715	
Fond du Lac.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grand Portage.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leech Lake.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Net Lake.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pigeons (Blch Cooley).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Village Lake.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
White Earth.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montana.....	22	120	11	131	9	39	16	114	67	82	41	23	51	44	1,390	6,267	3,900	10,213	584
Blackfoot.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crow.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Flathead.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fort Belknap.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gallatin.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tongue River.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nebraska.....	4	40	4	44	3	1	9	3	57	15	19	1,096	69	2,572	2,120	3,617	2,634	982	
Omaha.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Santee.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Winnebago.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Mexico.....	2	34	10	26	3	1	38	28	34	13	7	375	1	7,102	1,495	7,944	1,482	40	
Fort Mervin.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mojave River.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Navajo.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Verde.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
White Mts.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Reno, special agent.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Mexico.....	18	123	46	92	1	24	7	64	7	72	4	10	18	56	8,022	6,015	4,900	12,027	5,300
Alamo.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arapaho.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pueblo Heights.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pueblo day school.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
San Juan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Zuni.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

1 1916 report. * Unknown. † Not reported. ‡ Does not include Ponra Indians.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1917.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area, in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Grand total.....	220,616	35,746,001	33,565,617	71,305,618
Total reservations.....	212,368	31,636,721	33,535,617	70,202,238
Total public domain.....	7,678	1,103,280	.....	1,103,280
Arizona.....	1,743	81,469	18,571,123	18,652,614
Camp McDowell (Salt River).....	.....	.....	24,971	24,971
Colorado River.....	358	5,879	23,120	29,009
Fort Apache.....	.....	.....	1,681,520	1,681,520
Fort Mojave (Colorado River).....	.....	.....	31,328	31,328
Gila Bend (Yuma).....	.....	.....	10,221	10,221
Gila River (Pima).....	.....	.....	371,122	371,122
Havasupai (Snippl).....	.....	.....	618	618
Hualapai (Truxton Canon).....	.....	.....	730,910	730,910
Koibab.....	.....	.....	138,210	138,210
Mogoll (Hop).....	.....	.....	2,172,320	2,172,320
Navajo (see New Mexico and Utah).....	60	8,000	8,774,397	8,782,397
Papago.....	.....	.....	2,129,111	2,129,111
Papago (San Xavier).....	291	41,608	111,318	152,926
Salt River.....	801	21,401	22,516	46,720
San Carlos.....	.....	.....	1,831,210	1,831,210
California.....	2,593	82,172	431,866	517,038
Digger.....	.....	.....	.....	430
Hooah Valley.....	639	29,091	99,031	128,112
Mission.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agua Caliente (Malki).....	.....	.....	7,203	7,203
Augustine (Malki).....	.....	.....	616	616
Calaveras (Malki).....	.....	.....	1,280	1,280
Cahuilla (Soboba).....	.....	.....	18,680	18,680
Campo.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
Cajalan Grande (Pala).....	.....	.....	15,000	15,000
Cuyapi (Campo).....	.....	.....	4,080	4,080
Joni (Soboba).....	.....	.....	760	760
Lacuna (Campo).....	.....	.....	320	320
La Posta (Campo).....	.....	.....	3,620	3,620
Los Coyotes (Sol o'ba).....	.....	.....	21,520	21,520
Manzanita (Campo).....	.....	.....	10,680	10,680
Martinez (Malki).....	.....	.....	1,280	1,280
Mesa Grande (Soboba).....	.....	.....	1,100	1,100
Mission Creek (Malki).....	.....	.....	1,220	1,220
Morongo (Malki).....	.....	.....	11,020	11,020
Pala.....	177	1,320	3,081	4,578
Pechanga or Temecula (Pala).....	85	1,299	3,096	4,680
Potrero or La Jolla (Pala).....	.....	.....	8,329	8,329
Rancho (Soboba).....	.....	.....	760	760
Rincon (Pala).....	.....	.....	2,831	2,831
San Manuel (Malki).....	.....	.....	633	633
San Pascual (Pala).....	.....	.....	2,200	2,200
Santa Rosa (Soboba).....	.....	.....	2,870	2,870
Santa Ynez Soboba.....	.....	.....	120	120
Santa Ysabel (Soboba).....	.....	.....	15,012	15,012
Soboba.....	.....	.....	5,461	5,461
Sycuan (Pala).....	17	270	370	610
Torres (Malki).....	.....	.....	20,800	20,800
Tuolumne.....	.....	.....	31	31
Twenty-nine Palms (Malki).....	.....	.....	480	480
Palute.....	.....	.....	75,806	75,806
Round Valley.....	877	42,108	42,108	42,359
Tule River.....	.....	.....	48,531	48,531
Yuma (Fort Yuma).....	798	5,010	31,378	39,356
Colorado.....	372	72,731	396,143	468,874
Ute (Ute Mountain and Southern Ute).....	371	72,631	396,143	468,794
Abenec Wyoming.....	1	80	.....	80
Florida: Seminole.....	.....	.....	23,512	23,512
Idaho.....	1,377	623,098	51,811	632,939
Coeur d'Alene.....	638	101,077	.....	101,077
Fort Hall.....	1,823	315,209	21,263	356,472
Lapwai (Nez Perce).....	1,876	178,812	33,578	212,390
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	.....	.....	3,251	3,251

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area, in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Kansas.....	3,070	272,619	.....	272,619
Chippewa and Munsie (Potawatomi).....	100	4,193	.....	4,193
Iowa (Kickapoo).....	113	11,769	.....	11,769
Kickapoo.....	331	27,691	.....	27,691
Potawatomi.....	2,393	220,785	.....	220,785
Sac and Fox (Kickapoo).....	122	8,079	.....	8,079
Michigan.....	2,618	153,227	191	153,418
Isabella.....	1,913	98,395	191	98,581
L'Anse.....	669	52,201	.....	52,206
Ontonagon.....	36	2,631	.....	2,631
Minnesota.....	8,380	931,255	653,868	1,508,188
Bois Fort (Nott Lake).....	712	56,782	.....	56,782
Deer Creek (Nott Lake).....	4	280	.....	286
Fond du Lac.....	591	36,486	.....	36,466
Grand Portage.....	394	24,191	.....	24,191
Leech Lake.....	631	48,520	.....	48,520
Mdewakanon (Hitch Cooley).....	135	12,562	543,528	543,528
Red Lake.....	.....	.....	1,060	1,060
Vermillion Lake.....	5,157	710,665	9,290	719,955
White Earth.....	820	64,733	.....	64,733
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake).....	6,913	1,431,933	4,366,409	5,801,342
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blackfoot.....	2	2,220	1,491,167	1,493,377
Crow.....	2,450	451,109	1,832,104	2,313,213
Fort Belknap.....	.....	.....	497,000	497,000
Fort Peck.....	2,028	723,196	.....	723,196
Peace (Flathead).....	2,423	228,408	.....	228,408
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River).....	.....	.....	489,563	489,563
Ittocky Boy.....	.....	.....	66,038	66,038
Nebraska.....	4,037	333,424	6,118	339,542
Omaha.....	1,460	130,612	4,350	135,022
Ponca (Santee).....	163	27,236	.....	27,236
Santeo (Niobrara).....	850	78,231	.....	78,231
Sioux (additional).....	.....	.....	610	610
Winnebago.....	1,559	122,293	1,098	123,393
Nevada.....	979	14,133	656,054	700,197
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone).....	.....	.....	321,920	321,920
Monpa River.....	117	603	622	1,122
Palute (Fallon).....	305	3,650	990	4,610
Pyramid Lake (Nevada).....	.....	.....	322,000	322,000
Walker River.....	490	9,878	40,631	50,509
New Mexico.....	2,500	673,175	3,951,619	4,624,224
Jicarilla Apache.....	796	333,813	407,300	781,118
Mescalero Apache.....	.....	.....	474,240	474,240
Navajo (see Arizona and Utah).....	2,001	319,363	1,989,637	2,309,000
Pueblo—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acoma (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	95,792	95,792
Cochiti.....	.....	.....	21,256	21,256
Idalia (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	110,080	110,080
Jemez.....	.....	.....	42,359	42,359
Laguna (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	101,511	101,511
Laguna withdrawals.....	.....	.....	150,000	150,000
Nambe.....	.....	.....	15,896	15,896
Picuris.....	.....	.....	17,461	17,461
Pojoaque.....	.....	.....	13,520	13,520
San Die (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	24,187	24,187
San Juan.....	.....	.....	17,645	17,645
San Felipe (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	31,767	31,767
Santa Ana (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	17,391	17,391
Santa Clara.....	.....	.....	40,849	40,849
Santo Domingo.....	.....	.....	92,398	92,398
Bia.....	.....	.....	17,615	17,615
Bonafide.....	.....	.....	17,293	17,293
Das.....	.....	.....	17,361	17,361
Tesuque.....	.....	.....	17,471	17,471
Zuni.....	.....	.....	215,040	215,040

1 Includes 12,348 acres purchased from the Omaha Indians.

2 Executive orders 1910 and 1917.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area, in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
New York.....			87,877	87,877
Allegany.....		30,469		30,469
Cattaraugus.....		21,680		21,680
Oil Spring.....		640		640
Onondaga.....		350		350
Onondaga.....		6,100		6,100
St. Regis.....		14,640		14,640
Tonawanda.....		7,549		7,549
Tuscarora.....		6,249		6,249
North Carolina: Qualla.....			63,211	63,211
North Dakota.....	8,380	2,005,320	100,000	2,105,320
Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	1,169	137,331		137,331
Fort Berthold.....	2,468	438,708	100,000	538,708
Standing Rock.....	4,730	1,338,411		1,338,411
Turtle Mountain.....	326	43,820		43,820
Oklahoma.....	116,701	19,818,888	462,702	20,011,590
Cherokee.....	40,193	4,316,203		4,316,203
Chickasaw.....	10,935	3,800,350		3,800,350
Choctaw.....	26,723	4,291,056	458,837	4,749,893
Creek.....	18,710	2,977,414	2,495	2,979,909
Seminole.....	3,118	356,535	162	356,697
Cherokee Outlet.....	62	1,919		1,919
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	3,311	628,749		628,749
Iowa (See and Fox).....	308	4,605		4,605
Kansa (Kaw, now Ponca).....	217	29,611		29,611
Kickapoo (Shawnee).....	280	22,650		22,650
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....	3,451	617,259		617,259
Modoc (Seneca).....	85	9,963		9,963
Oakland (Ponca).....	73	11,456		11,456
Osage.....	2,230	1,465,350		1,465,350
Osceola.....	114	128,351		128,351
Ottawa (Seneca).....	160	12,985		12,985
Pawnee.....	820	112,701		112,701
Peoria (Seneca).....	218	41,331		41,331
Seneca.....	752	100,748	357	101,105
Potawatomi (Shawnee).....	2,109	291,729		291,729
Quapaw (Seneca).....	248	66,245		66,245
Sac and Fox.....	519	87,684		87,684
Seneca.....	435	41,813		41,813
Shawnee.....	117	12,745		12,745
Wichita (Kiowa).....	937	152,714		152,714
Wyandotte (Seneca).....	244	20,942		20,942
Oregon.....	4,253	608,637	1,209,349	1,718,006
Grande Ronde (Siletz).....	269	32,983		32,983
Klamath.....	1,311	298,279	812,707	1,098,066
Siletz.....	851	44,459		44,459
Umatilla.....	1,115	82,611	74,130	156,741
Warm Springs.....	967	110,222	322,512	432,734
South Dakota.....	26,989	6,120,527	503,010	6,623,537
Cherokee River.....	5,433	601,683	218,145	1,210,828
Crow Creek and Old Winniebago.....	1,460	272,590	16,345	288,935
Lake Traverse (Sisseton).....	2,008	308,838		308,838
Lower Brule.....	868	201,991	37,620	239,611
Pine Ridge.....	6,662	2,323,378	200,000	2,523,378
Sisseton.....	8,637	1,581,812		1,581,812
Yankton.....	2,613	268,263		268,263
Utah.....	1,377	111,947	1,810,600	1,922,547
Goshute and Deep Creek.....			34,500	34,500
Navajo (see Arizona and New Mexico).....			600,000	600,000
Palute (Navajo).....			600,000	600,000
Shilwits.....			26,800	26,800
Skull Valley.....			80	80
Uintah Valley.....			39,620	39,620
Uncompahgre.....	777	72,327	249,340	321,667

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area, in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Washington.....	9,960	1,019,079	1,690,807	2,719,886
Chehalis (Cushman).....	28	2,799		2,799
Columbia (Colville).....	35	22,818		22,818
Colville.....	2,918	332,795	1,009,560	1,342,355
Illoh River (Neah Bay).....			649	649
Kallispel (Orin d'Alene).....			4,629	4,629
Lummi (Tulallip).....	102	12,541		12,541
Makah (Neah Bay).....	373	3,728	19,312	23,040
Muckleshoot (Cushman).....	47	3,491		3,491
Nisqually (Cushman).....	30	4,717		4,717
Orcutt (Neah Bay).....	51	7,219	65	7,284
Port Madison (Tulallip).....	167	17,463		17,463
Puallup (Cushman).....			877	877
Quilicute (Neah Bay).....	660	54,990	168,531	223,521
Quinalt (Taholah).....			335	335
Shoalwater.....	134	7,895		7,895
Skokomish (Cushman).....	164	22,169	321	22,490
Snohomish (Tulallip).....	628	61,654	82,468	144,122
Spokane.....	23	1,491		1,491
Suwaon Island (Cushman).....	71	7,359		7,359
Swinomish (Tulallip).....	4,488	451,922	412,401	864,323
Yakima.....	4,420	237,089	296,324	533,413
Wisconsin.....				
Lac Courte Oreille (Hayward).....	581	68,910	540	69,450
Lac du Flambeau.....	603	45,759	21,421	67,180
La Pointe (Red River).....	1,063	83,871	39,880	123,751
Menominee (Keshena).....			231,660	231,660
Menominee (Keshena).....	1,501	65,466		65,466
Red Cliff.....	203	14,166		14,166
Red Cliff.....	167	8,920		8,920
Stockbridge and Munsee (Keshena).....	2,207	215,038	584,910	800,948
Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone).....	7,618	1,101,280		1,101,280
Public domain.....				

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
ARIZONA.		
Camp McDowell.....	24,971	Executive order, Sept. 15, 1903; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 211. (See Ann. Rept. 1903, p. 98.)
Under Salt River School.) Tribe: Mohave Apache.	14,236,180	Act of Mar. 3, 1925, vol. 19, p. 539; 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. 214.)
Colorado River.....		(Under Colorado River School.) Tribe: Chemehuevi, Kawaiw, Cocopa, Mohave.
Fort Apache.....	1,681,920	Act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. 77); act Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat. 271); act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. 1083); act Aug. 23, 1912 (37 Stat. 523); Executive order, Nov. 22, 1915. 500 Indians allotted 15,920 acres.
Under Fort Apache School.) Tribe: Chillon, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreño, and Mogollon Apache.	31,323	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1863, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 23, 1886, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 318. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)
Fort Mojave.....	10,231	Executive orders, Dec. 1, 1910, and Feb. 2, 1911. See 11, act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 433-434). (See 18379-1910.) Area original military reservation, 14,900 acres.
Gila Bend.....	1,811,422	Executive orders, Dec. 12, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1909. (See 6106, 1909.)
Under Pima School.) Tribe: Pima.		Act of Feb. 26, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 13, 1879, June 12, 1879, May 8, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883; Mar. 22, May 8, July 31, 1911; Dec. 16, 1911; June 2, 1913; Aug. 27, 1914; Mar. 18, 1915, and July 19, 1915.
Palm Springs.....		Partly in California. * Outboundaries surveyed. * Surveyed. * Not on reservation.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unal- lotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
ARIZONA—continued.		
Havasupai (Supai). (Under Havasupai School.) Tribe: Havasupai.	Acres 1,818	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Moqui). (Under Moqui School.) Tribe: Hopi (Moqui) and Navajo.	2,477,320	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882. Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1021.) (See 45566-1910.)
Kalibab. (Under Kalibab School.) Tribe: Kalibab and San Juan Pali-to.	138,240	Secretary's withdrawal, Oct. 15, 1897. (See 73684-1907.) Executive order, June 11, 1913.
Navajo. (Under Leupp, Navajo, Western Navajo, San Juan and Pueblo Indian Schools.) Tribe: Navajo.	11,887,700	Treaty of June 1, 1863, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1897. 1,709,630 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1880, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1911. By Executive orders of Mar. 10 and May 15, 1906, 61,823 acres were added to reservation and by Executive order of Nov. 9, 1913, acres were added. 2,061 Indians have been allotted 343,963 acres under the act of Feb. 8, 1887 (21 Stats., 388), as amended. By Executive orders of Dec. 30, 1906, and Jan. 16, 1911, the surplus lands, approximately 1,811,180 acres, in that part of the extension in New Mexico restored to the public domain (See 33 Stat. L., 457 and 1797.) Act of May 27, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 264), and Mar. 3, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 1071), R. R. exchanges. Executive orders, May 21, 1911, Feb. 17, 1912 (2), Feb. 10, 1913 (2), May 6, 1913, Dec. 1, 1913, July 23, 1914, and Feb. 19, 1916. Also 91,000 acres set aside temporarily for allotment by Executive order, May 7, 1917. Executive order, July 4, 1874, and act of Aug. 6, 1882, vol. 22, p. 291. 41,678 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 27,683 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 228, p. 478.) Executive orders, June 16, 1911, and May 29, Sept. 2, Oct. 8, and Dec. 3, 1912, Oct. 27, 1914, Jan. 14, 1916, and Feb. 1, 1917.
Papago. (Under San Xavier School.) Tribe: Papago.	2,443,462	Executive order, July 4, 1874, and act of Aug. 6, 1882, vol. 22, p. 291. 41,678 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 27,683 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 228, p. 478.) Executive orders, June 16, 1911, and May 29, Sept. 2, Oct. 8, and Dec. 3, 1912, Oct. 27, 1914, Jan. 14, 1916, and Feb. 1, 1917.
Salt River. (Under Salt River School.) Tribe: Maricopa and Pima.	22,317	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Oct. 29, 1910; Sept. 28 and Oct. 23, 1911. (See 26731-1910.) (See Senate Doc. 90, 54th Cong., 2d sess.) 504 Indians allotted 24,433 acres under general allotment act.
San Carlos. (Under San Carlos School.) Tribe: Arivaipa, Chihon, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.	1,834,240	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. 27, 1883, vol. 27, p. 407; agreement made Feb. 23, 1890, approved by act of June 10, 1898, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 39, p. 35919.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 33, p. 61; act of Mar. 2, 1911, vol. 51, p. 652.) Executive order of Dec. 22, 1902.
Walapai. (Under Hixton Cañon School.) Tribe: Walapai.	730,949	Executive orders, Jan. 4, 1883, Dec. 22, 1888, May 14, 1900, June 2, 1911, May 27, 1912, and July 18, 1913.
Total.....	21,885,682	
CALIFORNIA.		
Camp or Fort Independence. Coli Springs. Colony of Novala. Digger. (Under a farmer.) Tribe: Digger.	369 169 75 370	Executive orders, Oct. 28, 1915, and Apr. 29, 1916. Executive order, Nov. 10, 1914. Executive order, Mar. 6, 1913. Act of Mar. 3, 1883 (27 Stats., 612), provides for purchase of 370 acres; not allotted. 40 acres were reserved by order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 28, 1906, for Digger Indians. (See 4627-1907, 71891-1908, 39215-1909.) Secretary's withdrawal for wool lot. (See 22264-1904.)
Guthrie band. Hoopa Valley. (Under Hoopa Valley School.) Tribe: Hunsatung, Yumas, Klamath, River, Mfikut, Redwood, Sahn, Sermatlan, and Tliltanatan.	169 1199,051	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, June 21, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 659 Indians 27,143.33 acres, reserved to 3 villages 69.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter book 263, p. 98; 312, p. 480; 353, p. 179.)
* Outboundaries surveyed. * Partly in New Mexico. (See Table 5.) * Partly surveyed.		

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unal- lotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
CALIFORNIA—continued.		
Mission (26 reserves). (Under Martinez, Sobota, Pechanga, Malki, Campo and Volcan Schools.) Tribe: Diegueno, Kawai, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	Acres 181,644	Executive orders, Jan. 31, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 6, June 10, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 27, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Esplanade Reserve (letter book 303, p. 267), and 1,269.47 acres allotted to 84 Temecula Indians. 270 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 331, p. 312). Executive order, Dec. 29, 1891. Proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1861, vol. 32, p. 1876, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2005; act of Feb. 11, 1905, vol. 32, p. 822. 174,036.73 acres reserved by the Government to various bands under act of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1022). (See misc. tract book 36, and President's proclamation, Aug. 31, 1915.)
Chuckekansle. Los Coyotes.	160 2,840	Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1912, and Aug. 14, 1914. Executive order, Apr. 13, 1914.
Moronco.		Proclamation of Nov. 12, 1913, partly canceling Executive order withdrawal.
National Forests (Cal.): Cleveland National Forest. Reynolds National Forest. Sierra National Forest. Palute.		119.92 acres allotted to one Indian (70352-1911). 80 acres allotted to one Indian (68231-1910). 110 acres allotted to two Indians (83949-1915 and 120405-1914). Executive orders, Mar. 11, 1912, May 9, 1912, Sept. 7, 1912, Sept. 16, 1912, Feb. 14, 1913, and July 22, 1915.
Pala. (Formerly Warner's Ranch Indians.)	178,809	119.92 acres allotted to 15 Indians (letter book 303, p. 57). 162 allotments of approximately 2 acres of irrigable land and 6 acres of grazing land approved and patented under act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended. Lands reserved under authority of acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1022), and bought under act of May 6, 1904 (32 Stat. L., 237). See authority 7971 and letter book 580, p. 113. Used records in Miscellaneous Record Book No. 5, p. 189.
Round Valley. (Under Round Valley School.) Tribe: Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomenah, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wollahi, and Yuki.		Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 29, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1880, vol. 26, p. 658. 42,103.56 acres allotted to 1,034 Indians, 1,110 acres reserved for school and agency purposes (72988-1907, letter books 228, p. 17, and 338, p. 260). (See act of Feb. 8, 1905, providing for a reduction of area of reservation, vol. 33, p. 706.) 36,692.23 acres additional allotments made to 619 Indians and 740 acres reserved for school purposes.
Tule River. (Under Tule River School.) Tribe: Kawai, Kima, River, Mocho, Teban, Tule, and Wichuanah.	48,551	Executive orders, Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma. (Under Fort Yuma School.) Tribe: Yuma-Apache.	30,949	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1883, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1894, vol. 33, p. 224.) 7,756.54 acres irrigable land opened under act of June 17, 1892 (32 Stats., 358), act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stats., 1063). 8,110 acres allotted to 811 Indians.
Total.....	441,326	
COLORADO.		
Ute. (Under Navajo Springs and Southern Ute schools.) Tribe: Capote, Mosche, and Wimbushche.	336,143	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 678, and Mar. 2, 1866, vol. 18, p. 619; act of Apr. 20, 1874, vol. 18, p. 39; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1874, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1884, vol. 21, p. 159, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 27, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 24, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677. 7,551 acres allotted to 371 Indians and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 88); also 7,540.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 355). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 19, 1897 (31 Stats., 1947). The residue, 375,960 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wimbushche Utes. Act June 30, 1913 (33 Stat., 82), exchange of lands with Indians. Executive order, Nov. 12, 1915.
Total.....	306,143	
* Partly in Nevada. * Outboundaries surveyed. * Not on reservation. * Partly in New Mexico.		

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
FLORIDA.		
Seminole (Under special agent.)	Acres. 126,741	Acts Aug. 15, 1864 (28 Stat., 270), Mar. 2, 1866 (23 Stat., 802), June 10, 1866 (29 Stat., 337), June 7, 1867 (30 Stat., 78), Mar. 1, 1869 (30 Stat., 938), June 6, 1870 (31 Stat., 303), 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). 3,640 acres reserved by Executive order of June 28, 1911. (See 29617-1909.)
Total.....	26,741	
IDAHO.		
Coeur d'Alene (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency). Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Kutenai, Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane.		Executive orders June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 29, 1837, and Sept. 9, 1839, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1026, 1029. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322. 638 Indians have been allotted 104,077 acres and 1,906.92 acres have been reserved for agency, school, and church purposes and for mill sites. (See 86950-1900, and acts of June 21, 1900 (34 Stat., L., 325-335), Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat., L., 1076-1029), Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., L., 322), Mar. 27, 1908 (35 Stat., L., 561), Apr. 30, 1909 (33 Stat., L., 75). President's proclamation issued May 27, 1909, opening 221,210 acres surplus lands to settlement. (31 L. P., 988.)
Fort Hall (Under Fort Hall School). Tribes: Bannock and Shoshoni.	121,263	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 18, 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; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by acts of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 657, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 6, 1894, ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,000 acres, of which 6,288.72 acres have been allotted to 79 Indians (see letter book 627, p. 479); remainder of ceded tract opened by settlement June 17, 1902 (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1927) act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 153, act of Feb. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1064); 1,863 allotments, covering 333,909 acres, approved Oct. 28, 1914 (37106-13).
Lapwai (Under Fort Lapwai School). Tribe: Nez Perce.	31,190	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement, Mar. 1, 1869, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326. 178,812 acres allotted to 1,876 Indians; 2,170.41 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,760 acres of timberland reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1888, 29 Stat., 871.)
Lemhi.....		Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1878; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 657. (See 31 Stat., L., 335, and agreement executed Dec. 6, 1893, approved by President Jan. 27, 1906.) Act of June 21, 1905 (34 Stat., 334), about 64,000 acres opened in 1900. (See 36599-1902.)
Total.....	53,453	
IOWA.		
Sauk and Fox (Under Sac and Fox Agency). Tribes: Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi and Winnebago.	3,450	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1837, 1865, 1877, 1888, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June 7, and Oct. 1, 1862-1868. (See act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749.) (See Ann. Repts., 1891, p. 631; 1898, p. 81.) Deeds recorded, vol. 6. (See 65365-1917.)
Total.....	3,450	
KANSAS.		
Chippewa and Munsee (Under Potawatomi School). Tribes: Chippewa and Munsee.		Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1165. 4,108.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for mill sites and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees; balance of allotments sold and proceeds paid to heirs. (See ninth section of act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 92; L. D., 332, p. 63.)

* Surveyed.

* Not on reservation.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
KANSAS—continued.		
Iowa ¹ (Under Kickapoo School). Tribe: Iowa.		Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1029, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 113 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 264, p. 93.) Acts Mar. 3, 1883 (23 Stat., 852), and Jan. 26, 1897 (24 Stat., 347).
Kickapoo (Under Kickapoo School). Tribe: Kickapoo.		Treaty of June 28, 1852, vol. 13, p. 621. 27,691.27 acres allotted to 351 Indians; 215 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 358.87 acres, unallotted (letter books 304, p. 493, and 772, p. 54). (Acts of Aug. 4, 1866 (24 Stat., 210), Feb. 23, 1869, vol. 30, p. 999, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Potawatomi (Under Potawatomi School). Tribe: Prairie Band of Potawatomi.		Treaties of June 5, 1854, vol. 9, p. 583; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 15, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 220,785 acres allotted to 2,363 Indians; 310 acres reserved for school and agency, and 1 acre for church. (Acts of Feb. 25, 1862, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.) 930 acres surplus tribal land sold under act Feb. 25, 1869.
Sauk and Fox ¹ (Under Kickapoo School). Tribe: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.		Treaties of May 13, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1878, vol. 17, p. 301, and Aug. 15, 1878, vol. 10, p. 208. 2,843.97 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) 990.91 acres were allotted to 37 Indians, leaving 53 acres unallotted. (Letter books 283, p. 361; 383, p. 37; and 512, p. 110.)
Total.....		
MICHIGAN.		
Isabella ¹ (Under special agent). Tribe: Chippewa of Eagle, Swan Creek, and Black River.	191	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 493, and of Oct. 16, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 98,265 acres, allotted to 1,913 Indians.
L'Anse-au-Loup (Under special agent). Tribe: L'Anse and Vieux Desert Bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1169. 52,121 acres allotted to 668 Indians. Payment for lands in sec. 16, see 93979-1907. Unappropriated tracts, see 10293-1915.
Ontonagon (Under special agent). Tribe: Ontonagon Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1169; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,561.38 acres allotted to 35 Indians.
Ottawa and Chippewa.....		Treaty July 31, 1855. (11 Stat., 621.) 120,470 acres allotted to 1,818 Indians.
Total.....	191	
MINNESOTA.		
Bols Fort ¹ (Under Nett Lake School). Tribe: Bols Fort Chippewa.		Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1869, vol. 23, p. 642. (See II, Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 28,467.23 acres allotted to 771 Indians and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. D. 359,302); residue, 51,893 acres, opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek (Under Nett Lake School). Tribe: Bols Fort Chippewa.		Executive order, June 20, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1869, vol. 23, p. 642. (See II, Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 28,355 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 27,744 acres, opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1858.)
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. 1169; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 37,121 acres allotted to 493 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1869, vol. 23, p. 642. (See II, Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1880. (See act of Jan. 14, 1869, vol. 23, p. 642.) Act June 28, 1913 (Public No. 4), and Executive order, Mar. 4, 1913.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River) (Under Grand Portage agency). Tribe: Grand Portage Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1169; act of Jan. 14, 1869, vol. 23, p. 642. (See II, Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 62.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 301 Indians; 28,283 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,011.97 acres, opened to public settlement. Executive order, Mar. 21, 1867, setting aside two small unsurveyed islands for reservation purposes.

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

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917.—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
MINNESOTA—continued.		
Leech Lake..... (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribe: Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winnebago Bands of Chippewa.	Acres.	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 11, 1880, vol. 25, p. 612. (See II. Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 4,916 acres allotted to 500 Indians and 721.07 acres reserved for agency and school purposes. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 407.) Minnesota National Forest act, May 21, 1908 (33 Stat., 268). Executive order Feb. 16, 1911, 1809, June 29, 1933 (25 Stat., 728); Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 927) and Aug. 19, 1830 (26 Stat., 413). 3,197.07 acres set to 41 Indians; 12,022.76 acres allotted to 85 Indians and held in trust by the United States, 8,900 acres reserved for school. (See Ann. Rept., 1861, pp. 111 and 179, and schedule approved Nov. 21, 1871.) Act Mar. 4, 1911 (31 Stat., 1165).
Mdewakanton..... (Under Birch Cooley School.) Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 17, of May 7, 1831, vol. 13, pp. 671, 693; act of Jan. 14, 1880, vol. 25, p. 612. (See II. Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 41.) Joint resolution (No. 31, Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 574, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 17, 1896, vol. 30, p. 745. (See Ann. Rept., 1900, pp. 35-13.) Purchase of land act of Aug. 1, 1911 (35 Stat., 501).
Mille Lac..... (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Mille Lac and Snake River Bands of Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 17, of May 7, 1831, vol. 13, pp. 671, 693; act of Jan. 14, 1880, vol. 25, p. 612. (See II. Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 41.) Joint resolution (No. 31, Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 574, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 17, 1896, vol. 30, p. 745. (See Ann. Rept., 1900, pp. 35-13.) Purchase of land act of Aug. 1, 1911 (35 Stat., 501).
Red Lake..... (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.	613,523	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1865, vol. 13, p. 652, act of Jan. 11, 1880, vol. 25, p. 612. (See agreement, July 8, 1880, II. Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1872. Act of Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 32, p. 109, and act of Feb. 20, 1902, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 16, for sale of 274,152 acres. Act of Feb. 8, 1905, vol. 33, p. 708, granting 323 acres as right of way for the Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba Ry. Co. Executive order, Feb. 16, 1911.
Vermillion Lake..... (Under Vermillion Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	1,050	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1831, act of Jan. 11, 1880, vol. 25, p. 612.
White Earth..... (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, and Pillager Chippewa.	0,290	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 18, p. 719; Executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 11, 1883, act of Jan. 11, 1880, vol. 25, p. 612. (See agreement, July 28, 1880, II. Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 31 and 32.) Under act of Jan. 14, 1880 (25 Stat., 621), 28,401.03 acres have been allotted to 8,152 Indians, and 1,909.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes and under act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 339), 216,656.13 acres have been allotted to 2,816 Mississippi and Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa, being additional allotments to a part of the allottees under act of Jan. 14, 1880, leaving unallotted and unreserved 9,200 acres. Act June 21, 1908 (34 Stat., 135).
White Oak Point and Chippewa..... (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribe: Lake Winnebago and Pillager Bands of Chippewa and White Oak Point Band of Mississippi Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 10, 1867, vol. 16, p. 712; Executive order, Oct. 29, 1873, and Mar. 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1880, vol. 25, p. 712. (See II. Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 12, 49.) 64,772 acres allotted to 820 Indians; the residue opened to public settlement; 210 acres reserved for bull park. (See 249-1908.)
Total.....	658,906	
MONTANA.		
Blackfeet..... (Under Blackfeet School.) Tribe: Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	1,431,105	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 18, 1874, and Sept. 1, 1885; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 15, p. 28; Executive order, Apr. 11, 1878, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made by Congress May 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1893, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 333; act of Feb. 27, 1901, confirming grant of 359.11 acres of land and 123 acres of unsurveyed land. (See vol. 33, p. 316.) Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1635). Seven Indians allotted 2,220 acres. 4,240.07 acres timber reserved. (See 4021-1913.)

¹ Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917.—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
MONTANA—continued.		
Crow..... (Under Crow School.) Tribe: Mountain and River Crow.	1,812,260	Treaty of May 7, 1858, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1860, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1862, vol. 22, p. 12, and agreement made Aug. 21, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1883, vol. 22, p. 153; Executive order, Oct. 20, 1875, Mar. 8, 1876, Dec. 7, 1880; agreement made Dec. 8, 1897; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 26, pp. 1079-1080; agreement made Aug. 27, 1902. (See Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1071.) Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 752, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1891, under act of Feb. 8, 1884 (24 Stat., 785), and act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), and Executive order, June 3, 1911 (modifying Executive order of Mar. 25, 1910). 452,424 acres have been allotted to 2,452 Indians, and 1,822.81 acres reserved for administration, church, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,879,299 acres; 11,711.97 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 81 Indians. (See I. H. 744, p. 57; 852, p. 185; and 974, p. 414.) 37 Indians (schedule A) have been allotted 7,426.53 acres under act of Apr. 11, 1882 (22 Stat., 42), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 788), and amendments thereto. President's proclamation, May 21, 1909 (31 Stat., 2240).
Fort Belknap..... (Under Fort Belknap School.) Tribe: Grosventre and Assiniboin.	197,600	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1885; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 15, p. 28; Executive order, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made, Oct. 9, 1893, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 330.
Fort Peck..... (Under Fort Peck School.) Tribe: Assiniboin, Prairie Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1885; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 15, p. 28; Executive order, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 113, act Mar. 30, 1893 (33 Stat., 631), 2,012 Indians allotted 724,005.77 acres; 1,723,849 acres surplus land opened to settlement and entry by President's proclamation July 25, 1911. (See 41 L. D., 261.) 1,032.34 acres reserved for town site, religious, and administrative purposes. Act, Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 623), allotments to children. Act, Feb. 26, 1917 (Pub. 358), Sale to Great Northern R. R., and President's proclamation Mar. 21, 1917, rel. homestead entries on lands classified as coal.
Flathead..... (Under Flathead School.) Tribe: Bitter Root, Carlisle Band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kallispel, and Pend d'Oreille.		Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 673. Under acts of Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 302), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and Feb. 28, 1871 (26 Stat., 791), 2,431 Indians have been allotted 227,113 acres, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, 2,821.70 acres have been reserved for tribal uses, and under act of Apr. 23, 1901, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stat., 1049-1080), 8,771.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 18,521.33 acres reserved for Biscay Range under act of May 21, 1903 (35 Stat., 1,097), and Mar. 4, 1909 (35 Stat., 927). See 51019-1908. May 22, 1902, proclamation issued by President opening surplus lands. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 788), 45,714 acres reserved for power and reserved sites, act Apr. 12, 1910 (36 Stat., 833). Executive order Jan. 14, 1913. Act June 28, 1910 (34 Stat., 863).
Northern Cheyenne..... (Under Tongue River School.) Tribe: Northern Cheyenne.	489,600	Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1884, and Mar. 19, 1900, act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 22, p. 1070.
Rocky Boy.....	65,038	Part of Fort Assiniboin abandoned military reservation, reserved by act Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 739), amending act of Feb. 11, 1915 (33 Stat. 501).
Total.....	4,367,212	

¹ Outboundaries surveyed; partly surveyed.

² Surveyed.

³ Partly surveyed.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917.—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
NEBRASKA.		
Nichols (Under Santee Agency.) Tribe: Santee Sioux.	Acres.	Act of Mar. 3, 1851, vol. 12, p. 519, 4th paragraph art. 6; treaty of Apr. 29, 1858, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1864, Nov. 16, 1867, Art. 31, 1869, Dec. 11, 1874, and Feb. 9, 1885. 315,532 acres selected as homesteads; 38,611.71 acres selected as allotments, and 1,087 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1852. (For modification, see sundry evil appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text, see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 925. Act of Apr. 20, 1888, vol. 25, p. 91, not accepted. Executive order Apr. 29, 1916.
Omaha (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Omaha.	4,420	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1851, vol. 10, p. 1043; set-off in by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1855, vol. 11, p. 667; a l of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 321, and of June 22, 1871, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1871; a l of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 311; act of Mar. 3, 1883 (27 Stats., p. 612); 131,072 acres allotted to 1,419 Indians; the residue, 4,420 acres, unallotted; act of May 6, 1910 (35 Stats., 318), taxation; act May 11, 1912 (37 Stats., 111), sale of surplus land.
Ponca (Under Santee Agency.) Tribe: Ponca.		Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 697, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1858, vol. 11, p. 675; act of Mar. 2, 1859, sec. 13, vol. 23, p. 432. 27,236 acres allotted to 168 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 245, p. 333, a 50, President's proclamation n, Oct. 23, 1830, vol. 26, p. 152.)
Stux (additional) (Under Pine Ridge School.) Tribe: Og s Sioux.	610	Executive order, Jan. 21, 1882.
Winnebago (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Winnebago.	1,028	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1853, vol. 11, p. 671; act of June 22, 1871, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1871. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 122,371.20 acres allotted to 11,559 Indians; 490 acres reserved for agency, etc.; 610.10 acres set off July 4, 1888; the residue, 1,028 acres, unallotted; act May 6, 1910 (35 Stats., 318), taxation.
Total.....	6,158	
NEVADA.		
Duck Valley (Under Western Shoshone School.) Tribe: Paiute and Western Shoshone.	1,321,920	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, May 4, 1885, and July 1, 1910.
Moapa River (Under Moapa River School.) Tribe: Chemehuevi, Kallab, Paiwipi, Paiute, and Shivwits.	523	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 15, p. 418; set-off n approved by Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1875; Executive orders of June 28, 1875, July 3, 1876, July 31, 1903, Oct. 28, 1912, and Nov. 20, 1912. 691.52 acres of irrigable land allotted to 117 Indians under general allotment act.
Painte (Under Fallon School.)	960	7 ¹ / ₂ sections (4,040 acres) reserved under second farm with drainage, reclamation act, June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 358), for allotment to Indians; 3,730 acres have been allotted to 369 Paiute Indians and 10 acres reserved for school purposes (See 1902-1907); 600 acres unallotted and unreserved.
Paiute and Shoshone, scattered bands Pyramid Lake (Under Nevada School.) Tribe: Paiute.	120 322,000	Executive order, Sept. 15, 1912, setting aside 120 acres for allotment purposes.
Summit Lake, Paiute and Shoshone Walker River (Under Walker River School.) Tribe: Paiute.	5,025 41,201	Executive order, Mar. 24, 1871; act of July 1, 1888 (50 Stats., 591), 1901, vol. 33, p. 223. Executive order Sept. 1, 1913, creating bird reservation of Anaho Island.
Winnemucca and Battle bands of Shoshone.	810	Executive order, Jan. 11, 1913, withdrawing from settlement for use of Paiute-Shoshone 5,025.98 acres.
Total.....	692,597	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1871; joint resolution of June 19, 1862, vol. 32, p. 741; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., pp. 215, 260); act of Mar. 1, 1869, vol. 32, pp. 622-627; act of June 21, 1906, vol. 31, p. 323; proclamation of President, Sept. 20, 1851, a res. Allotted to 496 Indians, 9,878 acres; reserved for agency and school, 80 acres; reserved for cemetery, 40 acres; reserved for grazing, 37,818.20 acres; reserved for timber, 3,335.62 acres; reserved for church purposes, 120 acres. (L. B., 28, p. 187.)

* Surveyed; partly in Idaho.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917.—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
NEW MEXICO.		
Jicarilla Apache (Under Jicarilla School.) Tribe: Jicarilla Apache.	Acres. 407,500	Executive orders, Mar. 25, 1874, July 18, 1876, Sept. 21, 1880, May 15, 1881, and Feb. 11, 1887; 112,313.25 acres allotted to 815 Indians and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. B., 335, p. 327.) Executive orders of Nov. 1, 1897, and Jan. 28, 1905. The above mentioned 815 allotments have been canceled; reallocations have been made under the act of Mar. 1, 1907 (31 Stat. L., 1413). (See 61513-1909.) Allotments to 77 Indians covering 55,204 acres approved Aug. 28, 1909.)
Mescalero Apache (Under Mescalero School.) Tribe: Mescalero and Mimbreno Apache.	474,540	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 21, 1883. (See 25961, 49890, 76169, 76190-1908, and 14203, 26512-1909 and Senate bill 6502, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)
Nuño Pueblo: (Under Santa Fe and Albuquerque Schools.) Tribe: Pueblo—	49,244	Executive order, Jan. 15, 1917, setting aside 49,244 acres for Navajo and other Indians.
Jemez.....	142,350	
Acoma.....	195,792	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 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 688.) See Executive orders of June 13 and Sept. 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambe Pueblos, and Executive order of July 29, 1905, setting apart additional lands for Santa Clara Pueblo. (See 6080-1905.) Approximately 32,000 acres added. Area original Santa Clara Pueblo, 17,363.52. Executive orders, Dec. 19, 1906, Sept. 1, 1911, and Oct. 4, 1915, withdrawing 23,000 acres for James Indians. Area of original Spanish grant, 17,610 acres. Executive order, July 1, 1910, 28,500 acres. Area of Pueblo proper, 125,225. (See 55714-1910.) Total area Pueblos, including Zuni and Executive order res. n, 1,008,316. Resurvey 33149-14. Executive order Mar. 21, 1917, setting aside acres for Indians of Laguna Pueblo.
San Juan.....	117,445	
Picuris.....	17,461	
San Felipe.....	131,767	
Cochiti.....	121,258	
Santa Domingo.....	92,398	
Taos.....	17,361	
Santa Clara.....	149,309	
Tesuque.....	17,471	
San Ildefonso.....	117,236	
Pojoaque.....	115,520	
San Ilia.....	17,515	
Sola.....	124,187	
Isleta.....	110,080	
Nambe.....	113,586	
Laguna.....	131,611	
Laguna withdrawals.....	150,000	
Santa Ana.....	117,361	
Zuni (Under Zuni School.) Tribe: Zuni Pueblo.	115,010	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. Irrigable lands surveyed. (Area of original Spanish grant 17,381.25 acres.)
Total.....	2,019,656	
NEW YORK.		
Alleghany (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Onondago and Seneca.	130,469	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 557.
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. 557. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 161.)
Oil Spring (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Seneca.	610	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 166.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1803, 1897, vol. 30, p. 89.
Oneida (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Oneida.	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.	11,640	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 65. (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.	7,549	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1837, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1802. (See also Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Onondaga and Tuscarora.	3,219	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 167.)
Total.....	87,677	

* Outboundaries surveyed.

* Partly surveyed.

* Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917.—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
NORTH CAROLINA. Qualla boundary and other lands. (Under Eastern Cherokee School.) Tribe: Eastern Band of Cherokee.	Acres 145,900 145,211	Held by deed to Indians under decision of U. S. circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Julius Haringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1871, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1891, vol. 28, p. 411, and deeds to Indians from Johnson and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also II, Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 42, p. 1000. (See Opinions of Asst. Atty. Gen., Mar. 11, 1891, and Feb. 3, 1901.) 35,000 acres of the 145,211 acres sold. Deeds dated Oct. 4, 1906; approved Dec. 17, 1906.
Total.....	63,211	
NORTH DAKOTA. DeWitts Lake. (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribe: Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wapeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505, agreement Sept. 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 187. (See pp. 328-37 Cong. Indian Laws.) 137,381 acres allotted to 1,180 Indians; 777.80 acres reserved for church and 193.81 acres reserved for Government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1901, vol. 33, p. 319 to amend and ratify agreement of Dec. 2, 1901. President's proclamation of June 2, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2368.
Fort Berthold. (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribe: Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan.	100,000	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1853, and July 27, 1866 (see Laws relating to Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, 1853), pp. 317 and 322; Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 18, 1888, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 24, p. 979.) 229,534.91 acres allotted to Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1042), and June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 455), 534 allotments, aggregating 33,687 acres, were approved Aug. 15, 1910, 579 allotments, aggregating 112,544 acres, were approved Apr. 5, 1912, and 737 allotments, aggregating 206,154 acres, were approved Nov. 29, 1915. See (6102-1010, proclamation June 20, 1911 (40 L. D., 151), 227,504 acres open; see II, J. Res. Apr. 3, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 631), and proclamation of Sept. 17, 1915, opening surface of lands classified as coal to homestead entry, authorized by act of Aug. 3, 1914 (33 Stat. L., 681).
Standing Rock. (Under Standing Rock School.) Tribe: Blackfoot, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 29, 1865, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders Jan. 11-Mar. 16, 1876, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 294, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); 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 Doc., vol. 14, p. 304.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 84, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1890, vol. 26, p. 588. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. Under acts Mar. 2, 1889, supra, Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1041), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451-450), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675), 4,717 Indians have been allotted 1,383,612 acres. Under President's proclamation of Aug. 10, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2500), 1,061,900 acres were opened to settlement. Remainder of lands opened to settlement by proclamation Mar. 15, 1915, as authorized by act Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675, 680).
Turtle Mountain. (Under Turtle Mountain Agency.) Tribe: Pembina Chippewa.		Executive orders Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 194. 43,820 acres allotted to 329 Indians and 186 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the above-named act. Allotments to 2,687 members of this band on public domain aggregating 396,338.52 acres have been approved.
Total.....	100,000	

* Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917.—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA.	Acres.	
Apache. (Under Kiowa School.)		Formerly Fort Hill. (See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897.) Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 407). Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess., act Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 534); act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 92). Lands to be purchased for these members of this band, some 80 in number, who elect to remain in Oklahoma.
Cherokee. (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes.)		Treaty with Western Cherokees at city of Washington, May 6, 1828 (7 Stat., 311) as amended by the treaty at Fort Gibson, of Feb. 14, 1833 (7 Stat., 414); referred to in treaty with Cherokees at New Echota, Ga., Dec. 29, 1833 (7 Stat., 478); July 19, 1866 (14 Stat., 792), as supplemented by treaty of Apr. 27, 1868 (16 Stat., 727). Agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716). Approximately 41,824 Cherokees, including 4,919 freedmen, were allotted an average of 110 acres, 40 acres of which was a homestead to be nontaxable while held by the original allottee. Total acreage allotted, 4,346,203; sold, 20,985.
Cherokee Outlet.		Agreement of Dec. 19, 1891; ratified Dec. 10 by act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 640), unoccupied part of Cherokee Outlet not included in Territory of Oklahoma (26 Stat., 81). 62 Indians allotted 4,919.45 acres under act of Mar. 3, 1893.
Cheyenne and Arapaho. (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment, and Segre Schools.) Tribe: Southern Arapaho and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.		Executive order Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Osage, and others, Oct. 16, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply Military Reserve (relinquish to for disposal under act of Congress of July 5, 1894, by authority of Executive order of Nov. 5, 1891; see General Land Office Report, 1899, p. 158). Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno Military Reserve. Agreement made October, 1869, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022-1026. 528,789 acres allotted to 3,231 Indians; 211,828.55 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 32,313.03 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,800,522.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 21, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1895. President's proclamation of Aug. 13, 1903, vol. 33, p. 2317. Act June 17, 1910 (36 Stat., 533), 57,637-10. Executive order Dec. 29, 1915, setting aside 40 acres for agency and school purposes.
Chickasaw. (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	721	Treaty of June 22, 1835, vol. 11, p. 811; agreement of Apr. 23, 1867, ratified by act of June 28, 1868, vol. 40, 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. 809; act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 844. 10,966 Indians have been allotted 3,800,350 acres; sold, 569,384 acres; unallotted area, 721 acres.
Choctaw. (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	1,458,937	Treaty of June 22, 1835, vol. 11, p. 811. Same as Chickasaw. Approximately 26,828 Indians have been allotted 4,291,036 acres; sold, 2,142,067 acres; unsold, 438,637 acres, which includes 400,800 acres of timber and 50,200 acres of segregated coal and asphalt land and 500 acres of other unallotted land to be offered for sale from Oct. 15 to 31, 1917, belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations jointly.
Creek. (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	2,405	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1863, vol. 14, p. 755, and the deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 114.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1862, ratified by the act of Mar. 1, 1869, vol. 24, p. 767; President's proclamation, Mar. 23, 1869, vol. 24, p. 1514; agreement of Sept. 27, 1867, ratified by act of June 28, 1868, vol. 40, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 8, 1902, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 861; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1971; supplemental agreement of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 800; President's proclamation of Aug. 5, 1902, vol. 32, p. 907. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 238; act of Apr. 21, 1901, vol. 33, p. 204.) Approximately 18,761 Indians have been allotted 2,907,114 acres; sold, 63,470 acres.
Iowa. (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribe: Iowa and Tonkawa.		Executive order, Aug. 18, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 24, p. 753. 8,603 acres allotted to 108 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened in settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See Ann. Rept. 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)

* Partially surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917.—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA—continued.	Acres.	
Kansa or Kaw. (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Kansa or Kaw.		Act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. 200 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remaining, 99,641 acres, allotted to 217 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 636, ratifying agreement, not dated. Act Mar. 3, 1899. (35 Stat., 778.)
Kickapoo. (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Mexican Kickapoo.		Executive order, Aug. 18, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557. 22,650 acres allotted to 280 Indians; 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; resid. to opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 15, 1893, vol. 29, p. 548; act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 32, p. 1001. June 21, 1906. (34 Stat., 362.)
Kiowa and Comanche. (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribe: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.		Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1892; ratified by act of June 5, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 2,488,893 acres, of which 413,000 acres have been allotted to 3,414 Indians; 1,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,053,833 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 486, p. 440; 483, p. 478). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1976; June 22, 1909, vol. 33, p. 2007; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026; and Mar. 29, 1901, vol. 33, p. 2340. Of the 480,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1890, 1,841.92 acres were reserved for town sites under act of Mar. 29, 1901 (34 Stat., 801), 82,059.62 acres were allotted to 313 Indians under act of June 5, 1900 (34 Stat., 1, 213), and 490 acres allotted to 3 Indians under act of June 5, 1900, amended by act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1, 1018). The General and Office reports the sale and entry of approximately 401,463.92 acres under act of June 5, and of 21,231.75 acres under act of June 23, 1906, to June 30, 1911. (See 87404-1899.) and act June 23, 1910 (36 Stat., 861), 20,493 acres allotted to 109 Indians. Sale of unused, unreserved lands, act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1069). Act Mar. 4, 1915, Department of Agriculture experiment station. Sale of school and agency reserves, act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 92). Formerly prisoners of war, remnants and descendants of Chief Geronimo's Band, 4,849 acres of inherited Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache lands were purchased by the United States for allotment to 81 Indians and 3 whites of this band, who elected to remain in Oklahoma. (187 These lands were purchased under the acts of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 885), Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 834), appropriating \$200,000; June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 94), appropriating \$100,000; and Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 687). See Executive order: Feb. 26, 1897, act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467); E. O. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess.
Fort Sill Apaches. (Under Kiowa School.)		Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1871 (666 Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands allotted—3,996 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 3 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 752). (Letter book 220, p. 102.) Act extending trust period 10 years with exception of 12 allottees. Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 24. (See Ann. Rept. for 1882, p. 120.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nes Perce, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,456 acres allotted to 78 Indians; 100.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.00 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter book 267, 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. 62.)
Modoc. (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Modoc.		Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 204; 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. 482.) (See act of June 23, 1906 (34 Stat., 859), act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 787), and Public Resolution No. 61, approved Feb. 28, 1909.) 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,665,134.31 acres (3 selections). 1,465,830 acres from surplus lands, and 5,178.63 acres have been reserved for church, town-site, and railroad purposes. Act Mar. 3, 1900 (35 Stat., 778). Act Apr. 15, 1912 (37 Stat., 86), and Executive order June 1, 1914, rates of royalty on oil.
Oakland. (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Tonkawa and Lipan.		Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 204; 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. 482.) (See act of June 23, 1906 (34 Stat., 859), act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 787), and Public Resolution No. 61, approved Feb. 28, 1909.) 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,665,134.31 acres (3 selections). 1,465,830 acres from surplus lands, and 5,178.63 acres have been reserved for church, town-site, and railroad purposes. Act Mar. 3, 1900 (35 Stat., 778). Act Apr. 15, 1912 (37 Stat., 86), and Executive order June 1, 1914, rates of royalty on oil.
Osaage. (Under Osaage School.) Tribe: Great and Little Osaage.		Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 204; 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. 482.) (See act of June 23, 1906 (34 Stat., 859), act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 787), and Public Resolution No. 61, approved Feb. 28, 1909.) 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,665,134.31 acres (3 selections). 1,465,830 acres from surplus lands, and 5,178.63 acres have been reserved for church, town-site, and railroad purposes. Act Mar. 3, 1900 (35 Stat., 778). Act Apr. 15, 1912 (37 Stat., 86), and Executive order June 1, 1914, rates of royalty on oil.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917.—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA—continued.	Acres.	
Oto. (Under Otoe School.) Tribe: Oto and Missouri.		Act of Mar. 3, 1831, vol. 21, p. 331; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1831. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1837 (24 Stat., 555), Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 764), and Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 189), 129,251 acres were allotted to 514 Indians (883 allotments—see letter book 929, p. 336). 720 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, and 640 acres set aside for tribal uses. Also act June 22, 1910 (36 Stat., 680-801.)
Ottawa. (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Ottawa of Bluecharls Fork and Roche de Boeuf.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,995 acres were allotted to 160 Indians; 537.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 29, p. 959). The residue, 1,537.25 acres, sold. (Letter book 229, p. 115, and 41 Mar. 3, 1902 (35 Stat., 752).)
Pawnee. (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. Of this, 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 63,000 acres are Creek lands. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,701 acres allotted to 520 Indians; 610 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 19,929 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter books 261, p. 438, and 263, p. 5.) Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 623.)
Peoria. (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankashaw, and Wea.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,331 acres allotted to 218 Indians. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 215).
Ponca. (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Ponca.	1 387	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 237; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 16; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There have been allotted to 782 Indians 100,734 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 522.66 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 387 acres. (Letter books 322, p. 311, and 313, p. 401.) Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1894, vol. 33, p. 217. (See 82067-1915.)
Potawatomi. (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Absentee Shawnee and citizen Potawatomi.		Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (227,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 366,661 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, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,896.42 acres allotted to 1,460 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, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.) Executive Order Nov. 24, 1916, and Jan. 15, 1917, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 16 absentee Shawnees, 88 citizen Potawatomi.
Quapaw. (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaties of Mar. 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 66,215.21 acres allotted to 248 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes. (Letter book 335, p. 326.) Agreement of Mar. 23, 1833, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1835, vol. 28, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1839, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 37, p. 997.
Sauk and Fox. (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribe: Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.		Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 468; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 67,688.46 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 686. (See letter book 222, p. 160, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.) Trust period extended for 10 years by Executive order of Mar. 27, 1896; again by Executive order with exception of 53 allottees. (See Order of Aug. 1, 1916, and Aug. 23, 1909; again by Executive order of Aug. 1, 1916, and Aug. 23, 1909; again by Executive order of Aug. 1, 1916, and Aug. 23, 1909.)
Seminole. (Under Superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	162	Treaties of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765. (See Creek agreement of Feb. 14, 1884, Ann. Rept. 1885, p. 54, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1887, vol. 22, p. 283.) Agreement of Mar. 16, 1880. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1883.) Agreement recorded in the treaty book, vol. 8, p. 35; agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by the act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 667; agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 250. Approximately 3,127 Indians have been allotted 389,535 acres; sold, 4,223.74 acres, remaining unsold, 102 acres.

1 Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Seneca..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca, Eastern Shawnee, Wyandot, Plover, etc.	Acres.	Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 318; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 41,313 acres allotted to 453 Indians; 101,222 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 202; Executive order Feb. 15, 1916, extending trust period for 10 years, with exception of 44 allottees.
Shawnee..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca, Absentee Shawnee, Mexican Kickapoo.		Treaties of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 211), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 12,743 acres allotted to 117 Indians; 88 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 295, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 3,643 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 202).
Wichita..... (Under Klamath Agency.) Tribes: Ioni, Cato, Comanche, Delaware, Wakonni Waco, and Wichita.		(See treaty of July 4, 1868, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 10, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1894, vol. 28, p. 833. 132,714 acres allotted to 917 Indians; 4,181 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 88,466 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 400, p. 00). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1972. Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1898, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation, Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 876. Act of June 9, 1900 (31 Stat. 680).
Wyandot..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 23,472 acres allotted to 244 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 53,172 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332). Unallotted land sold, act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 752). Act Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 512), allotments on public domain to absentee Wyandot.
Total.....	462,702	
OREGON.		
Grande Ronde..... (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Marys River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wasato, and Yamhill.		Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 923; Executive order June 30, 1857. 444 acres reserved for Government use and 32,983 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 323.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901 (33 L. D. 586). Executive order Apr. 29, 1916, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 66 allottees.
Klamath..... (Under Klamath School.) Tribes: Klamath, Modoc, Palute, Pit River, Wapapa, and Yahooskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	1812,707	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. Act June 10, 1866 (29 Stat., 321). Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 230). 208,373 acres allotted to 1,345 Indians; 6,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 202; act of Mar. 3, 1905, vol. 33, p. 1633, and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 367). (See act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 752), removal of Modocs to Oklahoma to Klamath and allotments thereto.) Boundary dispute (see 9881-1911).
Siletz..... (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Siuslaw, Siuslaw, Tututl, Umpqua, and 13 others.		Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1863, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1862, ratified by act of Aug. 13, 1864, vol. 28, p. 522. 44,459 acres allotted to 351 Indians. Residue, 177,663.66 acres (except 3 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 866. Act of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 255, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1085. Act of Oct. 17, 1882, vol. 28, p. 562. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 621.) 52,742 acres allotted to 1,118 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 235, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1862, vol. 32, p. 730; act Mar. 2, 1917 (40 Stat.), providing for allotments as long as any land is available.
Umatilla..... (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	174,032	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1857, vol. 22, p. 277; Mar. 3, 1855, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1882, vol. 28, p. 562. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 621.) 52,742 acres allotted to 1,118 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 235, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1862, vol. 32, p. 730; act Mar. 2, 1917 (40 Stat.), providing for allotments as long as any land is available.

1 Outboundaries surveyed.

1 Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OREGON—continued.		
Warm Springs..... (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Palute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	Acres. 1322,275	Treaty of June 23, 1855, vol. 12, p. 953. 140,629 acres allotted to 628 Indians under the general allotment act of February, 1887, as amended, and 1,105 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. Boundary dispute: Acts Aug. 19, 1820 (28 Stat., 355); June 6, 1894 (28 Stat., 86), and Mar. 2, 1917 (40 Stat., —).
Total.....	1,209,014	
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Crow Creek and Old Winnemago..... (Under Crow Creek School.) Tribes: Lower Yanktonal, Lower Brule, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.	111,203	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see Ann. Rept., 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1864, vol. 16, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1855 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1855, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1855; Ann. Rept., 1855, p. 51); act of Mar. 2, 1859, vol. 25, p. 883; President's proclamations, Feb. 10, 1860, vol. 25, p. 1534. There have been allotted to 1,461 Indians 272,720 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, 1,076.90 acres.
Lake Traverse..... (Under Sisseton School.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 675; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 298-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1853, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038. 308,818 acres allotted to 2,006 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for State school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 274,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation, Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.) Trust period extended 10 years, Executive order of Apr. 16, 1914.
Cheyenne River..... (Under Cheyenne River School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arce, and Two Kettle Sioux.	250,202	Treaty of Apr. 20, 1868, vol. 18, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1876, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624, for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 889. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1860, vol. 25, p. 1534. (See act of Feb. 20, 1866, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. 1,021,324.99 acres have been allotted to 3,687 Indians. (See L. S. 228, p. 321.) Act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 460). Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat., 2500), 1,168,010 acres were opened to settlement, leaving unallotted and unreserved 250,202 acres.
Lower Brule..... (Under Lower Brule School.) Tribes: Lower Brule and Lower Yanktonal Sioux.	137,525	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1864, vol. 16, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1876, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 889. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1860, vol. 25, p. 1534. (See act of Feb. 20, 1866, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1322, ceding 190,000 acres to the United States; 202,992 acres allotted to 863 Indians, and 964.08 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 37,525 acres. (See letter book 400, p. 536.) (See act of Apr. 21, 1905, 34 Stat., 124 and 1905, and President's proclamations of Aug. 12, 1907, and Sept. 24, 1913.)

1 Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917.—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.		
Pine Ridge..... (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribes: Brule, Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglala Sioux.	Acres, 200,000	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 633, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 10, and May 20, 1876, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 30, 1881. 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. 305.) 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. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1890, 29 Stat., 10.) A tract of 33,000 acres was set aside apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, and was restored to the public domain by Executive order of Jan. 25, 1904; and by Executive order of Feb. 20, 1904, 640 acres of this land was set apart for Indian school purposes and is called the Sioux additional tract. (See Nebraska.) Act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 898), authority of President of July 29, 1904, 2,101,340 acres have been allotted to 8,074 Indians, and 11,333.65 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes, aggregating 864,328.19, leaving unallotted and unsurveyed 200,000 acres. Lands still in process of allotment under acts of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 898), Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1,049) and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 451). Act May 27, 1916 (39 Stat., 440), 40,000 acres State school land; 22,434 acres timber reserved. President's proclamation June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 161), opening 100,000 acres May 1, 1912.
Rosebud..... (Under Rosebud School.) Tribes: J. Coeur, Minniconjou, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brule, and Washahe Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 633, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 10, and May 20, 1876, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 30, 1881. 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. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1890, 29 Stat., 10.) 1,353,605 acres allotted to 8,496 Sioux Indians, 41,000 acres opened to settlement, 29,392.01 reserved for Government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1907, vol. 30, p. 1584. 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. 2254. Act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1049); act Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1230); act May 20, 1910 (36 Stat., 451); act May 20, 1910 (36 Stat., 448); President's proclamation, Aug. 24, 1908 (35 Stat., 2207), opening 838,000 acres in Tripp County. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 161), opening 300,000 acres in Meade and Washahe Counties, 43,420 acres State school land. Executive order, July 6, 1912.
Yankton..... (Under Yankton School.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 633, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 10, and May 20, 1876, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 30, 1881. 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. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1890, 29 Stat., 10.) 1,353,605 acres allotted to 8,496 Sioux Indians, 41,000 acres opened to settlement, 29,392.01 reserved for Government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1907, vol. 30, p. 1584. 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. 2254. Act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1049); act Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1230); act May 20, 1910 (36 Stat., 451); act May 20, 1910 (36 Stat., 448); President's proclamation, Aug. 24, 1908 (35 Stat., 2207), opening 838,000 acres in Tripp County. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 161), opening 300,000 acres in Meade and Washahe Counties, 43,420 acres State school land. Executive order, July 6, 1912.
Total.....	496,950	
UTAH.		
Goshute and scattering bands.	34,500	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914.
Palutles.	7,000	Executive order, Aug. 2, 1915, reserving approximately 7,000 acres for use of Cedar City and Indian Peak Bands of Palutles.
Cedar City and Indian Peak Bands.		136.63 acres in Garfield County, Utah, purchased Nov. 1, 1908. About 1 township in Washington County, Utah, withdrawn by departmental order based on office recommendation of Sept. 28, 1891 (L. D., 229, p. 370). Rights of squatters in withdrawal purchased by United States. (See also act of Mar. 3, 1901, 26 Stat., 690-1005.) Executive order Apr. 21, 1916, withdrawing 26,880 acres as Shebit or Shivwits Reservation.
Fangulitch.	126,880	
Shivwits.		

1 Unsurveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917.—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
UTAH—continued.		
Utah Valley..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Goshute, Pavant, Uinai, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	Acres, 1249,340	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 15, 1874 (2 Stat., 163); acts of May 6, 1884, vol. 18, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 23, p. 197; joint resolution of June 19, 1907, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1908, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites. 1,012,263 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,150 acres in mining claims; under act May 27, 1907 (32 Stat., 263), 99,407 acres allotted to 1284 Indians, and 60,180 acres under reclamation, the residue, 179,184.65 acres, unallotted and unsurveyed. (See letter book 76, p. 398.) Executive order, Aug. 19, 1912, restoring lands of Fort Duchesne Military Reservation to the supervision of Interior Department.
Uncompahgre..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabaquache Ute.		Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) 12,340 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, 1907, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total.....	317,720	
WASHINGTON.		
Chehalis..... (Under Chehalis School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tsilnik), Clatsop, and Chehalis.		Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1888, 471 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,733.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 36 Indians made homestead selections, covering all the land. (See letter book 132, p. 231 and 133, p. 45.)
Columbia..... (Under Colville School.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses Band).		Executive order, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order, May 1, 1886; Executive order of Mar. 9, 1894; department order of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 20, 1894, and Executive order of Jan. 19, 1895. 26,218 acres allotted to 35 Indians (see Executive order of May 21, 1895, and act of Mar. 8, 1906, 34 Stat., 63).
Colville..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Okinagan, Lake Methow, Nespelem, Pend d'Oreille, Sanpaul, and Spokane.	11,000,680	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 30, 1886, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1887, vol. 30, p. 686.) 81,603 acres in north half allotted to 600 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 Stat., p. 1938). 240 acres have been reserved for town sites. 3,750.62 acres temporarily withdrawn for town sites. 297,410 acres allotted to 3,400 Indians. The residue, 7,650 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1907, vol. 32, p. 338. Allotments made under act of Mar. 22, 1884 (24 Stat., 80), and act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 853). President's proclamation, opening reservation dated May 3, 1916 (36 Stat., p. 68 of proclamations), act Aug. 31, 1915 (36 Stat., 673).
Hoh River..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh.	640	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1883.
Kalispel..... (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency, Idaho.)	4,629	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914.
Klickitat..... (Nonreservation; Roseburg, Ore.)		6 townships in Gilliam County, Wash., set aside for allotment selection by about 200 Indians under sec. 4, act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 368), as amended. (See 80088-1912.)
Lummi..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dranish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwanish, and Swiwanish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 977; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. Allotted 12,500.64 acres to 100 Indians; school conducted on 2-acre tract purchased from John Martin.
Makah..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Makah and Quileute.	110,312	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 639; Executive orders, Oct. 24, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. 3,772 acres allotted to 373 Indians. (See letter book 600, 228 and 37079, 1907.)

1 Partly surveyed.

1 Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 8.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Muckleshoot. (Under Cushman School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.	Acres.	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874. 44 Indians have been allotted 3,632.72 acres.
Nisqually. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawkanamish, Stalakoom, and 5 others.	64 ¹	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 20, 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.		Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swilwamish.	1 65	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 7,219 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. 20, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,403 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, 599 acres with the exception of 39.79 acres reserved for school, and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes, under acts of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 633, June 7, 1897) (30 Stat., 62), and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 377).
Quillote. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quillote.	1 87	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinalt. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Quinalt and Quinalt.	1 108,533	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 23, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1857 (24 Stat., 338), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), 600 Indians have been allotted 54,889.80 acres and 456.50 have been reserved for agency, lighthouse, and other purposes, and 4,191 (26 Stat., 153).
Shoalwater. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	1 335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866, 55,535-7-1909.
Skokomish. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Clallam, Skokomish, and Twana.		Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 26, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve 4,900 acres; residue, none. (See L. B., 899, p. 264.) Allotment, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. B., 895, p. 285.) 62 allotments.
Snohomish or Tulalip. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swilwamish.	1 324	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 22,166 acres allotted to 164 Indians.
Spokane. (Under Spokane Agency.) Tribe: Spokane.	82,327	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1857, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 18, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744. Under act of May 29, 1906 (34 Stat., 1,458) approximately 628 Indians have been allotted 65,114 acres and 1,247.30 acres set aside for church, school, agency, and town-site purposes. By proclamation of May 22, 1906, the acres classified as agricultural land, 82,647.50 acres classified as timber reserved for tribal use.
Squaxon Island (Kliahchenin). (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawkanamish, Stalakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 20, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.

¹ Surveyed.¹ Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 8.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Sylhomish (Perry Island). (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swilwamish.	Acres.	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted, 7,359 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 29.50 acres.
Yakima. (Under Yakima School.) Tribes: Klilklat, Paloo, Tomish, Wasco, and Yakima.	1 412,401	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agreement made Jan. 13, 1855, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1860, vol. 27, p. 631. (For text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 41, p. 277; see also Ann. Rept., 1893, pp. 320-321, and 6. Ex. Docs., No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 296,407 acres allotted to 3,137 Indians, and 1,020.81 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 351, p. 416; 416, p. 283, and 879, p. 213.) Act of Dec. 21, 1901 (33 Stat., 565), recognizing claim of Indians to 283,637 acres additional land, subject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1901. (See 39818, 1905.) Act Mar. 6, 1906 (34 Stat., 63), and act Mar. 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 319), under which 168,102 acres were allotted to 1,366 children. (See 9262-14.)
Total.....	1,692,616	
WISCONSIN.		
Lac Court Oreille. (Under Hayward School.) Tribe: Lac Court Oreille Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	1 610	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1865. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 68,511 acres allotted to 872 Indians. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 33, p. 765. (See 6297-1915.)
Lac du Flambeau. (Under Lac du Flambeau School.) Tribe: Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	24,421	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands selected by Indians. (See report of Supt. Thompson, Nov. 16, 1865, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866. Department order of June 28, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 43,756 acres allotted to 600 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 795), leaving unallotted 21,421 acres.
La Pointe (Bad River). (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	46,613	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 368.91 acres patented under act of 1865. 23,871 acres allotted. 23,871 acres allotted to 1,063 Indians. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 331, p. 49.) Acts of Feb. 11, 1901 (31 Stat., 799), and Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1217), leaving unallotted and unreserved 46,613 acres.
Potawatomi. (Under Carter School.) Tribe: Potawatomi.		Act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 77-102), which authorized the purchase of land in Wisconsin and Michigan for \$150,000.
Red Cliff. (Under Red Cliff Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. (See Indian Office letter of Sept. 3, 1855, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. See Executive orders. See report of Supt. Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 3 and June 3, 1863.) 2,535.61 acres allotted to 33 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,656.80 acres were allotted to 160 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1866, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee. (Under Keshona School.) Tribe: Menominee.	1 231,680	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1818, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1094, Feb. 11, 1859, vol. 11, p. 679, and May 18, 1916 (39 Stat., 123-153).
Onida. (Under Onida School.) Tribe: Onida.		Treaty of Feb. 3, 1853, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,428.13 acres allotted to 1,509 Indians; remainder, 34.08 acres, reserved for school purposes.
Stockbridge. (Under Keshona School.) Tribe: Stockbridge and Munsee.		Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 136; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 603, and of Feb. 11, 1859, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 401. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 171.) 117 Indians allotted 8,920 acres. Patents in fee, act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 382). Act of Mar. 3, 1863 (27 Stat., 744).
Total.....	803,267	

¹ Partly surveyed.¹ Surveyed.¹ Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917.—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WYOMING.	Acres.	
Wind River.....	1,581,910	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 15, p. 16, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 201; Executive order, May 21, 1887; Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 30, p. 63); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See Land Div. letter book 359, p. 483.) Act of Mar. 3, 1908, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 31, 1904. (See vol. 33, p. 1016.) President's proclamation June 7, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 1,72,944.15 acres. (See letter book 298, p. 137.) Reserved for Mail Camp, 120 acres; reserved for Mail Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 40 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,438,633.56 acres. 240,222 acres were allotted to 2,401 Indians, and 1,792.03 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and treaty of July 3, 1853 (15 Stats., 675), leaving unallotted and unreserved 384,010 acres. Act of Aug. 21, 1914 (39 Stat., 511), mining, oil, and gas lands.
Total.....	581,910	
Grand total.....	35,775,829	

* Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—Lands set apart during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, for temporary use and occupancy by mission organizations.

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act and citation.	Warrant for action.	Acres.
Arizona:				
Navajo.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....		Policy.....	40.00
Do.....	St. Michael's Catholic Mission.....		do.....	10.00
Pima (Gila River).....	Franciscan Fathers of Arizona.....		do.....	12.50
San Xavier (Yumari Pajago Village).....	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....		do.....	5.00
Western Navajo.....	General Conference of Mennonites of North America.....		do.....	1.88
Minnesota: Nett Lake.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....		do.....	.08
Nevada: Western Shoshone.....	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....		do.....	4.98
Washington: Colville.....	Roman Catholic Mission.....	Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 62).	do.....	12.50
Total.....				86.94

TABLE 8.—Patents in fee issued to mission organizations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act.	Citation.	Acres.
Minnesota: Nett Lake.....	Northern Minnesota Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	May 18, 1916	39 Stat.....	40.00
Nebraska: Winnebago.....	Women's Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in America.....	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814...	15.00
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....	do.....	do.....	160.00
South Dakota: Cheyenne River.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.....	May 29, 1900 or Mar. 3, 1909.	35 Stat., 814.....	10.00
Rosebud.....	American Missionary Association.....	Mar. 3, 1909	do.....	132.32
Total.....				357.32

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Total, 1917.....		26,657	\$1,815,112
1918.....		26,866	1,208,826
1919.....		27,977	1,171,600
1920.....		27,666	1,194,185
1914.....		31,490	1,316,298
1915.....		27,554	1,211,535
1917.....		21,233	847,458
1911.....		17,160	171,600
1900.....			131,374
1890.....			
Arizona.....		8,208	490,865
Camp Verde.....	Basket making.....	60	450
	Woodcutting.....	3	75
Total.....		63	525
Colorado River.....	Basket making.....	20	600
	Headwork.....	16	1,500
	Woodcutting.....	181	18,000
Total.....		215	17,000
Fort Apache.....	Basket making.....	40	600
	Headwork.....	25	50
	Woodcutting.....	200	4,200
Total.....		265	4,850
Harasupa.....	Basket making.....	40	600
	Woodcutting.....	12	180
Total.....		52	780
Kalbeb.....	Basket making.....	5	100
Leupp.....	Blanket weaving.....	450	18,600
	Woodcutting.....	60	750
	Others.....	100	5,000
Total.....		600	24,260
Moqui.....	Basket making.....	75	600
	Blanket weaving.....	250	20,577
	Pottery.....	77	600
	Woodcutting.....	66	1,268
	Others.....	688	63,268
Total.....		1,060	86,000
Navajo.....	Blanket weaving.....	750	180,000
	Woodcutting.....	60	60,000
Total.....		810	240,000
Pima.....	Basket making.....	1,050	10,600
	Pottery.....	300	380
	Woodcutting.....	450	7,600
Total.....		1,700	18,580
Salt River.....	Basket making.....	120	2,700
	Pottery.....	7	150
	Woodcutting.....	300	9,600
Total.....		427	12,450
San Carlos.....	Basket making.....	150	800
	Headwork.....	100	150
	Woodcutting.....	200	11,200
Total.....		450	11,850
San Xavier.....	Basket making.....	700	7,000
	Pottery.....	20	400
	Woodcutting.....	400	36,000
	Others.....	12	600
Total.....		1,122	44,000

1916 report.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Arizona—Continued.			
Truxton Canon.....	Basket making.....	30	\$200
	Woodcutting.....	30	3,000
	Others.....	103	3,400
Total.....		163	6,600
Western Navajo.....	Basket making.....	75	250
	Blanket weaving.....	1,000	15,000
	Woodcutting.....	40	900
	Others.....	125	1,600
Total.....		1,240	17,650
California.....		1,300	34,900
Bishop.....	Basket making.....	30	600
	Beadwork.....	10	200
	Woodcutting.....	25	3,000
Total.....		65	3,800
Campo.....	Woodcutting.....	6	800
Digger.....	Basket making.....	8	140
Fort Bidwell.....	Basket making.....	50	600
	Beadwork.....	20	250
	Others.....	35	800
Total.....		105	1,650
Fort Yuma.....	Beadwork.....	30	2,000
	Pottery.....	6	1,200
	Woodcutting.....	125	6,000
	Others.....	2	1,000
Total.....		163	9,200
Greenville.....	Basket making.....	60	300
	Beadwork.....	10	80
	Fishing.....	150	700
	Woodcutting.....	130	500
Total.....		350	1,580
Hoop Valley.....	Basket making.....	75	1,000
	Fishing.....	200	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	40	2,000
	Others.....	5	1,000
Total.....		320	5,000
Malik.....	Basket making.....	20	205
	Woodcutting.....	31	3,320
Total.....		51	3,525
Pala.....	Basket making.....	17	1,400
	Lace making.....	21	75
	Pottery.....	5	33
	Woodcutting.....	12	450
	Others.....	1	12
Total.....		56	2,060
Soboba.....	Basket making.....	35	903
	Lace making.....	31	1,673
	Pottery.....	2	4
	Woodcutting.....	35	2,123
	Fishing.....	1	150
	Others.....	4	1,562
Total.....		108	6,423

1 1916 report.

* Overestimated last year.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
California—Continued.			
Tule River.....	Basket making.....	24	\$192
	Woodcutting.....	20	720
Total.....		44	912
Idaho.....		255	38,600
Coeur d'Alene.....	Breadwork.....	8	200
	Woodcutting.....	25	10,600
	Others.....	7	15,100
Total.....		40	25,300
Fort Hall.....	Basket making.....	20	200
	Beadwork.....	45	600
	Others.....	150	12,600
Total.....		215	13,300
Iowa.....		70	2,750
Sac and Fox.....	Beadwork.....	25	250
	Others.....	45	2,500
Total.....		70	2,750
Kansas: Pawlatomi.....	Others.....	3	3,100
Michigan.....		450	15,200
Mackinac.....	Basket making.....	35	300
	Beadwork.....	25	300
	Fishing.....	110	3,000
	Woodcutting.....	75	2,000
	Others.....	235	9,600
Minnesota.....		2,456	75,462
Grand Portage.....	Fishing.....	20	6,000
	Woodcutting.....	6	116
	Others.....	78	4,000
Total.....		104	10,116
Leech Lake.....	Beadwork.....	100	2,000
	Lace making.....	25	631
	Fishing.....	400	7,500
	Woodcutting.....	50	1,500
	Others.....	600	17,700
Total.....		1,175	29,231
Nett Lake.....	Woodcutting.....	5	315
	Others.....	112	2,500
Total.....		117	2,815
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	Others.....	5	1,500
Red Lake.....	Beadwork.....	123	1,000
	Fishing.....	250	8,000
	Woodcutting.....	50	4,500
Total.....		423	13,600
White Earth.....	Basket making.....	50	100
	Beadwork.....	100	3,000
	Lace making.....	10	200
	Fishing.....	300	5,000
	Woodcutting.....	200	10,000
Total.....		660	18,300

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Montana.....		487	\$42,600
Blackfeet.....	Woodcutting.....	25	5,000
Crow.....	Others.....	2	(¹)
Flathead.....	Basket making.....	4	100
	Beadwork.....	48	3,000
	Fishing.....	4	600
	Woodcutting.....	11	4,400
	Others.....	33	8,000
Total.....		100	16,100
Fort Belknap.....	Woodcutting.....	30	2,100
Fort Peck.....	Beadwork.....	35	375
	Woodcutting.....	45	1,700
	Others.....	65	16,000
Total.....		145	18,075
Tongue River.....	Beadwork.....	160	425
	Woodcutting.....	25	900
Total.....		185	1,325
Nebraska.....		73	39,230
Omaha.....	Others.....	12	9,080
Santee.....	do.....	61	30,200
Nevada.....		396	8,655
Fort McDermitt.....	Woodcutting.....	25	900
	Others.....	31	455
Total.....		56	1,355
Moapa River.....	Basket making.....	15	750
	Others.....	1	75
Total.....		16	825
Nevada.....	Basket making.....	30	500
	Beadwork.....	30	300
	Fishing.....	50	2,000
	Others.....	4	1,000
Total.....		114	3,800
Walker River.....	Basket making.....	100	1,000
	Beadwork.....	50	100
	Fishing.....	60	1,500
Total.....		200	2,600
Western Shoshone.....	Basket making.....	10	75
New Mexico.....		4,389	159,875
Jicarilla.....	Basket making.....	50	800
	Beadwork.....	40	225
	Woodcutting.....	12	400
Total.....		102	1,425
Mescalero.....	Basket making.....	30	600
	Beadwork.....	30	250
	Woodcutting.....	50	1,400
	Others.....	25	150
Total.....		135	2,400
Pueblo Bonito.....	Woodcutting.....	60	10,000

¹ Unknown.² Estimated.³ 1916 report.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
New Mexico—Continued.			
Pueblo day schools.....	Basket making.....	12	\$300
	Beadwork.....	97	1,750
	Blanket weaving.....	28	1,650
	Lace making.....	140	900
	Pottery.....	1,550	12,000
	Woodcutting.....	32	2,000
	Others.....	8	2,350
Total.....		1,867	21,150
San Juan.....	Basket making.....	25	1,200
	Blanket weaving.....	2,000	120,000
Total.....		2,025	\$120,200
Zuni.....	Beadwork.....	50	200
	Pottery.....	100	500
	Woodcutting.....	60	4,000
Total.....		210	4,700
Oklahoma.....		999	9,920
Cantonment.....	Beadwork.....	200	(¹)
	Woodcutting.....	18	(²)
Total.....		218	(³)
Kiowa.....	Woodcutting.....	30	3,000
	Others.....	4	1,920
Total.....		34	4,920
Seger.....	Beadwork.....	150	6,000
Oregon.....		2,267	169,175
Klamath.....	Basket making.....	200	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	10	2,150
Total.....		210	\$3,150
Roseburg.....	Fishing.....	300	8,000
	Woodcutting.....	350	1,200
	Others.....	1,150	150,000
Total.....		1,800	159,200
Siletz.....	Basket making.....	20	300
	Beadwork.....	10	100
	Lace making.....	14	200
	Woodcutting.....	8	325
	Others.....	30	1,200
Total.....		82	2,325
Warm Springs.....	Beadwork.....	50	600
	Woodcutting.....	50	3,000
	Others.....	75	1,000
Total.....		175	4,600
South Dakota.....		435	8,073
Crow Creek.....	Beadwork.....	60	250
Flandreau.....	do.....	6	200
	Others.....	5	500
Total.....		11	700
Lower Brule.....	Beadwork.....	24	50
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	312	6,100
	Others.....	24	973
Total.....		830	7,973

¹ Estimated.² 1916 report.³ Unknown.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Utah.....		127	\$3,718
Goshute.....	Basket making.....	32	175
	Beadwork.....	32	1100
Total.....		64	1275
Shivwits.....	Basket making.....	22	160
	Woodcutting.....	15	1,650
Total.....		37	1,810
Utah and Ouray.....	Basket making.....	5	100
	Beadwork.....	15	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	6	600
Total.....		26	1,700
Washington.....		1,305	143,517
Colville.....	Basket making.....	58	760
	Beadwork.....	65	650
	Woodcutting.....	27	4,000
	Others.....	12	17,740
Total.....		162	29,150
Cushman.....	Basket making.....	48	742
	Fishing.....	22	750
	Woodcutting.....	6	1,000
	Others.....	20	700
Total.....		96	3,192
Neah Bay.....	Basket making.....	140	3,708
	Fishing.....	92	26,738
	Woodcutting.....	1	75
	Others.....	48	12,000
Total.....		281	44,516
Spokane.....	Woodcutting.....	25	2,400
Taholah.....	Basket making.....	74	2,500
	Fishing.....	90	13,503
	Woodcutting.....	73	333
	Others.....	22	575
Total.....		199	16,931
Tulalip.....	Basket making.....	30	350
	Fishing.....	51	11,974
	Woodcutting.....	57	32,334
	Others.....	24	1,200
Total.....		162	45,858
Yakima.....	Basket making.....	50	400
	Beadwork.....	300	1,600
	Fishing.....	100	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	20	4,500
Total.....		470	7,500
Wisconsin.....		3,721	61,605
Grand Rapids.....	Basket making.....	25	650
	Beadwork.....	10	40
	Fishing.....	10	650
	Woodcutting.....	35	1,400
	Others.....	300	2,000
Total.....		380	4,740
Hayward.....	Basket making.....	60	525
	Fishing.....	450	600
	Woodcutting.....	50	2,000
	Others.....	675	2,025
Total.....		1,235	5,150

1 Estimated.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Wisconsin—Continued.			
Keshena.....	Basket making.....	20	\$100
	Beadwork.....	20	250
	Fishing.....	50	400
	Woodcutting.....	100	6,000
	Others.....	367	3,000
Total.....		557	9,700
Lac du Flambeau.....	Basket making.....	150	1,500
	Beadwork.....	300	9,500
	Fishing.....	300	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	75	7,500
	Others.....	500	2,700
Total.....		1,325	15,210
La Pointe.....	Basket making.....	5	100
	Beadwork.....	10	325
	Fishing.....	5	6,000
	Woodcutting.....	6	2,000
	Others.....	10	12,000
Total.....		36	10,425
Oneida.....	Basket making.....	50	1,200
	Lace making.....	75	2,500
	Others.....	3	(1)
Total.....		128	2,700
Red Cliff.....	Basket making.....	1	50
	Beadwork.....	3	100
	Lace making.....	10	6,000
	Fishing.....	15	6,000
	Woodcutting.....	10	6,000
	Others.....	21	320
Total.....		60	12,480
Wyoming.....		160	8,800
Shoshone.....	Beadwork.....	50	(1)
	Woodcutting.....	50	1,800
	Others.....	60	7,000

RECAPITULATION.

Total.....	Basket making.....	4,001	47,935
	Beadwork.....	2,859	28,870
	Blanket weaving.....	4,478	265,727
	Fishing.....	3,050	114,083
	Lace making.....	326	6,179
	Pottery.....	1,650	15,237
	Woodcutting.....	4,064	208,190
	Others.....	5,849	420,580
Grand total.....		26,657	1,218,112

1 Estimated.

2 Not reported.

3 Unknown.

TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.—Continued.

States and territories.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous leases.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and other obligations.	Indian money, proceeds of sales of tribal lands.
Nebraska.....	3, 017	\$684, 377	\$267, 150		\$39, 290		\$29, 494	\$1, 848	\$320, 207	\$1, 374	\$6, 943	\$20, 800	\$5, 081
Genoa.....	1, 318	6, 189			9, 080		5, 182						
Sawtooth.....	1, 114	339, 274	179, 050		30, 200		2, 046		153, 000	1, 374	4, 622		3, 633
Winnabago.....	1, 105	102, 826	27, 500		20, 200		7, 700	1, 848	160, 750		5, 176		1, 384
Nevada.....	7, 944	291, 176	103, 232	828, 487	8, 635		119, 180	7, 522	1, 478				14, 6
Carson.....	10, 625						22, 175						
Fallon.....	34, 858			720	1, 225		29, 256	477					2, 100
Fort McDowell.....	36, 036						5, 652						1, 722
Marysville.....	124						3, 800	3, 000					3, 264
Nevada.....	29, 946			988	3, 800		39, 204	3, 000	250				3, 400
Walker River.....	78, 524			2, 027	78		9, 662	3, 907					3, 340
Western Shoshone.....	62, 375												
Reno, special agent.....	2, 135												
New Mexico.....	20, 653	1, 353, 666	557, 138	201, 845	189, 875	846, 023	194, 244	17, 394	7, 868			100, 000	21, 623
Albuquerque.....	10, 029						10, 062						11, 000
Jicarilla.....	164, 815		8, 768	12, 275	1, 453	84, 999	2, 111	6, 003	7, 860				7, 522
Mesquite.....	20, 428		20, 428	11, 800	2, 400		4, 400	2, 100					1, 000
Pueblo Bonito.....	2, 724						84, 044	7, 722					1, 000
San Juan Pueblo.....	8, 700		302, 917	121, 570	10, 000		21, 307	1, 205				29, 000	73
Santa Fe.....	6, 384		109, 100		120, 200	5, 000	21, 307					6, 000	73
Zuni.....	1, 803		101, 384	55, 900	4, 700	5, 654	13, 423						30
New York: New York.....	5, 912	22, 760	()				200					10, 500	9, 819
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2, 282	70, 323	43, 730	6, 945		1, 704	18, 383	47			2, 228	10, 500	
North Dakota.....	8, 903	1, 393, 091	451, 234	100, 270		3, 400	87, 510	23, 461	126, 158	440, 876	32, 579	70, 000	20, 083
Blismarck.....	2, 346						2, 346						
Fort Berkefeld.....	372, 301		15, 823	41, 668			20, 334	3, 400	51, 623	100, 000	13, 284	14, 700	4, 700
Grand Forks.....	1, 022	213, 328	153, 897	27, 675			11, 038	18, 094	30, 323	1, 108		10, 000	427
Standing Rock.....	3, 546	650, 692	339, 414	37, 675			38, 311	7, 722	31, 969	270, 678	24, 325	33, 500	4, 180
Turtle Mountain.....	3, 546	180, 117	107, 310				8, 317	1, 207	10, 371				1, 100
Wapington.....							3, 157		15, 191				4, 180
Oklahoma.....	116, 419	12, 125, 351	950, 278	251, 355	9, 920	145	208, 119	6, 892	3, 401, 679	4, 236, 863	732, 404	50, 120	5, 345, 468
Cantonment.....	785	77, 387	39, 175	1, 260			6, 892						
Cheyenne and Arap.....	1, 222	261, 776	91, 901				10, 019		129, 326	32, 013	26, 248		3, 059
Chilhowee.....	4, 334	1, 067, 675	305, 236		4, 220		13, 951		270, 922	49, 351			7, 011
Kiowa.....	2, 108	5, 980, 866	191, 500	207, 500		120	17, 280		51, 831	20, 794			5, 001, 588
Osage.....	1, 151	115, 641	38, 698				7, 611		68, 655	145			145
Pawnee.....	1, 045	173, 327	52, 812	730		25	10, 371		140, 371				463
Ponca.....	663	116, 602	43, 228	1, 388			3, 657		19, 664				468
Sac and Fox.....	738	136, 537	41, 135	40, 228	5, 000		9, 550		86, 317				300
Sawyer.....	1, 027	142, 583	60, 227				7, 140		62, 108				115
Shawnee.....	1, 027	142, 583	60, 227				7, 140		62, 108				115
Total*.....	14, 913	8, 354, 115	900, 278	251, 355	9, 920	145	102, 368	1, 301, 333	138, 921	477, 228	68, 000	5, 013, 627	
Total Five Civilized Tribes.....	101, 598	4, 771, 296					103, 751		63, 346	4, 027, 942	285, 196	10, 530	331, 661
Five Civilized Tribes.....	41, 534	133, 210					95, 170		40, 246				
Cherokee Nation.....	20, 898	1, 118, 322					10, 381			1, 002, 268	31, 191	10, 330	84, 682
Chickasaw Nation.....	20, 898	3, 074, 974							3, 004, 100	104, 713			262, 682
Creek Nation.....	3, 177	338, 414							20, 334	20, 334			3, 086
Iowa Nation.....	3, 177	47, 823							394	394			609
Pawnee Nation.....													
Oregon.....	11, 612	992, 380	359, 380	117, 970	109, 178	74, 810	37, 077	2, 664	129, 658	7, 961	14, 018		52, 888
Klamath.....	1, 160	294, 320	54, 300	85, 000	3, 150	70, 164	11, 683	670	16, 317		4, 794		49, 633
Roosevelt.....	8, 000	161, 822	()		126, 200		1, 137	899					638
Siletz.....	227	8, 686					8, 686						
Umatilla.....	1, 137	338, 414	10, 140	23, 937	2, 335	4, 946	2, 259	300	2, 460	5, 337	782		22
Warm Springs.....	1, 518	67, 031	40, 724	12, 150	4, 550		3, 219	686	109, 310	2, 624	7, 400		1, 777
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	21, 246	2, 782, 239	757, 135	418, 897	8, 073	23, 250	235, 288	110, 750	384, 305	385, 562	181, 100	296, 640	34, 900
Carlisle.....	21, 246	2, 782, 239	757, 135	418, 897	8, 073	23, 250	235, 288	110, 750	384, 305	385, 562	181, 100	296, 640	34, 900
Cheyenne River.....	2, 752	145, 794	111, 280	41, 000	500		28, 678	14, 113	11, 390	323, 650	35, 529	41, 200	25, 471
Crow Creek.....	294	125, 650	40, 700	40, 000	700		9, 627	7, 207	7, 207	5, 025	15, 480	10, 400	2, 470
Grandstand.....	291	50, 889	14, 200	5, 000	30		8, 456	1, 583	1, 574	212	1, 674	8, 240	218
Kiowa.....	7, 347	634, 946	147, 083	273, 657	7, 073	21, 300	49, 428	32, 022	62, 290	3, 967	27, 558	111, 240	3, 623
Pine Ridge.....		4, 560					4, 560						
Rapid City.....													

* 1916 report.

† Unknown.

Total*.....	14, 913	8, 354, 115	900, 278	251, 355	9, 920	145	208, 119	6, 892	3, 401, 679	4, 236, 863	732, 404	50, 120	5, 345, 468
Total Five Civilized Tribes.....	101, 598	4, 771, 296					103, 751		63, 346	4, 027, 942	285, 196	10, 530	331, 661
Five Civilized Tribes.....	41, 534	133, 210					95, 170		40, 246				
Cherokee Nation.....	20, 898	1, 118, 322					10, 381			1, 002, 268	31, 191	10, 330	84, 682
Chickasaw Nation.....	20, 898	3, 074, 974							3, 004, 100	104, 713			262, 682
Creek Nation.....	3, 177	338, 414							20, 334	20, 334			3, 086
Iowa Nation.....	3, 177	47, 823											609
Pawnee Nation.....													
Oregon.....	11, 612	992, 380	359, 380	117, 970	109, 178	74, 810	37, 077	2, 664	129, 658	7, 961	14, 018		52, 888
Klamath.....	1, 160	294, 320	54, 300	85, 000	3, 150	70, 164	11, 683	670	16, 317		4, 794		49, 633
Roosevelt.....	8, 000	161, 822	()		126, 200		1, 137	899					638
Siletz.....	227	8, 686					8, 686						
Umatilla.....	1, 137	338, 414	10, 140	23, 937	2, 335	4, 946	2, 259	300	2, 460	5, 337	782		22
Warm Springs.....	1, 518	67, 031	40, 724	12, 150	4, 550		3, 219	686	109, 310	2, 624	7, 400		1, 777
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	21, 246	2, 782, 239	757, 135	418, 897	8, 073	23, 250	235, 288	110, 750	384, 305	385, 562	181, 100	296, 640	34, 900
Carlisle.....	21, 246	2, 782, 239	757, 135	418, 897	8, 073	23, 250	235, 288	110, 750	384, 305	385, 562	181, 100	296, 640	34, 900
Cheyenne River.....	2, 752	145, 794	111, 280	41, 000	500		28, 678	14, 113	11, 390	323, 650	35, 529	41, 200	25, 471
Crow Creek.....	294	125, 650	40, 700	40, 000	700		9, 627	7, 207	7, 207	5, 025	15, 480	10, 400	2, 470
Grandstand.....	291	50, 889	14, 200	5, 000	30		8, 456	1, 583	1, 574	212	1, 674	8, 240	218
Kiowa.....	7, 347	634, 946	147, 083	273, 657	7, 073	21, 300	49, 428	32, 022	62, 290				

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and sub- tendencies.	Popu- lation.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and sale of colla- tors.	From individual leases.	Proceeds from sale of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Trusty and agree- ments with land owners.	Indian crops, proceeds of labor and minerals col- lected.
South Dakota—Condit Reserve.....	6,038	\$273,570	\$170,296				\$49,896	\$32,327	\$64,000	\$57,043	\$20,428	\$86,520	\$4,573
Siouxon.....	1,664	240,840	111,326	\$16,860			10,387	71,560	71,560	28,312	28,312	1,360	1,360
Chickasaw.....	1,896	280,202	118,947				6,022	273	72,322	10,980	28,240	1,489	1,489
Utah.....	1,638	382,390	79,078	10,680	88,718	887	21,001	28,108	81,661	58,285	77,228	21,094	4,589
Georgia.....	153	12,921	5,000		175		4,968	178					
Shawnee.....	1,150	7,718	68,328	10,880	1,700	857	15,246	27,416	81,561	63,235	77,323	21,094	4,589
Utah and Orono.....	11,068	1,538,380	513,781	108,894	143,547	180,544	97,372	2,876	151,411	43,234	3,473	1,000	51,000
Colville.....	2,239	631,004	420,572	80,865	23,130	3,983	15,438	490	16,000	39,232	3,493		13,234
Cushman.....	2,462	62,828	10,720	2,532	3,182	4,150	7,728	376	1,100	638			34
Neah Bay.....	651	65,977	34,344	3,855	2,405	75	3,662	159	1,000	2,982			4
Spokane.....	768	21,630	6,460	9,800	10,123	187,121	1,720	300	12				988
Tribe.....	1,289	238,722	9,797	9,882	16,881	1,077	1,724	1,000	1,000				4,000
Tribes.....	3,000	420,244	226,510	2,023	46,868	138,584	12,768	547	177,660				26,225
Wisconsin.....	9,010	1,405,247	284,002	14,415	7,800	2,023	15,768	547	177,660				26,225
Grand Rapids.....	1,272	62,200	60,200	14,415	60,200	796,824	184,023	5,370	12		120,640		57,740
Hayward.....	1,577	52,002	14,620	1,22	4,740	24,007	15,020	968			6,725		
Keweenaw.....	1,710	780,121	30,377	2,275	5,110	545,396	28,602	3,524			113,865		57,060
Lea on Pambuan.....	233	4,221	10,360		10,330		6,201	300	12				
La Poudre.....	1,046	270,664	6,460	9,800	10,123	187,121	1,720	300	12				
Ontario.....	2,575	44,815	38,200		2,700		6,807	191					
Red Cliff.....	311	46,676	14,960		12,460		26,941	285					41
Remond.....	4,000	4,000					2,917						
Wishnabeg.....	1,674	149,270	31,100		8,800	245	63,220	9,021	25,886	8,468	301	41,460	59,446
Wyoming; Shoshone.....													

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and reser- vations.	Arre of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Number of Indians farming.	Able- bodied male adults.	Leased.			Total income.			
	Allotted.	Unal- located.	Allotted.	Unal- located.			Unallotted.						
							Number of leases.	Acres.	Income.				
Total, 1917.....	5,313,420	961,068	630,577	137,114	20,428	42,777	20,421	2,023,798	\$2,615,039	1,003	4,794	\$44,270	\$2,659,309
1916.....	6,485,840	664,688	544,333	124,444	20,428	42,777	21,245	2,023,798	2,023,798	1,444	4,527	5,213	2,023,798
1915.....	5,800,710	2,220,411	322,082	125,566	31,866	62,382	16,707	1,670,247	2,117,186	51	2,270	5,293	2,122,479
1914.....	6,778,443	2,573,128	428,628	127,028	29,821	62,382	16,707	1,670,247	2,117,186	51	2,270	5,293	2,122,479
1913.....	6,661,688	2,042,883	431,500	127,028	20,216	38,941	26,847	3,109,200	3,792,749	48	4,841	6,000	3,800,549
1912.....	6,311,571	1,533,386	266,000	117,046	20,216	38,941	26,847	3,109,200	3,792,749	48	4,841	6,000	3,800,549
1911.....					10,330	20,216	26,847	3,109,200	3,792,749	48	4,841	6,000	3,800,549
1910.....					10,330	20,216	26,847	3,109,200	3,792,749	48	4,841	6,000	3,800,549
Arizona.....	57,500	183,032	34,223	62,472	15,092	10,023	226	3,200					7,182
Camp Verde.....		216		116	20	100	105						
Colorado Mts.....	6,110	2,243	1,149	116	105	641	500						
Fort Apache.....		2,108		105	50	28	28						
Yuma.....		2,085		105	50	28	28						
Maricopa.....		4,700		500	200	200	200						
Navajo.....	40,300	12,000	4,000	1,113	2,000	1,113	2,000						
Salt River.....	5,000	9,800	2,550	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000						
San Carlos.....	5,000	4,376	3,373	1,100	2,000	1,100	2,000						
San Xavier.....		4,076	1,800	1,100	700	700	200						
Tucson.....	3,100	42,138	1,800	1,100	4,000	1,433	27						
Tucson Cuern.....		20,300		1,000	40	1,000	40						
Western Navajo.....					40	1,000	40						

1 Not reported.
 2 Included in "Total income."
 3 Includes grazing leases also.
 4 Only figures reported.
 5 Figures actually living upon and cultivating lands in severally.
 6 Unimproved.
 7 Overestimated last year.
 8 1916 report.
 9 Grazing land included in 1916 report.

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.				Total income.		
	Allotted.	Unal- lotted.	Allotted.	Unal- lotted.			Allotted.		Unalotted.				
							Number of leases.	Acres.	Number of allot- ments.	Acres.		Number of leases.	Income.	Acres.	Income.
California.....	29,093	31,027	8,328	6,770	2,973	1,701	458	508	4,918	6,375			
Bishop.....	6,000	8,000	1,200	227	486	150	1						84,375
Campo.....	111	835	140	25	62	34							
Fort Bidwell.....	18,150	43	1,200	25	67	54							50
Grass Valley.....	8,000	160	1,200	172	172	184							
Hoopa Valley.....	303	220	1,200	186	259	184							
Maki.....	1,400	1,300	1,400	1,300	175	150	300	300	3,000	315			115
Rock Valley.....	13,398	5,490	1,821	1,471	312	300							
Soboba.....	5,388	1,183	1,471	1,471	352	248							
Tule River.....	3,263	1,072	1,200	1,200	480	83	153	208	1,878	6,310			6,310
Colorado.....	6,800	35	2,500	35	182	92	8	8	2,000	1,850			1,850
Southern Ute Vie Mountain.....	6,800	35	2,600	35	65	80	8	8	2,000	1,850			1,850
Florida: Seminole.....	2,140				117	13	8	8	2,000	1,850			1,850
Idaho.....	183,378	21,090	23,655	65	847	474	1,728	2,202	123,285	639,467	5		438,467
Coeur d'Alene.....	61,120	2,000	5,840	50	270	260	260	260	41,374	128,346			128,346
Fort Hall.....	38,546	2,000	1,908	15	472	106	106	106	4,781	207,464			207,464
Fort Lapwai.....	88,718	2,300	6,510	15	135	88	1,270	1,746	77,308	217,464			217,464
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	2,300		1,900		105	60							
Kansas.....	31,942		15,754		286	249	537	245	37,580	62,318	2	500	81,300
Kichapoo.....	22,682		4,831		138	144	270	245	19,123	20,250			20,250
Potawatomi.....	28,260		10,923		143	105	267		18,457	37,068			37,068
Michigan: Mackinac.....	670		670		290	30							

Minnesota.....	226,455	68,168	5,111	1,053	2,126	973	40	40	2,167	2,600			2,600
Fond du Lac.....	14,000	2	1,600		248	90							
Grand Portage.....	20	2	20		11	11	2	2	45	25			25
Neenah.....	6,210		3,031		42	24							
North Lake.....	1,025		190		148	20							
Prentiss (Burch County).....	600		280		33	4	15	15	350	300			300
Red Lake.....	204,600	67,765	(*)		320	183	23	22	1,772	2,285			2,285
White Earth.....	613,307	263,360	69,250	9,080	2,514	1,631	1,066	1,303	225,970	128,292	2	400,400	13,061
Montana.....	117,000	78,000	5,500		483	300	8	8	7,005	1,441			1,441
Crow.....	133,307		18,778		601	371	493	285	31,081	30,296			30,296
Fort Belknap.....	120,000	66,990	35,000		602	370	483	483	42,604	51,515			51,515
Fort Peck.....	90,000	90,000	4,060		450	257	378	378	145,270	39,070	2	400,400	13,061
Tongue River.....	283,910	31,440	9,975		275	165	257	257					18,601
Nebraska.....	177,261	4,118	27,116	3,000	881	613	1,067	1,282	138,790	316,851			316,851
Omaha.....	88,000	3,000	12,000	3,000	293	263	784	550	46,000	163,000	34	3,000	3,500
Santee.....	10,848	8,000	6,000		86	69	82	82	6,548	13,066			13,066
Winnebago.....	56,433	1,118	7,116		329	222	883	680	94,242	140,755			140,755
Nevada.....	13,082	22,200	3,728	1,760	2,588	653	1	1	20	150			150
Fallon.....	4,640	15	828		140	94							
Fort McDermitt.....	1,330	580	688	65	91	32							
Walker River.....	1,000		350		33	33							
Western Shoshone.....	9,783	21,000	670	1,415	163	270	1	1	20	150			150
Western Shoshone Reno, special agent.....	1,630	1,630	1,070		177	100							
New Mexico.....	3,600	58,000	1,025	35,970	5,209	4,217							
Juarez.....	2,750		728		175	130							
Manuelito.....	300	9,210	1,320		14	11							
Pueblo.....	300	100	300		200	200							
Pueblo (Ayres).....	23,800		22,000		2,381	2,000							
San Juan.....	8,000		6,000		505	1,200							
Zuni.....													
New York: New York Agency.....	88,897		20,940	(*)	1,590								

* As reported.
 † As reported, same as last year.
 ‡ Not reported.
 § Estimated.
 ¶ Decrease in price caused by leases being on crop basis.
 † 1916 report.
 ‡ Unknown.
 § Includes grazing leases.

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TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock:		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.				Total income.	
	Allotted.	Un- allotted.	Allotted.	Un- allotted.		Allotted.		Unallotted.			
						Number of leases.	Area.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.	Income.
Total 1917	12,701,463	35,574,000	4,312,663	24,513,816	44,874	117,666	116,583	9,042,860	3970,229	571,834	\$1,685,198
1916	13,484,039	31,590,219	4,312,663	27,000,000	43,309	115,638	114,724	9,042,860	1,174,114	574,701	1,346,813
1915	12,088,784	30,885,867	8,176,723	22,709,144	52,704	19,387	18,258	8,122,918	922,154	420,866	1,177,421
1914	12,420,088	29,891,010	8,544,127	21,346,883	52,228	19,387	18,258	8,122,918	()	()	1,410,078
1913	9,556,480	23,500,000	3,785,532	21,314,468	51,380	()	19,387	8,300,323	()	()	1,252,948
1911	6,386,485	28,169,126	4,000,000	18,729,126	44,866	()	19,387	5,880,323	()	()	1,252,948
1910	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	2,875,815	()	()	194,725
1909	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
1908	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
1907	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
1906	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
1905	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
1904	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
1903	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
1902	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
1901	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
1900	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Arizona.	70,746	27,285,124	70,013	14,462,485	10,005	4	4	3,200	846	222,861	223,707
Colorado River	3,200	82,500	3,200	82,500	15	4	4	3,200	846	222,861	223,707
Colorado	1,667,220	4,413	1,667,220	4,413	1,000	4	4	3,200	846	222,861	223,707
Haystack	158,545	158,545	158,545	158,545	15	15	15	158,545	158,545	158,545	158,545
Kalbar	1,841,000	1,841,000	1,841,000	1,841,000	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,841,000	1,841,000	1,841,000	1,841,000
Leop	1,714,800	1,714,800	1,714,800	1,714,800	3,106	3,106	3,106	1,714,800	1,714,800	1,714,800	1,714,800
Navajo	14,110	14,110	14,110	14,110	1,285	1,285	1,285	14,110	14,110	14,110	14,110
Pinas	1,628,888	1,628,888	1,628,888	1,628,888	525	525	525	1,628,888	1,628,888	1,628,888	1,628,888
Salt River	2,574,633	2,574,633	2,574,633	2,574,633	3,370	3,370	3,370	2,574,633	2,574,633	2,574,633	2,574,633
San Carlos	481,740	481,740	481,740	481,740	2,500	2,500	2,500	481,740	481,740	481,740	481,740
San Xavier	174,675	174,675	174,675	174,675	1,215	1,215	1,215	174,675	174,675	174,675	174,675
Western Navajo	62,000	62,000	62,000	62,000	451	451	451	62,000	62,000	62,000	62,000
California.	5,520	5,520	5,520	5,520	54	54	54	5,520	5,520	5,520	5,520
Ribbing	15,372	15,372	15,372	15,372	1	1	1	15,372	15,372	15,372	15,372
Cannan	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	15	15	15	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
Dodge	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	122	122	122	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Fort Bidwell	1,427	1,427	1,427	1,427	128	128	128	1,427	1,427	1,427	1,427
Fort Yuma	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	30	30	30	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Hoven	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	12	12	12	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Hoven Valley	24,749	24,749	24,749	24,749	28	28	28	24,749	24,749	24,749	24,749
Malibu	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

Pala	148	13,984	36,522	9,881	33	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Redmond Valley	36,862	36,862	36,862	36,862	33	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Soobia	18,745	18,745	18,745	18,745	125	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Tule River	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	62	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Colorado.	39,480	39,480	39,480	39,480	23	7	7	1,215	680	4	247,560	4,075
Southern Ute	39,480	39,480	39,480	39,480	25	7	7	1,215	680	4	247,560	4,075
Ute Mombah	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Florida: Seminole.	22,862	22,862	22,862	22,862	82	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Idaho.	391,204	106,119	287,718	106,119	976	597	583	115,585	19,929	25	3,787	1,518
Comer d'Alene	24,835	4,579	34,835	4,579	403	11	11	1,540	400	()	()	()
Fort Hall	46,500	96,540	250,962	96,540	322	550	510	15,724	400	23	3,787	1,518
Fort Lemhi	51,309	5,000	13,801	5,000	251	736	42	36,408	3,805	()	()	()
Iowa: Sax and Fox.	890	370	370	370	60	()	()	()	()	2	520	1,200
Kansas.	25,529	7,871	7,871	7,871	265	226	()	15,785	19,732	()	()	()
Kucapoo	4,165	2,725	2,725	2,725	18	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Pocawatom	2,334	5,096	5,096	5,096	49	230	()	15,785	19,732	()	()	()
Michigan: Machine.	()	()	()	()	20	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Minnesota.	167,637	312,946	128,911	329,946	870	70	77	5,573	1,068	()	()	()
Fond du Lac	9,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	90	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Grand Portage	19,837	19,837	19,837	19,837	180	2	2	190	20	()	()	()
Leach Lake	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Nett Lake	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Oneida Lake	300,516	300,516	300,516	300,516	100	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
White Earth	123,090	3,450	123,090	3,450	410	74	75	5,413	1,073	()	()	()
Montana.	1,830,449	2,314,487	443,568	797,976	1,838	2,247	2,866	503,892	95,966	51	2,359,267	296,403
Blackfeet	726,540	608,305	529,000	121,000	665	165	720	312,024	29,452	34	218,702	11,513
Flathead	317,229	1,843,712	73,422	226,876	213	2,000	2,000	423,453	4,332	3	1,028,125	241,733
Fort Belknap	42,000	112,600	71,126	10,075	346	35	35	3,395	102,996	()	()	()
Fort Peck	454,400	441,400	82,420	82,420	265	47	47	29,350	22,550	2	400,400	18,691
Tongue River	()	137,980	337,980	337,980	114	()	()	()	()	1	171,880	4,196
Nebbraska.	29,347	9,300	9,300	9,300	127	94	96	11,187	3,356	()	()	()
Santee	15,347	4,300	4,300	4,300	48	94	96	11,187	3,356	()	()	()
Winnebago	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	78	94	96	11,187	3,356	()	()	()

1 Includes some farming leases also.
 2 Not reported.
 3 Includes some agricultural land.
 4 Grazing permits.
 5 1916 report.
 6 Includes grazing permits.
 7 Communicated last year.
 8 As reported.
 9 Decrease due to leases being on crop basis.
 10 Agricultural and.

TABLE 13.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.				
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out-going pupils.		
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	
Oklahoma—Continued.											
Sac and Fox.....	13	45,135	9	41,770	7	4365					
Seger.....	32	3,857	9	3,610	23	217					
Seneca.....	8	6,550	3	6,550							
Shawnee.....	13	7,140	13	7,140							
Five Civilized Tribes schools.....	56	10,581	16	9,717	40	864					
Armstrong Academy.....	13	5,538	4	3,515	9	183					
Cherokee Training Jones Academy.....	12	1,924	4	1,902	8	181					
Nuyaka Hoarding Tuskahoma Academy.....	8	1,900	3	1,763	5	105					
Wheelock Academy.....	4	35			4	35					
Oregon.....	351	37,077	66	29,857	285	7,220					
Klamath.....	160	11,683	15	7,691	145	4,089					
Salem.....	35	8,996	11	8,597	21	69					
Siletz.....	15	2,559	6	2,318	9	211					
Umatilla.....	14	5,920	12	4,820	2	1,100					
Warm Springs.....	127	8,219	19	6,528	108	1,691					
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	633	49,433	7	4,185	142	3,172			481	412,096	
South Dakota.....	2,421	235,268	305	117,693	1,640	51,590	450	864,300	26	1,473	
Cheyenne River.....	548	34,878	44	19,236	504	19,642					
Crow Creek.....	160	12,112	140	8,512	20	3,600					
Plandreau.....	71	9,987	19	7,010	52	1,504			26	1,473	
Lower Brule.....	60	8,493	12	6,845	47	1,648					
Pierre.....	24	2,927	8	2,370	19	337					
Pine Ridge.....	682	90,972	96	31,990	283	6,882					
Rapid City.....	28	4,562	11	4,001	17	187					
Rosebud.....	734	49,865	62	21,769	550	17,000	148	11,600			
Sisseton.....	34	10,837	20	10,490	14	437					
Springfield.....	2	840	2	840							
Yankton.....	54	6,022	11	5,686	40	336					
Utah.....	400	21,061	26	10,413	251	4,968	127	5,000	5	600	
Goshute.....	190	4,866	1	465	199	873	78	2,600	3	600	
Shiywits.....	89	3,174	2	324	35	450	62	2,400			
Utah and Ouray.....	130	13,260	23	9,564	107	3,665					
Washington.....	778	97,372	87	44,168	411	12,450	280	40,754			
Colville.....	353	45,488	15	9,038	308	9,410	83	27,010			
Cushman.....	194	18,238	11	8,633	29	545	129	7,000			
Neah Bay.....	124	7,726	5	1,208	17	214	102	6,301			
Spokane.....	36	3,062	11	2,997	25	665	(1)	(1)			
Taholah.....	28	1,721	11	1,491	33	1,241	20	370			
Tulalip.....	32	9,418	17	8,174	15	372					
Yakima.....	21	17,786	23	12,414							
Wisconsin.....	2,212	184,023	101	45,763	702	14,566	1,333	121,481	106	2,200	
Hayward.....	701	35,920	12	5,270	24	600	584	28,200	80	1,850	
Kashena.....	615	28,502	33	15,610	582	9,962					
Lac du Flambeau.....	24	6,301	11	5,998	13	303					
Laona.....	59	1,720									
La Pointe.....	577	62,807	5	2,850	72	3,461	500	1,000			
Oneida.....	15	5,915	15	5,915							
Red Cliff.....	225	88,941	2	2,829	3	46	191	35,725	26	350	
Tomah.....	13	2,917			7	277					
Wittenberg.....	11	4,000	11	4,000							
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	781	63,230	28	13,130	726	44,250	26	8,700	1	150	

¹ Unknown.

TABLE 14.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Popula- tion.	Births and deaths.			Disease.			Housing.							
		Births.		Deaths.	Found with—		Estimated hav- ing—	Number of families living in—	Houses having vacant floors.						
		Total.	Under 3 years.	Under 3 years.	Latent tubercu- losis.	Active tubercu- losis.	Tuber- culosis.	Tran- sient.	Perma- nent.	Tran- sient.	Perma- nent.				
Grand total.....	207,805	5,240	4,594	1,379	1,210	83,882	6,775	710	14,962	27,794	23,216	6,583	42,001	10,781	27,417
Arizona.....	44,617	1,269	746	278	321	15,963	311	21	3,798	5,223	7,061	185	4,074	5,175	702
Camp Verde.....	487	15	15	5	15	125	2	21	4	160	4	22	15	203	15
Fort Apache.....	1,207	26	25	1	25	189	3	31	4	1,224	16	16	4	608	18
Haystack.....	2,660	313	36	2	19	942	35	23	4	1,224	24	30	9	36	36
Kalbar.....	173	3	4	1	2	75	1	3	3	164	13	4	2	246	6
Jenny.....	38	7	2	2	2	28	0	9	32	164	25	5	5	200	51
Narajo.....	1,520	115	172	8	2	728	31	27	300	1,000	1,500	15	1,600	306	40
Norway.....	12,080	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,222	190	101	1,002	4,710	1,939	53	1,456	215	81
Pima.....	9,283	279	14	1	12	1,272	30	10	1,002	779	1,489	10	1,499	208	25
Salt River.....	6,283	41	50	22	17	1,468	15	10	1,135	1,423	530	100	950	144	1
San Carlos.....	2,652	201	66	4	4	598	18	46	153	1,181	1,181	60	1,140	60	1
San Xavier.....	5,112	457	28	7	46	1,101	76	75	115	550	175	200	1,400	431	1,498
Tumacacori.....	457	100	58	25	54	1,101	53	80	443	607	1,507	168	2,004	431	1,498
Western Navajo.....	6,865	100	166	35	54	3,890	53	50	443	607	1,507	168	2,004	431	1,498
California.....	10,382	157	166	35	54	3,890	53	50	443	607	1,507	168	2,004	431	1,498
Bishop.....	1,000	15	14	2	2	134	2	11	41	254	55	2	274	74	68
Campo.....	238	7	7	2	2	134	2	11	41	254	55	2	274	74	68
Digger Well.....	736	6	6	1	1	220	3	12	41	254	55	2	274	74	68
Fort Yuma.....	833	38	18	2	2	135	3	12	41	254	55	2	274	74	68
Greenview.....	529	25	24	1	1	300	12	26	33	142	10	10	142	60	34
Hoop Valley.....	1,029	9	13	2	2	300	8	9	9	142	10	10	142	60	34
Pala.....	1,029	14	20	3	3	300	8	9	9	142	10	10	142	60	34
Pala.....	1,029	14	20	3	3	300	8	9	9	142	10	10	142	60	34
Round Valley.....	1,700	10	20	3	3	300	8	9	9	142	10	10	142	60	34
Soobee.....	574	4	4	1	1	962	4	8	5	108	13	13	108	23	23
Tule River.....	440	4	4	1	1	300	5	5	5	108	13	13	108	23	23

¹ 1913 report.

² Not reported.

³ Partly reported.

TABLE 14.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.		Births and deaths.			Disease.				Housing.					
	Total.	Indian.	Total.	Deaths.		Latent tubercu-losis.	Found with—		Estimated hav- ing—		Families living in—	Houses having wooden floors.			
				Under 3 years.	Due to tuber- culosis.		Active tuber- culosis.	Tuber- culosis.	Tru- choma.	Tru- choma.					
Co. rado.....	886	30	31	7	7	679	5	12	154	28	420	4	137	167	46
Southern Ute.	372	18	11	3	1	241	5	3	88	8	320	4	137	167	44
Ute Mountain.	526	12	20	4	6	438	5	3	59	50	100	4	137	167	44
Florida: Seminole.	586	6	6	1	1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Idaho.....	4,168	121	177	31	60	2,673	40	101	189	344	610	3	74	74	2
Coeur d'Alene.	886	26	36	12	15	610	7	31	52	66	32	107	246	201	681
Fort Hall.	1,789	44	96	27	79	1,248	1	45	18	34	517	18	246	201	261
Fort Lapwai.	1,373	51	45	11	16	1,228	35	22	36	14	50	400	350	291	330
Iowa: Sac and Fox.	340	17	5	2	4	153	2	21	39	37	39	35	35	45	25
Kansas.....	1,421	38	34	9	9	512	3	12	139	6	172	94	342	342	420
Kiowa.	648	24	16	2	3	184	2	4	71	6	72	47	141	141	200
Pottawatomie.	778	14	18	7	6	331	1	8	8	100	47	47	201	201	230
Michigan: Mackinac.	1,097	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	500	1	3	8	4	8	25	420	420	332
Minnesota.....	11,777	333	265	81	77	7,917	174	283	685	1,944	1,985	383	2,742	4	2,136
Fond du Lac.	1,056	33	29	9	4	500	16	28	24	85	42	100	208	208	200
Grand Portage.	321	11	9	3	1	175	7	10	10	15	10	30	86	86	31
Leech Lake.	1,070	16	11	13	16	973	6	10	10	10	10	30	118	118	115
Red Lake.	160	11	15	3	5	77	2	6	22	32	23	35	35	35	24
Red Lake (Birch Coulee).	1,482	62	4	1	2	655	22	22	22	22	22	250	350	350	1,069
White Earth.	6,371	156	178	28	28	5,179	88	122	350	11,586	1,550	250	1,104	1,104	1,069
Montana.....	11,525	300	323	111	88	5,793	353	451	1,488	1,688	3,043	306	2,773	203	1,700
Blackfoot.	2,722	94	85	38	14	1,818	57	20	913	393	1,268	27	603	177	317
Crow.....	1,710	33	35	18	13	1,660	113	22	50	115	145	27	464	17	251

* No record.
† Increase due to larger number examined.
‡ 1917 report.

Flathead.....	2,110	52	45	11	12	250	39	8	60	99	110	167	498	2	321
Fort Belknap.	1,316	22	21	11	11	1,475	150	25	40	210	420	12	270	110	110
Fort Peck.	1,660	47	63	22	21	900	150	39	320	188	333	33	918	6	533
Tongue River.	1,461	72	65	22	21	900	150	39	320	188	333	33	918	6	533
Nebraska.....	3,617	128	130	50	16	1,765	68	48	320	188	333	33	918	6	533
Omaha.	1,318	66	75	32	12	665	43	19	172	104	103	23	363	6	300
Santee.	1,134	30	25	10	4	1,300	43	29	176	104	103	23	363	6	300
Winnebago.	1,165	22	26	10	10	1,300	43	29	176	104	103	23	363	6	300
Neveda.....	7,944	223	212	52	21	1,076	17	56	488	265	2,089	38	994	841	478
Fallon.	609	11	10	3	5	278	18	17	107	107	107	1	88	61	58
Fort McDowell.	350	5	6	2	1	160	43	7	107	107	107	1	88	61	58
Grain River.	420	5	4	1	3	28	6	5	107	107	107	1	88	61	58
Grain River.	420	5	4	1	3	28	6	5	107	107	107	1	88	61	58
Walker River.	674	10	10	6	4	270	6	12	58	58	58	2	196	50	103
Western Shoshone.	705	17	21	7	2	271	2	12	12	12	12	18	60	83	37
White Pine.	625	14	14	2	2	271	2	12	12	12	12	18	60	83	37
Yuma, special agent.	5,100	160	150	35	(1)	271	(1)	14	(1)	(1)	1,000	18	500	500	223
New Mexico.....	20,853	621	352	105	80	13,656	2,727	1,682	1,421	4,838	4,578	175	3,469	1,630	208
Headline.	645	35	32	6	18	413	15	32	34	66	66	2	126	35	60
Mescalero.	627	24	20	10	5	381	15	32	34	66	66	2	126	35	60
Navajo.	2,724	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,500	21	23	263	44	1,444	15	35	115	33
Payson.	8,700	223	223	57	22	3,312	44	83	334	210	1,132	161	2,333	440	111
San Juan.	1,125	18	18	12	2	750	2,644	1,506	730	4,068	1,906	200	1,040	1,040	30
Zuni.	1,863	57	39	20	1	350	3	2	8	5	16	73	73	50	50
New York: New York Agency.	2,912	81	87	15	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,596	1,596	1,596
North Carolina: Cherokee.	2,262	50	42	6	6	415	4	13	14	26	90	330	450	450	450
North Dakota.....	8,803	237	186	41	62	4,880	216	457	770	1,316	1,456	816	2,136	1,133	1,133
Fort Berthold.	1,222	48	48	13	12	485	43	17	100	59	400	20	230	230	230
Fort Totten.	4,554	107	9	9	20	1,300	66	52	121	245	400	40	272	260	260
Standing Rock.	2,180	7	19	9	9	1,250	121	327	416	879	406	266	796	796	796
Turtle Mountain.	2,264	88	51	9	9	1,250	121	327	416	879	406	266	796	796	796
Oklahoma.....	14,912	496	378	134	58	4,722	114	496	2,000	2,273	4,517	1,000	3,713	383	3,580
Centennial.	785	25	23	5	7	244	14	18	10	32	10	18	113	73	113
Cherokee and Arapaho.	1,232	42	53	20	16	800	16	18	10	32	10	18	113	73	113
Cherokee.	4,554	149	140	50	50	2,224	62	131	119	1,119	2,000	106	1,894	150	1,894
Crow.	2,180	7	25	10	8	1,125	2	3	35	1,000	100	100	1,000	100	1,000
Ozark.	714	28	15	10	2	38	2	1	43	42	280	110	180	180	180
Pawnee.	714	28	15	10	2	38	2	1	43	42	280	110	180	180	180
Ponca.	1,045	31	26	21	4	404	1	3	207	22	22	28	280	280	280

* No record.
† Increase due to larger number examined.
‡ 1917 report.

TABLE 14.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Popula- tion.	Births and deaths.			Disease.				Housing.							
		Births.			Deaths.		Found with—				Estimated hav- ing—	Num- ber of live stock cov- ers.	Families living in—		Homes— houses, wooden floors.	
		Total.	Under 3 years.	Under 1 year.	Under 3 years.	Under 1 year.	Latent tubercu- losis.	Active tubercu- losis.	Trachoma.	Tuber- culosis.			Trachoma.	Perma- nent house.		Tents, houses, etc.
Alabama—Continued.	888	15	9	1	5	1	20	6	275	38	128	128	130	130	130	130
Arkansas	753	28	7	10	540	(1)	(1)	(1)	385	20	140	140	140	140	140	140
California	1,686	2	4	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	48	188	188	188	188	188	188
Colorado	757	16	4	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	12	48	188	188	188	188	188	188
Idaho	11,612	91	35	16	1,322	85	106	1,326	763	131	2,629	2,629	2,629	2,629	2,629	2,629
Illinois	1,100	38	15	3	457	17	38	137	33	90	452	452	452	452	452	452
Indiana	8,000	(1)	3	(1)	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	33	30	452	452	452	452	452	452
Iowa	1,877	10	3	6	231	3	5	132	49	28	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
Kansas	1,167	21	8	6	350	4	15	25	74	44	297	297	297	297	297	297
Michigan	813	17	9	4	280	33	24	105	102	215	200	200	200	200	200	200
Minnesota	21,246	634	176	124	12,736	1,572	910	1,127	4,344	1,440	7,890	7,890	7,890	7,890	7,890	7,890
Montana	2,782	83	25	39	2,460	177	125	435	950	460	722	722	722	722	722	722
Nebraska	964	31	17	19	379	71	2	119	180	106	250	250	250	250	250	250
Nevada	261	11	3	3	50	2	2	9	6	12	150	150	150	150	150	150
New York	9,944	9	3	2	125	26	27	59	62	2	160	160	160	160	160	160
North Carolina	242	242	99	20	590	26	48	269	214	20	214	214	214	214	214	214
Ohio	5,727	155	50	20	1,300	50	82	458	1,277	230	210	210	210	210	210	210
Oklahoma	1,524	41	2	13	1,300	50	82	458	1,277	230	210	210	210	210	210	210
Oregon	1,986	44	9	9	1,832	170	30	30	105	60	145	145	145	145	145	145
South Carolina	1,832	41	9	9	1,832	170	30	30	105	60	145	145	145	145	145	145
Texas	1,438	48	26	14	845	24	34	118	78	367	20	219	219	219	219	219
Utah	153	3	3	1	153	1	3	20	17	17	31	31	31	31	31	31
Vermont	130	3	3	1	130	1	3	20	17	17	31	31	31	31	31	31
Virginia	1,118	42	23	13	672	24	30	80	7	125	20	125	125	125	125	125
Washington	11,088	307	89	82	2,906	131	383	378	1,650	1,045	306	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750
West Virginia	2,829	85	31	11	833	(1)	245	139	361	300	148	598	598	598	598	598
Wisconsin	2,123	25	11	10	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8	18	302	302	302	302	302

Nebraska	667	13	4	7	426	9	6	4	17	100	16	203	203	203	203	203
Nevada	303	21	5	12	110	4	3	1	13	100	39	157	157	157	157	157
New York	788	15	10	5	362	25	18	42	125	124	84	340	340	340	340	340
North Carolina	1,359	53	14	20	580	25	101	100	1,120	500	(1)	824	824	824	824	824
Ohio	3,000	60	24	19	1,550	93	101	100	1,120	500	(1)	824	824	824	824	824
Oklahoma	9,610	240	41	42	3,223	339	180	315	1,109	454	633	2,263	2,263	2,263	2,263	2,263
Oregon	1,372	39	6	5	15	159	6	16	92	31	8	75	75	75	75	75
South Carolina	1,277	19	9	9	1,010	19	42	180	323	180	40	413	413	413	413	413
Texas	1,746	23	9	12	1,008	14	67	45	122	50	85	333	333	333	333	333
Utah	535	10	3	3	32	13	15	54	41	120	20	222	222	222	222	222
Vermont	335	8	2	1	32	13	13	11	230	11	115	42	90	90	90	90
Virginia	1,045	16	2	9	654	94	28	11	230	50	115	42	90	90	90	90
Washington	2,575	65	4	1	64	31	8	10	22	50	300	541	541	541	541	541
West Virginia	511	3	2	1	262	31	10	10	4	4	15	186	186	186	186	186
Wisconsin	1,674	103	35	(1)	670	50	31	157	585	530	20	122	122	122	122	122

1 No record. 1 1916 report. Partly reported.

SUMMARY.

Birth rate per 1,000 Indian population..... 31.50
 Death rate per 1,000 Indian population..... 24.97

TABLE 16.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and reservations.	Indians receiving rations.				Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.			
	Total.		Without labor equivalent.		Total.		Without labor equivalent.	
	Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.
Arizona—Continued.								
San Xavier.	2,110				73	\$1,487	49	\$1,487
Tucson Canon.	2,150				4	1,308	4	1,308
Western Navajo.	2,500	\$203			54	2,459	54	2,459
California.					184	1,506	91	1,173
Bishop.	5,422	5,764	30	\$638				
Campo.	1,000	392	4	143				
Fort Bidwell.	78	20			15	150		
Fort Yuma.	242	727			11	202	6	38
Green Valley.	400	547	6		11	547	1	16
Hopai Valley.	300	253	6		25	253	1	15
Pala.	400	190			34	756	44	756
Round Valley.	344	822	4		109	822		
Soboba.	624	278			27	146	3	120
Tule River.	533	403	20		13	278	20	246
Colorado.					49	22	18	13
Southern Ute.	30	349	26	485				
Ute Mountain.	30	9,942	137	212	212	9,942		
Idaho: Fort Hall.	106	4,054	16	57	16	4,054		
Michigan: Mackinac.	881	5,388	121	125	125	5,388		
Minnesota.	525	8,504	220	8,504	220	8,504		
Montana.								
Fond du Lac.	4,334	6,796	19	676	75	791	6	400
Grand Portage.	60	361			7	6,120	233	1,648
Neesh Lake.	139	712			19	361	43	391
Pine Lake.	300	81			9	712		
Pine Point.	320	417			7	48	43	391
Cooley (Birch Lake).	100	1,177			41	325	43	391
Red Lake.	605	675			8	1,177	4	43
White Earth.	2,000	3,112	9	259	645	2,933	44	401

Montana.	2,157	3,256	63,334	735	10,118	653	1,968	624	8,818	34	591	184	406	8,277
Blackfoot.	475	1,322	29,834	688	10,021	239	427	315	4,663				315	4,663
Crow Agency.	400	87	1,290				40	895						
Flathead.	283	57	1,290				5	57						
Fort Belknap.	400	160	3,221				160	3,220						
Fort Peck.	575	340	10,117	18	97		322	10,020						
Tongue River.	32	1,277	18,028	31	(*)	414	832	18,028						
Nebraska: Santee.	650	53	1,832				53	1,832						
Nevada.	4,399	304	2,516	60	171	6	238	2,345	290	5,006	269	4,944	6	15
Fort McDermitt.	173	35	472				35	472						
Kona River.	60	15	134				4	674						
Nevada.	300	47	677				4	677						
Walker River.	441	20	92				20	92						
Washoe.	350	102	297	60	171	3	39	96	200	2,121	200	2,121		
Ream special agent.	3,150	83	874				85	874						
New Mexico.	10,246	210	10,079	12	1,142	12	186	8,037	332	7,315	416	6,335	40	76
Headfile.	77	142	5,596				115	3,424						
Mescalero.	60	68	5,513				68	5,513						
Pueblo Bonito.	1,274													
Public day schools.	4,810													
San Juan.	1,247													
North Carolina: Cherokee.	1,032	4	47				3	47						
North Dakota.	2,682	1,250	22,392				1,250	22,392	246	1,069		135	111	1,069
Fort Berthold.	300	139	2,719				139	2,719						
Standing Rock.	1,200	15,494					1,100	15,494						
Turtle Mountain.	1,182	111	1,678				1,100	1,678						
Oregon.	2,225	83	1,895				83	1,895						
Klamath.	500													
Roseburg.	1,200	(*)	1,022				(*)	1,022						
Wier.	225	43	300				43	300						
Warm Springs.	300	40	581				40	581						
South Dakota.	2,498	5,497	100,461	26	415	2,680	2,493	100,046	460	10,298	27	12	191	242
Cheyenne River.	400	639	13,011				509	13,188						
Crow Agency.	110	167	9,241				167	9,241						
Flanagan.	110	38	1,653				47	888						
Lower Brule.	100	38	1,653				22	231						

* Not reported.

† 1916 report.

‡ Estimated.

TABLE 17.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school-age children.	Eligible for school attendance.	Indian children in school.						Capacity all schools.						
				Government.			Mission and private.			Government.			Mission and private.			
				Non-reservation board-ing.	Day.	Total.	Board-ing.	Day.	Total.	Board-ing.	Day.	Total.	Board-ing.	Day.	Total.	
North Dakota.	8,903	2,896	156	324	889	1,671	156	106	1,003	886	625	450	154	106	1,325	
Fort Berthold.	1,182	346	17	328	78	1,071	156	106	1,003	886	625	450	154	106	1,325	
Fort Totten.	1,622	500	19	291	5	77	102	91	243	85	96	88	88	184	323	
Standing Rock.	3,452	1,000	18	994	91	351	131	65	370	266	302	191	66	106	562	
Spotted Tail.	3,264	1,252	102	1,150	42	253	534	42	106	640	515	100	66	106	266	
Scattered.	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	266	
Oklahoma.	115,419	31,809	343	31,466	2,034	1,735	36	4,455	21,054	25,387	412	2,554	65	990	85	21,054
Cherokee.	785	274	10	264	16	128	144	144	12	156	57	90	90	12	112	
Chevyenne and Arapahoe.	1,252	346	40	246	30	123	133	133	142	63	130	50	45	5	125	
Kiowa.	4,354	1,404	84	1,320	130	222	159	16	344	1,170	81	115	115	40	344	
Ojibwa.	2,180	915	62	853	33	84	77	30	314	384	3	80	75	31	594	
Pawnee.	714	198	15	183	67	73	140	140	31	148	3	5	5	11	111	
Red Lake.	1,045	303	10	293	71	126	157	157	15	172	5	96	96	15	115	
Soo and Fox.	886	284	33	251	10	36	137	137	80	217	12	100	100	33	244	
Sisseton.	738	206	12	194	79	154	246	246	33	182	12	100	100	33	177	
Sioux.	1,575	501	21	480	46	144	150	150	246	500	1	110	110	246	444	
Shawnee.	457	136	23	113	46	114	150	150	47	318	1	110	110	33	177	
Total.	15,300	4,030	343	4,500	1,831	2,390	234	4,114	1,714	4,313	412	1,659	375	85	1,714	
Fire Civilized Tribes.	107,500	26,625	26,425	1,617	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,340	21,021	967	.....	.....	.....	19,340
Cherokee Nation.	41,524	12,788	(1)	12,788	339	339	684	684	9,547	9,886	(1)	110	110	9,547	9,657	
Chickasaw Nation.	10,066	3,262	(1)	3,262	41	41	148	148	2,386	2,902	(1)	.....	.....	.....	2,386
Choctaw Nation.	26,808	4,777	(1)	4,777	626	626	188	188	3,598	4,113	(1)	.....	.....	.....	3,598

Creek Nation.	18,751	4,705	(1)	4,705	448	448	108	108	3,534	3,982	(1)	327	327	3,534	3,981
Seminole Nation.	3,127	445	(1)	445	163	163	48	48	275	458	(1)	100	100	275	457
Scattered.	448	448	448	448	.....	.....	.....	.....	448	448	.....	.....	.....	.....	448
Oregon.	11,912	3,200	120	3,080	164	416	138	713	70	1,543	2,326	754	305	220	1,543
Klamath.	1,150	370	48	322	17	165	1	168	.....	223	62	122	122	150	262
Rooseux.	1,000	2,000	10	1,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,122	1,235	484	50	50	1,169	1,077
Umatilla.	437	155	10	145	5	7	7	7	51	240	151	51	51	243	243
Wasilla.	1,197	433	42	391	134	109	21	134	64	134	47	100	50	150	130
Warm Springs.	818	185	14	171	64	64	64	64	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scattered.	64	64	64	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.	21,246	6,086	418	5,668	1,140	1,220	937	3,315	764	4,744	924	1,020	1,426	710	764
Cheyenne River.	2,732	663	51	612	191	200	57	448	145	591	21	180	69	75	143
Lower Brule.	2,772	772	24	748	67	196	51	196	210	398	82	82	82	75	167
Pine Ridge.	504	150	16	134	45	52	17	110	26	127	17	110	110	26	100
Reservation.	7,247	2,146	174	1,972	261	306	555	1,254	170	1,542	430	210	233	340	1,443
Scattered.	5,699	1,462	106	1,356	247	277	235	366	141	1,356	183	200	541	365	1,443
Yankton.	1,868	600	30	570	106	147	147	147	137	440	183	153	153	137	1,277
Scattered.	678	678	678	678	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	78	217	115	115	147	262
Utah.	1,438	389	50	339	34	85	28	147	15	162	177	67	70	15	152
Gooshute.	153	45	12	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Shoshone.	130	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Ute and Ouray.	1,155	317	38	279	118	118	118	118	15	133	146	67	67	15	82
Washington.	11,089	3,101	175	2,926	339	333	532	1,205	596	2,000	916	616	260	596	1,773
Coville.	2,520	771	18	753	32	100	195	122	227	524	219	165	190	220	572
Cushman.	1,122	210	15	195	17	111	215	125	27	326	41	126	126	70	192
North Bay.	667	189	25	164	25	68	68	68	7	164	64	64	64	26	146
Tulalip.	603	189	25	164	25	68	68	68	7	164	64	64	64	26	146
Yakima.	1,319	414	35	379	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	379
Scattered.	3,000	960	30	930	38	127	127	127	248	413	537	181	181	248	379

1 Includes pupils from off reservation in addition to those from Fort Totten.
 2 Enrolled at Fort Totten.
 3 Estimated.
 4 Withdrawn not included.
 5 Not reported.
 6 Private school.
 7 Includes Choctaw pupils.
 8 Includes 5,000 Indians in northern California.
 9 At Grand St. Francis Mission School.
 10 Includes pupils off reservations.

TABLE 17.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian children in school.										Capacity all schools.									
	Indian population.	Number of school-age.	Eligible for attendance.	Government.			Mission and private.			Total in school.	Eligible for day school.	Government.			Mission and private.	Public.	Total capacity of all schools.			
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Total.	Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Total.			Day.	Boarding.	Total.				Day.	Boarding.	Total.
Wisconsin	9,610	3,122	165	2,957	365	498	125	1,468	544	221	432	2,663	638	470	206	453	660	432	2,233	
Grand Rapids	1,572	333	41	290	36	34	84	270	54	138	132	318	218	170	80	230	120	38	120	
Hayward	1,277	427	39	438	20	115	50	310	243	102	40	353	81	74	74	74	74	46	120	
Lac du Flambeau	1,743	504	15	489	23	125	43	318	102	60	28	318	31	180	100	230	120	46	120	
Lac du Flambeau	338	208	10	198	7	26	33	216	7	28	28	31	54	140	140	140	140	28	120	
Le Sueur	1,046	343	6	337	79	102	419	32	59	35	41	601	273	200	490	48	50	141	331	
Red Cliff	2,575	878	4	874	27	47	32	419	32	32	70	601	273	200	490	48	50	141	331	
Scattered	311	199	2	197	47	47	32	419	32	32	70	601	273	200	490	48	50	141	331	
Wyoming	1,574	508	29	479	17	157	26	210	99	70	379	100	133	32	140	65	70	187	370	
Alaska	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	
Malina	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Maryland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Massachusetts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Minnesota	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Missouri	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Nebraska	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
North Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ohio	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Porto Rico	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Texas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	
Capacity ¹																				

¹ Attend mission school in Wisconsin.
² Includes 113 pupils at Hayward School.

³ Includes pupils of reservation.
⁴ Attend Lac du Flambeau School.

⁵ Attend St. Mary's Mission School.
⁶ Non-reservation schools not included above.

RECAPITULATION.

Indian children of school age	9,541
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.	3,126
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance	84,375
Government schools:	
Non-reservation boarding	11,266
Reservation boarding	6,533
Day	26,738
Mission schools:	
Contract boarding	1,667
Non-reservation boarding	3,206
Day	726
Private schools: Contract boarding	4,022
Public schools	5,489
Total all classes	24,173
Number eligible children not in school	63,768
Total	110,769

¹ Includes eligible and ineligible children not reported in Oklahoma; the number of eligible pupils shown by this table as not in any school is somewhat less than the actual number, because in the other columns has been shown the total enrollment in the several schools, whereas not all those so enrolled have remained in attendance during the entire school year, and in a few cases they have been transfers from one school to another, thus duplicating the enrollment.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Grand total.....	33,996	31,595	29,718	25,294	
Arizona.....	5,670	5,622	5,010	4,489	
Camp Verde superintendency.....	60	74	68	52	
Camp Verde.....	30	25	22	17	Day.
Clarksdale.....	30	49	46	35	Do.
Colorado River.....	80	103	91	89	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency.....	372	437	418	398	
Fort Apache.....	200	251	242	237	Do.
Canon.....	42	42	38	35	Day.
Cibola.....	50	35	34	31	Do.
East Fork.....	40	43	40	38	Do.
Cibola.....	20	32	30	28	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
East Fork.....	20	34	34	31	Do.
Fort Mojave.....	200	158	147	141	Nonreservation boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	29	28	25	Do.
Katlab.....	22	19	15	13	Do.
Leupp superintendency.....	183	138	128	115	
Leupp.....	163	113	103	91	Reservation boarding.
Tolofaco.....	20	25	25	24	Mission boarding; Evangelical Lutheran.
Moqui superintendency.....	571	419	400	350	
Moqui 1.....	125	13	43	38	Reservation boarding.
Chimopoy.....	65	115	110	105	Day.
Hoteville-Bicabi.....	150	75	72	69	Do.
Orabi.....	100	116	112	99	Do.
Poheca.....	67	70	60	45	Do.
Second Mesa.....					
Navajo superintendency.....	1,070	1,086	971	886	
Navajo.....	350	302	283	257	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	108	163	162	142	Do.
Tohatchi.....	250	315	190	188	Do.
Cornfields.....	25	30	27	16	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	69	27	22	13	Do.
Ganado.....	35	47	42	38	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	40	70	60	63	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's.....	150	200	185	169	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	700	942	716	631	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency.....	819	851	770	674	
Pima.....	218	298	268	241	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	43	41	29	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	54	51	38	Do.
Chiu Chulschu.....	40	23	20	14	Do.
Cocklebur.....	40	13	12	9	Do.
Gila Bend.....	30	34	23	17	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	32	36	31	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	36	36	34	Do.
Quajote.....	40	30	25	17	Do.
Santan.....	35	23	19	15	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	235	258	235	229	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. John's.....	25				Mission day; Catholic.
St. Michael's 1.....					
Rice Station.....	216	253	225	201	Reservation boarding.
Salt River superintendency.....	153	118	105	89	
Salt River.....	88	65	74	64	Day.
Camp McDowell.....	40	30	31	25	Do.
Leli.....	30	33	31	25	Do.

* Not in operation.

* Not reported

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.					
San Carlos superintendency.....	165	176	168	155	
San Carlos.....	100	101	95	90	Day.
Hylas.....	40	51	49	45	Do.
Rice.....	25	24	24	20	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
San Xavier superintendency.....	450	470	429	358	
San Xavier.....	155	124	109	96	Day.
Indian Oasis.....	30	26	16	12	Do.
Santa Rosa.....	30	29	20	13	Do.
Tucson.....	35	40	28	20	Do.
Lourdes.....	30	35	31	19	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	30	44	44	31	Do.
San Miguel.....	30	23	22	16	Do.
San Bolano.....	30	17	16	14	Do.
Tucson.....	150	147	140	137	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Truxton Canon.....	140	107	105	101	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency.....	373	230	217	204	
Western Navajo.....	308	165	147	137	Do.
Marsh Pass.....	30	32	31	29	Do.
Moencopl.....	35	39	39	38	Day.
California.....	1,980	2,061	1,778	1,499	
Bishop superintendency.....	110	130	112	94	
Bishop.....	60	65	51	44	Day.
Big Pine.....	30	20	18	16	Do.
Independence.....	20	17	14	11	Do.
Pine Creek.....	30	28	26	23	Do.
Campo.....	30	11	11	11	Do.
Fort Bidwell superintendency.....	160	149	123	102	
Fort Bidwell.....	95	105	92	87	Nonreservation boarding.
Alturas.....	21	12	7	4	Day.
Likely.....	20	17	12	9	Do.
Lookout.....	18	15	12	9	Do.
Fort Yuma superintendency.....	220	234	219	199	
Fort Yuma.....	180	203	195	177	Reservation boarding.
Cocopah.....	40	31	24	22	Day.
Greenville.....	90	122	101	88	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	201	156	143	Reservation boarding.
Maliki superintendency: St. Bonifacio.....	100	125	125	90	Catholic Mission boarding.
Pala superintendency.....	98	79	70	55	
Pala.....	30	29	25	22	Day.
Capitan Grande.....	24	15	12	9	Do.
Le Jolla.....	30	22	20	14	Do.
Rincon.....	14	13	13	10	Do.
Round Valley superintendency.....	151	91	66	50	
Round Valley.....	60	29	22	15	Do.
Potter Valley.....	16	12	11	9	Do.
Ukiah.....	25	23	18	12	Do.
Upper Lake.....	30	30	18	14	Do.
Sherman.....	650	787	680	577	Nonreservation boarding.
Feboba superintendency.....	90	45	43	35	
Cahuilla.....	30	11	10	9	Day.
Mesa Grande.....	30	14	12	11	Do.
Volcan.....	30	23	21	15	Do.
Tule River superintendency.....	36	81	72	46	
Tule River.....	30	17	16	10	Do.
Auberry.....	32	31	27	23	Do.
Burrough.....	21	30	25	18	Do.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Colorado.....	105	129	108	96	
Southern Ute superintendency.....	80	99	82	74	
Southern Ute.....	50	83	68	60	Reservation boarding.
Allen.....	30	16	14	14	Day.
Ute Mountain.....	25	30	28	22	Do.
Idaho.....	610	612	515	388	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency.....	110	129	107	90	
Kallispel.....	30	21	19	12	Do.
Kootenai.....	30	27	23	23	Do.
De Smet.....	80	75	63	35	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency.....	270	292	209	148	
Fort Hall.....	200	210	158	118	Reservation boarding.
Skull Valley.....	20	11	13	8	Day.
Good Shepherd.....	30	22	22	16	Mission boarding; Episcopalian.
Presbyterian Mission.....	20	16	16	8	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Fort Lapwai superintendency.....	230	221	199	150	
Sanatorium and school.....	80	121	102	81	Boarding.
Kamiah.....	50	25	21	14	Day.
St. Joseph's.....	100	75	75	52	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa.....	150	97	91	71	
Sac and Fox superintendency.....	150	97	91	71	
Sanatorium and school.....	80	16	16	35	Boarding.
Fox.....	40	20	19	15	Day.
Mesquakie.....	30	31	29	21	Do.
Kansas.....	771	914	794	707	
Haskell.....	700	521	711	628	Nonreservation boarding.
Kickapoo.....	71	90	83	79	Reservation boarding.
Michigan.....	702	595	558	522	
Mackinac superintendency.....	352	221	208	190	
Haraga (Holy Name).....	152	90	83	73	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Child-hood).....	200	131	125	123	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	350	374	350	326	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota.....	1,409	1,414	1,236	1,077	
Cass Lake.....	40	50	45	43	Reservation boarding.
Fond du Lac superintendency.....	74	38	29	15	
Fond du Lac.....	40	18	13	8	Day.
Normantown.....	34	20	16	10	Do.
Grand Portage.....	20	21	18	13	Do.
Leech Lake.....	116	135	101	96	Reservation boarding.
Nett Lake.....	60	44	41	23	Day.
Pipestone superintendency.....	218	225	203	189	
Pipestone.....	212	218	198	185	Nonreservation boarding.
Birch Cooley.....	38	7	7	4	Day.
Red Lake superintendency.....	168	257	234	200	
Red Lake.....	75	91	70	67	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	43	59	37	35	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	107	96	78	Contract mission boarding Catholic.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Minnesota—Continued.	110	133	124	117	Reservation boarding.
Vermillion Lake.....	553	311	441	378	
White Earth superintendency.....	250	256	211	193	Do.
White Earth.....	30	33	31	26	Do.
Bentley.....	30	15	13	10	Day.
Elbow Lake.....	30	10	32	21	Do.
Pine Point.....	30	25	22	16	Do.
Round Lake.....	30	32	28	23	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Twin Lake.....	130	108	101	89	
St. Benedict's.....	1,838	1,588	1,329	1,137	
Montana.....	319	323	253	214	
Blackfeet superintendency.....	144	152	128	111	Reservation boarding.
Blackfeet.....	30	27	21	15	Day.
Heart Butte.....	30	32	29	21	Do.
Old Agency, Badger Creek.....	145	114	78	67	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Holy Family.....	412	359	325	286	
Crow superintendency.....	100	81	70	57	Reservation boarding.
Crow.....	47	40	40	33	Do.
Pryor Creek.....	30	28	28	24	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
Black Lodge.....	50	31	28	24	Mission day; Baptist.
Lodge Grass.....	35	80	71	71	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
Heno.....	25	17	17	13	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Ann's.....	123	58	56	55	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Xavier.....	30	15	15	9	Mission day; Baptist.
Wyola.....	300	168	138	130	
Flathead superintendency.....	300	168	138	130	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Ignatius.....	251	235	188	152	
Fort Belknap superintendency.....	51	82	65	51	Reservation boarding.
Fort Belknap.....	40	32	28	17	Day.
Lodge Pole.....	160	121	97	84	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Paul's.....	280	283	242	201	
Fort Peck superintendency.....	120	131	118	103	Reservation boarding.
Fort Peck.....	30	21	16	11	Day.
No. 1.....	30	14	21	17	Do.
No. 2.....	30	7	6	3	Do.
No. 3.....	30	29	23	18	Do.
No. 4.....	40	60	55	48	Mission boarding and day Presbyterian.
Wolf Point.....	218	216	180	151	
Tongue River superintendency.....	69	86	70	56	Reservation boarding.
Tongue River.....	47	50	49	31	Day.
Birney.....	40	38	30	24	Do.
Lameleur.....	60	42	41	37	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Labre's.....	617	667	569	527	
Nebraska.....	400	482	395	368	Nonreservation boarding.
Genoa.....	123	152	141	129	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Santee superintendency—Santee Normal Training.....	122	33	33	30	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Winnebago superintendency—St. Augustine.....	650	633	566	468	
Nevada.....	288	323	298	280	Nonreservation boarding.
Carson.....	65	31	24	14	
Fallon superintendency.....	40	16	12	5	Day.
Fallon.....	25	15	12	9	Do.
Lovelocks.....					

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.*
Nevada—Continued.					
Fort McDermitt.....	80	53	40	32	Day.
Moapa River.....	20	19	18	16	Do.
Nevada.....	70	73	68	61	Reservation boarding.
Walker River.....	60	38	34	24	Day.
Western Shoshone superintendency.	69	97	83	68	
No. 1.....	35	51	43	33	Do.
No. 2.....	34	46	42	35	Do.
New Mexico.....	2,792	3,263	2,911	2,606	
Albuquerque.....	400	473	447	430	Nonreservation boarding.
Arvilla.....	108	101	91	86	Reservation boarding.
Mosclero.....	100	119	116	113	Do.
Pueblo Bonito superintendency.....	210	190	179	174	
Pueblo Bonito.....	180	168	158	156	Do.
Pinedale.....	30	22	21	18	Day.
Pueblo day school superintendency.....	1,166	1,308	1,164	975	
Albuquerque.....					
Acoma.....	32	28	25	21	Do.
Encinal.....	30	23	20	15	Do.
Isleta.....	120	112	107	91	Do.
Laguna.....	31	61	49	39	Do.
McCurry's.....	38	34	30	24	Do.
Mesia.....	38	40	33	29	Do.
Paguate.....	60	81	75	61	Do.
Paraje.....	20	39	38	33	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	59	58	16	Do.
Seama.....	28	37	32	26	Do.
Bernalillo.....	125	150	110	101	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Santa Fe.....					
Cochiti.....	28	31	26	22	Day.
Jemez.....	120	86	52	59	Do.
Pleuris.....	24	26	25	25	Do.
San Idelfonso.....	40	22	20	14	Do.
San Juan.....	70	60	54	46	Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	62	63	33	Do.
Santa Domingo.....	50	79	70	65	Do.
Sia.....	30	17	17	15	Do.
Two.....	70	98	53	57	Do.
Jemez.....	34	2	2	2	Mission day.
St. Catherine's.....	75	100	155	149	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency.....	230	305	297	190	
San Juan.....	150	239	195	161	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena.....	80	47	43	39	Do.
Santa Fe.....	350	408	363	352	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency.....	228	358	311	296	
Zuni.....	80	140	117	110	Reservation boarding.
Do.....	118	181	157	142	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	30	37	37	34	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
North Carolina.....	310	358	317	243	
Cherokee superintendency.....	310	358	317	243	
Cherokee.....	160	253	232	194	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	21	16	10	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	39	31	18	Do.
Little Snowbird.....	30	18	13	8	Do.
Snowbird Gap.....	40	27	24	13	Do.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Dakota.....	1,509	1,837	1,484	1,014	
Bismarck.....	80	138	99	72	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency.....	181	165	153	163	
No. 1.....	20	22	17	12	Day.
No. 2.....	36	25	22	18	Do.
No. 3.....	30	27	24	22	Mission boarding.
Fort Berthold 1.....	75	79	68	41	Mission boarding; Congrega-
Congregational 1.....	13	12	12	10	tional
Port Totten.....	323	538	401	292	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency.....	583	517	487	418	
Standing Rock.....	202	214	211	184	Do.
Martin Knell.....	100	107	103	91	Do.
Bullhead.....	40	34	29	25	Day.
Cannon Ball.....	40	30	28	20	Do.
Grand River.....	30	18	17	13	Do.
Little Oak Creek.....	40	25	20	15	Do.
Porcupine.....	21	11	11	10	Do.
No. 1.....	20	12	10	8	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	52	45	41	Mission boarding.
Standing Rock Mission.....	16	13	13	11	
Turtle Mountain superintendency.....	160	233	184	94	
No. 1.....	40	46	29	20	Day.
No. 2.....	30	67	48	22	Do.
No. 3.....	30	32	24	15	Do.
No. 4.....	30	75	58	25	Do.
No. 5.....	30	53	25	12	Do.
Wahpeton.....	200	216	180	125	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma.....	4,194	4,589	3,989	3,607	
Cantonment.....	90	128	110	85	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendency.....	195	123	109	108	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	150	123	109	108	Do.
St. Luke's.....	45				Mission day; Episcopal.
Chillico.....	500	676	693	529	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency.....	683	665	617	567	
Anadarko.....	110	143	135	121	Reservation boarding.
Fort Bill.....	160	175	171	168	Do.
Itainy Mountain.....	155	167	146	124	Do.
Riverside.....	185	161	151	140	Mission boarding; Reformed
Cacho Creek.....	50	16	14	14	Presbyterian.
Red Stone.....	40				Mission day; Baptist.
Osage superintendency.....	190	149	128	100	
Osage.....	115	129	112	95	Reservation boarding.
St. Louis's.....	75	20	16	14	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Oloo.....	80	84	77	70	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee.....	100	73	66	56	Do.
Ponca.....	90	128	115	106	Do.
Red Moon.....	65	36	29	21	Day.
Sac and Fox.....	80	83	64	63	Reservation boarding.
Seeger.....	79	97	84	77	Do.
Seneca superintendency.....	150	204	181	171	
Seneca.....	100	154	139	132	Do.
St. Mary's.....	50	50	42	39	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

* Report of 1916.

† Abolished.

‡ Not in operation.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Superintendencios and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oklahoma—Continued.					
Shawnee superintendency.....	310	272	223	207	
Shawnee.....	110	141	114	100	Reservation boarding.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's).....	100	43	40	37	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's).....	100	88	71	70	Do.
Total, Western Oklahoma.....	2,612	2,721	2,403	2,174	
Five (Civilized Tribes).....	1,382	1,568	1,584	1,433	
Cherokee Nation; Cherokee Orphan School.....	110	179	143	128	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation.....	377	374	311	321	
Euche.....	100	124	116	110	Do.
Eufaula.....	112	124	111	106	Do.
Nuyaka.....	115	126	114	105	Do.
Chickasaw Nation.....	35	45	45	39	
Collins.....	35	45	45	39	Do.
El Meta Bond College.....	35	45	45	39	Contract; private boarding.
Choctaw Nation.....	550	708	576	523	
Armstrong Male Academy.....	120	112	112	95	Tribal boarding.
Jones Male Academy.....	100	125	111	103	Do.
Tuskahoma Academy.....	110	123	112	103	Do.
Wheeler Academy.....	100	129	101	93	Do.
Old Goodland.....	80	124	85	70	Contract; mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission.....	40	65	55	51	Contract; mission boarding; Catholic.
Chickasaw and Choctaw Nation.....	400	430	363	324	
Murray School of Agriculture.....	150	103	98	82	Contract; mission boarding; private.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.....	50	58	47	41	Contract; mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy.....	100	178	134	122	Contract; mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	68	61	57	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	23	23	22	Do.
Seimole Nation.....	100	141	116	100	
Mekuskey.....	100	141	116	103	Tribal boarding.
Oregon.....	1,335	1,383	1,044	832	
Klamath superintendency.....	262	246	156	123	
Klamath.....	112	165	91	78	Reservation boarding.
Modoc Point.....	30	19	15	10	Day.
Yainax.....	30	15	11	7	Do.
No. 1.....	30	21	15	11	Do.
No. 2.....	30	11	8	5	Do.
No. 3.....	30	15	13	12	Do.
Salem.....	450	764	578	456	Nonreservation boarding.
Siletz.....	50	31	20	18	Day.
Umatilla superintendency.....	243	219	174	156	
Umatilla.....	83	142	121	107	Reservation boarding.
St. Andrew's (Kate Drexel).....	150	70	53	47	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Warm Springs superintendency.....	130	130	110	99	
Warm Springs.....	100	109	92	85	Reservation boarding.
Simnasho.....	30	21	18	14	Day.
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	757	821	706	438	Nonreservation boarding.

¹ Buildings burned May 9, 1916; abolished Oct. 12, 1917.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Superintendencios and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota.....	4,126	3,928	3,303	2,676	
Cheyenne River superintendency.....	212	257	229	191	
Cheyenne River.....	180	200	180	156	Reservation boarding.
No. 2.....	20	19	16	13	Day.
No. 7.....	20	18	15	10	Do.
No. 8.....	20	20	18	15	Do.
Crow Creek superintendency.....	157	143	129	123	
Crow Creek.....	82	92	80	70	Reservation boarding.
Immaculate Conception.....	75	51	49	47	Contract; mission boarding; Catholic.
Flandreau.....	370	402	331	230	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule.....	100	32	20	19	Reservation boarding.
Pierre.....	250	293	227	195	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1,273	1,088	850	653	
Pine Ridge.....	210	303	221	166	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	25	21	18	15	Day.
No. 3.....	23	6	6	6	Do.
No. 4.....	30	23	21	16	Do.
No. 5.....	30	37	31	20	Do.
No. 6.....	33	27	20	14	Do.
No. 7.....	33	1	1	1	Do.
No. 8.....	30	21	16	12	Do.
No. 9.....	33	24	17	12	Do.
No. 10.....	30	16	12	9	Do.
No. 11.....	30	16	11	7	Do.
No. 12.....	24	13	12	7	Do.
No. 13.....	22	15	12	7	Do.
No. 14.....	21	19	15	9	Do.
No. 15.....	35	25	19	15	Do.
No. 16.....	30	28	21	15	Do.
No. 17.....	33	26	22	17	Do.
No. 18.....	30	24	15	10	Do.
No. 19.....	24	25	21	16	Do.
No. 20.....	30	18	14	10	Do.
No. 21.....	27	20	15	9	Do.
No. 22.....	30	14	13	12	Do.
No. 23.....	33	31	24	12	Do.
No. 24.....	30	8	8	7	Do.
No. 25.....	30	22	17	9	Do.
No. 26.....	20	15	12	10	Do.
No. 27.....	23	15	13	7	Do.
No. 28.....	30	11	10	5	Do.
No. 29.....	20	18	12	5	Do.
No. 30.....	240	223	191	175	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Holy Rosary.....				191	Nonreservation boarding.
Rapid City.....	300	322	264	191	
Rosebud superintendency.....	1,136	991	888	763	
Rosebud.....	200	277	250	227	Reservation boarding.
Black Pipe.....	20	28	26	22	Day.
Bull Creek.....	32	5	4	4	Do.
Corn Creek.....	40	23	17	12	Do.
Cut Meat.....	21	16	15	13	Do.
Hot-Dogs Camp.....	27	27	24	20	Do.
Ironwood.....	24	13	12	11	Do.
Little Crow's Camp.....	26	22	17	14	Do.
Little White River.....	26	5	5	5	Do.
Lower Cut Meat.....	27	21	18	18	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	26	24	20	15	Do.
Oak Creek.....	25	28	20	14	Do.
Pine Creek.....	23	14	12	10	Do.
Red Lead Camp.....	23	6	6	5	Do.
Ring Thunder.....	25	9	8	7	Do.
Rosebud.....	26	14	13	9	Do.
Spring Creek.....	21	14	11	6	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	26	16	11	6	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier.....	19	14	10	5	Do.
White Lake.....	27	6	6	6	Do.

¹ Abolished during fiscal year.

² Not in operation.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Superintendentes and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.					
Rosebud superintendency—Con.					
Wood.....	25	20	18	16	Days.
St. Mary's.....	70	59	56	47	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Francis's.....	325	330	309	260	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Sisseton.....	133	147	132	125	Reservation boarding.
Springfield.....	60	75	68	60	Nonreservation boarding.
Yankton.....	115	123	101	88	Reservation boarding.
Utah					
Goshute.....	30				Day.
Shivwits.....	40	28	22	15	Do.
Uintah.....	67	83	74	61	Reservation boarding.
Washington					
1,557	1,438	1,186	970		
Colville superintendency.....	355	282	225	177	
No. 1.....	25	22	16	10	Day.
No. 3.....	30	31	23	13	Do.
No. 4.....	30	33	25	16	Do.
No. 5.....	30	28	23	19	Do.
No. 6.....	25	23	19	11	Do.
No. 9.....	25	23	20	18	Do.
Sacred Heart.....	90	39	30	24	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	100	83	69	61	Do.
Cushman superintendency.....	615	528	411	314	
Cushman.....	350	363	284	240	Nonreservation boarding.
Jamestown.....	30	22	17	14	Day.
Port Gamble.....	25	25	20	16	Do.
Skokomish.....	40	30	18	8	Do.
St. George's.....	70	86	72	67	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay superintendency					
120	111	100	74		
Neah Bay.....	60	63	57	39	Day.
Quileute.....	60	48	43	35	Do.
Spokane superintendency					
96	68	55	36		
No. 1.....	33	17	14	12	Do.
No. 2.....	32	34	27	15	Do.
No. 8.....	25	17	14	9	Do.
Taholah superintendency					
78	56	49	42		
Taholah.....	36	41	40	34	Do.
Queets River.....	40	15	9	8	Do.
Tulalip superintendency					
250	268	228	202		
Tulalip.....	180	208	183	170	Reservation boarding.
Jammil.....	40	36	24	14	Day.
Swinomish.....	30	24	21	18	Do.
Yakima					
131	127	118	95		Reservation boarding.
Wisconsin					
2,437	2,191	1,653	1,556		
Hayward superintendency.....	305	243	285	195	
Hayward.....	231	293	240	159	Nonreservation boarding.
La Courte Oreille.....	74	50	45	36	Day.
Keshena superintendency					
590	578	500	424		
Keshena.....	170	185	164	147	Reservation boarding.
Neoptl.....	80	43	30	17	Day.
St. Joseph's.....	220	243	215	192	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	120	102	91	68	Mission day; Catholic.

¹ Not in operation.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Superintendentes and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Wisconsin—Continued.					
La Crosse Flambeau.....	160	161	139	131	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency.....	690	314	278	250	
Odanah Mission.....	490	78	78	60	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	200	266	200	200	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Oncida superintendency.....	190	203	200	188	
Oncida.....	140	162	159	150	Reservation boarding.
Adventist Mission.....	25	25	25	20	Mission day; Adventist.
Hobart Mission.....	25	16	16	16	Mission day; Episcopal.
Red Cliff superintendency					
117	67	61	56		
Red Cliff.....	52	32	29	22	Day.
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	65	35	35	31	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah					
278	274	262	204		Nonreservation boarding.
Wittenberg.....	110	138	125	120	Do.
Wyoming					
300	272	272	232		
Shoshone superintendency.....	360	292	272	232	
Shoshone.....	135	167	157	143	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho.....	25	26	21	15	Day.
St. Stephen's.....	120	83	78	59	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	16	16	15	Mission boarding; Episcopal.

TABLE 19.—School statistics for 41 years.¹
INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1917.

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. ²		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878.....	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879.....	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,448
1880.....	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1881.....	114	6,201	80	2,417	194	8,618
1882.....	140	9,805	106	2,567	246	12,372
1883.....	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1884.....	153	17,708	154	3,660	307	21,368
1885.....	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1886.....	158	20,109	227	4,835	385	24,945
1887.....	156	18,774	277	4,873	433	23,647
1888.....	170	20,973	212	5,308	412	26,281
1889.....	168	20,607	237	5,223	405	25,830
1890.....	166	20,858	228	5,426	399	26,284
1891.....	162	20,702	233	5,220	400	25,922
1892.....	162	420,083	234	4,925	394	425,008
1893.....	160	420,368	234	.....	394	.....

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

TABLE 19.—School statistics for 41 years—Continued.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877.....	\$20,000		1899.....	\$2,638,300	0.25
1878.....	30,000	50.00	1900.....	2,636,080	11.28
1879.....	80,000	100.00	1901.....	3,680,367	4.31
1880.....	75,000	25.00	1902.....	3,444,250	6.32
1881.....	75,000		1903.....	3,531,250	8.84
1882.....	135,000	80.00	1904.....	3,522,850	1.22
1883.....	487,200	203.00	1905.....	3,880,740	10.15
1884.....	678,200	38.00	1906.....	3,777,100	12.67
1885.....	922,800	47.00	1907.....	3,925,800	3.93
1886.....	1,107,065	10.00	1908.....	4,103,715	4.53
1887.....	1,211,415	10.00	1909.....	4,006,823	12.36
1888.....	1,170,918	12.00	1910.....	3,757,609	16.26
1889.....	1,519,015	14.00	1911.....	3,683,200	11.03
1890.....	1,364,568	1.00	1912.....	3,787,495	1.90
1891.....	1,842,770	35.00	1913.....	4,015,793	6.57
1892.....	2,291,650	24.30	1914.....	4,458,555	9.65
1893.....	2,315,612	1.04	1915.....	4,678,621	6.25
1894.....	2,213,197	13.50	1916.....	4,591,185	16.14
1895.....	2,080,695	18.87	1917.....	4,781,308	7.08
1896.....	2,034,515	12.00	1918.....	5,185,200	10.23
1897.....	2,517,235	22.43			
1898.....	2,631,771	4.54	Total since 1876.....	103,942,103	

† Decrease.

‡ Includes \$400,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

§ Includes \$440,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

¶ Includes \$130,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

** Includes \$300,000 for Indian school buildings, Sioux reservations, North and South Dakota.

TABLE 20.—Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	1,455	\$54,650	\$7,662	16	\$3,740	\$5,535	\$3,183	\$224	\$2,118
Arizona.....			1,140	3	830	820	40		780
Kaibab.....	(1)	(1)	520	1	200				
San Xavier.....	(2)	(5)	620	2	630	820	40		780
California: Campo.....	3	120				400	400		
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	206	3,270							
Montana: Blackfeet.....	48	960	605						
Nebraska.....	110	9,750	3,522	2	600	997	472	90	435
Santee.....	20	2,100							
Winnebago.....	90	7,650	3,522	2	600	997	472	90	435
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	638	6,380	445	8	1,050	3,028	1,991	134	903
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	410	32,800							
Oregon: Klamath.....	40	400	1,850	2	1,080	290	280		
Utah: Shivwits.....	6	860		1	180				

† Not reported.

‡ Leased.

§ Only items reported.

¶ 1916 report.

TABLE 21.—Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	69	\$993		7	\$425	\$350	\$100		\$250
Arizona: Salt River.....	110	200	(1)	5	250	100	100		250
Montana: Crow.....	1	50		1	25				
New Mexico: Pueblo day schools.....	47	418		1	150				
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	1	25							

† Borrowed Indian lands.

‡ Agency tools used.

TABLE 22.—Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States.	Paid demerits employed.		Cases pending July 1, 1917.	New cases filed fiscal year 1917.	Total cases 1917.	Disposition of cases.				Fined and imprisoned.				Seizure of liquors (gallons).					
	46	29				2,369	2,371	4,740	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Acquitted.	Escaped.	Died.	Total cases disposed of.	Cases pending June 30, 1917.	Flines.	Months.	Whisky.	Alcohol.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Total, 1917.	46	29	2,369	2,371	4,740	568	86	1,961	5,073	854	3,103	5,090	492	7,371	3,488	1,697	11,622		
Alabama.....	2	12	136	136	272	67	13	83	30	3	1,635	70	154	1	228	391			
Arizona.....	2	35	113	151	309	9	1	106	40	2	4,440	175	174	2	1	21			
California.....	1	10	11	21	32	2	1	3	8	2	100	3	23	1	17	41			
Colorado.....	1	69	146	215	421	42	1	174	74	1	5,258	128	4	4	1	4			
Florida.....	1	15	9	24	48	10	1	17	7	10	640	17	127	76	1	203			
Idaho.....	1	212	524	736	1,468	168	17	359	377	164	16,210	484	1,718	253	1,345	3,156	216	6,244	
Illinois.....	2	128	168	296	594	47	45	92	34	9	3,740	9	9	6	0	16	16	32	
Indiana.....	2	23	90	113	226	55	13	12	12	12	5,100	71	2	12	2	14	14	28	
Iowa.....	1	20	26	46	92	6	1	10	6	2	3,900	159	3	5	1	1	1	2	
Kansas.....	1	46	31	77	154	18	24	42	30	18	2,000	48	45	14	10	1,537	11,255	51	51
Michigan.....	19	670	762	1,532	3,064	184	17	216	34	21	17,750	1,326	3,263	200	5,028	299	1,537	21,599	
Minnesota.....	2	43	12	55	110	17	6	23	3	3	1,100	2	4	4	1	1	1	5	
Missouri.....	108	47	122	169	338	21	28	49	4	4	1,900	65	11	3	38	1	51	51	
Montana.....	1	3	6	9	18	1	1	2	1	1	200	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Nebraska.....	1	37	10	47	94	23	33	56	18	23	1,225	34	14	14	1	1	1	1	
Nevada.....	1	10	698	708	1,416	154	30	184	10	3	400	20	5	1	1	1	1	1	
New Mexico.....	2	4	12	16	32	5	5	10	5	11	125	62	20	20	1	1	1	1	
New York.....	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
North Carolina.....	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
North Dakota.....	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Oklahoma.....	1	46	31	77	154	18	24	42	30	18	2,000	48	45	14	10	1,537	11,255	51	51
Oregon.....	1	19	670	762	1,532	184	17	216	34	21	17,750	1,326	3,263	200	5,028	299	1,537	21,599	
Pennsylvania.....	2	43	12	55	110	17	6	23	3	3	1,100	2	4	4	1	1	1	5	
South Dakota.....	108	47	122	169	338	21	28	49	4	4	1,900	65	11	3	38	1	51	51	
Texas.....	1	3	6	9	18	1	1	2	1	1	200	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Utah.....	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Washington.....	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wisconsin.....	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wyoming.....	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

* Includes 15 deaths and 10 escaped. * Includes 15 suspended, and miscellaneous. * Includes 75 suspended. * Cases prosecuted.

TABLE 23.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.		Unallotted lands.		Saw mills on reservations.		Timber cut by—	
	Area.	Quantity.	Area.	Quantity.	Private.	Government.	Indian.	Contractors or permittees.
Grand total.....	1,313,000	6,641,228	810,937	1,664,574	571,997	611,026	571,997	611,026
Arizona.....	2,500	3,425	1,000	1,265,210	1,000	11,877,550	1,000	11,877,550
Colorado River.....								
Fort Apache.....								
Haystack.....								
Moqui.....								
Paria.....								
Salt River.....								
San Carlos.....								
San Xavier.....								
Tucson Canon.....								
California.....	40,400	1,200,000	1,915,000	1,009,250	925,800			
Champo.....								
Fort Bidwell.....								
Fort Yuma.....								
Greenville.....								
Hoop Valley.....								
Land Valley.....								
Soboba.....								
Tule River.....								
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	1,900	2,000	4,000					
Idaho.....	21,295	56,000	132,500	75,700	375,000	1,216,500	9,124,500	28,200
Coeur d'Alene.....	27,235	46,000	115,000	2,029	5,000	11,000	1,000	27,800
Fort Hall.....	1,000	15,000	27,500	20,000	745,000	1,400,000	289	330

* Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation. * Estimated. * Unknown.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 24.—Area susceptible of irrigation, average under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acres now under project.		Acres not under project.		Expenditures—				
	Total.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	School and agency.	During fiscal year 1917.		To June 30, 1917.		Total.		
							Constructive.	Maintenance.	Constructive.	Maintenance.			
Grand total.	1,662,814	1,148,335	497,229	17,229	707,473	234,437	8,665	688,249	\$1,340,714.64	\$314,396.40	\$12,329,314.22	\$1,850,310.82	1,815,125,025.05
Arizona.	271,478	49,929	169,449	2,959	26,173	33,788	1,110	145,497	87,216.20	29,283.67	1,861,638.26	142,922.05	2,004,460.31
Campa Verde.	188				6,100	1,850	120	68	730.49	41.32	750.49	41.32	1,500.91
Colorado River.	169,000	4,180	15,580	188	70	1,850	70	33,820	3,783.39	20,659.99	249,278.62	44,235.17	293,513.79
Fort Mojave.	2,287		2,000	287			65	372			47,883.31	18,337.29	66,220.60
Hualapai.	111		15	3			30	42			2,218.94	5,262.88	43,035.31
Kerns Canyon.	147		15	3			30	42			5,567.39	2,218.94	7,786.33
Leupp.	36		10	5			25	60	317.09		10,407.73	10,407.73	10,407.73
Navajo Reservation and	12,218		12,000	218			65	10,182	12,516.88	2,675.63	395,523.70	13,274.34	410,131.04
Pinal.	45						27	700	34,251.70	6,905.67	102,192.35	6,905.67	109,156.15
Salt River.	1,404		3,676	34	29,450	12,210	27	5,700	30,251.72	4,707.29	80,259.14	48,962.30	129,221.02
San Carlos.	34,037	3,000	31,880	21	1,830	1,830	34	5,013	1,236.94	4,707.29	47,332.22	9,705.34	57,037.56
Tucson.	13,262		13,262	5	1,250	16,663	54	16,711	3,220.85	13,776.86	41,187.81	18,483.29	59,671.10
Western Navajo.	48,122		26,250	545	12,657	11,884	267	22,240	4,111.68	15,287.81	15,287.81	15,287.81	30,575.62
California.	14,318	6,000	8,300	18	3,150	8,300	287	23,979	33,080.54	17,313.35	708,736.31	90,919.73	799,656.04
Bishop.	267		5				7	230	531.67				531.67
Digger.	110		5				7	46	6,114.75	68.38	34.89		6,153.02
Fort Bidwell.	3,320		160		150	150	150	46	6,114.75	68.38	34.89		6,153.02
Fort Yuma.	2,786	1,400	1,386	170	8,020	160	150	5,040	123.25	10,644.98			10,768.23
Malheur Valley.	100		1,000	20	200	160	14	2,415					2,415
Pala.	3,289	1,684	1,605	14	1,667	1,571	10	11,310	11,020.13	2,788.13	10,928.22	2,788.13	13,716.35
Round Valley.	900		944	16		564	11	401	1,145.17	5,910.27	4,566.23	5,910.27	10,476.50
Shoshone.	161		100	1		160	1	401	126.42	520.55	4,566.23	520.55	5,086.78
Tule River.													

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Colorado.	12,673	12,620	78	1,820	9,376.39	4,539.73	220,735.09	8,226.33	247,964.42
Fort Leake.							214.24	368.45	582.69
Southern Ute drainage.	12,673	12,600	78	1,800	9,376.39	4,539.73	219,780.49	4,330.75	224,111.24
Southern Ute.							219,780.49	3,753.13	223,533.62
Idaho.	46,245	38,940	670	38,640	6,700	457	248	832,023.72	1,078,301.59
Fort Hall.	45,620	38,540	670	38,500	6,700	240	248	838,500.78	1,071,627.19
Fort Lapwai.	42			100			2	211.44	4,366.21
Lemhi.								4,566.23	2,566.19
Montana.	494,780	392,913	129,630	2,237	297,886	138,470	1,567	116,837	905,708.85
Blackfoot.	111,500	57,096	54,310	164	48,878	35,480	165	97,427	683,036.15
Crow.	133,792	133,207	385	73,090	205	79,427	21	407.64	1,171,762.39
Flathead.	152,488	85,110	67,660	438	69,560	458	438	230,026.70	1,048,219.23
Fort Belknap.	39,020	35,000	1,020	5,000	5,000	620	400	13,229.92	51,010.04
Fort Shaw.	1,590	7,500				1,590	69,721.34	549,088.19	14,284.20
Tozque River.	3,620	3,400	220		1,160	110	2,180	1,540.16	2,769.31
Nevada.	62,201	11,363	50,832	336	4,068	2,667	217	35,299	36,423.63
Carson School.									343,341.88
Fallon (Carson Sink alio-									37,401.88
ments).									6,548.24
Fort McDowell.	3,740	3,000	18	823	18	32	2,825	90,041.41	19,825.08
Humboldt.	1,753	1,600	23	688	55	39	981	5,222.11	4,937.87
Mojave (Verde and Lake).	31,600	21,000	10,600	600	600	600	27,000	19,624.26	522.70
Walker River.	6,122	6,055	14	1,155	14	10	10	71,463.66	11,557.06
Western Shoshone.	28,943	28,800	143	1,000	1,000	100	29,943	43,368.15	2,879.83
New Mexico.	56,980	11,820	44,200	570	465	32,210	740	23,463	12,237.33
Jemez.	2,210	1,820	390	465	32,210	240	1,495	5,601.71	867,529.14
Mesquite.	400		400		200	40	100	15,462.82	15,462.82
Pueblo Bonito.	10,000	16,000	50	22,050	20	4,800	149,382.55	340.32	149,882.87
San Juan day schools.	2,820	2,820	120	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,710.82	50,405.61	27,113.23
Zuni.	7,120	7,000	120	5,000	5,000	120	72.18	6,031.31	25,381.39
North Dakota: Standing	89,646	88,640	1,000						80,646
Rock.									

Total costs unadjusted for old items prior to 1916 pending inclusion of all irrigation items since 1917.
 * Item abandoned.
 † Increase due to ditchee under Camp McDowell practically all washed out.
 ‡ As reported.
 § Information furnished by Reclamation Service.
 ¶ 1915 report.

TABLE 24.—Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).										Average now under project.				Expenditures—			
	Total.		Allotted.		Un- allotted.		School and agency.		Alotted.		Un- allotted.		During fiscal year 1917.		To June 30, 1917.		Total.	
	Miles.	Acres.	Miles.	Acres.	Miles.	Acres.	School and agency.	Miles.	Acres.	Miles.	Acres.	Construc- tion.	Mainte- nance.	Construc- tion.	Mainte- nance.			
Oregon.....	147,063	115,270	30,000	1,793	87,270	30,000	1,793	28,000	89,748.80	320,410.71	\$7,041.87	\$7,041.87	\$367,432.58	290,874.29	6,578.22	69,558.70		
Klamath.....	140,000	108,270	30,000	1,793	82,270	30,000	1,793	26,000	323,854.42	233,854.42	7,041.87	7,041.87	307,897.29	307,897.29	0	33,411.71		
Umatilla.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	5	5,000	5,000	5	5,000	378.32	378.32	0	0	378.32	378.32	0	378.32		
Warm Springs.....	2,013	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,190.24	3,190.24	337.87	337.87	69,170.83	69,170.83	0	69,558.70		
South Dakota.....	34,765	32,500	2,265	2,265	400	400	400	400	2,816.69	2,816.69	271.87	271.87	32,723.84	32,723.84	0	33,411.71		
Pierre 1.....	265	2,000	2,000	2,000	400	400	400	400	373.53	373.53	289.29	289.29	289.29	289.29	0	33,411.71		
Piute Ridges.....	84,500	82,500	2,000	2,000	400	400	400	400	3,750.36	3,750.36	52,832.26	52,832.26	195,087.11	195,087.11	0	1,044,089.15		
Roosebud.....	99,635	85,314	10,321	3,543	80,094	578	543	18,420	273.90	273.90	878.14	878.14	1,942.76	1,942.76	0	1,044,089.15		
Godwin.....	320	300	300	300	13	13	13	13	3,943.69	3,943.69	32,832.36	32,832.36	845,942.55	845,942.55	0	1,044,089.15		
Shirwell.....	99,014	85,514	10,500	3,500	80,014	278	278	18,420	48,292.10	48,292.10	776,313.05	776,313.05	265,094.91	265,094.91	0	1,044,089.15		
Utah and Ouray.....	294,888	294,735	153	153	103,082	46	46	72,810	173,411.81	173,411.81	48,292.10	48,292.10	265,094.91	265,094.91	0	1,044,089.15		
Colorado.....	47,003	46,960	43	43	41,960	40	40	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,201.34	2,201.34	46,723.82	46,723.82	0	46,723.82		
Sachman.....	78	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	2.50	2.50	1,468.21	1,468.21	1,468.21	1,468.21	0	46,723.82		
Succum.....	187,100	187,000	100	100	123,000	67	67	100	100,000.00	100,000.00	49,308.76	49,308.76	263,483.57	263,483.57	0	900,282.69		
Yadama.....	143,330	141,030	1,900	1,900	72,985	1,307	1,307	69,228	49,364.95	49,364.95	29,245.76	29,245.76	801,174.29	801,174.29	0	945,556.29		
Wyoming: Shoshone.....																		

1910 report.

TABLE 25.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on res- ervation.		Allo- tment under ditch June 30, 1917.		Indians bene- ficially irri- gated.		Irrig- ated lands leased.		Area of irrigated lands cultivated by Indians and whites.		By Indians.		Within service of ditch June 30, 1917.		Acre- age. \$900,427
	Miles.	Number.	Miles.	Number.	Miles.	Number.	Miles.	Number.	Umal- lot- ted.	Total.	Value of crops.	Number en- gaged.	Average.	Value of crops.	
	Main.	Lateral.	Main.	Lateral.	Under ditch.	Not under ditch.	Under ditch.	Not under ditch.	Alotted.	Un- alotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Value of crops.	Number en- gaged.		Average.
Arkansas.....	263	283	4,236	4,193	3,474	236,687	54,883,388	16,517	172,573	\$7,569,078	620,122	76,266	143,188	1,900,427	
Camp Verde.....	2	2	450	450	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,800	1,800	120	68	68	
Fort Apache.....	70	26	8	8	3,409	3,409	73,112	103	1,149	73,112	6,170	1,149	93,830	150	
Iravayapal.....	4	4	1	1	1,567	1,567	4,995	500	1,500	38,935	2,137	1,500	5,043	150	
Kalbar.....	1	1	1	1	186	186	1,000	30	30	1,000	1,000	30	60	60	
Lodge.....	1	1	1	1	10	10	50	10	10	50	50	10	10	10	
Navajo.....	40	40	40	40	2,000	2,000	13,500	2,000	2,000	13,500	2,000	2,000	10,188	10,188	
Pima.....	56	61	2,733	4,397	2,000	2,000	13,500	2,000	2,000	13,500	2,000	2,000	10,188	10,188	
Salt River.....	22	22	56	56	2,230	2,230	13,500	2,230	2,230	13,500	2,230	2,230	10,188	10,188	
Salt River.....	48	48	50	50	5,373	5,373	234,305	440	6,073	234,305	6,073	440	5,043	5,043	
Salt River.....	12	12	219	219	1,380	1,380	11,667	283	1,880	11,667	11,667	283	1,404	1,404	
Truxton Canyon.....	3	3	3	3	1,250	1,250	46,200	188	1,250	46,200	46,200	188	17,304	17,304	
Western Navajo.....	720	725	1,400	1,400	1,000	1,000	17,940	400	1,000	17,940	11,860	400	12,240	12,240	
California.....	73	74	1,137	4,193	3,200	6,404	341,088	970	6,200	172,721	14,490	34,435	34,435	34,435	
Bishop.....	1	1	150	150	1,200	1,200	13,500	200	1,200	13,500	1,200	200	13,000	13,000	
Campo.....	11	14	18	18	20	20	1,000	20	20	1,000	1,000	20	11	11	
Digger.....	10	30	30	30	4,318	4,318	226,792	170	4,318	226,792	4,318	170	8,330	8,330	
Fort Bidwell.....	10	30	30	30	1,184	1,184	11,559	184	1,184	11,559	11,559	184	2,415	2,415	
Hoopa Valley.....	16	15	15	15	566	566	38,040	184	1,309	37,084	37,084	184	1,972	1,972	
Mald.....	20	20	186	186	742	742	31,311	59	310	6,689	310	59	6,689	6,689	
Soupa.....	5	5	1	1	160	160	3,000	30	160	3,000	160	30	161	161	
Yuba River.....	8	1	1	1	101	101	3,000	30	101	3,000	101	30	101	101	

* Data incomplete.
† Does not include Pierre, Standing Rock, and Fort Lapwai, which show an irrigable area of 90,336 acres, preceding table.
‡ Does not include crop value of leased land.

* Not reported.
† 1916 report.

* Dry ditches.
† Estimated.

TABLE 25.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments under lease June 30, 1917.	Indians irrigated by allotment.	Irrigated lands leased.	Acreage of irrigated lands cultivated by Indians and whites.				Remainder to be put under ditch.				
	Main.	Lateral.				Unal. lotted.	School agency.	Total.	By Indians.		Value of crops.			
									Number of parcels.			Average.		
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	Miles. 38	12	Number. 89	Number. 220	Acrea. 1,800	Unal. lotted. 1,800	School agency. 78	Total. 1,878	Value of crops. 113,980	Number of parcels. 89	Average. 1,800	Value of crops. 12,800	Within sections ditches put under June 30, 1917. 1,576	Remainder to be put under ditch. 10,800
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	30	84	1,541	1,535	2,424	11,175	340	11,515	245,646	311	7.90	150,307	26,277	19,543
Montana.....	231	1,060	3,332	5,300	8,050	22,587	94	37,318	294,164	1,677	32.675	287,055	199,268	294,800
Blackfoot.....	88	239	1,150	1,150	330	1,976	151	1,976	224,563	1,150	1.976	24,563	28,240	83,900
Flathead.....	19	164	1,772	1,000	7,000	10,101	131	10,151	188,339	1,000	9.989	190,000	71,640	82,662
Fort Belknap.....	1	81	610	1,500	7,700	1,401	10	4,371	88,569	27	10.220	21,669	89,300	72,138
Fort Peck.....	28	38	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	160	10,220	10,220	270	10.220	.....	18,800	17,220
Tongue River.....	8	8	.....	50	.....	.....	810	1,000	10,400	.....	310	4,250	1,000	2,000
Nevada.....	57	71	721	1,338	20	3,078	91	3,445	105,041	581	8.340	102,738	39,632	31,500
Fallen Rock.....	4	21	269	315	.....	.....	27	852	10,110	64	626	9,500	3,740	1,405
Fort Wells.....	1	110	110	110	.....	.....	19	762	9,330	20	743	3,200	300	10,000
Moapa River.....	6	5	117	110	.....	.....	53	350	21,220	200	630	21,220	760	1,001
Nevada.....	6	23	23	200	.....	.....	100	1,120	17,220	200	630	21,220	21,000	.....
Walker River.....	12	12	125	200	.....	.....	114	1,115	128,168	89	11.215	21,740	21,000	.....
Western Shoshone.....	237	222	50	3,807	.....	.....	4,587	4,587	24,954	103	4.587	24,954	2,000	3,625
New Mexico.....	11	2	50	120	.....	.....	200	200	529,770	4,154	32.250	506,067	38,473	18,505
Huerfano.....	4	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	200	200	16,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pecos.....	197	210	.....	3,023	.....	.....	22,000	22,000	352,917	2,100	22.000	392,917	26,500	10,000
Public day schools.....	10	30	.....	1,803	.....	.....	5,000	5,120	113,117	.....	.....	110,550	3,320	5,000
Zuni.....	28	31	200	188	900	3,460	300	3,700	64,500	37	3,000	59,000	5,120	2,000
Oregon.....	22	29	200	148	700	3,200	300	3,200	22,700	37	3,000	45,000	12,200	124,885
Klamath.....	9	.....	.....	40	200	.....	.....	.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	128,000
Umatilla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Warm Springs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,850

South Dakota: Pine Ridge.....	9	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	75	75	1,875	.....	.....	.....	560	33,940
Utah.....	156	400	893	450	20,000	55,470	370	43	55,883	510,479	302	8,940	79,078	18,920
Garfield.....	6	24	.....	163	.....	.....	500	30	8,300	30	300	8,000	330	.....
San Juan.....	145	375	300	192	20,000	35,470	70	13	2,400	80	70	2,190	231	.....
Umatik and Uruy.....	122	610	1,632	717	31,070	11,050	46	11,006	2,003,430	235	10,130	443,000	80,064	18,920
Washington.....	41	10	32	217	670	1,650	46	1,086	30,430	60	750	20,000	1,086	45,307
Colville.....	.....	.....	.....	500	31,000	9,400	.....	.....	1,970,300	175	9,400	125,000	53,535	128,245
Spokane.....	81	600	1,000	500	31,000	9,400	.....	.....	1,468,720	260	7,736	148,270	45,000	98,330
Yakima.....	95	177	1,201	1,350	.....	7,736	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 1916 report.
 2 Does not include crop value of leased land.
 3 As reported.
 4 Not reported.
 5 No living water on hand.
 6 Estimated.

REF0078569

TABLE 26.—Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and made in the field.

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Total.....	1,131	175,456	4,633	377,103
Arizona.....	72	720	3,773	158,350
Colorado River.....	72	720	2	20
Pima (Gila River).....			3,771	158,350
California (public domain).....	4	310		
Colorado: Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	9	720		
Michigan.....	2	120		
L'Anse and Vieux Desert.....	1	40		
Ontonagon.....	1	80		
Minnesota.....	11	861		
Fond du Lac.....	8	621		
Leech Lake.....	3	240		
Montana.....	133	17,192	492	135,096
Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	1	80		
Crow.....	13	2,242		
Fort Peck.....			456	131,836
Turtle Mountain.....	119	14,570	36	4,160
Nebraska: Winnebago.....	1	11		
Novada: Walker River.....	6	115		
North Dakota.....	4	798		
Standing Rock.....	2	478		
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	2	320		
Oklahoma: Potawatomi.....	1	120		
Oregon.....	10	1,427	31	4,656
Klamath.....	6	903	31	4,656
Umatilla.....	2	200		
Warm Springs.....	1	160		
Public domain.....	1	162		
South Dakota.....	874	152,393	392	70,071
Cheyenne River.....	246	39,850	163	30,996
Lower Brule.....	25	4,138	1	640
Pine Ridge.....	102	49,558	105	35,455
Rosebud.....	411	67,749		
Washington: Yakima.....	1	160		
Wisconsin.....	6	479		
Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	1	80		
Lac Courte Oreille.....	5	399		

TABLE 27.—Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales. ¹			Inherited-land sales. ²		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
Grand total.....	3,995	460,837.92	\$7,176,570.14	9,000	1,110,366.14	\$17,426,504.34
Total, 1917.....	558	69,819.00	1,010,202.00	655	75,892.00	1,510,005.00
1916.....	583	51,938.62	869,611.24	321	35,762.25	691,211.43
1915.....	422	31,429.09	581,724.56	393	68,215.45	718,568.52
1914.....	529	45,526.31	779,524.14	418	45,211.92	775,509.16
1913.....	208	20,778.80	407,315.56	109	10,727.91	285,697.72
1912.....	321	31,591.11	569,850.75	392	43,652.27	859,285.02
1911.....	191	69,197.98	978,588.27	653	79,655.66	1,503,960.33
1910.....	520	52,658.80	1,215,639.96	873	129,339.81	1,959,513.92
1909.....	235	31,060.33	442,762.83	251	102,708.00	1,321,258.72
1908.....	92	7,990.88	159,318.81	264	91,932.57	1,302,506.91
1907.....				820	106,359.25	1,248,793.34
1906.....				613	61,447.67	981,430.87
1905.....				978	90,214.97	1,353,131.52
1904.....				1,236	122,212.52	2,037,464.60
1903.....				(*)	11,493.09	737,173.25
California: Fort Belwell.....	1	50	320	1	2	105
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	6	450	2,055	12	1,475	8,657
Idaho.....	4	211	3,245	19	1,391	45,376
Coeur d'Alene.....	4	211	3,235	15	637	16,615
Fort Lapwai.....				4	751	28,731
Kansas.....	11	498	20,193	10	559	22,433
Kickapoo.....	4	122	10,768	5	310	11,110
Potawatomi.....	10	376	15,425	5	240	11,323
Michigan: Mackinac.....	1	40	801			
Minnesota.....	19	911	15,211	21	1,188	14,565
Fond du Lac.....	1	8	120	2	81	2,475
Leech Lake.....	13	495	6,007	18	1,027	10,071
White Earth.....	5	440	9,117	1	80	2,020
Montana.....	53	10,051	95,660	114	15,537	200,040
Crow.....	22	3,131	28,128	61	11,602	115,510
Flathead.....	15	911	23,723	29	2,277	68,153
Fort Peck.....	21	5,989	43,807	5	1,655	16,377
Nebraska.....	49	2,463	181,595	90	6,304	427,551
Nebraska.....	18	1,078	114,077	41	2,790	216,421
Omaha.....	19	902	35,406	21	2,185	83,175
Santee.....	12	416	30,109	21	1,320	97,983
Winnebago.....	81	9,736	111,352	42	6,148	54,058
North Dakota.....	16	1,719	28,636	4	480	3,490
Fort Berthold.....	26	1,921	35,994	19	1,757	27,565
Fort Totten.....	16	2,509	17,563	7	1,563	5,226
Standing Rock.....	28	3,581	30,319	12	2,318	12,742
Turtle Mountain.....	183	24,559	293,780	160	21,816	418,960
Oklahoma.....	17	1,478	25,530	31	3,907	67,583
Cantonment.....	34	6,421	60,578	63	8,632	107,372
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	23	1,869	45,838	37	5,312	119,103
Kiowa.....	11	815	15,073	13	1,277	9,693
Osage.....	1	40	327	1	110	21,000
Payson.....	1	80	1,600	1	2	5,200
Ponca.....	1	40	327	1	110	2,125
Soc and Fox.....	1	80	1,600	1	160	2,325
Red Moon.....	10	1,200	25,522	4	520	11,765
Seger.....	1	210	4,812	9	629	11,723
Seneca.....	1	80	1,600	1	150	1,360
Shawnee.....	1	80	1,600	1	150	1,360

¹ Under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018), modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 835-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).

² Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-276), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 446), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 835-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).

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

* Includes sales of Five Civilized Tribes.

* Unknown.

TABLE 27.—Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.—Con.

States and superintendencies.	Noncomptent sales.			Inherited-land sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Acres.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acres.	Proceeds.
Oregon.....	10	1,400	\$11,161	11	1,155	\$17,120
Klamath.....						
Roseburg.....	9	1,350	12,143	1	160	950
Siletz.....				5	720	2,118
Umatilla.....	1	40	2,021	1	10	1,200
South Dakota.....	108	15,827	232,005	103	16,409	218,201
Cheyenne River.....	3	935	6,610	3	1,117	6,116
Crow Creek.....	2	165	421	16	2,799	19,965
Pine Ridge.....	16	3,253	15,025	8	2,458	10,927
Rosebud.....	48	9,075	119,539	39	7,036	95,175
Siouxton.....	11	500	21,218	11	918	30,250
Yankton.....	25	1,579	68,001	26	2,051	85,728
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	12	751	13,761	9	557	10,210
Washington.....	5	331	15,187	11	907	34,356
Colville.....	1	60	503	2	120	3,810
Cushman.....	2	41	2,259	1	12	811
Taholah.....				1	80	4,000
Tulalip.....				1	2	112
Yakim.....	5	250	12,137	9	650	27,593
Wisconsin.....	3	98	1,519	21	780	23,915
La Pointe.....	1	89	599			
Oncida.....	1	8	359	19	709	23,195
Red Cliff.....	1	1	301			
Tomah.....				2	50	750
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	25	2,357	28,288	19	1,613	19,299

TABLE 28.—Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855.)

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1917.		Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.					
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Approved.			
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Received.	Denied.	Number.	Acres.
Total.....	13,902	1,470,285.08	2,527	277,393.86	2,500	297	2,203	265,544.00
Arizona: San Xavier.....	1	40.00	1	12.40				
California.....	22	1,383.00	1	10.00				
Bishop.....	2	280.00						
Greenville.....	1	80.00						
Hoopa Valley.....	16	963.00						
Round Valley.....	3	65.00	1	10.00				
Idaho.....	224	30,968.86	55	3,732.18	78	3	75	11,680.00
Court d'Alene.....	123	18,930.97	5	787.65	41	2	39	6,289.00
Fort Hall.....	51	8,775.94			27		27	4,638.00
Fort Lapwai.....	48	3,261.95	53	2,914.53	10	1	9	733.00
Kansas.....	165	11,193.63	87	7,416.69	60	13	77	5,184.00
Kickapoo.....	98	5,816.14	50	4,332.30	67	2	65	4,403.00
Potawatomi.....	69	5,377.49	37	3,084.39	23	11	12	761.00

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

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1917.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Received.		Approved.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Michigan: Mackinac and Mount Pleasant.....	17	1,283.28	4	202.24	1	1		
Minnesota.....	3,652	294,769.23	20	1,304.60	40	12	28	2,067.00
Fond du Lac.....	20	1,598.60	7	360.00	4	1	8	231.00
Grand Portage.....	23	1,929.32	3	240.00	13	6	8	613.00
Leech Lake.....	64	4,418.52	6	398.00	20	6	14	973.00
Nett Lake.....	12	1,074.89	4	306.50	3		3	240.00
White Earth.....	3,673	285,940.00						
Montana.....	674	101,228.60	294	40,669.51	195	51	144	30,788.00
Blackfeet.....	4	920.97			2	2		
Crow.....	75	14,812.47	209	25,526.20	34	4	30	5,877.00
Flathead.....	462	35,814.61	49	3,983.31	45	4	41	3,462.00
Fort Peck.....	193	32,678.65	36	11,160.00	114	41	73	21,429.00
Nebraska.....	1,056	71,720.02	512	46,931.04	102	30	72	4,995.00
Omaha.....	572	36,998.94	191	24,811.00	10	2	14	720.00
Ponca.....	26	3,365.06						
Santee.....	280	21,229.80	265	18,708.00	28	2	26	2,456.00
Winnebago.....	178	10,128.22	63	3,412.04	68	26	32	1,817.00
Nevada: Carson.....	3	360.00						
North Dakota.....	1,201	216,919.00	180	29,516.47	234	32	202	40,853.00
Fort Berthold.....	33	7,083.90	3	324.00	16		16	5,150.00
Fort Totten.....	83	7,632.80	39	3,150.67	33	4	29	2,960.00
Standing Rock.....	296	93,938.85	52	10,142.21	65		65	15,577.00
Turtle Mountain.....	789	108,258.45	86	15,899.59	130	28	102	14,160.00
Oklahoma.....	2,649	220,574.28	404	42,027.16	830	50	780	64,103.00
Cantonment.....	83	7,418.88	28	4,282.66	8		8	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	339	33,797.93	17	2,993.49	195	8	187	14,683.00
Kiowa.....	155	10,778.14	23	3,077.66	3		3	400.00
Otoe.....	95	10,918.79	17	2,213.74	3		1	80.00
Pawnee.....	74	8,358.31	34	2,918.85	29	11	18	1,618.00
Ponca.....	106	9,121.91	23	3,343.36	39	7	32	4,018.00
Saw and Fox.....	196	21,792.86	51	3,967.07	60	6	84	10,106.00
Seger.....	43	4,357.77	2	500.00	9	2	7	640.00
Seneca.....	857	52,139.05	189	12,429.46	308	3	305	17,406.00
Shawnee.....	631	53,202.49	35	5,670.94	146	3	143	15,151.00
Oregon.....	345	26,690.75	87	8,101.62	56	9	47	4,596.00
Klamath.....	39	5,912.27	5	802.72	14	6	8	1,290.00
Roseburg.....	15	2,147.09	10	1,511.29				
Siletz.....	21	1,438.78	16	1,460.72	9		9	878.00
Umatilla.....	265	16,612.61	51	3,666.89	31	3	28	2,118.00
Warm Springs.....	5	680.00	5	760.00	2		2	390.00
South Dakota.....	2,376	497,292.32	342	61,635.04	663	86	577	88,060.00
Cheyenne River.....	279	80,807.84	27	4,791.86	103	1	104	31,568.00
Crow Creek.....	90	14,587.26	37	9,242.47	40	2	38	6,623.00
Lower Brule.....	95	21,299.15	6	1,050.00	28		26	6,432.00
Pine Ridge.....	653	105,445.62	155	31,922.29	102	66	36	6,778.00
Rosebud.....	351	78,723.25	39	12,193.64	17	7	10	2,098.00
Siouxton.....	203	20,621.72	9	884.14	70		67	8,115.00
Yankton.....	805	82,694.53	18	1,550.74	303	7	296	27,428.00
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	4	240.00						

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

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1917.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re- ceived.	Den- ied.	Approved.	
	Num- ber.	Acreage.	Num- ber.	Acreage.			Num- ber.	Acreage.
Washington.....	260	20,538.09	271	21,428.51	55	9	46	3,227.00
Colville.....	68	5,534.30	2	160.00	17	2	15	1,258.00
Cushman.....	8	570.00	3	153.90	15	4	11	824.00
Spokane.....	46	4,035.50	1	80.00	3	1	2	138.00
Taholah.....	14	1,814.35	1	163.85	20	2	18	1,009.00
Tulalip.....	129	8,583.93	261	20,970.78	110	1	118	3,111.00
Yakima.....	1,219	53,872.01	230	12,161.85	12	1	12	788.00
Wisconsin.....	16	1,161.61	7	538.10	4	3	2	243.00
Hayward.....	12	874.14	18	1,650.64	29	55	19	1,697.00
Lac du Flambeau.....	100	7,881.53	201	9,892.21	19	37	4,000.00	
La Pointe.....	1,083	41,593.03	1	80.00				
Oneda.....	38	2,350.30						
Red Cliff.....								
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	74	7,907.98	36	2,211.65				

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

	Applica- tions ap- proved.	Acreage approved.
1907.....	889	92,132.50
1908.....	1,957	151,921.78
1909.....	1,166	133,331.79
1910.....	865	99,359.10
1911.....	1,011	115,575.37
1912.....	344	45,522.49
1913.....	520	67,477.49
1914.....	1,148	152,405.44
1915.....	940	121,114.89
1916.....	934	130,693.43
1917.....	2,203	285,440.00
Total.....	12,097	1,380,318.25

TABLE 29.—Removals of restrictions.

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca), Okla. ¹		Five Civilized Tribes. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	520	29,720.40	9,923	659,737.74
1917.....	20	916.88	1,438	155,403.17
1916.....	30	1,401.45	697	42,103.60
1915.....	25	1,048.28	786	50,077.33
1914.....	72	3,859.35	1,106	81,031.72
1913.....	37	1,930.00	656	60,532.04
1912.....	53	3,218.23	652	45,075.51
1911.....	63	4,104.91	953	84,679.34
1910.....	215	10,179.25	1,470	88,070.34
1909.....			1,565	52,701.09

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

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

TABLE 30.—Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), to Indians holding fee patents with restrictions as to alienation.

Indians to whom issued.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	343	50,370
Total, 1917.....	65	4,410
1916.....	90	9,042
1915.....	65	5,610
1914.....	33	3,851
1913.....	23	1,600
1912.....	25	1,917
1911.....	42	3,810
Fort Hall, Idaho.....	1	150
Seneca, Okla.....	15	750
Tulalip, Wash.....	3	160
Fond du Lac, Minn.....	4	270
Hayward, Wis.....	11	600
Lac du Flambeau, Wis.....	4	320
La Pointe, Wis.....	27	2,160

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

Fiscal year.	Kaw. ¹		Osage. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	59	17,904	482	.....
1917.....	7	1,120	21	10,385
1916.....	4	1,000	4	1,000
1915.....	6	800	12	5,850
1914.....	12	1,004	4	1,860
1913.....	1	100	23	10,890
1912.....	1	450	22	10,890
1911.....			84	41,160
1910.....			233	143,570
1909.....	20	8,000	10	9,310
1908.....	6	2,400		
1907.....	6	2,400		
1906.....	1	100		

¹ Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 633).² Act June 28, 1906 (34 Stat L., 539).

TABLE 32.—Lands leased for mining purposes and production of minerals and royalty therefor, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendences.	Kind of lease.	1899 to 1916 (both included).		Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.		Revenue.	Advance royalty and annual rental.	Total production.	Bonus.	Advance royalty and annual rental.	Revenue.	Bonus.
		Acres.	Total production.	Acres.	Total production.							
Total.		2,811,154	82,320,752	823,820,556	\$3,117,021	2,191,011	\$984,080	87,310,357	\$1,878,622	2,075	7,308,209	1,877,464
California: Greenville.	Miscellaneous.			17,425				743				
New York: New York Agency.	Oil (barrels)? Gas (cubic feet)?	1,900	124	6,353				702,737,750				
Oklahoma.	Miscellaneous.	489		21,785,037	3,117,110	2,157,489	875,172					
Clinton: Clinton and Alapaha.	Miscellaneous.	9,869		134								
Klondike.	Oil and gas.	900,000		6,225,342								
Oregon: Oregon.	Gas (barrels).	40,907		109,549								
Idaho: Idaho.	Oil and gas.	94,000		11,119								
Idaho: Lemhi.	Oil (barrels).	1,040		27,749	117,286							
Sac and Fox.	Oil (barrels).	35,908		1,033,170	27,749							
Payson: Payson.	Oil (barrels).	35,908		1,033,170	27,749							
Payson: Payson Tribes (re- stricted lands).	Oil (barrels).	307,781		12,141								
Washington: Spokane.	Miscellaneous.	1,450,004		15,151,526	20,713							
Washington: Spokane.	Gas (tons).	()		15,323,017	6,023							
Washington: Spokane.	Miscellaneous.	()		46,444	21,408,173							
Washington: Spokane.	Coal (tons)?	101,728		46,444	68,471							
Washington: Spokane.	Asphalt (tons)?	109,728		2,800	1,008							
Washington: Spokane.	Miscellaneous.	5,300		3,252,139	2,846,968							
Washington: Spokane.	Miscellaneous.			21,949	2,852							
Wyoming.	Miscellaneous.	70,000		31,534	511							
Wyoming.	Oil and gas.			30,561								
Shoshone.	Miscellaneous.	9,000		207	511							
Shoshone.	Miscellaneous.	1,790		8								
Shoshone.	Oil (barrels)?	9,307		3,283								
Shoshone.	Coal (tons)?	26,784		18,836	20,346							

1 From 1913 to 1914.
 2 Unalotted; all other allotted.
 3 Royalty production: from 1901 to 1916.
 * From 1911 to 1916.
 * Partially reported.
 † From 1907 to 1916.
 ‡ Lamec barrels.

TABLE 33.—Buildings, etc., completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendences.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total.		\$306,331.03
Arizona:		
Colorado River.	Repairing employees' quarters.	1,184.48
Leupp.	Two stone cottages.	4,375.44
Do.	Additions to stone dormitory.	18,312.00
Navajo (Tohatchi).	Frame commissary building.	1,620.00
Pima.	School, No. 93 (adoles).	2,935.00
San Xavier.	Day school, Indian Oasis.	6,955.33
Do.	Day school, Quojote.	8,875.84
Do.	Day school, Vamori.	8,811.83
Western Navajo.	Employees' stone mess, stone gas house, two stone cottages, addition to stone boilerhouse, addition to school buildings.	22,602.00
California:		
Campo.	Two-room building for kitchen and dining room.	510.00
Hopps Valley.	Hospital, No. 48.	14,031.51
Yala.	Sewer system.	4,000.00
Round Valley.	Schoolhouse, No. 63 (Yokla, day).	3,374.00
Minnesota:		
Fond du Lac.	Log house for John Ojibway.	600.00
Red Lake.	Police quarters.	812.51
Do.	Steam boiler.	800.00
Montana:		
Crow.	Heating plant.	4,067.82
Do.	Brick schoolhouse.	17,400.00
Crow (Fryor).	Laundry and employees' quarters.	2,787.00
Do.	Frame office building.	5,500.00
Fort Belknap.	Brick laundry and heating plant.	18,947.00
Do.	Sewer system.	875.00
Do.	Material for school building and cottage.	615.55
Fort Peck.	Steel water standpipe.	2,055.00
Tongue River.	Two spiral fire escapes.	910.00
Nebraska:		
Sanita.	Repairs to old bridge and one new span (Niobrara).	5,868.89
Do.	Office building.	747.00
Nevada: Moapa River.	One frame school building.	1,777.00
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque.	Heating system for sewing room and laundry.	1,025.00
Do.	Sewing room and laundry.	5,302.58
Do.	Two steel tanks.	2,225.00
Jicarilla.	Frame hospital, No. 45.	11,855.69
Puebla Bonito.	Water tank and tower.	2,150.00
Do.	Brick industrial building, No. 12.	7,530.00
Do.	Frame schoolhouse, quarters, barn, and three outhouses.	5,000.00
Do.	Steam heat for dormitory.	1,247.00
North Carolina: Cherokee.	Refrigerating plant.	1,109.00
Oklahoma:		
Chillico.	Fire escapes.	783.00
Hloomfield.	Remodeling main building and two dormitories.	8,511.80
Do.	Water main.	170.00
Cheyenne Agency.	Frame sanatorium, No. 41.	15,823.39
Fuchs School.	Superintendent's cottage.	2,000.00
Klaw.	Two frame quarters.	6,429.00
Do.	Repairs to hospital roof.	335.20
Seger.	Office building.	2,850.00
Shawnee.	Frame schoolhouse.	5,181.60
Do.	Heating and plumbing supplies.	710.00
Oregon: Klamath.	Bridge, 60-foot span, Williamson River.	823.00
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.	Stokers.	5,059.00
South Dakota:		
Canton Asylum.	Dairy barn.	5,500.00
Cheyenne River.	Cottage, stable, and coal house.	2,745.00
Crow Creek.	Two frame cottages.	1,450.00
Do.	Frame hospital, No. 48.	13,229.45
Do.	Freelie three ledges.	2,743.00
Do.	Two frame cottages.	2,612.47
Do.	Steel water tank.	1,580.00
Do.	Extension to sewer system.	626.70
Hapi City.	Frame dairy barn, No. 51.	2,652.00
Roschud.	Frame school building and outhouse.	1,535.00
Do.	Frame cottage and barn.	1,891.00
Roschud (Okreech, day).	Exhibit building, stock shed, and two outhouses.	1,686.00
Roschud.	Frame cottage.	3,532.40
Do.	Electric lighting plant.	1,100.00
Springfield.	Boiler, etc.	718.00
Yankton.	Cement walks.	818.63
Washington:		
Cushman.	Constructing concrete basement.	560.00
Do.	School building (Jamestown, day).	708.00
Do.	Coal house.	7,771.00
Tulallip.	Employees' cottage, No. 80.	3,486.00
Wisconsin:		
Hayward.	O Tce and warehouse.	1,083.97
Tomah.	Electric generator and switchboard.	2,372.00

1 From 1913 to 1914.
 2 Unalotted; all other allotted.
 3 Royalty production: from 1901 to 1916.
 * From 1911 to 1916.
 * Partially reported.

TABLE 34.—Buildings, etc., under construction or contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

State and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total.....		\$283,825.46
Arizona:		
Fort Apache.....	Frame dormitory, completing.....	1,000.00
Leupp (Window).....	Bridge.....	15,000.00
Do.....	Three cottages.....	1,974.00
Do.....	Employees' quarters.....	2,504.22
Do.....	Superintendent's cottage.....	3,103.76
Do.....	Warehouse.....	6,228.97
Phoenix.....	Office.....	3,153.65
Ites Station.....	Infirmery.....	9,358.00
Salt River.....	Concrete reservoir.....	1,400.00
San Carlos.....	Farmer's cottage, barn, and tank.....	3,170.00
California:	Piping, water main.....	1,405.20
Campo:		
Fort Bidwell.....	Two three-room frame buildings.....	650.00
Greenville.....	Lavatory annex, girl's building.....	2,084.50
Do.....	Concreting bottom of reservoir.....	1,115.00
Do.....	Addition to hospital.....	1,032.54
Do.....	Heating plant.....	3,750.00
Round Valley.....	Addition to reservoir.....	1,261.00
Do.....	Remodeling mess hall.....	322.50
Idaho:	Schoolhouse at Nokomis day school.....	1,000.00
Fort Lapwal Sanatorium.....	Repairs to cottages and office.....	1,736.81
Do.....	Repairs to buildings.....	2,200.81
Kansas Haskell.....	Stone and concrete work for barn.....	3,907.00
Minnesota:		
Pipestone.....	Septic tank and sewer.....	5,500.00
Do.....	Digging big ditch.....	2,000.00
Do.....	Building roadway.....	1,000.00
White Earth.....	Building roadway.....	4,676.00
Do.....	Addition to Twin Lake school.....	1,307.00
Do.....	Dairy barn.....	1,076.54
Montana:		
Fort Belknap.....	School building (lodge pole).....	1,223.50
Tongue River.....	Dairy barn.....	1,569.00
Fort Belknap.....	One cottage (lodge pole).....	1,022.35
Nebraska: Genoa.....	Boiler, water and sewer.....	3,550.00
New Mexico:		
Mescalero.....	Cottage No. 91.....	2,092.24
Navajo (Tobaiichi).....	Schoolhouse No. 81.....	30,000.00
Navajo School.....	Completing boys' dormitory.....	600.00
Pueblo Bonito.....	Schoolhouse and mess hall.....	53,780.00
San Carlos.....	Repairs to San Carlos Bridge.....	1,173.00
San Juan.....	Ice plant.....	1,377.00
Do.....	Completing hospital.....	3,510.70
Do.....	Material for two cottages.....	2,400.00
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.....	Cisterns for schools Nos. 1, 2, and 3.....	1,200.00
Oklahoma:		
Bloomfield.....	Two-inch gas pipe to Bloomfield Serinary.....	1,920.00
Euche.....	Dairy barn.....	2,000.00
Eufaula.....	Employees' quarters No. 97.....	6,794.35
Kiowa (Riverside).....	Hot-water heat, painting, and electric light, principal's cottage.....	877.00
Kiowa (Rainy Mountain).....	Repairing boys' building.....	600.00
Pawnee.....	Implement shed.....	1,025.00
Ponca.....	Bridge over Salt Fort (Whiteagle).....	5,984.67
Do.....	Laundry.....	3,780.60
Oregon:		
Salem.....	Two boilers, and remodeling the power house.....	7,200.00
Do.....	Remodeling sewer.....	700.00
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	Refrigerator.....	600.00
South Dakota:		
Canton Asylum.....	Two cisterns.....	1,094.50
Lower Brule.....	Garage.....	685.00
Do.....	One barn.....	2,000.00
Do.....	Repairs to water pipes.....	975.00
Cheyenne River.....	Repairs to bridge at Whitehorse.....	485.00
Pierre.....	Dairy barn.....	3,030.00
Do.....	Boiler installation.....	7,000.00
Yankton.....	Completion water system.....	2,385.55
Springfield.....	Cottage No. 113.....	4,025.00
Utah: Uintah.....	Heating plant hospital.....	3,750.00
Washington:		
Cushman.....	Day school building No. 73.....	1,455.00
Do.....	Water and sewer, Jamestown day school.....	1,033.00
Tulalip.....	Painting school buildings.....	2,011.00
Do.....	Outfitters boys' and girls' dormitory.....	1,192.00
Spokane.....	Cottage.....	800.00
Colville.....	Farmer's cottage.....	2,303.70

TABLE 34.—Buildings, etc., under construction or contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

State and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Wisconsin:		
Lac du Flambeau.....	Employees' cottage.....	\$9,780.00
Hayward.....	Dairy barn.....	3,200.00
Wyoming:		
Shoshone.....	Steel span bridge.....	4,180.00
Do.....	Hospital (remodeling trader's store).....	3,000.00
Do.....	Farmer's cottage.....	1,272.50
Western Shoshone.....	Employees' quarters No. 109.....	1,700.00

TABLE 35.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Number of stock on reservation.										Stock purchased, current year.					Value of stock.	
	All stock.	Other stock (poultry, ponies, try).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.		Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value mules, horses, and mules.	Num-ber stallions and halfers.	Num-ber colts and bulks.	Num-ber calves and halfers.	Num-ber calves.	Sold.	Slaughtered.			
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.										Bulls.		
South Dakota.....	\$4,813,431	\$71,422	15,016	17,551	481	23,956	9,774	926	3,331	185,314	3,723	970	9	1,329	164	8416,897	817,300		
Cheyenne River.....	678,750	7,050	2,700	3,200	53	3,700	1,700	156	300	20,311	300	12		340		49,050	10,200		
Crow Creek.....	27,789	4	1,200	1,550	26	1,600	300	15	1,469	5,380				6		91,500	12,762		
Flandreau.....	322,000	8,400	32	20		12				11,975	1,470	47				3,400	2,580		
Lower Brule.....	174,730	1,060	350	650	7	1,220	300	5		7,474	105	37	1			279,227	20,153		
Pine Ridge.....	84,143	3,332	8,017	3,323	17	11,207	4,448	320	1,117	60,611	273	53				(*)	(*)		
Reserved.....	1,307,800	21,622	4,147	4,728	97	6,960	3,244	78		43,358	465	252	7	245		(*)	(*)		
Sisseton.....	1,307,800	21,622	4,147	4,728	97	6,960	3,244	78		12,312	22	30		155		16,500			
Yankton.....	157,669	18,204	502	55	14	404	109	12	221	9,046	1,128	4		11					
Utah.....	446,806	3,422	1,555	439	57	3,012	1,153	113	2,604	34,633	4,287	90	1	490	36	10,388	3,350		
Goshute.....	10,465	265	150	110	2	302				1,400									
Navajo.....	4,188	75	50	11	5	3,000	1,102	110	2,603	53,183	4,257	78		490	33	10,388	3,350		
Ute and Ojibwa.....	427,153	3,092	1,355	418	52	2,710	1,051	102	2,601	12,070	300	59	1	48	4	105,304	19,710		
Washington.....	782,483	50,308	4,641	1,644	192	7,331	1,774	247	6,464	12,070	300	59	1	48	4	105,304	19,710		
Colville.....	488,656	30,745	2,095	1,240	106	4,373	1,388	157								89,585	16,887		
Cushman.....	20,365	1,466	184	62	4	220	30	12								2,410	460		
Neah Bay.....	20,315	1,466	184	62	4	220	30	12								2,410	460		
Spokane.....	27,526	3,840	209	48	2	120	15	6	18							3,855	1,732		
Taholah.....	2,500		330	214	40	365	25	6		1,700									
Tulalip.....	17,759	239	48	34	2	68	25	13											
Yakima.....	11,227	12,279	250	146	2	1,113	200	31	1,446	4,660	170	10		35		9,862	318		
Yakima.....	101,910	336	1,439		27	1,113	200	31	5,000	5,710	130	38		13		9,862	318		
Wisconsin.....	462,492	24,017	1,504	504	22	1,657	151	30	44	47,830	3,060	185		60		14,415	11,802		
Grand Rapids.....	74,389	2,294	300	323	2	15	6	2		7,100	810	55		8		(*)	(*)		
Hayward.....	17,604	1,710	100	106	6	120	25	10		945	40	16		2		1,340	540		
Koshong.....	90,564	4,589	4,972	229	200	50	6	17		19,010	820	75		13		3,275	5,022		
Lac du Flambeau.....	21,138	750	110	10	25	20	2			8,230	1,030	30		25					
La Pointe.....	177,820	7,430	787	140	1	1,150	150	10	15	8,960	210	5		2		9,300	5,640		
Ondaga.....	138,000	5,040	813	17	12	1,010			2	1,240				3					
Red Cliff.....	8,994	84	17							450									
Wyming.....	706,216	2,318	800	1,000	131	6,033	2,667	267	200	7,734		42		15	30	31,100	2,650		
Shoshone.....	417,568	2,318	902	1,000	110	5,500	1,200	90	200	5,454		42		15	30	31,100	2,650		
Tribe.....	288,648		28		21	3,113	1,467	177		2,310									

1 Includes some tribal stock also.
 2 Includes calves.
 3 Includes steers.
 4 No record.
 5 As reported.
 6 Includes ponies.
 7 Decrease due to various conditions.
 8 Included with horses and mules.
 9 Nonr. castrated.
 10 Includes colts.

Grand Rapids.....	74,389	2,294	300	323	2	15	6	2		7,100	810	55		8		(*)	(*)
Hayward.....	17,604	1,710	100	106	6	120	25	10		945	40	16		2		1,340	540
Koshong.....	90,564	4,589	4,972	229	200	50	6	17		19,010	820	75		13		3,275	5,022
Lac du Flambeau.....	21,138	750	110	10	25	20	2			8,230	1,030	30		25			
La Pointe.....	177,820	7,430	787	140	1	1,150	150	10	15	8,960	210	5		2		9,300	5,640
Ondaga.....	138,000	5,040	813	17	12	1,010			2	1,240				3			
Red Cliff.....	8,994	84	17							450							
Wyming.....	706,216	2,318	800	1,000	131	6,033	2,667	267	200	7,734		42		15	30	31,100	2,650
Shoshone.....	417,568	2,318	902	1,000	110	5,500	1,200	90	200	5,454		42		15	30	31,100	2,650
Tribe.....	288,648		28		21	3,113	1,467	177		2,310							

TABLE 36.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Grand total.....	\$57,209,430	\$3,579,521	\$1,319,207	\$18,315	\$15,125,023	\$1,705,682	\$1,153,084	\$14,277,944
Arizona.....	3,919,030	307,071	213,814	350	16,105	209,834	31,193	2,237,613
Camp Verde.....	34,035	29,150	300					4,585
Colorado River.....	88,200	5,200	835			11,300		70,685
Fort Apache.....	373,611	68,758	12,000			12,881	16,672	200,289
Fort Mojave.....	97,815	1,350	5,800			10,300		80,275
Havasupai.....	8,073	2,755	240			1,920		3,160
Kalabab.....	5,046	1,457	60					4,123
Leupp.....	95,150	12,330	6,265		3,550	3,688		70,323
Moqui.....	201,600	20,200	28,500			6,850		139,750
Navajo.....	474,610	42,075	48,000			8,500	2,671	373,414
Phoenix.....	731,987		60,614					668,373
Pima.....	213,666	3,437	19,073	350	12,553	91,682		118,767
Rice Station.....	102,028		4,823					104,783
Salt River.....	37,150	11,750	3,473					20,205
San Carlos.....	145,651	84,660	5,000			1,720		31,314
San Xavier.....	60,309	9,843				12,450	11,900	34,100
Truxton Canon.....	148,041	3,176	6,323			15,697		138,549
Western Navajo.....	160,443	4,578	6,000			32,518		117,263
California.....	979,050	72,313	48,540	275	43,461	85,380	4,933	723,013
Bishop.....	32,933	1,280	100	125				30,988
Campo.....	11,668	2,285	200			1,400		8,083
Digger.....	9,435	9,135						
Fort Bidwell.....	80,972	620	675	150				79,497
Fort Yuma.....	88,410	750						87,660
Greenville.....	56,378		4,430					51,888
Hoopa Valley.....	97,547	10,560	16,375			6,075	1,800	62,827
Maid.....	17,039	13,630	110		1,600			1,110
Pala.....	70,724	12,780	1,620		41,490	4,200		19,678
Round Valley.....	85,351	5,012	120			488	2,903	76,501
Sherman Institute.....	371,376		21,365			63,882		283,129
Soboba.....	41,451	13,885	230			9,135		18,181
Tule River.....	15,766	2,000			75		278	13,437
Colorado.....	102,450	31,000	2,669	60	2,140	13,700		49,462
Southern Ute.....	66,628	20,323	1,800	60	2,140			42,235
Ute Mountain.....	35,822	13,680	1,109			13,700		7,207
Florida: Seminole.....	75	75						
Idaho.....	468,602	68,030	38,180		27,293	92,721	1,570	221,118
Coeur d'Alene.....	62,660	49,992	1,633			980	570	9,603
Fort Hall.....	250,608	38,118	11,445		27,293	21,273		158,774
Fort Lapwai.....	149,000		23,100			70,466	1,000	62,441
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	83,636		82,310					6,220
Kansas.....	563,608	0,150	21,688			125,927		409,143
Hastell Institute.....	470,680		21,388			119,797		339,493
Kickapoo.....	78,106		200			8,130		71,776
Potawatomi.....	14,022	9,150						4,872
Michigan.....	237,127	310	11,518					225,302
MacInnac.....	2,353	310						2,043
Mount Pleasant.....	231,743		11,518					220,227
Minnesota.....	502,782	121,731	87,683			4,519	31,416	357,933
Cass Lake.....	16,010					50		16,010
Fond du Lac.....	36,889	7,525	55,124					67,310
Grand Portage.....	9,482	9,132						4,100
Leech Lake.....	108,608	30,336	6,207				859	67,310
Nott Lake.....	30,331	4,200	175					25,688
Pipestone.....	166,301		5,160				771	160,801
Red Lake.....	147,374	22,947	24,207			4,400		83,906
Vermilion Lake.....	80,480					6,708		46,450
White Earth.....	209,074	45,091	20,325			21,000		188,688

1 1916 report.

TABLE 36.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Montana.....	\$1,551,218	\$376,473	\$64,437	\$740	\$396,926	\$114,415	\$19,340	\$583,887
Blackfoot.....	177,070	38,491	23,417			6,223		109,034
Crow.....	343,362	121,316	20,165			21,723	475	114,064
Flathead.....	404,688	76,873	915			314,601		10,865
Fort Belknap.....	347,680	66,200	1,050			47,070		1218,322
Fort Peck.....	185,183	50,840	15,310	740		12,935		78,273
Tongue River.....	123,498	2,680			1,500	21,840		71,585
Nebraska.....	428,200	80,620	8,418			23,488		315,477
Genoa.....	316,856		6,423					310,833
Omaha.....	29,040	5,655				23,485		
Santee.....	24,050	23,385	603					
Winnebago.....	58,121		1,300					4,914
Nevada.....	339,183	49,310	31,288	23	330	41,121		205,101
Carson.....	123,174	1,921	20,223			23,638		77,395
Fallon.....	11,887							11,887
Fort McDermitt.....	10,630	3,823	860		70	3,785		8,450
Moapa River.....	6,813	300	495		110			5,940
Nevada.....	70,621	8,999				6,029		68,622
Walker River.....	29,617	4,825	1,800					8,010
Western Shoshone.....	61,161	22,766	7,885		150	4,675		25,688
Reno, special agent.....	7,442	1,374	45	23				
New Mexico.....	1,510,415	81,399	86,904	250	12,593	155,722	29,677	1,173,565
Albuquerque.....	321,415	9,220	11,770			48,910		251,983
Alamogordo.....	165,492	35,876	20,777			11,031	11,677	83,128
Mescalero.....	152,443	11,688	19,045			10,629		99,115
Pueblo Bonito.....	145,438		1,300	250		0,010		134,848
Pueblo day schools.....	140,091	1,725	16,224			15,480		106,623
San Juan.....	240,733	10,690	6,700			29,733	7,350	177,330
Santa Fe.....	223,150		2,750					220,400
Zuni.....	151,740	250	8,828		12,593	25,650		101,407
New York Agency.....	710	135	575					
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	124,428		330			180	3,150	120,763
North Dakota.....	1,019,717	161,030	79,482	313		81,466		666,489
Bismarck.....	84,361							84,361
Fort Berthold.....	80,858	44,626	1,777	313		25,668		8,820
Fort Totten.....	196,074	7,729	6,153			4,310		177,820
Harding Rock.....	342,139	60,362	31,775			48,108		192,054
Turtle Mountain.....	84,768	31,246	19,887			3,085		27,817
Wahpeton.....	261,550	5,048	20,163					209,137
Oklahoma.....	3,272,116	208,474	137,022	75		231,844		2,674,601
Cantonment.....	100,168	5,625		75		61,035		39,863
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	107,700	23,439	20,800			87,684		27,471
Chilocco.....	783,018							783,018
Live Civilized Tribes.....	65,983	15,035	10,900					39,983
Kiona.....	880,073	42,920	89,000			77,374		182,210
Ossage.....	228,340	42,090	1,010			1,000		63,000
Otoe.....	60,090							60,090
Pawnee.....	130,154	31,631	375					101,788
Ponca.....	83,341	16,783	300			5,593		60,163
Sac and Fox.....	53,815		11,423					39,360
Seger.....	178,457	10,411	3,101			600		161,342
Seneca.....	27,521							27,521
Shawnee.....	113,698	6,310						107,888

1 Increase due to land.

2 1916 report.

3 As reported.

TABLE 36.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	For-stry.	School.
Oklahoma—Contd.								
Five Civilized Tribes schools.	\$133,277		\$543			\$15,099		\$117,636
Armstrong Male Academy.	52,538							52,538
Bloomfield Seminary.	135,196							35,196
Cherokee Orphan School.	49,556							49,556
Collins Institute.	18,325							18,325
Fletcher Boarding School.	50,068					\$11,563		38,505
Fulsa Boarding School.	36,615		\$190			3,535		32,930
Jones Male Academy.	31,500							31,500
Mekintey Academy.	56,014		318					55,696
Nuyaka Boarding School.	29,280		78					29,202
Tuskuhoma Female Academy.	39,855							39,855
Wheelock Female Academy.	31,006							31,006
Oregon.	752,469	\$19,731	7,935	30	\$9,319	14,735	\$17,760	662,659
Klamath.	163,230	6,755	2,440		9,319	11,735	25,260	107,711
Roseburg.	2,280	2,200		30			50	
Stem.	344,321							344,321
Siletz.	16,916	6,501	1,650				600	8,765
Umatilla.	127,029	300	1,400			3,000	11,800	124,700
Warm Springs.	98,739	3,976	2,443					77,490
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.	509,367		27,529			91,500		440,249
South Dakota.	2,961,967	627,877	297,370	6,610	27,700	220,314	180,132	1,425,455
Canton Asylum.	144,042		144,042					
Cheyenne River.	376,161	185,676	41,551	1,215	1,200	33,810		101,249
Crow Creek.	124,522	30,828	17,371	225		11,930		64,070
Flandreau.	252,329	6,610	4,391			57,565		183,821
Lower Brule.	132,331	61,629	6,273			8,892		52,780
Pierre.	267,099		7,631		20,500	47,035		183,012
Pine Ridge.	629,007	166,850	21,517	600		28,803	180,057	187,845
Rapid City.	261,921	4,199	5,108			61,731		249,660
Rosebud.	609,838	80,712	47,581	1,040		25,310	75	59,650
Sisseton.	79,461	19,361	450			1,525		59,650
Springfield.	32,196							32,196
Yankton.	91,757	35,016	1,831					56,387
Utah.	401,018	295,478	6,900		37,971	6,200	5,080	61,329
Goshute.	2,970							2,970
Shirwits.	6,355	230	145					6,355
Uintah and Ouray.	391,603	293,245	6,513		37,971	6,200	5,080	39,779
Washington.	1,022,607	781,339	69,277			67,790	61,778	732,421
Clallam.	192,458	67,607	4,968			60,180	35,255	25,445
Cushman.	441,450	2,535	11,000					427,915
Nash Bay.	9,083	4,163						4,920
Spokane.	711,049	655,276	33,228				6,805	15,885
Taholah.	21,915		831				720	19,363
Tulalip.	229,026	27,911	6,535				1,415	175,125
Yakima.	108,651	91,500	2,723			8,310	7,593	65,914

¹ As reported.

² Includes forest reserve.

³ Includes value land and old Spokane Baratorium.

TABLE 36.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	For-stry.	School.
Wisconsin.	\$1,423,121	\$43,650	\$25,217	\$905		\$27,266	\$726,555	\$599,631
Grand Rapids.	902	217						685
Hayward.	123,261	2,539	1,875			20,761	2	83,100
Keshena.	478,811	31,339	11,847			3,719	726,229	108,654
Lac du Flambeau.	88,022	759	1,370					85,882
Laona.	1,908	1,213	285					
La Pointe.	8,122	7,112	125	66		159		320
Oneida.	60,077		1,464					68,117
Red Cliff.	3,520		110			2,020		200
Tomah.	185,718		4,733					181,003
Wittenberg.	61,545							61,545
Wyoming: Shoshone.	359,928	158,432	6,263		\$12,421	4,170	18,290	159,400
State total.	22,549,321	3,517,757	1,319,297	9,391	576,261	1,705,682	1,133,051	14,277,542
Miscellaneous.	14,629,112	61,761		8,981	14,512,361			
Warehouses.	12,881	12,881						
Liquor suppression.	1,659	1,659						
Allotting service.	18,981			18,981				
Irrigation service (cont.).	14,519,361				14,519,361			
Indian Office.	53,230	53,230						

¹ 1916 report.

TABLE 37.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.					Tribal.					
		Total.	Lands, water, timber, and other.	Timber.	Funds in banks and other investments.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wares, implements, and other.	Stocks, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
Total.	825,212,461	422,225,412	520,328,172	410,657,196	521,011,127	33,591,664	831,277,443	2,745,823	2,745,823	575,428,222	54,123,200	236,674
Alabama.....	53,617,746	11,171,842	3,316,677	4,000	3,507	392,647	392,647	42,445,898	30,075,998	12,162,528	41,523,530	236,674
Arizona.....	2,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	7,094,128	30,075,998	12,162,528	41,523,530	236,674
California.....	9,053,792	4,806,225	2,187,074	1,915,000	34,069	37,440	101,050	541,888	4,077,237	3,117,675	861,037	28,535
Colorado.....	1,296,106	597,274	233,920	4,000	127,468	13,000	10,000	29,800	698,388	513,225	15,075	170,238
Florida.....	469,828	315,355	233,920	4,000	127,468	13,000	10,000	29,800	698,388	513,225	15,075	170,238
Idaho.....	15,579,576	12,593,365	10,829,190	142,500	217,848	398,000	188,000	817,963	2,986,298	1,445,877	1,301,645	239,289
Montana.....	17,732,526	9,460,840	5,777,490	1,081,802	1,680,150	287,000	14,000	540,728	8,271,685	1,108,610	1,127,468	5,987,522
Nebraska.....	1,099,140	592,591	305,000	191,545	42,000	9,000	9,000	37,046	510,548	31,000	310,548	214,530
North Dakota.....	2,036,678	1,469,707	528,430	212,609	118,500	25,150	25,150	212,677	124,428	70,000	124,428	123,433
South Dakota.....	1,974,417	1,896,330	1,318,051	110,682	101,524	29,034	14,000	540,728	8,271,685	1,108,610	1,127,468	5,987,522
Texas.....	2,897,572	2,098,879	2,008,425	13,674	190,000	30,000	30,000	133,194	297,093	68,883	14,000	214,530
Utah.....	1,343,682	3,973,291	3,860,386	27,500	19,811	120,000	120,000	305,480	1,370,381	615,400	142,500	12,491
Washington.....	729,136	53,012	.....	.....	.....	2,500	2,500	9,175	674,124	310,607	1,500	34,017
Wyoming.....	3,679,608	3,091,071	2,622,975	233,354	294,034	294,034	90,155	453,553	198,337	.....	199,337	.....
Arizona.....	1,974,417	1,896,330	1,318,051	110,682	101,524	29,034	14,000	540,728	8,271,685	1,108,610	1,127,468	5,987,522
California.....	469,828	315,355	233,920	4,000	127,468	13,000	10,000	29,800	698,388	513,225	15,075	170,238
Colorado.....	1,296,106	597,274	233,920	4,000	127,468	13,000	10,000	29,800	698,388	513,225	15,075	170,238
Florida.....	469,828	315,355	233,920	4,000	127,468	13,000	10,000	29,800	698,388	513,225	15,075	170,238
Idaho.....	15,579,576	12,593,365	10,829,190	142,500	217,848	398,000	188,000	817,963	2,986,298	1,445,877	1,301,645	239,289
Montana.....	17,732,526	9,460,840	5,777,490	1,081,802	1,680,150	287,000	14,000	540,728	8,271,685	1,108,610	1,127,468	5,987,522
Nebraska.....	1,099,140	592,591	305,000	191,545	42,000	9,000	9,000	37,046	510,548	31,000	310,548	214,530
North Dakota.....	2,036,678	1,469,707	528,430	212,609	118,500	25,150	25,150	212,677	124,428	70,000	124,428	123,433
South Dakota.....	1,974,417	1,896,330	1,318,051	110,682	101,524	29,034	14,000	540,728	8,271,685	1,108,610	1,127,468	5,987,522
Texas.....	2,897,572	2,098,879	2,008,425	13,674	190,000	30,000	30,000	133,194	297,093	68,883	14,000	214,530
Utah.....	1,343,682	3,973,291	3,860,386	27,500	19,811	120,000	120,000	305,480	1,370,381	615,400	142,500	12,491
Washington.....	729,136	53,012	.....	.....	.....	2,500	2,500	9,175	674,124	310,607	1,500	34,017
Wyoming.....	3,679,608	3,091,071	2,622,975	233,354	294,034	294,034	90,155	453,553	198,337	.....	199,337	.....
Arizona.....	1,974,417	1,896,330	1,318,051	110,682	101,524	29,034	14,000	540,728	8,271,685	1,108,610	1,127,468	5,987,522
California.....	469,828	315,355	233,920	4,000	127,468	13,000	10,000	29,800	698,388	513,225	15,075	170,238
Colorado.....	1,296,106	597,274	233,920	4,000	127,468	13,000	10,000	29,800	698,388	513,225	15,075	170,238
Florida.....	469,828	315,355	233,920	4,000	127,468	13,000	10,000	29,800	698,388	513,225	15,075	170,238
Idaho.....	15,579,576	12,593,365	10,829,190	142,500	217,848	398,000	188,000	817,963	2,986,298	1,445,877	1,301,645	239,289
Montana.....	17,732,526	9,460,840	5,777,490	1,081,802	1,680,150	287,000	14,000	540,728	8,271,685	1,108,610	1,127,468	5,987,522
Nebraska.....	1,099,140	592,591	305,000	191,545	42,000	9,000	9,000	37,046	510,548	31,000	310,548	214,530
North Dakota.....	2,036,678	1,469,707	528,430	212,609	118,500	25,150	25,150	212,677	124,428	70,000	124,428	123,433
South Dakota.....	1,974,417	1,896,330	1,318,051	110,682	101,524	29,034	14,000	540,728	8,271,685	1,108,610	1,127,468	5,987,522
Texas.....	2,897,572	2,098,879	2,008,425	13,674	190,000	30,000	30,000	133,194	297,093	68,883	14,000	214,530
Utah.....	1,343,682	3,973,291	3,860,386	27,500	19,811	120,000	120,000	305,480	1,370,381	615,400	142,500	12,491
Washington.....	729,136	53,012	.....	.....	.....	2,500	2,500	9,175	674,124	310,607	1,500	34,017
Wyoming.....	3,679,608	3,091,071	2,622,975	233,354	294,034	294,034	90,155	453,553	198,337	.....	199,337	.....
Arizona.....	1,974,417	1,896,330	1,318,051	110,682	101,524	29,034	14,000	540,728	8,271,685	1,108,610	1,127,468	5,987,522
California.....	469,828	315,355	233,920	4,000	127,468	13,000	10,000	29,800	698,388	513,225	15,075	170,238
Colorado.....	1,296,106	597,274	233,920	4,000	127,468	13,000	10,000	29,800	698,388	513,225	15,075	170,238
Florida.....	469,828	315,355	233,920	4,000	127,468	13,000	10,000	29,800	698,388	513,225	15,075	170,238
Idaho.....	15,579,576	12,593,365	10,829,190	142,500	217,848	398,000	188,000	817,963	2,986,298	1,445,877	1,301,645	239,289
Montana.....	17,732,526	9,460,840	5,777,490	1,081,802	1,680,150	287,000	14,000	540,728	8,271,685	1,108,610	1,127,468	5,987,522
Nebraska.....	1,099,140	592,591	305,000	191,545	42,000	9,000	9,000	37,046	510,548	31,000	310,548	214,530
North Dakota.....	2,036,678	1,469,707	528,430	212,609	118,500	25,150	25,150	212,677	124,428	70,000	124,428	123,433
South Dakota.....	1,974,417	1,896,330	1,318,051	110,682	101,524	29,034	14,000	540,728	8,271,685	1,108,610	1,127,468	5,987,522
Texas.....	2,897,572	2,098,879	2,008,425	13,674	190,000	30,000	30,000	133,194	297,093	68,883	14,000	214,530
Utah.....	1,343,682	3,973,291	3,860,386	27,500	19,811	120,000	120,000	305,480	1,370,381	615,400	142,500	12,491
Washington.....	729,136	53,012	.....	.....	.....	2,500	2,500	9,175	674,124	310,607	1,500	34,017
Wyoming.....	3,679,608	3,091,071	2,622,975	233,354	294,034	294,034	90,155	453,553	198,337	.....	199,337	.....
Arizona.....	1,974,417	1,896,330	1,318,051	110,682	101,524	29,034	14,000	540,728	8,271,685	1,108,610	1,127,468	5,987,522
California.....	469,828	315,355	233,920	4,000	127,468	13,000	10,000	29,800	698,388	513,225	15,075	170,238
Colorado.....	1,296,106	597,274	233,920	4,000	127,468	13,000	10,000	29,800	698,388	513,225	15,075	170,238
Florida.....	469,828	315,355	233,920	4,000	127,468	13,000	10,000	29,800	698,388	513,225	15,075	170,238
Idaho.....	15,579,576	12,593,365	10,829,190	142,500	217,848	398,000	188,000	817,963	2,986,298	1,445,877	1,301,645	239,289
Montana.....	17,732,526	9,460,840	5,777,490	1,081,802	1,680,150	287,000	14,000	540,728	8,271,685	1,108,610	1,127,468	5,987,522
Nebraska.....	1,099,140	592,591	305,000	191,545	42,000	9,000	9,000	37,046	510,548	31,000	310,548	214,530
North Dakota.....	2,036,678	1,469,707	528,430	212,609	118,500	25,150	25,150	212,677	124,428	70,000	124,428	123,433
South Dakota.....	1,974,417	1,896,330	1,318,051	110,682	101,524	29,034	14,000	540,728	8,271,685	1,108,610	1,127,468	5,987,522
Texas.....	2,897,572	2,098,879	2,008,425	13,674	190,000	30,000	30,000	133,194	297,093	68,883	14,000	214,530
Utah.....	1,343,682	3,973,291	3,860,386	27,500	19,811	120,000	120,000	305,480	1,370,381	615,400	142,500	12,491
Washington.....	729,136	53,012	.....	.....	.....	2,500	2,500	9,175	674,124	310,607	1,500	34,017
Wyoming.....	3,679,608	3,091,071	2,622,975	233,354	294,034	294,034	90,155	453,553	198,337	.....	199,337	.....
Arizona.....	1,974,417	1,896,330	1,318,051	110,682	101,524	29,034	14,000	540,728	8,271,685	1,108,610	1,127,468	5,987,522
California.....	469,828	315,355	233,920	4,000	127,468	13,000	10,000	29,800	698,388	513,225	15,075	170,238
Colorado.....	1,296,106	597,274	233,920	4,000	127,468	13,0						

TABLE 37.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1917.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Individual.				Tribal.							
	Total individual and tribal property.	Total.	Land, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in hands of superintendents.	Homes, barns, etc.	Wagons, teams, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber stock.	Balances of funds in treasury.
Nebraska.....	\$10,127,792	\$9,680,898	\$8,381,102		\$395,011	\$398,000	\$145,000	\$403,726	\$436,995	\$172,367		\$264,529
Omaha.....	5,358,158	5,152,106	4,200,000		394,259	298,000	112,000	217,850	296,040	150,000		55,049
Santee 1.....	898,729	770,862	665,140		50,752	89,000	4,000	40,000	67,840			14,029
Winnebago.....	3,987,933	3,767,897	3,506,022		4,081	70,489	297,075	307,671	1,319,876	1,350,494	583,401	6,071
Nebraska.....	148,047	145,047	125,190		7,900	7,900	2,125	9,942	3,000	3,000		
Fort McHenry.....	64,158	58,865	51,530		4,000	4,000	7,000	9,345	8,240	8,240		
Nebraska.....	61,820	59,490	51,063		6,800	6,800	2,000	4,800	8,240	8,240		
Walker River.....	68,190	64,185	54,130		1,000	1,000	3,000	21,500	62,500	69,500	12,000	(*)
Nebraska.....	524,322	464,038	351,800		708	14,500	22,000	103,624	628,450	614,252	47,801	(*)
Western Shoshone.....	1,058,543	890,124	840,573	8,000	4,270	26,000	25,000	185,624	1,285,000	1,285,396	5,800	6,071
Reno, special agent.....	446,573	446,573	342,000					6,007	4,285,000	4,285,396	22,500	
New Mexico.....	22,782,242	6,536,296	316,832	1,140,000	70,670	700,175	212,815	3,985,894	16,425,949	11,327,318	4,901,140	112,488
Headlands.....	2,190,556	1,010,520	316,832	4,114,000	5,498	11,175	10,815	126,210	580,026	372,785	191,520	18,721
Mescalero.....	5,041,070	19,226,703			65,105	28,000	16,000	150,600	5,241,967	619,820	4,655,400	16,767
Pueblo Bands.....	2,704,500	625,000			48,000	48,000	32,000	825,500	1,879,000	1,875,000	4,000	
Fort Stanton.....	5,539,628	1,531,628			52	48,000	32,000	1,172,390	3,205,856	3,182,136	73,720	
San Juan.....	1,889,600	1,635,606			170,000	170,000	60,000	468,586	1,285,000	4,264,000	64,000	
Zuni.....	1,889,600	1,635,606			584			468,586	1,285,000	4,264,000	64,000	
New York: New York Agency.....	4,498,521	584			584			4,497,937	4,497,937	4,497,937		53,567
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	945,226	180,888			23,108	71,980	6,250	59,250	784,640	588,000	192,000	4,640
North Dakota.....	25,839,066	23,367,791	20,466,105		303,663	650,625	201,125	1,716,413	2,171,847	1,157,784		1,014,063
Fort Berthold.....	3,485,610	2,948,427	1,285,789		28,168	218,625	101,125	511,635	1,357,181	1,157,784		190,397
Fort Totten.....	15,706,759	14,862,113	13,245,206		159,527	187,000	20,000	25,580	2,020			2,020
Standley Rock.....	4,410,741	4,410,741	3,950,000		51,161	148,000	40,000	211,580	812,646			312,646
Turtle Mountain.....												

Oklahoma.....	555,275,321	216,173,761	200,461,157	8,680	11,435,798	3,371,460	1,239,910	1,628,886	37,101,540	14,897,575	780,000	21,623,965
Cherokee and Arapaho.....	655,287	654,353	740,395		15,000	15,000	65,000	15,793	1,689			1,689
Cherokee and Arapaho.....	102,832,250	104,601,838	107,942,320		8,746,418	104,400	(*)	176,176	620,657			620,657
Cherokee and Arapaho.....	19,645,261	19,624,888	13,919,010		1,072,678	870,000	415,000	670,830	3,297,220	14,880,223	780,000	10,500,167
Oklahoma.....	2,025,825	1,971,321	1,851,321		498,468	498,000	32,000	218,468	6,024,253			6,024,253
Oklahoma.....	2,101,523	2,054,224	1,929,330		119,900	184,300	32,000	218,468	174,458			174,458
Oklahoma.....	2,101,523	2,054,224	1,929,330		128,800	179,650	32,000	67,052	98,201	4,500		38,401
Oklahoma.....	1,073,856	1,073,856	873,660		161,522	115,245	26,806	59,258	360,113			360,113
Oklahoma.....	4,525,157	4,525,157	3,822,858		148,353	135,600	43,150	72,746	18,746			(*)
Oklahoma.....	1,940,684	1,940,684	1,681,884		103,800	157,500	42,800	18,984	6,070			
Oregon.....	44,896,422	11,925,082	7,373,490	2,404,000	265,107	370,000	161,000	1,350,345	32,938,340	3,490,775	29,180,967	276,568
Klamath.....	28,941,322	2,670,321	1,270,820	540,000	50,741	132,000	38,000	957,670	25,970,991	2,169,000	23,706,000	62,994
Washoe.....	2,604,267	2,604,267	1,910,000	1,910,000	15,156	119,000	6,000	15,200	237,011	12,500	125,000	15,200
Washoe.....	5,445,269	5,007,244	4,500,200	8,400	97,500	105,000	28,000	259,345	455,707	260,000	21,300	15,406
Warm Springs.....	7,147,006	832,383	698,629	37,500	7,784	17,000	30,000	63,154	6,294,642	1,038,975	5,255,667	
South Dakota.....	58,381,833	50,897,888	41,462,671	59,000	2,059,792	1,448,872	817,400	4,729,847	7,774,286	2,306,128	235,584	5,232,546
Cañon Asylum.....	2,068	2,068			116,975	350,000	90,000	688,750	2,696,175	1,402,700	27,796	1,115,688
Chayenne River.....	2,076,721	2,362,513	2,312,720		51,293	116,000	50,000	328,920	108,298			108,298
Chayenne River.....	2,132,916	1,291,421	1,062,770	9,000	4,180	50,000	50,000	179,785	184,228	75,000	64,145	49,588
Chayenne River.....	16,186,287	14,401,360	12,945,000	50,000	1,627,577	225,000	296,000	1,882,742	1,324,686	525,438	107,800	701,650
Chayenne River.....	14,324,124	11,306,510	8,598,779		862,577	50,000	185,000	1,320,474	2,924,812	302,000	38,800	2,886,022
Chayenne River.....	7,236,012	6,845,306	6,144,180		290,974	248,375	95,000	158,177	385,706			385,706
Chayenne River.....	4,131,126	4,315,668	3,269,470		520,807	350,300	50,400	157,069	252,180			252,180
Utah.....	6,912,850	2,656,292	1,720,428		337,274	88,910	9,200	450,505	4,256,558	603,000	34,875	3,817,763
Goshute.....	2,465	19,465			3,900	1,500	1,500	11,465	40,026			40,026
Shirwell.....	4,141,131	4,141,131	3,820,000		85,810	85,810	56,000	494,635	4,301,635	448,400	34,875	3,817,763
Utah and Owyhee.....	6,836,136	2,634,523	1,720,463		337,274							

* Estimated value of land.
 † Includes \$2,310,000 lowest estimated value of coal.
 ‡ Included in Chayenne and Arapaho.
 § Not reported.

TABLE 37.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1917.—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Individual.				Tribal.						
	Total individual and tribal property.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in hands of banks and of superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, and other property.	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Value of lands in treasury.
Washington.....	44,519,546	23,922,026	4,019,860	1,153,356	451,288	512,604	786,450	14,596,020	3,820,796	10,554,554	221,298
Cobville.....	14,373,852	10,322,068	600,000	493,950	184,700	447,400	485,535	4,190,894	1,963,702	2,225,365	81,827
Neah Bay.....	723,593	513,964	28,750	30,660	124,420	5,940	29,544	29,191	1,863,702	2,253,365	94,160
Spokane.....	2,890,646	1,577,000	4,000	871	32,325	15,500	36,392	1,285,686	427,822	253,000	2,156
Taholah.....	1,234,254	1,370,732	832,291	45,000	41,553	10,000	12,759	5,965,459	1,512,894	4,248,339	3,176
Tulalip.....	4,596,339	4,506,339	1,496,023	533,714	1,171,500	28,715	95,477	101,910	2,862,054	2,878,475	13,579
Yakima.....	14,267,064	11,395,089	1,845,120	245,004	(?)	(?)	101,910	12,964,030	3,748,124	6,398,537	2,517,300
Wisconsin.....	20,084,268	7,430,283	172,297	2,346,245	845,300	293,930	523,022	12,964,030	3,748,124	6,398,537	2,517,300
Grand Rapids.....	796,245	337,940	60,000	60,000	160,000	25,000	85,889	458,308	277,370	3,400	177,706
Kayward.....	792,532	791,560	15,000	69,239	54,500	1,100	10,000	131,013	1,000	13	1,000
La Crosse.....	11,678,488	344,130	53,994	188,066	210,000	31,200	20,200	3,082,380	6,008,267	2,339,861	2,339,861
Laona.....	271,319	28,215	29,297	87,108	12,800	2,300	10,000	198,280	100,290	25,599	100,290
La Poudre.....	3,278,167	2,520,403	28,000	324,000	12,800	2,300	97,500	448,126	83,215	361,921	100,290
Red Cliff.....	2,029,469	2,029,469	40,000	40,000	62,000	3,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Wyoming: Sheebone.....	4,093,622	2,164,494	1,610,249	73,671	23,000	40,000	417,528	1,923,128	829,000	1,044,885	53,443

? No data.
! Data incomplete.

TABLE 38.—School and agency employes in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Grand total.....	2,817	781	2,036	\$3,589,887	3,481	\$2,430,122	1,853	\$1,059,765
Total schools.....	2,617	781	1,836	1,919,313	1,261	1,070,608	1,553	848,705
Total agencies.....	200	0	200	1,670,574	1,220	1,459,514	300	211,060
Arizona.....	708	321	387	450,953	452	309,073	254	142,880
Camp Verde schools.....	1	0	1	3,110	3	2,840	1	300
Camp Verde Agency.....	13	4	9	2,050	1,400	1,400	0	650
Colorado River School.....	13	6	7	8,550	4,320	4,230	8	4,320
Colorado River Agency.....	22	15	7	14,415	10	11,775	3	2,640
Fort Apache schools.....	30	10	20	19,115	17	12,835	13	6,280
Fort Apache Agency.....	12	20	16	23,299	20	23,700	3	1,599
Fort Mojave schools.....	10	6	11	10,659	6	5,220	10	5,439
Havasupai School.....	3	1	2	2,220	2	1,920	1	300
Havasupai Agency.....	2	1	1	1,400	2	1,400	0	0
Kalbar School.....	3	2	1	2,329	2	1,300	2	1,029
Kalbar Agency.....	12	2	10	7,780	4	3,600	8	4,180
Leupp School.....	10	12	4	8,730	16	8,730	0	0
Leupp Agency.....	39	15	24	21,290	15	11,300	24	9,990
Mogul schools.....	34	16	18	20,352	28	10,652	6	3,510
Mogul Agency.....	63	30	33	43,720	29,940	40	22,780	0
Navajo Agency.....	47	32	15	28,355	42	23,045	5	3,340
Phoenix School.....	73	16	57	54,740	33	28,070	40	26,670
Pima schools.....	43	12	31	27,839	19	16,700	24	11,139
Pima Agency.....	41	23	18	27,875	33	22,375	8	5,500
Rice Station School.....	23	10	13	15,940	11	7,900	12	8,040
Salt River Agency.....	6	1	5	4,335	3	3,135	3	1,200
Salt River schools.....	12	9	3	6,290	11	6,600	1	690
San Carlos Agency.....	10	4	6	7,620	3	4,600	7	3,020
San Carlos schools.....	51	33	18	30,223	43	28,423	8	3,800
San Navier Agency.....	10	1	9	7,220	4	4,460	6	2,760
San Navier schools.....	19	11	8	10,330	16	8,710	3	1,620
Truxton Canon School.....	11	3	11	9,610	4	3,960	10	5,650
Truxton Canon Agency.....	20	10	10	13,120	6	4,000	14	9,120
Western Navajo schools.....	23	5	18	15,880	10	8,330	13	7,550
Western Navajo Agency.....	20	10	10	11,443	20	11,443	0	0
California.....	303	98	205	186,107	188	122,732	115	63,375
Bishop schools.....	10	2	8	6,195	4	3,555	6	2,640
Bishop Agency.....	6	5	1	2,700	5	2,160	1	540
Campo School.....	6	2	3	3,430	2	1,580	3	1,850
Campo Agency.....	2	2	0	960	2	960	0	0
Digger Agency.....	2	2	0	1,720	1	1,000	1	720
Fort Bidwell Agency.....	20	2	20	12,455	9	6,680	11	5,775
Fort Yuma schools.....	21	2	19	4,340	7	3,140	14	6,956
Fort Yuma Agency.....	10	6	4	5,512	8	4,192	2	1,320
Greenville School.....	14	1	13	9,940	7	6,990	7	3,960
Hoopa Valley School.....	19	11	8	12,190	6	5,370	13	6,820
Hoopa Valley Agency.....	17	8	9	8,873	17	8,873	0	0
Malik School.....	1	1	0	1,400	1	1,400	0	0
Malik Agency.....	16	8	8	6,015	14	4,865	2	1,150
Pala schools.....	9	2	7	5,710	4	3,610	5	2,100
Pala Agency.....	15	10	5	7,733	14	7,013	1	720
Round Valley School.....	8	8	0	6,140	4	4,220	4	1,920
Round Valley Agency.....	16	6	10	3,805	11	7,125	5	1,680
Sherman Institute.....	63	9	54	46,220	29	23,310	34	20,910
Soboba schools.....	9	7	2	5,910	3	3,410	6	2,500
Soboba Agency.....	22	15	7	9,640	22	9,640	0	0
Tule River schools.....	7	7	0	4,000	3	2,440	4	1,560
Tule River Agency.....	4	1	3	2,029	3	1,729	1	300
Colorado.....	47	15	31	32,440	35	26,320	12	6,090
Southern Ute schools.....	11	2	9	5,230	5	5,350	6	2,880
Southern Ute Agency.....	17	7	10	10,270	15	9,570	2	600
Ute Mountain School.....	3	3	0	2,740	1	1,740	2	990
Ute Mountain Agency.....	16	7	9	11,200	14	9,830	2	1,370
Idaho.....	27	31	73	74,104	70	57,621	28	16,480
Coeur d'Alene schools.....	5	5	0	3,540	3	2,940	2	600
Coeur d'Alene Agency.....	18	7	11	12,754	16	11,434	2	1,320
Fort Hall schools.....	20	5	15	14,490	12	9,800	8	4,690

TABLE 38.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Idaho—Continued.								
Fort Hall Agency.....	23	14	9	\$14,808	22	\$13,938	1	\$1,600
Fort Lapwai School.....	28	3	25	17,040	13	8,070	15	8,970
Fort Lapwai Agency.....	13	5	8	11,482	13	11,482		
Iowa.....	24	12	12	15,650	10	8,270	14	7,380
Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....	21	10	11	13,950	7	6,670	14	7,280
Sac and Fox Agency.....	3	2	1	1,700	3	1,700		
Kansas.....	89	19	70	68,182	49	40,612	41	27,570
Haskell Institute.....	66	6	60	52,330	33	29,340	33	22,990
Kickapoo School.....	13	3	9	8,290	6	4,450	7	3,840
Kickapoo Agency.....	2	2		1,697	2	1,697		
Potawatomi School.....	1		1	1,500	1	1,500		
Potawatomi Agency.....	7	3	4	4,345	6	3,625	1	720
Michigan.....	41	14	27	28,910	18	14,950	23	13,960
Mount Pleasant School.....	37	13	24	25,110	15	11,500	22	13,210
Mackinac Agency.....	4	1	3	3,600	3	3,600		
Minnesota.....	267	137	130	173,828	177	125,968	90	47,860
Cass Lake School.....	5	5	1	3,340	2	1,600	4	1,740
Fond du Lac schools.....	5	1	4	3,440	3	2,840	2	600
Fond du Lac Agency.....	16	9	7	10,885	11	5,225	5	2,660
Grand Portage School.....	3		3	2,270	1	1,200	2	1,070
Grand Portage Agency.....	5	2	3	2,680	4	2,720	1	400
Leech Lake schools.....	13	4	9	9,120	5	4,680	8	4,440
Leech Lake Agency.....	39	23	16	27,333	37	26,108	2	1,220
Neft Lake School.....	3	1	2	2,220	1	1,200	2	1,020
Neft Lake Agency.....	10	8	2	6,192	9	5,692	1	600
Pipestone schools.....	29	12	17	17,410	14	10,550	12	6,860
Red Lake schools.....	21	9	12	12,240	10	6,690	11	5,550
Red Lake Agency.....	32	23	9	19,873	26	16,573	6	3,300
Vermillion Lake School.....	14	8	6	8,990	5	3,980	9	5,000
White Earth schools.....	39	11	28	23,670	15	13,030	24	10,640
White Earth Agency.....	38	20	18	24,180	34	21,490	4	2,700
Montana.....	350	166	184	230,285	284	193,230	66	37,025
Blackfeet schools.....	20	6	14	13,040	8	7,020	12	6,020
Blackfeet Agency.....	52	29	23	31,125	48	28,906	4	2,220
Crow schools.....	24	5	19	17,360	13	10,860	11	6,500
Crow Agency.....	65	34	31	40,283	61	37,433	4	2,850
Flathead School.....	2		2	3,200	2	3,200		
Flathead Agency.....	33	14	19	24,633	32	23,913	1	720
Fort Belknap schools.....	11	2	9	8,185	4	1,900	7	3,885
Fort Belknap Agency.....	31	16	15	19,913	30	18,193	1	720
Fort Peck schools.....	20	7	13	13,380	8	7,340	12	6,040
Fort Peck Agency.....	34	19	15	20,833	33	19,033	1	800
Tongue River schools.....	19	7	12	12,760	9	7,710	10	5,040
Tongue River Agency.....	39	25	14	28,583	38	23,423	3	2,160
Nebraska.....	84	31	53	61,900	56	44,530	28	17,370
Genoa School.....	42	12	30	28,900	23	17,460	19	11,470
Omaha School.....	5	4	1	1,600	1	1,600		
Omaha Agency.....	8	4	4	5,997	7	5,297	1	600
Santee School.....	1		1	1,700	1	1,700		
Santee Agency.....	9	7	2	6,325	9	6,325		
Winnellago School.....	2		2	2,800	2	2,800		
Winnellago Agency.....	21	8	13	14,648	13	9,348	8	5,300
Nevada.....	118	49	69	77,288	69	50,303	49	26,985
Carson School.....	32	12	20	25,550	10	12,940	22	12,610
Fallon schools.....	9		9	5,265	5	3,320	4	1,945
Fallon Agency.....	3	2	1	1,370	3	1,370		
Fort McDermitt School.....	7	3	4	4,683	3	3,183	4	1,500
Fort McDermitt Agency.....	2	2		624	2	624		
Moapa River School.....	4	1	3	3,180	1	1,500	3	1,680
Moapa River Agency.....	3	3		552	3	552		
Nevada schools.....	10	4	6	6,120	2	1,900	8	4,220

TABLE 38.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Nevada—Continued.								
Nevada Agency.....	11	8	3	\$8,080	9	\$7,700	2	\$1,320
Walker River School.....	4		4	3,220	2	1,600	2	1,100
Walker River Agency.....	11	5	6	8,731	10	8,074	1	600
Walker River Agency.....	8	1	7	5,620	6	4,920	2	600
Western Shoshone schools.....	14	9	5	8,319	12	7,769	2	1,320
New Mexico.....	425	187	238	267,980	265	178,435	160	89,545
Albuquerque School.....	14	14	30	31,110	22	17,290	22	13,820
Jicarilla School.....	16	21	27	10,500	6	3,200	10	8,600
Jicarilla Agency.....	10	3	7	7,110	3	3,180	7	3,930
Mescalero Agency.....	33	17	16	29,820	23	18,490	10	2,908
Pueblo Bonito schools.....	21	6	18	15,100	7	4,620	14	8,530
Pueblo Bonito Agency.....	17	8	9	11,370	17	11,370		
Pueblo day schools.....	59	14	36	29,845	14	11,560	30	17,945
Pueblo day schools agency.....	49	25	15	27,722	27	20,782	11	6,960
San Juan schools.....	20	8	18	17,310	11	6,120	9	5,190
San Juan Agency.....	41	18	22	29,370	17	11,270	24	12,100
Santa Fe School.....	21	7	14	12,940	5	5,890	13	7,140
Zuni schools.....	12	6	6	8,885	10	7,145	2	1,440
Zuni Agency.....	3		3	2,250	2	1,650	1	600
New York Agency.....	35	13	22	21,587	21	12,787	14	8,800
North Carolina.....	29	10	19	17,610	18	9,530	13	8,080
Cherokee schools.....	6	3	3	3,977	5	3,267	1	720
Cherokee Agency.....	23	7	16	13,633	13	6,263	10	7,370
North Dakota.....	278	145	133	161,346	178	108,686	100	52,660
Bismarck School.....	13	5	8	8,420	5	3,800	8	4,600
Fort Berthold schools.....	7	1	6	5,120	3	3,470	4	1,650
Fort Berthold Agency.....	32	21	11	17,935	30	18,035	2	1,800
Fort Berthold Agency.....	44	19	25	26,200	17	12,270	27	14,030
Fort Totten schools.....	12	7	5	6,620	11	6,060	1	660
Fort Totten Agency.....	46	15	31	28,555	17	11,835	29	14,020
Standing Rock schools.....	67	49	18	33,083	56	27,313	11	5,720
Standing Rock Agency.....	11	1	10	6,325	6	3,325	5	1,500
Turtle Mountain schools.....	22	18	4	10,728	19	9,568	3	1,160
Turtle Mountain Agency.....	24	9	15	16,520	11	9,090	13	7,460
Walperton School.....	12	1	11	8,020	7	5,160	5	2,860
Oklahoma.....	928	275	653	747,184	580	577,149	348	220,035
Antonment School.....	11	4	7	7,020	4	3,300	7	3,720
Antonment Agency.....	12	3	9	8,760	10	7,140	2	1,620
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	17	8	9	11,300	7	5,400	10	5,900
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.....	21	8	13	15,322	16	11,122	5	3,200
Chilocco School.....	55	17	38	40,900	31	25,000	24	15,300
Kiowa schools.....	72	14	58	45,100	33	24,660	39	20,440
Kiowa Agency.....	62	32	30	38,650	48	20,790	14	7,860
Osage School.....	28	7	21	19,940	7	10,740	21	9,200
Osage Agency.....	29	8	31	48,890	6	4,900	6	5,900
Otoe School.....	12	1	11	8,020	7	4,740	4	3,280
Otoe Agency.....	7	2	5	4,860	6	4,140	1	720
Pawnee School.....	16	5	11	11,160	6	5,400	10	5,760
Pawnee Agency.....	10	4	6	7,325	8	4,705	2	1,620
Ponca School.....	16	5	11	10,080	7	6,200	9	3,870
Ponca Agency.....	10	3	7	8,167	7	7,607	3	600
Red Moon School.....	6	1	5	1,000	3	1,200	3	800
Sac and Fox School.....	1		1	1,850	1	1,850		
Sac and Fox Agency.....	12	3	9	8,565	10	7,005	2	1,560
Sage School.....	18	3	15	11,200	7	5,180	11	6,020
Sage Agency.....	11	5	6	6,985	8	5,675	3	1,320
Seneca School.....	16	5	11	11,190	8	6,450	8	4,770
Seneca Agency.....	5	3	2	3,060	4	2,840	1	720
Shawnee School.....	19	8	11	12,280	10	7,620	9	4,700
Shawnee Agency.....	8	5	3	4,955	7	4,355	1	600

TABLE 38.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.			Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Oklahoma—Continued.							
Five Civilized Tribes.....	413	118	325	291	\$289,850	152	\$110,026
Muskogee Agency.....	283	98	185	230	241,762	53	50,959
Schools—supervisor.....	12	4	8	8	5,010	4	4,444
Armstrong Academy.....	10	4	12	7	5,470	4	4,985
Bloomfield Seminary.....	1		1	1	1,500		
Cherokee Training.....	15	4	11	5	9,700	10	6,020
Collins Institute.....	14		14	7	7,550	7	2,910
Euchee Boarding.....	14		14	5	9,202	5	4,133
Faulau Boarding.....	14		14	2	8,880	2	960
James Academy.....	14	3	11	7	9,720	7	4,020
Mekuskey Academy.....	16		16	6	9,510	10	5,555
Nuyaka Boarding.....	15	3	12	6	4,530	9	4,815
Tuskahoma Academy.....	16		15	4	9,270	11	6,150
Wheelock Academy.....	16	2	14	3	1,500	13	8,025
Oregon.....	153	66	117	116	131,335	67	40,360
Klamath schools.....	21	4	20	11	15,530	13	6,470
Klamath Agency.....	32	11	21	27	27,018	5	4,000
Roseburg School.....	1		1	1	1,000		
Roseburg Agency.....	6		6	1	5,500		
Salem schools.....	63	14	39	27	39,910	20	16,250
Siletz schools.....	2	1	2	2	2,270		
Siletz Agency.....	7	6	2	3	4,125	1	720
Umatilla School.....	13	6	7	6	8,960	5	4,640
Umatilla Agency.....	10	6	4	3	5,668	2	1,740
Normal Springs schools.....	15	6	9	7	9,720	8	4,000
Warm Springs Agency.....	20	13	7	18	13,038	2	1,440
Pennsylvania: Carlisle School.....	67	7	60	37	51,430	30	20,900
South Dakota.....	687	308	382	459	392,774	228	119,420
Canton Asylum.....	25		25	12	15,360	13	5,980
Cheyenne River schools.....	26	5	21	12	17,880	14	7,520
Cheyenne River Agency.....	58	39	19	51	18,843	4	1,920
Crow Creek School.....	13	4	9	6	9,170	7	3,890
Crow Creek Agency.....	30	16	14	16	18,101	24	14,140
Flandreau School.....	41	19	22	28	28,149	16	13,900
Lower Brule School.....	12	3	9	5	8,220	7	3,780
Lower Brule Agency.....	19	9	10	18	11,789	8	4,440
Pierre School.....	25	6	19	11	17,250	14	7,630
Pine Ridge schools.....	90	17	73	43	64,540	47	26,220
Pine Ridge Agency.....	99	79	20	95	46,191	4	3,100
Rapid City School.....	33	11	22	16	21,730	17	9,640
Rosebud schools.....	68	9	59	35	46,850	33	15,180
Rosebud Agency.....	79	63	16	68	33,450	28	12,480
Blissett School.....	18	11	7	9	11,990	11	7,000
Blissett Agency.....	11	9	2	10	6,430	6	4,810
Springfield School.....	8	2	6	7	5,420	8	3,920
Yankton School.....	15	9	6	7	10,000	2	1,200
Yankton Agency.....	17	6	12	16	11,330	10	4,150
Utah.....	61	26	35	51	42,681	10	4,880
Goshute School.....	2		2	1	1,300	1	300
Goshute Agency.....	3	1	2	2	1,610	1	300
Shilwits School.....	3		3	2	2,220	1	300
Shilwits Agency.....	3		3	3	524		
Uintah and Ouray School.....	12	5	7	6	9,830	6	3,250
Uintah and Ouray Agency.....	38	18	20	37	27,897	6	720
Washington.....	244	87	157	178	173,581	66	37,860
Colville schools.....	15	3	12	9	10,600	6	2,800
Colville Agency.....	37	12	25	35	27,563	2	1,620
Cushman school.....	36	8	28	20	27,300	16	9,220
Cushman Agency.....	7	3	4	6	4,650	1	1,300
Neah Bay schools.....	7	2	5	5	4,820	5	3,680
Neah Bay Agency.....	4	3	1	3	1,800	1	600

¹ No school; paid from school appropriation.

TABLE 38.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1917—Continued.

State and superintendencies.	Total.			Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Washington—Continued.							
Spokane schools.....	7	2	5	4	\$1,620	3	\$3,720
Spokane Agency.....	23	9	14	18	13,383	5	2,380
Taholah schools.....	3		3	3	3,280		
Taholah Agency.....	10	5	5	10	7,039	15	8,560
Tulalip schools.....	22	9	13	14	11,510	1	620
Tulalip Agency.....	30	8	22	18	13,625	10	6,440
Yakima School.....	18	10	8	8	13,050	4	3,180
Yakima Agency.....	28	13	15	24	21,101	24	17,921
Wisconsin.....	222	101	121	128	118,222	94	50,840
Grand Rapids School.....	1		1	1	1,600		
Grand Rapids Agency.....	4		4	3	3,140	1	600
Hayward schools.....	21	7	14	10	15,350	14	8,010
Hayward Agency.....	8	5	3	7	4,025	1	620
Keshena schools.....	21	7	14	9	16,175	12	6,235
Keshena Agency.....	35	26	9	28	20,798	7	3,760
Lac du Flambeau School.....	18	7	11	9	12,280	9	4,860
Lac du Flambeau Agency.....	7	4	3	5	4,474	2	1,380
Laona School.....	1		1	1	1,600		
Laona Agency.....	4	1	3	4	3,520		
La Pointe School.....	1		1	1	2,750		
La Pointe Agency.....	14	5	9	11	11,295	14	7,640
Oneida School.....	24	15	9	10	13,830	14	975
Red Cliff School.....	3		3	1	2,375	2	1,720
Red Cliff Agency.....	8	5	3	7	4,980	1	720
Tomah School.....	36	8	28	11	19,170	12	10,570
Wittenberg School.....	19	11	8	8	10,910	7	6,330
Wyoming.....	65	28	37	53	46,960	12	6,680
Shoshone School.....	19	3	16	10	14,760	9	4,760
Shoshone Agency.....	46	25	21	43	32,200	3	1,920

¹ No school; paid from school appropriation.

TABLE 39.—Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1917.

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Field investigating and supervising force.						
Total.....	122	\$189,700	20	\$43,850	102	\$145,850
Inspection.....	7	17,000	1	3,500	6	13,500
Special supervisors.....	4	7,800	1	2,500	3	5,300
Liquor.....	24	32,190	1	2,000	23	30,190
Construction.....	9	16,450	1	2,750	8	13,700
Health.....	25	35,920	1	3,000	24	32,920
Schools.....	8	17,300	1	3,000	7	14,300
Industries:						
Farming.....	1	3,000	1	3,000		
Employment.....	3	3,700	1	2,000	2	1,700
Live stock.....	1	(¹)	1	(¹)		
Forestry:						
Field supervising officers.....	7	13,850	1	3,000	6	10,850
Messengers.....	21	21,970	1	1,600	20	20,370
Special agents.....	10	17,120	7	14,000	3	3,120
Commissioner to negotiate with Seminole In- dians.....	1	2,000	1	2,000		
Attorney for Pueblo Indians.....	1	1,500	1	1,500		

¹ \$10 a day when actually employed.

TABLE 39.—Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1917—Continued.

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
<i>Field irrigation service.</i>						
Total.....	232	\$293,030	14	\$27,700	218	\$266,230
Chief Inspector.....	1	4,000	1	4,000		
Superintendents of irrigation.....	8	18,500	1	2,500	7	16,000
Arizona.....	5	4,500	2	2,700	3	1,800
Pima.....	4	3,300	1	1,500	3	1,800
Salt River.....	1	1,200				
California: Miscellaneous work.....	74	71,400	2	4,000	72	67,400
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	14	12,445	1	1,600	13	10,845
Montana.....	15	18,805	2	3,000	13	15,805
Billings.....	1	1,500			1	1,500
Crow.....	8	9,550	1	1,500	7	8,050
Fort Belknap.....	5	7,425	1	1,500	4	6,925
Tongue River.....	1	300			1	300
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	20	29,850	1	2,000	19	27,850
Utah.....	56	62,250	2	3,800	54	58,450
Salt Lake.....	17	30,300	1	1,800	16	28,500
Uintah.....	19	23,950	1	2,000	18	21,950
Washington: Yakima.....	143	55,100	1	2,100	142	53,000
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	16	17,080	1	2,600	15	15,080
<i>Field allotment service.</i>						
Total.....	16	13,935	2	1,060	14	12,855
Special allotting agent.....	1	(*)	1	(*)		
Arizona.....	3	2,700			3	2,700
Leupp.....	1	720			1	720
Pima.....	2	1,980			2	1,980
Montana: Blackfeet.....	1	765			1	765
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.....	1	900			1	900
Oregon: Umatilla.....	3	2,670			3	2,670
South Dakota.....	4	3,720			4	3,720
Pine Ridge.....	2	2,100			2	2,100
Rosebud.....	2	1,620			2	1,620
Wisconsin: La Pointe.....	3	3,180	1	1,080	2	2,100
<i>Heirship work.</i>						
Examiners.....	54	59,400	18	32,400	36	27,000
<i>Probate work.</i>						
Attorneys.....	20	50,000	20	50,000		
<i>Warehouses.</i>						
Total.....	35	35,640	3	6,200	32	29,440
Chicago.....	21	21,450	1	2,200	20	19,250
San Francisco.....	6	6,170	1	2,000	5	4,170
St. Louis.....	8	8,020	1	2,000	7	6,020

* Temporary or for emergency.

* \$3 a day when actually employed.

TABLE 40.—Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.

Designation.	Number.		Salaries.	
	6,075	4,670,742		
Total.....	12,817	1,919,313	12,817	1,919,313
School.....	12,817	1,919,313		
Agency.....	12,817	1,919,313		
Field Investigating and supervising force.....	122	189,500		
Irrigation service.....	232	293,920		
Allotment service.....	16	13,935		
Heirship work.....	51	59,400		
Probate work.....	20	50,000		
Warehouses.....	25	35,640		
Indian Office employees, exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner.....	762	338,230		

* School and agency includes 2,137 Indians earning \$979,783.

TABLE 41.—Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

(Checks, drafts, and other instruments of exchange, drawn to the order of the commissioner, are received in the office as deposits with bids for tribal leasing privileges, guarantees for right of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by sec. 3622, Rev. Stats.)

On hand July 1, 1916.....		\$7,661.42
Received:		
July, 1916.....	\$882,670.19	
August, 1916.....	74.85	
September, 1916.....	100.03	
October, 1916.....	59.61	
November, 1916.....	13.07	
December, 1916.....	11.49	
January, 1917.....	105.01	
February, 1917.....	57,297.21	
March, 1917.....	50,649.33	
April, 1917.....	21,730.91	
May, 1917.....	15,055.33	
June, 1917.....	22,851.99	
Total on hand and received.....		1,050,710.52
Disbursed and deposited:		
July, 1916.....	\$881,845.00	
August, 1916.....	61.96	
September, 1916.....	16.26	
October, 1916.....	4,072.77	
November, 1916.....	11.49	
December, 1916.....	4.01	
January, 1917.....	265.26	
February, 1917.....	28.20	
March, 1917.....	17,326.05	
April, 1917.....	130.87	
May, 1917.....	92.30	
June, 1917.....		903,928.28
Balance on hand June 30, 1917.....		164,446.66

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 42.—Receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

Title of fund.	Date of act or treaty.	Statistics at Large.		On hand July 1, 1916.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1917.
		Vol.	Pace.				
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.	Mar. 27, 1908	35	49	\$2,473,104.02	\$38,553.84	\$249,694.77	\$2,262,463.09
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund.	June 25, 1906	34	340	190,792.23	32,612.10		127,805.33
Chippewa in Minnesota fund 1.	Feb. 26, 1906	17	17	6,277,587.96	1,037,063.71	4,769,104.44	5,005,547.23
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.	May 29, 1908	32	400	742,369.40	323,650.20	110,186.04	955,833.6*
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.	June 21, 1910	30	422	267,381.50	27,997.26	27,997.26	190,316.48
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund.	June 21, 1910	30	422	386,438.50	13,000.22	6,422,321.99	182,887.67
Kansas Consolidated fund.	July 1, 1902	32	638	96,327.17	40,412.93	12,380.17	79,656.17
Keewa Agency Hospital 4 per cent fund.	June 30, 1913	38	52	51,638.81			79,656.17
Osage fund.	Mar. 19, 1857	10	362				
	Mar. 19, 1857	11	292	5,083,237.36	46,330.53	130,054.89	4,999,511.02
	June 16, 1880	21	344				
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.	Apr. 29, 1900	28	344	114,912.23	2,964.85	7,063.67	117,809.51
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.	May 7, 1910	36	443	37,408.74	7,063.89		38,464.52
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.	May 30, 1910	37	443	411,888.24	34,846.30	12.00	446,018.01
Round Valley general fund.	Oct. 1, 1890	658	658	1,354.81	42,493.68	13,353.37	885.21
Shoshone and Bannock fund.	Mar. 3, 1901	26	1068	7,221.83	10.00		7,231.83
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.	May 26, 1908	32	490	261,784.44	270,673.29	170,565.98	361,896.75
Utah general fund.	Mar. 14, 1913	33	343	140,116.01	2,623.84	10,336.82	132,340.03
Ute, Confederated Bands of, 4 per cent fund.	Mar. 4, 1913	37	351	2,928,988.96	12,711.54	336,023.04	2,865,705.46
Proceeds of—							
Caville Reservation, Wash.	Mar. 22, 1906	33	332	107,320.37	39,753.83	377.53	70,272.99
Devils Lake, Minn.	Apr. 27, 1904	33	332	327,682.27	737,099.61	228,201.60	826,580.28
Flathead Reservation, Mont.	Apr. 26, 1904	33	332	1,186.70	4,328.23	1,413.94	4,099.99
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.	May 20, 1906	32	321	275,620.81	59,590.74	59,590.74	275,620.81
Frischable land, Yuma Reservation, Cal.	Apr. 21, 1906	33	324	346,773.46	101.82	346,396.91	346,773.46
Omaha Reservation, Neb., S. Dak.	Apr. 21, 1906	34	124	7,842.00	212.00	3,901.15	4,152.85
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.	Apr. 21, 1906	34	124	19,883.37	1,673.65	77.28	21,383.74
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.	Apr. 21, 1906	32	296	347,023.91	14,263.76	114,994.37	246,394.90
	Apr. 2, 1907	34	1250	707,956.55	21,736.80	571,312.52	259,222.59

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Siletz Reservation, Oreg.	Mar. 13, 1910	36	367	10,017.96	5,330.74	3,738.03	12,456.67
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.	Feb. 20, 1908	35	458	152,003.33	2,155.78	86.00	154,082.11
St. Regis Reservation, N. Dak.	May 29, 1908	31	468	25,622.81	1,288.74	2,004.00	25,907.55
Surplus Puyallup lands, Kans.	Feb. 29, 1899	31	479	13,407.44	603.18	6,895.00	7,215.62
Surplus Puyallup school lands.	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1022	9,400.79	15.00		9,415.79
Town lots, White Earth Reservation, Minn.	June 27, 1906	34	377	150,307.77	1,027.50		1,027.50
Town lots, Spokane Reservation, Wash.	May 27, 1902	32	298	10,000.28	29,598.73	37,133.18	142,673.30
Utah and White River Deeds.	Mar. 3, 1903	32	180	10,406.28	1,231.43		11,636.67
Wichita ceded lands.	Mar. 3, 1903	32	1016	23,062.10	8,267.97	6,888.73	24,621.44
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.	Mar. 2, 1905	31	113	19,783.14	15.00		15.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Cherokee, unallotted lands.	Apr. 2, 1911	36	1070	18,995.93	377.07	19,040.93	282.07
Chickasaw, town lots	Mar. 2, 1887	32	40				
Chickasaw, unallotted lands.	Mar. 2, 1887	32	143	663,647.49	31,145,737.14	703,636.80	1,105,764.82
Choctaw, unallotted lands	Apr. 20, 1900	34	1079	3,334,519.07	43,522,136.43	3,574,018.62	3,312,636.89
Choctaw, town lots.	Mar. 3, 1887	32	590	66,518.84	1,108.57	285.00	67,312.41
Creek, town lots.	Mar. 3, 1887	32	590	113,292.18	67,901.77	10,340.35	171,052.68
Creek, unallotted lands.	Mar. 3, 1887	32	482	37,388.31	53,306.70		90,723.01
Seminole, unallotted lands.	Apr. 2, 1911	36	1070	3,499.37	612,073.06	3,750.00	12,423.03
Total.			1070	27,013,450.24	17,723,270.07	9,855,133.33	24,867,533.93

* \$2,650 returned by Oklahoma banks.
 † \$11,050 returned by Oklahoma banks.
 ‡ Total returned by Oklahoma banks, \$69,471.50.

1 Proceeds of Indian land and timber.
 † \$13,885.32 returned by Oklahoma banks.
 ‡ \$29,144.14 returned by Oklahoma banks.
 § \$26,738 returned by Oklahoma banks.

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TABLE 43.—Liabilities of the United States to Indian Tribes under treaty stipulations, June 30, 1917.

Name of tribes.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unapproved, explanation, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations.
Choctaw	Permanent annuities.	(Art. 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1865, \$5,000. Art. 13, treaty of Oct. 19, 1820, \$600.	Vol. 7, p. 99. Vol. 11, p. 614.	\$9,600
Do.	Provisions for smiths, etc.	Art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$6,000.	Vol. 11, p. 614. Vol. 7, pp. 217, 223.	920
Jeur d'Alene	Employees.	Art. 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820.	Vol. 7, pp. 212, 232, 814.	3,000
Chippewa of the Mississippi.	For schools during the pleasure of the President.	Art. 11 of agreement of Jan. 20, 1825, as ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	Vol. 16, p. 720.	4,000
Crow.	Physician, carpenter, miller, mason, blacksmith, etc.	Treaty of May 7, 1868, art. 10.	Vol. 15, p. 632.	6,000
Navajo.	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 26, 1877, and for pay of 2 per teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician, per agreement of May 16, 1868.	Estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 667. Vol. 19, p. 259.	100,000
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Annuity in cash.	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.	Vol. 11, p. 779.	30,000
Pawnee.	Support of 2 manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	(Estimated for iron and steel, \$500.	do.	10,000
Do.	Iron, steel, and other articles for shops, 2 blacksmiths, 1 of whom is to be tin and	do.	do.	500
Do.	Pay of 2 strikers and apprentices, 2 teachers, etc.	Estimated.	do.	500
Quapaw.	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	\$1,000 for education, \$500 for smith, etc.	Vol. 11, p. 730.	1,500
Sac and Fox of Missouri.	For support of school.	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1851.	Vol. 12, p. 172.	200
Sac and Fox of New York.	Permanent annuities.	February 19, 1831.	Vol. 4, p. 42.	6,000
Shoshoni and Bannock.	Physician, 3 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.	Vol. 16, p. 675.	5,000
Do.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.	do.	do.	1,000
Bannock, New York.	Physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do.	do.	5,000
Six Bands of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794.	Vol. 10, p. 44.	1,500
Six Bands of New York, including Santee Sisseton and Nebraska.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.	Estimated, art. 9, treaty of Apr. 26, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 633.	1,500
Do.	Physician, 3 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated, art. 13, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.	do.	10,400
Do.	Purchase of rations, etc., as per art. 5, agreement of Sept. 29, 1876, and for support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings.	Estimated, act Feb. 28, 1877, Mar. 2, 1889, and Aug. 1, 1914.	Vol. 19, p. 259; Vol. 38, p. 603.	400,000
Spokane.	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter.	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1887, ratified July 13, 1892.	Vol. 27, p. 139.	1,000

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Tabeosanche, Moench, Crow, Washoe, and Grand River and Bands of Utah.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	Estimated, art. 9, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 621.	220
Do.	2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers.	Estimated, art. 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 622.	8,330
Do.	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	Art. 12, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	do.	30,000
Total.				725,560

TABLE 44.—Pro rata shares of tribal trust funds settled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average pro rata share.	Amount paid.
Total.....		3,733		\$961,029.07
Idaho: Coeur d'Alene.....	Coeur d'Alene.....	49	\$201.42	14,426.58
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	9	1,079.57	9,716.13
Kansas.....		36		18,067.43
Kickapoo.....	Kickapoo.....	29	577.37	16,743.73
Potawatomi.....	Potawatomi.....	7	183.10	1,323.72
Montana: Flathead.....	Confederated Flathead.....	370	111.76	41,331.20
Nebraska: Santee.....	Ponca.....	30	65.88	1,970.40
New York: New York.....	Tonawanda (Seneca).....	16	159.21	2,547.40
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	Sioux.....	183	151.61	28,331.59
Oklahoma.....		747		111,915.51
Cantonment.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....			
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	do.....	100	310.76	31,076.00
Red Moon.....	do.....			
Seer.....	do.....			
Kiowa 1.....	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.....	416	326.27	135,728.32
Do. 2.....	do.....	109	768.17	\$3,730.60
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	23	500.64	11,514.72
Ponca.....	Ponca.....	18	47.83	860.94
Osage.....	Osage.....	61	3,819.76	129,237.13
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	20	988.31	19,766.90
Oregon.....		98		21,468.39
Klamath.....	Klamath.....	71	208.39	14,795.69
Umatilla.....	Umatilla.....	27	217.12	6,672.50
South Dakota.....		1,850		400,166.34
Cheyenne River 1.....	Sioux.....	40	114.41	4,576.78
Do. 4.....	do.....	99	248.14	17,121.69
Crow Creek.....	do.....	116	166.76	19,314.75
Lower Brule.....	do.....	7	138.81	971.67
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	504	117.60	59,272.64
Rosebud.....	do.....	127	122.37	15,541.82
Sisseton.....	Sisseton and Wahpeton.....	916	292.33	267,792.60
Yankton.....	Sioux.....	71	218.93	15,544.42
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	Ute.....	1	240.07	240.07
Wisconsin.....		344		10,828.91
Keshena.....	Menominee.....	52	54.11	4,373.85
Do.....	do.....	292	22.10	6,455.06

1 5 per cent.

2 4 per cent.

3 3 per cent.

TABLE 45.—Tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and National banks of Oklahoma.¹

Tribes.	On deposit June 30, 1917.			Interest.	
	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Paid in the United States Treasury.	Total paid and due.
Total.....	\$3,369,290.42	\$3,289,347.75	\$79,942.67	\$1,046,723.10	\$1,120,665.77
Choctaw.....	1,800,907.64	1,759,620.28	41,287.36	603,673.00	644,000.38
Chickasaw.....	618,666.99	602,835.05	15,781.04	200,004.12	215,785.16
Cheerokee.....				31,897.28	31,897.28
Creek.....	917,815.80	838,891.54	78,924.26	204,731.78	226,658.14
Seminole.....	31,899.89	30,850.00	949.89	6,416.92	7,366.81

¹ The deposits are made under the act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1038-1070), in 223 banks. The rates of interest are from 4 to 5 1/2 per cent.

TABLE 46.—Volume of business in Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Warehouses.	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
Chicago.....	161,096	47,129,727	\$1,345,621.50	221	9,013	\$3,092.72
San Francisco.....	32,628	5,501,296	211,233.27	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis.....	38,000	39,802,615	329,992.54	30	1,891	1,222.56
Total.....	231,733	89,833,011	1,966,867.40			

Warehouses.	Packages mailed.			Percentage of increase of totals over previous year.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
Chicago.....	7,276	28,720	\$19,918.97	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
San Francisco.....	126	278	233.17	20.9	15.3	65.8
St. Louis.....	2,209	5,910	3,342.14	10.3	11.2	12.2
Total.....	9,611	34,608	23,494.28	10.3	2.4	15.9

1 A considerable part of this weight is coal, handled in car lots.

2 Included with freight.

3 Decrease.

4 Closed Mar. 31; from Apr. 1 to June 30 all business was handled by Chicago warehouse.

Total number of shipments (packages)..... 261,598
 Total weight..... 90,008,853
 Total value..... \$1,994,676.97

TABLE 47.—Expense of warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Employees and inspection of supplies. ¹	Miscellaneous.	Cost of maintenance.	
					Total.	Per cent. ²
Chicago.....	\$3,850.00	\$239.82	\$20,621.46	\$4,475.88	\$29,286.86	2.14
San Francisco.....	2,400.00	13.00	7,593.00	1,116.07	11,122.07	3.81
St. Louis.....	1,808.33	156.17	11,502.36	2,055.41	15,252.27	4.85
Total.....	7,858.33	438.99	39,721.82	7,647.06	55,666.20	2.74
Total, 1916.....					61,116.23	3.83
Saving over 1916.....					5,450.03	.79

1 Includes cost of letting annual contracts for supplies.

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

3 Closed Mar. 31, 1917.

4 Increase due to cost of transferring employees to Chicago and Washington and expenses for conducting the annual lotting during the months of May and June.

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