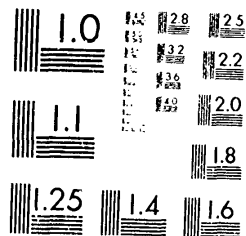
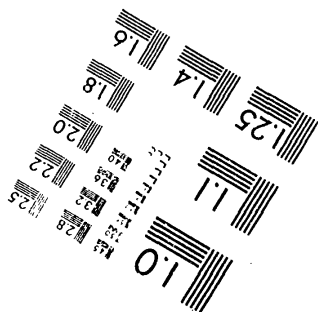


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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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 indigible 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.

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

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

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, \$178,750; 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.

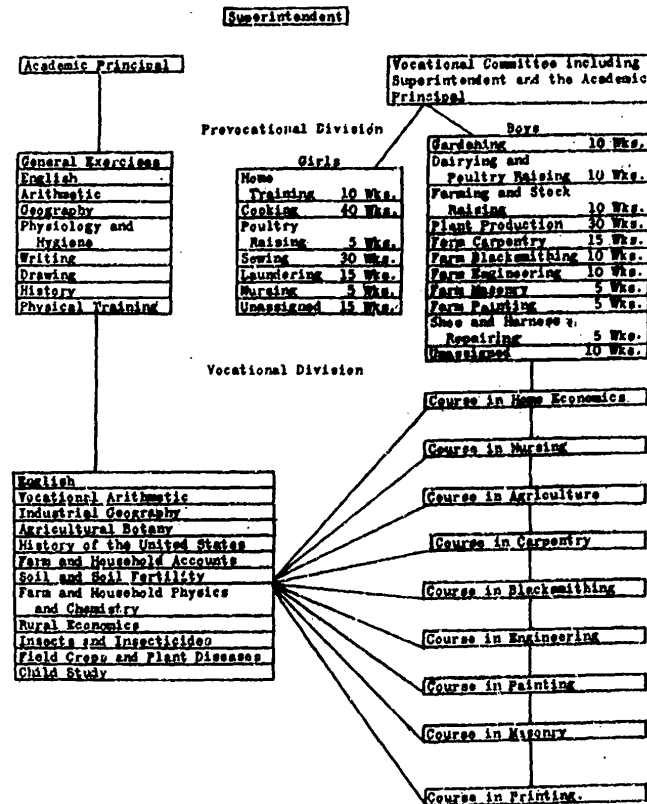
Thousands of men and women, boys and girls, have invested in Liberty Bonds who never before realized the satisfaction of property ownership. Others have introduced themselves to their first effort to restrain the spending habit. Altogether this epoch-making experience and its probabilities foretell a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

Diagrammatic Representation
of the
Course of Study

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 subserve 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 purposes 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 Poreherons 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 1,980 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 those 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

69,000 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.	Ex- tended.
				Years.
Modoc, Oklahoma.....	68	56	1916	10
Absentee Shawnee, Oklahoma.....	519	604	1917	10
Citizen Potawatomi, Oklahoma.....	1,538	1,503	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	490	1916	10
Iowa, Oklahoma.....	108	105	1916	10
Oneida, 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 16½ per cent, except when wells on quarter-section tracts or fractional parts of quarter sections are sufficient to average 100 or more barrels per well per day the royalty on oil produced is 20 per cent.

The Osage Reservation, under which oil and gas is reserved to the tribe until 1931, comprises approximately 1,500,000 acres, of which 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.....	4,832.94	20,225.00
Kiowa.....	2,724.62	35,287.00
Otoe.....	5,585.55	65,645.00
Pawnee.....	2,591.35	65,000.00
Ponca.....	5,135.12	1,040.00
Sac and Fox, Okla.....	1,263.00	10,640.00
Shawnee.....	500.00	5,525.00
Shoshone.....	261.05	7,725.00
Spokane.....	308.27	1,265.00
Total.....	27,880.98	219,555.00
TRIBAL LANDS.		
Shoshone.....		25,000.00
Total.....		25,000.00

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, Oneida, 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 15,794,238 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	1,615	258	708	2,481	3,822	4,652	8,455	10,966
Choctaw	7,967	708	1,644	9,410	9,410	9,099	18,723	25,108
Mississippi Choctaw	1,387	90	30	1,477	153	1,918	2,513	1,090
Cherokee	8,703	1,803	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	18,761
Seminole	1,264	133	345	1,732	400	960	1,395	3,127
Total	26,774	3,554	6,860	37,167	40,904	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 these 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 Tahlequah, 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 Sells, 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.	
	Communica- tions received.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.	Total number em- ployed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.
		Per cent.		Per cent.
1899.....	69,707	.....	101	.....
1900.....	62,601	+ 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.....	86,588	+ 9.03	142	+ 8.39
1905.....	98,322	+13.45	149	+ 4.93
1906.....	106,533	+ 8.35	145	— 2.68
1907.....	117,556	+10.31	160	+10.31
1908.....	132,935	+20.14	179	+11.87
1909.....	176,745	+33.33	199	+ 5.58
1910.....	191,241	+ 8.88	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.....	284,195	— 4.70	290	.....
1917.....	281,618	— .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.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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

	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood. One-half or more.	Less than half.
Mississippi.....	1,263	Oregon.....						
Missouri.....	313	Rhode Island.....						6,012
Montana.....	11,628	South Carolina.....						284
Nebraska.....	3,955	South Dakota.....						331
Nevada.....	7,944	Tennessee.....						21,246
New Hampshire.....	34	Texas.....						216
New Jersey.....	168	Utah.....						702
New Mexico.....	20,853	Vermont.....						2,854
New York.....	6,272	Virginia.....						26
North Carolina.....	8,118	Washington.....						539
North Dakota.....	8,903	West Virginia.....						11,181
Ohio.....	127	Wisconsin.....						36
Oklahoma.....	119,108	Wyoming.....						10,216
								1,674
States, superintendencies, and tribes:								
Total population *.....	338,998	103,114	108,672	98,869	115,917	171,688	47,728	68,378
Alabama: Not under agent.....	* 909							
Arizona.....	41,617	22,115	22,502	20,601	24,016	41,281	281	88
Camp Verde School—Mohave-Apache.....	439	225	214	183	256	422	17	
Colorado River Agency—Mohave-Chemehuevi.....	1,207	671	536	474	733	1,128	18	61
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache.....	2,609	1,331	1,278	1,231	1,358	2,501	108	
Havasupai School—Havasupai.....	173	90	83	48	125	173		
Kailash Agency—Kailash-Palute.....	95	55	40	40	55	95		
Loup School—Navaho.....	1,636	750	786	893	643	1,538		
Mogul School.....	4,200	2,171	2,029	2,009	2,191	4,200		
Mogul (HopI) Navaho.....	2,260 1,910	1,188 935	1,074 935	1,059 950	1,201 990	2,260 1,910		
Navajo School—Navaho.....	12,080	5,830	6,250	7,068	5,012	11,991	88	1
Pima School.....	6,253	3,164	3,089	2,630	3,423	6,243	8	2
Maricopa (Gila River). Pima (Gila River). Gila Bend Reservation, Papago.....	269 3,954 2,000	130 2,034 1,000	139 1,920 1,000	127 1,000 1,000	142 2,281 1,000	269 3,974 2,000	8	2
Sall River School.....	1,232	645	587	567	665	1,229	2	
Maricopa. Mohave-Apache. Pima.....	82 237 913	45 127 473	37 110 440	31 95 441	51 142 472	82 235 913		
San Carlos School.....	2,659	1,354	1,275	1,195	1,464	2,630	20	9
Apache. Mohave.....	2,585 74	1,317 37	1,238 37	1,162 33	1,423 41	2,559 74	20	9
San Xavier School—Papago. Tucson Canon School—Walapai.....	5,112 457	2,556 233	2,556 221	1,000 182	4,112 275	5,039 418	11 9	12
Western Navajo School.....	6,565	3,010	3,555	2,861	3,704	6,565		
Mogul (HopI) Navaho. Palute.....	288 74 190	148 2,782 80	140 3,035 110	161 2,620 80	127 3,467 110	288 6,687 190		
Arkansas: Not under agent.....	* 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, superintendences, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California	15,362	7,788	7,578	5,763	9,579	9,881	3,631	1,517
Bishop School—Paiute, Shoshoni, and Moache.	1,600	773	827	562	1,038	1,303	187	109
Campo School.	233	119	114	83	150	207	19	7
Mission Indians at Campo.	140	79	61	49	91	128	6	6
Cuyapaipe.	8	4	4	1	8	8	1	0
Laguna.	7	2	4	2	4	6	1	0
La Posta.	5	2	3	1	4	5	1	0
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
Dierer.	14	7	7	2	12	3	2	9
Paiute.	202	124	85	63	120	198	11	0
Pit River.	533	233	300	173	360	525	8	0
Fort Yuma School—Yuma.	833	441	392	335	493	799	31	3
Green Hills School—Digger, Washo, Concow, and Ukl.	629	328	301	259	370	317	154	158
Hoopas Valley School.	1,299	630	669	541	758	736	415	118
Hupa.	464	230	234	198	266	190	144	22
Klamath.	575	289	286	217	338	297	209	69
Lower Klamath.	260	111	149	106	184	141	92	27
Malki School.	629	351	278	226	403	535	33	41
Mission Indians at Augustine.	19	11	8	5	14	19	0	0
Caharon.	29	17	12	8	21	29	0	0
Martinez.	125	76	49	37	88	123	1	1
Mission Creek.	14	8	6	5	9	14	0	0
Mariposa.	219	137	112	14	105	144	177	7
Palm Springs.	60	27	33	14	36	50	32	40
San Manuel.	56	28	28	17	39	56	0	0
Torres.	87	47	40	35	52	87	0	0
Pala School.	1,021	621	502	376	647	896	125	2
Mission Indians at Pala.	203	98	105	83	120	156	46	2
Capitan Grande.	75	40	35	29	51	123	17	0
La Jolla.	235	126	109	85	150	234	1	1
Pajuma.	67	25	32	23	34	56	1	0
Pechanga.	106	63	103	61	145	100	1	0
Rincon.	143	78	65	5	122	91	32	0
San Pasqual.	1	4	3	2	2	1	0	0
Suyuan.	45	25	20	22	23	40	1	5
Hosobury (Oreg.) School—Scattered Wichumni, Kawia, Pit River, and others in northern California.	5,000	2,500	2,500	1,800	3,200	2,500	1,875	1,625
Round Valley School—Concow, Uklie, and others.	1,700	856	844	713	987	615	615	410
Soboba School.	921	521	400	325	593	753	153	15
Mission Indians at Soboba.	132	73	59	34	98	117	15	0
Cahuilla.	131	73	58	43	88	124	0	0
Inala.	35	18	17	11	24	35	0	0
Los Coyotes.	117	70	47	48	69	117	0	0
Mesa Grande.	200	115	85	76	122	97	89	14
Santa Rosa.	62	35	27	8	51	62	0	0
Santa Ynez.	70	35	32	29	41	70	0	0
Volcan.	171	96	78	77	97	131	42	1
Tule River School.	440	232	208	199	211	423	12	0
Tule River.	151	91	60	0	0	0	0	0
Aubrey.	152	71	81	199	211	428	12	0
Burrough.	137	70	67	0	0	0	0	0

¹ 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	106	206	355	9	8
Ute Mountain School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	526	285	241	287	219	626		
Connecticut: Not under agent.....	152							
Delaware: Not under agent.....	15							
District of Columbia: Not under agent.....	168	337	219	255	331	670	3	13
Florida: Seminole.....	586							
Georgia: Not under agent.....	195							
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	84
Coeur d'Alene.....	609	301	305	250	359	430	97	82
Kali-pel.....	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			60		
Skull Valley.....	50	22	28	22	28	60		
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Perce.....	1,673	765	908	621	952	1,169	199	212
Illinois: Not under agent.....	188							
Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others.....	179							
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox.....	300	189	171	156	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	11	79	225
Kickapoo.....	224	125	99	126	98	167	37	
Sac and Fox.....	99	47	52	46	51	11	88	
Potawatomi Agency—Prairie Band of Potawatomi.....	781	418	363	432	349	628	134	125
Kentucky: Not under agent.....	124							
Louisiana: Not under agent.....	180							
Maine: Not under agent.....	182							
Maryland: Not under agent.....	165							
Massachusetts: Not under agent.....	168							
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	5,891	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	6	202	111
Leech Lake School.....	1,770	897	873	742	1,028	992	708	70
Cass and Wabigoon.....	471	223	248	211	290	307	156	6
Leech Lake.....	805	407	398	347	458	456	732	17
White Oak Point (Mist.) 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 (Bois Fort).....	607	279	328	266	341	338	162	67
Pierstone (Hitch Cooley) Mideva, Kanibn and Wapaguita, Sioux and Sisseton, and Wahpeton.....	100	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 (Mist.) Chippewa.....	2,459	1,250	1,209					
Mille Lac (removal).....	1,183	575	613					
Otter Tail Pillager.....	630	421	409					
Gull Lake (Mist.).....	439	219	220					
Mille Lac (nonremoval).....	286	134	152					
Peintun—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 Winitigoshish.....	62	35	27					
Mississippi: Not under agent.....	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.....	2,762	1,416	1,346	1,239	1,223	1,246	258	274
Crow Agency—Crow.....	1,710	856	854	733	877			206
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead.....	2,410	1,222	1,188	1,053	1,357	640	746	1,024
Fort Belknap School.....	1,206	628	578	507	699	861	248	97
Assiniboin.....	639	331	308	245	334	469	100	70
Grosventre.....	507	297	270	262	305	362	145	27
Fort Peck School—Fort Peck Sioux.....	1,966	1,006	978	932	1,034	1,074	529	383
Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne.....	1,461	706	755	684	877	1,349	71	41
Nebraska.....	3,856	1,996	1,957	1,979	1,976	2,534	678	743
Omaha School—Omaha.....	1,318	684	634	682	636	1,010	124	154
Santee School.....	1,352	742	790	815	717	611	451	470
Ponca.....	238	153	155	214	124	94	135	106
Santee.....	1,194	689	601	601	643	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	77	116	116	4	
Nevada School—Palute.....	614	279	335	211	405	610		
Walker River School.....	706	331	355	206	500	630	76	
Palute.....	646	274	274	206	500	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.....	1,070	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.....	168							
New Mexico.....	20,855	10,445	10,409	10,213	10,610	20,591	376	83
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache.....	615	313	302	277	358	615		
Mescalero School—Mescalero Apache.....	627	334	323	275	352	602	17	8
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho.....	2,724	1,200	1,524	1,362	2,724			
Pueblo day schools.....	8,700	4,427	4,273	4,055	4,645	8,296	359	75
Navaho.....	371	178	193	190	181	371		
Pueblo.....	8,329	4,251	4,078	3,864	4,461	7,983	359	75
San Juan School—Navaho.....	6,344	3,190	3,154	3,500	2,844	6,344		
Zuni School—Pueblo.....	1,603	981	822	771	1,029	1,803		
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.....	174	80	94	59	115			174
Oneida.....	256	126	130	90	166			256
Onondaga.....	519	269	250	174	375			519
Seneca (Allegany).....	534	297	237	145	353			534
Seneca (Cattaraugus).....	1,323	669	659	473	855			1,323
Seneca (Tonawanda).....	605	281	224	202	303			605
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations).....	1,538	811	727	768	770			1,538
Tuscarora.....	359	192	167	112	247			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	4,221	4,061	4,191	4,091	8,000	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	4,593	4,617	4,193	61
Fort Berthold School.....	1,182	590	592	559	623	847	306	29
Arikara.....	417	205	212	202	215	260	114	13
Grosventre.....	497	218	219	211	269	368	114	15
Mandan.....	268	137	131	126	142	219	48	1
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cheyenne-Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux).....	1,002	518	484	476	526	1,002	(*)	(*)
Standing Rock School—Sioux.....	3,445	1,705	1,750	1,421	2,031	2,610	783	32
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	8,780	8,608	8,904	31,728	15,422	45,553
Cantonment School.....	785	422	363	331	454	737	32	16
Arapaho.....	239	125	108	108	130	228	10	
Cheyenne.....	547	280	257	225	324	602	22	16

* 1910 census.

* Includes 183 Apaches; 1913 Fort Bull 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	913	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.....	1,124	500	581					
Apache Prisoners.....	87	40	37					
Osage School—Osage.....	2,180	1,121	1,059	1,009	1,171	795	1,385	19
Otoe School—Oto and Missouri.....	518	263	255	291	224	443	56	34
Pawnee School—Pawnee.....	714	345	369	353	361	556	124	34
Ponca School.....	1,045	530	515	618	397	389	429	227
Kaw (Kansas).....	357	187	170	215	82	98	32	227
Ponca.....	639	319	320	350	289	250	389	8
Tonkawa.....	49	24	25	23	26	41		
Sac and Fox School.....	682	333	349	369	313	394	146	142
Iowa.....	81	35	49	33	51	45	39	
Sac and Fox.....	598	298	300	336	262	349	107	142
Seger School.....	758	368	390	293	465	603	23	42
Arapaho.....	150	69	81	68	82	132	8	10
Cheyenne.....	608	302	306	235	363	561	15	32
Seneca School.....	2,061	1,017	1,044	1,096	975	110	477	1,466
Eastern Shawnee.....	154	67	87	77	77	3	60	91
Ottawa.....	274	146	128	173	101	5	10	261
Quapaw.....	317	165	172	192	145	79	27	231
Seneca.....	435	213	222	236	199	15	279	143
Wyandot.....	465	215	223	178	290	27	441	301
Peoria—Miami (citizen).....	393	141	212	250	163	18	74	
Shawnee School.....	3,053	1,559	1,503	1,445	1,608	645	140	2,270
Absentee Shawnee.....	545	285	260	274	271	439	85	21
Citizen Polawatomi.....	2,226	1,155	1,140	1,085	1,211	204	47	2,249
Mexican Kickapoo.....	219	109	103	84	126	8		
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506					24,774	10,393	40,934
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824					8,703	4,778	23,424
By blood.....	36,432					8,703	4,778	23,424
By intermarriage.....	285							
Delawares.....	157							
Freedmen.....	4,919							
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966					1,515	966	3,823
By blood.....	6,559					1,515	966	3,823
By intermarriage.....	615							
Freedmen.....	4,662							
Choctaw Nation.....	26,823					8,444	2,473	9,582
By blood.....	17,488					8,444	2,473	9,582
By intermarriage.....	1,651							
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,650							
Freedmen.....	6,629							
Creek Nation.....	18,761					6,858	1,698	3,396
By blood.....	11,952					6,858	1,698	3,396
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, Palute, 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—Clackamas, 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	891	82	554
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, and Palute.....	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
Chayenne River School—Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	2,752	1,384	1,363	1,235	1,517	1,616	674	562
Crow Creek School—Lower Yanktonia 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	216	288	331	230	43
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux.....	7,247	3,640	3,607	3,310	2,937	4,067	1,326	1,264
Rosebud School—Rosebud Sioux.....	6,636	2,821	2,815	2,633	3,103	3,166	1,640	810
Risetteon School—Risetteon and Wahpeton Sioux.....	1,954	997	957	968	986	838	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, Ialeia, and others.....	* 510							
Utah.....	2,854	728	710	640	768	1,338	79	21
Goshute—Palute and others.....	* 163	80	73	62	71	153		
Shilwits School—Palute.....	153	62	65	66	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	1,497	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
Chetah.....	111	62	47	50	61	68	43	
Muckleshoot.....	172	78	97	71	101	137	34	1
Nespelem.....	83	46	37	25	58	83	20	10
Skokomish (Clallam).....	217	104	108	97	115	134	70	8
Squaxon Island.....	74	41	33	35	39	38	30	6
Unattached.....	1,490	755	725	700	780	900	400	180
Cowlitz.....	490	240	250					
Clallam.....	534	238	248					
Tuyallup.....	1,152	575	577	700	780	900	400	180
Various other Indians.....	304	152	152					
Noah Bay School.....	697	359	338	306	391	647	50	
Iloh.....	52	28	24	16	36	52		
Makah.....	413	210	203	183	220	365	48	
Ozette.....	13	6	6		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	60
Queets River Reservation.....	48	20	28	15	33	46	2	
Quileute.....	15	4	11	2	13	13	2	
Quinalt.....	53	16	17	13	20	33		
Quinalt Reservation—Quinalt.....	720	351	369	312	408	413	257	60
Tulalip School.....	1,359	680	679	639	730	905	430	34
Lummi.....	604	251	253					
Susquamish.....	197	99	98					
Swinomish.....	222	111	111	639	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.....	* 38							
Wisconsin.....	10,216	5,223	4,993	4,442	5,774	5,423	2,696	1,491
Grand Rapids Agency—Potawatomi and Winnebago.....	1,372	679	693	515	827	1,358	9	5
Hayward School—Chippewa.....	1,277	622	655	499	778	723	881	173
Keshena School.....	2,361	1,255	1,095	1,087	1,264	420	884	441
Menominee.....	1,745	941	804	813	932	420	884	441
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	606	315	291	274	332	(*)	(*)	(*)
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa.....	749	351	398	280	469	460	168	121
Lac Seul Agency—Potawatomi.....	335	188	147	147	188	335		
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River.....	1,046	527	519	430	607	60	360	636
Oneida School—Oneida.....	2,576	1,328	1,247	1,208	1,367	2,675	2	116
Red Cliff School—Chippewa.....	611	272	339	237	374			
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	426	714	118	10
Shoshoni.....	840	432	408	418	426	714	118	10

* 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 super- vision.	Allotted.				Un- allotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allot- ment.	Entire allot- ment.	
Total, 1917.....	303,409	179,374	67,972	3,495	107,007	130,035
1916.....	312,634	181,563	72,568	3,452	108,565	128,547
1915.....	303,911	182,289	68,180	2,623	110,686	126,379
1914.....	301,891	183,605	67,944	1,613	109,018	121,797
1913.....	301,433	183,742	72,411	1,430	109,911	121,233
1912.....	303,130	177,626	103,417	1,926	70,904	127,856
1911.....	246,320	161,215	83,182		176,033	120,350
1901.....	211,522	61,853				
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
Havasupai.....	113					113
Kailash.....	85					85
Leupp.....	1,536					1,536
Moqui.....	4,220					4,200
Navajo.....	12,780					12,780
Pima.....	6,233	3,213	3,213			3,010
Salt River.....	1,213	687	687			545
San Carlos.....	2,579					2,539
San Xavier.....	5,112	96	96			5,016
Trusten Canon.....	457					457
Western Navajo.....	6,565					6,565
California.....	10,282	2,649	2,531		15	7,413
Bishop.....	1,600	238	234		2	1,364
Campo.....	233					233
Digger.....	229					229
Fort Bidwell.....	756	118	118			558
Fort Yuma.....	873	728	728			105
Greenfile.....	629	210	210			419
Hoopa Valley.....	1,299	835	824		11	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.....	372	211	211			161
Ute Mountain.....	526					526
Florida: Seminole.....	586					586
Idaho.....	4,168	2,937	2,701	37	199	1,231
Coeur d'Alene.....	826	603	434			321
Fort Hall.....	1,769	1,591	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
Kikapoo.....	640	283	228	12	38	352
Potawatomi.....	781	466	353	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	763
Grand Portage.....	321	184	146		18	137
Lecch Lake.....	1,770	977	938	4	85	799

¹ Includes fee patents for part of their allotment.
² Only items reported.

³ 1916 report.
⁴ 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 super- vision.	Allotted.				Un- allotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allot- ment.	Entire allot- ment.	
Minnesota—Continued.						
Nett Lake.....	607	290	290			317
Pip stone (Birch Cooley).....	160	42	42			118
Red Lake.....	1,492					1,492
White Earth.....	6,371	3,287	2,594	533	160	3,086
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	1,186	0	79	476
Flathead.....	2,410	1,844	1,487	25	359	538
Fort Belnap.....	1,206					1,206
Fort Prey.....	1,688	1,659	1,477	126	56	327
Tongue River.....	1,461					1,461
Nebraska.....	3,617	1,235	692	46	597	2,382
Omaha.....	1,318	580	278	18	284	738
Sanleo.....	1,104	314	123	14	175	886
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.....	20,833	495	495			20,338
Jicarilla.....	615	405	495			150
Mescalero.....	627					627
Pueblo Bonito.....	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	308	80	65	564
Standing Rock.....	3,453	3,237	3,100	92	60	196
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	99	605
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,606	101,606				
Kiowa.....	4,534	3,077	2,862	60	156	1,417
Osage.....	2,180	1,828	1,387	441		352
Otoe.....	518	311	139	151	21	207
Pawnee.....	714	295	240	16	39	419
Ponca.....	1,015	617	474	30	33	428
Sac and Fox.....	682	241	102	16	123	411
Tegon.....	733	420	393	15	12	328
Benet.....	1,668	768				900
Shawnee.....	4737	380	190	70	100	397

¹ Ponca Indians not included.
² 1916 report.

³ 29,719 restricted Indians as to alienation.
⁴ Does not include citizen Potawatomi.

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

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal super- vision.	Allotted.				Un- allotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allot- ment.	Entire allot- ment.	
Oregon.....	11,612	3,969	3,619	18	332	7,643
Klamath.....	1,160	783	759		24	377
Roseburg.....	18,000	2,000	1,977		23	6,000
Siletz.....	437	277	116	17	94	210
Umatilla.....	1,197	518	330	1	187	679
Warm Springs.....	818	411	437		4	377
South Dakota.....	21,216	17,984	15,640	1,245	1,099	3,262
Cheyenne River.....	2,752	2,715	2,610	38	67	37
Crow Creek.....	964	964	906	1	57	291
Flandreau.....	291					
Lower Brule.....	504	504	400	18	84	823
Pine Ridge.....	7,247	6,424	5,768	698	58	1,004
Rosebud.....	5,636	5,636	5,280	102	254	1,107
Sisseton.....	1,954	950	438	291	221	818
Yankton.....	1,593	791	238	197	356	
Utah.....	1,438	620	616	2	2	153
Goshute.....	153					130
Shivwits.....	130					635
Utah and Ouray.....	1,155	620	616	2	2	
Washington.....	11,083	6,974	6,733	49	192	4,114
Colville.....	2,529	2,478	2,423		55	51
Cushman.....	2,132	164	156	4	4	1,968
Neah Bay.....	697	278	275			421
Spokane.....	603	478	431	4	41	227
Taholah.....	768	507	507			261
Tulalip.....	1,359	182	169	1	12	1,177
Yakima.....	3,000	2,891	2,771	40	80	109
Wisconsin.....	9,610	3,014	1,083	80	940	6,696
Grand Rapids.....	1,372					1,373
Hayward (La Courte Oreille).....	1,777	527	514	13		750
Keshena.....	1,745					1,745
Lac du Flambeau.....	749	356	342		14	395
Lacota.....	335					335
La Pointe.....	1,046	1,046	962		84	807
Onondaga.....	2,575	959	78	78	35	1,616
Red Cliff.....	511	126	91			336
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.				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.	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	235	263	90	1,158	221	430	275	610	42,793	42,793	5,455	116,463	75,895	191,297	78,861	335
Arizona.....	1	433	133	301	313	44	1	332	2	79	72	24	59	4,415	9,310	8,116	9,272	38,176	29	22	
Camp Verde.....																					
Colorado.....																					
Fort Apache.....																					
Havasupai.....																					
Kaibab.....																					
Mojave.....																					
Navajo.....																					
Phoenix.....																					
Pima.....																					
Salt River.....																					
San Xavier.....																					
Tucson Canon.....																					
Western Navajo.....																					

† Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

‡ Overestimated last year.

§ 1916 report.

¶ Not reported.

¹ Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

² Overestimated last year.

³ 1916 report.

⁴ Not reported.

TABLE 4.—*Marriages, missionaryries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, wish memorios, etc., June 30, 1917.* Continued.

[illegible]

State	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Kansas	1	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100												
Kansas	1	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100												
Kansas	1	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100												
Kansas	1	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100												
Kansas	1	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100												
Kansas	1	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45																																																																			

1916 report.

Not reported.

1. **Unemployment Statistics**

Does not include Foreign Income

1771

Pennsylvania: Carlisle.

[illegible]

1916 report.

Arrests by public officers.

Not reported.

* Under state jurisdiction.

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

States and reservations.	Number of allotments.	Area, in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Grand total	220,616	35,740,001	33,565,517	71,305,518
Total reservations	212,368	31,636,721	35,535,517	70,202,238
Total public domain	7,678	1,103,280	1,103,280	1,103,280
Arizona	1,743	81,469	18,571,123	18,652,592
Camp McDowell (Salt River)			24,971	24,971
Colorado River	388	5,879	23,120	29,000
Fort Apache			1,681,520	1,681,520
Fort Mojave (Colorado River)			31,328	31,328
Gila Bend (Pima)			10,231	10,231
Gila River (Pima)			371,122	371,122
Havasupai (Supai)			730,910	730,910
Hualapai (Truxton Canon)			138,210	138,210
Moqui (Hopi)			2,172,320	2,172,320
Navajo (see New Mexico and Utah)	60	9,600	8,714,397	8,724,000
Papago			2,129,111	2,129,111
Papago (San Xavier)	291	41,608	111,318	152,926
Salt River	801	21,401	22,516	43,917
San Carlos			1,831,210	1,831,210
California	2,593	82,172	431,866	514,038
Dieger			850	850
Hooda Valley	639	29,091	99,031	128,122
Mission			7,203	7,203
Aguila Caliente (Mali)			616	616
Augustine (Mali)			1,280	1,280
Calaveras (Mali)			18,880	18,880
Cahuilla (Soboba)			15,000	15,000
Campo			4,080	4,080
Cajalan Grande (Pala)			760	760
Cuyupita (Campo)			320	320
Indio (Soboba)			3,620	3,620
La Posta (Campo)			21,520	21,520
Los Coyotes (Sol o'da)			10,680	10,680
Manzanita (Campo)			1,280	1,280
Martinez (Mali)			4,100	4,100
Mesa Grande (Soboba)			1,200	1,200
Mission Creek (Mali)			11,099	11,099
Morongo (Mali)			3,081	3,081
Pala	177	1,328	4,460	5,788
Pechanga or Temecula (Pala)	85	1,299	8,193	9,492
Potrero or La Jolla (Pala)			8,329	8,329
Rancho (Soboba)			760	760
Rincon (Pala)			2,831	2,831
San Manuel (Mali)			633	633
San Pascual (Pala)			2,200	2,200
Santa Rosa (Soboba)			2,500	2,500
Santa Ynez (Soboba)			120	120
Santa Ysabel (Soboba)			15,012	15,012
Soboba			5,461	5,461
Sycuan (Pala)			370	370
Torres (Mali)	17	270	20,800	21,070
Tuolumne			31	31
Twenty-nine Palms (Mali)			480	480
Palute			75,809	75,809
Round Valley	877	42,108	42,108	84,216
Tule River			48,531	48,531
Yuma (Fort Yuma)	798	5,010	31,378	36,388
Colorado	372	72,731	396,113	468,844
Ute (Ute Mountain and Southern Ute)	371	72,631	396,113	468,744
Abertee Wyandot	1	80	80	160
Florida: Seminole			23,512	23,512
Idaho	4,377	623,008	51,811	674,819
Coeur d'Alene	638	101,077	101,077	202,154
Fort Hall	1,823	315,209	21,263	336,472
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 of allotments.	Area, in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Kansas	3,070	272,519		272,519
Chippewa and Muncie (Potawatomi)	100	4,195		4,195
Iowa (Kickapoo)	113	11,769		11,769
Kickapoo	331	27,691		27,691
Potawatomi	2,343	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	98,586
L'Anse	669	52,201		52,201
Ontonagon	36	2,631		2,631
Minnesota	8,360	931,255	653,568	1,584,823
Bois Fort (Nott Lake)	712	56,782		56,782
Deer Creek (Nott Lake)	4	280		280
Fond du Lac	501	36,486		36,486
Grand Portage	394	24,191		24,191
Leech Lake	631	48,520		48,520
Midewakanon (Birch Cooley)	135	12,562	543,528	556,090
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)				
Montana	6,913	1,431,933	4,366,406	5,798,339
Blackfoot	2	2,220	1,491,167	1,493,387
Crow	2,450	491,109	1,832,104	2,323,213
Fort Belknap			497,000	497,000
Fort Peck	2,028	723,196		723,196
Joeck (Fishhead)	2,428	228,408		228,408
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River)			489,563	489,563
Rocky Boy			66,038	66,038
Nebraska	4,037	333,424	6,118	339,542
Omaha	1,460	130,612	4,350	134,962
Ponca (Santee)	163	27,236		27,236
Santee (Niobrara)	850	78,231		78,231
Sioux (additional)			610	610
Winnebago	1,559	1,122,293	1,098	1,123,391
Nevada	979	14,133	656,054	700,187
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone)			321,920	321,920
Monpa Valley	117	605	822	1,427
Palute (Fallon)	305	3,650	990	4,640
Pyramid Lake (Nevada)			322,000	322,000
Walker River	490	9,878	60,631	70,509
New Mexico	2,500	673,175	3,951,619	4,624,824
Jicarilla Apache	796	333,812	407,300	741,112
Mescalero Apache			474,240	474,240
Navajo (see Arizona and Utah)	2,001	319,363	1,999,637	2,319,000
Pueblo—				
Acoma (Albuquerque)			95,792	95,792
Cochiti			21,226	21,226
Isleta (Albuquerque)			110,080	110,080
Jemez			42,359	42,359
Laguna (Albuquerque)			101,511	101,511
Laguna withdrawals			150,000	150,000
Nampe			15,896	15,896
Picuris			17,461	17,461
Pojoaque			13,520	13,520
San Die (Albuquerque)			24,187	24,187
San Juan			17,545	17,545
San Felipe (Albuquerque)			24,767	24,767
Santa Ana (Albuquerque)			17,361	17,361
Santa Clara			49,849	49,849
Santo Domingo			92,398	92,398
Sis			17,615	17,615
Teco			17,268	17,268
Tesuque			17,361	17,361
Tesuque			17,471	17,471
Tesuque			215,040	215,040
Zuni				

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

* 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
St. Legis.....			6,100	6,100
Tenawanda.....			14,640	14,640
Tuscarora.....			7,949	7,949
North Carolina: Qualla.....			63,211	63,211
North Dakota.....	8,380	2,005,320	100,000	2,105,320
Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	1,189	137,381	100,000	137,381
Fort Berthold.....	2,185	438,708		438,708
Standing Rock.....	4,700	1,338,411		1,338,411
Turtle Mountain.....	326	43,820		43,820
Oklahoma.....	116,701	19,518,888	462,702	20,011,590
Cherokee.....	40,193	4,316,203		4,316,203
Chickasaw.....	10,935	3,800,350	721	3,801,071
Choctaw.....	26,723	4,291,058	438,937	4,730,000
Creek.....	18,710	2,927,114	2,495	2,929,609
Seminole.....	3,118	356,535	162	356,697
Cherokee Outlet.....	62	4,919		4,919
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	3,311	828,769		828,769
Iowa (Sac and Fox).....	308	22,669		22,669
Kansas (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).....	45	8,911		8,911
Oakland (Ponca).....	73	11,456		11,456
Osage.....	2,230	1,465,350		1,465,350
Otoe.....	514	128,351		128,351
Ottawa (Seneca).....	160	12,985		12,985
Pawnee.....	820	112,701		112,701
Peoria (Seneca).....	218	41,331		41,331
Ponca.....	752	100,745	317	101,062
Potawatomi (Shawnee).....	2,109	291,739		291,739
Quapaw (Seneca).....	218	66,215		66,215
Sac and Fox.....	519	87,684		87,684
Seneca.....	435	41,913		41,913
Shawnee.....	117	12,745		12,745
Wichita (Kiowa).....	937	132,714		132,714
Wyandotte (Seneca).....	211	20,912		20,912
Oregon.....	4,253	608,657	1,202,319	1,711,006
Grande Ronde (Siletz).....	269	32,693		32,693
Klamath.....	1,351	295,279	812,707	1,108,006
Siletz.....	851	41,459		41,459
Umatilla.....	1,115	82,611	74,130	156,741
Warm Springs.....	967	110,292	322,512	432,804
South Dakota.....	26,959	6,120,527	503,010	6,623,537
Cheyenne River.....	3,433	601,683	219,143	820,826
Crow Creek and Old Winnieago.....	1,460	272,590	18,315	290,905
Lake Traverse (Sisseton).....	2,008	308,838		308,838
Lower Brule.....	868	201,991	37,620	239,611
Pine Ridge.....	8,662	2,325,378	200,000	2,525,378
Reedbird.....	8,437	1,581,812		1,581,812
Yankton.....	2,613	263,263		263,263
Utah.....	1,397	111,947	1,810,800	1,922,747
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
Utah Valley.....	777	39,620	219,340	258,960
Uncompahgre.....	690	72,327		72,327

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	3,799		3,799
Columbia (Colville).....	35	22,618		22,618
Colville.....	2,918	332,795	1,009,580	1,342,375
Hoh River (Neah Bay).....			649	649
Kallispel (Coeur d'Alene).....	102	12,541		12,541
Lummi (Tulalip).....	373	3,728	19,312	23,040
Makah (Neah Bay).....	41	3,491		3,491
Muckleshoot (Cushman).....	30	4,717		4,717
Nisqually (Cushman).....			640	640
Oreille (Neah Bay).....	51	7,219	65	7,284
Port Madison (Tulalip).....	167	17,463		17,463
Puallup (Cushman).....			837	837
Quileute (Neah Bay).....	660	61,990	168,531	230,521
Quinalt (Taholah).....			335	335
Shoolwater.....	134	7,893		7,893
Skokomish (Cushman).....	181	22,169	321	22,490
Snahomish (Tulalip).....	628	61,854	82,468	144,322
Spokane.....	23	1,491		1,491
Suavon Island (Cushman).....	71	7,359		7,359
Swinomish (Tulalip).....	4,488	451,922	412,401	864,323
Yakima.....	4,420	297,089	296,324	593,413
Wisconsin.....				
Lac Courte Oreille (Hayward).....	581	68,910	540	69,450
Lac du Flambeau.....	603	45,799	21,421	67,220
La Pointe (Red River).....	1,063	83,871	39,880	123,751
Menominee (Keshena).....	1,561	65,466	231,660	297,126
Omaha.....	203	14,166		14,166
Red Cliff.....	197	8,920		8,920
Stockbridge and Munsee (Keshena).....	2,297	215,038	584,910	799,948
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.)
Tribe: Mohave Apache.		
Colorado River.....	123,150	Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, 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.)
Tribe: Colorado River School.		
Tribe: Chemehuevi, Kaibab, Cocopa, Mohave.		Act 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. 522); Executive order, Nov. 22, 1915, 509 Indian allottees, 15,920 acres.
Fort Apache.....	1,681,920	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1884, vol. 27, p. 499; 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.)
Under Fort Apache School.		
Tribe: Chillon, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, and Mogollon Apache.		
Fort Mojave.....	31,323	Executive orders, Dec. 1, 1910, and Feb. 2, 1911. See 11, act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 833-834). (See 1879-1910.) Area original military reservation, 14,900 acres.
Tribe: Apache.		
Gila Bend.....	10,231	Executive orders, Dec. 12, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1909. (See 6106, 1909.)
Tribe: Pima School.		
Gila River.....	371,422	Act of Feb. 26, 1859, vol. 11, p. 491; 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.
Tribe: Pima School.		
Tribe: Maricopa and Pima.		

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 (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
ARIZONA—continued.		
Havasupai (Supai). (Under Havasupai School.) Tribe: Havasupai.	Acres 1818	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Moqui). (Under Moqui School.) Tribe: Hopi (Moqui) and Navajo.	2,472,320	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882. Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1021.) (See 4566-1910.)
Kalibab. (Under Kalibab School.) Tribe: Kalibab and San Juan Pueblo.	138,240	Secretary's withdrawal, Oct. 15, 1907. (See 73684-1907.) Executive order, June 11, 1913.
Navajo. (Under Leupp, Navajo, Western Navajo, San Juan and Pueblo Indian Schools.) Tribe: Navajo.	11,587,703	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. 1,000,000 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were allotted 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, 61,273 acres were added to reservation and by Executive order of Nov. 9, 1907, as amended by Executive order of Jan. 28, 1908, 2,972,190 acres were added. 2,061 Indians have been allotted 323,963 acres under the act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), as amended. By Executive orders of Dec. 30, 1898, and Jan. 16, 1911, the surplus lands, approximately 1,811,150 acres, in that part of the extension in New Mexico restored to the public domain (See 33 Stat. L., 437 and 1787.) (See 1217-0.) Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 264), and Mar. 3, 1913 (37 Stat., 1037), R. R. exchanges. Executive orders May 21, 1911, Feb. 17, 1912 (2), Feb. 10, 1913 (2), May 6, 1913, Dec. 1, 1913, July 23, 1914, and Feb. 19, 1915. Also 91,000 acres set aside temporarily for allotment by Executive order, May 7, 1917. Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 291. 41,679 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 27,583 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 228, p. 458.) Executive orders, June 16, 1911, and May 28, 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 orders, June 14, 1879, and Oct. 22, 1910; Sept. 28 and Oct. 23, 1911. (See 26731-1910.) (See Senate Doc. 93, 54th Cong., 2d sess.) 504 Indians allotted 21,433 acres under general allotment act.
Salt River. (Under Salt River School.) Tribe: Maricopa and Yuma.	22,317	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. 23, 1893, vol. 27, p. 407; agreement made Feb. 23, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 39, p. 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.
San Carlos. (Under San Carlos School.) Tribe: Arivaipa, Chiricahua, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.	1,831,240	Executive orders, Jan. 4, 1883, Dec. 22, 1883, May 14, 1900, June 2, 1911, May 27, 1912, and July 18, 1913.
Walapai. (Under Huachuca Canyon School.) Tribe: Walapai.	730,949	Executive orders, Jan. 4, 1883, Dec. 22, 1883, 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 or Novala. Digger. (Under a farmer.) Tribe: Digger.	369 167 75 370	Executive orders, Oct. 24, 1915, and Apr. 29, 1916. Executive order, Nov. 10, 1911. Executive order, May 6, 1913. Act of Mar. 3, 1883 (27 Stat., 612), provides for purchase of 319 acres; not allotted. 40 acres were reserved by order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 28, 1906, for Digger Indians. (See 4567-1907, 71891-1908, 39215-1909.) Secretary's withdrawal for wool list. (See 22664-1909.)
Guthrie band. (Under Hoopa Valley School.) Tribe: Hunsatung, Mutsa, Klamath, River, Mfikut, Redwood, Saint, Sermalton, and Tiktatanan.	199,051	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 214,333 acres, reserved to 3 villages 69,74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stat., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter book 263, p. 98; 322, p. 490; 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 (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
CALIFORNIA—continued.		
Mission (28 reserves). (Under Martinez, Sobota, Pechanga, Malki, Campo and Volcan Schools.) Tribe: Diegueno, Kawai, San Luis Rey, Serrano, and Temecula.	Acres 181,644	Executive orders, Jan. 31, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 23, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 6, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 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 308, p. 297), and 1,299.47 acres allotted to 84 Temecula Indians. 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 331, p. 312). Executive order, Dec. 29, 1891. Proclamations of President of Apr. 18, 1861, vol. 32, p. 1876, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2005; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 822. 174,036.73 acres allotted by the Government to various bands under acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1022). (See misc. tract book 36, and President's proclamation, Aug. 31, 1915.)
Chuckekansie. Los Coyotes. Morongo.	160 3,640	Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1912, and Aug. 14, 1914. Executive order, Apr. 13, 1914. Proclamation of Nov. 12, 1913, partly canceling Executive order withdrawal.
National Forests (Cal.): Cleveland National Forest. Esplanade National Forest. Sierra National Forest. Pahite.	119,02 80 119 175,809	acres allotted to one Indian (70352-1911). 80 acres allotted to one Indian (68231-1910). 119 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.)	119,90	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 9, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 237). See authority 1971 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, Nomelish, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Washita, and Yuki.	45,551	Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1880, vol. 26, p. 658. 42,105.56 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.) 36,692.32 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 Wichuanan.	30,949	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, 1897 (32 Stat., 358), act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1063). 8,110 acres allotted to 811 Indians.
Total.....	441,326	
COLORADO.		
Ute. (Under Navajo Springs and Southern Ute schools.) Tribe: Capote, Mosche, and Wilmuchue Ute.	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. 24; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1882, 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. 72,551 acres allotted to 371 Indians and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 88); also 7,500.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 359). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 12, 1897 (31 Stat., 1947). The residue, 375,900 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wilmuchue 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, 1894 (28 Stat., 270), Mar. 2, 1896 (28 Stat., 892), June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 337), June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 78), Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stat., 913), June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 302), Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 274). 21,061.72 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 2917-1909.)
Total.....	26,741	
IDaho.		
Coeur d'Alene (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency). Tribe: Coeur d'Alene, Kutenai, Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane.		Executive orders June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 20, 1857, and Sept. 9, 1859, 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 till sites. (See 3550-1904, and acts of June 21, 1900 (34 Stat., 1, 325-355), Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1, 1076-1079), Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 1, 322), Mar. 27, 1908 (35 Stat., 1, 561), Apr. 30, 1900 (33 Stat., 1, 78). (President's proclamation issued May 22, 1909, opening 221,210 acres surplus lands to settlement. (37 L. D., 628.)
Fort Hall (Under Fort Hall School). Tribe: Bannock and Shoshoni.	121,263	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by acts of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 442, Feb. 23, 1890, vol. 26, p. 687, 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. 473); remainder of ceded tract opened by settlement June 17, 1902 (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1977) act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 153, act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1044); 1,863 allotments, covering 333,909 acres, approved Oct. 28, 1914 (37106-13).
Lapwai (Under Fort Lapwai School). Tribe: Nez Percé.	31,190	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement, May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326. 178,812 acres allotted to 1,876 Indians; 2,170.41 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, 1898, 29 Stat., 872.)
Lemhi.....		Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1873; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1890, vol. 26, p. 687. (See 318 Stat., 1, 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 36509-1902.)
Total.....	53,453	
IOWA.		
Sauk and Fox (Under Sac and Fox Agency). Tribe: Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi and Winnebago.	3,480	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June 7, and Oct., 1892-1906. (See act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749.) (See Ann. Repts., 1891, p. 681; 1898, p. 81.) Deeds recorded, vol. 6. (See 35505-1917.)
Total.....	3,480	
KANSAS.		
Chippewa and Munsee (Under Potawatomi School). Tribe: Chippewa and Munsee.		Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,105.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for Indian agency 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.	Acres.	Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1099, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,765.77 acres of land allotted to 113 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 260, p. 30.) Acts Mar. 3, 1883 (23 Stat., 552), 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. 149, and 772, p. 51). (Acts of Aug. 4, 1896 (24 Stat., 210), Feb. 23, 1899, vol. 30, p. 996, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Potawatomi (Under Potawatomi School). Tribe: Prairie Band of Potawatomi.		Treaties of June 8, 1856, vol. 9, p. 583; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 19, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 220,785 acres allotted to 2,363 Indians; 319 acres reserved for school and agency, and 1 acre for church. (Acts of Feb. 25, 1892, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.) 880 acres surplus tribal land sold under act Feb. 28, 1899.
Sauk and Fox ¹ (Under Kickapoo School). Tribe: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.		Treaties of May 15, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1876, vol. 17, p. 301, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, 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., 324-340), 992.91 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 Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	191	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 98,365 acres, allotted to 1,913 Indians.
L'Anse (Under special agent). Tribe: L'Anse and Vieux Desert Bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 52,121 acres allotted to 668 Indians. Payment for lands in sec. 18, see 93879-1907. 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. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,561.35 acres allotted to 35 Indians.
Ottawa and Chippewa.....		Treaty July 31, 1855. (11 Stat., 621.) 120,470 acres allotted to 1,818 Indians.
Total.....	191	
MINNESOTA.		
Bols Fort (Under Nett Lake School). Tribe: Bols Fort Chippewa.		Treaty of Apr. 7, 1856, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1859, vol. 25, p. 642. (See II. Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 58,467.23 acres allotted to 721 Indians and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. D. 352,309); residue, 51,833 acres, opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek (Under Nett Lake School). Tribe: Bols Fort Chippewa.		Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 612. (See II. Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 293.35 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. 1109; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 37,121 acres allotted to 393 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 612. (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, 1889, vol. 25, p. 612.) 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. 1109; act of Jan. 11, 1859, vol. 25, p. 642. (See II. Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 301 Indians; 28.28 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,011.97 acres, opened to public settlement. Executive order, Mar. 21, 1917, setting aside two small unsurveyed islands for reservation purposes.

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: Chippewa, Pillager, and Lake Winnebago Bands of Chippewa.	Area.	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 11, 1889, vol. 25, p. 612. (See II. Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 41.) 49,116 acres allotted to 500 Indians and 321.07 acres reserved for agency and school purposes. (Act of June 27, 1907, vol. 32, p. 407.) Minnesota National Forest act, May 21, 1908 (35 Stat., 268). Executive order Feb. 16, 1911.
Mdewakanton..... (Under Birch Cooley School.) Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux.		By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1864, Mar. 3, 1865, May 15, 1866, June 29, 1868 (23 Stat., 226); Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 992); and Aug. 19, 1930 (26 Stat., 412). 319.70 acres deeded to 41 Indians; 12,212.76 acres allotted to 45 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, 1861.) Act Mar. 4, 1911 (30 Stat., 1105).
Mille Lac..... (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Mille Lac and Snake River Bands of Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12 of May 7, 1831, vol. 13, pp. 611, 693; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 612. (See II. Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 41.) Joint resolution (No. 51, Dec. 19, 1895, vol. 28, p. 614, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 17, 1906, vol. 30, p. 745. (See Ann. Rept., 1906, 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.	613,529	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1865, vol. 13, p. 637; act of Jan. 11, 1889, vol. 25, p. 612. (See agreement, July 8, 1889, II. Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32.) and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. Act of Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1009, and act of Feb. 20, 1901, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 16, for sale of 274,152 acres. Act of Feb. 4, 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.	11,050	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1831, act of Jan. 11, 1889, vol. 25, p. 612.
White Earth..... (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, and Pillager Chippewa.	9,290	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 18, p. 719; Executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 11, 1883, act of Jan. 11, 1889, vol. 25, p. 612. (See agreement, July 26, 1889, II. Ex. Doc. No. 217, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 31 and 32.) Under act of Jan. 11, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), 28,401.03 acres have been allotted to 8,152 Indians, and 11,909.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes and under act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 329), 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. 11, 1889, leaving unallotted and unreserved 9,290 acres. Act June 21, 1908 (35 Stat., 101).
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. 19, 1867, vol. 18, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and Mar. 29, 1874; act of Jan. 11, 1889, 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.....	533,906	
MONTANA.		
Blackfoot..... (Under Blackfoot School.) Tribe: Blackfoot, Blood, and Piegan.	1,431,105	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 13, 1866, and of July 13, 1874, and of Sept. 1, 1885; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1886, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 121; agreement made, Oct. 9, 1893, approved by act of June 10, 1905, vol. 26, p. 350. Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 13, 1866, and of July 13, 1874, and of Sept. 1, 1885; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1886, and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113, act May 30, 1898 (35 Stat., 633), 2,012 Indians allotted 724,685.77 acres; 1,223,949 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., 523), allotments to children. Act, Feb. 26, 1917 (Pub. 335), Sale to Great Northern R. R., and President's proclamation Mar. 21, 1917, rel. homestead entries on lands classified as coal.
Outbound: 115 surveyed.		

1 Outbound: 115 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.	1,312,260	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 12, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1883, vol. 22, p. 137; Executive orders, 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. 109-108; agreement made Aug. 27, 1902. (See Ann. Rept., 1902, p. 418; also President's proclamation, Oct. 18, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1071.) Act of Apr. 7, 1904, vol. 33, p. 757, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1899. Under act of Feb. 8, 1897 (24 Stat., 780), and act Feb. 28, 1901 (26 Stat., 794), and Executive order, June 8, 1901 (modifying Executive order of Mar. 23, 1901), 452,424 acres have been allotted to 2,452 Indians, and 1,822.51 acres reserved for administration, church, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,312,260 acres; 11,711.99 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 81 Indians. (See I. B. 744, p. 57; 852, p. 187, and 974, p. 614.) 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, 1916 (31 Stat., 228).
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 13, 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. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1886, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 121; agreement made, Oct. 9, 1893, approved by act of June 10, 1905, vol. 26, p. 350.
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 13, 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. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1886, and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113, act May 30, 1898 (35 Stat., 633), 2,012 Indians allotted 724,685.77 acres; 1,223,949 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., 523), allotments to children. Act, Feb. 26, 1917 (Pub. 335), 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, Carle Band, Flathead, Kootenai, Lower Kootenai, and Pend d'Oreille.		Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 673. Under acts of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stat., 302), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and Feb. 28, 1871 (26 Stat., 791), 2,131 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, 1904, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stat., 1049-1080), 6,711.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 18,521.53 acres reserved for Bitter Range under acts of May 25, 1903 (35 Stat., L., 297), and Mar. 4, 1909 (35 Stat., 527). See 51019-1908. May 22, 1902, proclamation issued by President opening surplus lands. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 783), 45,714 acres reserved for power and reservoir sites, act Apr. 12, 1910 (36 Stat., 833). Executive order Jan. 14, 1913. Act June 28, 1910 (36 Stat., 853).
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., 799), amending act of Feb. 11, 1915 (38 Stat., 501).
Total.....	4,367,212	

1 Outbound: 115 surveyed; partly surveyed.

1 Surveyed.

1 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.		
Nebraska (Under Santee Agency.) Tribe: Santee Sioux.	Area.	Act of Mar. 3, 1861, vol. 12, p. 519, 4th paragraph art. 6; treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 21, July 20, 1864, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 11, 1871, and Feb. 9, 1885. 315,552 acres selected as homesteads; 38,617.71 acres selected as allotments; and 1,087 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification, see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 22, p. 424. For text, see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 935. 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 by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1855, vol. 11, p. 667; act of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, 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); 131,002 acres allotted to 1,400 Indians; the residue, 4,420 acres, unallotted; act 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. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1858, vol. 11, p. 615; act of Mar. 2, 1859, sec. 13, vol. 23, p. 872. 27,235 acres allotted to 168 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 245, p. 337; act of President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1880, vol. 26, p. 182.)
St. Louis (additional) (Under Pine Ridge School.) Tribe: Ogala Sioux.	610	Executive order, Jan. 21, 1882.
Winnebago (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Winnebago.	1,093	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1853, vol. 11, p. 611; 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 1,359 Indians; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; 610.10 acres set off July 4, 1888; the residue, 1,093 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.	1321,920	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, May 4, 1885, and July 1, 1910.
Moapa River (Under Moapa River School.) Tribe: Chemehuevi, Kallab, Pavipt, Paiute, and Shiwits.	523	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 15, p. 416; set-off approved by Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1875; Executive orders of June 28, 1875, July 3, 1876, July 31, 1901, 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	71 set-offs (4,040 acres) reserved under second farm with drainage, reclamation act, June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 358), for allotment to Indians; 3,739 acres have been allotted to 309 Paiute Indians and 10 acres reserved for school purposes (See 7082-1907); 600 acres reserved for school purposes. Executive order, Sept. 15, 1912, setting aside 120 acres, allotment purposes.
Paiute and Shoshone scattered bands Pyramid Lake (Under Nevada School.) Tribe: Paiute.	322,000	Executive order, Mar. 24, 1871; act of July 1, 1888 (30 Stats., 591). (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1901, vol. 33, p. 223.) Executive order, Sept. 1, 1913, creating bird reservation out of Anaho Island.
Summit Lake, Paiute and Shoshone Walker River (Under Walker River School.) Tribe: Paiute.	5,025	Executive order, Jan. 11, 1913, withdrawing from settlement of Paiute-Shoshone 5,025.88 acres.
Walker River (Under Walker River School.) Tribe: Paiute.	41,201	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. 3, 1909, vol. 32, pp. 482-487; act of June 21, 1906, vol. 31, p. 323; proclamation of President, Sept. 20, 1903, 81 acres. 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, 3,353.62 acres; reserved for church purposes, 120 acres. (L. B. 88, p. 187.)
Winnemucca and Battle bands of Shoshone.	810	Executive order, June 18, 1917, setting aside 810 acres of public domain for 2 bands of homeless Indians.
Total.....	692,597	

* 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.	407,300	Executive orders, Mar. 25, 1874, July 18, 1876, Sept. 21, 1880, May 15, 1881, and Feb. 11, 1887; 112,313.35 acres allotted to 815 Indians and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. B. 335, p. 323.) Executive orders of Nov. 11, 1907, and Jan. 28, 1908. The above mentioned 815 allotments have been canceled; reallocations have been made under the act of Mar. 1, 1907 (31 Stat. L. 1415). (See 64513-1909.) (Allotments to 747 Indians covering 55,201 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, 48690, 76160, 76160-1904, and 12023, 26512-1909 and Senate bill 6602, 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.....	142,352	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. 658.) See Executive orders of June 13 and Sept. 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambe Pueblos, and Executive order of July 29, 1903, setting apart additional lands for Santa Clara Pueblo. (See 6606-1903.) 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 28,000 acres for Jones Indians. Area of original Spanish grant, 17,610 acres. Executive order, July 1, 1910, 28,000 acres. Area of Pueblo proper, 125,228. (See 55714-1910.) Total area Pueblos, including Zuni and Executive order resurvey, 1,008,816. Resurveys 33149-14. Executive order Mar. 21, 1917, setting aside acres for Indians of Laguna Pueblo.
Acoma.....	193,792	
San Juan.....	117,515	
Picuris.....	117,461	
San Felipe.....	131,767	
Cochiti.....	21,256	
Santa Domingo.....	92,398	
Taos.....	117,361	
Santa Clara.....	149,309	
Tesuque.....	117,471	
San Ildefonso.....	117,235	
Pojoaque.....	113,520	
San Ildefonso.....	117,515	
San Ildefonso.....	124,187	
Isleta.....	110,080	
Nambe.....	113,580	
Laguna.....	131,611	
Laguna withdrawals.....	150,000	
Santa Ana.....	117,361	
Zuni (Under Zuni School.) Tribe: Zuni Pueblo.	115,010	
Total.....	2,019,656	
NEW YORK.		
Allegany.....	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.)
Onondaga (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Seneca.	640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 166.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1803, 1897, vol. 30, p. 80.
Onondaga (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Onondaga, Onondaga, and St. Regis.	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. 145,500 115,211	Held by deed to Indians under decision of U. S. circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Titus Hoxey and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1891, vol. 28, p. 441, 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. 1009. (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. 12, 1906.
Total.....	63,211	
NORTH DAKOTA.		
Devils Lake. (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribe: Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Bisseton, 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. 328-327 Comp. Indian Laws.) 137,381 acres allotted to 1,180 Indians; 777.81 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 made Nov. 1, 1867. 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, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see Laws relating to Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, 1883), pp. 317 and 322; Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1883, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1901, vol. 27, p. 979.) 229,534.91 acres allotted to 1,379 Indians (see letter book 445, p. 311). Under acts of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1042), and June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 455), 532 allotments, aggregating 33,657 acres, were approved Aug. 15, 1910, 579 allotments, aggregating 112,544 acres, were approved Apr. 5, 1912, and 787 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, 2, 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. 254, 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 Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 34, 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., 451-460), 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), 1,061,600 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 2,667 members of this band of 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. L., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 407). Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess., act Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 534); act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 92). Lands to be purchased for these members of this band, some 80 in number, who elected to remain in Oklahoma.
Cherokee..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes.)		Treaty with Western Cherokees at City of Washington, May 6, 1828 (7 Stat. L., 311) as amended by the treaty at Fort Gibson, of Feb. 14, 1833 (7 Stat. L., 414); referred to in treaty with Cherokees at New Echota, Ga., Dec. 29, 1835 (7 Stat. L., 478); July 19, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 795), as supplemented by treaty of Apr. 27, 1868 (16 Stat. L., 727). Agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 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, 4,340,203; sold, 50,985.
Cherokee Outlet.....		Agreement of Dec. 19, 1891; ratified Dec. 10 by act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 640), unoccupied part of Cherokee Outlet not included in Territory of Oklahoma (26 Stat. L., 62). Indians allotted 4,919.45 acres under act of Mar. 3, 1893. Executive order Aug. 10, 1899; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 16, 1892. (See Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1892, and Jan. 17, 1893, relative to Fort Supply Military Reserve (relinquish of for disposal under act of Congress of July 5, 1891, by authority of Executive order of Nov. 5, 1891; see General Land Office Report, 1899, p. 158). Executive order of July 17, 1893, relative to Fort Reno Military Reserve. Agreement made October, 1899, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 26, pp. 1022-1026. 528,789 acres allotted to 3,231 Indians; 231,828.55 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 32,313.03 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,500,522.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1895. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1903, vol. 33, p. 2317. Act June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 533), 57,637-10. Executive order Dec. 29, 1915, setting aside 40 acres for agency and school purposes.
Cheyenne and Arapaho..... (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment, and Fetter Schools.) Tribe: Southern Arapaho and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.		Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1867, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 503; act of July 1, 1909, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 609; act of Apr. 28, 1905, vol. 33, p. 544. 10,966 Indians have been allotted 3,800,350 acres; sold, 569,384 acres; unallotted area, 721 acres.
Chickasaw..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	721	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw.
Choctaw..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	1,458,937	Approximately 26,828 Indians have been allotted 4,291,035 acres; sold, 2,142,067 acres; unsold, 458,637 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, 1883, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1868, vol. 14, p. 755, and the deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 119.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1889, ratified by the act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 24, p. 767; President's proclamation, Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544; agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 28, 1900, 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. 8, 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 19,761 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. 15, 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 to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See Ann. Rept. 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)

* 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 (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. 250 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder, 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. 15, 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 16, 1893, vol. 29, p. 548; act of Mar. 3, 1903, 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 2,488,993 acres, of which 413,000 acres have been allotted to 3,444 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,053,533 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 49, p. 140; 483 p. 176). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1976; June 22, 1909, vol. 32, p. 2007; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026; and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. Of the 430,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1900, 1,841.92 acres were reserved for town sites under act of Mar. 29, 1904 (34 Stat., 1,801), 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, as amended by act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1,1018). The General Land Office reports the sale and entry of approximately 401,465.92 acres under act of June 5, and of 21,251.75 acres under act of June 23, 1906, to June 30, 1911. (See 87404-1899.) and act June 23, 1910 (36 Stat., 861), 20,498 acres allotted to 109 Indians. Sale of unused, unserved 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, 5,149 acres of inherited Kiowa Comanche, and Apache lands were purchased by the United States for allotment to 81 Indians and 3 whites of this band, who elected to remain in Oklahoma. (187 These lands were purchased under the acts of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 865), Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 574), 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); Ex. Dec. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess.
Fort Sill Apaches. (Under Kiowa School.)		Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1871 (see Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 771), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1876, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands served for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.) Act tending trust period 10 years with exception of 12 allottees. Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84. (See Ann. Rept. for 1882, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nes Perce, May 22, 1883, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 604.) 11,456 acres allotted to 78 Indians; 100.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes. The residue, 79,776.60 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. 22, 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 25, 1906 (34 Stat., 530), 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.		
Osage. (Under Osage School.) Tribe: Great and Little Osage.		

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 Oto School.) Tribe: Oto and Missouri.		Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 558), 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 229, 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 (34 Stat., 580-801.)
Ottawa. (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Ottawa of Bluecharls Fork and Roche de Meuf.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,995 acres were allotted to 100 Indians; 537.05 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, 1900 (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 65,000 acres are Creek lands. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.) 112,701 acres allotted to 520 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 19,929 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter book 261, p. 438, and 268, p. 5.) Agreement made Nov. 28, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 523.)
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.	1357	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 102; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 237; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.) There have been allotted to 763 Indians 100,734 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 522.66 acres, leaving unallotted and unserved 387 acres. (Letter books 322, p. 311, and 813, p. 401.) Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1894, vol. 33, p. 217. (See 8067-1915.)
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; 368,661 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 1,400 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 689. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.) Executive Order Nov. 24, 1916, and Jan. 15, 1917, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 16 absentee Shawnees, 68 citizen Potawatomi.
Quapaw. (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaties of Mar. 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 22, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 56,215.21 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, 1895, vol. 28, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1899, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997.
Sauk and Fox. (Under 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. 67,683.46 acres allotted to 848 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 45 allottees.
Seminole. (Under Superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	162	Treaties of Mar. 21, 1856, vol. 14, p. 765. (See Creek agreement of Feb. 14, 1883, Ann. Rept. 1883, p. 24, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1887, vol. 22, p. 265.) Agreement of Mar. 16, 1888. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1883.) Agreement recorded in the treaty book, vol. 8, p. 33; 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.

t 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, Poria, 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 435 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. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 318; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 211), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 12,743 acres allotted to 117 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 295, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 6,643 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 202).
Wichita (Under Klamath Agency.) Tribes: Fort Cobb, Comanche, Delaware, Wakarusa, Waco, and Wichita.		(See treaty of July 4, 1868, with Delaware, 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. 838. 132,714 acres allotted to 917 Indians; 4,141 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 68,466 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 400, p. 60). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1078. Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 578. President's proclamation, Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 578. Act of June 8, 1900 (31 Stat. 680).
Wyandot (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,942 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. 152). 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, Lakimil, Marys River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.		Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. 444 acres reserved for Government use and 32,883 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901 (33 L. D. 589). 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, Walpapa, and Yahooskin (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). 208,378 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. 1033, and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 367). (See act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L. 755), removal of Modocs in Oklahoma to Klamath and allotments thereto.) Boundary dispute (see 9881-1911).
Siletz (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwiatami, Rogue River, Skotom, Shasta, Siuslaw, Siuslaw, Tutut, Umpqua, and 13 others.		Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive order Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1903, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1862, ratified by act of Aug. 13, 1894, vol. 28, p. 522. 44,692 acres allotted to 851 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 acres (except 8 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 806. Acts of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 323, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1081. Act of Oct. 17, 1882, vol. 23, p. 569. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 621.) 57,742 acres allotted to 1,178 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 235, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, 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, 1887, vol. 22, p. 277; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1882, vol. 23, p. 569. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 621.) 57,742 acres allotted to 1,178 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 235, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, 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. 963. 140,529 acres allotted to 668 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, 1890 (26 Stat. 355); June 6, 1894 (28 Stat. 80), 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, 1868, vol. 16, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Ann. Rept., 1885, p. 51); act of Mar. 2, 1890, vol. 25, p. 883; President's proclamations, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 25, p. 1554. 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. 625; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 107. (See pp. 323-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1852, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038. 308,813 acres allotted to 2,008 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: Blackfoot, Miniconjou, Sans Arce, and Two Kettle Sioux.	250,202	Treaty of Apr. 20, 1868, vol. 16, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 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. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 25, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1890, 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. D. 528, p. 321.) Act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L. 460). Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat., 2500), 1,189,010 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, 1868, vol. 16, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 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. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 25, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1890, 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 408, p. 536.) (See act of Apr. 21, 1906, 34 Stat., 124 and 1906, 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. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 10, and May 20, 1876, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 26, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1876, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stats. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 905.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888 (25 Stats., 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 Stats., 10.) A tract of 33,000 acres in Nebraska was set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, and was restored to the public domain by Executive order of Jan. 25, 1904; and by Executive order of Feb. 20, 1904, 640 acres of this land was set apart for Indian school purposes and is called the Sioux additional tract. (See Nebraska.) Act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), authority of President of July 29, 1904, 2,101,840 acres have been allotted to 8,074 Indians, and 11,333.55 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes, aggregating 866,328.19, leaving unallotted and unsurveyed 200,000 acres. Lands still in process of allotment under acts of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1,049), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 451). Act May 27, 1910 (36 Stat., 440), 40,000 acres State school land; 22,434 acres timber reserved. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 154), opening 100,000 acres May 1, 1912.
Rosebud..... (Under Rosebud School.) Tribes: J. A. C. Minkou- lou, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brule, and Washa- baugh Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 10, and May 20, 1876, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 26, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1876, 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. 905.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1890, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,353,005 acres allotted to 8,496 Sioux Indians, 416,000 acres opened to settlement, 29,592.01 reserved for Government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 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, 1908 (35 Stat., 451); act May 20, 1910 (36 Stat., 445). 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., 154), opening 300,000 acres in Mott and Washaugh Counties, 43,420 acres State school land. Executive order, July 6, 1912.
Yankton..... (Under Yankton School.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 19, 1868, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,298 acres allotted to 5,613 Indians and 1,232.30 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 7.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1872, ratified by act of Aug. 19, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.) Executive order Apr. 20, 1916, extending trust period 10 years, with exception of 162 allottees.
Total.....	496,950	
UTAH.		
Goshute and scattered bands.	34,500	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914.
Pariares.	7,000	Executive order, Aug. 2, 1915, reserving approximately 7,000 acres for use of Cedar City and Indian Peak Bands of Pariares.
Cedar City and Indian Peak Bands.		136.53 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. 29, 1891 (L. D., 229, p. 370). Rights of squatters in withdrawal purchased by United States. (See also act of Mar. 3, 1901, 26 Stat., 1,000-1005.) Executive order Apr. 21, 1916, withdrawing 20,880 acres as Shoshone or Shiwitza Reservation.
Panguitch.	126,880	
Shiwitza.		

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.		
Uintah Valley..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Goshute, Pavant, Ute, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	Acres, 1249,340	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 15, 1874 (2 Stats., 163); acts of May 6, 1884, vol. 18, p. 68, and Mar. 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 907; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1905, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites. 1,001,263 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,110 acres in mining claims; under act May 27, 1910 (32 Stats., 263), 69,407 acres allotted to 1,284 Indians, and 60,180 acres under reclamation, the residue, 179,184.45 acres, unallotted and unsurveyed. (See letter book 75, 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: Tabaguanche Ute.		Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) 12,540 acres allotted to 83 Indians, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total.....	317,720	
WASHINGTON.		
Chehalis..... (Under Chehalis School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tulnuk), Chitsop, 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. 201 and 153, p. 45.)
Columbia..... (Under Columbia 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, 1896, 24 Stats., 65).
Colville..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Okin- agan, Lake Methow, Nespelem, Pend d'Oreille, Sanpaul, and Spokane.	11,000,680	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 3, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1890, vol. 29, p. 10, and July 1, 1892, vol. 30, p. 888.) 41,608 acres in north half allotted to 600 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,440,268 acres, opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1938). 240 acres have been reserved for town sites. 2,750.62 acres temporarily withdrawn for town sites. 287,410 acres allotted to 2,469 Indians. The residue, 7,550 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1907, vol. 32, p. 338. Allotments made under act of Mar. 22, 1914 (34 Stat., 80), and act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 853). President's proclamation, opening reservation dated May 3, 1915 (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, 1893.
Kallispel..... (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 act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 368), as amended. (See 80088-1912.)
Lummi..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dranish, Etak- mur, Lummi, Snohom- ish, Sukwanish, and Swiwanish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1856, vol. 12, p. 977; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. Allotted 12,540.54 acres to 100 Indians; school conducted on 3-acre tract purchased from John Martin.
Makah..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Makah and Qui- leuts.	110,312	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 24, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. 3,779 acres allotted to 373 Indians. (See letter book 960, 228 and 37079, 1907.)

1 Partly surveyed.

1 Outboundaries surveyed.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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 3,532.72 acres.
Nisqually. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawkanamish, Stalakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted. 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Ozette. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Ozette.	649	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etak-mur, Lummi, Snohomish, Skwawkanamish, and Swinomish.	165	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. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1872. 17,463 acres allotted to 167 Indians. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1879, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 318.) 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).
Quillento. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quillento.	837	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinalt. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Quillento and Quinalt.	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 54,689.80 acres and 456.56 have been reserved for agency, light-house, and other purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 108,533 acres. Act Mar. 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 153).
Shoalwater. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	1335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866, 55,335-7-1909.
Skokomish. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Clallam, Skokomish, and Twana.		Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 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, Etak-mur, Lummi, Snohomish, Skwawkanamish, and Swinomish.	1324	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, 1887, 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, 1908 (35 Stat., 1,438) approximately 628 Indians have been allotted 63,114 acres and 1,247.30 acres set aside for church, school, agency, and town-site purposes. By proclamation of May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands to settlement. 6,781 acres classified as agricultural land, 82,647.50 acres classified as timber reserved for tribal use.
Squaxon Island (Klaskanin). (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawkanamish, Stalakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.

1 Surveyed.

2 Outboundaries surveyed.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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.		
Swinomish (Perry Island). (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etak-mur, Lummi, Snohomish, Skwawkanamish, and Swinomish.	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, 29.80 acres.
Yakima. (Under Yakima School.) Tribes: Klallam, Palcos, Topinsh, Wasco, and Yakima.	142,401	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 931. Agreement made Jan. 13, 1885, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1890, vol. 27, p. 631. (For text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 41, p. 227; see also Ann. Rept., 1893, pp. 520-521, and 8. Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 296,407 acres allotted to 3,137 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 351, p. 416; 416, p. 263, and 879, p. 213.) Act of Dec. 21, 1901 (33 Stat., 595), recognizing claim of Indians to 293,537 acres additional land, subject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1901. (See 35918, 1926.) Act Mar. 6, 1906 (34 Stat., 63), and act Mar. 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 319), under which 168,102 acres were allotted to 1,396 children. (See 9262-11.)
Total.....	1,692,616	
WISCONSIN.		
Lac Court Oreille. (Under Hayward School.) Tribe: Lac Court Oreille Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	510	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1900, Apr. 4, 1905. (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, 1909, vol. 32, p. 765. (See 9267-1915.)
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, 1906. Department order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 43,756 acres allotted to 600 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1909 (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 art. 10; 165.71 acres fishing ground. 23,271 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., 77-109), 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, 1858, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. See Executive orders. See report of Supt. Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 3 and June 3, 1863.) 2,535.61 acres allotted to 33 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,606.90 acres were allotted to 160 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee. (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Menominee.	231,680	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1818, vol. 9, p. 932; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1094, Feb. 11, 1859, vol. 11, p. 679, and May 18, 1916 (39 Stat., 123-133).
Oneida. (Under Oneida School.) Tribe: Oneida.		Treaty of Feb. 3, 1855, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,428.13 acres allotted to 1,809 Indians; remainder, 34.08 acres, reserved for school purposes.
Stockbridge. (Under Keshena School.) Tribes: Stockbridge and Munsee.		Treaties of Nov. 24, 1818, 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.) 1,177 Indians allotted 8,920 acres. Patents in fee, act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 382). Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 744).
Total.....	301,267	

1 Partly surveyed.

2 Surveyed.

3 Outboundaries surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WYOMING.	Acres.	
Wind River..... (Under Shoshone School.) Tribes: Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	1,581,910	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 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, relating and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 31, 1904. (See vol. 33, p. 1016.) President's proclamation June 2, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 1,729,944.15 acres. (See letter book 898, p. 137.) Reserved for Mall Camp, 120 acres; reserved for Mall Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 40 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,438,633.56 acres. 246,222 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., 791), and treaty of July 3, 1853 (15 Stats., 475), 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 (Yamori 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).	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., 811...	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.	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
1916.....		26,656	1,208,826
1915.....		27,977	1,171,600
1914.....		27,958	1,194,185
1913.....		24,490	1,316,298
1912.....		22,554	1,211,335
1911.....		21,235	847,458
1910.....			177,160
1890.....			131,374
Arizona.....		8,208	420,865
Camp Verde.....	Basket making.....	60	450
	Woodcutting.....	3	75
Total.....		63	525
Colorado River.....	Basket making.....	20	600
	Headwork.....	15	1,500
	Woodcutting.....	139	15,000
Total.....		215	17,000
Fort Apache.....	Basket making.....	40	600
	Headwork.....	25	50
	Woodcutting.....	200	4,200
Total.....		265	4,850
Harasupai.....	Basket making.....	40	600
	Woodcutting.....	12	140
Total.....		52	740
Kalbeb.....	Basket making.....	5	100
Leupp.....	Blanket weaving.....	450	18,600
	Woodcutting.....	50	500
	Others.....	100	5,000
Total.....		600	24,200
Moqui.....	Basket making.....	75	600
	Blanket weaving.....	250	20,577
	Pottery.....	77	600
	Woodcutting.....	66	1,248
	Others.....	688	63,355
Total.....		1,060	86,000
Navajo.....	Blanket weaving.....	750	180,000
	Woodcutting.....	50	50,000
Total.....		810	230,000
Pima.....	Basket making.....	1,050	10,500
	Pottery.....	300	360
	Woodcutting.....	450	7,600
Total.....		1,700	18,360
Salt River.....	Basket making.....	125	2,700
	Pottery.....	7	120
	Woodcutting.....	300	9,500
Total.....		433	12,320
San Carlos.....	Basket making.....	150	800
	Headwork.....	100	120
	Woodcutting.....	203	11,200
Total.....		453	12,120
San Xavier.....	Basket making.....	700	7,000
	Pottery.....	50	500
	Woodcutting.....	400	36,000
	Others.....	12	600
Total.....		1,162	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.....		1,303	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 Mohave.....	Basket making.....	50	600
	Beadwork.....	35	800
	Others.....		
Total.....		103	1,400
Fort Yuma.....	Beadwork.....	30	2,000
	Pottery.....	6	1,200
	Woodcutting.....	125	6,000
	Others.....	2	1,000
Total.....		163	9,200
Greenville ¹	Basket making.....	60	300
	Beadwork.....	10	80
	Fishing.....	150	700
	Woodcutting.....	130	600
Total.....		350	1,680
Hoopa 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	2,000
Soboba.....	Basket making.....	35	905
	Lace making.....	31	1,675
	Pottery.....	2	4
	Woodcutting.....	35	2,125
	Fishing.....	1	150
	Others.....	4	1,560
Total.....		108	6,423

¹ 1916 report.¹ 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.....	Beadwork.....	8	200
	Woodcutting.....	25	10,600
	Others.....	7	15,100
Total.....		40	25,900
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: Pawnee.....	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.....		2,458	75,462
Grand Portage.....	Fishing.....	20	6,000
	Woodcutting.....	6	115
	Others.....	78	4,000
Total.....		104	10,115
Leech Lake.....	Beadwork.....	100	2,000
	Lace making.....	25	631
	Fishing.....	400	7,500
	Woodcutting.....	50	1,600
	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.....	125	1,000
	Fishing.....	250	8,000
	Woodcutting.....	50	4,500
Total.....		425	13,500
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	5,077
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	9,089
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.

* Estimated.

* 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.....		399	9,920
Cantonment.....	Beadwork.....	200	(¹)
	Woodcutting.....	15	(¹)
Total.....		215	(¹)
Kiowa.....	Woodcutting.....	30	3,000
	Others.....	4	1,920
Total.....		34	4,920
Seger.....	Beadwork.....	150	5,000
Oregon.....		2,267	159,175
Klamath.....	Basket making.....	200	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	10	2,150
Total.....		210	\$ 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	525
	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.....	5	200
	Others.....	5	500
Total.....		11	700
Lower Brule.....	Beadwork.....	24	50
	do.....	312	6,100
Pine Ridge.....	Others.....	24	973
Total.....		350	7,073

¹ Estimated.

* 1916 report.

* Unknown.

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

States and superintendences.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Utah.....		127	\$3,718
Goshute.....	Basket making.....	32	175
	Beadwork.....	32	100
Total.....		64	175
Shivwits.....	Basket making.....	22	160
	Woodcutting.....	15	1,650
Total.....		37	1,840
Uintah and Ouray.....	Basket making.....	5	100
	Beadwork.....	15	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	6	600
Total.....		26	1,700
Washington.....		1,305	143,547
Colville.....	Basket making.....	58	760
	Beadwork.....	65	650
	Woodcutting.....	27	4,000
	Others.....	12	17,740
Total.....		162	23,150
Cushman.....	Basket making.....	48	745
	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	13,500
	Woodcutting.....	13	333
	Others.....	22	875
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	625
	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 superintendences.	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	2,500
	Fishing.....	300	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	75	7,500
	Others.....	500	2,000
Total.....		1,325	15,510
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	100
	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	38,870
	Blanket weaving.....	4,478	365,727
	Fishing.....	3,090	114,085
	Lace making.....	326	6,179
	Pottery.....	1,650	15,237
	Woodcutting.....	4,064	308,190
	Others.....	5,849	420,580
Grand total.....		26,657	1,318,112

1 Estimated.

2 Not reported.

3 Unknown.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 10.—*Income of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1937.*

States and superin- tendencies.	Popu- lation.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and mak- ing salu- ous issue.	From individual leases.	Proceeds of sale of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and other re- spon- sibilities.	Indian money, proceeds of sale of land and im- mune- ties.
Total, 1917.	309,409	\$3,887,606	\$7,990,796	\$3,334,318	\$1,315,112	\$1,469,139	\$2,506,657	\$357,204	\$3,383,281	\$4,917,752	\$1,598,064	\$726,566	\$9,312,621
1916.	307,791	3,828,948	7,925,710	3,263,090	1,247,081	1,427,081	2,379,377	357,204	3,383,281	4,917,752	1,779,115	635,960	9,154,735
1915.	306,911	3,730,071	7,730,988	3,134,623	1,177,000	1,357,000	2,294,339	491,026	3,383,281	4,917,752	1,779,115	635,960	8,987,735
1914.	303,340	3,623,044	7,623,044	3,134,623	1,194,185	1,357,000	2,294,339	491,026	3,383,281	4,917,752	1,779,115	635,960	8,987,735
1913.	302,340	3,524,288	7,524,288	3,134,623	1,194,185	1,357,000	2,294,339	491,026	3,383,281	4,917,752	1,779,115	635,960	8,987,735
1912.	300,000	3,431,782	7,431,782	3,000,000	1,111,433	1,357,000	2,294,339	491,026	3,383,281	4,917,752	1,779,115	635,960	8,987,735
1911.	297,427	3,337,283	7,337,283	2,900,000	1,033,427	1,357,000	2,294,339	491,026	3,383,281	4,917,752	1,779,115	635,960	8,987,735
1910.	296,427	3,237,283	7,237,283	2,800,000	1,033,427	1,357,000	2,294,339	491,026	3,383,281	4,917,752	1,779,115	635,960	8,987,735
1909.	295,427	3,137,283	7,137,283	2,700,000	1,033,427	1,357,000	2,294,339	491,026	3,383,281	4,917,752	1,779,115	635,960	8,987,735
1908.	294,427	3,037,283	7,037,283	2,600,000	1,033,427	1,357,000	2,294,339	491,026	3,383,281	4,917,752	1,779,115	635,960	8,987,735
1907.	293,427	2,937,283	6,937,283	2,500,000	1,033,427	1,357,000	2,294,339	491,026	3,383,281	4,917,752	1,779,115	635,960	8,987,735
1906.	292,427	2,837,283	6,837,283	2,400,000	1,033,427	1,357,000	2,294,339	491,026	3,383,281	4,917,752	1,779,115	635,960	8,987,735
1905.	291,427	2,737,283	6,737,283	2,300,000	1,033,427	1,357,000	2,294,339	491,026	3,383,281	4,917,752	1,779,115	635,960	8,987,735
1904.	290,427	2,637,283	6,637,283	2,200,000	1,033,427	1,357,000	2,294,339	491,026	3,383,281	4,917,752	1,779,115	635,960	8,987,735
1903.	289,427	2,537,283	6,537,283	2,100,000	1,033,427	1,357,000	2,294,339	491,026	3,383,281	4,917,752	1,779,115	635,960	8,987,735
1902.	288,427	2,437,283	6,437,283	2,000,000	1,033,427	1,357,000	2,294,339	491,026	3,383,281	4,917,752	1,779,115	635,960	8,987,735
1901.	287,427	2,337,283	6,337,283	1,900,000	1,033,427	1,357,000	2,294,339	491,026	3,383,281	4,917,752	1,779,115	635,960	8,987,735
1900.	286,427	2,237,283	6,237,283	1,800,000	1,033,427	1,357,000	2,294,339	491,026	3,383,281	4,917,752	1,779,115	635,960	8,987,735
1900.	285,427	2,137,283	6,137,283	1,700,000	1,033,427	1,357,000	2,294,339						

[illegible]

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

States and superintendencies.	Popu-lation.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Twenty and agreement to purchase stock.	Indian money provided for labor and miscellaneous con.
South Dakota—Contd.													
Rosebud.....	4,538	937,870	\$170,226				\$40,986	\$32,327	\$94,000	\$57,943	\$78,428	296,520	24,572
Sioux.....	1,964	240,800	111,328	\$16,560			10,387		71,960	28,613	28,613		1,380
Sisseton.....	1,868	230,202	113,947				6,623	273	72,362		10,580	23,440	1,569
Yankton.....	1,438	382,990	79,075	10,889	85,715	\$837	21,001	28,108	81,661	52,285	77,228	21,064	4,538
Utah.													
Goshute.....	153	12,652	3,000										
Shoshone.....	1,355	371,718	65,885	170	170		4,968	178	514				
Umat and Curry.....	1,150	361,411	68,588	1,886	1,700	837	31,774	37,415	81,661	62,535	77,333	21,064	4,538
Washington.													
Colville.....	11,088	1,886,380	513,751	105,394	143,547	186,544	97,372	2,878	151,411	43,234	3,475	1,000	
Cushman.....	2,329	651,654	401,572	88,585	33,150	3,088	45,498	490	16,000	39,738			23,006
Neah Bay.....	2,322	45,626	10,720	2,510	4,182	4,180	7,798	386	306	600			12,361
Spokane.....	8,977	15,900	4,135	2,012	4,135	75	7,798	184	1,800		3,475		54
Shoshone.....	708	34,344	3,968	3,968	15,400	724	3,465	1,020	1,800	2,963		1,000	906
Tribes.....	1,320	28,728	9,777	9,882	45,688	118,586	1,704	6,418	4,101			149	149
Wahkiakum.....	3,000	463,344	286,480		7,800	2,675	12,788	547	127,660			4,947	8,225
Wyoming.													
Gardiner.....	9,010	1,465,347	224,002	14,415	60,985	786,834	194,023	5,370	12		120,640		57,760
Hornet.....	1,372	62,200	10,720		4,740		25,629	668			6,725		
Koshone.....	1,277	20,000	3,000	1,347	5,160	541,206	2,001	3,287					
Lac du Flambeau.....	1,745	789,121	30,377	1,275	9,780		4,000						
Lone.....	238	30,377	10,380		15,310		1,720		12		112,865		52,689
Ojibwa.....	2,321	6,400					62,507	131					41
Ojibwa.....	1,046	27,400	9,800	9,800	10,435		2,941	285					
Red Cloud.....	2,575	96,400	30,800		2,700	187,121	62,507	131					
Teton.....	1,046	66,676	14,900		12,480		4,000						
Yellowstone.....	511	4,000											
Wyoming—Shoshone.	1,671	266,226	143,270	31,100	8,800	235	65,220	9,021	25,868	8,408	361	41,406	59,466

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

[illegible]

¹ Not reported.
² Included in "Total income."
³ Includes grazing leases also.
⁴ Only items reported.

² Included in "Total Income."

⁴ Only if rains reported

• Only teams reported
• Families actually living poor

1

• Temperature

Overestimated by

1916 report.

2011-2012

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.		Number of Indians farming.	Unallotted.				Leased.				Total income.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Unallotted.		Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
						Number of allotments.	Area.							
California.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.										
Bishop.	29,093	31,027	8,328	6,770	2,973	1,701	456	508	4,918	6,375				84,375
Campo.	6,000	8,000	1,200		496	150	1		40	50				50
Dyer.	115	835	140	25	62	34								
Fort Bidwell.	16,150	43	1,200	25	172	53								
Grassville.	8,020	160	1,310		259	184	300	300	3,000	715				115
Hopewell.	230	303	230		175	150								
Malheur.	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,300	212	300								
Rocky Mountain.	13,396	1,300	1,200		212	300								
Snake Valley.	5,388	3,400	1,183	1,471	332	243								
Soboba.	3,263	1,072	1,200		273	200								
Tule River.	6,900	35	2,500	35	182	92	8	8	2,000	1,850				1,850
Colorado.														
Southern Ute.	6,800	35	2,500	35	182	92	8	8	2,000	1,850				1,850
Ute Mountain.														
Florida: Seminole.														
Idaho.	182,378	21,080	22,635	65	947	474	1,726	2,202	123,265	438,467	5			438,467
Coeur d'Alene.	61,120	2,000	5,940	50	220	260	260	260	41,174	123,346				123,346
Fort Hall.	38,546	2,000	2,000	15	125	125	125	125	4,781	267,464	5			267,464
Fort Lapwai.	88,718	2,300	6,410	15	105	105	105	105	77,304	267,464	5			267,464
Iowa: Sac and Fox.														
Kansas.	51,942		14,754		296	249	537	245	37,580	62,318	2	500	81,300	1,200
Kickapoo.	22,682		4,831		138	144	270	245	19,123	29,250				29,250
Potawatomi.	28,286		10,803		143	105	267		18,457	33,068				33,068
Michigan: Mackinac.	670		670		290	30								33,068

Minnesota.	220,455	68,168	5,111	1,053	2,136	973	40	40	2,167	2,600				2,600
Fond du Lac.	14,000	2	1,000	2	248	90								
Grand Portage.	20	2	20	2	11	11								
Neah Lake.	6,210	3,031	465	148	465	24	2	2	45	25				25
Neah Lake.	1,025	180	180		148	20								
Neah Lake.	600	280	280		33	4	15	15	350	300				300
Neah Lake.	204,600	67,765	1,021	884	330	183	23	23	1,772	2,265				2,265
Neah Lake.	613,307	268,360	69,250	9,080	2,514	1,631	1,066	1,303	225,970	128,292	2	400,400	13,061	146,983
Nebraska.	117,000	78,000	5,500	483	483	300	8	155	7,005	1,441				1,441
Nebraska.	135,307	15,775	15,775	390	390	285	285	285	31,091	30,266				30,266
Nebraska.	120,000	66,900	35,000	4,060	332	370	483	483	42,604	51,515				51,515
Nebraska.	283,000	90,000	9,975	5,000	450	165	378	378	145,270	39,070	2	400,400	13,061	18,601
Nebraska.	17,281	4,118	27,116	3,000	881	613	1,067	1,262	138,790	316,851				316,851
Nebraska.	58,000	3,000	12,000	3,000	293	293	734	550	46,000	163,000	34	3,000	3,000	168,000
Nebraska.	10,848	1,118	7,115	1,115	285	285	82	82	6,548	13,066				13,066
Nebraska.	58,453	1,118	7,115	1,115	285	285	82	82	6,548	13,066				13,066
Nevada.	13,082	22,200	3,728	1,760	2,588	655	1	1	20	150				150
Nevada.	4,640	15	825	15	140	94								
Nevada.	1,330	580	688	65	9	9								
Nevada.	1,000	600	350	35	35	35								
Nevada.	21,000	21,000	620	163	270	270								
Nevada.	9,765	1,415	1,415	14	194	91	1	1	20	150				150
Nevada.	1,750	1,630	450	1,070	1,777	175								
Nevada.	3,000	58,000	1,025	35,970	5,209	4,217								
Nevada.	2,750	9,210	725	1,320	175	130								
Nevada.	300	24,100	300	22,000	2,381	2,000								
Nevada.	24,100	24,100	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000								
Nevada.	8,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000								
New York: New York.	88,897	88,897	20,940	10	1,590	1,590								

As reported.
 * As reported, not included.
 * Omitting the last year.
 * Not reported.
 * Estimated.
 * Decrease in rental caused by leases being on crop basis.
 * 1916 report.
 * Unknown.
 * Includes grazing leases.

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

... 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.	Allotted.				Unallotted.				Total income.
	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.		Allotted.		Unallotted.						
						Number of herds.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of herds.	Area.	Income.		
Total, 1917.	<i>Acres.</i> 12,701,463	<i>Acres.</i> 35,274,900	<i>Acres.</i> 7,812,663	<i>Acres.</i> 27,004,516	44,874	17,683	116,583	3,237,193	870,229	340	<i>Acres.</i> 9,042,969	874,894	\$1,685,185	
1916.	12,684,029	35,209,239	7,800,349	27,004,516	44,874	17,683	116,583	3,237,193	870,229	1,308	9,042,969	874,894	1,748,481	
1915.	12,684,029	35,209,239	7,800,349	27,004,516	44,874	17,683	116,583	3,237,193	870,229	1,308	9,042,969	874,894	1,748,481	
1914.	12,684,029	35,209,239	7,800,349	27,004,516	44,874	17,683	116,583	3,237,193	870,229	1,308	9,042,969	874,894	1,748,481	
1913.	12,684,029	35,209,239	7,800,349	27,004,516	44,874	17,683	116,583	3,237,193	870,229	1,308	9,042,969	874,894	1,748,481	
1912.	12,684,029	35,209,239	7,800,349	27,004,516	44,874	17,683	116,583	3,237,193	870,229	1,308	9,042,969	874,894	1,748,481	
1911.	12,684,029	35,209,239	7,800,349	27,004,516	44,874	17,683	116,583	3,237,193	870,229	1,308	9,042,969	874,894	1,748,481	
1910.	12,684,029	35,209,239	7,800,349	27,004,516	44,874	17,683	116,583	3,237,193	870,229	1,308	9,042,969	874,894	1,748,481	
Arizona.	70,746	17,213,134	70,013	14,682,488	16,005	4	4	3,200	846	68	2,549,932	222,881	223,707	
Colorado River	3,300	92,300			15									
Fort Apache		1,087,129		639,800	1,000		4	3,200	846	34	75,000	7,500	8,246	
Navajo		128,545		42,900	16									
Navajo		294,000		184,000	2,038									
Navajo		1,841,000		2,907,000	3,106									
Navajo		1,714,000		1,714,000	1,453									
Navajo		16,060		16,060	25									
Navajo		1,026,271		1,026,271	252									
Navajo		2,574,938		2,574,938	3,125									
Navajo		3,039,647		3,039,647	2,450									
Navajo		174,675		90,331	1,215									
Navajo		5,330		282	451									
Navajo		32,000		14,150	315									
Navajo		2,000		2,000	15									
Navajo		1,600		1,600	125									
Navajo		2,710		2,710	30									
California.	89,489	174,675	90,331	111,425	1,215	7	124	19,920	1,222	3	12,000	892	2,164	
Rio Piedra	5,330	282			451		1	120	100					
Fort Yuma	32,000	14,150			315									
Fort Yuma	2,000	2,000			15		123	19,800	1,122					
Fort Yuma	1,600	1,600			125									
Fort Yuma	2,710	2,710			30									

Paik.	148	49,884	34,582	9,884	203																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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Includes grazing permits.
Overestimated last year.
As reported.

⁴ Includes some agricultural land.
⁵ Grazing permits.
⁶ 1916 report.

¹ Includes some farming leases also.
² Not reported.
³ Included in "Total income."

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

States and superintendences.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out-going pupils.	
	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.
Total, 1917.....	24,032	\$2,505,947	2,157	\$279,784	12,321	\$343,873	8,215	\$1,007,935	2,250	\$153,266
1916.....	25,018	2,378,377	2,113	229,736	11,587	427,089	6,992	882,781	2,254	145,168
1915.....	25,681	2,304,339	2,533	240,013	13,968	414,422	6,599	828,218	2,261	121,680
1914.....	25,440	2,127,403	2,310	210,850	13,218	405,494	6,553	829,512	2,350	121,444
1913.....	22,783	2,085,121	2,211	192,261	12,500	414,705	5,585	778,117	2,547	110,037
1912.....	22,424	1,940,414	2,310	132,526	12,120	432,470	5,113	673,289	2,378	102,129
1911.....	11,781	1,861,630	1,995	637,039	6,582	682,810	3,209	591,672	(1)	(1)
1900.....	2,501	1,553,573	2,094	749,148	(1)	(1)	(1)	177,169	807	27,254
Arizona.....	5,148	461,552	321	135,411	2,300	79,973	2,077	213,535	430	32,623
Camp Verde.....	139	23,210	1	1,550	135	135	135	21,680		
Colorado River.....	220	37,085	21	10,440	119	1,584	75	21,220	10	1,441
Fort Apache.....	636	25,008	36	15,808	600	9,200				
Fort Mojave.....	78	26,780	5	2,281	73					
Havasupai.....	68	9,133	2	600	18	138	55	24,603		
Kalbar.....	171	4,187	2	780	54	3,107	12	2,303		
Leupn.....	66	8,188	31	5,582	72	7,633	36			
Mogul.....	243	12,961	31	7,100	28	1,088		1,550	26	1,066
Phoenix.....	329	41,168	67	31,921	183	16,790				
Pima.....	77	22,327	16	5,915	195	2,000				
Rice Station.....	61	57,328	38	19,568	482	21,810	120	117	14,379	16,414
Salt River.....	538	45,131	10	4,000	71	900		133	18,090	
San Carlos.....	614	81,418	10	5,569	10	471	518			
San Xavier.....	162	52,877	37	15,806	509	23,267	77	41,000		
Tribute Canon.....	162	11,122	12	4,378	21	371	816	70,750		
Western Navajo.....	80	6,619	15	5,339	35	1,032	117	9,000	3	360
California.....	2,811	338,055	98	33,618	262	8,017	1,800	244,392	651	53,028
Alhamp.....	25	3,660	2	1,672	1	8				
Campo.....	45	8,478	4	1,775			21	4,600	17	1,080
Digger.....	52	16,520	2	800	25	1,332	52	16,500	20	2,300
Fort Belwell.....	263	4,432	2	800	25	1,332	52	16,500	20	2,300
Fort Yuma.....	353	39,807	12	3,532	81	1,700	235	2,300		
Greenville.....	484	115,962	1	1,000	0	1,037	386	84,925	90	27,000
Hoopa Valley.....	326	26,787	19	5,192	70	1,207	222	20,000	9	180
Kala.....	350	41,617	8	2,608	44	263	25,245		45	2,825
Round Valley.....	178	22,570	12	4,100	1	750	163	17,300	2	860
Sherman Institute.....	430	17,238	6	1,914	46	523				
Sobala.....	142	38,199	17	4,505			94	26,415	421	12,728
Tule River.....	77	5,209	1	510	6	129	70	4,500	22	2,445
Colorado.....	553	19,721	16	6,809	537	12,921				
Southern Ute.....	96	5,451	9	3,920	87	1,531				
Ute Mountain.....	457	14,370	7	2,680	450	11,390				
Florida: Seminole.....	90	9,000					90	9,000		
Idaho.....	352	31,619	34	12,620	299	9,009	49	12,530		
Coeur d'Alene.....	99	15,542	7	2,664	13	348	49	17,530		
Fort Hall.....	257	13,966	19	5,593	238	8,371				
Fort Lapwai.....	26	5,011	8	4,061	18	350				
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	31	5,178	12	5,040	22	138				
Kansas.....	121	13,198	19	10,033	11	110			91	3,053
Haskell Institute.....	97	7,798	6	4,740						
Kickapoo.....	21	4,360	10	3,073	11	110			91	3,053
Potawatomi.....	5	1,320	3	1,320						
Michigan.....	14	5,684	14	5,684						
Mackinac.....	1	574	1	574						
Mount Pleasant.....	13	5,110	13	5,110						
Minnesota.....	879	101,218	137	62,616	592	14,382	140	24,070	4	160
Cass Lake.....	49	2,221	1	1,551	44	800				
Fond du Lac.....	10	4,103	10	4,103						

* Included with adults by private parties.

* No data available.

* 1916 report.

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

States and superintendences.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out-going pupils.	
	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.
Minnesota—Continued.....	12	\$1,449	3	\$969	9	\$459				
Grand Portage.....	183	23,580	27	11,149	53	631	103	\$12,200		
Leech Lake.....	73	1,401	9	2,700	64	1,703				
Nett Lake.....	42	9,277	12	6,060	7	287	19	1,730	4	\$150
Pipestone.....	390	32,136	32	15,030	1310	16,900	21	10,140		
Red Lake.....	23	4,200	8	3,993	15	300				
Vermillion Lake.....	121	19,500	31	16,430	50	3,060				
White Earth.....	1,345	187,235	166	74,582	747	47,913	432	61,740		
Montana.....	150	33,103	35	14,600	182	15,212	133	113,200		
Blackfoot.....	174	49,734	39	15,012	135	25,715				
Crow.....	183	15,569	14	8,147	52	2,212	127	5,210		
Flathead.....	267	19,728	14	6,868	24	1,910	215	10,850		
Fort Belknap.....	131	30,910	29	13,029	64	2,500	57	35,370		
Fort Treck.....	410	27,189	32	16,828	378	10,361				
Tongva River.....	57	20,494	31	16,034	17	860	9	3,600		
Nebraska.....	12	6,189	12	6,189						
Ogona.....	3	2,010	4	1,589						
Omaha.....	21	4,500	7	3,900	14	600	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sanlec.....	19	7,765	8	4,085	2	80	9	3,600		
Winnebago.....	1,033	119,199	49	15,635	192	6,407	727	63,738	69	3,400
Nevada.....	103	10,545	12	5,965	26	1,200	18	21,600	65	3,400
Carson.....	189	22,175	2	1,120	187	5,525				
Fallon.....	165	26,246	13	850	5	105	155	28,200		
Fort McDowell.....	69	4,452	3	552	30	360	30	3,600		
Mojave River.....	20	3,874	12	3,314	8	560				
Nevada.....	330	39,266	5	1,624	28	704	273	36,738		
Walker River.....	181	9,602	10	2,467	94	3,625	77	3,600		
Western Shoshone.....	1,744	194,244	187	76,836	821	20,205	411	84,005	825	12,596
New Mexico.....	176	10,622	14	6,020	34	613			128	8,470
Albuquerque.....	287	29,873	29	10,080	180	5,917	72	7,480	6	355
Jicarilla.....	90	9,118	20	6,940	50	1,800	10	478		
Mescalero.....	16	4,400	15	4,400						
Pueblo Bonito.....	417	94,041	30	12,640	111	2,974	274	71,550	23	3,880
Pueblo day schools.....	331	21,407	39	15,658	255	4,211			27	1,638
San Juan.....	199	11,321	18	7,689	50	367			131	5,285
Santa Fe.....	272	13,433	13	7,040	141	4,293	55	2,100		
Zuni.....	29	203			29	203				
New York: New York Agency.....	232	18,968	13	6,308	57	2,000	187	10,900	5	196
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,199	82,610	145	57,727	1,954	18,788	75	6,000	5	126
North Dakota.....	10	2,345	8	2,220						
Bismarck.....	448	20,514	22	8,553	131	16,555	178	16,000	5	126
Fort Berthold.....	43	11,513	22	11,100						
Fort Totten.....	1,603	96,600	64	25,722	1,498	11,208				
Standing Rock.....	80	8,121	10	6,540	70	1,581	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Turtle Mountain.....	9	5,187	9	5,187						
Wahpeton.....	716	206,119	275	196,194	354	4,598	26	5,590	61	1,737
Oklahoma.....	26	6,822	7	4,020	6	42	23	2,890		
Cantonment.....	30	10,919	16	9,940	14	170			61	1,737
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	203	18,631	17	10,210	127	1,534				
Chillico.....	102	95,170	102	95,170						
Five Civilized Tribes.....	181	22,773	46	21,977	185	790				
Kiowa.....	15	12,200	15	12,200						
Osage.....	4	3,180	3	2,700	1	490				
Otoe.....	13	7,611	9	4,910	1	1	8	2,700		
Pawnee.....	8	3,240	8	3,240						
Ponca.....										

* 1916 report.

* Unknown.

* Three temporary.

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	\$5,135	6	\$4,770	7	\$365				
Seger.....	32	3,857	9	3,610	23	217				
Seneca.....	8	6,550	3	6,550						
Shawnee.....	13	7,110	13	7,110						
Five Civilized Tribes schools.	56	10,581	16	9,717	40	864				
Armstrong Academy.....	13	5,538	4	3,315	9	183				
Cherokee Training Jones Academy.....	17	1,824	4	1,824	14	181				
Nuyaka Boarding Tuskahoma Academy.....	8	1,000	3	1,793	5	105				
Wheelock Academy.....	4	35			4	35				
Oregon.....	351	37,077	66	29,857	285	7,220				
Klamath.....	100	11,683	15	7,501	145	4,089				
Salem.....	35	8,906	11	8,597	21	69				
Siletz.....	15	2,550	6	2,518	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	49,453	7	4,185	142	3,172			481	\$42,006
South Dakota.....	2,421	235,268	305	117,693	1,640	51,590	450	\$64,300	20	1,473
Cheyenne River.....	548	38,878	44	19,238	504	19,642				
Crow Creek.....	160	12,112	10	8,512	150	3,600				
Plandreau.....	71	9,987	19	7,010	52	1,504				
Lower Brule.....	60	8,495	12	6,845	47	1,450				
Pierre.....	24	2,927	8	2,370	19	337				
Pine Ridge.....	682	90,572	96	81,900	283	6,882				
Rapid City.....	28	4,562	11	4,001	17	183				
Rosebud.....	734	49,865	62	21,769	550	17,000				
Sisseton.....	34	10,837	20	10,490	14	457				
Springfield.....	2	840	2	840						
Yankton.....	54	6,022	11	5,696	40	336				
Utah.....	400	21,001	26	10,413	251	4,968	127	5,000	5	600
Goshute.....	190	4,866	1	465	109	873	78	2,600	3	600
Shivwits.....	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	25	27,010		
Cushman.....	104	18,538	11	8,932	90	545	125	7,000		
Neah Bay.....	124	7,726	5	1,208	117	214	102	6,301		
Spokane.....	36	5,062	11	2,997	25	665	(1)	(1)		
Taholah.....	25	1,721	1	1,401		20	370			
Tulalip.....	32	9,418	17	8,174	35	1,244				
Yakima.....	21	12,786	23	12,414		372				
Wisconsin.....	2,242	184,023	101	45,763	702	14,586	1,333	121,481	106	2,200
Hayward.....	701	35,920	12	5,270	25	600	584	28,200	80	1,850
Keshena.....	615	28,502	23	15,610	582	9,963				
Lac du Flambeau.....	24	6,301	11	5,958	13	303				
Lanona.....	59	7,720				58	1,000			
La Pointe.....	577	62,807	8	2,850	72	3,401	500	56,500		
Oneida.....	15	5,915	15	5,915		3	46			
Red Cliff.....	225	58,941	8	2,829	7	277	191	35,725	26	350
Tonah.....	15	2,917		2,840						
Wittenberg.....	11	4,000	11	4,000						
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	781	63,230	28	13,130	726	44,250	26	5,700	1	150

1 Unknown.

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

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Births and deaths.		Disease.				Housing.			
		Births.	Deaths.	Indians examined.	Found with—	Estimated having—	Number of families living in—	Number of families living in—	Number of families living in—	Number of families living in—	Number of families living in—
		Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tuberculosis.	Latent tuberculosis.	Active tuberculosis.	Tuberculosis.	Tuberculosis.	Tuberculosis.	Tuberculosis.	Tuberculosis.
Grand total.	207,905	5,240	4,594	1,379	1,210	85,882	12,463	12,463	12,463	12,463	12,463
Arizona.....	44,617	1,269	746	278	321	15,463	1,269	1,269	1,269	1,269	1,269
Camp Verde.....	48	26	15	5	5	15	26	26	26	26	26
Fort Apache.....	1,207	313	86	2	19	30	313	313	313	313	313
Hayden.....	173	3	2	2	2	3	173	173	173	173	173
Kalbar.....	1,520	115	72	8	2	115	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,520
Lampy.....	4,200	279	147	147	(1)	279	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200
Narcho.....	12,000	279	147	147	(1)	279	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Pima.....	9,283	279	147	147	(1)	279	9,283	9,283	9,283	9,283	9,283
Salt River.....	2,659	41	22	17	17	41	2,659	2,659	2,659	2,659	2,659
San Carlos.....	5,112	201	66	4	53	201	5,112	5,112	5,112	5,112	5,112
San Xavier.....	457	100	58	25	44	100	457	457	457	457	457
Tucson Canon.....	6,565	157	106	35	54	157	6,565	6,565	6,565	6,565	6,565
Western Navajo.....	10,382	157	106	35	54	157	10,382	10,382	10,382	10,382	10,382
California.....	1,000	15	14	2	2	15	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bishop.....	238	6	2	2	2	6	238	238	238	238	238
Campo.....	238	6	2	2	2	6	238	238	238	238	238
Digger Valley.....	736	38	18	1	1	38	736	736	736	736	736
Fort Yuma.....	833	38	18	1	1	38	833	833	833	833	833
Green Valley.....	225	24	14	1	1	24	225	225	225	225	225
Hopkins Valley.....	1,029	9	13	3	3	9	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029
Indian Wells.....	1,029	9	13	3	3	9	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029
Pala.....	1,029	9	13	3	3	9	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029
Round Valley.....	1,029	9	13	3	3	9	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029
Soboba.....	1,029	9	13	3	3	9	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029
Tule River.....	1,029	9	13	3	3	9	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029

1 Partly reported.

1 1913 report.

1 Estimated.

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

... diseases, venereal diseases, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Popula- tion.	Births and deaths.	Deaths.	Disease.	Num- ber and value of milk cows.	Housing.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Births.	Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tubercu- losis.	Found with—	Estimated hav- ing—	Families living in—	Houses having rodden floors.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
				Latent tubercu- losis.	Active tubercu- losis.	Tu- bercu- losis.	Terra- cotta, etc.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Co. radio.	898	30	31	7	7	679																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	</

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.										
185										
Flathead.	2,100	52	45	11	12	250	39	8	99	110
Fort Belknap.	1,346	52	42	11	11	1,073	25	25	210	420
Fort Peck.	1,660	47	43	13	21	1,470	20	40	240	420
Tongue River.	1,461	72	65	22	21	1,300	150	40	300	460
Nebraska.	3,617	128	130	50	16	1,765	68	39	320	188
Omaha.	1,318	66	79	38	(1)	1,076	77	56	488	265
Santee.	1,184	30	25	10	4	1,300	45	20	172	104
Winnebago.	1,105	32	28	10	4	1,300	45	20	172	104
Neveda.	7,944	223	212	52	21	1,076	77	56	488	265
Fallon.	409	11	10	3	5	298	18	17	107	104
Fort McDowell.	350	5	5	2	1	1,100	45	20	172	104
Indian River.	400	5	4	1	3	38	6	7	107	104
Neesh Lake.	1,070	11	15	3	5	77	22	22	107	104
Walker River.	625	14	17	2	2	270	10	10	107	104
Western Shoshone.	5,100	160	150	35	(1)	2,141	2	14	107	104
Reno, special agent.	20,853	421	352	105	90	13,656	2,727	1,682	1,421	4,838
New Mexico.	645	35	32	6	18	413	15	32	66	44
Headline.	627	24	20	10	5	381	21	23	66	44
Manuelito.	2,724	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,500	21	23	66	44
Manuelito.	8,700	223	223	57	22	3,312	44	53	334	210
Manuelito.	1,461	72	65	22	21	1,300	150	40	300	460
San Juan.	1,461	72	65	22	21	1,300	150	40	300	460
New York: New York Agency.	2,912	81	87	15	(1)	2,550	3	2	8	5
North Carolina: Cherokee.	2,262	50	42	6	54	415				
North Dakota.	8,803	237	186	41	62	4,580	216	457	770	1,316
Fort Berthold.	1,322	45	45	13	12	425	43	17	100	59
Fort Totten.	1,322	45	45	13	12	425	43	17	100	59
Standing Rock.	3,455	86	86	19	9	1,300	121	327	416	579
Turtle Mountain.	2,264	88	81	9	9	1,300	121	327	416	579
Oklahoma.	14,912	466	378	134	58	4,782	114	496	2,000	2,272
Oklahoma.	785	25	23	5	14	244	14	14	10	32
Oklahoma.	1,232	42	53	20	16	866	18	18	10	32
Oklahoma.	4,554	149	140	50	8	2,234	52	52	121	245
Oklahoma.	2,180	7	25	10	2	125	3	3	35	1,119
Oklahoma.	714	28	17	3	2	38	2	2	35	1,119
Pawnee.	1,065	51	36	21	4	417	1	3	40	27
Ponca.	1,065	51	36	21	4	417	1	3	40	27

No record.

Increase due to larger number examined.

Ponca Indians not included.

1916 report.

Partly reported.

1917 report.

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

...ing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

States and superintendencie.	Births and deaths.		Disease.					Housing.	
Popula- tion.	Births.	Deaths.		Found with—		Estimated hav- ing—		Number fami- lies in—	
		Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tubercu- losis.	Latent tubercu- losis.	Active tubercu- losis.	Tuber- culosis choma.	Perma- nent houses.	Ten- nent houses, etc.
Oklahoma—Continued. See and For.	888 778 1,686 757	15 28 16	9 10 4	1 10 2	5 (1) (1)	1 220 (1)	40 375 (1)	139 60 145 134	139 240 338 140
Oregon.	11,612	91	35	16	1,222	95	166	1,308	783
Klamath	46	38	15	3	457	17	7	37	33
Roseburg	1,100	10	3	(1)	5	5	1	10	45
Shasta	8,000	28	6	6	250	15	2	38	20
Wendin	1,577	29	8	3	250	15	2	38	20
Warm Springs	415	17	9	4	280	33	24	162	215
South Dakota.	21,246	654	178	104	1,572	910	1,127	4,344	1,440
Chapman River	2,781	83	25	39	2,400	577	125	455	7,306
Oronoco	964	36	17	19	379	71	119	180	105
Franklin	201	11	9	3	135	26	2	12	5
Lower Brule	7,594	242	99	55	1,300	800	456	2,727	2,727
Pine Ridge	7,594	242	99	55	1,300	800	456	2,727	2,727
Sioux Falls	1,654	41	20	12	1,852	50	32	125	219
Yankton	1,986	44	6	7	1,852	50	32	125	219
Utah.	1,453	48	25	14	845	24	34	118	78
Goofish	137	3	8	3	153	24	34	118	78
Shirley	130	3	4	1	153	24	34	118	78
Umatil and Oway	1,138	42	23	13	672	24	34	118	78
Washington.	11,068	252	307	82	2,566	131	383	378	1,600
Colville.	2,329	63	31	11	853	(1)	245	159	361
Creston.	2,122	30	11	10	(1)	(1)	(1)	148	386
								15	362
								9	587
								18	372

Neah Bay	667	18	25	4	7	438	8	6	41	17	100	16	203	10	143
Neah	308	14	21	4	10	275	1	8	3	13	100	36	157	...	161
Neah-Hohokum	308	14	21	4	5	110	1	8	6	6	24	4	248	62	282
Tahlequah	1,339	53	53	24	19	550	72	101	100	125	121	84	340	14	275
Yalman	3,000	60	84	24	19	550	72	101	100	125	500	(1)	376	76	834
Wichita	9,610	240	210	41	43	3,233	359	180	315	1,109	454	633	2,263	316	2,057
Grand Bay	1,272	39	20	6	5	15	15	6	16	32	31	8	75	226	75
Hayward	1,745	49	28	9	5	100	199	6	16	320	180	40	452	310	310
Shoshone	1,745	53	46	8	13	100	199	6	16	320	180	40	452	310	310
La Grange	749	20	17	5	10	100	18	15	5	121	121	30	253	238	238
La Grange	1,333	16	8	5	1	157	15	15	5	36	12	50	26	26	26
Grand	1,045	25	24	3	9	654	94	28	11	230	11	115	442	500	500
Red Cliff	2,311	63	41	2	31	64	31	31	10	223	11	15	541	541	541
Red Cliff	2,311	63	41	2	31	202	31	31	10	41	50	15	186	174	174
Wyoming-Shoshone	1,674	103	115	35	(1)	870	50	31	157	585	550	20	122	569	48
1 No record															

No record.

1916 report.

Part's reported:

SUMMARY.

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

31.50
24.97

TABLE 15.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital, 1916.	Admitted.	Total treated.	Died.	Remaining in hospital, June 30, 1917.
		Total, 1917.....							
		1916.....							
		1917.....							
		1918.....							
		1919.....							
		1920.....							
		1921.....							
		1922.....							
		1923.....							
		1924.....							
		1925.....							
		1926.....							
		1927.....							
		1928.....							
Arizona.									
	Colorado River	15		421	119	2,000	2,119	1,924	102
	Fort Apache	1	Adobe	3		1			
	Leupp	40	Frame	8		310	321	316	1
	Nogales	1	Agency	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
	Nogales	1	Agency	8					
	Nogales	1	Agency	8					
	Nogales	1	Agency	8					
	Nogales	1	Agency	8					
	Nogales	1	Agency	8					
	Nogales	1	Agency	8					
	Nogales	1	Agency	8					
	Nogales	1	Agency	8					
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	Nogales	1	Agency	8					
	Nogales	1	Agency	8					
	Nogales	1	Agency	8					
	Nogales	1	Agency	8					
	Nogales	1	Agency	8					
	Nogales	1	Agency						

Idaho. Sugand Fox	Samtorium.	1	Brick	50	43	69	112	64	8	40
Kansas. Haskell Institute.	School.	1	do.	70		862	862	867	1	4
Michigan. Mount Pleasant.	School.	1	Brick	21	1	224	225	220	3	2
Minnesota.		5		110	24	1,289	1,313	1,270	19	24
Fond du Lac.	Agency	1	Frame	30	8	228	236	223	3	10
Green Lake.	do.	1	do.	10		130	130	126		
Red Lake.	School.	1	Stone	16		178	188	173	4	
White Earth.	Agency	1	Frame	30	10	178	188	173	5	
Montana.	do.	1	do.	24	6	133	736	745	9	
Blackfeet.	School.	4		7	7	311	318	306	7	5
Grow.	Agency	1	Frame	70		32	35	31	1	2
Flathead.	do.	1	do.	24	3	143	145	142	4	2
Fort Peck.	School.	1	Brick	12	5	130	130	128	2	
Nebraska.		2		14		130	130	128		
Genoa.	School.	136		14	14	880	894	886	17	12
Winnabago.	Agency	1	Frame	50	2	409	411	411	12	
Nevada.		4	Brick	50	12	471	485	454	17	
Orson.	School	42				300	300	300	2	8
Do's.	do.	14	Frame			277	275	275	2	
Fort McDermitt.	School	20	do.	20		20	12	12		
Western Shoshone.	Agency	8	do.	8		3	3	3		8
New Mexico.			Frame.							
Albuquerque.	School	10		941	28	1,190	1,218	1,166	8	44
Alamogordo.	do.	44	Frame			202	202	202		
do.	do.	8	do.	80		80	80	79	1	
do.	Agency	25	do.	25		30	30	30		15
do.	do.	20	do.	20		30	30	30		15
Pueblo Zentis.	School	24	do.	24		30	30	30		2
Pueblo day schools.	do.	24	do.	24		30	30	30		2
San Juan.	School	8	Brick	8	4	396	400	395	1	2
Santa Fe.	Agency	20	Frame	20		132	134	134		
Zuni.	School	20	Stone	20	2	26	26	25	1	
North Carolina. Cherokee.	School and agency.	1	Frame	20		205	205	203	2	

¹ Does not include rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
² Including rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
³ Including rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
⁴ Cases treated during year by physicians not all in hospitals.
⁵ No record.
⁶ 1916 record.

¹ Does not include rooms in dormitories used for all purposes.

2 Including rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
3 C. 9000 treated drinking water from the city.

4. No record.

² 1916 report.

1000

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TABLE 15.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—(continued).

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospitals, June 30, 1916.	During fiscal year 1917.			Remaining in hospital, June 30, 1917.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	
North Dakota.....		4		94		682	682	682	22
Fort Totten.....	School	1	Frame	20		272	272	272	8
Standing Rock.....	Agency	1	do.	20		225	225	225	8
Turtle Mountain.....	Sanatorium	1	do.	20		225	225	225	8
Wahpeton.....	School	1	Brick	24		122	122	122	15
Oklahoma.....		6		185	24	1,382	1,382	1,323	50
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Sanatorium	1	Frame	20		24	24	19	3
Chilocco.....	School	1	Frame	33		648	648	624	1
Five Civilized Tribes.....	Agency	1	Frame	20	7	59	59	54	1
Oklahoma.....	School	1	Brick	20	17	472	486	460	20
Sage.....	do.	1	Frame	12	8	72	72	72	23
Oregon: Salem.....	do.	1	Brick	56	19	912	912	886	2
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	do.	1	do.	59	6	1,103	1,109	1,102	30
South Dakota.....		8		256	94	2,054	2,148	2,060	7
Carlisle Asylum.....	Agency	1	Brick	92	52	74	74	2	53
Crow Creek.....	do.	1	do.	36	25	1,105	1,105	1,100	67
Flamingo.....	School	1	Frame	12	12	40	40	40	7
Flandreau.....	do.	1	Brick	24	34	464	464	422	2
Pierre.....	do.	1	do.	20	156	156	156	152	7
Rapid City.....	do.	1	do.	110	110	110	110	110	2
Rosebud.....	do.	1	do.	30	15	121	121	118	3
do.....	do.	1	do.	8	5	71	71	62	5
Utah: Utah and Ouray.....	do.	1	Frame	84	8	190	195	189	3
Washington.....		4		40	8	615	623	610	7
Cushman.....	School	1	Frame	40	4	291	293	285	8
Spokane.....	Sanatorium	1	do.	112	4	56	72	72	3
Tulup.....	do.	1	do.	12		129	129	129	4
Yakima.....	do.	1	do.	12		127	127	127	3

1 Not in operation entire year.

2 Asylum for insane Indians.

3 Remodeling not completed June 30, 1917.

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

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.				Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.			
		Total.		Without labor equivalent.		Total.		Without labor equivalent.	
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Dis-abled.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.
Total, 1917.....	58,596	15,085	\$275,094	4,941	9,034	\$290,830	5,283	832,112	\$31,089
1916.....	59,723	14,929	333,557	3,807	9,122	334,849	7,063	837,169	4,188
1915.....	51,701	18,231	297,668	4,825	30,196	267,472	8,512	201,917	4,625
1914.....	52,104	17,387	271,394	4,473	9,471	248,806	9,043	175,100	1,634
1913.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1912.....	52,104	17,387	271,394	4,473	9,471	248,806	9,043	175,100	1,634
1911.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1910.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1909.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1908.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1907.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1906.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1905.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1904.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1903.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1902.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1901.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1900.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1899.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1898.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1897.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1896.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1895.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1894.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1893.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1892.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1891.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1890.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1889.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1888.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1887.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1886.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1885.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1884.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1883.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1882.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1881.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1880.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1879.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1878.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1877.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1876.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1875.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1874.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1873.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1872.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1871.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1870.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1869.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1868.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1867.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1866.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1865.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1864.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1863.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1862.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1861.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1860.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1859.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1858.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1857.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1856.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1855.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1854.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1853.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1852.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1851.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1850.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1849.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1848.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1847.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1846.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1845.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1844.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1843.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1842.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1841.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1840.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1839.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1838.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1837.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1836.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1835.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1834.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1833.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1832.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1831.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1830.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1829.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1828.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1827.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1826.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1825.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1824.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1823.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1822.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1821.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1820.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1819.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1818.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1817.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1816.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1815.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1814.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1813.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1812.....	51,516	18,186	240,722	4,745	10,669	232,622	5,475	154,438	2,043
1811.....	51,516								

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

States and res- ervations.	Indians receiving rations.				Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.					
	Able-bodied Indians self- support- ing.	Total.		In return for labor.	Without labor equivalent.		Total.	In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.		Number.	Value of rations.		Number.	Value of supplies.	
Arizona—Continued.	2,410	79	\$203							
San Xavier.	2,150									
Truxton Canon.	2,500									
Western Navajo.										
California.	5,422	412	5,764	30	\$638	43	339	5,126	184	1,506
Bishop.	1,000	19	392							
Campo.	78	20	72	4	143					
Fort Bidwell.	242	17	72							
Fort Yuma.	400	55	547							
Greenville.	300	25	253	6						
Hopai Valley.	400	111	1,090							
Pala.	344	34	822							
Round Valley.	624	25	278							
Soboba.	523	29	553	20						
Tule River.	52	26	485	26	485					
Colorado.	30	349	9,942							
Southern Ute.	30	103	4,054							
Ute Mountain.	246	246	5,888	16	87					
Idaho: Fort Hall.	881	220	8,504							
Michigan: Mackinac.	525									
Minnesota.	4,334	885	6,796	19	676	75	791	6,120	233	1,648
Fond du Lac.	16									
Grand Portage.	129	81	712							
Neesh Lake.	900	320	41	16	417	75	75	361	48	520
Neenah.	320	41	1,177							
Pigeon Lake.	100	8	675							
Pipestone (Birch Creeks).	605	2	17							
Red Lake.	2,000	64	3,112	9	259					
White Earth.										

Montana.	2,157	3,256	63,364	735	10,118	653	1,868	53,276	624	8,815	24	591	184	408	8,227
Blackfoot.	475	1,302	29,854	688	10,021	239	427	19,843	315	4,663				315	4,663
Crow Agency.	400	87	1,260					1,895							
Flathead.	280	57	1,260					1,895							
Fort Belknap.	400	160	3,221					3,221							
Fort Peck.	575	340	10,117	18	97			10,020							
Fort Union.	32	1,277	18,028	31	(*)	414	832	18,028	220	2,915	6	50	154	60	2,855
Nebraska: Santee.	650	53	1,832					1,832							
Nevada.	4,399	394	2,516	60	171	6	238	2,345	290	5,006	269	4,944	6	15	62
Fort McDowell.	173	35	124					124							
Moapa River.	60	15	134					134							
Nevada.	300	47	677					677							
Walker River.	441	20	92					92							
Washoe.	235	102	267	60	171	3	39	96	200	2,121	200	2,121	2	33	
Washoe special agent.	3,150	86	874					874							
New Mexico.	10,346	210	10,079	12	1,142	12	186	8,837	332	7,315	416	6,335	40	76	980
Alameda.	77	142	5,996					5,996							
Alamo.	60	68	5,313					5,313							
Pueblo Bonito.	12,774														
Pueblo day schools.	4,810														
San Juan.	12,647														
North Carolina: Cher- okee.	1,032	4	47			1	3	47							
North Dakota.	2,682	1,250	22,392					22,392	246	1,009			135	111	1,009
Fort Berthold.	300	139	2,710					2,710							
Standing Rock.	1,200	1,000	15,494					15,494	135	821			135		821
Turtle Mountain.	1,182	111	1,678					1,678	111	248			111		248
Oregon.	2,225	83	1,900					1,900	21	791	2	7		19	784
Klamath.	500														
Roseburg.	1,200	(*)	1,022			(*)		1,022	19	679			(*)	19	679
Umatilla.	225	43	300					300	(*)	105			(*)	105	
Warm Springs.	300	40	581					581	2	7	2	7			
South Dakota.	2,486	5,497	100,461	26	415	2,880	2,491	100,046	460	10,298	27	12	191	242	10,298
Cheyenne River.	400	659	13,011	18	415	109	509	13,186	114	512			114		512
Crow Agency.	1,100	167	9,241					9,241	2	12			2		12
Flanagan.	110	47	47					47	22	231			22		231
Lower Brule.	100	38	1,653					1,653							

* Not reported.

* 1916 report.

* Estimated.

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

[illegible]

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.

States and superintendence.	Indian population.	Number of school children.	Indian children in school.	Indian children in school.						Total in school.	Eligible children not in school.	Capacity of all schools.				Total capacity of all schools.	
				Government.			Mission and private.					Public.	Government.		Mission and private.		
				Non-reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.	Reservation boarding.				Day.				
Grand total.	309,409	89,501	89,501	10,902	6,558	25,738	5,111	726	29,173	63,768	16,789	77,993	5,063	1,259	23,173	63,169	
Arizona.	41,617	12,662	1,409	11,263	1,340	2,064	1,509	4,883	700	279	16	5,873	5,405	266	15	4,786	
Camp Verde.	459	117	4	113	18	74	92	22	21			60				34	
Fort Huachuca.	2,600	762	124	1,074	103	397	397	14	449	14		30		40	14	34	
Fort Apache.	2,600	762	124	1,074	103	397	397	14	449	14		30		40	14	34	
Havasupai.	1,178	40	2	38	23	29	29	6	28			20				22	
LaSopah.	1,985	24	6	19	11	19	19	19	19			22				22	
Moqui.	1,087	138	844	119	113	19	19	22	19			103		20		183	
Navajo.	4,280	4,411	347	4,064	107	519	576	270	47			1,073		18	15	1,091	
San Carlos.	6,253	6,113	183	3,173	302	298	272	238	23			2,871		306	60	3,177	
San Felipe.	2,452	190	115	233	233	233	233	2	265			1,154		218	2	1,372	
San Xavier.	5,112	866	54	902	233	210	383	147	119			216		250	130	346	
Verde Canyon.	4,457	147	20	127	11	197	39	251	106	19		140		35		190	
Wunton Navajo.	6,565	1,210	380	850	115	197	39	251	111			251		569		307	
Scattered.	1,111								111							373	
California.	10,362	4,436	283	4,156	885	404	518	1,817	125			3,483	903	345	100	2,583	
Bishop.	1,600	440	15	445	47	309	11	37	177			284		140		420	
Campo.	2,253	30	57	24	24	24	24	30	54			16		30		86	
Daguer.	209	76	16	60	24	24	24	30	54			16		30		86	
Fort Yuma.	186	183	20	160	99	99	99	143	17			62		62		125	
Green Valley.	626	82	2	1,353	208	31	31	346	161			190		40		236	
Imperial Valley.	1,386	60	1	605	201	201	201	270	246			165		1,200		1,365	
Yuma Valley.	1,039	168	48	625	75	75	75	125	86			100		100		186	
Maricopa.	1,039	168	48	625	75	75	75	125	86			100		100		186	

* Includes pupils from off reservation.

¹ Includes those in public schools, but not reported.

¹ Includes those in public schools not in operation.

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.	Num-ber of school-age.	In-dic-tible land area.	Full-time available for at-school age.	Jordan children in school.						Capacity all schools.									
					Government.			Mission and private.			Total in school.	Eligible chil-dren over 10 years in school.	Government.			Mission and private.		Total capacity all schools.		
					Non-reservation boarding-ing.	Re-seg-regation boarding-ing.	Day.	Total.	Board-ing.	Day.			Public.	Re-seg-regation boarding-ing.	Day.	Board-ing.	Day.		Pub-lic.	
California—Continued.																				
Kern Valley.....	1,023	299	8	251	105	79	184	(¹)	35	210	32	86	96	35	123					
Soboba.....	1,700	454	13	441	131	131	569	(¹)	81	306	115	125	125	81	222					
Tule River.....	250	250	16	243	39	44	282		38	126	115	50	50	28	128					
Scattered.....	440	180	9	120	18	18	138		21	120	120	53	53	21	107					
Colorado.....																				
.....	886	315	4-	266	165	83	46	143		145	13	50	55		106					
Southern Ute.....	372	119	5	114	2	83	16	101		44	13	50	30		85					
U.S. Mountain.....	525	186	44	152	14	30	30	44		101	13	50	25		25					
Piedra Semitrole.....	586	143		143						40	13	50	25		25					
Gabo.....	4,138	1,075	207	888	63	364	90	517	172	16	88	791	77	280	130	210	20	86	726	
Cour d'Alene.....	326	217	29	182	13	51	64	75	22	161	21	60	10	60	10	20	20	22	162	
Fert Hill.....	1,268	421	62	365	13	240	14	265	75	69	265	56	50	200	20	50	100	100	320	
Fort Lupton.....	1,376	437	110	321	37	124	25	156	75	4				200	20	50	100	234	4	
Lawrence Sae and Fox.....	390	105	10	95	23	* 46	51	2120						80	70				150	
Canada.....																				
Kichipoo.....	1,421	516	45	471	93	90	183		140	323	148	71						140	211	
Potawatomi.....	640	217	17	200	27	90		117												
Scattered.....	781	277	28	249	44	44	24	40	+ 40	157	45	71						40	111	
Shuben.....	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	+ 100	22								100	100	
Mackinac.....	1,097	687	87	600	412	412	221		96	729								352	96	448
Scattered.....	1,097	310	87	223	35		25	377		96								352	96	448

Minnesota.	11,777	3,780	386	3,394	413	724	257	1,394	215	1,106	2,715	679	634	393	206	1,106	2,300
Fond du Lac.	1,096	381	13	368	40	7	35	28	28	233	331	37	74	20	283	57	2,300
Grand Portage.	321	93	4	89	7	21	21	28	28	106	176	87	15	20	283	57	2,300
Leech Lake.	1,770	491	29	402	92	185	44	181	181	106	375	87	15	20	283	57	2,300
Nott Lake.	607	204	3	201	4	133	41	137	137	27	34	14	118	38	27	11	13
Red Lake.	60	40	1	48	1	10	7	12	12	11	314	96	118	38	27	11	13
Red Lake (Birt Cooley).	42	42	17	48	180	147	147	147	147	107	314	96	118	38	27	11	13
White Earth.	6,371	2,163	320	1,783	201	236	147	694	694	660	1,922	421	250	173	130	650	1,203
Scattered.	1,461	72	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	106	1,922	421	250	173	130	650	1,203
Montana.	11,595	3,273	183	3,090	346	584	270	1,390	563	171	478	2,410	680	531	307	170	478
Blackfoot.	2,732	992	35	987	87	132	69	298	114	18	430	327	144	60	145	18	367
Crow.	1,710	473	12	461	65	127	130	185	18	171	430	327	144	60	145	18	367
Flathead.	2,410	654	60	566	85	137	130	185	18	171	430	327	144	60	145	18	367
Fort Belknap.	1,206	290	11	279	17	82	22	131	121	18	270	91	51	40	140	18	367
Fort Harrison.	1,468	517	21	468	28	134	91	263	60	139	452	44	120	40	140	18	367
Tongue River.	1,468	517	45	279	22	86	88	184	42	23	259	11	99	87	60	23	239
Scattered.	1,461	72	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	106	1,922	421	250	173	130	650	1,203
Nebraska.	2,617	1,205	61	1,144	457	135	238	592	135	297	839	205	267	267	267	267	544
Omaha.	1,318	440	11	428	130	130	130	130	130	130	277	140	140	140	140	140	130
Santee.	1,194	310	25	238	177	177	177	177	177	177	277	140	140	140	140	140	130
Winnabago.	1,105	338	22	366	177	177	177	177	177	177	277	140	140	140	140	140	130
Scattered.	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	18
Nevada.	7,944	1,682	227	1,396	282	72	238	592	135	543	1,135	261	130	234	261	543	907
Fallon.	429	77	4	73	39	31	61	61	61	61	12	12	48	48	48	61	65
Fort McDermitt.	330	100	2	96	9	53	62	62	62	62	39	39	39	39	39	62	65
North Platte.	120	38	1	32	12	19	31	31	31	1	88	44	70	70	70	88	91
Walker River.	704	135	16	62	16	72	72	72	72	72	26	26	60	60	60	72	72
Western Shoshone.	625	135	29	13	29	13	29	13	29	542	715	132	99	99	99	99	99
Reno, special agent.	5,100	1,000	150	850	176	37	170	170	170	542	715	132	99	99	99	99	99
New Mexico.	20,923	7,904	703	6,601	867	834	1,199	2,930	310	39	17	326	3,305	986	1,080	200	64
Albuquerque.	645	150	30	139	10	101	101	111	111	4	115	24	108	108	108	108	112
Mescalero.	627	186	18	178	3	110	110	122	122	4	115	24	108	108	108	108	112
Public Schools.	2,734	1,240	337	993	8	188	22	990	990	13	168	70	108	108	108	108	112
San Juan.	2,734	1,240	337	993	8	188	22	990	990	13	168	70	108	108	108	108	112
San Juan.	2,734	1,240	337	993	8	188	22	990	990	13	168	70	108	108	108	108	112
Scattered.	1,863	529	20	46	46	300	311	311	311	2	2,072	230	34	13	200	34	13
New York.	5,912	2,482	153	2,329	240	240	240	240	240	37	398	99	118	118	118	118	228
Scattered.	5,912	2,482	153	2,329	240	240	240	240	240	37	398	99	118	118	118	118	228
North Carolina.	2,282	752	20	732	54	263	105	412	133	28	161	72	110	150	248	28	28
Cherokee.	2,282	752	20	732	54	263	105	412	133	28	161	72	110	150	248	28	28
St. Bonifacio School, Mdali.																	
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St. Bonifacio School, Mdali.																	
St. Bonifacio School, Mdali.																	

100	130	Attend Santee Mission School.	248
		80 attend Santee Mission School.	

Pupils may attend public schools same as whites.
1916 report.

¹ Estimated.
² Includes Cass Lake.

Attend St. Boniface School, Mallard.
Includes pupils off reservation.

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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.	Num-ber of school-age.	Eligible for school attendance.	Indian children in school.						Capacity all schools.					Total capacity all schools.		
				Government.			Mission and private.			Public.	Total in school.	Eligible children not in school.	Government.			Mission and private.	
				Non-reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.	Reservation boarding.				Day.				
														Boarding.		Day.	
North Dakota.																	
Fort Berthold.	8,903	2,896	156	324	899	1,673	156	156	106	1,003	886	625	459	154	1,325		
Fort Totten.	1,182	346	17	78	135	223	102	91	243	343	85	323	88	106	1,325		
Standing Rock.	1,022	300	19	291	91	331	131	65	270	638	513	302	191	66	323		
Turtle Mountain.	3,452	842	18	624	108	173	53	42	106	640	513	302	191	66	323		
Scattered.	3,264	1,257	102	108	173	253	53	42	106	640	513	302	191	66	323		
Oklahoma.	114,419	31,809	343	31,466	2,634	1,735	36	4,455	21,051	25,387	412	2,554	15	990	24,748		
Cherokee Nation.	785	224	10	213	16	128	144	144	12	156	57	90	15	12	102		
Cherokee and Arapaho.	1,252	346	17	78	135	223	102	91	243	343	85	323	88	106	1,325		
Kiowa.	4,354	1,404	84	1,320	22	128	173	173	16	189	103	130	15	15	112		
Ozark.	2,180	915	62	851	22	128	173	173	16	189	103	130	15	15	112		
Osage.	714	198	15	151	33	72	140	140	31	171	3	140	40	344	1,024		
Pawnee.	1,045	301	10	200	67	72	140	140	31	171	3	140	40	344	1,024		
Red and Fox.	882	284	12	121	128	197	157	157	140	271	5	90	15	15	112		
Sage.	778	206	12	121	128	197	157	157	140	271	5	90	15	15	112		
Seneca.	1,157	301	21	270	79	154	154	154	33	187	12	107	15	15	112		
Shawnee.	1,157	301	21	270	79	154	154	154	33	187	12	107	15	15	112		
Total.	15,300	4,030	343	4,500	1,831	2,390	214	214	1,714	3,313	412	1,659	375	85	1,714		
Five Civilized Tribes.	107,300	26,625	28,425	1,617	1,017	1,017	684	684	19,340	21,021	997	110	110	19,340	20,922		
Cherokee Nation.	41,534	12,788	(*)	329	339	339	339	339	9,547	9,886	(*)	110	110	9,547	9,657		
Chickasaw Nation.	10,666	3,262	(*)	41	41	41	41	41	2,386	2,402	(*)	110	110	2,386	2,481		
Choctaw Nation.	26,826	4,777	(*)	626	626	626	626	626	3,598	4,413	(*)	110	110	3,598	4,146		

Creek Nation.	18,751	4,705	(*)	4,705	448	448	448	448	3,534	3,982	(*)	327	327	3,534	3,861
Seminole Nation.	3,127	445	(*)	445	103	103	103	103	275	438	(*)	100	100	275	375
Scattered.	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445
Oregon.	11,612	3,200	120	3,080	164	416	138	713	1,543	2,336	754	305	220	150	1,543
Klamath.	1,100	270	48	165	165	165	165	165	1,122	1,225	484	122	122	1,122	1,225
Rooseux.	1,000	2,000	10	1,990	1,990	1,990	1,990	1,990	1,122	1,225	484	122	122	1,122	1,225
Umatilla.	1,197	135	11	124	124	124	124	124	1,122	1,225	484	122	122	1,122	1,225
Walla Walla.	1,197	135	11	124	124	124	124	124	1,122	1,225	484	122	122	1,122	1,225
Scattered.	818	185	14	64	64	64	64	64	1,122	1,225	484	122	122	1,122	1,225
South Dakota.	21,246	6,086	418	5,668	1,440	1,220	87	3,315	764	4,744	924	1,020	1,426	710	3,920
Cheyenne River.	2,732	603	31	612	181	200	57	445	145	591	21	180	62	75	385
Chippewa.	2,732	603	31	612	181	200	57	445	145	591	21	180	62	75	385
Lower Brule.	2,732	603	31	612	181	200	57	445	145	591	21	180	62	75	385
Pine Ridge.	2,732	603	31	612	181	200	57	445	145	591	21	180	62	75	385
Rosebud.	2,732	603	31	612	181	200	57	445	145	591	21	180	62	75	385
Sioux.	2,732	603	31	612	181	200	57	445	145	591	21	180	62	75	385
Yankton.	2,732	603	31	612	181	200	57	445	145	591	21	180	62	75	385
Scattered.	1,868	600	30	578	125	125	125	125	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	3	3	3	3	15	162	177	67	70	15	152
Shoshone.	130	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	162	177	67	70	15	152
Utah and Ouray.	1,155	317	35	279	83	85	28	118	15	162	177	67	70	15	152
Washington.	11,088	3,101	175	2,926	338	353	532	1,205	586	2,000	965	311	616	260	1,773
Columbia.	2,529	771	18	753	32	100	100	122	220	524	219	165	190	220	524
Cushman.	2,122	274	15	259	138	137	111	125	220	524	219	165	190	220	524
North Bay.	687	210	15	195	17	17	17	17	220	524	219	165	190	220	524
Neah.	687	210	15	195	17	17	17	17	220	524	219	165	190	220	524
Taholah.	687	210	15	195	17	17	17	17	220	524	219	165	190	220	524
Tulalip.	687	210	15	195	17	17	17	17	220	524	219	165	190	220	524
Yakima.	1,309	414	30	284	60	60	60	60	220	524	219	165	190	220	524
Scattered.	5,000	960	30	930	127	127	127	127	220	524	219	165	190	220	524

* Includes pupils from off reservation in addition to those from Fort Totten.

* Enrolled at Fort Totten.

* Estimated.

* Not reported.

* Private school.

* Includes Choctaw pupils.

* Includes 5,000 Indian in northern California.

* Enrolled at St. Francis Mission School.

* Includes pupils of reservation.

150

States and superintendencies.	Indian population of Indian ag.	Ineligible for attendance	Indian children in school.						Capacity of all schools.										
			Government.			Mission and private.			Government.			Mission and private.							
			Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.	Public.	Total in school.	Eligible children not in school.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.					
Wisconsin	9,610	5,122	185	2,087	365	498	125	1,488	544	221	432	2,085	659	470	206	465	609	422	2,533
Grand Rapids.	1,272	382	43	340	54			84				138	122	218	81	74	38	38	38
Rayward.	1,272	382	43	340	54	220		370				46	316	81			46	120	120
Lac du Flambeau.	1,745	504	15	397	50			448				245	102				220	120	120
Leona.	749	206	10	196	32	185		310				28	685				170	80	170
La Pointe.	1,086	365	6	89	35	42		148				78	28	14			22	26	26
Red Cliff.	2,575	871	56	288	78			366				35	41				200	499	49
Eastward.	1,311	199	3	194	267	162		419				99	33				65	50	141
W. Wyoming: Shoshone.	1,574	87	17	857	15	52		587				70	378	100	135	25	140	70	370
Alaska.	332	29	479	17	15	26		210				70	378	100	135	25	140	70	370
Malina.	332	29	479	17	15	26		210				70	378	100	135	25	140	70	370
Maryland.	332	29	479	17	15	26		210				70	378	100	135	25	140	70	370
Massachusetts.	332	29	479	17	15	26		210				70	378	100	135	25	140	70	370
Missouri.	332	29	479	17	15	26		210				70	378	100	135	25	140	70	370
Missouri.	332	29	479	17	15	26		210				70	378	100	135	25	140	70	370
Pennsylvania.	332	29	479	17	15	26		210				70	378	100	135	25	140	70	370
Puerto Rico.	332	29	479	17	15	26		210				70	378	100	135	25	140	70	370
Texas.	332	29	479	17	15	26		210				70	378	100	135	25	140	70	370
Total.	358	358	358	358	358	358		358				358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
Capacity.																			

* Attend mission school in Wisconsin.
* Includes 188 pupils at Hayward School.
* Includes pupils of reservation.
* Attend Lac du Flambeau School.
* Attend St. Mary's Mission School.
* Non-reservation schools not included above.

* Attend St. Mary's Mission School.
* Nonreservation schools not included above.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

RECAPITULATION.

Indian children of school age	99,301
Indian children eligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.	2,126
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance	101,427

TOOTHES IN SCHOOLS

Government schools:—	
Noncontract boarding.....	11,286
Reservation boarding.....	2,202
Day.....	6,453
	<hr/> 20,738
Mission schools:—	
Contract boarding.....	1,667
Noncontract—	
Boarding.....	3,266
Day.....	726
	<hr/> 4,022
Private schools: Contract boarding.....	5,689
Public schools:.....	5,148
	<hr/> 20,173
Total all classes.....	63,783
Number eligible children not in school.....	141,789

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 there have been transfers from one school to another, thus displacing 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	33	Do.
Colorado River.....	80	103	91	89	
Fort Apache superintendency.....	372	437	418	398	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache.....	200	231	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	26	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
East Fork.....	20	34	34	31	
Fort Mojave.....	200	158	147	141	Nonreservation boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	29	28	25	Do.
Kallab.....	22	19	15	13	
Leupp superintendency.....	183	138	128	115	
Leupp.....	163	113	103	91	Reservation boarding.
Tolono.....	20	25	23	21	Mission boarding; Evangelical Lutheran.
Moqui superintendency.....	521	419	400	350	
Moqui.....	125	123	110	103	Reservation boarding.
Chimayo.....	65	115	72	69	Day.
Hoteville-Bleabi.....	150	75	112	92	Do.
Orabi.....	100	116	60	45	Do.
Polacca.....	60	70	60	45	Do.
Second Mesa.....					
Navajo superintendency.....	1,070	1,086	971	886	
Navajo.....	350	302	293	257	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	106	115	162	142	Do.
Tohatchi.....	250	215	190	188	Do.
Cornfields.....	25	30	27	16	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	60	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	718	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	35	34	Do.
Quajote.....	40	30	25	17	Do.
Sanfan.....	35	29	19	15	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	235	258	235	229	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's.....	25				Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's.....					Mission day; Catholic.
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				Do.
Lehi.....	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	21	21	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	20	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.....	20	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.
Moencop.....	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.....	20	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	109	
Fort Bidwell.....	93	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.
Malik superintendency: St. Bonifacio.....	100	125	125	90	Catholic Mission boarding.
Pala superintendency.....	88	79	70	55	
Pala.....	30	29	25	22	Day.
Cajon 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.....	39	23	21	15	Do.
Tule River superintendency.....	36	81	72	46	
Tule River.....	30	17	16	10	Do.
Auberry.....	32	31	27	20	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	11	Day.
Ute Mountain.....	25	30	28	22	Do.
Idaho.....	610	612	515	388	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency.....	140	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	116	Reservation boarding.
Skull Valley.....	20	11	13	8	Day.
Good Shepherd.....	20	22	22	16	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
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	73	75	52	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa.....	150	97	91	71	
Sac and Fox superintendency.....	150	97	91	71	
Sanatorium and school.....	80	46	46	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	196	
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	1,239	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.....	216	225	203	189	
Pipestone.....	212	218	198	185	Nonreservation boarding.
Birch Cooley.....	36	7	7	4	Day.
Red Lake superintendency.....	168	257	234	200	
Red Lake.....	75	91	70	67	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	43	59	47	45	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	107	98	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	511	441	378	
White Earth superintendency.....	250	256	211	193	Do.
White Earth.....	30	33	31	26	Day.
Bevillieu.....	30	15	13	10	Do.
Elbow Lake.....	30	40	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	325	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.
Hono.....	25	17	17	13	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Ann's.....	125	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.....	61	82	65	51	Reservation boarding.
Fort Belknap.....	40	32	26	17	Day.
Lodge Pole.....	160	121	97	84	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Paul's.....	280	285	242	201	
Fort Peck superintendency.....	120	131	118	103	Reservation boarding.
Fort Peck.....	30	21	18	11	Day.
No. 1.....	30	11	21	17	Do.
No. 2.....	30	20	6	5	Do.
No. 3.....	30	29	23	18	Do.
No. 4.....	40	60	55	48	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Wolf Point.....	216	216	180	151	
Tongue River superintendency.....	69	86	70	56	Reservation boarding.
Tongue River.....	47	50	42	31	Day.
Blaney.....	40	38	30	24	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Lame Deer.....	60	42	41	37	
St. Labre's.....	617	667	569	527	
Nebraska.....	400	482	395	368	Nonreservation boarding.
Genoa.....	125	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	408	
Nevada.....	285	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	72	68	61	Reservation boarding.
Walker River.....	60	38	31	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	3,261	2,911	2,606	
Albuquerque.....	100	473	417	430	Nonreservation boarding.
Alcala.....	100	101	91	86	Reservation boarding.
Mosclero.....	100	119	116	113	Do.
Pueblo Bonito superintendency.	210	190	179	171	
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.....	32	28	25	21	Do.
Acoma.....	30	23	20	15	Do.
Encinal.....	120	112	107	91	Do.
Isleta.....	31	61	49	39	Do.
McCurry's.....	38	24	20	14	Do.
Mesita.....	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.....	28	31	26	22	Day.
Cochiti.....	120	86	82	59	Do.
Jemez.....	24	26	25	25	Do.
Pleuris.....	40	22	20	14	Do.
San Idelfonso.....	70	60	54	46	Do.
San Juan.....	40	62	63	33	Do.
Santa Clara.....	60	79	70	65	Do.
Santa Domingo.....	30	17	17	15	Do.
Sla.....	70	98	83	57	Do.
Jemez.....	24	2	2	2	Mission day.
St. Catherine's.....	75	100	155	149	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency.....	230	305	257	190	
San Juan.....	180	250	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	
Bismarek.....	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.....	75	79	68	41	Mission boarding; Congrega-
Congregational.....	13	12	12	10	tional.
Fort Totten.....	323	538	401	292	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency.....	563	517	487	419	
Standing Rock.....	202	214	211	181	Do.
Martin Keneel.....	100	107	103	91	Do.
Bullhead.....	40	24	20	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.....	190	233	184	94	
No. 1.....	40	46	46	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	55	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.....	150	123	109	108	Do.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	45	.....	.....	.....	Mission day; Episcopal.
St. Luke's.....	500	676	608	529	Nonreservation boarding.
Chilocco.....	683	665	617	597	
Kiowa superintendency.....	110	143	135	121	Reservation boarding.
Anadarko.....	160	175	171	168	Do.
Fort Bill.....	165	167	160	124	Do.
Itany Mountain.....	165	161	151	140	Mission boarding; Reformed
Riverside.....	50	16	14	14	Presbyterian.
Cacho Creek.....	40	.....	.....	.....	Mission day; Baptist.
Red Stone.....	190	149	128	100	
Osage superintendency.....	115	129	112	95	Reservation boarding.
Osage.....	75	20	16	14	Contract Mission boarding;
St. Louis's.....	80	84	77	70	Catholic.
Oleo.....	100	73	68	66	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee.....	90	128	115	106	Do.
Ponca.....	65	36	29	21	Day.
Red Moon.....	80	88	84	63	Reservation boarding.
Sac and Fox.....	79	97	84	77	Do.
Seger.....	150	204	181	171	
Seneca superintendency.....	100	154	139	132	Do.
Seneca.....	60	50	42	39	Contract mission boarding;
St. Mary's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	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	85	71	70	Do.
Total, Western Oklahoma.....	2,612	2,721	2,405	2,174	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,582	1,568	1,584	1,433	
Cherokee Nation; Cherokee Orphan School.....	110	179	143	126	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation.....	327	374	311	321	
Euchee.....	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.
Wheelock 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.....	100	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	100	Tribal boarding.
Oregon.....	1,335	1,383	1,044	812	
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.....	93	142	121	109	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.....	22	18	15	10	Do.
No. 8.....	20	20	18	15	Do.
Crow Creek superintendency.....	157	143	129	123	
Crow Creek.....	82	92	80	76	Reservation boarding.
Immaculate Conception.....	75	51	49	47	Contract; mission boarding; Catholic.
Flandreau.....	370	402	341	230	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule.....	100	32	70	195	Reservation boarding.
Pierre.....	250	293	227	195	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1,273	1,088	859	653	
Pine Ridge.....	210	305	221	166	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	25	21	18	15	Day.
No. 3.....	23	6	6	6	Do.
No. 3.....	23	23	21	19	Do.
No. 4.....	30	37	31	26	Do.
No. 5.....	30	25	19	13	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	9	8	9	Do.
No. 11.....	30	16	11	7	Do.
No. 12.....	24	13	11	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.....	33	28	21	17	Do.
No. 17.....	33	26	22	17	Do.
No. 18.....	30	23	15	10	Do.
No. 19.....	24	25	21	10	Do.
No. 20.....	30	18	14	9	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	9	Do.
No. 27.....	23	15	13	10	Do.
No. 28.....	30	11	10	6	Do.
No. 29.....	20	18	12	6	Do.
No. 30.....	240	225	191	175	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Holy Rosary.....					
Rapid City.....	300	322	264	191	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency.....	1,136	991	888	783	
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.....	24	16	15	13	Do.
Ho-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.....	26	28	20	10	Do.
Pine Creek.....	23	14	12	5	Do.
Red Leaf.....	23	6	6	7	Do.
Ring Thunder.....	25	9	8	11	Do.
Rosebud.....	26	14	13	9	Do.
Spring Creek.....	21	14	11	7	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	26	16	11	7	Do.
Whitewind 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.

Superintendences 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	28	22	15	Day.
Shivwits.....	40	28	22	15	Do.
Uintah.....	67	83	74	61	Reservation boarding.
Washington.					
Colville superintendency.....	1,557	1,438	1,186	970	
No. 1.....	355	282	225	177	
No. 2.....	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. 7.....	25	23	20	18	Do.
Sacred Heart.....	90	39	30	24	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	100	83	69	61	Do.
Cushman superintendency.....					
Cushman.....	615	525	411	314	
Jameson.....	350	363	284	240	Nonreservation boarding.
Port Gamble.....	30	22	17	14	Day.
Skokomish.....	25	25	20	16	Do.
St. George's.....	40	30	18	8	Do.
St. George's.....	70	86	72	67	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay superintendency.....					
Neah Bay.....	120	111	100	74	
Quileute.....	60	63	57	39	Day.
Quileute.....	60	48	43	35	Do.
Spokane superintendency.....					
No. 1.....	90	68	55	36	
No. 2.....	33	17	14	12	Do.
No. 3.....	32	34	27	15	Do.
No. 4.....	25	17	14	9	Do.
Taholah superintendency.....					
Taholah.....	78	56	49	42	
Queets River.....	36	41	40	34	Do.
Queets River.....	40	15	9	8	Do.
Tulalip superintendency.....					
Tulalip.....	250	268	228	202	
Tammil.....	180	208	183	170	Reservation boarding.
Swinomish.....	40	36	24	14	Day.
Swinomish.....	30	24	21	18	Do.
Yakima.....					
Yakima.....	131	127	118	95	Reservation boarding.
Wisconsin.....					
Hayward superintendency.....	2,437	2,191	1,653	1,556	
Hayward.....	305	243	285	195	
La Courte Oreille.....	231	293	240	159	Nonreservation boarding.
La Courte Oreille.....	74	50	45	36	Day.
Keshena superintendency.....					
Keshena.....	590	578	500	424	
Neopit.....	170	185	164	147	Reservation boarding.
St. Joseph's.....	80	43	30	17	Day.
St. Joseph's.....	220	245	215	192	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	120	102	91	68	Mission day; Catholic.

* Not in operation.

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

Superintendences and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Wisconsin—Continued.					
La Crosse superintendency.....	160	161	139	131	Reservation boarding.
La Crosse superintendency.....	690	314	278	250	
La Pointe superintendency.....	490	78	78	50	Mission day; Catholic.
Odanah Mission.....	200	268	200	200	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	190	203	200	186	
Oncida superintendency.....					
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.....					
Red Cliff.....	117	67	61	56	
Red Cliff.....	32	32	29	22	Day.
Dayfield (Holy Family).....	65	35	35	34	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Toma's superintendency.....					
Toma's.....	275	274	262	204	Nonreservation boarding.
Wittenberg.....	110	135	125	120	Do.
Wyoming.....					
Shoshone superintendency.....	300	292	272	232	
Shoshone.....	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	.....	194	6,148
1882.....	140	9,805	106	.....	246	12,232
1883.....	157	15,061	125	.....	282	18,188
1884.....	153	17,708	154	.....	307	21,568
1885.....	167	21,812	145	.....	312	25,455
1886.....	158	20,109	227	.....	385	24,945
1887.....	156	19,774	212	.....	368	23,647
1888.....	170	20,973	212	.....	382	26,261
1889.....	168	20,607	237	.....	405	26,127
1890.....	166	20,858	233	.....	400	26,128
1891.....	162	20,702	228	.....	390	25,308
1892.....	160	20,083	238	.....	398	25,204
1893.....	160	20,368	234	.....	394	25,204

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.

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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.....	3,344,250	8.32
1881.....	75,000	.....	1903.....	3,531,250	8.84
1882.....	135,000	80.00	1904.....	3,522,850	1.22
1883.....	487,200	200.00	1905.....	3,880,710	10.15
1884.....	678,200	38.00	1906.....	3,777,100	2.67
1885.....	922,800	47.00	1907.....	3,925,800	3.93
1886.....	1,107,000	10.00	1908.....	4,103,715	4.53
1887.....	1,211,415	10.00	1909.....	4,006,523	2.36
1888.....	1,170,915	2.00	1910.....	3,757,609	6.26
1889.....	1,519,015	14.00	1911.....	3,683,200	1.93
1890.....	1,364,568	1.00	1912.....	3,787,495	1.90
1891.....	1,842,770	35.00	1913.....	4,015,720	6.57
1892.....	2,291,650	24.30	1914.....	4,428,355	9.65
1893.....	2,315,612	1.04	1915.....	4,678,627	6.25
1894.....	2,213,197	13.50	1916.....	4,591,185	1.64
1895.....	2,080,695	18.87	1917.....	4,701,908	7.08
1896.....	2,094,515	12.00	1918.....	4,518,200	10.23
1897.....	2,517,295	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 \$400,000 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	520	40	.....	780
Kaibab.....	(1)	(1)	520	1	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Xavier.....	(1)	(1)	620	2	630	520	40	.....	780
California: Campo.....	3	120	.....	.....	.....	400	400	.....	.....
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	200	3,270	605	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana: Blackfeet.....	48	960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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	32,870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon: Klamath.....	40	400	1,820	2	1,080	290	290	.....	.....
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.....	59	\$993	.....	7	\$425	\$350	\$100	.....	\$250
Arizona: Salt River.....	10	200	(1)	5	250	100	100	.....	250
Montana: Crow.....	1	50	.....	1	25	250	250	.....	.....
New Mexico: Pueblo day schools.....	47	418	.....	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

† Borrowed Indian lands.

‡ Agency tools used.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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

...and miscellaneous.

...and miscellaneous.

...and miscellaneous.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation.

Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation.

Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.			Unallotted lands.			Sawmills on reservations.				Timber cut by—			
	Average.	Quantity.	Total value.	Average.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Private.		Government.		Government.		Indians.	
							Num-ber.	Cost.	Num-ber.	Cost.	Quan-tity.	Value.	Quan-tity.	Value.
Iowa: Sac and Fox.	14,577	40,961	\$34,962	500	121,184	1,127,403	2		3	\$9,800	51	543	1,430	6,680
Michigan.	142,081	32,000	103,000	126,857	3,000	10,000	2							
Minnesota.	6,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	3,000	10,000	2							
Fond du Lac.	25,000	8,000	25,000	110,237	115,000	1,02,882								
Grand Portage.	106,180	8,000	10,000	400	100	21,000								
Neotoma.	1,895	13,000	70,000	3,000	3,000	18,000								
Vermillion Lake.	3,000	3,000	18,000	3,000	3,000	18,000								
White Earth.	35,883	337,773	812,965	337,070	2,197,000	6,109,200	13	\$52,000	6	12,250	1,894	24,538	1,732	5,982
Montana.	2,000	2,000	2,000	44,270	100,000	677,000								
Blackfoot.	21,000	200,000	772,500	200,000	1,500,000	4,500,000	12	50,000	2	3,350	1,301	1,798	1,342	2,187
Fort Belknap.	9,883	30,773	79,462	70,000	480,000	730,000								
Fort Peck.	1,000	2,000	8,000	2,000	3,000	12,000								
Tongue River.	1,000	2,000	8,000	2,000	3,000	12,000								
Nevada.	1,000	2,000	8,000	2,000	3,000	12,000								
Nevada.	1,000	2,000	8,000	2,000	3,000	12,000								
Reno special agent.	251,327	380,300	1,140,000	394,112	1,292,883	4,000,220	1	6,437	5	12,500	702	9,328	5,216	3,249
New Mexico.	251,327	380,300	1,140,000	394,112	1,292,883	4,000,220	1	6,437	5	12,500	702	9,328	5,216	3,249
Alamo.	251,327	380,300	1,140,000	394,112	1,292,883	4,000,220	1	6,437	5	12,500	702	9,328	5,216	3,249
Navajo.	251,327	380,300	1,140,000	394,112	1,292,883	4,000,220	1	6,437	5	12,500	702	9,328	5,216	3,249
San Juan.	251,327	380,300	1,140,000	394,112	1,292,883	4,000,220	1	6,437	5	12,500	702	9,328	5,216	3,249
Zuni.	251,327	380,300	1,140,000	394,112	1,292,883	4,000,220	1	6,437	5	12,500	702	9,328	5,216	3,249

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

North Carolina: Cherokee.	9,000			48,000	35,000	102,000			1	3,000			837	1,704
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.	3,247	9,153	\$,082	400,800	390,000	780,000							1,115	3,000
Oklahoma.	3,000	9,000	1,200	400,800	390,000	780,000							22	145
Oregon.	201,885	2,064,200	2,401,900	1,127,309	12,939,650	29,106,300	8	56,000	6	27,000	1,208	2,730	5,700	15,207
Klamath.	18,000	216,000	510,000	772,000	9,264,000	23,700,000	2	50,000	4	18,000	1,208	2,730	5,700	15,207
Roseburg.	18,000	216,000	510,000	772,000	9,264,000	23,700,000	2	50,000	4	18,000	1,208	2,730	5,700	15,207
Umatilla.	18,000	216,000	510,000	772,000	9,264,000	23,700,000	2	50,000	4	18,000	1,208	2,730	5,700	15,207
Walla Walla.	18,000	216,000	510,000	772,000	9,264,000	23,700,000	2	50,000	4	18,000	1,208	2,730	5,700	15,207
Yakima.	18,000	216,000	510,000	772,000	9,264,000	23,700,000	2	50,000	4	18,000	1,208	2,730	5,700	15,207
South Dakota.	28,800	13,000	50,000	27,336	20,000	100,000			1	2,000			8,305	22,250
Lower Brule.	1,800	3,000	6,000	37,336	20,000	100,000			1	2,000			8,305	22,250
Pine Ridge.	28,800	13,000	50,000	27,336	20,000	100,000			1	2,000			8,305	22,250
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.	411,412	2,381,351	4,019,800	1,292,228	9,157,422	10,031,689	5	8,000	6	15,000	1,310	3,895	6,334	9,947
Washington.	152,000	400,000	900,000	623,000	2,215,000	2,215,000	2	(1)	3	10,000	1,088	2,033	1,720	1,885
Colville.	152,000	400,000	900,000	623,000	2,215,000	2,215,000	2	(1)	3	10,000	1,088	2,033	1,720	1,885
Cushman.	152,000	400,000	900,000	623,000	2,215,000	2,215,000	2	(1)	3	10,000	1,088	2,033	1,720	1,885
Neah Bay.	152,000	400,000	900,000	623,000	2,215,000	2,215,000	2	(1)	3	10,000	1,088	2,033	1,720	1,885
Neah.	152,000	400,000	900,000	623,000	2,215,000	2,215,000	2	(1)	3	10,000	1,088	2,033	1,720	1,885
Taholah.	152,000	400,000	900,000	623,000	2,215,000	2,215,000	2	(1)	3	10,000	1,088	2,033	1,720	1,885
Taholah.	152,000	400,000	900,000	623,000	2,215,000	2,215,000	2	(1)	3	10,000	1,088	2,033	1,720	1,885
Taholah.	152,000	400,000	900,000	623,000	2,215,000	2,215,000	2	(1)	3	10,000	1,088	2,033	1,720	1,885
Yakima.	152,000	400,000	900,000	623,000	2,215,000	2,215,000	2	(1)	3	10,000	1,088	2,033	1,720	1,885
Wyoming.	139,957	58,883	172,207	299,922	1,063,787	6,998,337	2	71,000	2	187,000	28,384	541,947	2,038	4,824
Grand Rapids.	139,957	58,883	172,207	299,922	1,063,787	6,998,337	2	71,000	2	187,000	28,384	541,947	2,038	4,824
Hayward.	139,957	58,883	172,207	299,922	1,063,787	6,998,337	2	71,000	2	187,000	28,384	541,947	2,038	4,824
Laurel.	139,957	58,883	172,207	299,922	1,063,787	6,998,337	2	71,000	2	187,000	28,384	541,947	2,038	4,824
Laurel.	139,957	58,883	172,207	299,922	1,063,787	6,998,337	2	71,000	2	187,000	28,384	541,947	2,038	4,824
Laurel.	139,957	58,883	172,207	299,922	1,063,787	6,998,337	2	71,000	2	187,000	28,384	541,947	2,038	4,824
Red Cliff.	139,957	58,883	172,207	299,922	1,063,787	6,998,337	2	71,000	2	187,000	28,384	541,947	2,038	4,824
Wyoming: Shoshone.	41,100	334,530	726,037	41,100	334,530	726,037			1	7,400	100	100	25	185

* Estimated.

* Tribal timber.

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

* 1916 report.

* Unknown.

* 1916 report.

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

* Tribal timber.

* Estimated.

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).					Expenditures—				
	Acreage now under project.					During fiscal year 1917.				
	Total.	Allotted.	Un- allotted.	School and agency.	Un- allotted.	Construction.	Mainte- nance.	Construc- tion.	Mainte- nance.	Total.
Oregon.....	147,063	115,270	30,000	1,793	30,000	85,748.80	28,000	230,410.71	\$7,041.87	\$87,790.67
Klamath.....	140,000	108,270	30,000	1,793	30,000	85,748.80	28,000	230,410.71	7,041.87	237,452.58
Umatilla.....	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warm Springs.....	2,013	2,000	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota.....	34,765	32,500	2,265	2,265	400	3,190.24	34,105	69,170.83	687.87	69,858.70
Pierre 1.....	265	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pine Ridge.....	34,500	32,500	2,000	2,000	400	3,190.24	34,105	69,170.83	687.87	69,858.70
Rosebud.....	99,635	85,314	10,576	3,543	80,004	3,730.36	32,832.36	848,402.04	195,087.11	1,044,089.15
Goddard.....	320	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shirley.....	99,014	85,314	10,500	3,500	80,004	3,730.36	32,832.36	848,402.04	195,087.11	1,044,089.15
Utah and Ouray.....	224,888	224,735	153	153	103,035	173,411.81	48,292.10	776,513.05	265,094.91	1,042,207.96
Washington.....	47,003	46,900	103	103	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colville.....	187,100	187,000	100	100	123,000	100,000.00	67,100	1,529,960.00	263,483.57	1,793,443.57
Yakima.....	143,330	141,030	1,900	1,900	72,985	40,364.95	20,245.76	801,174.29	144,382.00	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.		Allot- ments under ditch June 30, 1917.	Indians benefit- ing by irriga- tion.	Irrig- ated lands leased.	Acreage of irrigated lands cultivated by Indians and whites.						Within service of ditch June 30, 1917.	Remarks on ditch.		
	Main.	Laterals.				Unal- located.	School agency.	Total.	Value of crops.	Num- ber en- gaged.	Average.			Value of crops.	
Grand total.	Miles. 1,351	Miles. 3,067	14,574	38,775	68,524	129,182	73,831	3,574	226,687	54,883,285	16,517	172,573	\$7,569,078	Acre. 582,021	Acre. 990,427
Arizona.	253	283	4,236	12,239	2,260	36,482	19,345	797	56,621	635,373	7,910	53,767	630,127	76,293	145,185
Camp Verde.	2	2	2	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Colorado River.	2	2	2	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Fort Apache.	2	2	2	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Fort Huachuca.	2	2	2	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Fort Lowell.	2	2	2	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Fort Navajo.	2	2	2	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Fort Pinal.	2	2	2	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Fort Salt River.	2	2	2	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Fort San Carlos.	2	2	2	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Fort Tularosa.	2	2	2	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Fort Yuma.	2	2	2	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Truxton Canon.	2	2	2	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Western Navajo.	2	2	2	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
California.	73	74	1,137	4,193	3,200	6,404	2,800	263	9,467	341,088	970	6,200	172,721	14,490	34,453
Bishop.	1	1	1	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Campo.	1	1	1	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Digger.	1	1	1	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Fort Bidwell.	1	1	1	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Fort Huachuca.	1	1	1	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Fort Navajo.	1	1	1	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Fort Pinal.	1	1	1	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Fort Salt River.	1	1	1	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Fort San Carlos.	1	1	1	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Fort Tularosa.	1	1	1	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Fort Yuma.	1	1	1	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Truxton Canon.	1	1	1	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68
Western Navajo.	1	1	1	100	2,260	3,409	1,900	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,900	120	68

Not reported.
* 1916 reported.
† Dr. ditches.
‡ Estimated.

Does not include Pierre, Standing Rock, and Fort Lupton, which show an irrigable area of 90,336 acres, preceding table.
Does not include crop value of leased land.

* Dry ditches.
* 1916 report.* 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.

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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	135,996
Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	1	80		
Crow.....	13	2,242		
Fort Peck.....			456	131,896
Turtle Mountain.....	119	14,550	36	4,100
Nebraska: Winnebago.....	1	11		
Nevada: 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	103	30,996
Lower Brule.....	25	4,138	1	640
Pine Ridge.....	102	49,658	106	38,435
Rosebud.....	411	67,749		
Washington: Yakima.....	1	180		
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.....	3,935	490,837.92	\$7,176,570.14	9,000	1,110,366.14	\$17,426,504.34
Total, 1917.....	588	69,819.00	1,010,202.00	655	75,892.00	1,510,065.00
1916.....	583	31,938.62	369,011.21	321	35,762.25	691,211.43
1915.....	422	31,429.09	581,721.56	393	68,215.45	718,568.62
1914.....	529	45,526.31	779,624.14	418	45,211.92	775,509.16
1913.....	208	20,778.80	407,315.56	109	10,727.91	285,027.72
1912.....	321	31,931.11	569,880.75	392	43,652.27	889,285.92
1911.....	191	69,197.08	978,588.27	633	79,655.66	1,503,960.33
1910.....	520	52,655.80	1,215,632.06	874	129,339.81	1,956,513.92
1909.....	235	31,060.33	412,762.83	751	109,708.00	1,321,238.72
1908.....	92	7,990.88	150,318.81	764	91,392.57	1,302,506.91
1907.....				820	106,359.25	1,248,793.34
1906.....				613	61,417.67	981,430.87
1905.....				978	90,214.97	1,369,131.62
1904.....				1,236	122,212.52	2,037,464.60
1903.....				(*)	44,493.99	737,173.25
California: Fort Bidwell.....	1	50	320	1	2	105
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	6	450	2,055	12	1,475	8,657
Idaho.....	4	211	3,245	19	1,331	45,376
Coeur d'Alene.....	4	211	8,235	1	637	16,615
Fort Lapwai.....				15	751	28,731
Kansas.....	11	498	20,193	10	550	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	14,566
Fond du Lac.....	1	8	120	2	81	2,475
Leech Lake.....	13	495	6,007	18	1,027	10,071
White Earth.....	5	410	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	23,725	29	2,277	68,153
Fort Peck.....	21	5,989	43,807	5	1,655	16,377
Nebraska.....	49	2,403	181,595	90	6,364	427,551
Omaha.....	18	1,078	112,077	41	2,799	216,421
Santee.....	19	909	35,406	21	2,185	83,175
Winnebago.....	12	416	30,109	23	1,520	97,983
North Dakota.....	81	9,736	111,352	42	6,118	64,058
Fort Berthold.....	16	1,719	28,636	4	480	8,490
Fort Totten.....	26	1,921	36,994	19	1,757	27,505
Standing Rock.....	16	2,509	17,503	7	1,593	5,226
Turtle Mountain.....	23	3,581	30,319	12	2,318	12,742
Oklahoma.....	183	24,589	293,790	160	21,816	418,960
Cantonment.....	17	1,478	25,530	31	3,007	67,583
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	31	6,421	60,578	63	8,632	167,372
Kiowa.....	23	1,869	45,538	37	5,312	119,103
Osage.....	84	12,336	109,621	8	1,063	9,693
Payson.....	11	815	15,078	13	1,277	21,000
Pawnee.....	1	40	527	1	110	5,200
Poncha.....	1	80	1,600	1	2	125
Soc and Fox.....	1			1	160	2,325
Red Moon.....	10	1,200	25,522	4	520	11,765
Seger.....	1	210	4,812	9	629	11,725
Seneca.....	1	80	4,613	1	120	1,360
Shawnee.....	1					

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., 245-275), 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).
³ Includes sales of lands of Kaw, Osage, and Five Civilized Tribes.
⁴ Includes sales of Five Civilized Tribes.
⁵ Unknown.

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

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent 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	1,360	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	6,010	3	1,117	6,116
Crow Creek.....	2	165	421	16	2,799	19,965
Pine Ridge.....	16	3,253	15,025	8	2,153	10,927
Rosebud.....	48	9,075	119,539	39	7,036	95,175
Siouxton.....	11	500	21,218	11	918	30,260
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	351	15,187	11	907	35,356
Colville.....	1	60	500	2	120	3,810
Cushman.....	2	41	2,290	1	12	811
Taholah.....				1	80	4,000
Tulalip.....	5	250	12,137	1	2	112
Yakima.....				9	693	27,593
Wisconsin.....	3	98	1,519	21	780	23,915
La Pointe.....	1	89	599			
Onondaga.....	1	8	390	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.
Total.....	13,902	1,470,285.08	2,527	277,393.86	2,500	297
Arizona: San Xavier.....	1	40.00	1	12.40		
California.....	22	1,388.00	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
Courd'Alene.....	123	18,930.97	5	787.65	41	2
Fort Hall.....	51	8,775.94			27	39
Fort Lapwai.....	48	3,261.95	53	2,914.63	10	1
Kansas.....	165	11,193.63	87	7,416.69	60	13
Kickapoo.....	94	5,816.14	50	4,332.30	67	2
Potawatomi.....	69	5,377.49	37	3,084.39	23	11

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.		Inherited land.		Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Received.		Approved.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Received.	Denied.	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	2,087.00
Fond du Lac.....	20	1,593.60	7	360.00	4	1	3	231.00
Grand Portage.....	23	1,929.32	3	240.00	13	6	8	813.00
Leech Lake.....	64	4,418.52	6	358.00	20	6	14	978.00
Nett Lake.....	12	1,074.89	4	306.50	3		3	240.00
White Earth.....	3,673	285,840.00						
Montana.....	674	101,228.60	294	40,669.61	195	51	144	30,788.00
Blackfoot.....	4	920.97			2	2		
Crow.....	75	14,812.47	209	25,526.20	34	4	30	5,877.00
Flathead.....	402	35,814.61	49	3,983.31	45	41	41	3,462.00
Fort Peck.....	193	32,618.65	36	11,160.00	114	41	73	21,429.00
Nebraska.....	1,056	71,720.02	512	48,931.04	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	2,458.00
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	93,838.85	52	10,142.21	65		65	15,577.00
Tuttle Mountain.....	789	108,258.45	86	15,899.69	130	28	102	14,160.00
Oklahoma.....	2,649	220,574.28	404	42,027.16	830	60	780	64,103.00
Cantonment.....	83	7,418.88	28	4,252.66	8	8		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	339	33,797.93	17	2,993.49	195	8	187	14,683.00
Kiowa.....	155	10,775.14	23	3,677.66	3		3	420.00
Otoe.....	95	10,918.79	17	2,213.74	3	2	1	80.00
Pawnee.....	74	6,354.31	34	2,918.88	29	11	18	1,618.00
Ponca.....	106	9,121.01	23	3,343.36	39	7	32	4,016.00
Saw and Fox.....	196	21,792.86	51	3,967.07	90	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	53,202.45	35	5,670.94	146	3	143	16,151.00
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	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	590.00
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	14,557.26	57	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.....	553	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	20,521.72	9	884.14	70	3	67	8,115.00
Yankton.....	805	82,591.53	18	1,550.74	303	7	296	27,428.00
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	4	210.00						

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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 dur- ing fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re- ceived.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Num- ber.	Acreage.	Num- ber.	Acreage.			Num- ber.	Acreage.
Washington.....	260	20,538.00	271	21,423.51	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				
Spokane.....	46	4,000.50			15	4	11	824.00
Taholah.....			1	80.00				
Tulalip.....	14	1,814.36	1	163.85	3	1	2	138.00
Yakima.....	129	8,553.93	264	20,970.78	20	2	18	1,009.00
Wisconsin.....	1,219	53,572.01	230	12,161.85	110	1	118	5,111.00
Hayward.....	16	1,161.61			12		12	788.00
Lac du Flambeau.....	12	874.14	7	538.10	4	1	3	243.00
La Pointe.....	100	7,881.53	18	1,650.64	29		29	2,200.00
Onondaga.....	1,063	41,591.03	204	9,898.21	55		55	1,697.00
Red Cliff.....	38	2,350.30	1	80.00	19		19	1,000.00
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	74	7,907.98	36	2,211.65	37		37	4,000.00

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

	Applica- tions ap- proved.	Acreage approved.
1907.....	889	92,132.50
1908.....	1,057	151,921.78
1909.....	1,166	133,331.79
1910.....	965	99,359.10
1911.....	1,011	118,575.37
1912.....	344	45,622.40
1913.....	520	67,477.49
1914.....	1,148	159,405.44
1915.....	940	121,114.89
1916.....	934	130,690.43
1917.....	2,203	285,440.00
Total.....	12,097	1,390,318.25

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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	1,098.28	789	50,077.33
1914.....	72	3,550.35	1,106	81,031.72
1913.....	37	1,930.00	656	60,532.04
1912.....	53	3,218.23	652	45,075.51
1911.....	68	4,104.91	953	81,679.34
1910.....	215	10,170.25	1,470	88,070.34
1909.....			1,565	92,701.09

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	50,276
Total, 1917.....	65	4,410
1916.....	90	9,042
1915.....	65	5,610
1914.....	33	3,951
1913.....	23	1,600
1912.....	25	1,917
1911.....	12	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	17,994	482	
1917.....	7	1,120	21	10,395
1916.....			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.....			54	41,160
1910.....			233	143,670
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.—*Land's leased for mining purposes and production of minerals and royalty therefor, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

[illegible]

From 1907 to 1911,
Lime: barrels.

From 1911 to 1916.
Partially reported.

Not reported.
From 1912 to 1916.
From 1914 to 1916.

¹ From 1913 to 1914.
² Unallotted; all other allotted.
³ Royalty production; from 1901 to 1916.

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

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Toits.		\$306,331.03
Arizona:		
Colorado River.	Repairing employees' quarters.	1,184.48
Leupp.	Two stone cottages.	4,375.44
Do.	Additions to stone dormitory.	18,342.00
Navajo (Tolatchi).	Frame commissary building.	1,990.00
Pima.	School, No. 93 (adobe).	2,038.00
San Xavier.	Day school, Indian Oasis.	2,038.00
Do.	Day school, Quipote.	8,875.84
Do.	Day school, Vamorl.	8,811.83
Western Navajo.	Employees' stone mess, stone gas house, two stone cottages, addition to stone boilerhouse, addition to school buildings.	22,702.00
California:		
Campo.	Two-room building for kitchen and dining room.	510.00
Hoopa Valley.	Hospital, No. 48.	14,031.51
Pala.	Sewer system.	4,000.00
Round Valley.	Schoolhouse, No. 63 (Yokla, day).	3,741.00
Minnesota:		
Fond du Lac.	Log house for John Ojibway.	600.00
Rel Lake.	Police quarters.	312.54
Do.	Steam boiler.	800.00
Montana:		
Crow.	Heating plant.	4,067.82
Do.	Brick schoolhouse.	17,400.00
Crow (Ft. on).	Laundry and employees' quarters.	2,787.00
Crow.	Frame office building.	5,599.00
Fort Belknap.	Brick laundry and heating plant.	19,947.00
Do.	Sewer system.	850.00
Do.	Material for school building and cottage.	615.85
Fort Peck.	Steel water standpipe.	2,095.00
Tongue River.	Two spiral fire escapes.	910.00
Nebbraska:		
Sanlee.	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.	5,362.58
Do.	Two steel tanks.	2,228.00
Jicarilla.	Frame hospital, No. 48.	11,655.29
Pueblo Bonito.	Water tank and tower.	1,150.00
Do.	Brick industrial building, No. 12.	7,550.00
Do.	Frame schoolhouse, quarters, barn, and three outhouses.	5,000.00
Do.	Steam heat for dormitory.	1,247.00
North Carolina: Cherokee	Refrigerating plant.	1,109.05
Oklahoma:		
Chillico.	Fire escapes.	783.00
Hemfield.	Remodeling main building and two dormitories.	8,311.00
Do.	Water main.	750.00
Chester Amphib.	Frame sanatorium, No. 41.	15,853.39
Enchee School.	Superintendent's cottage.	2,600.00
Elow.	Two frame quarters.	6,420.00
Do.	Repairs to hospital roof.	855.20
Sarg.	Office building.	2,850.59
Shawnee.	Frame schoolhouse.	5,181.00
Do.	Heating and plumbing supplies.	710.00
Oregon: Klamath.	Bridge, 60-foot span, Williamson River.	710.00
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	Stokers.	5,697.00
South Dakota:		
Canton Asylum.	Dairy barn.	5,500.00
Cheyenne River.	Cottage, stable, and coal house.	2,445.00
Crow Creek.	Two frame cottages.	700.00
Do.	Frame hospital, No. 48.	13,229.45
Do.	Erecting three bridges.	2,743.00
Do.	Two frame cottages.	2,612.47
Here.	Steel water tank.	1,550.00
Rapid City.	Extension to sewer system.	900.70
Rosbud.	Frame dairy barn, No. 51.	2,652.00
Do.	Frame school building and outhouse.	1,835.00
Rosebud (Okreeb, day).	Frame cottage and barn.	884.00
Rosbud.	Electric building, stock shed, and two outhouses.	1,656.00
Do.	Frame cottage.	3,532.90
Do.	Electric lighting plant.	1,100.00
Springfield.	Boiler, etc.	750.00
Yankton.	Cement walks.	818.68
Washington:		
Cushman.	Constructing concrete basement.	560.00
Do.	School building (Jamestown, day).	708.00
Do.	Coal house.	781.71
Tulalip.	Employees' cottages, No. 36.	3,456.00
Wisconsin:		
Hayward.	Office and warehouse.	1,083.97
Tomah.	Electric generator and switchboard.	2,372.00

From 1907 to 1911,
Lime: barrels.

From 1911 to 1916.
Partially reported.

Not reported.
From 1912 to 1916.
From 1914 to 1916.

¹ From 1913 to 1914.
² Unallotted; all other allotted.
³ Royalty production; from 1901 to 1916.

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.....	3,159.65
Ilce Station.....	Infirmary.....	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 Lapwai Sanatorium.....	Repairs to cottages and office.....	1,736.81
Do.....	Repairs to buildings.....	2,206.81
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.....	1,000.00
Do.....	Addition to Twin Lake school.....	1,307.00
Do.....	Dairy barn.....	1,076.51
Montana:		
Fort Belknap.....	School building (lodge pole).....	1,223.50
Tongue River.....	Dairy barn.....	759.00
Fort Belknap.....	One cottage (lodge pole).....	1,022.35
Nebraska: Genoa.....	Boiler, water and sewer.....	3,550.00
New Mexico:		
Mescalero.....		
Navajo (Tobiaschi).....	Cottage No. 91.....	2,092.24
Navajo School.....	Schoolhouse No. 81.....	30,000.00
Pueblo Bonito.....	Completing boys' dormitory.....	600.00
San Carlos.....	Schoolhouse and mess hall.....	53,780.00
San Juan.....	Repairs to San Carlos Bridge.....	1,173.00
Do.....	Ice plant.....	1,377.00
Do.....	Completing hospital.....	3,510.70
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.....	Material for two cottages.....	2,400.00
Do.....	Cisterns for schools Nos. 1, 2, and 3.....	1,200.00
Oklaoma:		
Bloomfield.....	Two-inch gas pipe to Bloomfield Seminary.....	1,920.00
Euche.....	Dairy barn.....	2,000.00
Eufaula.....	Employees' quarters No. 97.....	0,794.35
Kiowa (Riverside).....	Hot-water heat, painting, and electric light, principal's cottage.....	207.00
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.....	8,780.69
Oregon:		
Salem.....	Two boilers, and remodeling the power house.....	7,200.00
Do.....	Remodeling sewer.....	4,700.00
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	Refrigerator.....	600.00
South Dakota:		
Canton Asylum.....	Two cisterns.....	1,094.50
Lower Brule.....	Garage.....	645.00
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.....	3,000.00
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.....	1,035.00
Tulalip.....	Painting school buildings.....	2,011.00
Do.....	Outfitters boys' and girls' dormitory.....	1,199.00
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.....	2,200.60
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

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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.

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Number of stock on reservation.						Stock purchased, current year.				Value of stock.		
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine, poultry, etc.).	Horses and mules.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Cows and calves.	Bulls.	Total value.	Value of mules, horses, and jackals.	Number of mules, horses, and jackals.	Number of cows and calves.	Number of bulls.	Slaughtered.	
Total, 1917.	522,944,660,841,066	150,021	88,074	5,129,217,486	82,529	1,727,322	6,798	6,798	68,117	20,065	2,069	20	654	53,254,318,911,375,592	
1916.	521,182,429	147,210	87,344	5,129,217,486	82,529	1,727,322	6,798	6,798	68,117	20,065	2,069	20	654	53,254,318,911,375,592	
1915.	519,462,484	145,280	86,514	5,129,217,486	82,529	1,727,322	6,798	6,798	68,117	20,065	2,069	20	654	53,254,318,911,375,592	
1914.	517,742,539	143,350	85,684	5,129,217,486	82,529	1,727,322	6,798	6,798	68,117	20,065	2,069	20	654	53,254,318,911,375,592	
1913.	516,022,594	141,420	84,854	5,129,217,486	82,529	1,727,322	6,798	6,798	68,117	20,065	2,069	20	654	53,254,318,911,375,592	
1912.	514,302,649	139,490	84,024	5,129,217,486	82,529	1,727,322	6,798	6,798	68,117	20,065	2,069	20	654	53,254,318,911,375,592	
1911.	512,582,704	137,560	83,194	5,129,217,486	82,529	1,727,322	6,798	6,798	68,117	20,065	2,069	20	654	53,254,318,911,375,592	
1910.	510,862,759	135,630	82,364	5,129,217,486	82,529	1,727,322	6,798	6,798	68,117	20,065	2,069	20	654	53,254,318,911,375,592	
1909.	509,142,814	133,700	81,534	5,129,217,486	82,529	1,727,322	6,798	6,798	68,117	20,065	2,069	20	654	53,254,318,911,375,592	
Arizona.	7,233,846	35,132	50,382	20,750	2,383	35,726	19,221	2,102	845,125	61,204	27	312	149	1,173,768	779,667
Camp Verde.	1,230	340	300												
Colorado River.	6,139	6,139	4,299	151	11,000	719	129	32	1,000	1,000	12	340		185	1,440
Fort Apache.	41,465	2,560	2,560											23,249	7,500
Flag.	15,066	225	367	224	4	456	10		36,063	475	1	500	120		385
Kalbarney.	15,066	225	367	224	4	456	10		36,063	475	1	500	120		385
Laope.	618,220	3,000	2,900	187		187		28	1,575	1,575				1,000	
Navajo.	4,150	4,150	2,000	128		700		28	132,000	1,575				35	19,125
Pima.	3,415	2,720	2,720	840	1,751	872		10	1,500	1,500				20,000	115,000
Salt River.	59,079	2,720	2,720	840	1,751	872		10	1,500	1,500				918,000	550,000
San Carlos.	177,619	3,720	3,720	840	1,751	872		10	1,500	1,500				25,000	1,880
San Carlos.	177,619	3,720	3,720	840	1,751	872		10	1,500	1,500				25,000	1,880
Trinidad.	730,561	6,445	8,390	()	125	3,273	215	141	14,700		12	250	25	19,596	4,500
Trinidad.	730,561	6,445	8,390	()	125	3,273	215	141	14,700		12	250	25	19,596	4,500
Western Navajo.	409,115	1,075	5,240	500	1,378	6,400	100	100	3,396	288				11,925	17,725
Yuma.	57,049	38,451	2,386	1,956	27	3,435	1,671	82	1,398	20,975	36	65	4	10,197	30,312
Bishop.	55,400	1,720	743	349					90			234	27	37,720	8,734
Campo.	30,016	2,825	41		6	100	23	11	2,970			30			

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 (horses, ponies, etc.).	Horses and mules.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value of mules, horses, and stallions.	Number of mules, horses, and stallions.	Number of sheep and goats.	Number of calves and yearlings.	Sold.	Slaughtered.		
					Cows.	Steers.	Bulls.										
South Dakota.....	\$4,813,431	\$71,422	15,016	17,551	483	23,998	9,774	926	3,331	185,814	3,723	970	9	1,329	164	\$416,897	\$117,300
Cherokee River.....	678,750	7,050	2,700	3,300	53	3,700	1,700	156	300	20,311	12	12	340	60	90	49,050	10,200
Crow Creek.....	27,789	4	1,200	1,550	26	1,600	300	15	1,469	5,380	17	17	16	8	8	61,600	12,762
Flint Creek.....	322,000	9,400	32	20	12	12	300	5	1,120	1,170	37	37	1	7	2	3,400	1,800
Lower Brule.....	174,730	1,060	350	650	17	1,520	330	118	7,474	105	37	1	2	2	2	2,400	2,583
Pine Ridge.....	84,145	3,035	8,017	6,323	117	11,207	4,448	320	1,117	60,641	273	15	2	2	2	272,227	50,153
Red Cloud.....	1,872,742	9,332	4,147	4,728	97	6,960	2,244	110	43,938	465	252	7	245	17	(*)	(*)	(*)
Rushville.....	1,305,414	21,622	4,147	4,728	97	6,960	2,244	110	43,938	465	252	7	245	17	(*)	(*)	(*)
Sisseton.....	1,187,771	4,722	4,147	4,728	97	6,960	2,244	110	43,938	465	252	7	245	17	(*)	(*)	(*)
Station.....	157,669	18,204	502	551	14	404	109	12	231	9,068	1,128	4	11	1	1	16,500	1,500
Urbah.....	446,806	2,422	1,555	439	57	3,012	1,153	113	2,604	34,653	4,287	90	1	400	36	10,889	3,350
Guthrie.....	10,465	265	150	110	2	10	50	2	1,400	1,400	12	12	400	330	10,889	3,350	
St. Francis.....	4,185	75	50	11	5	3,000	1,102	110	2,603	53,103	4,287	78	1	400	330	10,889	3,350
Utah and Quay.....	\$427,155	3,092	\$1,355	418	5	3,000	1,102	110	2,603	53,103	4,287	78	1	400	330	10,889	3,350
Washington.....	782,433	50,308	4,641	1,844	192	7,331	1,774	247	6,464	12,070	300	59	1	48	4	103,304	19,710
Colville.....	438,652	30,745	2,095	1,340	106	4,573	1,388	157	1,388	1,388	157	157	157	157	157	88,585	16,887
Cushman.....	20,363	1,466	184	62	6	220	30	12	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	2,410	450
Neah Bay.....	20,313	1,466	184	62	6	220	30	12	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	2,410	450
Spokane.....	21,526	3,840	214	214	40	365	25	6	1,700	1,700	10	10	10	10	10	3,855	1,723
Tahoe.....	2,500	239	48	34	2	18	25	13	1,446	4,660	170	10	1	35	1	9,862	(*)
Tushup.....	17,757	12,279	250	146	27	1,115	200	31	5,000	5,710	130	30	1	13	1	9,862	(*)
Yakima.....	101,410	335	1,439	1,439	27	1,115	200	31	5,000	5,710	130	30	1	13	1	9,862	(*)

Wisconsin.....	462,492	24,017	1,504	804	22	1,457	131	30	44	47,330	3,060	108	50	14,415	11,832
Grand Rapids.....	74,389	2,394	300	325	2	15	6	2	7,100	810	15	15	8	(*)	(*)
Hayward.....	17,664	1,710	100	100	6	120	25	10	17	19,010	830	75	13	1,340	540
Kasheba.....	90,564	4,589	4,972	229	1	200	50	6	17	8,330	1,080	20	25	3,275	5,022
Lac du Flambeau.....	71,135	730	410	20	10	25	10	2	8,330	1,080	20	25	25	9,300	5,640
La Pointe.....	177,830	7,430	787	1,400	11	1,010	1,500	10	15	8,660	210	22	33	(*)	(*)
Menominee.....	138,000	5,040	815	17	12	1,010	1,500	10	15	1,240	5	5	5	(*)	(*)
Red Cliff.....	8,994	84	17	17	17	17	17	17	2	450	5	5	5	(*)	(*)
Wyoming.....	706,216	2,318	930	1,900	131	6,035	2,657	267	200	7,794	42	15	30	31,100	2,650
Shoshone.....	417,568	2,318	930	1,900	131	6,035	2,657	267	200	7,794	42	15	30	31,100	2,650
Tribe.....	288,648	28	28	28	21	3,113	1,467	177	200	5,454	42	15	30	31,100	2,650

* Includes some tribal stock also.
 * Includes calves.
 * Includes steers.
 * No record.

* As reported.
 * Includes ponies.
 * Decrease due to various conditions.
 * Includes with horses and mules.

* None castrated.
 * Includes colts.

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	\$15,125,025	\$1,705,682	\$1,153,081	\$14,277,912
Arizona.....	3,919,030	307,071	213,814	350	10,105	202,834	31,193	2,237,613
Camp Verde.....	34,035	29,150	300					4,585
Colorado River.....	88,200	5,200	835			11,300		70,655
Fort Apache.....	373,611	68,755	12,000			12,881	16,672	200,289
Fort Mojave.....	97,815	1,350	5,800			10,330		80,275
Havasupai.....	8,073	2,755	240			1,920		3,160
Kalabab.....	5,646	1,437	60					4,123
Leupp.....	90,150	12,330	6,265		3,550	3,685		70,325
Mogul.....	201,000	20,200	28,500			6,850		139,750
Navajo.....	474,610	42,075	48,000			8,500	2,621	373,411
Phoenix.....	731,987		60,614					608,373
Pima.....	213,000		19,075	350	12,553	61,682		118,767
Rice Station.....	37,150	11,750	4,825			1,720		104,783
Salt River.....	145,651	84,600	5,000			12,450	11,900	20,205
San Carlos.....	60,300	9,843				15,697		31,511
San Xavier.....	145,041	3,176	6,325					34,700
Truxton Canon.....	160,443	4,570	6,070			32,518		132,549
Western Navajo.....								117,265
California.....	979,050	72,513	48,540	275	43,461	85,380	4,933	723,013
Bishop.....	32,033	1,280	100					30,958
Campo.....	11,668	2,285	200			1,400		8,081
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			6,075	1,800	51,838
Hoopa Valley.....	97,547	10,500	16,375					62,827
Malak.....	17,030	13,030	110		1,000			1,110
Palu.....	70,724	12,780	1,620		41,490	4,200		10,678
Round Valley.....	85,351	5,012	120			488	2,003	76,501
Sherman Institute.....	371,376		21,365			63,852		283,129
Soboba.....	41,451	13,885	230			9,135		18,181
Tule River.....	15,706	2,000			75		228	13,437
Colorado.....	102,450	31,000	2,660	60	2,140	13,700		49,464
Southern Ute.....	66,628	20,324	1,800	60	2,140			42,255
Ute Mountain.....	35,822	13,680	1,139			13,700		7,207
Florida: Seminole.....	75	75						
Idaho.....	468,502	88,030	38,180		27,293	92,721	1,570	221,118
Coeur d'Alene.....	62,600	49,992	1,635			580	570	9,903
Fort Hall.....	250,605	38,118	11,415		27,293	21,275		158,774
Fort Lapwai.....	149,097		25,100			70,466	1,000	62,441
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	83,636		82,310					6,220
Kansas.....	563,608	9,159	21,658			125,927		409,143
Hastell Institute.....	476,680		21,388			119,797		332,493
Kickapoo.....	78,106		200			6,130		71,776
Potawatomi.....	14,022	9,150						4,572
Michigan.....	237,127	310	11,518					225,302
MacInac.....	2,353	310						2,075
Mount Pleasant.....	231,743		11,518					223,227
Minnesota.....	502,782	121,731	87,653			4,519	31,416	357,933
Cass Lake.....	16,010					50		16,010
Fond du Lac.....	36,889	7,525	25,121					4,100
Grand Portage.....	9,492	9,132						3,115
Leech Lake.....	103,608	32,336	6,207					711
Nett Lake.....	30,331	4,200	175					25,688
Pipestone.....	166,301		5,690			4,459		100,801
Red Lake.....	147,374	22,947	24,207					83,596
Vermilion Lake.....	59,480							59,480
White Earth.....	209,074	45,091	20,325				21,000	138,658

1910 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.....	\$1,551,215	\$376,473	\$64,437	\$740	\$396,926	\$114,415	\$19,340	\$553,857
Blackfoot.....	177,070	35,491	23,417		6,225	21,725	475	108,034
Crow.....	343,362	121,316	20,165		62,617	21,725		114,064
Flathead.....	401,558	76,573	915		314,601	709	10,865	374
Fort Belknap.....	347,580	60,200	1,050		8,203	47,070	5,000	1218,232
Fort Peck.....	155,153	20,840	15,310	740		12,935		76,275
Tongue River.....	123,495	2,680			1,500	21,840	3,000	71,755
Nebraska.....	428,200	80,620	8,418			23,485		315,477
Genoa.....	316,850		6,423					310,533
Omaha.....	29,040	5,555				23,485		
Santee.....	24,050	23,385	605					4,914
Winnebago.....	58,121	81,880	1,300					
Nevada.....	390,153	49,310	31,295	23	330	41,121		205,101
Carson.....	123,174	1,921	20,223			23,635		77,395
Fallon.....	11,387							11,387
Fort McDermitt.....	10,630	3,825	860		70	3,785		8,450
Moapa River.....	6,813	300	495		110			5,910
Nevada.....	70,621	8,899						68,625
Walker River.....	29,617	4,625	1,800			6,025		8,210
Western Shoshone.....	61,161	22,766	7,885		150	4,675		25,688
Reno, special agent.....	7,412	1,7374	45	23				
New Mexico.....	1,510,415	51,399	88,904	250	12,593	155,722	29,677	1,173,565
Albuquerque.....	321,415	9,220	11,770			48,910		251,935
Juquila.....	165,492	35,876	20,777			11,031	11,677	83,128
Mescalero.....	152,443	11,688	19,045			11,003	10,670	99,115
Pueblo Bonito.....	145,438		1,300	250		9,010		134,845
Pueblo day schools.....	140,091	1,725	16,224			15,430		106,625
San Juan.....	240,733	10,690	6,700			29,733	7,350	177,330
Santa Fe.....	223,150	2,750				25,650		220,400
Zuni.....	151,740	250	8,828		12,593			101,407
New York Agency.....	710	135	575					
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	124,429	330				180	3,150	120,763
North Dakota.....	1,019,717	161,030	79,482	313		51,466		666,499
Bismarck.....	84,361		1,777	313		25,688		81,361
Fort Berthold.....	80,558	44,626	6,153			4,310		8,920
Fort Totten.....	196,071	7,729	31,775			45,108		177,820
Harding Rock.....	342,139	60,362	19,557			3,085		192,654
Turtle Mountain.....	84,765	31,246	20,165					27,817
Wahpeton.....	231,550	5,018						209,437
Oklahoma.....	3,272,116	208,471	137,022	75		251,514		2,674,601
Cantonment.....	100,168	5,825		75		61,035		39,800
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	107,700	23,439	20,800			87,684		27,471
Chilocco.....	793,013							793,013
Five Civilized Tribes.....	65,983	15,035	60,800					399,831
Kiowa.....	880,075	42,920	89,900			77,374		182,210
Osage.....	228,340	42,090	1,010			1,000		63,000
Ojibwa.....	69,090							101,787
Pawnee.....	130,151	31,631	375					60,193
Ponca.....	83,331	16,753	300					39,360
Sac and Fox.....	53,815	11,423						161,312
Seger.....	178,457	10,414	3,101			900		27,521
Seneca.....	27,521							107,288
Shawnee.....	119,698	6,310						

1 Increase due to land.

1916 report.

As reported.

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

States and superintendencies.	Total value	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Oklahoma—Contd.								
Five Civilized Tribes schools.	\$133,277		\$543			\$15,099		\$117,636
Armstrong Male Academy.	52,536							52,536
Bloomfield Seminary.	135,196							35,196
Cherokee Orphan School.	49,556							49,556
Collins Institute.	18,325							18,325
Etchee Boarding School.	50,088					\$11,563		38,525
Eufrasia Boarding School.	36,615		\$150			3,535		32,930
Jones Male Academy.	31,500							31,500
McKinney Academy.	56,014		318					55,696
Nuyaka Boarding School.	29,288		78					29,211
Tuskahoma 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	662,639
Klamath.	163,239	6,755	2,449		9,319	11,735	25,280	107,711
Roseburg.	2,280	2,200		30			50	
Salem.	344,321							344,321
Siletz.	16,916	6,501	1,650				600	8,765
Umatilla.	127,039	300	1,400			3,000	11,800	124,700
Warm Springs.	98,739	3,976	2,443					77,420
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.	559,367		27,525			91,530		440,249
South Dakota.	2,961,967	627,877	297,370	6,610	27,700	220,314	189,132	1,425,455
Canton Asylum.	141,042		144,042					101,249
Cheyenne River.	376,161	185,676	41,551	1,215	1,200	35,810		64,070
Crow Creek.	124,522	30,828	17,571	225		11,530		185,321
Flandreau.	252,329	6,610	4,391			37,565		52,780
Lower Brule.	132,331	61,629	6,275			8,899		185,012
Pierre.	267,639	166,800	7,631		20,500	47,035		251,335
Pine Ridge.	629,057	4,197	21,517	600		61,781	189,057	249,660
Rapid City.	261,921	80,712	5,105			25,805		59,650
Rosebud.	609,835	19,361	47,581	1,040		25,310	75	32,196
Sisseton.	79,461		450					56,387
Springfield.	32,196					1,525		
Yankton.	91,752	35,016	1,821					
Utah.	401,018	295,478	6,900		37,971	6,200	5,080	61,329
Goshute.	2,970							2,970
Shirahs.	6,355	230	145					8,950
Uintah and Ouray.	391,603	293,215	6,513		37,971	6,200	5,080	39,379
Washington.	1,022,607	781,339	69,277			67,790	51,778	732,421
Colville.	192,458	67,607	4,965			60,180	35,255	25,445
Cushman.	441,450	2,555	11,000					427,834
Neah Bay.	9,083	4,167						4,915
Spokane.	711,049	655,276	33,228				6,859	15,685
Taholah.	27,915		831				790	19,355
Tulalip.	229,036	27,911	6,555				1,415	175,125
Yakima.	108,551	91,503	2,723			8,310	7,593	65,914

As reported.

Includes forest reserve.

Includes value land and old Spokane Sanatorium.

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

States and superintendencies.	Total value	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Wisconsin.	\$1,423,121	\$13,550	\$25,217	\$905		\$27,396	\$726,555	\$599,651
Grand Rapids.	902	217				721		85,100
Hayward.	123,261	2,536	1,875			20,761	2	105,654
Keshena.	878,811	31,339	11,847			3,719	726,299	87,882
Lac du Flambeau.	88,022	750	1,370					85,882
Laona.	1,903	1,213	285					68,117
La Pointe.	8,122	7,112	125	66		159		18,103
Oneida.	60,607		1,166			2,000		4,545
Red Cliff.	3,520		110					
Tomah.	185,718		4,735					
Wittenberg.	61,545							
Wyoming: Shoshone.	359,928	158,432	6,595		\$12,421	4,170	18,900	15,440
State total.	22,549,321	3,517,757	1,319,297	9,391	576,261	1,705,682	1,133,684	14,277,042
Miscellaneous.	14,625,112	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 (cost).	14,519,361				14,519,361			
Indian Office.	58,230	58,230						

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

States and superintendences.	Total individual and tribal property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in hands of superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wares, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
Total. 1917.	\$655,512,661	\$531,398,172	\$10,567,166	\$21,011,127	\$12,040,371	\$3,561,064	\$31,227,413	\$51,227,413	\$25,745,000	\$102,721,974	\$75,485,225	\$44,123,260
1916.	\$628,418,423	\$507,007,000	1,083,524	16,101,825	12,937,814	4,960,244	25,027,012	35,027,012	20,730,000	105,816,316	79,624,227	44,201,048
1915.	\$607,444,409	\$482,000,000	1,273,564	12,822,544	12,822,544	5,200,000	25,000,000	35,000,000	20,000,000	105,000,000	79,000,000	44,000,000
1914.	\$586,444,409	\$460,000,000	1,273,564	12,822,544	12,822,544	5,200,000	25,000,000	35,000,000	20,000,000	105,000,000	79,000,000	44,000,000
1913.	\$565,444,409	\$438,000,000	1,273,564	12,822,544	12,822,544	5,200,000	25,000,000	35,000,000	20,000,000	105,000,000	79,000,000	44,000,000
1912.	\$544,444,409	\$416,000,000	1,273,564	12,822,544	12,822,544	5,200,000	25,000,000	35,000,000	20,000,000	105,000,000	79,000,000	44,000,000
1911.	\$523,444,409	\$394,000,000	1,273,564	12,822,544	12,822,544	5,200,000	25,000,000	35,000,000	20,000,000	105,000,000	79,000,000	44,000,000
Arizona.	\$52,617,746	\$1,117,942	\$3,316,677	4,000	3,567	383,664	399,020	3,094,125	42,445,596	30,676,968	22,165,528	229,674
Camp Verde.	3,460	2,460				220	1,000	1,220	4,723,714	4,672,608	22,200	27,214
Fort Apache.	9,783,740	520,710	366,100	2,860	2,860	25,200	2,700	15,900	8,184,600	8,184,600	3,616,402	22,716
Havasupai.	34,010	19,800				2,000	600	2,000	219,210	219,210	13,000	
Kalaba.	243,092	23,672		5		4,000	2,000	618,220	811,340	811,340		
Mop.	1,425,340	645,000				12,000	12,000	742,000	1,841,000	1,841,000		
Mop.	17,977,723	3,970,900				56,300	85,000	3,435,220	12,627,220	12,627,220		
Navajo.	5,800,647	1,963,125	1,366,000	942	942	56,300	25,000	21,570	600,550	600,550	1,500,000	
Plima.	1,355,860	894,010				32,000	2,000	122,000	3,369,410	3,369,410	14,720	
Salt River.	1,050,000	1,050,000	767,440	4,000		12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
San Carlos.	1,050,000	1,050,000				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
San Carlos.	1,050,000	1,050,000				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Truxton Canon.	2,122,649	452,375	786,227	4,000		6,000	10,500	416,175	1,729,675	1,729,675	141,910	29,608
Western Navajo.	9,053,792	4,936,326	2,167,676	1,915,000	34,069	187,440	101,020	541,808	4,077,257	3,117,623	931,027	28,535
California.												
Bishop.	418,051	338,051	255,200		921	10,000	8,500	63,430	80,000	80,000	200	
Campo.	112,140	98,111				2,300	2,250	31,471	12,000	12,000		
Fort Yuma.	37,240	12,455	9,000			2,300	1,125	850	4,795	4,795		
Fort Yuma.	854,635	198,610	72,800	40,000	901	2,300	10,000	14,000	25,000	25,000	2,000	2,935
Fort Yuma.	229,986	229,986	196,320			4,600	4,600	7,250	17,400	17,400		
Greenville.	2,122,649	452,375	786,227	4,000		6,000	10,500	416,175	1,729,675	1,729,675	141,910	29,608
Hopala Valley.	904,822	1,965,124	118,000	1,800,000	9,174	12,376	12,000	2,014,035	3,690,455	3,690,455	427,001	25,455
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822	96,136
Indian.	121,996	121,996				12,000	12,000	78,000	2,682,124	2,682,124	72,822</	

Colorado.....	1,296,196	597,278	223,920	4,004	127,428	32,000	10,000	295,900	698,328	513,225	15,075	170,325
Southern Ute.....	469,626	315,355	223,500	4,000	.....	11,000	10,000	26,405	134,472	.....	.....	154,472
Ute Mountain.....	826,278	281,022	.....	.....	127,458	2,000	.....	152,045	244,355	213,225	15,105	10,055
Florida: Seminole.....	115,946	4,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,109	111,746	111,746	.....	.....
Idaho.....	15,579,570	12,593,305	10,859,900	142,500	217,843	398,000	188,000	817,963	2,988,398	1,445,777	1,301,645	239,286
Cedar d'Alone.....	2,987,572	2,686,879	2,009,425	115,000	183,674	190,000	38,000	135,190	297,093	68,863	34,000	214,300
Fort Hall.....	3,410,332	3,140,652	2,100,000	.....	174,638	188,000	38,000	179,180	1,318,124	701,614	544,545	11,965
Fort Lapwai.....	1,647,862	5,973,291	3,850,580	27,500	19,831	120,000	129,000	305,049	1,370,361	615,400	742,300	124,917
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	723,126	53,012	.....	.....	28,337	13,000	2,500	9,175	675,124	310,607	1,500	34,041
Kansas.....	3,879,608	3,680,071	2,622,873	.....	223,354	290,034	90,155	453,555	198,337	.....	.....	199,337
Ketchikan.....	1,972,417	1,996,233	1,318,091	.....	110,685	101,324	15,155	260,725	76,084	.....	.....	76,084
Petaluma.....	1,907,101	1,785,728	1,304,592	.....	122,640	118,500	65,000	129,477	124,428	.....	.....	123,428
Michigan: Mackinac.....	498,007	497,534	165,556	81,962	53,001	155,000	14,000	27,955	475	.....	.....	475
Minnesota.....	17,752,526	9,490,940	5,777,490	193,000	1,091,802	1,620,150	287,000	540,728	8,271,685	1,136,610	1,127,463	5,987,522
Fond du Lac.....	1,099,140	592,201	305,000	10,000	181,545	42,000	9,000	77,968	510,549	.....	.....	316,248
Grand Portage.....	300,901	80,778	50,000	25,000	15,480	.....	.....	25,984	230,185	3,000	10,000	172,185
Grand Portage.....	1,828,710	1,668,710	1,000,000	212,675	498,100	16,000	16,000	42,215	809,914	.....	.....	809,914
Nettie Lake.....	938,673	1,048,710	559,450	70,000	1,009	8,400	2,400	2,965	280,971	.....	.....	280,971
Pigeon Lake (Birch County).....	70,454	70,454	45,000	.....	14,009	.....	.....	102,780	3,127,677	1,061,420	1,102,850	966,200
Red Lake.....	3,594,507	406,914	.....	94,128	94,128	92,000	60,000	102,780	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermilion Lake.....	24,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,000	.....	.....	.....
White Earth.....	9,657,590	6,451,995	4,310,927	18,000	335,548	1,075,000	200,000	592,529	3,255,307	21,490	3,107,545	3,107,545
Montana.....	51,905,590	25,064,151	17,199,007	813,905	759,402	549,224	456,000	5,395,453	26,321,357	7,434,101	7,434,101	22,320
Blackfoot.....	9,217,217	6,067,774	3,025,100	.....	160,174	160,174	90,000	2,792,202	3,149,415	2,136,157	941,200	775,000
Flathead.....	12,322,297	7,446,726	3,476,100	2,000	122,000	122,000	95,000	1,541,841	3,044,065	2,321,107	604,958	604,958
Fort Belknap.....	6,196,550	228,600	100,000	10,000	10,000	13,000	9,000	296,420	5,809,900	5,380,700	411,200	411,200
Fort Peck.....	7,775,227	7,125,621	6,342,750	79,465	70,516	74,550	144,000	144,000	644,706	2,463,400	649,706	649,706
Tongue River.....	3,869,255	667,019	.....	.....	24,516							

Data incomplete.
 * Includes \$2,238,811 tribal stock.
 † Includes \$1,000,000 tribal stock.
 ‡ Includes total balances on interest bearing trust funds, and \$3,200,200 tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and National banks of Oklahoma.
 § Includes tribal stock.
 ¶ AS reported.
 * 1910 reported.

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

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.					Tribal.					
		Total.	Land, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in hands and interests of superintendents.	Homes, farms, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Land, exclusive of timber.	Timber stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
Nebraska.....	\$10, 722, 792	\$9, 600, 986	\$8, 361, 162		\$395, 011	\$398, 000	\$143, 000	\$403, 752	\$436, 965	\$172, 367	\$294, 598	
Omaha.....	5, 358, 158	5, 152, 109	4, 200, 000		384, 299	298, 000	112, 000	217, 580	296, 000	150, 000	56, 049	
Sanjee's.....	838, 722	685, 140	600, 000	90, 732	11, 000	4, 000	4, 000	67, 540	67, 540		56, 049	
Winnebago.....	3, 900, 963	3, 767, 897	3, 506, 023		88, 000	88, 000	27, 000	145, 872	165, 000	22, 367	140, 633	
Nevada.....	3, 057, 543	1, 667, 667	1, 009, 310	85, 000	4, 981	70, 430	267, 075	307, 671	1, 419, 476	1, 350, 404	833, 401	
Fallon.....	148, 047	145, 047	125, 190		7, 800	7, 800	2, 125	9, 942	3, 000	3, 000		
Fort McMurt.....	64, 138	35, 590	35, 590		4, 000	4, 000	7, 000	9, 365	8, 240	8, 240		
Walker River.....	661, 391	155, 040	155, 040		6, 800	6, 800	2, 750	4, 890				
Nevada.....	524, 925	424, 098	351, 500	706	11, 000	6, 000	2, 000	21, 800	121, 500	689, 500	12, 000	(2)
Western Shoshone.....	1, 038, 548	490, 134	342, 000	8, 000	4, 273	14, 500	222, 000	169, 830	618, 738	4, 001	(3)	
Reno, special agent.....	446, 575	446, 575				26, 000		33, 300	6, 007	5, 600	6, 071	
New Mexico.....	22, 792, 242	6, 354, 296	316, 832	1, 140, 000	70, 670	700, 175	212, 815	3, 865, 804	16, 425, 949	11, 332, 318	4, 981, 140	112, 488
Albuquerque.....	2, 190, 556	1, 010, 520	316, 832	5, 468	11, 175	10, 815	156, 210	156, 210	590, 000	292, 795	181, 520	
San Jose.....	5, 501, 670	2, 599, 703	2, 599, 703	65, 103	28, 000	16, 000	150, 000	524, 967	1, 590, 000	619, 800	4, 605, 400	16, 716
Public day schools.....	4, 479, 250	1, 671, 627	1, 671, 627	37	37	37	825, 500	1, 579, 000	1, 579, 000	4, 000		
San Juan.....	5, 599, 628	1, 331, 628	1, 331, 628	32	48, 300	33, 000	33, 000	2, 222, 500	3, 238, 856	3, 152, 136	23, 720	
Zuni.....	1, 899, 005	688, 596	688, 596		170, 000	60, 000	60, 000	1, 218, 500	1, 251, 007	1, 251, 007	52, 500	
New York: New York Agency.....	4, 498, 521	584		584					4, 497, 937	4, 442, 350	55, 587	
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	945, 228	160, 688		23, 106	71, 890	6, 250		59, 250	784, 640	588, 000	192, 000	4, 640
North Dakota.....	25, 559, 008	23, 367, 781	20, 460, 105	323, 663	620, 425	261, 125		1, 716, 413	2, 171, 847	1, 157, 784	1, 014, 065	
Fort Berthold.....	3, 955, 615	2, 998, 457	1, 735, 739	28, 185	218, 455	101, 125		511, 620	1, 357, 181	1, 157, 784	199, 397	
Fort Totten.....	1, 468, 400	1, 466, 400	1, 222, 106	24, 163	45, 000	7, 000		71, 000	1, 395, 400	1, 395, 400	7, 000	
Standing Rock.....	15, 704, 799	14, 862, 182	13, 565, 298	159, 537	187, 000	50, 000		210, 580	812, 646	812, 646	2, 620	
Turtle Mountain.....	4, 410, 741	4, 410, 741	3, 950, 000	51, 161	148, 000	40, 000		231, 580	4, 179, 161	4, 179, 161	541, 580	

Oklahoma.	262,275,321	218,173,781	201,401,157	8,682	11,433,738	3,377,446	1,230,910	1,628,536	37,101,540	14,987,575	750,000	21,423,361
Countdown	958,266	944,638	750,985		213,371	184,463	63,000	45,753	1,680			1,680
Cherokee	4,640,121	4,011,074	3,448,320		8,746,458		(*)	176,175	630,647			630,647
Five Civilized Tribes	102,852,520	105,691,653	157,942,900	(*)	1,072,578	870,000	415,000	150,000	23,160,412	14,880,225	780,000	10,500,187
Choctaw	19,984,108	16,238,088	13,919,010		4,498,463	4,700,885	490,000	672,893	6,924,365			3,367,220
Crow	16,645,281	13,600,976	10,458,918		1,904,312	1,804,312	9,200	1,804,312	6,430			6,430
Delaware	2,923,625	2,751,375	2,494,913	7,200	119,440	104,312	9,200	1,447	173,456			173,456
Florida	1,181,528	1,068,224	2,686,338		125,802	127,650	32,000	67,652	98,201	4,800		53,401
Galena	1,109,625	1,068,224	2,686,338	1,352	161,522	115,255	22,000	59,258	380,113			380,113
Sac and Fox	1,220,625	1,220,625	1,873,960		151,522	115,255	43,156	72,749	17,849			17,849
Seeger	1,973,856	1,973,856	1,577,975		147,335	135,690	43,156	72,749	17,849			17,849
Seminole	4,382,157	4,382,157	4,382,157		103,368	137,800	47,850	78,881	6,070			6,070
Shawnee	1,940,634	1,940,634	1,681,886		268,107	370,000	161,000	1,350,385	32,638,340	3,450,775	29,180,967	276,598
Oregon.	44,896,422	41,928,092	7,733,490	2,404,900	370,000	33,000	38,000	937,770	23,970,991	2,166,000	23,730,000	82,991
Klamath	28,341,382	2,970,331	1,370,880	546,000	50,741	115,000	65,000	11,500	37,001	12,800	195,000	15,406
Reedsburg	2,673,686	321,801	1,810,000	9,400	97,127	115,000	65,000	11,500	37,001	12,800	195,000	15,406
Umatilla	5,642,946	5,007,244	4,506,200	8,400	97,290	115,000	38,000	259,348	438,770	260,000	21,300	25,406
Warm Springs	7,147,006	852,365	698,650	37,500	7,784	17,006	30,000	63,156	6,294,562	1,038,975	5,255,667	
South Dakota.	58,381,553	50,607,885	41,462,671	59,000	2,089,702	1,448,873	847,400	4,729,947	7,774,266	2,306,128	255,384	5,222,546
Canon	2,088	2,088			2,088							
Carlisle	10,711,622	8,102,477	6,864,552		516,293	350,000	50,000	683,759	2,606,125	1,462,700	27,799	1,125,686
Crow Creek	2,707,721	2,312,720	1,515,000		115,000	20,000	45,000	328,500	108,298			108,298
Flanville	123,677	120,621	84,000		4,171	50,000	7,000	8,150	3,056			3,056
Laurens	1,345,435	1,662,770	9,000		11,880	22,000	50,000	179,252	180,338	78,000	40,358	70,858
Flower Bluff	16,348,287	12,685,250	50,000		2,685,250	2,685,250	118,000	1,329,474	2,924,812	307,000	185,500	258,400
Pine Ridge	1,945,394	1,644,180	1,144,180		268,974	264,375	95,000	158,771	384,769	350,000	350,000	258,400
Sisseton	3,012,012	2,947,300	3,144,180		338,997	330,500	50,400	157,066	212,180			212,180
Yankton	4,331,126	4,315,636	3,209,470		337,274	89,910	9,200	400,500	4,254,558	603,920	34,873	3,617,763
Utah.	6,912,850	2,695,292			337,274							
Goofish	52,485	13,465		1,500	11,465	40,020	11,465	40,020	40,020			
Shawnee	24,156	6,855		1,700	4,355	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500			
Utah and Onmy	6,853,180	2,694,142	1,720,440	56,000	494,635	4,201,038	4,201,038	4,201,038	4,201,038	34,575	3,617,763	

* Data incomplete.
 † Prices not included.
 ‡ Included in Western Shoshone.
 § Tribal timber.

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

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.				Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in hands of Indians and superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, and other property.	Total.
Washington.....	44,519,546	29,922,926	22,997,386	4,019,860	1,155,356	451,288	512,604	796,450	14,996,020
Coville.....	14,373,855	10,392,958	8,790,329	600,000	493,950	184,760	447,400	485,555	4,180,894
Neah Bay.....	723,593	629,438	513,962	28,750	30,060	28,420	28,420	28,420	1,963,702
Spokane.....	2,890,646	1,577,989	1,000,000	4,000	871	32,325	5,949	28,420	2,253,365
Taholah.....	2,890,646	1,577,989	1,000,000	4,000	871	32,325	5,949	28,420	2,253,365
Tulalip.....	4,596,339	4,506,339	2,442,626	1,496,023	333,711	11,750	28,715	101,910	5,965,459
Yakima.....	14,287,064	11,395,089	10,502,986	1,545,130	345,004	(?)	(?)	85,477	1,512,894
Wisconsin.....	20,084,268	7,480,285	3,247,374	172,297	2,346,245	845,300	293,930	525,092	2,862,054
Grand Rapids.....	796,245	337,940	60,000	75,000	69,051	100,000	25,000	85,889	458,368
Keweenaw.....	792,532	791,569	394,500	75,000	69,051	100,000	25,000	85,889	458,368
Lac du Flambeau.....	11,778,488	344,130	353,994	29,297	108,066	54,500	31,300	21,200	11,733,828
Laona.....	271,337	285,515	380,767	28,000	1,312,043	62,000	40,000	10,994	448,126
La Pointe.....	3,278,167	2,853,631	1,312,043	40,000	62,000	23,000	40,000	417,528	1,923,128
Leech Lake.....	2,026,429	283,014	1,610,249	73,671	23,000	40,000	417,528	1,923,128	829,000
Neenah.....	4,093,622	2,164,494	1,610,249	73,671	23,000	40,000	417,528	1,923,128	829,000
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	55,443								

: No data.

: Data incomplete.

TABLE 38.—School and agency employees 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.....	2,311	2,137	3,197	\$3,589,887	3,481	\$2,530,122	1,853	\$1,059,765	
Total schools.....	2,817	781	2,036	1,919,313	1,261	1,070,608	1,553	818,705	
Total agencies.....	2,617	1,356	1,161	1,670,574	2,217	1,459,514	300	211,060	
Arizona.....	708	321	387	450,953	452	309,073	254	142,880	
Camp Verde schools.....	1	4	4	3,110	3	2,840	1	300	
Camp Verde Agency.....	13	6	7	8,550	1	1,400	1	600	
Colorado River School.....	22	15	7	14,415	19	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	25,290	29	23,700	3	1,580	
Fort Mojave schools.....	10	5	11	10,690	6	5,220	10	5,470	
Havasupai School.....	3	1	2	2,220	2	1,620	1	300	
Havasupai Agency.....	2	1	1	1,400	2	1,100			
Kalbar School.....	3	2	3	2,320	1	1,300	2	1,020	
Leupp School.....	12	2	2	780	2	780			
Leupp Agency.....	16	12	4	8,730	16	8,730	8	4,620	
Mogul schools.....	39	15	24	21,290	15	11,300	24	9,990	
Mogul Agency.....	34	16	18	20,352	28	10,652	6	3,410	
Navajo schools.....	63	30	33	43,720	40	22,580	23	11,130	
Navajo Agency.....	47	32	15	28,355	42	23,045	5	3,340	
Phoenix School.....	73	15	57	54,740	33	28,070	40	26,670	
Pima schools.....	43	12	31	27,830	19	16,700	24	11,130	
Pima Agency.....	41	21	15	27,875	33	22,575	8	5,300	
Rice Station School.....	23	10	13	15,940	11	7,000	12	8,040	
Salt River schools.....	6	1	5	4,335	3	3,135	3	1,000	
Salt River Agency.....	12	9	3	6,290	11	6,600	1	600	
San Carlos schools.....	10	1	9	7,620	3	4,600	7	3,660	
San Carlos Agency.....	51	33	18	30,223	43	28,423	3	1,800	
San Xavier schools.....	10	1	9	7,220	4	4,460	6	2,760	
San Xavier Agency.....	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.....	23	5	18	15,880	10	8,330	13	7,600	
Western Navajo schools.....	20	10	10	11,413	20	11,413			
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	2,760	5	2,160	1	600	
Campo School.....	6	2	3	3,430	2	1,580	3	1,650	
Campo Agency.....	2	2		960	2	960			
Digger Agency.....	2		2	1,720	1	1,000	1	720	
Fort Bidwell schools.....	20		20	12,455	9	6,680	11	5,775	
Fort Bidwell Agency.....	7	2	5	4,340	7	4,340			
Fort Yuma schools.....	21	6	15	14,100	12	7,150	12	6,950	
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			
Malik School.....	1		1	1,400	1	1,400			
Malik Agency.....	16	8	8	6,045	14	4,865	2	1,180	
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.....	16	6	10	8,805	14	4,220	4	1,920	
Sherman Institute.....	63	9	54	48,220	29	25,310	34	20,910	
Soboba schools.....	22	15	7	9,640	22	9,640			
Soboba Agency.....	7	1	6	4,000	3	2,440	4	1,560	
Tule River schools.....	4	1	3	2,029	3	1,729	1	300	
Tule River Agency.....									
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	900	
Ute Mountain School.....	3		3	2,740	1	1,720	2	900	
Ute Mountain Agency.....	16	7	9	11,200	14	9,830	2	1,320	
Idaho.....	27	31	73	74,104	70	57,621	28	16,480	
Coeur d'Alene schools.....	5		5	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	\$13,808	1	\$1,000
Fort Lapwai School.....	28	3	25	17,040	13	8,000	15	8,980
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	7,380
Sac and Fox Agency.....	3	2	1	1,700		1,700		
Kansas.....	80	19	70	68,152	49	40,612	41	27,540
Haskell Institute.....	66	6	60	52,320	33	29,340	33	22,980
Kickapoo School.....	13	6	7	8,290	6	4,450	7	3,840
Kickapoo Agency.....	2	2		1,097	2	1,097		
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	14,980	23	13,930
Mount Pleasant School.....	37	13	24	25,110	15	11,500	22	13,610
Mackinac Agency.....	4	1	3	3,400	3	3,080	1	720
Minnesota.....	267	137	130	173,828	177	128,968	90	47,860
Cass Lake School.....	6	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	2,060
Grand Portage School.....	3		3	2,670	1	1,070	2	1,600
Grand Portage Agency.....	5	3	2	2,620	4	2,220	1	600
Leech Lake schools.....	13	4	9	9,120	5	4,680	8	4,440
Leech Lake Agency.....	39	23	16	27,383	37	26,108	2	1,220
Neitt Lake School.....	3	1	2	2,220	1	1,200	2	1,020
Neitt Lake Agency.....	10	8	2	6,192	9	5,692	1	600
Pipestone schools.....	29	12	17	17,410	14	10,580	12	6,880
Red Lake schools.....	21	9	12	12,410	10	6,690	11	5,680
Red Lake Agency.....	32	23	9	19,873	26	16,560	6	3,300
Vermillion Lake School.....	14	8	6	8,980	5	3,980	9	5,000
White Earth schools.....	36	11	25	23,670	15	13,030	21	10,640
White Earth Agency.....	38	20	18	24,180	34	21,480	4	2,700
Montana.....	350	166	184	230,285	284	193,230	66	37,025
Blackfeet schools.....	20	6	14	13,010	8	7,020	12	6,020
Blackfeet Agency.....	52	29	23	31,125	48	28,905	4	2,220
Crow schools.....	24	5	19	17,350	13	10,860	11	6,490
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	5,185	4	1,300	7	3,885
Fort Belknap Agency.....	31	16	15	19,913	30	18,193	1	720
Fort Peck schools.....	20	0	11	13,380	8	7,340	12	6,040
Fort Peck Agency.....	34	19	15	20,833	33	19,933	1	900
Tongue River schools.....	19	7	12	12,750	9	7,710	10	5,040
Tongue River Agency.....	39	25	14	28,583	36	23,423	3	2,160
Nebraska.....	84	31	53	61,900	56	44,530	28	17,370
Genoa School.....	42	12	30	28,930	23	17,460	19	11,470
Omaha School.....	1		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.....	2	7		6,325	1	6,325		
Winnebago School.....	2		2	2,800	2	2,800		
Winnebago 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.....	3	3	4	4,685	4	3,185	3	1,500
Fort McDermitt Agency.....	2	2		624	2	624		
Moapa River School.....	4		4	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	\$7,720	2	\$1,320
Walker River School.....	4		4	3,220	2	2,120	2	1,100
Walker River Agency.....	11	5	6	8,131	10	7,074	1	600
Western Shoshone schools.....	8	1	7	5,620	6	4,920	2	600
Western Shoshone Agency.....	14	9	5	8,319	12	7,029	2	1,320
New Mexico.....								
Albuquerque School.....	425	187	238	267,980	265	178,435	160	89,545
Jicarilla School.....	14	14	30	31,110	22	17,290	22	13,820
Jicarilla Agency.....	16	5	11	10,500	6	3,200	10	8,600
Mescalero School.....	51	21	27	29,820	30	27,610	7	3,960
Mescalero Agency.....	10	3	7	7,140	3	3,180	7	3,960
Pueblo Bonito schools.....	33	17	16	29,820	23	18,490	10	2,300
Pueblo Bonito Agency.....	21	6	18	15,100	7	4,620	17	8,500
Pueblo day schools.....	17	9	8	11,370	17	11,580		
Pueblo day schools agency.....	50	14	36	29,845	14	20,782	34	17,945
San Juan schools.....	49	25	15	27,722	27	20,782	11	6,960
San Juan Agency.....	41	31	10	29,528	40	29,528	16	9,190
Santa Fe School.....	20	8	12	17,310	11	6,120	15	11,220
Zuni schools.....	41	18	23	29,370	17	11,270	24	13,100
Zuni Agency.....	21	7	14	12,940	10	7,145	13	7,140
	12	6	6	8,885	10	7,145	2	1,440
New York Agency.....								
	3		3	2,250	3	1,650	1	600
North Carolina.....	35	13	22	21,587	21	12,787	14	8,800
Cherokee schools.....	29	10	19	17,610	15	9,530	13	8,080
Cherokee Agency.....	6	3	3	3,977	5	3,267	1	720
North Dakota.....								
Bismarck School.....	278	145	133	161,346	175	108,686	123	52,660
Fort Berthold School.....	13	5	8	8,420	6	3,800	8	4,600
Fort Berthold Agency.....	7	1	6	5,120	3	3,470	4	1,650
Fort Totten Agency.....	32	21	11	17,935	30	15,035	2	1,860
Fort Totten schools.....	44	19	25	26,500	17	12,200	27	14,030
Standing Rock Agency.....	12	7	5	7,620	11	6,060	1	660
Standing Rock schools.....	46	15	31	28,555	17	11,835	29	14,020
Standing Rock Agency.....	67	49	18	33,063	56	27,313	11	5,720
Turtle Mountain schools.....	11	1	10	6,525	6	3,325	5	1,500
Turtle Mountain Agency.....	22	18	4	10,728	19	9,668	3	1,160
Walhepton School.....	24	9	15	16,520	11	9,090	13	7,460
Oklahoma.....								
Cantonment School.....	928	275	651	747,184	580	377,149	348	220,035
Cantonment Agency.....	11	4	7	7,020	4	3,300	7	3,720
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	12	3	9	8,760	10	7,140	2	1,620
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.....	17	8	9	11,300	7	5,400	10	5,900
Chillicothe School.....	21	8	13	15,322	16	12,122	5	3,200
Kiowa schools.....	55	17	38	40,300	31	25,000	24	15,300
Kiowa Agency.....	72	14	58	45,100	33	24,660	39	20,440
Osage School.....	62	32	30	38,650	48	20,790	14	7,860
Osage Agency.....	28	7	21	19,940	7	10,740	21	9,200
Otoe School.....	29	8	31	48,390	33	4,980	6	3,280
Otoe Agency.....	12	1	11	8,020	6	4,140	10	5,760
Pawnee School.....	16	5	11	11,160	6	5,400	10	5,760
Pawnee Agency.....	10	4	6	7,325	6	4,700	4	2,625
Ponca School.....	16	5	11	10,980	7	6,280	9	3,700
Ponca Agency.....	10	3	7	8,167	9	7,507	1	600
Red Moon School.....	6	1	4	1,900	3	1,300	2	600
Sac and Fox School.....	1		1	1,650	1	1,650		
Sac and Fox Agency.....	12	6	6	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	6,470	8	4,720
Seneca Agency.....	5	3	2	3,060	4	2,340	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	\$289,550	152	\$110,096
Muskogee Agency.....	283	98	185	230	241,762	53	50,959
Schools—superintendent.....	12	4	8	8	5,010	4	4,444
Armstrong Academy.....	10	4	12	7	5,470	4	4,953
Bloomfield Seminary.....	1	1	1	1	1,500		
Cherokee Training.....	12	4	11	5	9,700	10	6,030
Collins Institute.....	14	14	12	7	7,550	5	2,910
Eufaula Boarding.....	14	14	9,202	5	4,133	9	5,100
Jones Academy.....	14	3	11	2	960	12	7,630
Mekuskey Academy.....	16	3	11	6	5,700	7	4,020
Nuyaka Boarding.....	15	3	12	6	4,275	10	5,555
Tuskahoma Academy.....	15	3	12	6	4,530	9	4,815
Wheelock Academy.....	16	2	14	3	3,120	11	6,150
Oregon.....	153	66	117	116	93,775	67	40,360
Klamath schools.....	21	4	20	11	9,060	13	6,470
Klamath Agency.....	32	11	21	27	23,048	5	4,000
Roseburg School.....	6	1	5	4	1,000		
Roseburg Agency.....	63	14	39	27	23,650	20	16,250
Siletz schools.....	2	1	1	2	2,270		
Siletz Agency.....	7	6	2	6	3,405	1	720
Umatilla School.....	13	6	7	5	4,520	2	4,640
Umatilla Agency.....	10	6	4	3	3,629	2	1,740
Normal Springs schools.....	15	6	9	7	6,720	8	4,000
Warm Springs Agency.....	20	13	7	13	11,563	2	1,440
Pennsylvania: Carlisle School.....	67	7	60	37	30,530	30	20,900
South Dakota.....	657	305	352	459	273,354	228	119,420
Canton Asylum.....	25	5	21	12	9,380	13	5,980
Cheyenne River schools.....	26	5	21	12	10,630	14	7,520
Cheyenne River Agency.....	58	39	19	51	16,923	4	1,920
Crow Creek School.....	13	4	9	6	5,280	7	3,890
Crow Creek Agency.....	30	15	14	24	13,901	6	4,140
Flandreau School.....	41	19	22	16	13,500	25	14,240
Lower Brule School.....	12	3	9	5	4,440	7	3,780
Lower Brule Agency.....	19	9	10	18	10,888	1	900
Pierre School.....	25	5	20	11	9,420	14	7,530
Pine Ridge schools.....	90	17	73	43	34,020	47	26,220
Pine Ridge Agency.....	99	79	20	95	43,091	4	3,100
Rapid City School.....	33	11	22	16	12,090	17	9,640
Rapid City Agency.....	68	9	59	35	31,670	33	15,180
Rosebud schools.....	79	53	26	33	26,480	11	7,000
Rosebud Agency.....	18	11	7	9	7,180	6	4,810
Sisseton School.....	11	9	2	10	5,650	1	780
Sisseton Agency.....	8	2	6	2	1,500	6	3,920
Springfield School.....	15	9	6	7	5,940	8	4,120
Yankton School.....	17	5	12	16	10,610	1	720
Yankton Agency.....							
Utah.....	61	26	35	51	37,801	10	4,880
Goshute School.....	2	2	2	1	1,000	1	300
Goshute Agency.....	3	1	2	2	1,310	1	300
Shilwits School.....	3	3	3	2	1,220	1	300
Shilwits Agency.....	3	3	3	3	524		
Utah and Ouray School.....	12	5	7	6	9,830		
Utah and Ouray Agency.....	38	18	20	37	26,677	6	3,720
Washington.....	244	87	157	178	135,721	66	37,860
Colville schools.....	15	3	12	9	8,390	6	2,300
Colville Agency.....	37	12	25	35	25,943	2	1,620
Cushman school.....	35	8	28	20	18,040	16	9,220
Cushman Agency.....	7	3	4	6	4,550	1	1,200
Neah Bay schools.....	7	2	5	5	4,520	2	1,200
Neah Bay Agency.....	4	3	1	3	1,800	1	600

* 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	\$1,690	3	\$900
Spokane Agency.....	23	9	14	18	13,383	5	2,380
Taholah schools.....	3	3	3	3	3,280		
Taholah Agency.....	10	5	5	10	7,059	15	8,560
Tulalip schools.....	22	9	20	14	20,470	1	600
Tulalip Agency.....	30	8	12	18	13,625	10	5,640
Yakima School.....	18	10	8	8	7,410	4	3,150
Yakima Agency.....	28	13	15	24	21,101		
Wisconsin.....	222	101	121	128	118,222	94	50,840
Grand Rapids School.....	1	1	1	1	1,600		
Grand Rapids Agency.....	24	7	17	3	3,140	1	600
Hayward schools.....	8	5	3	7	4,025	1	8,010
Hayward Agency.....	21	7	14	9	16,175	12	6,235
Keshena schools.....	35	26	9	28	20,798	7	3,760
Keshena Agency.....	18	7	11	9	12,250	2	4,860
Lac du Flambeau School.....	7	4	3	4	4,424	2	1,380
Lac du Flambeau Agency.....	1	1	1	1	1,600		
Laona School.....	4	1	3	4	3,520		
Laona Agency.....	1	1	1	1	2,750		
La Pointe School.....	11	5	6	11	11,295	14	6,740
La Pointe Agency.....	24	15	9	10	13,830	14	6,740
Oneida School.....	3	3	3	3	2,375	2	975
Red Cliff School.....	8	5	3	7	4,980	1	720
Red Cliff Agency.....	36	8	22	11	19,170	19	10,570
Tomah School.....	19	11	8	7	4,880	12	6,330
Wittenberg School.....							
Wyoming.....	65	28	37	53	46,960	12	6,680
Shoshone School.....	19	3	16	10	10,000	9	4,760
Shoshone Agency.....	46	23	21	43	32,200	3	1,920

* 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	16,650	1	2,750	8	13,900
Health.....	25	35,620	1	3,000	24	32,620
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	13,550	1	3,000	6	10,550
Game warden.....	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		

* \$10 a day when actually employed.

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

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
<i>Field irrigation service.</i>						
Total.....	232	\$293,030	14	\$27,700	218	\$265,230
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	1,500
Salt River.....	1	1,200				
California: Miscellaneous work.....	174	71,400	2	4,000	172	67,400
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	14	12,415	1	1,600	13	10,815
Montana.....	16	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	4,570,742		
Total.....	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	338,250		

* 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, guaranties for right of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by sec. 3622, Rev. Stats.)		\$7,661.42
On hand July 1, 1916.....		
Received:		
July, 1916.....	\$892,670.19	
August, 1916.....	74.85	
September, 1916.....	100.03	
October, 1916.....	59.61	
November, 1916.....	13.07	
December, 1916.....	11.49	
January, 1917.....	195.01	
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:		1,058,374.94
July, 1916.....	\$981,845.00	
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.....	17,398.05	
April, 1917.....	130.87	
May, 1917.....	97.30	
June, 1917.....		903,928.28
Balance on hand June 30, 1917.....		154,446.66

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 acts or transfer.	Statistics at large.		On hand July 26, 1916.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand July 26, 1917.
		Vol.	Page.				
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.	Mar. 27, 1906	35	49	\$2,573,108.02	\$38,550.84	\$219,604.77	\$2,392,455.09
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund.	June 5, 1906	34	213	160,792.23			192,805.33
Chippewa in Minnesota fund.	June 22, 1906	34	250				5,903,547.23
	Jan. 14, 1909	29	612		1,037,038.71	1,709,104.44	
	Feb. 26, 1906	29	117	747,507.96			
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.	June 27, 1902	32	400				955,823.61
Cour d'Alene 3 per cent fund.	June 28, 1910	34	400	742,309.49	323,650.20	110,186.04	
Crow Agency 3 per cent fund.	June 28, 1910	34	335	167,488.51	22,054.23	20,567.50	190,316.48
Kansas Consolidated fund.	June 1, 1910	34	134	306,419.89	150,000.00	871,597.40	193,527.47
Kiowa Agency Hospital 4 per cent fund.	July 30, 1913	32	438	46,327.17	7,422.99		80,901.15
	June 30, 1913	32	438	31,105.81			79,690.17
	June 30, 1913	32	362		40,412.56	12,380.70	
Osage fund.	May 19, 1912	17	90	5,983,237.36	45,230.53	130,054.89	4,999,911.02
	June 16, 1909	17	252				
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.	May 27, 1910	30	443	114,912.23	2,986.82	1,589.47	117,330.12
Paying school fund.	Mar. 3, 1903	27	623	52,408.71		7,003.89	
Payroll Reservation 3 per cent fund.	May 30, 1910	36	451	411,188.24	34,848.55	12.00	446,018.01
Round Valley general fund.	Mar. 3, 1901	26	108	1,354.90	42,483.48	12,923.27	885.21
Shoshone and Bannock fund.	July 3, 1902	22	119	7,221.83	10.00		7,231.83
	Sept. 1, 1898	22	433				
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.	Mar. 3, 1903	33	313	261,784.44	270,675.29	179,565.88	391,888.75
Standing Rock Reservation 4 per cent fund.	Mar. 3, 1903	33	313	140,116.01	2,623.84	10,398.52	139,340.02
United general fund.	Mar. 3, 1903	33	313	2,623,868.90	22,711.34	363,023.41	2,663,796.46
United States of Dakota.	Mar. 4, 1913	37	531				
Colville Reservation, Wash.	Mar. 27, 1906	33	322	107,320.47	20,222.22	377.23	89,378.09
Crow ceded lands, Mont.	Apr. 27, 1904	33	319	4,574.17	1,186.70	4,728.23	328,230.40
Flathead Reservation, N. Dak.	Apr. 27, 1904	33	305	293,420.81	7,786.03	4,919.32	295,414.44
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.	Apr. 27, 1904	33	304	293,420.81	7,786.03	4,919.32	295,414.44
Irishland land, Yuma Reservation, Cal.	Apr. 27, 1906	34	124	7,612.00	2,112.00	3,904.15	1,719.79
Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.	Apr. 27, 1906	34	124	12,863.87	1,972.00	75.38	14,181.64
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.	May 16, 1908	25	150	747,023.91	11,956.70	114,924.57	246,394.80
Rowland Reservation, S. Dak.	Mar. 27, 1907	34	1239	707,956.53	22,736.86	371,312.52	359,222.59

Sluice Reservation, Oreg.	May 13, 1910	36	10,017.96	5,236.74	3,748.08	12,484.67
St. Ignace Reservation, Mont.	Feb. 20, 1885	21	152,003.23	2,555.71	2,000.00	28,731.22
Spokane Reservation, Wash.	Mar. 29, 1908	678	1,200,000.00	2,555.71	2,000.00	28,731.22
Surplus Potawatomi lands, Kans.	Feb. 1, 1897	24	3,202.98	4,788.24	6,490.00	1,027.50
Surplus Pawnee school lands, Okla.	Mar. 21, 1907	377	13,407.44	663.18		
Surplus Potawatomi lands, Mich.	Mar. 21, 1907	34	13,407.44	663.18		
Town lots, Spokane Reservation, Wash.	May 21, 1906	34	1,027.50			
Utah and White River Ute lands.	June 2, 1903	32	120,207.72	29,508.73	37,153.18	142,653.30
Wichita ceded lands.	Mar. 2, 1885	28	1,211.43			
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.	Mar. 2, 1885	28	10,490.24		4,808.83	11,800.44
Winnebago Reservation, Wis.	Apr. 26, 1909	31	23,062.10	8,567.97		21,121.44
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Cherokee, unallotted--lands.	Mar. 2, 1885	22	19,783.14	15.00	19,783.14	15.00
Chickasaw, town lots.	Mar. 2, 1885	22	18,945.03		19,000.33	282.07
Chickasaw, unallotted lands.	Apr. 29, 1906	34	653,647.47	21,145,757.14	703,639.80	1,103,784.88
Choctaw, unallotted lands.	Mar. 2, 1911	31	3,331,519.07	3,552,136.44	3,574,018.62	3,312,636.89
Choctaw, town lots.	Mar. 2, 1885	22	96,318.84	1,108.57	283.90	67,312.41
Choctaw, town lots.	Mar. 2, 1885	22	118,292.18		10,201.25	171,052.58
Creek, town lots.	Mar. 2, 1885	22	22,500.31	47,907.77		90,732.01
Creek, unallotted lands.	Apr. 26, 1909	34	37,358.31	-42,305.70		12,422.03
Creek, unallotted lands.	Mar. 2, 1911	36	3,494.37		3,750.00	
Seminole, unallotted lands.	Apr. 26, 1909	34	27,019,459.24	7,723,202.60	9,835,133.55	24,867,553.39
Total.						

Proceeds of Indian land and timber.
\$143,885.45 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
\$49,144.14 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
\$32,750 refunded by Oklahoma banks.

Total refunded by Oklahoma banks, \$47,650 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
\$12,050 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
Total refunded by Oklahoma banks, \$405,470.50.

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, § 100; Art. 13, treaty of Oct. 19, 1820, § 600.)	Vol. 7, p. 99.	\$2,600
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.	Art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, § 1000.	Vol. 11, p. 614.	
Jicarilla.....	Employees.....	Art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, § 1000.	Vol. 11, p. 614.	920
Chippewa of the Mississippi.....	For schools during the pleasure of the President.	Art. 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820.	Vol. 7, pp. 212, 213.	3,000
Crow.....	Physician, carpenter, miller, mason, farmer, blacksmith, etc.	Art. 11, of agreement of Feb. 28, 1867, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1869.	Vol. 16, p. 720.	4,000
Navajo.....	For support of schools.....	Art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 632.	6,000
Apache.....	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1867, and for pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician, per agreement of May 10, 1868.	Treaty of May 7, 1868, art. 10.	Vol. 15, p. 667.	100,000
Pawnee.....	For support of school.....	Estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 667.	80,000
Do.....	Support of 2 manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.	Vol. 11, p. 729.	30,000
Do.....	For iron, steel, and other articles for shops, 2 blacksmiths, 1 of whom is to be tin and 1 of whom is to be iron and steel, etc.	Estimated.	do.	10,000
Quapaw.....	Pay of 2 strikers and apprentices, 2 teachers, etc.	Estimated.	do.	500
Do.....	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	Estimated.	do.	500
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	For support of school.....	Estimated.	Vol. 11, p. 730.	1,500
Sagoyewew.....	Permanent annuities.....	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1881.	Vol. 12, p. 172.	200
Shoshoni and Bannock.....	Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	February 19, 1881.	Vol. 4, p. 42.	6,000
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.	Estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 675.	5,000
Six Nations of New York.....	Physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do.	do.	1,000
Sioux of different tribes including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.....	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794.	Vol. 10, p. 44.	5,000
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.	Estimated, art. 8, 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. 28, 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, 1880, and Aug. 1, 1914.	Vol. 19, p. 256; Vol. 38, p. 603.	400,000
Spokane.....	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter.	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1887, ratified July 13, 1892.	Vol. 37, p. 139.	1,000

Tobacco, Meade, Co. Do, Washburn, Co. Do, Grand River and United 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		\$961,029.97
Idaho: Cœur d'Alene.....	Cœur d'Alene.....	49	\$291.42	14,426.58
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	9	1,079.57	9,716.13
Kansas.....		30		18,067.45
Kickapoo.....	Kickapoo.....	29	577.37	16,743.73
Potawatomi.....	Potawatomi.....	7	182.10	1,323.72
Montana: Flathead.....	Confederated Flathead.....	370	111.75	41,311.20
Nebraska: Santee.....	Ponca.....	30	65.88	1,970.40
New York: New York.....	Tonawanda (Seneca).....	16	159.21	2,517.40
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	Sioux.....	183	151.81	28,331.59
Oklahoma.....		747		111,915.51
Cantonment.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....			
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	do.....	100	310.75	31,076.00
Red Moon.....	do.....			
Seger.....	do.....			
Kiowa.....	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.....	416	326.27	135,728.32
Do.....	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	19,766.00
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.....	Sioux.....	40	114.41	4,576.78
Do.....	do.....	99	248.14	17,121.69
Crow Creek.....	do.....	116	166.76	19,341.75
Lower Brule.....	do.....	7	138.81	971.67
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	504	117.60	59,272.64
Rosbud.....	do.....	127	122.37	15,541.82
Sisseton.....	Sisseton and Wahpeton.....	916	292.35	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		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	\$1,126,665.77
Choctaw.....	1,800,907.64	1,759,620.28	41,287.38	603,673.00	644,000.38
Chickasaw.....	618,666.99	602,835.05	15,781.04	200,004.12	215,785.16
Cherokee.....				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.
		Pounds.			Pounds.	
Chicago.....	161,096	47,129,727	\$1,345,621.50	221	9,013	\$3,022.72
San Francisco.....	32,628	5,561,296	211,233.27	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis.....	38,000	39,502,618	329,992.54	30	1,891	1,222.56
Total.....	231,733	89,833,641	1,966,867.40			
Warehouses.	Packages mailed.			Percentage of increase of totals over previous year.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		Pounds.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Chicago.....	7,276	28,720	\$19,918.97	26.9	15.3	65.8
San Francisco.....	126	278	233.17	10.3	11.2	12.2
St. Louis.....	2,209	5,910	3,342.14	49.7	4.8	22.8
Total.....	9,611	34,908	23,494.28	10.3	2.4	15.9

¹ A considerable part of this weight is coal, handled in ear 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)..... 261,898
 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	7,595.00	1,116.07	11,124.07	3.81
St. Louis.....	1,808.33	156.17	11,502.36	2,035.41	15,502.27	4.45
Total.....	7,858.33	438.99	39,721.82	7,647.66	\$5,666.20	2.74
Total, 1916.....					61,116.23	3.83
Saving over 1916.....					5,450.03	.79

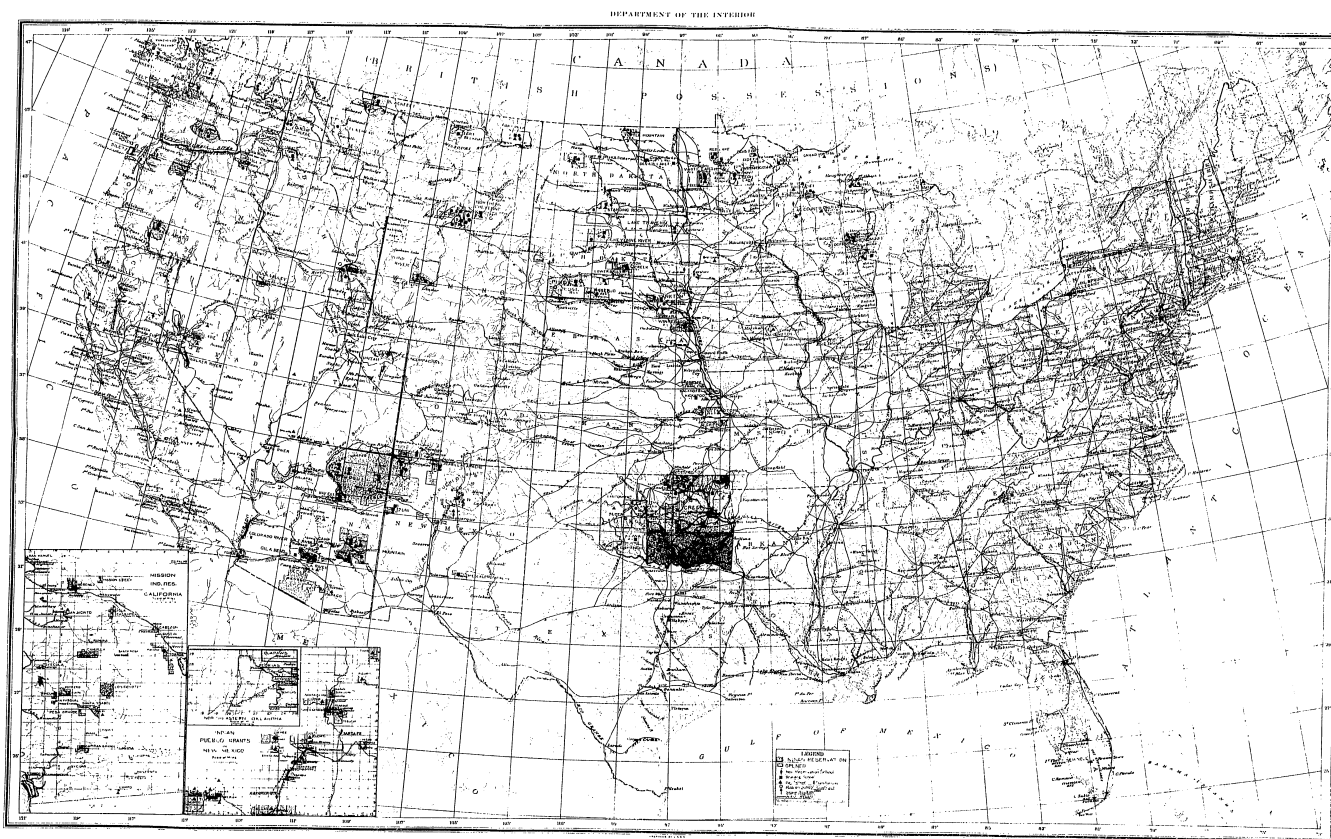
¹ Includes cost of letting annual contracts for supplies.² Shows the relation of the total maintenance cost to the value of goods handled as set out in the preceding table.³ Closed Mar. 31, 1917.⁴ Increase due to cost of transferring employees to Chicago and Washington and expenses for conducting the annual lotting during the months of May and June.

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