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REGISTRATION OF PATENT APPLICATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

ENDED JUNE 30

1916



WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1916

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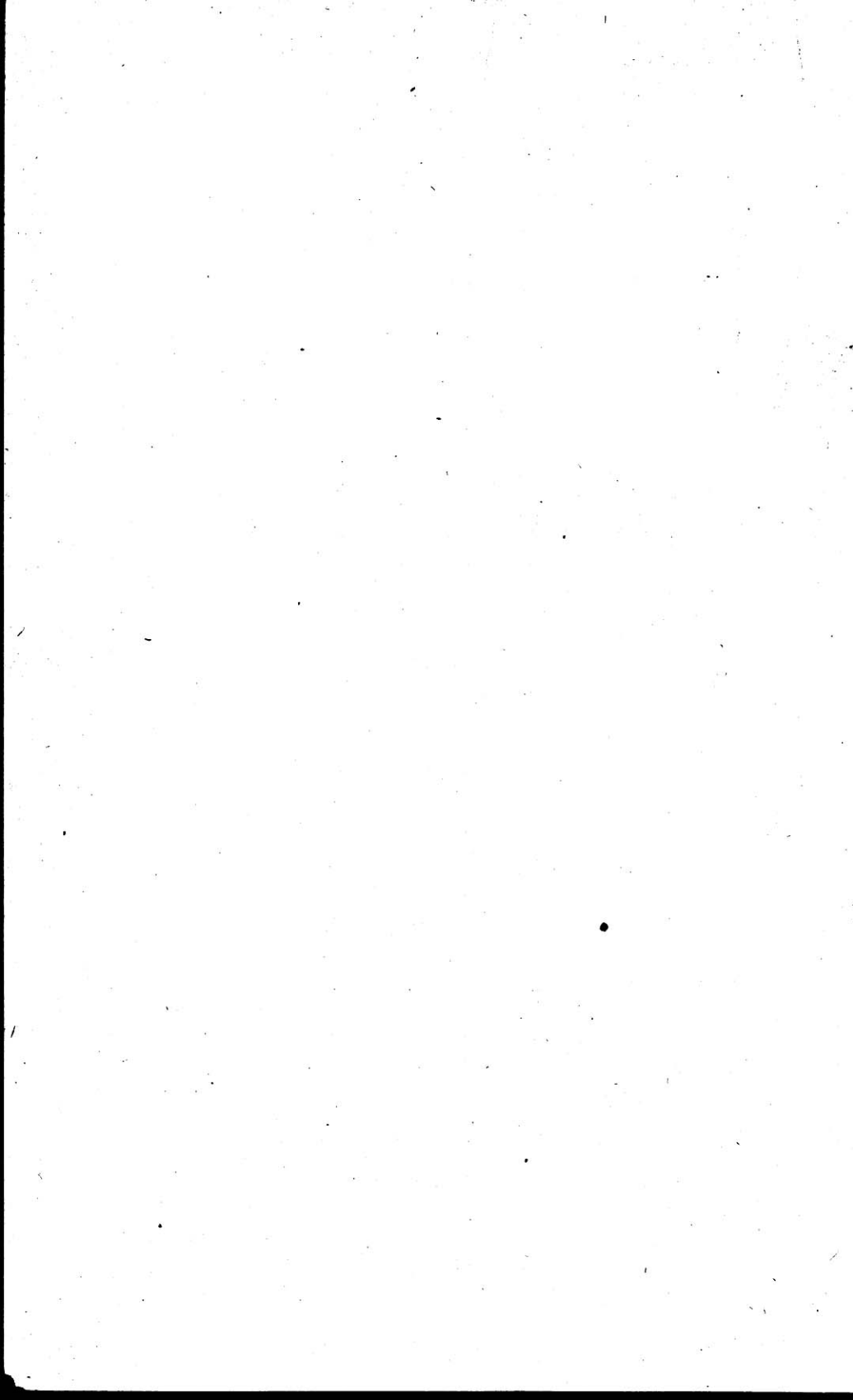
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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, October 2, 1916.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, the eighty-first annual report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

Large sums have been spent for hospitals and medical attention, and the campaign for sanitary and cleanly homes recently inaugurated has been vigorously pursued. To teach the Indian right home life gives him greater resistance to the ravages of disease and strengthens his hold upon life. As the battle for comfortable fire-sides and for hygienic living goes on in white communities, so does the Indian Service seek the same end through every means at its command. Tuberculosis takes an excessive toll from the Indian, but an aggressive and unceasing campaign against this terrible menace is certainly checking its progress.

The conservation of Indian baby life has appealed splendidly to the best efforts of every person connected with the service and the response has been notable. The Indian mother and father are being taught proper ways of protecting their young children so that they may grow to strong physical manhood and womanhood. The antipathy of the Indian woman to the white man's hospital is fast being overcome and the medicine man will soon be only a memory.

The most radical departure from the old plan for the development of the Indian was made in the formation and introduction of a new and comprehensive vocational course of study. It adequately meets all the Indian's industrial and home-building needs, and is a practical application of the best academic thought to the requirements of a vocational education.

The last year has been instructive and profitable for the Indians. They have made a remarkable showing in increased acreage and yield of lands cultivated. Their stock interests, both individual and tribal, have been a wonderful success. Tribal herds have been properly cared for and are rapidly increasing. They have been individually taught to take care of their farms, fences, stock, and implements and have acquired valuable lessons in thrift and industry.

HEALTH.

A determined fight has been made for preventive measures against disease on Indian reservations.

The greatest problems confronting us are tuberculosis, trachoma, and a high infant mortality.

Medical supervisors visit as frequently as possible each agency and school, make medical inspections, and suggest remedies for unhealthful and insanitary conditions. The special physicians are principally engaged in eye work, all being ophthalmologists. They are constantly on the road, performing the various eye operations required, instituting campaigns against trachoma, and instructing local physicians in the best treatment of that disease and other eye affections found among the Indians.

The field dentists visit the schools and do the requisite dental work for the school children. They have in many cases succeeded in doing work among the adult Indians who are beginning to realize the importance of such attention.

The duties of the school and agency physicians are extensive and include the general practice of medicine and surgery.

The field matrons are doing a wonderfully helpful work; they are the good Samaritans of the Indian Service, and many more than our funds will now permit could be employed to great advantage.

The treatment of trachoma is difficult, but the problem in the schools is now nearly solved. The number of these cases has in most places been materially reduced by the curing of disease in the older pupils, yet the introduction of new cases into the schools in the primary grades continues to some extent. This will continue until greater inroads can be made on the foci of infection in the homes of the older Indians. Since the installation in the schools of the Pullman towel system, the segregation of acute trachomatous cases, and the institution of regular treatment, new cases seldom appear except through outside infection.

Among the older Indians the elimination of trachoma has not been accomplished, but progress is everywhere apparent.

Tuberculosis is an ever present problem, and the Indian has no racial immunity to tubercular infection. The records show that a large per cent of the Indian mortality from tuberculosis is among children, and evidence is accumulating that the primary infection occurs in childhood. Among young children under 2 years of age the appearance of tuberculosis is almost inevitably the precursor of a fatal issue. We are therefore strenuously exerting our efforts to protect the infants and children, which is being done through a campaign of education looking to better methods of caring for them.

In furtherance of our health campaign, on January 10, 1916, I sent the following letter to every Indian Service employee and to others known to be interested or those who, it was thought, might be induced to participate, directly or indirectly, in the accomplishment of health betterments among the Indians.

In an address before the Congress on Indian Progress held at San Francisco in August of last year I said:

"It is our chief duty to protect the Indian's health and to save him from premature death. Before we educate him, before we conserve his property, we should save his life. If he is to be perpetuated, we must care for the children. We must stop the tendency of the Indian to diminish in number, and restore a condition that will insure his increase. Every Indian hospital bed not necessarily occupied with those suffering from disease or injury should be available for the mother in childbirth. It is of first importance that we begin by reestablishing the health and constitution of Indian children. Education and protection of property are highly important, but everything is secondary to the basic condition which makes for the perpetuation of the race."

That thought has deepened its hold upon my convictions.

We must guarantee to the Indian the first of inalienable rights—the right to live. No race was ever created for utter extinction. The chief concern of all ethics and all science and all philosophies is life.

The Indian has demonstrated his humanity and his capacity for intellectual and moral progress amid conditions not always propitious and I am eager to participate with all the favoring forces that contribute to his racial triumph, believing as I do that when he comes to himself as a factor in the modern world his achievements will enrich and brighten the civilization of his native land.

I should like to get the feeling I have upon this question into the conscience and aspirations of every Indian Service employee until there shall prevail a sort of righteous passion to see that every Indian child has a fair chance to live.

There is something fundamental here:

We can not solve the Indian problem without Indians. We can not educate their children unless they are kept alive.

All our Indian schools, reservations, individual allotments, and accumulated incomes tend pathetically toward a wasted altruism if maintained and conserved for a withering, decadent people.

If we have an Indian policy worthy of the name, its goal must be an enduring and sturdy race, true to the noblest of its original instincts and virtues and loyally sympathetic with our social and national life; a body of efficient citizens blending their unique poise and powers with the keen and sleepless vigor of the white man.

We must, therefore, renew daily our warfare against the arch foe of efficiency—disease.

We must begin at the right place—not only with the infant at its mother's breast, but with the unborn generation.

The new campaign for health in which I would enlist you is first of all to save the babies.

Statistics startle us with the fact that approximately three-fifths of the Indian infants die before the age of 5 years.

Of what use to this mournful mortality are our splendidly equipped schools?

I earnestly call upon every Indian Bureau employee to help reduce this frightful percentage. Superintendents, teachers, physicians, matrons, nurses, everyone can do something by instruction or example, the physician with his science, the nurse with her trained skill, the matron, with her motherly solicitude, all of us by personal hygiene, cleanliness, and sobriety.

With this idea uppermost, all employees whose duties bring them in touch with Indian families must work in closest harmony for surrounding the expectant Indian mother with favorable health conditions before and after childbirth. The sanitation of the homes of such women should have special attention and no baby allowed to be born into an environment germinating disease, if prevention is available.

The simplest rules of motherhood applied under intelligent and friendly direction would save most of the Indian babies who annually fill untimely graves.

I want to send this safety, as far as possible, into every home of an Indian mother, whether that home be a tepee, a tent, a log house with dirt floors or a more comfortable abode.

This means work, hard work, but the reward will be living souls.

I shall expect each superintendent to acquaint himself with the home conditions of every Indian family on the reservation and to adopt practical and effective means for quick and certain improvement.

Superintendents must organize such a system of cooperative information through their employees as will enable them to do this, exercising, of course, great care and discretion in gathering the requisite information.

I shall consider, on the superintendent's recommendation, a reasonable use of individual Indian moneys for the improvement of insanitary homes, where the family has such funds. In the absence of such moneys, every effort must be made to secure clean and wholesome conditions through the efforts of the adult members of the family. If there are no members physically able to labor, expenditure may be recommended from the funds "Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of disease among Indians."

The crux of the matter is this: We must, if possible, get rid of the intolerable conditions that infest some of the Indian homes on the reservation, creating an atmosphere of death instead of life.

It will be the duty of the field matron to learn of conditions existing in Indian homes and of cases requiring medical attention and report them to the superintendent. It will be her duty to see that the prospective mother knows what equipment is necessary for the proper care of her new-born babe, and the importance of the provision which the husband should make for the health and comfort of the mother and child should be early and urgently impressed upon him.

Physicians must be promptly advised of all cases of prospective motherhood and they must see that proper attention is given before and after that event, arranging, if practicable, for hospital facilities where the home surroundings are unfavorable. Special effort should be made to see that the mother has nourishing food before and following childbirth.

I am advised that the death rate among Indian babies is most excessive after the nursing period when, through ignorance or carelessness, they are given improper food, such as green fruits, melons, or corn, made further harmful, perhaps, by the presence of flies, and from the use of which intestinal disorders are almost sure to follow.

There should be vigilant and unrelenting effort to impress upon parents the great importance of supplying food which will furnish proper nourishment for the growing child. There should be constant endeavor to educate parents to

an understanding of the value of a sufficient supply of cow's or goat's milk, or condensed milk, pure water, and suitable solid food, and to the necessity of maintaining cleanliness of person, cooking utensils, and other articles of domestic use.

It would be worth while, it would be great, if we could lift the Indian out of his uninformed condition and induce him to see that the natural and beautiful love he has for his children will not keep them alive and well and joyous unless supplemented by a rational use of food, clothing, fresh air, and pure water.

If Government aid is necessary to bring health out of disease and squalor, it should not be withheld, but good results, if obtained, will scarcely continue unless the Indian parents exchange indolence for industry and are awakened to the use and beauty of personal and enviroing cleanliness.

This campaign for better babies, for the rescue of a race, calls for redoubled energy and zeal throughout the service, for it means personal work and tireless patience. It is a well-nigh stupendous task, but will be a glorious one if we can make successful headway.

I believe that the high aspirations and missionary spirit generally prevailing among our field employees are a guaranty of substantial and lasting achievements, and I hope and believe we shall have the quickened cooperation of all denominational agencies, religious missionaries, and mission schools having special interest in the Indian's spiritual welfare and whose priceless labors, luminant with self-sacrifice and religious fervor, have done so much for the red man. We shall all, I am sure, exert an irrestible union of effort.

The educational propoganda against disease must, of course, be steadily increased and strengthened. Our Indian schools, where so many of the rising generations are assembled, are well organized and should be a mighty instrumentality for health and higher ideals of life. In their education of girls I hope to see added emphasis given to such subjects as home nursing, child welfare, and motherhood, the sanitation, arrangement, and management of the home, and that nothing reasonable shall be spared to fit every Indian girl for intelligent housekeeping and for attractive home-making.

There is among the Indians a marked and tender affection for their children, but too often the wife, the mother, is regarded and treated as the burden bearer. I wish we might see this habit overcome, for it is distinctly barbaric. I want to see developed and prevalent in every Indian school from the least to the largest that modern and truly chivalrous spirit that recognizes and respects the sacredness of womanhood. I should like to have every Indian boy leave school with this lofty and just sentiment fused into his character as the picture in porcelain, because of the deep and exquisite power it will have to bless his future home with health and happiness.

While, therefore, this appeal aims primarily at the safety and health of the child and is intended to enforce the thought that the future of the Indian race may depend vitally upon what we shall be able to accomplish for its new generation, it is also a message of reenforcement to every utterance and every effort expressed or put forth within the Indian Service in behalf of the adult against tuberculosis, trachoma, and every other disease; against the liquor curse and the use of any kind of enervating drug or dope. I look to the schools chiefly to safeguard the boys and girls enrolled there against these deadly scourges, and there must be no abatement but rather renewed and continuing energies in this direction.

In closing, I ask every employee to do his or her part in widening our work against disease until our Indian reservations become the home of healthy,

happy, bright-eyed children with a fair start in life, and our schools become impregnable defenses against every enemy to healthy and high-minded boys and girls.

The campaign thus started has developed widespread interest in this work, and almost unbelievable results have been secured. Women's meetings are held frequently, with lectures on various child-welfare topics by the physicians, field matrons, and others. Little-mothers' leagues have been formed among the schoolgirls, and numerous other activities for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Indian baby have been organized on the reservations. At non-reservation boarding schools special emphasis has been given the instruction of the older girls in nursing, hygiene, sanitation, and the care of children, it having been demonstrated that this teaching is often reflected in the Indian homes through the returned girl students, while the children, who soon become the wives and mothers of the race, promptly and greatly profit thereby.

At all Indian Service hospitals every effort is made to provide for the Indian mother during childbirth and to bring to the hospitals every such case as may not have proper home surroundings. To the greatest extent possible those mothers who are not cared for in hospitals are assisted by the physicians or field matrons, and, as far as facilities will permit, a systematic follow-up system is maintained for the benefit of all newborn infants.

At many of the Indian fairs last fall a baby show formed a prominent feature of the exhibit, and it is planned to have a baby show at every Indian fair to be held this year. These contests have created much interest among the Indians, and in a number of instances at fairs where white and Indian babies competed Indian babies won the first award.

On the Blackfeet Reservation a most aggressive effort has been made to improve insanitary Indian homes. A special physician and a woman supervisor spent several months there in a house-to-house canvass, and with the aid of the field matron and assistants have "cleaned up" the Heart Butte district. The Indian homes there have been cleaned, whitewashed, and repaired, and all cases needing medical attention have been placed under treatment. The Indians have shown interest in this work, and it is believed that a permanent improvement has been made.

Homes of tubercular Indians are placarded, and cases which can reasonably be expected to benefit from sanatorium treatment are sent to the several sanatoria.

Reports from these sanatoria are very encouraging and show that among Indians, when placed in a proper environment, the disease, in a reasonable number of cases not incomparable to similar conditions among whites, can be arrested.

Hospitals have recently been completed or are now in course of construction at Carson, Pima, Mescalero, Navajo, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Turtle Mountain, Blackfeet, Choctaw-Chickasaw, Crow Creek, Hoopa Valley, Jicarilla, Spokane, Cherokee, San Juan, Tohatchi, and additions at Geñoa and Crow.

Constantly increasing correspondence concerning health matters shows the very great interest which has been aroused. Educational and publicity measures to keep up and increase interest in sanitation have been taken. Press dispatches from the Public Health Service and the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis are made use of in the Indian school journals. Individual letters are written to tubercular cases urging them to take advantage of the means offered for their relief, and all employees of the service are urged to lose no opportunity to exploit the value of preventive measures. Medical journals have been supplied to physicians, and special medical pamphlets have been widely distributed.

At all of the institutes held during the summer health matters were especially emphasized. Practically all of the reservation and school superintendents attended these meetings and there carefully prepared reports on vital statistics developing the startling fact that on nearly all of the reservations there had been more births than deaths during the last year. These institute reports are not available for this publication, but they have come to me in such way as to be dependable.

EDUCATION.

The preparation and introduction of a new and uniform course of study for all Indian schools marks a forward step in the educational system of the Indian Service. For many years the general country has recognized a vital deficiency in its system of education. There has been a chasm, often impassable, between the completion of a course in school and the selection of a vocation in life. The Indian Service has recognized a similar deficiency, although partially overcome in its system. The new vocational course of study for Indian schools is believed to provide a safe and substantial passage from school life to success in real life. Great care has been exercised in the preparation of this course. In the fall of 1915 a committee of eight of the experienced and strong men of the service, representing the various classes of schools and reservations, were called to Washington for the purpose of preparing a course of study which could and should be adapted to the demands of all Indian schools throughout the United States. For a year or more much thought and time had been put upon gathering material to be utilized in connection with the development of the new course. Courses of study were ob-

tained from nearly all of the States, from agricultural schools, from home economics schools, from trade schools, and from every source from which it was thought practical suggestions could be gotten. The committee critically examined all available material, selected out of it such parts as were found to be suitable for use in Indian schools, and with this as a foundation began the task of developing a practical course for use in all Indian day, reservation boarding, and nonreservation training schools of the United States. It was thought advisable to thus tie the course to typical public school courses because of the fact that Indian boys and girls are rapidly going into the public schools, and in comparatively a few decades will take their places alongside of white boys and girls as an integral part of the public school population. For the present, however, conditions are such as to make it impracticable for this ideal to be realized. Furthermore, while the academic courses offered in the public schools are adaptable to Indian children's needs, the industrial courses of the public schools are inadequate and unsatisfactory for Indian schools. This was an important factor in arriving at the decision to prepare a special course for Indian schools, and while the committee on course of study thought it advisable to incorporate many of the ideals of public school academic courses for the reason already stated, it was found necessary to blaze almost a new trail in developing the vocational features of the course for Indian schools. Indian schools must train the Indian youth of both sexes to take upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. To do this requires a system of schools and an organization capable of preparing the Indian young people to earn a living either among their own people or away from the reservation homes and in competition with their white brethren. This contemplates a practical system of schools with an essentially vocational foundation. In other words, the Indian needs a school that will fit him as fully as possible for the life of his immediate future and the changing conditions that may mark his remoter future. The school should accomplish this as quickly as is compatible with thoroughness. The economic needs of all people—of the Indian especially—demand that the schools provide for instruction along eminently practical lines. Indian schools must provide that form of training and instruction which leads directly to productive efficiency and self-support.

To give those who may be interested in Indian education an idea of the comprehensiveness of the course of study, an outline of it is made a part of this report:

OUTLINE OF COURSE OF STUDY.

PRIMARY DIVISION.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The time assigned to a subject indicates its relative importance.

First Grade:

General Exercises..... { Music.
(15 minutes.) { Manners and Right Conduct.

English..... { Conversational and other
(90 minutes.) { oral exercises.

Reading.
Spelling.

{ Personal experiences and observations.
Nature study.
Health.
Activities of home, school, and community.
History.
Picture study.
Reproductions.
Stories.
Dramatization.
Numbers, etc.
Memory work.

Writing and Drawing (alternate).
(20 minutes.)

Industrial Work.
(60 minutes.)

Occupation and Study.
(85 minutes.)

Recreation.
(90 minutes.)

Second Grade:

General Exercises..... { Music.
(15 minutes.) { Manners and Right Conduct.

English..... { Conversational and other
(70 minutes.) { oral exercises.
Reading.
Spelling.

{ Expand on work of first grade.
Health.
History.
Geography.

Numbers.
(20 minutes.)

Writing and Drawing (alternate).
(20 minutes.)

Second Grade—Continued.

- Industrial Work..... { Sanitation.
(60 minutes.) } Gardening.
 } Sewing.
- Occupation work and study.
(85 minutes.)
- Recreation.
(90 minutes.)

Third Grade:

- General Exercises..... { Music.
(15 minutes.) } Civics.
 } Manners and Right Conduct.
- English..... { Conversational and other
(70 minutes.) } oral exercises. } Continue work of grade 2.
 } } Health.
 } } History.
 } } Geography.
 } } Gardening.
 } } School activities, as games,
 } } industrial work, etc.
- Reading.
- Spelling.
- Language (written, and mechanics).
- Arithmetic.
(30 minutes.)
- Writing and Drawing (alternate).
(20 minutes.)
- Industrial Work¹..... { Gardening.
(90 minutes.) } Repair work.
 } Sanitation.
 } Sewing.
 } Cooking.
 } Housekeeping.
- Occupation work and study.
(105 minutes.)
- Recreation.
(90 minutes.)

¹ All the pupils in the first and second grades who have reached the age of 10 years are to be given this work.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The time assigned to a subject indicates its relative importance.

First Grade:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| General Exercises.....
(25 minutes.) | } | Assembly, once each week.
Music, once each week.
Manners and right conduct, once each week.
Current events, once each week. |
| English.....
(110 minutes.) | } | Conversational and other oral exercises.
History.
Health.
Numbers.
Nature study.
Reading and written exercises. |
| Writing and Drawing (alternate).
(20 minutes.) | | |
| Breathing Exercises.
(10 minutes.) | | |
| Industrial Work.....
(240 minutes.) | } | Small and young pupils should not be required to work
full time. |
| Physical Training.
(60 minutes.) | | |
| Evening hour.....
(60 minutes.) | } | Little folks, free play. Adults, miscellaneous exercises. |
| Meals, free time, extra detail.
(6 hours 15 minutes.) | | |
| Sleep.
(9 hours—10 hours for little folks.) | | |

Second Grade:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| General Exercises.....
(25 minutes.) | } | Assembly, once each week.
Music, once each week.
Manners and right conduct, once each week.
Current events, once each week. |
| English.....
(90 minutes.) | } | Conversational and other oral exercises.
History.
Health.
Reading.
Nature study.
Mechanics of language and written exercises.
Spelling. |

Arithmetic.

(20 minutes.)

Writing and Drawing (alternate)

(20 minutes.)

Second Grade—Continued.

Breathing Exercises.
(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work..... Small and young pupils should not be required to work full time.
(240 minutes.)

Physical Training.
(60 minutes.)

Evening hour..... { Little folks, free play.
(60 minutes.) { Adults, miscellaneous exercises.

Meals, free time, extra detail.
(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.

(9 hours—10 hours for little folks.)

Third Grade :

General Exercises..... { Assembly, once each week.
(25 minutes.) { Music, once each week.
{ Manners and right conduct, once each week.
{ Current events, once each week.
{ Civics, once each week.

English..... { Conversational and other oral exercises.
(80 minutes.) { History.
{ Health.
{ Reading.
{ Geography.
{ Mechanics of language and written exercises.
{ Spelling.

Arithmetic.
(30 minutes.)

Writing and Drawing (alternate).
(20 minutes.)

Breathing Exercises.
(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work.
(240 minutes.)

Physical Training.
(60 minutes.)

Evening hour.
(60 minutes.)

Meals, free time, extra detail.
(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.

(9 hours—10 hours for little folks.)

PREVOCATIONAL DIVISION.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The time assigned to a subject indicates its relative importance.

Fourth Grade :

<p>General Exercises..... (25 minutes.)</p>	<p>{ Assembly, once each week. Current events, once each week. Music, once each week. Manners and right conduct, once each week. Civics, once each week.</p>
<p>English..... (60 minutes.)</p>	<p>{ Conversational and other oral exercises..... (Five 20-minute lessons per week.)</p> <p>{ Reading..... (Five 20-minute lessons per week.)</p> <p>{ Language..... (Two 20-minute lessons per week.)</p> <p>{ Spelling. (Three 20-minute lessons per week.)</p>
<p>Arithmetic. (30 minutes.)</p>	<p>{ Review work of previous grades. Stories of travel. History. Personal experiences and observation of the pupils. Dramatization. Nature study. Agriculture. Games. Picture study. Readers. Classics. History. Nature.</p>
<p>Geography..... Physiology and Hygiene (30 minutes.)</p>	<p>{ 3 lessons per week. 2 lessons per week.</p>
<p>Writing and Drawing (alternate). (25 minutes.)</p>	
<p>Breathing Exercises. (10 minutes.)</p>	
<p>Industrial Work..... (240 minutes.)</p>	<p>{ Instruction, 30 minutes. Production, 210 minutes.</p>

Fourth Grade—Continued.

- Physical Training..... (60 minutes.) { Competitive group games, two or three times per week.
Military and gymnastic drills, two or three times per week.
- Evening hour..... (60 minutes.) { Study, at least three nights each week.
Literary and debating societies..... } Other nights.
Entertainments..... }
Religious instruction..... }
- Meals, free time, extra detail.
(6 hours 15 minutes.)
- Sleep:
(9 hours.)

Fifth Grade:

- General Exercises..... (25 minutes.) { Assembly, once each week.
Current events, once each week.
Music, once each week.
Manners and right conduct, once each week.
Civics, once each week.
- English..... (60 minutes.) { Conversational and other oral exercises. } For outline see fourth grade.
(Five 20-minute lessons per week.)
- Reading..... (Five 20-minute lessons per week.) { Readers.
Classics.
History.
Nature.
- Language..... (Two 20-minute lessons per week.) { Mechanics of language and written exercises.
A great deal of the development of mechanics of language is to be taught with oral exercises.
- Spelling.
(Three 20-minute lessons per week.)
- Arithmetic.
(30 minutes.)
- Geography..... } 3 lessons per week.
Physiology and Hygiene } 2 lessons per week.
(30 minutes.)
- Writing and Drawing (alternate).
(25 minutes.)
- Breathing Exercises.
(10 minutes.)

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Fifth Grade—Continued.

- Industrial Work..... { Instruction, 30 minutes.
(240 minutes.) { Production, 210 minutes.
- Physical training..... { Competitive group games.
(60 minutes.) { (Two or three times per week.)
Military and gymnastic drills, two or three times per week.
- Evening hour..... { Study, at least three nights each week.
(60 minutes.) { Literary and debating societies. } Other nights.
Entertainments. }
Religious instruction. }
- Meals, free time, extra detail.
(6 hours 15 minutes.)
- Sleep.
(9 hours.)

Sixth Grade:

- General Exercises..... { Assembly, once each week.
(25 minutes.) { Current events, once each week.
Music, once each week.
Manners and right conduct, once each week.
Civics, once each week.
- English..... { Conversational and other oral exercises..... { For outline see fourth grade.
(60 minutes.) { (Five 20-minute lessons per week.)
Reading..... { Readers.
Classics.
History.
Nature.
(Five 20-minute lessons per week.)
- Language..... { Mechanics of language and written exercises.
(Two 20-minute lessons per week.) { A great deal of the development of mechanics of language is to be taught with oral exercises.
- Spelling.
(Three 20-minute lessons per week.)
- Arithmetic.
(30 minutes.)
- Geography..... { 3 lessons per week.
- Physiology and Hygiene { 2 lessons per week.
(30 minutes.)

Sixth Grade—Continued.

History.....	}	3 lessons per week.
Writing or Drawing..... (25 minutes.)		2 lessons per week.
Breathing Exercises. (10 minutes.)		
Industrial Work..... (240 minutes.)	}	Instruction, 30 minutes. Production, 210 minutes.
Physical Training..... (60 minutes.)		Competitive group games, two or three times per week. Military and gymnastic drills, two or three times per week.
Evening hour..... (60 minutes.)	}	Study, at least three nights each week. Literary and debating societies..... Entertainments..... Religious instruction.....
		Other nights.
Meals, free time, extra detail. (6 hours 15 minutes.)		
Sleep. (9 hours.)		

Industrial work for this division is prevocational, except for those who are old enough and who know what occupation they wish to and should follow. These pupils may enter the regular industrial classes of the vocational division.

VOCATIONAL DIVISION.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The time assigned to a subject indicates its relative importance.

First Year:

General Exercises..... (25 minutes.)	}	Assembly, once each week.	
		Music, once each week.	
		Current events, once each week.	
		Penmanship, once each week.	
English..... (60 minutes.)	}	Civics, once each week.	
		Reading..... (25 minutes.)	Classics. Health. History.
		Grammar..... (20 minutes.)	Mechanics of language. Composition.
		Spelling. (15 minutes.)	

Vocational Arithmetic.
(40 minutes.)

Industrial Geography and Agricultural Botany.
(30 minutes.)

First Year—Continued.

Breathing Exercises.

(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work.....

(4 hours.)

{ Drafting, 2 hours per week.
Instruction, 1½ hours per week.
Application, 20½ hours per week.

Physical Training.....

(60 minutes.)

{ Competitive group games, two or three lessons per week.
Military and gymnastic drills, two or three lessons per week.

Study.

(60 minutes.)

Meals, free time, extra detail.

(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.

(9 hours.)

Second Year:

General Exercises.....

(25 minutes.)

{ Assembly, once each week.
Music, once each week.
Current events, once each week.
Civics, once each week.
Penmanship, once each week.

English.....

(60 minutes.)

{ Reading.....
(25 minutes.)
Grammar.....
(20 minutes.)
Spelling.
(15 minutes.)

{ Business papers, first term.
Classics.
General agriculture.
History, second term.
Health.
Mechanics of language.
Composition.

Vocational Arithmetic and Farm and Household Accounts.

(40 minutes.)

History, first term.

Soils and Soil Fertility, second term.

(30 minutes.)

Breathing Exercises.

(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work.....

(4 hours.)

{ Drafting, 2 hours per week.
Instruction, 1½ hours per week.
Application, 20½ hours per week.

Physical Training.....

(60 minutes.)

{ Competitive group games, two or three lessons per week.
Military and gymnastic drills, two or three lessons per week.

Study.

(60 minutes.)

Second Year—Continued.

Meals, free time, extra detail.

(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.

(9 hours.)

Third Year:

General Exercises.....	{	Assembly, once each week.
(25 minutes.)		Music, once each week.
		Current events, once each week.
		Civics, once each week.
		Miscellaneous, once each week.
English.....	{	Reading.....
(60 minutes.)		Classics. History of materials used in different vocations. Health. History.
	{	Composition.....
		Written. Mechanics of language.
		Spelling.
		Grammar. Rhetoric.

Farm and Household Physics, and Chemistry (alternate).

(70 minutes.)

Breathing Exercises.

(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work.....

(4 hours.)

Drafting, 2 hours per week.
Instruction, 1½ hours per week.
Application, 20½ hours per week.

Physical Training.....

(60 minutes.)

Competitive group games, two or three lessons per week.
Military and gymnastic drills, two or three lessons per week.

Study.

(60 minutes.)

Meals, free time, extra detail.

(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.

(9 hours.)

Fourth Year:

General Exercises.....	{	Assembly, once each week.
(25 minutes.)		Music, once each week.
		Current events, once each week.
		Civics, once each week.
		Miscellaneous, once each week.

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Fourth Year—Continued.

English..... (45 minutes.)	}	Reading.....	} Study materials—history of, supply, demand, where. Classics. History. Health.
		Composition.....	

Breathing Exercises.

(10 minutes.)

Rural Economics, and Insects and Insecticides (alternate).

(40 minutes.)

Field Crops and Plant Diseases (alternate).

(45 minutes.)

Industrial Work.....

(4 hours.)

{ Instruction, 1½ hours per week.
Application, 22½ hours per week.

Physical Training.....

(60 minutes.)

{ Competitive group games (two or three lessons per
week).
Military and gymnastics drills (two or three lessons per
week).

Study.

(60 minutes.)

Meals, free time, extra detail.

(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.

(9 hours.)

A study of this synopsis shows that the course of study is separated into three divisions—(1) primary, (2) prevocational, and (3) vocational. The primary division includes the first three grades, the prevocational division includes the next three grades, and the vocational division contemplates a four-year course above the sixth grade. The first group is the beginning stage, the second group is the finding stage, and the third group is the fitting stage. In the first six years the course parallels the public-school courses in the essentials of the academic work. During this period the principles are to be taught and the application of them is to be made just as soon after instruction as possible. The knowledge of industrial and domestic activities at this state center more or less around the improvement of the rural home. This is the period when the boys and girls, through trying out their capacities, are finding that activity to which

it is thought best to apply themselves definitely in the vocational period. The course has been planned with the vocational aim very clearly and positively dominant, with especial emphasis on agriculture and home making. The character and amount of academic work has been determined by its relative value and importance as a means of solution of the problems of the farmer, mechanic, and housewife. All effort is directed toward training Indian boys and girls for efficient and useful lives under the conditions which they must meet after leaving school.

It was thought best to have the course introduced and tried out in the schools throughout the country before having it published in permanent form, therefore a tentative edition was printed and gotten ready for introduction on February 1, 1916. To aid in the introduction of the course the entire Indian country was divided into 21 districts, and an equal number of experienced superintendents, one from each district, were chosen to visit the schools and assist the local superintendents and workers in the introduction of the course. In order that these supervising superintendents might be better qualified for their special assignment, they were brought to Washington and spent a week in conference, familiarizing themselves with the aims and purposes, and all of the details of the course. Three sessions were held each day and every feature of the course was discussed. Previous to and during these conferences copies of the course of study were submitted to leading educators of the country for criticisms and suggestions. A number of educators of national reputation were invited to participate in the conferences. Such criticisms, suggestions, and conferences were very helpful and resulted in being able to offer a course to Indian schools which had the indorsement of leading educators from all grades and classes of schools and from all sections of the country.

On February 1, 1916, the course was introduced in all Indian schools throughout the United States. It was cordially received everywhere, as the need of a standard and uniform course had long been felt. The supervising superintendents visited all of the schools once or twice between February 1 and the end of the term in June and rendered much valuable assistance in the introduction of the course. As a further means of perfecting the course of study and aiding in its introduction, a series of six summer institutes, lasting two weeks each, were planned and held during the months of June, July, and August. One of the principal purposes of these institute meetings and of the officers and employees was the development of a workable plan for the successful introduction and better understanding of the new course of study and thus insure its intelligent and complete installation at the beginning of the fall term of the fiscal year 1917. The institutes were held at Haskell Institute, Law-

rence, Kans.; Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal.; Salem Indian School, Chemawa, Oreg.; Toimah, Wis.; and Rapid City, S. Dak. The superintendents of all of the schools of the United States, except 10, were present. The total attendance was approximately 1,600. Those present represented all departments of Indian schools, industrial as well as academic, and also all phases of reservation work. In addition to a varied program of regular class instruction, in which English, agriculture, home economics, and health were emphasized, daily group conferences were held, at which all of the details of the course of study were thoroughly discussed. General conferences were also held and the aims and purposes of the course, as well as ways and means of organizing the schools to meet its requirements, were fully discussed. With the attendance at these institutes being equal to one-half of the entire Indian school employee force, or to one-fourth of the whole number employed in the Indian Service, the aims and purposes not only of the new course of study but of the many and varied problems of the Indian Bureau are undoubtedly better understood and more keenly appreciated than ever before, and thus indirectly the preparation and introduction of the new course of study has become a means of vitalizing and unifying the work of the entire service.

Definite plans have already been made for the complete installation of the course in every school of the service during the coming year. Some revision of the course will be made during the year and undoubtedly will be found advisable from time to time in the future, but as a whole it has been found to be very practical and comprehensive.

As intimated at the beginning of this section of the report, it is believed that the preparation and introduction of the new vocational course of study marks an epoch in Indian education and through the emphasis of vocational education and training the beginning of a new era in Indian life and accomplishments.

As a corollary to the course of study and for the purpose of obtaining more efficient instruction, I have directed that the teachers of the service should hereafter be graded and judged largely by their success in passing at least 70 per cent of the pupils of their classes. It will be necessary, however, for the pupil to actually accomplish the work before being so promoted and steps will be taken to guard against any promotions which are not warranted. This will be accomplished by conducting uniform examinations for all Indian schools throughout the United States.

NAVAJO SCHOOL FACILITIES.

The school facilities for the Indians of the several Navajo reservations in Arizona and New Mexico have been woefully inadequate,

several thousand children remaining unprovided for in that territory. Additional facilities for them are being secured as rapidly as money is available and school plants can be constructed or enlarged. The Leupp Boarding School is being enlarged to provide for 50 more boys and 45 additional girls. At Western Navajo the boarding school has been increased by an additional capacity for 118 girls. The boarding schools at Fort Defiance and Pueblo Bonito have been enlarged and a new day school has been built and opened at Luki Chuki. Plans for providing additional school capacity at other points under the San Juan, Navajo, and Pueblo Bonito superintendencies are being definitely made and will rapidly be constructed.

PAPAGO SCHOOLS, ARIZONA.

Schools have been completed at the Indian villages of Indian Oasis, Santa Rosa, Gila Bend, Chiu Chuischu, and Cocklebur contemplated for the Papago Indians in southern Arizona under the jurisdiction of the San Xavier and Pima superintendencies. A school is being erected at Quajote and another soon will be erected at Vamori. All of these schools will be opened in a few months. Each has a capacity of 40 pupils, or a total of 280 new pupils among the Papagos.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN STATE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Importance has been attached to the education of the Indian child in the same school and in association with the white child. In the past there has been some opposition on the part of the patrons of white schools to the presence of the Indian, but this feeling is gradually disappearing, and in nearly all of the States and public-school districts there is a willingness to cooperate with this office. In many places, however, where Indians are on or adjacent to their reservations no adequate public school system has been established in which the Indian children can be accommodated.

The amount, \$20,000, appropriated for this purpose was inadequate. It was all expended for tuition of the Indian children in 46 public-school districts, and a number of applications for contracts were denied for want of funds.

The price paid has ranged from 10 to 35 cents per pupil per day, but the more common rate has been about 15 cents.

TRAMP STUDENTS.

The term "tramp student" has been applied to those students who have formed the habit of transferring from one school to another, not because they required new work which the first school did not

give but because of personal caprice or perhaps dissatisfaction with necessary or merited discipline.

Often students have been admitted to far-distant schools and their transportation paid by the Government, the schools to which they made application being without knowledge of their prior enrollments. Again, pupils have deserted from one school and have applied later for admission to another school. Instructions have been issued to the superintendents for the purpose of correcting these practices. A considerable saving in the cost of transportation of pupils will thus be effected.

The following expression on this subject is an excerpt from an address delivered by me at a conference held in San Francisco last year :

The student tramp is for many reasons to be discouraged. It is my information that in practically all of the nonreservation boarding schools there are Indian boys and girls who have been transported at Government expense long distances from their homes, passing other schools more accessible and having as good facilities. This condition is ordinarily inexcusable, and should not continue. It makes a large and unnecessary expense for transportation, encourages unrest, has a demoralizing influence on the student body, in many instances places pupils in schools wholly foreign to their after-life residence, limits desirable acquaintance with those with whom they will mingle thereafter, and in an industrial way, particularly agricultural, gives but little opportunity for acquiring knowledge of conditions prevailing in their respective home localities. Another important factor is that the nomadic student acquires no lasting interest in the institution where he attends school; he is thus robbed of that beautiful relationship which should maintain and ought to engender a life-long pride in the school where he received his education.

SCHOOLS OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

There have been conducted heretofore two boarding schools for the Chickasaw Nation. At Collins Institute the main building was destroyed by fire and new buildings are to be constructed. At Bloomfield Seminary the school building was burned in January, 1914. Hargrove College property, at Ardmore, has been purchased and will be opened as Bloomfield Seminary. Extensive repairs and improvements have been made in order to fit the plant for its purpose.

There was appropriated the sum of \$275,000 for the purpose of aiding the public-school districts in eastern Oklahoma, at the Quapaw superintendency and in the Osage Nation, which had been deprived of school revenue because of the nontaxable Indian lands within the districts. This amount has been expended under regulations issued by the Secretary in assistance of approximately 2,400 school districts, on the basis of the approximate amount of revenue of which the districts have been deprived. There have been so educated at the public schools approximately 20,000 children of the Five Civilized Tribes.

INDUSTRIAL CONTESTS.

For several years past contests have been held in which all students of the Indian schools have engaged. Prizes have been awarded and much interest and benefit found. This year the contests were industrial, the students submitting articles of their own handiwork.

The following interview with the commissioner appeared in the *Sioux City (Iowa) Tribune*, where he stopped en route returning to Washington from attendance at the institute meetings held during the summer:

I have just finished a tour of nearly 10,000 miles, during which I have attended Indian Service employee institutes held at Lawrence, Kans., Santa Fe, N. Mex., Riverside, Cal., Salem, Oreg., Tomah, Wis., and Rapid City, S. Dak., where I met and conferred with a large part of the 6,000 employees of the Indian Service, including all the superintendents of the reservations and schools, except a half dozen who were necessarily absent.

Each of these institutes was in session two weeks, and I was at each of them two or three days. They were called for the purpose of discussing administrative problems and to work out the introduction of a new system of vocational education, which is conceded to be the best vocational course in the United States. While strengthening the academic side, vocational education is stressed, the prominent features being agriculture, stock raising, domestic science, and domestic arts. We are undertaking to make the Indians successful farmers, stock raisers, and home builders, and our accomplishments in this respect are so gratifying as to be almost unbelievable. If the Indians of the United States progress for the next 10 years as they have during the last 3, they will practically become self-supporting, with a corresponding reduction in congressional appropriations. It is our purpose to make them producers rather than altogether consumers, as in the years gone by.

The Indians have advanced more rapidly during the last 50 years than has any other race of people within a similar period in the history of the world, but there is yet much to be done. It is unreasonable to expect the Indian to accomplish as much in 50 years as the Caucasian has achieved in 2,000 years. It requires time to transform a people from buffalo hunters into intensive farmers. If I were called upon to name the most important word in connection with the administration of Indian affairs, I would unhesitatingly say "patience"—patience not only on the part of the administrative officers of the Government, but among white people who have to do with conditions affecting the red man. The chief instrument in bringing about this new relationship has been the inauguration of a policy of cooperative helpfulness and human sympathy, injecting red blood into the administration of Indian affairs. The results from such a procedure have been marvelously effective.

I have great pleasure in the announcement that the Indian is no longer a vanishing race. Our dependable census statistics for 1916 disclose the fact that, as a result of the health campaign recently inaugurated, there are to-day more Indians in the United States than there were 10 years ago, 5 years ago, 3 years ago, 1 year ago, and that there is good reason to believe they will continue to increase. This is perhaps the most notable achievement of the present administration of Indian affairs. While it is important to educate the children, and to protect the property of the Indian, it is altogether most important that we save his life and restore his constitution.

A large element in the success of our campaign for health betterment has come from an effective attack upon the liquor traffic among Indians. Liquor has, beyond question, been the Indian's greatest foe. It destroys his health, lowers his morals, and makes him an easy prey of the unscrupulous. The present Congress approved our antiliquor campaign by increasing the appropriation for this work \$50,000. This Congress also construed the word "liquor," as written in the Federal statutes, to include beer, and enacted a law making the possession of liquor in Indian country prima facie evidence of intent to introduce and sell. With these added weapons, we will be even more successful in our fight with the liquor demon.

While the advancement of the Indian has been primarily the results of the efforts of the Indian Bureau, there have been many other elements of helpfulness, notable among them being the missionary work of the churches of the country, including practically every denomination.

I have been active in a professional and business way throughout my life. I thought I understood devotion to duty, and have always been a hard worker, but I would be less than frank if I failed to say to my old-time friends that until entering the Indian Service I had no such conception of either as this new experience has developed. I have now come to appreciate the satisfaction one enjoys in the personal sacrifice involved in doing things for the other fellow. I am a living example that it is impossible to kill a man with hard work.

My greatest present ambition is to so administer this great responsibility as to invite the respect of our entire citizenship, and to secure the confidence of the red race.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING ACTIVITIES.

The Indians have made continued progress during the year in farming and stock raising. Final reports are not yet available, but it is apparent that the total cultivated area is much greater than last year, when a large increase was made over all previous years, with consequent encouraging advancement toward self-support. While getting the Indians firmly established in farming, it has been customary to furnish them large quantities of seed in return for labor, to be paid for in cash on the reimbursable plan, or returned in kind at harvest. Special attention has been directed toward educating the Indians to select and save their own seed. A conspicuous example is at Sisseton, where only \$7,500 worth of seed was furnished the Indians in 1916, as compared with \$11,500 for 1914. The importance of seed selection and its testing has been emphasized. Many cases of noteworthy activity and industry by the Indians in farming and stock raising have come to my notice during the year.

During the year 1915-16 the number of stock on various reservations, in addition to the natural increase, was increased by the purchase of the following animals: Blackfeet, 30 bulls; Cheyenne River, 80 bulls, 1,360 heifers, 49 cows, 12 mares; Colville, 300 heifers; Crow, 140 bulls; Crow Creek, 15 bulls, 11 heifers, 25 cows, 29 mares; Flathead, 3 bulls, 175 heifers and cows; Fort Belknap, 30 bulls; Fort Hall, 30 bulls, 200 heifers; Fort Peck, 6 bulls, 20 heifers, 19 mares; Kaibab, 10 bulls, 200 heifers; Klamath, 80 bulls; Lower Brule, 10

bulls, 307 heifers; Moqui, 15 bulls; Navajo, 25 bulls; Pine Ridge, 70 bulls, 250 heifers, 186 cows, 186 mares; Pueblo day schools, 10 bulls; Rosebud, 45 bulls, 1,014 heifers, 356 mares; Shoshone, 50 bulls; Standing Rock, 25 bulls, 530 heifers, 46 cows, 48 mares, 1,000 steers; Tongue River, 25 bulls; Uintah and Ouray, 12 bulls; Walapai, 10 bulls, 150 heifers; Blackfeet, 700 heifers. The purchase of 250 heifers and 25 bulls for Camp McDowell is now pending, the superintendent having been instructed to procure bids.

The following interview with me was published in the Chicago Herald and other newspapers throughout the country immediately after the shipment and sale of the Crow cattle mentioned:

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has recently returned from Chicago, where he supervised the sale of 34 carloads out of a shipment of 51 cars of Indian cattle from the Crow Reservation, Mont., 17 carloads having been sold at Omaha the day before. The commissioner spent most of a day on horseback, riding among the cattle in the pens of the stockyards, discussing the cattle and prices with his commission man and the buyers.

Commissioner Sells is not only a lawyer and banker, but is also a real-thing farmer and stockman. He knows the business from every angle. In a conversation to-day with the newspaper men Commissioner Sells said:

"Two years ago last June, with funds derived from the sale of part of their lands, we purchased for the Crow Indians 7,000 2-year-old heifers, 2,000 yearling steers, and 350 bulls. Since then these cattle have been handled under my direction and the immediate supervision of Reservation Superintendent Estep and Superintendent of Live Stock Willcutt, assisted by Indian stockmen and line riders.

"Two hundred and fifty-six head have heretofore been sold, but this sale was the first big shipment, when 51 carloads of Crow Indian cattle reached the Omaha and Chicago stockyards and sold for \$97,993.42. All of these steers were range raised and grass fed, not a pound of corn or feed other than grass and hay ever having been fed to any of them. Including the increase of the herd, the profit of the Crow Indians on the original purchase in 27 months, after paying all expenses, has been \$350,000. The first year after the purchase of these cattle, the Indians cut and stacked 5,000 tons of hay to winter their herd, and last winter cut and stacked nearly 7,000 tons. The winter loss during each of these two years has been about 2 per cent, which is considerably less than the loss usually sustained by white cattlemen during the winters of the Northwest.

"Heretofore our conduct of the stock business among the Indians has consisted largely of upbreeding and the development of herds. Everywhere the Indians have taken great interest in their stock, both as to tribal herds and those individually owned, and the increase in number and value has been such as to insure a business man's profit. We have sold wool and mutton and some horses, but we are only now commencing to widely and substantially realize on their cattle.

"These sales from the Crow Reservation are the beginning of large sales from this and other reservations. It is a demonstration of the wisdom of the policy of utilizing the grazing lands of the reservations for the benefit of the Indians and positive indication of the responsive disposition of the Indians when given opportunity with sympathetic encouragement to do things for themselves.

"About three and a half years ago I inaugurated, and have since aggressively pursued, a policy of farm and stock-raising betterments among the Indians, the immediate purpose being to make them producers rather than altogether consumers. Shortly after becoming Commissioner of Indian Affairs I discovered that the agricultural and grazing lands on Indian reservations were not being utilized as they should have been; that the large part of their grazing lands was leased to white men for a minimum rental, and likewise much of the agricultural land; that the Indians were not making proper industrial progress, and that their income from the leased lands was much less than should have been derived either when rented or cultivated by themselves; all of which meant lack of progress and large appropriations by Congress, neither of which was in any sense satisfactory, and all demanding radical change. To remedy this condition, the Indian Office has made a vigorous and unceasing campaign, with gratifying results. For example, three years ago one reservation in the Northwest had 2,800 acres under plow; last year there was in cultivation by Indians on this reservation 15,000 acres. The advancement is not so great everywhere as there, but it is exemplary of the progress being made by the Indians as farmers on practically all the reservations.

"It can not be expected that all Indians shall advance from plainmen to intensive farmers in one generation, but that they are now making tremendous progress is apparent throughout the entire country, many of them being among the best and most prosperous farmers in the vicinity of their residence, frequently comparing favorably with their white neighbors. As stockmen they have been even more successful. The Indian is a natural herdsman. He loves horses and readily adapts himself to raising cattle and sheep. During the last three years the Indian Bureau has purchased with funds of the Indians (not a dollar of the amount invested being gratuity) more than \$2,000,000 worth of cattle, horses, and sheep for tribal herds and individual Indians, most of the purchases being for upbreeding stock and young stuff—heifers for breeding purposes; at the same time an industrious effort has been made to dispose of inferior male animals. Accompanying these activities there has been a corresponding reduction in the leased acreage. The carrying capacity for reservation pastures has been reestimated, rentals increased to a fair price and round-ups and counts carefully made to determine where lessees failed to pay for the full number of stock grazed under their permits. For example, on the San Carlos Reservation, in Arizona, charges to grazing permittees were advanced so that the Indians on this reservation now receive \$25,000 annually more than at any time theretofore, and on this same reservation cattlemen have been required to pay \$34,000 excess grazing fees. The new leases cover the count upon which this excess payment was made. Long-time sheep leases on a reservation in the Northwest, which recently expired, have been made to new lessees on a competitive basis for \$36,000 annually, which previously paid \$16,000; all of which charges and collections are entirely reasonable and fair "as between man and man" and should be equally just as between white men and Indians. While the protection of our wards is a first consideration, we have not been unmindful of the interests of the stockmen in matters of fencing, water supply, and leases sufficiently long to realize on their improvements and investment.

"Pony stallions are no longer used, and the horse stock is being so rapidly improved that on many reservations the Indian-owned horses are marketed for prices almost, if not quite, equal to those raised by white ranchmen. The southwestern Indians, notably the Navajos of New Mexico and Arizona, are among the best sheep raisers in the United States. The Navajos own more than 2,000,000 sheep, and they are now being upbred so rapidly that buyers are eager to purchase their wool at the same price paid to white sheepmen. Two years

ago we purchased, with reimbursable funds, a band of sheep for the Jicarilla Indians, and last year their net profit from wool alone was \$3,600. Recently Frank Reed, a Crow Indian, sold a range-raised and grass-fed steer for \$10.50 per hundred. This is said to be the highest price ever paid for a grass-fed steer on the Chicago market.

"These conditions and achievements now exist in varying degree on all Indian reservations and among numerous individual Indians.

"There is every probability that the Indian will soon become the cattle king of America, a great factor in the world's wool market, and a large producer of horses.

"If the Indians continue to progress as rapidly for the next 10 years as they have for the past 3 years, they will be practically self-supporting, with corresponding reduction in appropriations."

LEASING TRIBAL LANDS FOR GRAZING PURPOSES.

That I might pass intelligently upon the renewal of permits for grazing stock on Indian reservations, I caused an experienced stockman to thoroughly examine the ranges to determine their real carrying capacity and to ascertain to what extent and at what cost a better water supply could be developed; also the necessity for and the expense of additional fence construction with a view to increasing the number of, and protection for, the stock. Round-ups and counts were had to determine whether permittees were grazing stock in excess of the lease limit for which they were paying and a readjustment of charges for grazing privileges made to the end that a fair and just rate to all concerned be established. As a result of this work great improvements have been effected, large sums collected for excess grazing, and fees considerably increased.

To protect the interests of the individual Indians whose allotments are being used inside of the big pastures, provision has been made that such persons be paid pro rata for the use of their lands so long as they are a part of the open range, or that they may withdraw them from the range by inclosing with a lawful fence.

LEASING FOR FARMING AND GRAZING PURPOSES.

Congress has at various times enacted legislation authorizing the leasing of individual allotments where the allottees could not themselves make beneficial use of their lands by reason of age, disability, or inability. To permit the indiscriminate leasing of these allotments would defeat the purpose for which they were made. Allottees are being urged to go upon their allotments and establish homes and work the lands rather than to depend for a living upon the rentals received. However, to govern cases in which it seems to be expedient to make leases, regulations have been modified and revised.

Special laws have been enacted to cover certain reservations and in these cases particular instructions have been issued to the various su-

perintendents. It is believed that the changes made in the regulations will materially assist in inducing the Indians to engage in farming and stock-raising pursuits.

ERADICATION OF STOCK DISEASE.

Congress has appropriated \$100,000 for suppressing contagious diseases which have been prevalent among the live stock of the Indians. This will permit adequate measures for eradicating these diseases. The stamping out of dourine is carried on in cooperation with representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry. It will practically be completed on Montana and North and South Dakota Reservations this year. Limited funds have prevented as successful results on the reservations in Arizona and New Mexico.

The cooperation of representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the inspection of the stock of the schools, agencies, and individual Indians in purchases made for them, and eradicating contagious diseases has been of valuable assistance.

EXPERIMENTATION.

The experimental farms already in operation at Shoshone, San Juan, Malki, and other places were continued during the year with good results. In general, more emphasis has been placed upon demonstration work on the farms of the Indians themselves, under the conditions which they must meet in their actual farm work; in other words, the demonstration material consists of the Indian's growing crops, on his own land, in which he naturally takes more interest. This plan is in line with the most advanced thought of up-to-date agricultural experts and teachers.

SACATON FARM.

The experimental farm conducted at Sacaton, on the Pima Reservation in Arizona, in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, was operated during the year on the same basis as formerly, except that plans have been formulated and partially put into effect for its enlargement. This will bring it to the full measure of its usefulness along experimental lines. A laboratory building completely equipped was erected during the year for the benefit of the experts on duty at the farm, which is meeting requirements and is contributing materially to the successful prosecution of the work at this station.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK.

A significant development of the year was the completion of definite arrangements for cooperative extension work with the Federal and State agricultural departments under the provisions of the

Smith-Lever Act, and the county agents are cooperating with the farmers of this service in behalf of the Indians along systematic and effective lines. The officials of the Federal and State agricultural departments connected with this work have, without exception, expressed a willingness to advance it among the Indians. Their sympathetic and helpful attitude will be a potent influence among the Indians. Boys' and girls' clubs were organized on 23 reservations. The Grain Sorghum Club at the Phoenix school was awarded the first prize in the State of Arizona.

Agricultural demonstration work was very successful at Cheyenne River, Flathead, Hayward, Kickapoo, La Pointe, Omaha, San Xavier, Sisseton, Tomah, and Turtle Mountain.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

Baskets, pottery, and bead work are made by Indians and encouraged by the Indian Office, but the Navajo blanket industry is the most important and remunerative. This industry has not been as extensive as in previous years, owing to the Indians having received higher prices for their wool, which they have preferred to sell as clipped rather than weave into fabrics.

The system of tagging blankets at the San Juan and Moqui Indian reservations has been extended to all Navajo reservations with the ultimate aim of requiring all traders who purchase blankets to distinguish them by permanently attached tags. This guarantees the genuineness of the article and gives it unique and exceptional value. These metal tags are fastened to the blanket by means of a wire and lead seal. They are placed on all blankets for which the Indians receive a price of 75 cents or more per pound. If the system works satisfactorily, it will be extended to baskets, pottery, and other Indian-made articles. New markets for the sale of the products of native Indian industry are being exploited, and it is believed that if the arrangements now under consideration can be perfected the Indians will hereafter have a more certain and better market with comparatively satisfactory prices.

The directors of the Commercial Museum and the University Museum, both of Philadelphia, have indicated their willingness to cooperate with us by giving valuable floor space and assisting in setting up exhibits in conspicuous places properly marked to direct the public to the Indian source of supply.

Prominent and reliable merchants from the populous centers, dealing in such wares extensively, have indicated their interest in a dependable and standardized supply of native Indian industries, and if successfully developed will be a source of distribution greatly to the advantage of the Indians.

LACE MAKING.

The Sybil Carter Lace Association of New York City maintains lace schools on several reservations, where it furnishes its own teachers, all the material, the funds needed to pay the Indians, and disposes of the finished product. Last September, through a cooperative agreement with this association, a meeting was held at Laguna, where the teachers of day schools and field matrons in that section were given instructions in lace making which would enable them to cooperate with the representative of the association in extending this industry to the pueblos under the Albuquerque superintendency.

This association also intended to start a lace school at Eastern Cherokee, N. C., but was unable to obtain a teacher, and was compelled for the present to give up the project.

Lace work among the Mission reservations in California was heretofore conducted in cooperation with Mrs. Cordelia S. Sterling, of Redlands, Cal. Prior to her death this spring ill health caused her to give up this labor of love, and her death had a depressing effect upon the industry of which she had so long been the mainspring. Last year two teachers were employed by the Indian Bureau to teach this art among the Mission Indians in California. Altogether the Indians have shown an interest in and adaptability to lace making, indicating that it will be successful and profitable as an industry for the home employment of Indian women and children. Some Indians have shown skill, both in the making of the lace and patterns. Many have indicated industry. It has occurred to me that the interest of purchasers can be increased by the development of native Indian patterns, and it is our purpose to undertake the working out of such a plan.

INDIAN FAIRS.

The holding of agricultural fairs on the different reservations and of placing Indian exhibits at county and State fairs has been continued with excellent results. Fifty-four fairs were held in 1915, as compared with 38 the previous year, of which 32, or nearly 60 per cent, were entirely supported by voluntary contributions from Indians, gate receipts, etc. On most reservations where Indian fairs are held there is a permanently organized fair association, with Indian officers, charged with entire responsibility for the management of the fair, under the supervision of the superintendent. This makes the Indians feel that it is their enterprise, for which they are responsible.

About 100 certificates of merit, under the official seal of the Indian Office and the personal signature of the commissioner, were sent to Indian first-prize winners at Indian and white fairs in recognition of their accomplishments.

On January 26, 1916, I addressed the following letter concerning Indian fairs to reservation superintendents:

To superintendents:

As stated in Circular No. 1041, the Indian fairs and the Indian exhibits at county and State fairs in 1915 were the most successful ever known in the history of the Indian Service. A large number of prizes were won by Indians on agricultural products in open competition with the exhibits of white farmers, which is gratifying evidence that our work in behalf of the industrial uplift of the Indians is accomplishing substantial and permanent results.

While, of course, the Indians themselves are primarily entitled to the credit for these excellent results, yet they could not have been achieved without the hearty support and cooperation of superintendents and employees, whose splendid work along these lines I greatly appreciate. Yet I feel that the possibilities of Indian fairs as a potent factor in the industrial progress of the Indians have just begun to be realized, and I wish to offer some suggestions with respect to the conduct of future fairs, based on the experience of the past two years.

I understand that at some of the fairs the exhibits are contributed by a comparatively small number of the more intelligent and progressive Indians in proportion to the whole number farming. In order to make a good showing I fear that the tendency sometimes is to pay most attention to Indians of this class. This should not be, and I desire that every effort be put forth to make the fairs more representative of the industrial accomplishments of all the Indians by getting the largest possible number to enter exhibits at the fair.

The superintendents should be even now making tentative plans for their next fair, with the view of issuing their premium list early in the spring so that the Indians may have the fair "idea" definitely in mind when planting and caring for their crops, in order to select some particular product or products on which they wish to contest for a prize, thereby giving it or them special attention with the specific purpose of growing the best possible crop. If properly followed up by the farmers this will eventually get the Indian into the habit of cultivating all of his crops according to the latest and most approved methods. The influence of the fair will thus operate to the permanent benefit of the Indian in all the varied activities of his life and contribute materially to his progress.

Permanent fair associations with Indian officers exist on a number of reservations, holding successful fairs, which have the exclusive management of the fair under the supervision of the superintendent, thus tending to emphasize to the Indians the fact that the fair is primarily their enterprise. These associations should be organized on all reservations holding fairs where they do not now exist. It is suggested that the principal officers consist of president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, with an executive committee made up of one Indian from each farm district on the reservation, who would work in conjunction with the farmer of that district in further developing the interest of the Indians in the fair and in arranging plans. The officers of the fair association should be progressive Indians, who are really interested in the fair, as demonstrated by their active participation.

Previous instructions limiting the fair to three days, prohibiting the old-time dances entirely, and restricting the horse races, if any, to two each day, are still in effect and must be observed. I realize that some form of amusement or recreation is necessary at the fair, and it will be the superintendent's duty to devise helpful and constructive substitutes for the old-time practices, as outlined in Circular No. 836, such as athletic contests, feats of strength or skill,

baseball games, foot races, etc. If evening entertainment is thought advisable, stereopticon talks on suitable topics, band concerts, etc., might be arranged. In this connection representatives from the State agricultural college were present at a number of the fairs the past season and delivered instructive addresses to the Indians. Superintendents should endeavor to make these addresses a regular feature of the fair each year, submitting advance request for authority to expend funds which may be necessary to defray the expenses.

Climatic and soil conditions, and the crops produced on the different reservations, vary so widely that no uniform premium list can be adopted. However, broadly speaking, the premium list for your fair should be arranged under the following heads: Agricultural products, live stock, poultry, culinary products, needlework, Indian handicraft, miscellaneous exhibits (baby show, etc.). Under each heading it would be well to offer special prizes for exhibits of those articles or products which it is desired especially to encourage on each particular reservation, such as live stock, poultry, hogs, milch cows, etc. Prizes should also be offered for the best-kept home and the greatest improvement in home conditions during the year, and the best garden, with such others as may occur to the superintendent, adapted to conditions on each reservation. A sanitary and health exhibit should also be arranged, if practicable, with the cooperation of the agency physician or field matron, and lectures on these topics given, illustrated with slides obtained from the Public Health Service, as suggested in Circular No. 1041.

When you have a representative from the State agricultural college present at the fair, if agreeable, he might act as one of the judges of the agricultural or live-stock exhibits, pointing out to the Indians the good and bad qualities of some of the principal exhibits, giving the "why and wherefores" in each case. Where no representative of the college is present, superintendents might request several of the leading farmers or stockmen of the locality to act as judges in the same manner.

I desire that superintendents again read Circular No. 896 on the subject and endeavor to conduct their fair accordingly, so far as conditions will permit. As stated therein:

"The campaign for the Indians' industrial development anticipates the passing of the Indian fairs in favor of the county and State fairs, where the Indian farmers on equal terms will compete with the white man."

While very successful Indian exhibits were shown at several county fairs this fall, yet the number is not nearly so great as should be. I desire that special efforts be made to place an Indian exhibit at every county fair adjacent to Indian reservations, in direct competition with the exhibits of white farmers, entered in the names of the several Indians contributing to the exhibit and not collectively as an agency or school exhibit. The matter of Indian exhibits at the State fairs next fall will be taken up through the various superintendents in charge last year.

Of the 52 Indian fairs held this fall, 32, or 61 per cent, were entirely self-supporting with respect to premiums and expenses from gate receipts, sale of privileges and concessions, advertising in programs, and voluntary contributions from the Indians. This is gratifying, but it is far better that every Indian fair be self-supporting, if at all practicable, and superintendents should endeavor to bring about this result as rapidly as may be consistent with the success of the fair.

With this end in view, where it is absolutely necessary for the office to assist the fair, superintendents should try to reduce the amount below that granted this year, and request authority therefor no later than March 1, 1916.

Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining advance information as to the dates of the fairs each year. This information should be promptly furnished the office as soon as the dates for the fair have been fixed.

Reports of fairs should include unmounted photographs of exhibits, if available, with any newspaper comments.

An important feature of your fair should be the baby show, as instructed in Circular No. 1043.

With the hearty support and cooperation of superintendents and employees even the splendid results of last year should be surpassed this year.

Following the success of the first extensive Indian exhibit at the Oklahoma State Fair, in 1914, similar exhibits were shown last fall at State fairs in Arizona, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Texas.

The Indian exhibits proved a most attractive feature of each fair. At some of the fairs the Indian exhibits were entered in direct competition with the products of white farmers, and were awarded first prizes. At other fairs the Indians were only allowed to compete with each other, but strong efforts are being made to have all the Indian exhibits entered in open competition, placing the Indian farmer on the same basis as his white neighbor. This will furnish a stronger incentive for success and friendly competition. Indians were participants at a greater number of county fairs than ever before and with good results.

We have reason to believe that the number of Indian fairs and the number participating in county and State fairs in 1916 will be much greater than on any previous year.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

There is no single feature of Indian administration presenting a more difficult problem for solution than the manner in which individual Indian money should be handled.

It is a problem because in this we are dealing with individual lives rather than a race, and, if we succeed, wholesale methods must be abandoned and the needs of each individual considered.

The goal of our endeavor, through a proper use of individual Indian money, may be said to be:

1. To assist every Indian to the establishment of a permanent and substantial home built upon land to which the individual whose money is being expended may expect to obtain a fee-simple title.
2. To acquire independence of thought and action and a sturdy self-reliance looking to eventual self-support, substantial progress and permanent prosperity.
3. And at last to emerge triumphant from tribal relations into those of individual citizenship with a full knowledge of all its rights, privileges, and responsibilities which accompany it.

It is a pleasure to be able to see that within even so short a time as three years there has been a marked increase in the number of

Indians who have built and are building substantial homes on their allotments or who have purchased farms with their own money and have equipped and improved them with good buildings, more and better stock, and are surrounding themselves with the comforts and pleasures of an enlightened and more advanced civilization than they have hitherto known.

There has been a pronounced increase in the number of bank accounts and in the amounts on deposit, also a steady increase in the interest earnings on the accounts of individual Indians.

Some are reaching out into business enterprises of various kinds looking for investments and finding profitable ones in farm and city real estate, and others are launching forth into specialties, such as dairy, poultry, fruit, etc., some, of course, with failure ahead, but many making of their efforts a pronounced success.

The ideal can only be realized when every Indian shall be fully competent to care for himself without assistance. The proper management of an Indian's bank account is one requiring delicate tact and skill in order to teach him how to care for it and himself without robbing him of his manhood and independence. It is really an educative process and calls for time in its development. It is felt that the plan being pursued will bring success, for the complaints regarding the management of the Indian's money are steadily decreasing. It is confidently believed that the Indian's money can be made to serve him a double purpose, to give him the material things he needs and through experience in its use inculcate in him principles of business and thrift which shall contribute permanently to his personal and material developments.

The rules governing the handling of individual Indian money, approved July 14, 1913, have afforded satisfactory aid thus far, and the amendments which have been promulgated with the idea of liberalizing expenditures of individual Indian money appear to have likewise been beneficial. While it is true that the weight of responsibility for the superintendents has been somewhat increased, yet their improved opportunities for assisting the Indians without delay have offset the extra work involved.

DEBTS OF INDIANS.

The problem of indebtedness of the Indians is gradually becoming less serious. A strict adherence to the policy of forbidding assistance to creditors of Indians in the collection of claims covering indebtedness incurred subsequent to that date has wrought a beneficial change. The unscrupulous trader is thus thoroughly convinced that his methods will meet with no approval here and is growing cautious in permitting Indians to pile up debts. Even the rich Osage Indians

are learning the necessity of living within their means so as to avoid the embarrassment arising through the importunities of their creditors. In cases where payment for property is authorized the superintendents are required to take Government bills of sale, and the possession is thus secured to the Indian.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

For the past three years reimbursable appropriations have been made by Congress for use on all the reservations, aggregating \$1,825,000, for the encouragement of industry and self-support among Indians.

These funds have been used in limited amounts to assist Indians without funds in the purchase of agricultural equipment, work and breeding stock, seeds, fence, and building material. Many comfortable homes have also been built for the Indians under this plan. The property is not given to the Indians, but must be paid for in easy payments, the title thereto remaining in the Government until the amount advanced has been fully repaid.

The results secured during the time this fund has been available have far exceeded expectations. The Indians have made their payments in a surprisingly satisfactory manner; practically nothing has been lost, and many Indians otherwise helpless have thus been enabled to make beneficial use of their allotments and secure a start not previously within their reach.

Tribal herds have also been established from these appropriations. These herds are held as tribal property, to be later distributed among the Indians or sold to them on their individual reimbursable agreements. The increases from these herds will be utilized in making repayments to the Treasury before the cattle are distributed.

On some reservations a part of the available tribal funds was used for the same purposes as the general reimbursable appropriations. On other reservations where the tribal funds were insufficient to meet the needs of the Indians, apportionments from regular reimbursable appropriations were used to supplement their own funds.

In the leveling of Indian allotments on some of the reservations these funds have been of real service in preparing the lands of the Indians for proper use and enabling them to farm their allotments.

In some instances agricultural equipment too expensive to be sold to one Indian has been sold to several Indians on a community or partnership basis. This supplied their needs for threshing machines, tractor engines, stump-pulling outfits, etc., without compelling dependence on agency machinery.

The Indians generally are fast coming to appreciate the assistance rendered them through the use of these reimbursable funds, and it is

believed that with this better understanding the help to be derived will cause many others to take advantage of their opportunity.

The following letter recently written by the commissioner to an Indian living in Arizona gives unmistakable evidence of the desirability, possibilities, and appreciation of the reimbursable fund:

Mr. MCGEE, *Hackberry, Ariz.*

MY FRIEND: Under date of October 15, 1915, you purchased from the superintendent of the Truxton Canon School 10 head of cows for a total consideration of \$470. These cows were purchased for you under the reimbursable plan and an agreement entered into between you and your superintendent on behalf of the Government for the amount expended for you in the purchase.

Your agreement provided that the title to the animals, free and unencumbered, would pass to you upon full payment for the same and gave you four years in which to complete the payment. The first installment, amounting to \$150, will not be due until January 1, 1918, and the final installment, amounting to \$320, will not be due until January 1, 1919.

I have just been advised by your superintendent that during the month of August, 1916, you had found it to your advantage to make immediate full settlement for the cows, thus closing out your reimbursable account, notwithstanding the fact that you have remaining a period of nearly two and one-half years in which to complete your payments.

This is very commendable in you and clearly demonstrates what can be done by one who is willing to exert the necessary energy and display the proper interest in the things which make for his best welfare.

Your superintendent tells me that he has granted you permission to remove the cows and all the increase from them to a range off the reservation where you have about 50 or 60 other head of cattle and where proper range and water can be provided for them. I understand that the other cattle owned by you were acquired through the personal efforts of yourself and wife by hard work and the proper investment of your funds. Through your combined energy and good judgment you have achieved a success for which you both deserve a great deal of credit, and I take this opportunity to congratulate you and to wish you success in the handling of this and other stock acquired by you from time to time as well as in all other enterprises undertaken by you in the future.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

From an economic viewpoint the progress of the returned students offers assurance for the future. Indians are engaged in industrial activities, both agricultural and mechanical, on the different reservations, and as laborers on work of every character, including ditches, roads, bridges, etc. Many are self-supporting and prosperous on their allotments.

Over 200 Indian boys were employed in the beet fields at Rocky Ford, Colo., and Garden City, Kans., during the season 1915 and earned \$17,790.55.

The Navajo pupils alone have on deposit to their credit \$3,301.81 from their share of the work. This was used for clothing and to buy sheep. More than 80 boys have herds of sheep.

Opportunities for work have been greatly extended this year by the changed basis of work. A large building has been rented and equipped to accommodate 80 Indians who may find work during the entire year at Rocky Ford.

This arrangement is intended to meet the industrial needs of Indian youths past school age who have spent the best part of their lives in school endeavoring to gain an education yet who have gone through only the fourth and fifth grades. Such boys will find lucrative employment at Rocky Ford during the winter and, indeed, all the year around.

About 350 boys and young men of Indian blood are employed for the season 1916 in the beet fields and on ranches working for the agriculturists in the vicinity of Rocky Ford.

On the Klamath, Fort Peck, Fort Belknap, and Flathead irrigation projects work is plentiful for Indians. On the pay roll of the irrigation service at Klamath the Indians received \$1,414.75, whites \$1,083.96, at one payment. Indians also received a considerable amount for hay, grain, logs, lumber, and wood bought from them.

Indian employees are of the faculty in every Indian school, but the Navajo school at Fort Defiance, Ariz., leads all the rest in having the majority of its employees, including its superintendent, of Indian blood.

This year several Indian girls have been added to the ranks of Indian Service employees as graduate nurses.

Fifty-four schools and agencies have reported returned student organizations, with names of officers and places of meeting, covering a diversity of aims and activities. On some reservations returned students seem to feel a compelling inner urge to become active participants in general welfare work.

Indians and their white neighbors mingle freely in churches, lodges, schools, and clubs in some communities, and it has been thought by a few that the formation of returned student organizations would act as a deterrent to the progress of the Indian. In one district all the returned students of the neighborhood are in the band. Another organization meets on Sundays, when the International Sunday school lessons form the basis of the talk given. One superintendent reports his organization to be a potent factor in the community life.

EXHIBITION INDIANS.

The employment of Indians for exhibition purposes by Wild West and other shows has been discouraged. Participation in these revivals of frontier life and primitive customs is neither educative nor conducive to the formation of habits of industry and thrift. While such participation is not absolutely prohibited, it is discouraged, and

everything practicable is done to guard them against demoralizing influences and to conserve their wages.

UTE JUDGMENT FUND.

The sum of \$300,000 was available for expenditure during the year from the principal of the \$3,000,000 Ute judgment fund awarded by the Court of Claims in 1911, plus one year's interest, the most of which was segregated into individual shares and deposited in banks to the credit of the Indians for expenditure, under supervision, for permanent industrial purposes. The use of this money is gradually bringing about a material improvement in the industrial and economic situation of these formerly backward Indians and some of them have become entirely self-supporting.

The leasing plan inaugurated last year at Uintah with the view of getting water on the land in order to save the rights thereto, which expire in 1919, has been continued with good results, approximately 25,000 acres being put under cultivation during this year. The acreage cultivated by the Indians themselves was also largely increased, although definite figures are not now at hand.

The water supply for irrigation on the reservation decreases each year during July and August, and this has resulted in serious damage to the crops of the Indians and lessees. As various white settlers were taking water from the river above the Indian project it was our contention that under the doctrine of reserved water rights the Indians' land is entitled to sufficient water to properly irrigate the crops produced, and to settle the question suit was recently instituted in the Federal court and a temporary injunction granted restraining all parties from taking water from the river to the injury of the Indians and their white lessees. Upon final hearing the injunction was made permanent.

IRRIGATION.

The irrigation work of the Indian Bureau is one of the most important of the industrial activities, as irrigation farming is the only means by which nearly 100,000 of the Indians may be able to attain self-supporting, useful citizenship. Included within this number are, with few exceptions, those with the least resources and those most backward in adopting our civilization, so that efforts to advance the irrigation work should and do bring the most pronounced progress.

More than 100 irrigation projects for the benefit of the Indian farmer are in different stages of completion. These vary in size from a comparatively few acres to several which will include more than 100,000 acres each when fully developed. The total area which

should eventually be provided with water in the projects now initiated or favorably reported upon is more than one and one-half million acres. At present 490,000 acres may be supplied with water from completed works, and of this area already more than 220,000 acres are actually being farmed.

During the year of this report no notable new undertakings were possible in the irrigation work because of the failure of the passage of the Indian appropriation act. Nearly all irrigation projects are specially authorized, and as special appropriations are made therefor it is impossible to initiate some of the very urgently needed work, pending such time as funds are appropriated. There was, however, increased activity in the maintenance and care of the structures and systems already completed and more careful supervision of the expenditure of all funds to see that the highest economy was obtained. This is, of course, desirable in the expenditure of all Government funds, but as the irrigation appropriations for the benefit of the Indians are, except in a few instances, now all reimbursable to the United States, the Indian Service considers itself custodian of a trust for the Indians themselves in the expenditure of irrigation funds. There is constantly kept in mind the necessity of securing the greatest benefit to the Indians for each dollar expended.

EXTENSION OF IRRIGATION.

On several of the reservations surveys were made, including examinations and reports for the extension of present irrigation facilities or the initiation of new projects. On the Colville Reservation practically all of the economical irrigation possibilities have been studied. These are scattered in 12 or 13 districts and include a total area of more than 33,000 acres. Several projects upon this reservation have been reported upon which are feasible from an engineering standpoint, but in some instances the desirability of undertaking these is contingent upon the attitude of the Indians toward irrigation farming, which as yet is not altogether favorable. The Little Nespelem project to irrigate about 3,300 acres has been nearly completed and some assistance given the Indian farmers on the San-Poil River, but no other projects on Colville Reservation have been undertaken by the Indian Service.

The extensive surveys and investigations, including not only the physical but the legal questions involved with reference to a water supply for the Pima Indians, have been completed and the final field reports made. From a thorough study of these data, recommendations as required by the act of August 1, 1914, are expected to be submitted shortly. In the meantime the possibility of improving the water supply for the deserving Pimas by means of better facilities for

diverting water from the Gila River has been taken advantage of and Congress has authorized a dam and diversion system to take water from the Gila River about 12 miles above Florence, by means of which all the irrigable lands on the south side of the Gila River, as well as white lands which are entitled to water, will secure a much more reliable supply than has been possible from the temporary and unsatisfactory diversions used in the past. Congress has also authorized the construction of a diversion dam lower down on the Gila River, from which water may be diverted not only to the south-side lands but to the north side, where a large body of fine land is already being cultivated as well as the limited supply of water available will permit. These appropriations are the first important steps to rectify the injustice which has been done these Pima Indians for the 30 or 40 years that their water supply has been encroached upon by the whites.

Another important irrigation project which has been authorized for the coming year and funds therefor made immediately available is that for the Yakima Reservation, for the portion known as the Wapato project. The situation at the Yakima Reservation has been somewhat similar to that among the Pimas, in that the Indians were apparently unjustly deprived of water which was found to be necessary for their self-support. The matter of the water supply had previously been adjusted by Congress in the Indian bill for the year 1915, and the appropriation of \$200,000 now made permits the construction of a permanent diversion dam and the beginning of the enlargement of the canal system which will eventually supply 120,000 acres of land, most of which is still held by Indians.

A long-needed irrigation improvement has been authorized for the coming year—the Pyramid Lake project in Nevada. Sufficient funds have been appropriated for 1917 to construct a diversion dam and the remainder of the authorized project, it is expected, will be provided for next year. This improvement will permit the industrious Indians of this reservation, who have been attempting with very unsatisfactory means to farm a sufficient area to make themselves self-supporting, to really accomplish this result.

CONSTRUCTION.

The more important projects upon which construction has been maintained during the past year are as follows: On the Wind River Reservation on both the ceded and diminished portions; on the Crow Reservation, Mont., where the work of replacing the worn-out temporary structures, many of which have been in use 20 or more years; with properly designed permanent works has proceeded as well as the necessary extensions of the lateral system.

Construction of somewhat similar nature has been performed on the Uintah project, the Fort Hall project, and to a limited extent on the Yakima project in Washington, although in the past year insufficient funds have been available at the latter place to do more than the most urgent repair work.

On the Colorado River Reservation the laterals were extended to additional areas being farmed by the Indians, and on the Gila River Reservation the necessary laterals were constructed to supply many of the new allotments which the Indians are occupying and bringing under cultivation nearly as fast as the limited amount of water available will warrant. Active maintenance and betterment work was done upon the Fort Hall, Modoc Point, Pine River Valley, Hogback, Fort Belknap, Ganado, and the several mission reservations in California and others.

In southern California during January, 1916, a large portion of the country was devastated by the greatest flood known in recent years. The Pala, Rincon, Soboba, La Jolla, Campo, Morongo, and Palm Springs Reservations, all in California, suffered considerably, and first reports indicated almost complete destruction of some of the irrigation work. However, prompt and vigorous repairs were instituted, and practically all lands were being supplied with water by the time that they needed irrigation, at a total expenditure of less than \$20,000 for the repairs. With few exceptions the projects were again placed in first-class operating conditions. At Pala further expenditures will be needed to replace permanently the south side diversion. Though temporary works have been provided for this year, it has not yet been possible to arrange an economical permanent plan on account of the great erosion along the river. A more substantial protection is needed against the ravages of the San Jacinto River at the Soboba Reservation. Plans are being perfected to cooperate with owners of private lands which were also damaged, to accomplish these results.

One of the subordinate but important phases of irrigation work is the opportunity given many of the Indians of laboring upon irrigation construction. For the fiscal year 1916 the sum of \$165,330.95 was paid to these Indian laborers upon the various projects, and not only was this money of direct benefit to them but they were instructed in habits of industry and self-support. Indeed, in many instances, by exercising considerable patience the irrigation officers have trained many Indians in various occupations, such as concrete workers, carpenters, engine operators, earth excavation, etc., so that a large number of Indians were benefited in many ways. Some of these Indians have even developed sufficient skill along these lines to act as foremen directing the work of others. While it is doubtless a fact that the initial cost of the irrigation work considered only as

an engineering structure may have been slightly higher by employing Indians to such a large extent, the Indians benefited not only by having the money paid them for labor but in the knowledge they acquired of the various trades, so that the ultimate benefit to them was much greater than any difference in cost. This industrial idea as the great means of advancing the Indians is being emphasized wherever possible, but in no other activity of the Indian Bureau are actual beneficial results obtained to a greater extent than on irrigation work.

UTILIZATION OF WATER.

The object of irrigation construction is to arrange for a water supply to produce crops, but this obvious purpose seems to have been neglected in the past as compared to the interest taken in the engineering investigations and construction relating to irrigation works. However, continued emphasis is now being placed on the necessity of encouraging and urging the Indians to make use of the agricultural facilities provided for them. Those employees especially concerned with industrial development are taking hold of this problem where the engineers' functions cease, and a closer cooperation between the two has resulted in commendable progress by the Indians in irrigation farming.

As a means of teaching habits of industry and civilization, irrigation is of notable value as it requires continued and faithful application to work by the Indians, but also the returns may be safely counted upon as seldom do discouraging crop failures result from these efforts and nearly always remuneration is in direct proportion to the amount of energy exhibited. In emphasizing industrial training, irrigation farming is, of course, included, and I am glad to be able to report a continued progress in the extension of the area actually being farmed by the Indians on nearly every reservation. Notable increases were made upon the Crow, Fort Hall, Wind River, Colorado River, Yuma, Pima, Klamath, Uintah, Fort Belknap, San Xavier, and several other reservations. The crops produced by irrigation on the Yakima Reservation during 1916 were of an estimated value of \$2,000,000. On the Crow Reservation 23,846 acres were being irrigated. On the Fort Hall Reservation the area was 18,542 acres; on Gila River 18,850 acres; and on Uintah the area in irrigated crops was 25,062.

WATER-RIGHTS PROTECTION.

The right to the use of water for irrigation is one of the most intangible and complicated property rights with which we have to deal, and to secure permanently for the Indians a sufficient supply this fact must be kept in mind at all times.

To protect the interests of the Indians, special investigations were made with respect to the water rights of several of the reservations. At Uintah a thorough study of the situation was made under direction of a special Assistant Attorney General, and this preparation was of primary importance, as it became necessary in June, 1916, to apply for an injunction in the Federal district court of Utah against illegal diversion of water belonging to the Indians. The Uintah irrigation project had been suffering for several years on account of various encroachments. The conditions of law under which this work was authorized added to the complications and it will require continued watchfulness to retain this large development for the benefit of the Indians for whom it is intended.

On the Umatilla Reservation, the court rendered a decision confirming to the Indians water rights which had been in litigation for several years. On the Fort Hall Reservation steps were taken after careful consideration and ample legal notice to offenders to prevent damage to the Indian lands and irrigation system by a careless wasting of water from irrigation upstream from Fort Hall lands.

The extended and comprehensive investigations of conditions regarding the water supply for the Pima Indians along the Gila River are expected to furnish the facts with which the Government will be able to protect the rights of the Indians to the water of the Gila. Studies of water rights of the Walker River Reservations have also been initiated and apparently it will be possible to take steps to secure a more equitable division of water between the various users upon the Walker River drainage basin. On several other reservations similar investigations are being instituted.

Reference was made in my last annual report to conditions upon the three Montana reservations—Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck—where irrigation construction is being carried on by the engineers of the Reclamation Service. Legislation along the lines there suggested was enacted by the present Congress in the Indian appropriation act.

This modification of the method of financing these projects releases a portion of the tribal funds for other uses of the Indians, so that it may be possible for them to obtain at least to a limited extent the equipment and resources necessary to enable them to engage in farming.

Under the old scheme the Indian funds were hypothecated for all the expenses of irrigation construction, although on two of the reservations a large proportion of the irrigated area not needed for Indian allotments has passed to other ownership. The injustice of tying up Indian funds to construct irrigation works to supply lands for the use of whites is, of course, apparent.

While the law now relieves the Indians, it also arranges for proper reimbursement of the Government for the expenditures chargeable to the various landholders.

Another important provision of the Indian bill is that which arranges for a water right for the Salt River Reservation Indians. These industrious people have been attempting to farm a much larger area than their inadequate water supply warranted. With the addition provided for, they should be soon comfortably self-supporting.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.

Among the most important operations of the engineers usually engaged upon irrigation has been the development of underground water. Upon the Navajo, Hopi, and Papago Reservations this added water supply is of almost inestimable value for stock and domestic use. With the addition of these new watering places, great areas of hitherto unavailable grazing land can be used, and it also adds to the value of those already occupied by reducing the damage to both range and stock by shortening the trips of the latter to water.

Upon the Navajo, Hopi, Isleta, and Papago Reservations six well rigs were constantly in operation, drilling through the year 30 wells, of which, however, 10 did not yield either a sufficient quantity or a quality of water to make them successful. In addition, the 10 wells drilled in various portions of the Papago country during 1915 had their pumping plants completed and placed in operation. At some of these plants Indians come with barrels for water from as great a distance as 18 miles, indicating that considerable further development is needed at other points.

Upon the Hopi and Navajo Reservations considerable work was done cleaning and protecting the small springs found at infrequent intervals. The use of the easily contaminated and, in some cases, filthy pools for domestic purposes is being changed by cleaning and reconstructing these sources of supply, so that many Indians for probably the first time in their lives have regularly pure, wholesome water.

Some reservations, especially in the upper Mississippi Valley, need reclamation not by irrigation but by drainage. To this end I have had our engineers examine and report on the feasibility of this sort of work for the Indian lands of Fond du Lac, Minn.; Santee and Kickapoo, Nebr.; Haskell, Kans.; Sac and Fox, Iowa; Carlisle, Pa.; Round Valley, Cal.; and Shiprock, N. Mex. All of the foregoing work, which is being done by the Indian Service, is along those lines which I am constantly urging in the various branches of the Indian

Service—that is, to study each reservation, and after determining to what industry it is best adapted, to develop it for this purpose for the use of the Indians.

ALLOTMENTS.

The important work of allotting irrigable land on the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., was continued during the year. In addition to the irrigable allotments, instructions have been issued to the allotting agent to allot the grazing lands pro rata. The area of irrigable land to be allotted is estimated at 50,000 acres and grazing land 315,000 acres.

During the year allotments were completed on the Colville Reservation in Washington, where a grand total of about 2,500 Indians have been allotted nearly 325,000 acres. The surplus unallotted lands, with the exception of those classified as timber and areas withdrawn for grazing purposes and for school, agency, and missionary uses, will be opened to homestead settlement and entry this fall under the provisions of the act of March 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80).

On the Fort Peck Reservation in Montana, under authority of the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 593), allotments may be made to children born to the tribe as long as there is any undisposed-of tribal land. This work is being carried on under direction of the superintendent of the reservation.

On the Sioux Reservations in North and South Dakota allotment work was continued under the supervision of the superintendents.

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 No. 27.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIODS.

The first act authorizing the issuance of trust patents to Indians was the act of August 7, 1882 (22 Stat. L., 342), affecting the Omahas in Nebraska. Allotments to 963 Omaha Indians were approved in 1884, and patents containing a 25-year trust, held by the United States, were issued to the allottees. By Executive order of July 3, 1909, this trust was extended 10 years and will not expire until 1919. Since 1884 patents containing a 25-year trust clause have issued to the various tribes allotted in severalty, mainly under authority of the fifth section of what is known as the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388). The trust on the allotments of eight reservations will expire during the calendar year 1916 if not extended. The trust has been extended on the allotments of five of the reservations, and steps are being taken to protect the other allottees whose period of trust will soon expire.

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

Tribe.	Number of allotments.	Date trust expires.	Extended (years).
Omaha, Nebraska.....	963	1909	10
Santee, Nebraska.....	848	1910	10
Sisseton, South Dakota.....	1,381	1914	10
Grande Ronde, Oregon.....	269	1916	10
Papago, Arizona.....	291	1916	10
Ponca, Nebraska.....	191	1916	10
Eastern Shawnee, Oklahoma.....	72	1916	10
Yankton, South Dakota.....	1,485	1916	10

In addition to these extensions on reservation allotments, the trust on all Indian homesteads and allotments on the public domain which would otherwise expire during the calendar year 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), section 11 of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888-892), and the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 326).

PATENTS IN FEE.

Patents in fee simple are issued under the provisions of the act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), and the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855). During the past year 1,298 applications for patents in fee have been received, of which 350 were denied and 949 approved, involving an area of 132,647.30 acres.

During the past year the Secretary of the Interior has appointed competency commissions composed of some of the best men in the Indian Service, who know the Indian and the Indian question, and whose duty it was to make a personal investigation with a view of determining the Indians who are fully qualified to care for their own affairs. Examinations have been made on the following reservations: Yankton, Santee, Flathead, Cheyenne River, Standing Rock, Fort Peck, Umatilla, and Coeur d'Alene. On the recommendation of the commissions thus appointed 576 fee patents have issued, involving 97,842.41 acres, thus making the total number of fee patents issued during the year 1,525, involving an area of 220,489.71 acres.

SALE OF INDIAN LAND.

The sale of allotted and inherited Indian land is authorized by the acts of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245), March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678).

The act last mentioned extended the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910, to Oklahoma, with the exception of lands belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osages, so that since the passage of this act patents in fee simple can be issued to purchasers of Indian lands in Oklahoma, with the exceptions noted.

During the year 1916 there have been made sales covering an area of 90,819.03 acres, involving a consideration of \$1,661,851.92. The average price for which the land sold was \$18.60 per acre. The year previous the office sold 761 tracts, involving 102,674.53 acres, for \$1,300,303.08, or \$12.66 per acre.

HOMELESS INDIANS.

In continuation of the work of providing lands for homeless California Indians, small tracts aggregating 1,860.04 acres, at a total price of \$19,367.29, are now being purchased for the benefit of approximately 1,302 Indians of various bands. Four purchases have been consummated and 16 more are practically completed.

With the balance of funds provided by the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 582), an additional tract of about 50 acres of agricultural land was bought for \$6,000 for the benefit of the Camp Verde Indians, located in Yavapai County, Ariz. This tract is contiguous to a 240-acre tract which was purchased at \$13,000 for these Indians last year. The Indians are settling on these lands and Supt. Taylor reports that 110 acres have been placed under cultivation.

Negotiations have been entered into for the purchase of lands and water rights in the total amount of \$32,233.33 for the Navajo of the public domain in Arizona and New Mexico.

MISSION LANDS.

The total area of mission lands on Indian reservations and the issuance of patents in fee to mission organizations under the general act of March 3, 1909, and other special acts has been less than in former years.

There are pending for surveys orders for patents on the following reservations:

Menominee, under Keshena: Catholic, for patent, about 26 acres; indefinite number of acres to be set apart.

Yankton: To the Church of the Holy Fellowship, 52 acres.

Cheyenne River: Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, 5 to 15 acres.

Yakima: Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 12 acres.

Warm Springs: Woman's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church, about 16 acres.

A patent for 40 acres on the Nett Lake Reservation, Minn., has been issued to the Northern Minnesota Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church since the beginning of the new fiscal year, 1917.

A small tract on the Fort Berthold Reservation awaits survey on the request of the American Missionary Association. Applications for patents for lands on the Fort Totten, the Winnebago and Western Navajo Reservations are pending. An agreement has been reached under which the office is preparing for the issuance of a patent to the Women's Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in America, for lands on the Winnebago Reservation in Nebraska.

A GREAT PROBATE COURT.

The general public has but a vague idea of the immensity of the work devolving upon the Federal Government in connection with the American Indian. Not only must protection be afforded him in connection with his personal rights and privileges, but his immense property rights must be safeguarded. These rights consist of millions of acres of land allotted to the Indians, moneys from land by way of leases for grazing, agriculture, mines, oil, and other purposes, as well as of their lands, timber, live stock, etc., and the earnings of individual Indians from innumerable sources. The work is not permitted to stop here, but after the death of the Indians, their estates must be probated under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855, 856), and this work has become one of the most important branches of the Indian Service.

During the present year the heirs to thousands of acres of land and millions of dollars' worth of trust property have been determined.

Hearings for the purpose of these determinations are conducted at the different reservations and agencies throughout the entire Indian country by examiners of inheritance who are especially qualified for the work. In addition to other qualifications they must be members of the bar admitted to practice law in one of the several States. Hearings are conducted in a legal and judicial manner after first giving notice to all parties interested.

During the past year 4,086 estates of deceased Indians were probated, 178 wills approved, 68 disapproved, and 5,014 miscellaneous cases disposed of.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

A magnificent bridge has been built over the Little Colorado River near Topock, jointly by the States of Arizona and California, the county of San Bernardino, and this office, for the benefit of the Indians on the Fort Mojave Reservation and the traveling public. The system of roads on the Shoshone Reservation has been carried further toward completion by the expenditure of \$25,000.

Construction and maintenance of roads on the several reservations by the use of tribal funds and general appropriations have been developed as rapidly as practicable. A good road has been built on the

San Carlos Reservation between bridges across the San Carlos and Gila Rivers by the use of \$20,000 appropriated by the State of Arizona.

MINING ON RESTRICTED INDIAN LANDS.

Until recently leasing for mining operations of lands allotted to Indians outside of the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osage Nation has been more or less perfunctory, but within the last year many leases have been made on several reservations in Oklahoma, and also in Wyoming. A material increase in the number of leases executed has been due chiefly to the finding of several large gas wells in the Otoe Indian Reservation, Okla., and to the increased demand for crude oil and its by-products. It is hoped that this leasing activity will result in the discovery of oil and gas in paying quantities on these reservations and thereby increase the income of these Indians.

FORESTRY.

The work of road, trail, and telephone construction has been continued so far as funds would permit. The system of telephonic communication is now fairly satisfactory on every reservation having important timber interests. Although large expenditures will yet be required to make all parts of the extensive forest areas accessible by road or trail, substantial progress is being made each year, and the comparatively insignificant fire losses of the past year indicate that the existing means of fire control are effective.

The administrative force has been strengthened during the year by the appointment of several men who have had thorough technical training in forestry.

The work of estimating the timber on the Menominee Reservation, begun in September, 1914, was completed early in December, 1915. About one-third of the area of the Quinaielt Reservation was cruised in 1915. In April, 1916, this work was resumed, and it is hoped that about three-fourths of the reservation can be completed before the October rains render further field work impracticable. The work will be completed in 1917.

A resurvey of the boundaries and an estimate of the timber lands of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians was made during the year. Timber trespass upon these lands has been very common in the past, and several superintendents have urged the difficulty of preventing trespass because of a lack of knowledge as to the boundary lines. At all important points of the boundaries, as determined by the resurvey, iron posts have now been set.

In October, 1915, the timber on tribal lands of the Bad River Indian Reservation, the sale of which was authorized by section 23

of the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 582,605), was offered, and on January 14, 1916, the bid of the J. S. Stearns Lumber Co. on the saw timber, and that of the M. J. Bell Lumber Co. on the cedar, were accepted.

The remaining timber on allotments of the Lac Courte Oreille Indian Reservation was sold to the Fountain-Campbell Lumber Co. in February, 1916.

Timber operations were begun on the Jicarilla Indian Reservation, under the contract with the Pagosa Lumber Co., and on the Tulalip Reservation, under the contract with the Everett Logging Co. On the Jicarilla about 13,000,000 feet, and on the Tulalip about 50,000,000 feet b. m. were cut. From the Bad River Reservation about 40,000,000 feet were removed, and the cut at Neopit on the Menominee Reservation was approximately 20,000,000 feet. Rather extensive operations were also conducted on the Leech Lake and Lac Courte Oreille Reservations.

Four important items of legislation recommended by this office were included in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917, approved May 18, 1916. These were an item authorizing the homesteading of timber lands of the Flathead Reservation, which should be found valuable for agricultural or horticultural purposes, one authorizing the sale of the timber from so-called school and swamp lands claimed by the State of Wisconsin within the Bad River and Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservations, one authorizing improved methods for the sale of products of the Menominee Indian Mills, and one creating an Indian forest reserve on the Red Lake Indian Reservation in Minnesota.

ROCKY BOY'S BAND.

Over 60 years ago a band of Chippewa left Wisconsin to hunt buffalo and finally reached Montana, then a wild and unsettled country. Years passed and the Chippewa who remained in Minnesota and Wisconsin were given land, but this offshoot of a once powerful tribe was apparently overlooked. They remained in Montana hunting buffalo and other wild game, then plentiful there, but with the advent of the white man their natural means of subsistence was dissipated and soon these people became a wandering band of tramps, seeking odd jobs but depending largely upon the charities of the public.

To the credit of Rocky Boy's Band it should be said that even in need they were honest, no complaint ever having been made against them for the infraction of any law.

Altogether, their condition appealed strongly to many of the best citizens of Montana, some of whom, notably at Great Falls and Helena, took an active interest in their welfare, contributing money, time, and practical help.

So apparent were the necessities of these Indians that Congress for several years has made a small annual appropriation for their relief.

It was found impracticable to settle these Indians upon either public lands or on existing reservations, nor was the Government able to purchase a proper reservation for them. Subsequently a part of the band was settled on land within the Blackfeet Reservation, but the part of the reservation designated for the Rocky Boys was not adapted to agricultural purposes. Partly on account of this fact and partly owing to tribal antagonism the majority of the band refused to remain there and resumed their former nomadic habits.

Early in my administration an effort was made through Congress to provide land for these Indians on the Fort Assiniboine Military Reserve, where most of them had been temporarily located, in order that they might be looked after during the winter. These efforts, supplemented by the work of earnest friends of the Indians residing in Montana, in and out of Congress, finally resulted in the recent setting apart to them of three townships in the southern part of this reserve as a permanent reservation.

It soon became apparent that the Rocky Boy Band was anxious to have a home, to settle down and become self-supporting—as expressed by one of their number: “To learn to farm, be given land which would be their own, whereby they would soon be self-supporting.”

Carrying out this promise, they planted and cultivated gardens with the seeds and implements furnished them and worked faithfully, with the result that they produced a considerable quantity of hay and vegetables, sufficient, in fact, to justify a substantial reduction in the ration allowance provided for in the congressional appropriation. As further evidence of their interest in these practical benefits which the Government had conferred upon them they voluntarily sent samples of the vegetables grown to the State fair at Helena as a part of the Indian exhibit.

With the encouraging start already made there seems little doubt that within a few years these formerly nomadic Indians, who were literally wanderers upon the face of the earth, will be self-supporting, self-respecting Indians on the high road to successful citizenship.

A sad feature of their history is revealed in the fact that Rocky Boy, who had for so many years led his people through a wilderness of starvation and despair, died as his band reached the promised land.

PAPAGO INDIANS.

On January 14, 1916, the President, by Executive order, set apart a permanent reservation for the use of the Papago Indians in southern Arizona. Just how long these Indians have occupied this coun-

try is not known, but so far as known they have always lived there. The first authentic record of these people is given in the diary of Father Eusebio Kino, who made several trips into their country between 1698 and 1702.

In Bancroft's History, volume 13, at page 550, is found the following:

The Papagos have been regarded as the best Indians in Arizona. * * * More readily than other Indians they adapt themselves to circumstances, tilling the soil, raising live stock, working in the mines, or doing anything that offers. As the reader knows, they have sometimes had trouble with the Spaniards and Mexicans, but they have always been friends of the Americans and deadly foes of the Apaches. They have received very little aid from the Government.

The greater part of the reservation is only adapted to grazing purposes, and the raising of live stock has naturally been the principal occupation and must be the chief means of livelihood for these Indians. Some parts of the reservation are known to contain valuable minerals, and under the terms of the order of withdrawal such lands may be located, entered, and acquired by citizens under the regular mining laws.

Plans have been formulated for the education and civilization of the Papago Indians, and several schoolhouses have been built at convenient points. Wells have been dug to furnish water for domestic and stock purposes, there being no considerable irrigation possibilities on this reservation.

In addition to these improvements a hospital is in the course of construction at Indian Oasis. Under these improved conditions it is not hard to believe that this tribe of Indians, who have always been independent of the outside world and self-supporting, will in time become prosperous citizens.

The Papagos are a moral, intelligent, industrious, and in all respects deserving people.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

To avoid useless and expensive officialdom, the Cherokee Nation was abolished on July 1, 1915, with the exception of the principal chief, who was retained at the nominal salary of \$25 per month to sign Cherokee tribal deeds. On suggestion from this office, the officers of the Seminole Nation of Indians in Oklahoma, following similar action by the tribal officials of the Cherokee Nation, have tendered their resignations. This step marks in a definite and significant way the accomplishment of the final disposition of the affairs of the Seminole Nation and the disbandment of the tribal organization so far as possible under existing law. In the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek Nations only pro forma tribal governments remain, which will be abolished as soon as tribal affairs will permit.

The total tribal enrollment of the Five Civilized Tribes corrected to date is 101,519 enrolled members, to all of whom have been made complete allotments of land or payments of money in lieu of land except in the Creek Nation, where partial allotments of the value of \$800 have been made. Of these, 64,339 are by operation of law in the unrestricted class, while 37,180 are in the restricted class. This number is further reduced by removal of restrictions and by death in 5,177 cases, leaving 32,003 restricted Indians on June 30, 1916.

The total area of the Five Civilized Tribes is 19,525,966 acres, of which 15,794,238 acres have been allotted, 139,284 acres have been reserved for town sites, railroad rights of way, coal and asphalt segregation, churches, schools, cemeteries, and other public purposes, and 2,673,828 acres have been sold, leaving 918,616 acres unsold, of which there will be offered from October 4 to October 31, 1916, 907,500 acres, and if all offered is sold there will remain 11,116 acres unallotted and unsold land among the Five Civilized Tribes. Since September 11, 1900, a total of 309 towns with various additions have been surveyed and platted by the Government in the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations, for which the tribes have received from sale thereof a total of \$4,540,432.69.

During the year 6,406 suits of the 27,494 separate suits instituted in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma under the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, to set aside illegal conveyances of restricted allotted lands, have been dismissed or otherwise disposed of. Prior to July 1, 1915, 19,890 of these suits were closed, now leaving 7,604 suits still pending and undetermined.

Eighteen field clerks have been stationed through the 40 counties comprising the Five Civilized Tribes, with headquarters located usually at county seats, and each field clerk has in his district an average of about 1,800 restricted Indians. During the last fiscal year 112 houses and 32 barns were erected from land funds under the supervision of the field clerks for the benefit of restricted allottees. Since May 27, 1908, restrictions on alienation have been removed from 504,567.44 acres of land, which together with the six acts of Congress, to wit, act of July 1, 1902, act of April 21, 1904, section 16 of the Creek agreement of July 1, 1902, act of May 27, 1908, act of May 29, 1908, and act of March 3, 1903, removed the restrictions on alienation from a total of 12,518,140 acres.

PROBATE WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

During the present fiscal year the probate work in the Five Civilized Tribes has proceeded along well-organized lines and in a thorough and effective manner.

Pioneer work, during the two preceding years, was necessary in order to accomplish the organization of an adequate force of probate attorneys, the division of the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes into districts, and the preparation and promulgation of a code of rules and regulations to govern procedure in probate cases. With these primary accomplishments assured, the way stood open for the performance in a systematic way of the work that seriously demanded attention with respect to individual cases.

A special effort has been made this year to put all probate cases upon a sound financial basis. In the past straw bonds were accepted in many cases and reports of guardians were allowed to drift along for years without being audited or checked. But the attorneys are now rapidly correcting this situation. They have checked case after case, and whenever a guardian has been found delinquent they have secured an order from the court citing such guardian to appear and make good his shortage, and if necessary to give a new and satisfactory bond. In doing this they have caused citations to be issued in 7,198 cases, and have secured the discharge or removal of 2,584 guardians. They have also caused 2,277 new bonds to be filed, aggregating in amount \$2,625,945.

These beneficial results were attained partly through the institution of suits in the State courts, suits that would not and could not have been filed and prosecuted without the assistance of the probate attorneys. There were 91 suits in criminal cases and 416 suits in civil cases instituted during the year on behalf of members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and the amounts involved in the civil actions totaled \$1,382,238.

It is always one of the most difficult problems to cope with in the Indian Service to make proper and profitable disposition of funds belonging to individual Indians, especially where, as in the oil districts, they are in receipt of large incomes. Here again the services of the probate attorneys have proved of great value, for they have been able to follow up their legal victories by supervising the conservation and investment of the funds of their Indian clients. This they have done during the year, in the amount of \$1,814,972. They have, moreover, prevented, by their supervision of probate cases, by checking reports of guardians, by requiring new bonds, and in other ways, losses to dependent Indians in the amount of \$1,487,158 since July 1, 1915.

Altogether there has been saved and conserved to the restricted and adult allottees during the last fiscal year the total sum of \$3,302,130.

In no other branch of the probate work in the past have fraud and graft perpetrated their crimes upon helpless Indians more than in connection with the sales of minors' allotments and of inherited lands.

But now every step is scrutinized by the probate attorneys, who insist that lands that are to be sold must be appraised by representatives of the United States, and that all sales shall be duly advertised, thereby doing away with the undesirable practice of private sales.

In the accomplishment of these beneficial results, the probate attorneys have necessarily performed a vast amount of routine work, including the holding of conferences with allottees and others in nearly 50,000 instances and the writing of upward of 57,000 letters and other official communications.

Now that the scope and volume of the probate work is apparent, I look forward with confidence to the achievement during the next year of even greater results than those attained.

OIL AND GAS—FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Mining for oil and gas in the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, during the past fiscal year has been very active, and extensive wild-cattling has been done. No large pools have been discovered. The production of the Cushing field has declined very rapidly, and this fact, together with the conditions which have existed in connection with the marketing of crude oil at home and abroad, is probably the cause of the increased price of oil from 40 cents per barrel at the close of the fiscal year, to \$1.55 during the past winter. The posted price remained at \$1.55 during the last three or four months of the year. However, practically one-third of the oil produced in the Mid-Continent field has been sold at a premium, which varies from 5 to 55 cents per barrel above the posted price. The Indian lessors have been receiving their proportionate share of the premium received by the lessees.

During the past year the affairs of several large oil and gas lessees have been investigated, with the result that violations of the regulations have been discovered and the guilty parties have been compelled to reduce their acreage within the maximum of 4,800 acres allowed by the regulations.

From 1,372 leases, covering 109,107.68 acres, there was produced during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, 23,988,862.32 barrels of oil from departmental leases, as against 27,098,994.02 barrels during the previous year. The receipts from gas wells during the fiscal year aggregated \$51,557.62, and the receipts from coal production on allotments, \$15,893.29, representing 212,069 tons, of which 160,607 tons were produced in the Creek Nation. While 3,110,131.70 less barrels of oil were marketed from departmental leases during the year ended June 30, 1916, the royalty interest was \$1,359,279.74 in excess of that for the previous year.

OSAGE OIL AND GAS LEASES.

March 16, 1896, the Osage Tribe of Indians leased to Mr. Edwin E. Foster the Osage Indian Reservation for oil and gas mining purposes. This lease expired in 1906. However, by the act of Congress of March 3, 1905, it was renewed as to 680,000 acres for a period of 10 years, which expired March 16, 1916.

It then became necessary to provide new regulations to govern the leasing of the lands for oil and gas mining purposes. Conferences were held, both with the oil and gas men interested and the Osage tribal council, and on June 17, 1915, the latter passed a resolution containing recommendations as to the manner in which new leases should be made, which resolution is set forth at length in my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915. August 26, 1915, the Secretary of the Interior promulgated regulations to govern the leasing of these and other lands in the Osage Reservation for oil and gas mining purposes.

The Osage Tribe will receive considerably more revenue under the new leases than they received under the Foster lease. The old lease covered 680,000 acres, whereas the new oil leases cover about 190,000, of which 120,000 acres is subject to a rental of \$1 per acre per year until wells are drilled, leaving 500,000 acres out of the 680,000 acres of the old lease to be leased for oil in the future. New gas leases have been made to cover about 900,000 acres, a little more than that formerly covered by the Foster lease. Under the old oil lease the tribe received one-eighth royalty, but did not receive any rental on undeveloped lands. The tribe will receive under the new oil leases one-sixth royalty from each quarter-section unit producing less than 100 barrels per well per day, and one-fifth royalty from such units producing 100 barrels or more per well per day; also a rental of \$1 per acre on each quarter section (160 acres) of undeveloped lands.

The tribe received \$2,057,600 from the sale of leases on April 20, 1916, and has received from the sale held on June 20 approximately \$1,175,000; these amounts being in addition to the stipulated royalties heretofore mentioned. The properties which were sold were those producing tracts where the wells averaged over 25 barrels per well and producing lands in excess of 4,800 acres held by former sublessees.

The tribe received \$100 per year for each gas well in service on the old lease, and the amount realized last year aggregated about \$12,000, but, under the new lease, the tribe will receive a minimum royalty of 3 cents per thousand cubic feet, measured at or near the wells, which should amount, during the first year to at least \$700,000.

The Osage Tribe, however, should within a year after the new leases are approved, *i. e.*, by May 17, 1917, receive six or eight times as much as they have heretofore received under the old lease. In addition, it is expected that gas lessees, in drilling for gas on the 700,000 acres leased for gas but not leased for oil, will find new wells which will prove that such lands are valuable for oil and, when put up for sale and sold to the highest bidder, the tribe should receive large sums in bonuses, the amount depending upon the number and extent of new oil pools so discovered in the gas territory.

SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

From the earliest colonial days intoxicating liquors have been the curse of the Indian. Prior to the advent of the white man he did not know alcohol, either in distilled or fermented liquor. It was the gift of the white man to the red man, and since that time the best element of the former race has endeavored to overcome the evils which have come from it.

For years there have been statutes with drastic penalties against the sales of intoxicants to Indians but until the last few years they have proven almost dead letters.

During the last three years a vigorous, continuous and effective assault has been made upon the liquor interests which have debauched the Indian race. Increased appropriations have enabled the Indian Office to place in the field a corps of detectives who have become a terror to the bootlegger and drinking man in the Indian country.

In three years 508,880 pints of whisky, beer, and other alcoholic decoctions have been confiscated and their contents destroyed; 5,511 arrests have been made of alleged violators of the law; and the courts have assessed fines against convicted offenders in an amount practically equal to the annual appropriations by Congress for the support of this branch of Indian work.

While the strong arm of the law is being invoked to prevent the Indian from obtaining whisky and to punish the man who provides him with it, a moral awakening is being brought about through more peaceful means. My personal appeal to every employee in the Indian Service and to persons of prominence in local communities has made possible a most successful pledge-signing campaign among the Indians, in school and out of school, young and old, pledging themselves to abstain from the use of all kinds of intoxicants.

The last Congress has materially strengthened the hand of the Government in the enforcement of its prohibitory liquor legislation for Indians. Heretofore many violators of the law have escaped through inability of the Government to discover how the intoxicants were introduced on the reservation. This loophole has been closed by making the possession of intoxicants within the Indian country *prima facie* evidence of its criminal introduction and extending the

provisions of sections 2140 and 2141 of the Revised Statutes to beer and other classes of intoxicating liquors not heretofore covered by that statute.

This legislation has been greatly needed, and particularly so in Oklahoma and Minnesota. In the former State the many decisions of the circuit court of appeals, holding that possession by a defendant within certain portions of the State of intoxicating liquor which had been brought into the State from without is not sufficient to warrant conviction under a statute for introducing liquor into the Indian country or the old Indian Territory, have made it difficult to obtain convictions.

In Minnesota within the area ceded by the treaty of February 22, 1855, there was a large number of saloons, breweries, etc., and liquor was transported from one point to another within the territory as legislation has heretofore only prohibited distilleries of ardent spirits and authorized the destruction of ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country. This legislation remedies these conditions.

The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States have been favorable to the contention of the Government, and several important decisions were rendered. The action of the court in upholding the provisions of the treaty of February 22, 1855, with the Chippéwa Indians in Minnesota enabled us to extend our operations in behalf of a large number of Indians and to close the saloons within the area in Minnesota ceded by this band. However, the case of most importance is that of *United States v. Nice*, in which this tribunal overruled the *Heff* case and held that the power of Congress to regulate or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to allottees under the general-allotment act is not debatable. Other cases of importance have been disposed of in the Supreme Court and other Federal courts. Likewise, several important decisions have been rendered by State courts bearing on this phase of our work which will prove beneficial to the Indian.

Our work in Minnesota has been carried on successfully and with no feeling of resentment on the part of a large majority of citizens, although I regret that one person was killed in connection with these operations. That sentiment has been favorable is evidenced by the fact that many of the counties within the treaty territory have recently voted for county option and against the liquor interests. During the course of the year all saloons remaining within the treaty territory were closed and drunkenness among the Indians practically eliminated. Our work has resulted in a very large number of cases on the charge of introducing, and many automobiles, teams, and conveyances were seized and libeled, in accordance with the provisions of law. The State authorities have cooperated with us, and

with the continued support of the citizens of that community the matter is now well in hand, although a considerable force of officers is still operating in that territory.

With the closing of the saloons, breweries, etc., and our efforts to prevent the introduction of intoxicants into the treaty territory we were confronted with difficulties which arose through what are known as near beers, ciders, and the like. Many preparations of this character have found their way into closed territory and in some instances they contained large percentages of alcohol and were merely substitutes under false names for intoxicants. Various subterfuges were used which have kept our suppression officers extremely busy.

Our operations have covered the entire country where Indians reside. Every means possible and every provision of law applicable has been invoked to insure the greatest success.

Section 2078 of the Revised Statutes relative to withholding annuity payments under certain conditions has been applied at practically every payment made, with the result that the Indians have been freed from temptation and are now comparatively sober. The payments are no longer drunken orgies nor have the Indians been debauched and robbed as formerly.

All this has resulted in the greatest activity and in an unprecedented number of arrests and convictions. By invoking existing legislation it has been possible to protect the Indians during these payments and at a time when it would do the most good.

If Congress would amend the present liquor laws applicable to the Indian country, making the first offense a misdemeanor and permit prosecution by information instead of indictment there would be convictions where acquittals are now procured, because of the present drastic penalty. Procedure by information would decrease the heavy costs of prosecution.

A native fermented liquor known as tulapai or tiswin has a strong hold on the Apaches. It is so easily made and so insidious that its suppression is a difficult undertaking. Instruction in schools and among adults and the punishment of offenders is gradually having a good effect.

Two bills have been introduced in Congress for the purpose of controlling and eliminating the use of peyote, an imported Mexican product which produces a dangerous narcotic intoxication. These laws should be quickly passed.

INDIAN CRIMINAL OFFENSES.

The Federal laws relating to offenses committed by Indians against the person or property of other Indians or persons within the limits of any Indian reservation include only murder, manslaughter, rape,

assault with intent to kill, assault with a dangerous weapon, arson, burglary, and larceny. There are other offenses committed by Indians for which they should be punished. We are trying to transform the Indian into a law-abiding citizen, but at the present time a number of offenses against society, morality, etc., are allowed to go unpunished, as they are not crimes under our laws. This condition is detrimental to good citizenship and the maintenance of law and order.

Sections 328 and 329 of the Criminal Code should be amended so as to enlarge the number of offenses and make the Indian subject to the same laws and the same penalties as are all other persons committing these or similar offenses.

A code of laws for the guidance of the Indian courts on the several reservations would be of manifest advantage on reservations where such courts are now the principal form of justice.

I shall submit for your consideration, prior to the next session of Congress, a draft of a bill which will be designed to meet the needs of the service in these respects.

COURT DECISIONS.

The following cases of interest to the Indian Service were decided during the last year:

La Roque v. United States (239 U. S., 62).—The question involved in this case was whether the Nelson Act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 642), contemplated that allotments should be made on behalf of Indians otherwise entitled thereto but who died without selecting the land wanted. It was held that the act mentioned contemplated only selections on the part of living Indians acting for themselves or through designated representatives.

Hallowell v. Commons (239 U. S., 506).—The court in this case affirmed the decision of the court of appeals, dismissing the bill for want of jurisdiction, and held that where the death of the allottee intestate occurred during the trust period the decision of the Secretary of the Interior determining his heirs is final and conclusive under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and that it was unnecessary to consider whether the court had jurisdiction when the suit was begun.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, v. U. S. ex rel. Julia Lamere Mickadiet, née Tiebault, and Alma Lamere Tiebault (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on May 22, 1916).—The question of the power of the Secretary of the Interior to reopen or reconsider cases was involved in this decision, and the court held that the words "final and conclusive," contained in the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), describing the power

given to the Secretary, must be taken as conferring and not as limiting or destroying that authority; that, in other words, they must be treated as absolutely excluding the rights to review in the courts, as has hitherto been the case under the act of 1887, the question of fact as to who were the heirs of an allottee, thereby causing that question to become one within the final and conclusive competency of the administrative authority.

United States v. Louis Hemmer et al. (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States June 5, 1916).—In this case it was held that the act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 96), containing a provision whereby the United States was to hold the land in trust for a period of 25 years, did not apply to Indians located upon the public lands who before the passage of the act of 1884 had substantially complied with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 420), relative to homesteads. In other words, it was held that acts of 1875 and 1884 were independent acts, and that the act of 1884 containing the 25-year restriction was not amendatory of the act of 1875 containing a restriction against alienation for a period of 5 years only.

Levindale Lead & Zinc Mining Co., W. H. Aaron and M. L. Levin v. Charles Coleman (decided by the United States Supreme Court on June 5, 1916).—Charles Coleman, a white man, the defendant in error in this case, brought suit to set aside a conveyance of an undivided interest in lands inherited from his Indian wife and child, who were members of the Osage Tribe. Judgment was entered annulling the conveyance, upon the ground that it was executed in violation of restrictions imposed by Congress. This judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma and a writ of error sued-out to the United States Supreme Court. The United States Supreme Court held that the act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539), placed no restrictions upon the alienation of land or undivided interests in land of which white men who were not members of the tribe became owners. The judgment of the State court was reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings.

New York v. Becker (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States June 12, 1916).—In this case it was held that the right of hunting and fishing reserved by the Seneca Indians of New York under the treaty ratified by the Senate April 11, 1798, on the lands ceded by that treaty was not an exclusive right in the Indians, and was subject to that necessary power of appropriate regulation which inhered in the sovereignty of the State over the lands where the privilege was exercised. In other words, the only right reserved to the Indian was that of hunting and fishing in common with other citizens of the State, and subject to the same provision, regulation, and limitation as are imposed on whites by the laws of the State.

United States v. Fred Nice (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, June 12, 1916).—In this case it was held that when lands are allotted and trust patents issued to Indians the Government does not lose its guardianship over them, and therefore can prohibit the sale of liquor to them in violation of Federal laws. This case overruled the *Heff* case decided by the Supreme Court in 1905, wherein it was held that an Indian who received an allotment and patent for land under the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), was no longer a ward of the Government and not within the reach of Indian police regulations on the part of Congress. The decision in the *Nice* case is very important, as under its holdings the department will be enabled more successfully to cope with the liquor situation among the Indians.

United States v. Debell et al. (227 Fed., 760) (decided by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit).—It was held in this case that where a person with knowledge of the incompetency of an Indian for whom the United States holds lands in trust induced the Indian to sell the land to him and apply for and obtain a patent in fee simple for it, and then convey it to him, wrongfully appropriates the land to himself; he becomes a trustee de son tort thereof and of its proceeds for the benefit of the Indian, and the United States may maintain a suit in equity to set aside, as against him, the patent and the deed, and in case the title has passed to an innocent subsequent purchaser, to recover of the appropriator the amount he realized from the land above the amount he paid for it to the Indian.

United States v. Pearson, County Treasurer, et al. (231 Fed., 270) (decided by the United States court).—This was a South Dakota case involving the Sioux Indians who have been allotted in severalty but maintain their tribal relations. It was held that personal property consisting of horses, cattle and their increase, and farm implements and other property acquired by exchange of such property or otherwise, which is derived directly or indirectly from the Government and is used by the Indians on their farms, is not subject to taxation by State authorities; and that such property is not absolute property of the Indians but is still held in trust for their benefit by the Government for the purpose of carrying out its policy of helping them to be self-supporting.

State v. Towessnute (154 Pac., 805) (decided by the Supreme Court of the State of Washington).—In this case it was held that the Yakima treaty of March 8, 1859 (12 Stat. L., 951), providing that the exclusive right of taking fish in all streams running through or

bordering on the reservation is secured to the Indians, as also the right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places "in common with citizens" of the Territory, does not authorize a tribal inhabitant of the Yakima Indian Reservation to fish in a river several miles outside the reservation without a license, contrary to a law of the State, the words quoted indicating an intent not to give the Indian an advantage but to save him from a disadvantage, and to permit the State laws to operate on both races alike in respect to the right to fish outside the reservation.

FISHING RIGHTS.

The ancient fishing rights of Indians of the State of Washington have been considered in the courts of that State during the year. Treaties with several of these tribes provide that the Indians shall have the right to fish at their usual and accustomed fishing places, outside of their reservations, in common with the citizens of the State. It is their contention that this provision gives them the right to fish in these places without compliance with the requirements of the State law. The State has contested this, and on February 4, 1916, obtained a favorable decision from the State supreme court in *State v. Alex Towessnute*. An appeal on behalf of the Indians to the United States Supreme Court is contemplated.

An important decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was rendered June 12, 1916, in *State of New York ex rel. Walter S. Kennedy v. Becker*, which has a bearing upon the fishing rights of the Indians. The court held in effect that a reservation of fishing rights pertaining to land which had been ceded by the Indians was an easement or profit as against their grantees and all who might become owners of the ceded lands, but that it was not a right in derogation of the sovereignty of the State, and that the State might enforce within the ceded area against the Indians as well as white people such laws as might be enacted for the preservation of the fish and game within the borders of that State.

LEGISLATION.

The Indian appropriation act, approved May 18, 1916, carries appropriations for approximately \$11,000,000.

Aside from the usual items for conducting work among the Indians, it contains such important ones as these:

Repeal of the law which prohibits granting permission in writing or otherwise to any Indian or Indians to go into the State of Texas.

Allotted lands of Indians which are arid but susceptible of irrigation may be leased for a period not exceeding 10 years where, by reason of old age or other disability, the allottee can not personally occupy or improve such allotments.

Permitting the State of Colorado to use the old Grand Junction Indian school plant, granted to it in 1910 for educational purposes (36 Stat L., 273), for the care of the insane or for other public purposes which may be authorized by the legislature of the State, provided that Indians shall always be admitted to the institution free of charge and upon an equality with white persons.

Amending section 2 of the act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1221), so that the pro rata share of any Indian who is mentally or physically incapable of managing his or her own affairs may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be withdrawn from the Treasury and expended for the benefit of the Indian.

Amending section 9 of the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 450), so that bidders may now accompany their bids with a cashier's check or an acceptable bond in favor of the United States.

Authorizing an advance to any individual Chippewa Indian in Minnesota entitled to share in the permanent fund of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota one-fourth of the amount which would now be coming to said Indian under a pro rata distribution of the permanent fund.

Creating the Red Lake Indian Forest Reserve.

Appropriating \$5,000 to complete the enrollment of the allottees within the White Earth Reservation, Minn., required by the act of June 30, 1913.

Permitting lands on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont., valuable for agricultural or horticultural purposes, heretofore classified as timberlands, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, to be appraised and opened to homestead entry.

Authorizing the withdrawal from the Treasury of \$100,000 of the principal sum on deposit to the credit of Indians on the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., if needed, for the purpose of purchasing and caring for cattle, seeds, and farming equipment for the individual Indians thereof.

Authorizing a compromise settlement of the suit of the United States against E. Dowden and others, now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Authorizing the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. to reconstruct its line of railroad through the Chilocco Indian School Reservation, Okla., so as to eliminate existing heavy grades and curves, payment for the land to be for the use of that school.

Authorizing a per capita payment of not to exceed \$300 to the Choctaw Indians of Oklahoma, and \$200 to the Chickasaws and \$300 to the enrolled members of the Seminole Tribe, Oklahoma.

Appropriating \$1,000 for an investigation as to the probable cost of providing adequate school facilities on the various Sioux Indian

Reservations for the children of the Sioux Tribes who are now without Government or public school facilities.

Authorizing the withdrawal of \$300,000 of the principal funds to the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians, Utah, for promoting their civilization and self-support.

Authorizing the sale of not to exceed 20 acres of land within the limits of the abandoned Fort Spokane Military Reservation, Wash., not necessary for hospital purposes, the proceeds thereof to go to the credit of the Spokane Indians of Washington.

Authorizing for memorial purposes a patent to be issued to the Washington State Historical Society for land approximating 25 acres in area on the diminished Colville Indian Reservation, Washington.

Authorizing leases to citizens of the United States for mining purposes of unallotted mineral lands on the diminished Spokane Reservation in the State of Washington for periods of 25 years with privilege of renewal on conditions.

Appropriating \$95,000 in addition to the tribal funds to pay members of the Stockbridge and Munsee Tribes of Indians enrolled under the act of Congress of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 744), sums equal to the amounts paid the other members of said tribe prior to the enrollment under said act.

Appropriating \$100,000 reimbursable for support and civilization of Wisconsin Band of Potawatomi Indians residing in Wisconsin and Michigan.

Authorizing the withdrawal of \$300,000 from the tribal funds of the Menominee Indians of Wisconsin, for the purpose of clearing their land, erecting sanitary homes, and purchasing building material, seeds, implements, stock, equipment, and supplies.

Amending section 3 of the act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51), so as to authorize the sale of lumber, lath, shingles, crating, ties, poles, posts, bolts, logs, bark, pulp wood, and other marketable materials obtained from the forests on the Menominee Reservation, the proceeds of the sale to be deposited to the credit of the Menominee Tribe of Indians.

Authorizing without bias or prejudice to the rights or interests of any party to the litigation now pending the sale of timber on the so-called school lands and swamp lands within the boundaries of the Bad River and Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservations in Wisconsin, to which the State has asserted a claim, provided that the consent of the State or any person claiming title therefrom shall be obtained before a sale shall be made.

Authorizing with the consent of the Indians the leasing or granting of the flowage rights on the unallotted and allotted lands in the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation, Wis., for storage reservoir purposes.

THE PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SUPPLIES.

To maintain its schools, its industrial activities, its agricultural and stock-raising program for nearly 300,000 Indians required the Indian Office annually to purchase about \$4,500,000 worth of supplies of a most varied nature. These supplies are almost entirely bought by contract after proper advertising and notice to prospective bidders. The bulk of these, other than live stock, are contracted for at the annual lettings, held during the last fiscal year in Chicago, San Francisco, and St. Louis.

To give some idea of the variety of supplies essential to the Indian Service, the following statement is given to show approximately the amounts expended annually for various purposes and activities:

Subsistence	\$1, 123, 000
Dry goods and clothing	418, 000
Forage	269, 000
Fuel	365, 000
Stationery supplies	49, 000
Educational supplies	43, 000
Medical supplies	61, 000
Live stock, equipment, and miscellaneous supplies	2, 757, 000

Supplies are bought under two general classifications—general contracts and specific advertisements—and bids received from time to time to meet the immediate needs of the particular point in the service where the supplies are required. During the last fiscal year there were maintained warehouses at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and a large bulk of our supplies passed through these warehouses on their way to their separate destinations.

Close inspection is made of all deliveries and articles checked with awarded samples. In making its purchases, the Indian Service practically covers every section of the country from coast to coast and from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. No vendor is so remote from the Indian country as to bar him from competition with other dealers in the sale of goods and supplies.

The revised system of handling the purchase of supplies in this office by assigning certain clerks to a particular class of goods has evolved a superior system and one which educates the clerk along a line of work similar to that of the buyers of specialties in the ordinary business trade marts.

NEW SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING.

The bookkeeping system of the Indian Office for years has consisted of a number of separate and unrelated records which had been designed and instituted from time to time to suit special needs as they arose. Although each unit of the system served the particular pur-

pose for which it was intended, the activities and expenditures in the Indian Service have so increased in the last few years that the business could not be handled satisfactorily under the old system, and a general revision was imperatively demanded. By authority and direction of the Indian appropriation act approved June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 103), an entirely new system has accordingly been worked out and installed, which will better take care of the work and enable the department to furnish Congress with the detailed information it requires with respect to expenditures and appropriations.

Making a complete change of system in a bureau having so many field officers in 26 States and which controls and keeps account of disbursements aggregating approximately \$20,000,000 per annum was a stupendous task, but it was accomplished with very little appreciable confusion or interruption to the current work.

The superintendents and employees having to do with accounts and disbursements throughout the entire service were brought together at the several institutes during the summer, where conferences were held, instructions given, and discussion had of Order No. 7, to the end that all concerned might quickly arrive at a comprehensive understanding of the new accounting system.

THE EYES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

Thoroughgoing and frequent inspection is the surest safeguard against inefficiency and fraud.

Millions of dollars invested for the Indians in land, stock, timber, oil, minerals, etc., are intrusted to the care of many persons who are employed by the Government. These material interests are closely interwoven with their social and industrial life.

Few persons understand the extensive and intimate association which the Indian Bureau has with the more than 300,000 Indians of the United States. This association touches the home, the school, the farm, and the field. Six thousand employees come into almost daily contact with them. Every walk of life and every kind of intellectual and professional ability is represented in these employees. While the greatest care is exercised in their selection, the inefficient and unworthy occasionally find an entrance. To discover them is very important for an efficient administration of this great trust.

Inspection in the past has been inadequate and loose. This fact was quickly disclosed and a corps of faithful and intelligent men with human sympathy and business acumen was obtained. The inspecting corps is a fine body of 18 well-equipped men engaged in weeding out the incompetent, inefficient, and unworthy. Their duties are constructive in character with a view to promoting the welfare of the Indians—morally, industrially, and otherwise.

Indian schools, agencies, and projects are scattered throughout two-thirds the area of the United States, and for the purposes of administration this territory has been divided into 10 districts and an inspecting officer assigned to each. It is his duty to visit at least twice in each year every Indian school, reservation, irrigation project, or other Indian activity in his district. He makes a thorough examination of office, school, and field work. Helpful criticism and suggestions are given impartially where merited. The Indians are seen in their homes, at their work, and in their play, so that an intelligent transcript of real conditions can be made by the inspectors in their reports. As a result of this comprehensive plan much of the dry rot infesting the service has been eliminated, and cases where more heinous offenses were involved have mercilessly been dealt with.

While corruption and inefficiency may find its way into the rank and file of Government employees, the greatest danger to the Indian lies in the greed of the white man for his land and money. Where a tribe has these the grafter is sure to be in evidence. He comes from every breed known to mankind, and in the past has despoiled the Indian with a ruthlessness unparalleled. Under the present system of fearless and dependable inspecting officers many of these schemes have been ferreted out and their promotors punished, while other schemes of these human sharks have been discovered and their voracity thwarted. Their course is as crooked as their morals and difficult to follow, but through the present thoroughly coordinated force the fraudulent practices of these financial pariahs have been reduced to a minimum. As long, however, as the Indian has property with no practical combative experience, so long will nefarious schemes against him be attempted.

No past system of inspection has been as comprehensive, as vigorous, or as intimate in reaching every part of one of the greatest functions ever attempted by any government for developing a semicivilized nation into self-respecting and industrious citizens as that in operation in the Indian Service. Quick results in adequate rewards and punishments follow the reports of these officers.

EMPLOYEES.

There are approximately 6,000 employees in the Indian Service. This great host deals with every phase of the most distinctively human problem connected with our Government. It comes into intimate association with every detail of the Indian's life, his home, religion, health, education, property, and all of his moral, social, and industrial relations.

Few persons outside of those who have had practical experience with the work devolving upon employees in this service realize the

responsibilities and difficulties under which their arduous duties are performed.

During my administration of Indian affairs, and particularly when in attendance at the institute meetings this year, I have had close personal contact with practically all of the superintendents and employees of the service. This association was inspiring and helpful to me. I have found a corps of capable, earnest, and missionary-spirited men and women, as self-sacrificing as any friend of the Indian could wish, from the superintendent, who deals with the problems of his superintendency, to the field matron who, in their homes, works out a comprehensive and improved life for the adult Indian and his children.

They are a splendid body of workers, who deeply appreciate their burdens and opportunities and are loyal to its ideals, each in his or her sphere contributing to a successful uplift of the Indian race. It was quickly discovered that thorough discipline, coherency of purpose, and intelligent action everywhere prevailed.

There is complete harmony between the field and office forces. Each of these branches has come to understand the conditions under which the other is performing its functions.

Our policy of recognizing merit, with equipment and adaptability for service, has met with splendid response and field accomplishments have been correspondingly improved.

As a corollary to our program in this respect the indiscriminate transfer of employees has been reduced to a minimum. The wanderlust in the Indian Service no longer piles his avocation.

Altogether there is cause for congratulations on gratifying accomplishments, in which practically every employee in the Indian Service shares and for which they have full credit.

CONCLUSION.

I have had the hearty cooperation of the Indian Office and field employees in dealing with the stupendous problems of Indian administration. In the conservation of the Indian's health and morals and in the development of his industrial life all have worked with a unity of purpose which makes me confident that a strong economic, moral, and social life is being evolved which will result in the certain addition of a splendid body of American citizens to our country.

I am sincerely grateful to you for your uniform support and encouragement.

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.	
	Communi- cations received.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.	Total number em- ployed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.
1899.....	59,707	<i>Per cent.</i>	101	<i>Per cent.</i>
1900.....	62,601	+ 4.84	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	+13.55	149	+ 4.93
1906.....	106,533	+ 8.35	145	- 2.68
1907.....	117,556	+10.34	160	+10.34
1908.....	152,995	+30.14	179	+11.87
1909.....	176,765	+15.53	189	+ 5.58
1910.....	194,241	+ 9.88	203	+ 7.40
1911.....	197,637	+ 1.74	227	+11.82
1912.....	222,187	+12.37	224	- 1.32
1913.....	275,452	+23.97	237	+ 5.80
1914.....	280,744	+ 1.92	245	+ 3.37
1915.....	298,240	+ 6.23	260	+ 6.12
1916.....	284,195	- 4.70	260	.....

Increase in work, 1916 over 1899.....	Per cent. 375.98
Increase in force, 1916 over 1899.....	157.43

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916.

[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.....	335,753
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101,519
By blood.....	75,532
By intermarriage.....	2,582
Freedmen.....	23,405
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	234,234

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.....	909	Idaho.....	4,162
Arizona.....	44,436	Illinois.....	188
Arkansas.....	460	Indiana.....	279
California.....	15,335	Iowa.....	363
Colorado.....	898	Kansas.....	1,415
Connecticut.....	152	Kentucky.....	234
Delaware.....	5	Louisiana.....	780
District of Columbia.....	68	Maine.....	892
Florida.....	574	Maryland.....	55
Georgia.....	95	Massachusetts.....	688

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

Michigan.....	7,514	Oklahoma.....	118,996
Minnesota.....	11,758	Oregon.....	6,544
Mississippi.....	1,253	Rhode Island.....	284
Missouri.....	313	South Carolina.....	331
Montana.....	11,450	South Dakota.....	21,237
Nebraska.....	3,941	Tennessee.....	216
Nevada.....	7,915	Texas.....	702
New Hampshire.....	34	Utah.....	3,215
New Jersey.....	168	Vermont.....	26
New Mexico.....	20,819	Virginia.....	539
New York.....	6,245	Washington.....	11,438
North Carolina.....	8,096	West Virginia.....	36
North Dakota.....	8,887	Wisconsin.....	9,997
Ohio.....	127	Wyoming.....	1,684

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Total population ²	335,753	106,093	105,411	90,270	107,816	169,987	49,176	69,370
Alabama: Not under agent.....	³ 909							
Arizona.....	44,436	22,074	22,362	19,892	22,544	44,094	184	158
Camp Verde School—Mohave—Apache.....	416	219	197	168	248	399	17	
Colorado River ⁴	1,215	677	538	503	712	1,136	18	61
Chemehuevi.....	1,002	569	433	503	712	1,136	18	61
Mohave.....	213	108	105					
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache.....	2,384	1,216	1,168	1,226	1,158	2,297	11	76
Havasupai School—Havasupai.....	170	88	82	72	98	170		
Kaibab School—Kaibab—Paiute.....	95	53	42	41	54	95		
Leupp School—Navaho.....	1,761	925	836	458	1,303	1,761		
Moqui School.....	4,203	2,226	1,977	1,970	2,233	4,203		
Moqui (Hopi).....	2,203	1,179	1,024	1,020	1,183	2,203		
Navaho.....	2,000	1,047	953	950	1,050	2,000		
Navajo School—Navaho ⁵	11,915	5,769	6,146	6,968	4,947	11,826	88	1
Pima School.....	6,253	3,164	3,089	1,830	2,423	6,243	8	2
Maricopa.....	269	130	139	127	142	269		
Pima.....	3,984	2,034	1,950	1,703	2,281	3,974	8	2
Gila Bend Reservation, Papago.....	2,000	1,000	1,000	(⁶)	(⁶)	2,000		
Salt River School.....	1,222	642	580	558	664	1,220	2	
Maricopa.....	84	46	38	33	51	84		
Mohave Apache.....	230	123	107	89	141	228	2	
Pima.....	908	473	435	436	472	908		
San Carlos School.....	2,670	1,378	1,292	1,208	1,462	2,645	20	5
Apache.....	2,584	1,337	1,247	1,208	1,462	2,645	20	5
Mohave.....	86	41	45					
San Xavier School—Papago.....	5,112	2,462	2,650	1,860	3,252	5,089	11	12
Truxton Canon School—Walapai.....	470	255	215	191	279	460	9	1
Western Navajo School.....	6,550	3,000	3,550	2,839	3,711	6,550		
Moqui (Hopi).....	273	138	135	139	134	273		
Navaho.....	6,087	2,782	3,305	2,620	3,467	6,087		
Pafute.....	190	80	110	80	110	190		
Arkansas: Not under agent.....	³ 460							

¹ Includes 23,405 freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites. ⁴ Includes Fort Mojave. ⁵ Includes Indians in New Mexico under this school. ⁶ Unknown. ² Correct as reported by superintendents. ³ 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California.....	15,335	7,736	7,599	3,866	6,469	9,779	3,960	1,596
Bishop School—Paiute, Shoshoni, and Moache.....	1,568	740	828	547	1,021	1,273	187	108
Campo School.....	227	116	111	83	144	209	14	4
Mission Indians at Campo.....	137	77	60	48	89	132	3	2
Cuyapaipe.....	8	4	4	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Laguna.....	7	3	4	1	6	7	.....	.....
La Posta.....	6	2	4	2	4	5	1	.....
Manzanita.....	69	30	39	32	37	57	10	2
Digger Agency—Digger.....	293	147	146	91	202	47	231	15
Fort Bidwell School.....	797	376	421	277	520	770	18	9
Digger.....	14	7	7	2	12	3	2	9
Paiute.....	207	117	90	92	115	198	9	.....
Pit River.....	576	252	324	183	393	569	7	.....
Fort Yuma School—Yuma.....	813	431	382	312	501	780	26	7
Greenville School—Digger, Washo, Concow, and Uki.....	624	326	298	254	370	312	154	158
Hoopa Valley School.....	1,290	634	656	484	806	622	549	119
Hupa.....	453	222	231	165	288	192	240	21
Klamath.....	568	292	276	218	350	295	207	66
Lower Klamath.....	269	120	149	101	168	135	102	32
Malki School.....	609	333	276	204	405	531	44	34
Mission Indians at Augustine.....	20	11	9	7	13	20	.....	.....
Cabazon.....	31	18	13	11	20	31	.....	.....
Martinez.....	120	74	46	26	94	112	8	.....
Mission Creek.....	16	9	7	6	10	16	.....	.....
Morongo.....	233	122	111	97	136	177	22	34
Palm Springs.....	53	28	25	13	40	53	.....	.....
San Manuel.....	50	23	27	7	43	50	.....	.....
Torres.....	86	48	38	37	49	72	14	.....
Pala School.....	1,017	514	503	347	670	890	120	7
Mission Indians at—								
Capitan Grande.....	133	71	62	48	85	117	16	.....
La Jolla.....	247	128	119	97	150	246	1	.....
Pala.....	195	90	105	66	129	151	42	2
Pauma.....	51	23	28	20	31	50	1	.....
Pechanga.....	194	93	101	41	153	194	.....	.....
Rincon.....	148	83	65	51	97	91	52	5
San Pasqual.....	4	1	3	2	2	1	3	.....
Syquan.....	45	25	20	22	23	40	5	.....
Roseburg (Oreg.) School—Scattered Wichumni, Kawia, Pit River, and others in northern California.....	5,000	2,500	2,500	(¹)	(¹)	² 2,500	² 1,875	² 625
Round Valley School—Concow, Uki, and others.....	1,716	859	857	720	996	615	645	456
Soboba School.....	935	526	409	352	583	796	85	54
Mission Indians at Cahuilla.....	132	72	60	38	94	132	.....	.....
Inaja.....	35	18	17	11	24	35	.....	.....
Los Coyotes.....	125	75	50	48	77	125	.....	.....
Mesa Grande.....	200	118	82	84	116	146	54	.....
Santa Rosa.....	63	36	27	11	52	63	.....	.....
Santa Ynez.....	71	38	33	26	45	1	16	54
Soboba.....	133	73	60	45	88	118	15	.....
Volcan.....	176	96	80	89	87	176	.....	.....

¹ Unknown.

² Estimated.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California—Continued.								
Tule River School.....	446	234	212	195	251	434	12	.....
Tule River.....	150	89	61	195	251	434	12	.....
Auberry.....	157	74	83					
Burrough.....	139	71	68					
Colorado.....	898	461	437	446	452	881	9	8
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	365	175	190	159	206	348	9	8
Ute Mountain School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	533	286	247	287	246	533	.....	.....
Connecticut: Not under agent.....	¹ 152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware: Not under agent.....	¹ 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia: Not under agent.....	¹ 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole.....	¹ 574	342	232	206	368	558	3	13
Georgia: Not under agent.....	¹ 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	4,162	2,070	2,092	1,565	2,597	3,299	551	312
Coeur d'Alene.....	840	419	421	320	520	640	111	89
Coeur d'Alene.....	615	309	306	245	370	433	93	89
Kalispel.....	91	50	41	31	60	91	.....	.....
Kootenai.....	134	60	74	44	90	116	18	.....
Fort Hall School.....	1,771	903	868	670	1,101	1,484	229	58
Bannock.....	378	200	178	670	1,101	1,484	229	58
Shoshoni.....	1,393	703	690					
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Perce....	1,551	748	803	575	976	1,175	211	165
Illinois: Not under agent.....	¹ 188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others.....	¹ 279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox.....	363	188	175	154	209	363	.....	.....
Kansas.....	1,415	756	659	774	641	745	331	339
Kickapoo School.....	630	331	299	345	285	217	195	218
Iowa.....	313	158	155	166	147	15	80	218
Kickapoo.....	219	126	93	131	88	190	29	.....
Sac and Fox.....	98	47	51	48	50	12	86	.....
Potawatomi Agency—Prairie Band of Potawatomi.....	785	425	360	429	356	528	136	121
Kentucky: Not under agent.....	¹ 234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana: Not under agent.....	¹ 780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine: Not under agent.....	¹ 892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland: Not under agent.....	¹ 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts: Not under agent.....	¹ 688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	7,514	690	657	618	729	209	521	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.....	¹ 6,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	11,758	5,864	5,894	5,772	5,986	3,229	4,208	2,818
Fond du Lac School—Chippewa....	1,050	543	507	540	510	86	554	410
Grand Portage School—Chippewa....	319	139	180	145	174	8	202	109
Leech Lake School.....	1,758	883	875	738	1,020	997	697	64
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	459	215	244	201	258	307	146	6
Leech Lake.....	803	402	401	343	460	460	330	13
White Oak Point (Miss.) Chippewa.....	496	266	230	194	302	230	221	45

¹ 1910 Census.² 1915 report.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—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)	925	288	337	279	346	407	162	56
Red Lake School—Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa	1,503	751	752	766	737	(1)	(1)	(1)
White Earth School	6,343	3,185	3,158	3,227	3,116	1,671	2,508	2,164
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa	2,446	1,244	1,202	3,227	3,116	1,671	2,508	2,164
Mille Lac (removal)	1,187	571	616					
Otter Tail Pillager	830	425	405					
Gull Lake (Miss.)	438	212	226					
Mille Lac (nonremoval)	282	137	145					
Pembina—Pillager	425	236	189					
Leech Lake Pillager	275	125	150					
White Oak Point (removal)	288	136	152					
Fond du Lac (removal)	111	66	45					
Cass and Winibigoshish	61	33	28					
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) Mdewakanton and Wapaguita, Sioux and Sisseton, and Wahpeton	160	75	85	77	83	60	85	15
Mississippi: Not under agent	1,253							
Missouri: Not under agent	813							
Montana	11,450	5,762	5,688	5,218	6,232	6,436	3,083	1,931
Blackfeet School—Blackfeet	2,743	1,379	1,364	1,466	1,277	1,228	1,152	363
Crow Agency—Crow	1,707	860	847	709	998	1,264	246	197
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead	2,343	1,179	1,164	1,025	1,318	660	835	848
Fort Belknap School	1,211	636	575	542	669	861	252	98
Assiniboin	640	342	298	264	376	468	101	71
Grosventre	571	294	277	278	293	393	151	27
Fort Peck School—Fort Peck Sioux Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne	1,985	999	986	892	1,093	1,074	528	383
Nebraska	1,461	709	752	584	877	1,349	70	42
Omaha School—Omaha	3,941	2,011	1,930	1,956	1,985	1,728	976	1,237
Santee School	1,331	686	645	679	652	1,027	121	183
Ponca	1,511	731	780	785	726	590	453	468
Santee	338	153	185	214	124	94	138	106
Winnebago School—Winnebago	1,173	578	595	571	602	496	315	362
Winnebago School—Winnebago	1,099	594	505	492	607	111	402	586
Nevada	7,915	3,987	3,928	2,227	5,688	7,175	527	213
Fallon School	439	217	222	124	315	396	30	13
Paiute at Fallon	326	164	162	85	241	303	23	
Lovelocks	113	53	60	39	74	93	7	13
Fort McDermitt School—Paiute	341	172	169	137	204	327	14	
Moapa River School—Paiute	119	58	61	42	77	116	3	
Nevada School—Paiute	600	271	329	198	402	596	4	
Walker River School	712	347	365	210	502	636	76	
Paiute	564	276	288	210	502	636	76	
Paiute (Mason Valley)	148	71	77					
Western Shoshone School	604	322	282	276	328	604		
Hopi	1		1		1			
Paiute	274	153	121	128	146	604		
Shoshoni	329	169	160	148	181			
Reno, special agent	5,100	2,600	2,500	1,240	3,860	4,500	400	200
Digger (scattered California tribes)	2,100	1,030	1,070	1,240	3,860	4,500	400	200
Paiute	1,400	725	675					
Shoshoni	1,000	525	475					
Washo	600	320	280					

¹ Unknown.

² 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
New Hampshire: Not under agent.....	¹ 34							
New Jersey: Not under agent.....	² 168							
New Mexico.....	20,819	10,545	10,274	10,513	10,306	20,386	351	82
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache.....	642	347	295	275	307	642		
Mescalero School—Mescalero Apache.....	² 630	306	324	275	355	602	17	11
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho.....	2,724	1,200	1,524	1,362	1,362	2,724		
Pueblo Day Schools.....	8,535	4,437	4,098	3,774	4,761	8,130	334	71
Navaho.....	378	185	193	195	183	378		
Pueblo.....	8,157	4,252	3,905	3,579	4,578	7,752	334	71
San Juan School—Navaho.....	6,483	3,269	3,214	³ 4,050	³ 2,433	6,483		
Zuni School—Pueblo.....	1,805	986	819	777	1,023	1,805		
New York.....	6,245	3,036	2,849	2,388	3,497			5,885
New York Agency.....	5,885	3,036	2,849	2,388	3,497			5,885
Cayuga.....	177	71	106	61	116			177
Oneida.....	249	120	129	76	173			249
Onondaga.....	550	264	286	191	359			550
Seneca (Allegany).....	938	479	459	392	546			938
Seneca (Cattaraugus).....	1,319	681	638	483	836			1,319
Seneca (Tonawanda).....	504	289	215	178	326			504
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations).....	1,538	811	727	768	770			1,538
Tuscarora.....	360	196	164	114	246			360
Montauk.....	30	15	15	15	15			30
Poospatuck.....	20	10	10	10	10			20
Shinnecock.....	200	100	100	100	100			200
Not under agent.....	⁴ 360							
North Carolina.....	8,096	1,205	1,055	1,207	1,053	1,348	365	547
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee	2,260	1,205	1,055	1,207	1,053	1,348	365	547
Not under agent.....	5,836							
North Dakota.....	8,887	4,456	4,431	4,089	4,798	4,478	4,021	388
Fort Berthold.....	1,182	590	592	559	623	847	306	29
Arikara.....	417	205	212	202	215	260	144	13
Grosventre.....	497	248	249	231	266	368	114	15
Mandan.....	268	137	131	126	142	219	48	1
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux).....	1,004	514	490	423	581	1,004	⁽⁵⁾ 665	⁽⁵⁾ 359
Standing Rock School—Sioux.....	3,484	1,729	1,755	1,379	2,105	2,460		
Turtle Mountain School—Turtle Mountain Chippewa.....	3,217	1,623	1,594	1,728	1,489	167	3,050	
Ohio: Not under agent.....	¹ 127							
Oklahoma.....	118,996	8,749	8,728	8,783	8,694	35,838	14,463	46,290
Cantonment School.....	784	424	360	345	439	731	37	16
Arapaho.....	238	132	106	107	131	228	10	
Cheyenne.....	546	292	254	238	308	503	27	16
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	1,263	636	627	547	716	933	274	56
Arapaho.....	523	259	264	547	716	933	274	56
Cheyenne.....	740	377	363					

¹ 1910 census.² Includes 183 Apache; 1913 Fort Sill removal.³ Estimated.⁴ 1910 census, minus 250 Montauk, Poospatuck, and Shinnecock.⁵ Included in full blood.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Kiowa School.....	4,514	2,216	2,298	2,282	2,232	3,314	800	400
Apache.....	184	87	97	} 2,282	} 2,232	} 3,314	} 800	} 400
Comanche.....	1,568	782	786					
Kiowa.....	1,548	735	813					
Wichita and Caddo.....	1,128	564	564					
Apache prisoners.....	86	48	38					
Osage School—Osage.....	2,195	1,127	1,068	1,174	1,021	808	1,387	.....
Otoe School—Oto and Missouri.....	492	254	238	266	226	424	54	14
Pawnee School—Pawnee.....	693	329	364	339	354	538	121	34
Ponca School.....	1,036	524	512	634	402	391	419	226
Kaw (Kansas).....	355	186	169	274	81	102	27	226
Ponca.....	633	314	319	339	294	250	383	.....
Tonkawa.....	48	24	24	21	27	39	9	.....
Red Moon School—Cheyenne.....	167	88	79	54	113	167	.....	.....
Sac and Fox School.....	679	332	347	369	110	395	145	139
Iowa.....	87	37	50	35	52	46	41	.....
Sac and Fox.....	592	295	297	334	258	349	104	139
Seger School.....	595	281	314	257	338	530	22	43
Arapaho.....	152	65	87	75	77	134	7	11
Cheyenne.....	443	216	227	182	261	396	15	32
Seneca School.....	2,050	1,007	1,043	1,112	938	119	425	1,506
Eastern Shawnee.....	152	63	89	73	79	4	26	122
Ottawa.....	273	146	127	171	102	4	10	259
Quapaw.....	333	161	172	186	147	79	9	245
Seneca.....	432	212	220	235	197	14	278	140
Wyandot.....	467	244	223	217	250	.....	28	439
Poria—Miami (citizen).....	393	181	212	230	163	18	74	301
Shawnee School.....	3,009	1,531	1,478	1,404	1,605	701	386	1,922
Absentee Shawnee.....	569	293	276	251	318	472	80	17
Citizen Potawatomi.....	2,229	1,132	1,097	1,068	1,161	24	300	1,905
Mexican Kickapoo.....	211	106	105	85	126	205	6	.....
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,519					26,787	10,393	41,934
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824					8,703	4,778	23,424
By blood.....	36,432					} 8,703	} 4,778	} 23,424
By intermarriage.....	286							
Delawares.....	187							
Freedmen.....	4,919							
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966					1,515	966	3,823
By blood.....	5,659					} 1,515	} 966	} 3,823
By intermarriage.....	645							
Freedmen.....	4,662							
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828					8,444	2,473	10,882
By blood.....	17,488					} 8,444	} 2,473	} 10,882
By intermarriage.....	1,651							
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,660							
Freedmen.....	6,029							
Creek Nation.....	18,774					6,871	1,698	3,396
By blood.....	11,965					} 6,871	} 1,698	} 3,396
Freedmen.....	6,809							
Seminole Nation.....	3,127					1,254	478	400
By blood.....	2,141					} 1,254	} 478	} 400
Freedmen.....	986							

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oregon.....	6,544	3,171	3,373	1,491	2,053	3,937	1,668	939
Klamath Schools—Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, and Pit River.....	1,152	547	605	510	642	870	261	21
Roseburg Schools—Scattered Indians on public domain.....	3,000	1,500	1,500	(¹)	(¹)	1,500	1,125	375
Siletz School—Clackamas, Rogue River, Santiam, Siletz (confederated) Grande Ronde, Umpqua, Hapata Lake, and Yamhill.....	416	215	201	180	236	193	206	17
Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.....	1,151	541	610	483	668	577	48	526
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, and Paiute.....	825	368	457	318	507	797	28	.....
Rhode Island: Not under agent.....	2 284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawbas, Cherokee, Oneida, and others.....	2 331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	21,237	10,594	10,643	9,693	11,544	12,358	5,808	3,071
Chevenne River School—Blackfeet, Minn'onjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	2,741	1,377	1,364	1,257	1,484	1,611	571	559
Crow Creek School—Lower Yanktonai Sioux.....	960	455	505	397	563	704	210	46
Flandreau School—Flandreau Sioux.....	289	153	136	96	193	233	56	.....
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux.....	497	252	245	239	258	230	227	40
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux.....	7,288	3,668	3,620	3,413	3,875	4,679	1,638	971
Rosebud School—Rosebud Sioux.....	5,521	2,764	2,757	2,484	3,037	3,148	1,602	771
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wahpeton.....	2,065	1,045	1,020	906	1,159	856	879	330
Yankton School—Yankton Sioux.....	1,876	880	996	901	975	897	625	354
Tennessee: Not under agent.....	2 216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas: Not under agent.....	702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama.....	3 192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Koosati, Seminole, Isleta, and others.....	2 510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	3,215	866	909	540	759	1,695	83	21
Shivwits School—Paiute.....	135	64	71	53	82	135	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray Agency.....	1,164	595	569	487	677	1,060	83	21
Uinta Ute.....	439	207	232	487	677	1,060	83	21
Uncompahgre Ute.....	444	223	221					
White River Ute.....	281	165	116					
Salt Lake—Under special agent—Paiute and others.....	500	231	269	(¹)	(¹)	500	.....	.....
Not under agent—Paiute and others.....	2 1,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont: Not under agent.....	2 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia: Not under agent.....	2 539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	11,438	5,522	5,823	4,121	5,524	7,518	2,575	1,252
Colville—Confederated Colville.....	2,526	1,229	1,297	1,181	1,345	1,486	489	551
Cushman School.....	2,339	1,176	1,163	269	370	1,427	687	225
Chehalis.....	100	60	40	43	57	68	32	.....
Muckleshoot.....	167	74	93	67	100	132	34	1
Nisqually.....	82	46	36	24	58	52	20	10
Skokomish.....	213	105	108	98	115	135	70	8
Squaxon Island.....	77	41	36	37	40	40	31	6
Unattached.....	1,700	850	850	.....	.....	1,000	500	200
Cowlitz.....	490	240	250	.....	.....	1,000	500	200
Clallam.....	537	301	236					
Puyallup.....	372	190	182					
Various other Indians.....	301	119	182					

¹ Unknown.² 1910 census.³ Special agent's report, 1910.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Washington—Continued.								
Neah Bay School.....	698	364	334	299	399.	649	49	.....
Hoh.....	50	25	25	15	35	50	.....	.....
Makah.....	412	211	201	192	220	365	47	.....
Ozette.....	14	6	8	.....	14	14	.....	.....
Quileute.....	222	122	100	92	130	220	2	.....
Spokane School—Spokane.....	616	282	334	262	354	413	54	149
Taholah School.....	745	356	389	277	468	494	232	19
Queets River Reservation.....	82	38	44	22	60	81	1	.....
Quileute.....	26	11	15	8	18	26	.....	.....
Quinalt.....	56	27	29	14	42	55	1	.....
Quinalt Reservation—Quinalt.	663	318	345	255	408	413	231	19
Tulalip School.....	1,335	673	662	647	688	899	384	52
Lummi.....	488	248	240	647	688	899	384	52
Susquamish.....	190	95	95					
Swinomish.....	220	109	111					
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands)	437	221	216					
Yakima School—Confederated Yakima Not under agent.....	3,086 193	1,442	1,644	1,186	1,900	2,150	680	256
West Virginia: Not under agent.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	9,997	5,140	4,857	3,950	4,805	2,709	5,245	1,437
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin Band of Winnebago.....	1,242	611	631	(²)	(²)	1,228	9	5
Hayward School—Chippewa, Lac Courte Oreille.....	1,254	631	623	547	707	213	896	145
Keshena School.....	2,342	1,248	1,094	1,068	1,274	434	868	434
Menominee.....	1,736	933	803	794	942	434	868	434
Stockbridge and Munsee ²	606	315	291	274	332	(²)	(²)	(²)
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa.....	737	348	389	280	457	465	162	110
Laona Agency—Potawatomi.....	316	186	130	144	172	316	.....	.....
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River.....	1,042	523	519	458	584	50	360	632
Oneida School—Oneida.....	2,550	1,319	1,231	1,200	1,350	.....	2,550	.....
Red Cliff School—Chippewa.....	514	274	240	253	261	3	400	111
Wyoming.....	1,684	868	816	801	883	1,224	244	216
Shoshone School.....	1,684	868	816	801	883	1,224	244	216
Arapaho.....	853	436	417	414	439	751	94	8
Shoshoni.....	831	432	399	387	444	473	150	208

¹ 1910 census.

² Unknown.

³ Now citizens.

Kerof

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal super- vision.	Allotted.				Unal- lotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of al- lotment.	Entire al- lotment.	
Total, 1916	312,654	184,865	72,508	3,492	108,865	126,547
1915.....	309,911	182,289	68,980	2,623	110,686	126,379
1914.....	307,891	180,605	69,944	1,643	109,018	124,797
1913.....	307,433	183,742	72,411	1,420	109,911	121,233
1912.....	300,930	177,626	103,417	1,926	70,904	120,876
1911.....	296,320	164,215	88,182		176,033	120,780
1901 ²	247,522	64,853				
1890 ²	230,437	15,166				
Arizona	44,436	7,935	7,935			36,501
Camp Verde.....	416					416
Colorado River ³	1,215	1,215	1,215			
Fort Apache.....	2,384					2,384
Havasupai.....	170					170
Kaibab.....	95					95
Leupp.....	1,761					1,761
Moqui.....	4,203					4,203
Navajo.....	11,915					11,915
Pima.....	6,253	3,243	3,243			3,010
Salt River.....	1,222	687	687			535
San Carlos.....	2,670					2,670
San Xavier.....	5,112	2,790	2,790			2,322
Truxton Canon.....	470					470
Western Navajo.....	6,550					6,550
California	10,335	3,144	2,348	1	795	7,191
Bishop.....	1,568	236	234		2	1,332
Campo.....	227					227
Digger.....	293					269
Fort Bidwell.....	797	24	24			562
Fort Yuma.....	813	743	235			70
Greenville.....	624	210			743	414
Hoopa Valley.....	1,290	837	826		11	453
Maki.....	603					609
Pala.....	1,017	259	221		38	758
Round Valley.....	1,716	540	538	1	38	1,176
Soboba.....	935				1	935
Tule River.....	446	60	60			386
Colorado	898	206	206			692
Southern Ute.....	365	206	206			159
Ute Mountain.....	533					533
Florida: Seminole	574					574
Idaho	4,162	2,982	2,810	37	135	1,180
Coeur d'Alene.....	840	522	481		41	318
Fort Hall.....	1,771	1,614	1,614			157
Fort Lapwai.....	1,551	846	715	37	94	705
Iowa: Sac and Fox	363					363
Kansas	1,415	776	621	80	75	639
Kickapoo.....	630	302	254	11	37	328
Potawatomi.....	785	474	367	69	38	311
Michigan	1,347	323	323			1,024
Bay Mills.....	250	250	250			
Mackinac.....	1,097	73	73			1,024

¹ Includes fee patents for part of their allotment.² Only items reported.³ Includes Fort Mojave.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Minnesota.....	11,758	5,101	4,345	552	204	6,657
Fond du Lac.....	1,050	300	290	10	.....	750
Grand Portage ¹	319	167	153	.....	14	152
Leech Lake.....	1,758	998	966	4	23	765
Nett Lake.....	625	299	295	.....	4	326
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) ²	160	42	42	.....	.....	118
Red Lake.....	1,503	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,503
White Earth.....	6,343	3,300	2,599	538	163	3,043
Montana.....	11,450	7,200	6,666	106	428	4,250
Blackfeet.....	2,743	2,387	2,385	1	1	356
Crow.....	1,707	1,263	1,217	7	39	444
Flathead.....	2,343	1,891	1,531	25	335	452
Fort Belknap.....	1,211	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,211
Fort Peck ¹	1,985	1,659	1,533	73	53	326
Tongue River.....	1,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,461
Nebraska.....	3,941	1,411	684	46	681	2,530
Omaha.....	1,331	598	287	20	291	733
Santee.....	1,511	438	170	16	252	1,073
Winnebago.....	1,099	375	227	10	138	724
Nevada.....	7,915	1,439	1,434	.....	5	6,476
Fallon.....	439	304	304	.....	.....	135
Fort McDermitt.....	341	86	86	.....	.....	255
Moapa River.....	119	102	102	.....	.....	17
Nevada.....	606	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
Walker River.....	712	337	337	.....	.....	375
Western Shoshone.....	604	.....	.....	.....	.....	604
Reno, special agent.....	5,100	610	605	.....	5	4,490
New Mexico.....	20,819	518	518	.....	.....	20,301
Jicarilla.....	642	518	518	.....	.....	124
Mescalero.....	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	630
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,724
Pueblo day schools.....	8,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,535
San Juan.....	6,483	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,483
Zuni.....	1,805	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,805
New York: New York Agency.....	5,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,885
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,260
North Dakota.....	8,887	7,909	6,963	306	640	978
Fort Berthold.....	1,182	1,007	988	17	2	175
Fort Totten.....	1,004	493	400	80	13	511
Standing Rock.....	3,484	3,396	3,239	92	65	88
Turtle Mountain.....	3,217	3,013	2,336	117	560	204
Oklahoma.....	118,603	110,935	7,257	1,016	102,662	7,668
Cantonment.....	784	385	363	4	18	399
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,263	637	362	150	125	626
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,519	101,519	.....	.....	³ 101,519	.....
Kiowa.....	4,514	3,100	2,927	59	114	1,414
Osage.....	2,195	1,889	1,460	429	.....	306
Otoe.....	492	315	144	150	21	177
Pawnee.....	693	302	250	15	37	391
Ponca.....	1,036	619	562	54	3	417
Red Moon.....	167	106	105	1	.....	61
Sac and Fox.....	679	248	148	53	47	431
Seger.....	595	304	284	8	12	291
Seneca.....	⁴ 1,657	768	136	.....	632	889
Shawnee.....	3,009	743	516	93	134	2,266

¹ As reported.

² 1915 report included pupils.

³ 37,180 restricted Indians as to alienation; includes 26,907 intermarried whites and Freedmen.

⁴ Does not include 393 Peoria-Miami citizen Indians.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Oregon.....	11,544	4,006	3,668	9	329	7,538
Klamath.....	1,152	816	796	.....	20	336
Roseburg.....	¹ 8,000	2,000	1,977	.....	23	6,000
Siletz.....	416	212	110	8	94	204
Umatilla.....	1,151	531	346	1	184	620
Warm Springs.....	825	447	439	.....	8	378
South Dakota.....	21,237	18,038	15,920	1,211	907	3,199
Cheyenne River.....	2,741	2,637	2,549	38	50	104
Crow Creek.....	960	960	902	5	53	.....
Flandreau.....	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	289
Lower Brule.....	497	488	453	2	33	9
Pine Ridge.....	7,288	6,604	5,975	568	61	684
Rosebud.....	5,521	5,521	5,185	92	244	.....
Sisseton.....	2,065	965	500	286	179	1,100
Yankton.....	1,876	863	356	220	287	1,013
Utah.....	1,799	639	635	2	2	1,160
Shivwits.....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	135
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,164	639	635	2	2	525
Salt Lake, special agent.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Washington.....	11,345	7,235	6,745	39	451	4,110
Colville.....	2,526	2,518	2,476	.....	42	8
Cushman.....	2,339	167	159	4	4	2,172
Neah Bay.....	698	284	.....	.....	284	414
Spokane.....	616	524	485	4	35	92
Taholah.....	745	521	521	.....	.....	224
Tulalip.....	1,335	189	177	1	11	1,146
Yakima.....	3,086	3,032	2,927	30	75	54
Wisconsin.....	9,997	3,639	2,035	82	1,522	5,116
Grand Rapids.....	1,242	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Hayward (Lac Courte Oreille).....	1,254	541	535	6	.....	713
Keshena.....	2,342	³ 606	.....	.....	³ 606	1,736
Lac du Flambeau.....	737	356	344	.....	12	381
Laona.....	316	.....	.....	.....	.....	316
La Pointe.....	1,042	1,042	977	.....	65	.....
Oneida.....	2,550	968	70	76	822	1,582
Red Cliff.....	514	126	109	.....	17	388
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,684	1,429	1,395	5	29	255

¹ Includes 5,000 Indians in California.² Unknown.³ Stockbridge and Munsee Indians now citizens.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1916.	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 language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
Total, 1916.	176	1,717	498	1,395	421	263	157	1,094	221	1,275	119	399	257	617	40,510	56,951	113,484	74,972	1,191,201	78,985	26,290
1915.	111	1,633	474	1,210	219	313	120	942	165	1,489	135	432	291	625	37,430	51,638	113,928	74,973	1,182,496	74,092	24,034
1914.	168	1,892	496	1,516	154	305	229	881	512	1,815	261	431	282	583	36,377	48,925	104,594	66,203	1,173,160	80,241	22,118
1913.	200	1,800	516	1,494	201	292	244	822	348	1,960	153	425	277	554	34,136	45,251	100,208	62,865	1,161,585	74,265	.....
1912.	172	2,151	779	1,544	588	266	207	1,264	327	2,057	165	386	258	513	29,897	39,632	90,431	54,843	1,149,521	78,543	.....
1911.	.....	.....	606	1,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	189	458	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,138,410	.....	.....
1900.	.....	.....	459	891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	118	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,131,714	.....	.....
1890.	.....	.....	397	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	130	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,118,196	.....	.....
Arizona.	2	435	143	294	323	29	.....	261	1	56	.....	70	23	61	4,612	9,402	7,986	5,985	36,037	29	22
Camp Verde.	.....	4	2	2	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	225	160	416	1	1
Colorado River.	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	120	.....	607	607	1,215	.....	.....
Fort Apache.	.....	23	.....	23	8	4	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	20	1,500	.....	.....
Havasupai.	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	52	170	.....	.....	.....
Kalbab.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	30	95	.....	.....	.....
Leupp.	.....	47	32	15	52	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	3	65	.....	200	132	1,200	.....	.....
Moqui.	.....	16	12	4	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	4	564	.....	670	335	2,800	.....	.....
Navajo.	1	125	15	111	201	7	.....	11	.....	50	.....	7	7	10	410	850	980	750	10,000	20	20
Phoenix.	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	477	121	734	734	734	.....	.....
Pima.	.....	49	.....	49	1	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	4	14	1,800	3,760	1,100	950	6,253	.....	.....
Salt River.	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	476	171	690	440	1,222	1	1
San Carlos.	.....	20	.....	20	6	5	.....	144	.....	4	.....	2	.....	3	100	.....	300	150	1,350	.....	.....
San Xavier.	.....	65	30	35	5	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	14	9	18	525	4,500	1,250	1,190	5,112	7	.....
Truxton Canon.	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	135	470	.....	.....	.....
Western Navajo.	.....	50	50	.....	50	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	8	.....	2	74	.....	450	300	3,500	.....	.....

† Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1916.	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 language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
California.....	7	71	12	66	14	10	7	24	75	26	26	28	1,491	3,195	6,959	3,824	11,127	3,748			
Bishop.....		4		4	2			3	6	2		1	200	228	1,200	500	1,568	(1)	20		
Campo.....															102	227					
Digger.....		1	1		12	3		1	6				18	295	295	50	295		12		
Fort Bidwell.....						2	7	13	40	2		1	25	643	250	797	797				
Fort Yuma.....										1	1	2	300	300	555	813					
Greenville.....	1	15	11	5		2		2	3	2	2	2	155	2,600	2,722	2,624	6	40			
Hoopa Valley.....		6		6				6	7			1	75	900	500	1,290	3,810	400			
Malki.....	3			3						4	6		168	347	423	609	(4)	10			
Pala.....	3	11		14					1	3	7	8	6	1,013	3,587	3,465	1,017	40			
Round Valley.....		24		24					5	4	2	7	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,716	1,716	620			
Sherman Institute.....													444	347	790	790					
Soboba.....		3		3		3			6		5	4		810	514	404	395	379	9		
Tule River.....		4		4					1			2	100	150	2,350	140	2,446				
Colorado.....	1	2	1	2		1			3	3	1	2	50	150	422	80	804	365			
Southern Ute.....	1	2	1	2		1			2	2	1	2	50	150	160	80	300	365			
Ute Mountain.....									1						262		504				
Florida: Seminole.....		3	3						2	2			10		250	12	50				
Idaho.....	3	18		21	1	20	5	1	33	9	12	14	846	1,180	1,930	1,230	4,162	1,598	958		
Coeur d'Alene.....	3	5		8		11	5	1	13		10	3		840	470	380	840	47	47		
Fort Hall.....		13		13	1	9			20	7		2	181	500	300	1,771					
Fort Lapwai.....										2	2	9	665	960	550	1,551	1,551	911			
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....		4		4		2	1	2		1		1	22		200	350	200	350			
Kansas.....	5	11		16		4	2	1	2	1	2	1	4	100	260	877	692	1,405	1,104	601	
Kickapoo.....	2	6		8						5		2	80		462	377	620	630	245		
Potawatomi.....	3	5		8		4	2	2	2	1	1	1	20	260	415	315	785	474	356		
Michigan.....										5	16	10	477	720	1,090	840	1,347	1,347	654		
Bay Mills.....										1	1	2	70	30	240	140	250	250	73		
Mackinac.....	(1)	(1)								4	15	8	407	690	850	700	1,097	1,097	581		
Minnesota.....	4	27	6	25	1	1		4	28	21	17	11	32	1,428	2,988	7,587	4,924	12,107	9,492	2,851	
Fond du Lac.....	1	5		6					5	15	1	1	5	900	900	600	1,050	700	258		
Grand Portage.....	1	1		1							1	1	1	301	319	300	319	319	79		
Leech Lake.....	1	7	5	3	1	1			14	6	3	1	9	340	560	800	1,758	1,758	533		
Nett Lake.....	1	2		3						1	1			30	15	300	150	625	625		
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	1	3		4					2		2	3		160	70	40	160	160	35		
Red Lake.....		8		8			4		4		1	2	3	300	700	1,000	500	1,503	100		
Vermillion Lake.....		1							3		1	1		58	62	313	264	349	141		
White Earth.....										8	4	11	490	450	3,880	2,570	6,343	6,189	1,221		
Montana.....	16	111	18	109	6	62	89	294	38	56	13	23	40	44	1,203	6,393	6,885	4,195	10,745	526	1,574
Blackfeet.....	4	23		27	6	12	13	125	3	5	2	2	5	300	2,000	1,800	1,000	2,743	2		
Crow.....	2	19		21		1	17	9	35	5	2	2	6	300	900	850	675	1,025	38		
Flathead.....	5	19		24		43	57	33	3	27	6	25	11	2,000	1,700	1,220	2,320	364	364		
Fort Belknap.....		8	2	6					12		2	2		100	700	600	300	1,211			
Fort Peck.....	5	26		31		2	2	20	8	3	8	2	12	445	430	1,335	650	1,985	122		
Tongue River.....		16	16			4		102	2		3	1	4	58	363	3,600	3,350	1,461	1,050		
Nebraska.....	4	54	25	33	3	2		21	11	72		21	8	11	1,082	248	2,735	2,440	3,941	3,262	1,865
Omaha.....		10		10	3	1		11	1	25		1		55		815	800	1,331	652	317	
Santee.....	4	9		13		1			32		15		7	752	68	1,100	840	1,511	1,511	698	
Winnebago.....		35	25	10				10	10	15		5	8	275	180	820	800	1,099	1,099	350	
Nevada.....	116	79		37	1	5		14	271		12		8	347		5,654	1,211	7,915	1,372	30	
Fallon.....	7	7				1		3	52		2		2	35		426	46	439			
Fort McDermitt.....	11	11		1	1				6					1	300	97	341	341			
Moapa River.....	3			3		1			5					108	33	119	119				
Nevada.....	6			6					2					106	500	150	600				
Walker River.....	4			4		2			3					10	400	75	712	712			
Western Shoshone.....	8	1		7				11	3					36	420	210	604				
Reno, special agent.....	77	60	17						200		7		4	160	3,500	600	5,100	200	30		

¹ Not reported.
² Overestimated last year.

³ 1915 report.
⁴ Unknown.

⁵ As reported.
⁶ 1915 report; now turned over to State.

⁷ Overestimated last year.
⁸ 1916 report.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1916.	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 language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
New Mexico.....	7	121	41	87	49	20	19	60	1	76	.....	17	18	26	315	8,422	5,408	4,055	11,195	5,330	982
Jicarilla.....		9	9	11	.....	1	.....	2	1	5	.....	3	3	2	(1)	(1)	300	175	430	.....	.....
Mescalero.....	2	9	.....	11	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	2	3	200	375	2,355	2,260	630	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito.....	.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2,225	2,225	(1)	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools.....	5	50	.....	53	.....	10	19	13	.....	36	.....	2	2	20	113	8,047	4,000	3,020	8,535	3,525	982
San Juan.....	.....	5	(1)	5	45	7	.....	40	.....	7	.....	4	4	.....	(1)	(1)	228	175	700	.....	.....
Zuni.....	.....	35	(1)	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	(1)	(1)	300	200	900	1,805	.....
New York: New York Agency.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	15	3,110	250	5,885	5,885	5,885	249	75
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1	14	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	10	1,200	1,800	1,200	2,260	2,260	530	
North Dakota.....	17	81	.....	98	.....	23	3	33	.....	32	.....	11	15	34	1,338	5,776	6,110	4,300	8,818	5,372	1,012
Fort Berthold.....	1	9	.....	10	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4	2	9	265	650	650	500	1,182	298	298
Fort Totten.....	.....	19	.....	19	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	3	8	5	350	350	800	600	1,004	1,004	290
Standing Rock.....	.....	32	.....	32	.....	1	.....	23	.....	12	.....	3	4	17	506	1,776	2,500	2,000	3,415	3,415	69
Turtle Mountain.....	16	21	.....	37	.....	8	3	10	.....	7	.....	1	1	3	217	3,000	2,160	1,200	3,217	655	355
Oklahoma.....	51	132	10	173	11	10	28	11	139	158	59	48	9	61	2,922	1,902	12,508	8,930	16,078	16,665	3,635
Cantonment.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	3	179	.....	500	250	627	784	207
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	2	10	.....	12	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	7	.....	5	560	825	430	1,263	1,263	338	
Kiowa.....	11	40	.....	51	8	3	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	11	2	13	925	400	2,708	1,354	4,062	4,514	90
Osage.....	19	16	.....	35	1	1	25	6	136	70	38	2	2	21	425	1,500	1,895	1,750	1,850	2,187	523
Otoe.....	1	10	.....	10	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	161	456	440	492	432	208	
Pawnee.....	1	7	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	223	1	510	415	692	693	140
Ponca.....	2	12	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	100	1	680	570	1,020	1,002	234
Red Moon.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	24	.....	67	.....	155	.....	.....
Sac and Fox.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	585	370	677	679	151
Seger.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	9	.....	.....	268	.....	325	.....	595	595	146
Seneca.....	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	1,657	1,657	1,657	1,657	363
Shawnee.....	15	23	(1)	29	2	3	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	3	4	(1)	(1)	2,425	2,425	2,988	2,859	1,233
Oregon.....	4	145	100	49	.....	13	3	127	2	56	2	10	2	9	741	685	8,605	3,481	10,893	4,799	4,244
Klamath.....	3	12	.....	15	.....	5	1	102	.....	12	2	2	.....	2	200	.....	1,130	576	1,152	8	8
Roseburg.....	.....	125	100	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	6,000	2,000	8,000	3,000	3,000
Siletz.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	2	1	1	2	90	210	320	205	416	416	236
Umatilla.....	1	4	.....	5	.....	6	2	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	2	350	475	655	250	500	510	550
Warm Springs.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	19	.....	11	.....	2	.....	3	101	.....	500	450	825	825	450
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	494	279	705	705	705	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	20	133	.....	153	10	43	.....	121	.....	79	.....	69	25	167	13,013	8,299	12,117	8,240	21,309	7,474	3,058
Cheyenne River.....	2	19	.....	21	2	.....	.....	40	.....	10	.....	4	1	30	1,591	1,150	1,300	1,190	2,741	485	250
Crow Creek.....	.....	13	.....	13	1	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	2	2	9	705	200	500	440	960	619	18
Flandreau.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	2	482	191	232	200	289	289	99
Lower Brulé.....	1	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7	378	119	375	250	497	.....	.....
Pierre.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	140	120	260	260	260	.....	.....
Pine Ridge.....	2	16	.....	18	5	15	.....	30	.....	6	.....	36	13	55	3,786	3,500	5,100	2,600	7,221	765	316
Rosebud.....	13	51	.....	64	2	5	.....	24	.....	35	.....	5	4	43	3,687	2,900	1,850	1,500	5,400	1,375	1,375
Sisseton.....	2	20	.....	22	.....	22	.....	7	.....	5	.....	1	12	1	1,244	19	1,500	1,200	2,065	2,065	559
Yankton.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....	1	.....	12	.....	15	1	8	2	9	1,000	100	1,000	600	1,876	1,876	441
Utah.....	.....	31	25	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	5	346	.....	720	213	1,799	1,164	1,164
Shivwits.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	85	.....	120	135	135	.....	.....
Utah and Ouray.....	.....	21	20	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	161	.....	300	110	1,164	1,164	1,164
Salt Lake, special agent.....	.....	5	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	100	.....	300	75	500	.....	.....
Washington.....	17	93	.....	110	.....	10	.....	71	23	135	4	10	12	37	1,593	2,879	9,135	6,936	11,345	8,477	816
Colville.....	9	29	.....	38	.....	8	.....	6	.....	10	.....	1	4	11	1	900	1,515	893	2,526	700	61
Cushman.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	2	2	335	230	2,057	1,323	2,339	2,339	674
Neah Bay.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	300	359	698	698	698	.....	.....
Spokane.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	200	250	525	335	616	39	39
Taholah.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	75	.....	669	394	745	.....	.....
Tulalip.....	1	20	.....	21	.....	1	2	19	2	24	2	.....	4	4	32	1,198	1,158	832	1,335	1,335	15
Yakima.....	7	20	.....	27	.....	30	20	75	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	650	300	2,800	2,800	3,086	3,086	20
Wisconsin.....	16	101	35	82	.....	1	.....	42	5	132	19	22	26	21	2,976	3,363	6,886	4,736	9,390	4,282	1,526
Grand Rapids.....	.....	30	25	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	2	.....	.....	150	25	950	425	1,242	1,242	.....
Hayward.....	2	6	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	160	450	600	450	1,254	1,254	200
Keshena.....	4	12	.....	16	.....	36	1	67	.....	1	.....	1	4	5	.....	1,500	1,200	1,000	1,735	60	30
Lac du Flambeau.....	.....	9	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	1	1	2	12	112	616	451	737	180	180
Laona.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	10	316	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	5	15	.....	20	.....	1	.....	3	3	18	16	7	3	3	200	600	800	500	1,042	584	280
Oneida.....	5	18	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	5	2,374	176	2,000	1,500	2,550	722	722
Red Cliff.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	700				

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1916.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Grand total.....	1 218, 713	35, 564, 708	36, 413, 121	71, 977, 829
Total reservations.....	211, 172	34, 477, 970	36, 413, 121	70, 891, 091
Total public domain.....	7, 541	1, 086, 738		1, 086, 738
Arizona.....	1, 671	80, 789	18, 993, 158	19, 073, 927
Camp McDowell (Salt River).....			24, 971	24, 971
Colorado River.....	516	5, 159	235, 540	240, 699
Fort Apache.....			1, 681, 920	1, 681, 920
Fort Mojave (Colorado River).....			31, 328	31, 328
Gila Bend (Pima).....			10, 231	10, 231
Gila River (Pima).....			366, 309	366, 309
Havasupai (Suppai).....			518	518
Hualapai (Truxton Canon).....			730, 880	730, 880
Kaibab.....			138, 240	138, 240
Moqui (Hopi).....			2, 472, 320	2, 472, 320
Navajo (see New Mexico and Utah).....	60	9, 600	8, 680, 397	8, 689, 997
Papago.....			2, 649, 600	2, 649, 600
Papago (San Xavier).....	291	41, 606	114, 348	155, 954
Salt River.....	804	24, 404	22, 316	46, 720
San Carlos.....			1, 834, 240	1, 834, 240
California.....	2, 593	82, 172	430, 126	512, 298
Digger.....			370	370
Hoopa Valley.....	639	29, 091	99, 051	128, 142
Mission—				
Agua Caliente (Malki).....			7, 205	7, 205
Augustine (Malki).....			616	616
Cabazon (Malki).....			1, 280	1, 280
Cahuilla (Soboba).....			18, 880	18, 880
Campo.....			1, 640	1, 640
Capitan Grande (Pala).....			15, 080	15, 080
Cuyapiipa (Campo).....			4, 080	4, 080
Inaja (Soboba).....			760	760
Laguna (Campo).....			320	320
La Posta (Campo).....			3, 679	3, 679
Los Coyotes (Soboba).....			21, 520	21, 520
Manzanita (Campo).....			19, 680	19, 680
Martinez (Malki).....			1, 280	1, 280
Mission Creek (Malki).....			1, 920	1, 920
Morongo (Malki).....			11, 069	11, 069
Pala.....	177	1, 396	3, 084	4, 480
Pechanga or Temecula (Pala).....	85	1, 299	3, 896	5, 195
Potrero or La Jolla (Pala).....			8, 329	8, 329
Ramona (Soboba).....			560	560
Rincon (Pala).....			2, 554	2, 554
San Manuel (Malki).....			653	653
San Pascual (Pala).....			2, 200	2, 200
Santa Rosa (Soboba).....			2, 560	2, 560
Santa Ysabel (Soboba).....			15, 042	15, 042
Soboba.....			5, 461	5, 461
Syquan (Pala).....	17	270	370	640
Torres (Malki).....			20, 800	20, 800
Tuolumne.....			34	34
Twenty-nine Palms (Malki).....			480	480
Paiute.....			75, 746	75, 746
Round Valley.....	877	42, 106		42, 106
Tule River.....			48, 551	48, 551
Yuma (Fort Yuma).....	798	8, 010	31, 376	39, 386
Colorado.....	372	72, 731	396, 143	468, 874
Ute (Ute Mountain and Southern Ute).....	371	72, 651	396, 143	468, 794
Absentee Wyandot.....	1	80		80
Florida: Seminole.....			23, 542	23, 542
Idaho.....	4, 377	628, 098	54, 841	682, 939
Coeur d'Alene.....	638	104, 077		104, 077
Fort Hall.....	1, 863	345, 209	21, 263	366, 472
Lapwai (Nez Perce).....	1, 876	178, 812	33, 578	212, 390
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....			3, 251	3, 251

1 Decrease; see Choctaw, Oklahoma.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Kansas	3,079	272,519	.....	272,519 ¹
Chippewa and Munsee (Potawatomi).....	100	4,195	.....	4,195
Iowa (Kickapoo).....	143	11,769	.....	11,769
Kickapoo.....	351	27,691	.....	27,691
Potawatomi.....	2,363	220,785	.....	220,785
Sac and Fox (Kickapoo).....	122	8,079	.....	8,079
Michigan	2,646	153,107	803	153,910.
Isabella.....	1,943	98,395	191	98,586
L'Anse.....	668	52,161	612	52,773.
Ontonagon.....	35	2,551	.....	2,551
Minnesota	8,349	953,395	546,733	1,500,128.
Bois Fort (Nett Lake).....	712	56,782	.....	56,782
Deer Creek (Nett Lake).....	4	296	.....	296
Fond du Lac.....	583	35,866	.....	35,866
Grand Portage.....	304	24,191	.....	24,191
Leech Lake.....	628	48,280	.....	48,280
Mdewakanton (Birch Cooley).....	135	12,582	.....	12,582
Red Lake.....	.....	.....	543,528	543,528
Vermillion Lake.....	.....	.....	1,080	1,080
White Earth.....	5,157	710,665	2,125	712,790.
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake).....	826	64,733	.....	64,733.
Montana	6,901	1,432,852	4,312,452	5,745,304
Blackfeet.....	7	2,220	1,491,167	1,493,387
Crow.....	2,438	479,028	1,834,185	2,313,213
Fort Belknap.....	.....	.....	497,600	497,600
Fort Peck.....	2,028	723,196	.....	723,196.
Jocko (Flathead).....	2,428	228,408	.....	228,408
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River).....	.....	.....	489,500	489,500
Nebraska	4,036	353,383	6,159	359,542
Omaha.....	1,460	130,642	4,380	135,022
Ponca (Santee).....	168	27,226	.....	27,226
Santee (Niobrara).....	850	73,251	.....	73,251
Sioux (additional).....	.....	.....	640	640
Winnebago.....	1,558	122,254	1,139	123,393
Nevada	973	14,018	686,179	700,197
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone).....	.....	.....	321,920	321,920
Moapa River.....	117	605	523	1,128.
Paiute (Fallon).....	366	3,650	990	4,640
Pyramid Lake (Nevada).....	.....	.....	322,000	322,000
Walker River.....	490	9,763	40,746	50,509.
New Mexico	2,800	673,175	3,870,517	4,543,692.
Jicarilla Apache.....	796	353,812	407,300	761,112.
Mescalero Apache.....	.....	.....	474,240	474,240
Navajo (see Arizona and Utah).....	2,004	319,363	1,980,637	2,300,000
Pueblo—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acoma (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	95,792	95,792
Cochiti.....	.....	.....	24,256	24,256
Isleta (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	110,080	110,080
Jemez.....	.....	.....	40,550	40,550
Laguna (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	154,025	154,025
Nambé.....	.....	.....	13,586	13,586
Pecos.....	.....	.....	18,763	18,763
Picuris.....	.....	.....	17,461	17,461
Pojoaque.....	.....	.....	13,520	13,520
San Dia (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	24,187	24,187
San Juan.....	.....	.....	17,545	17,545
San Felipe (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	34,767	34,767
Santa Ana (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	17,361	17,361
Santa Clara.....	.....	.....	49,369	49,369
Santo Domingo.....	.....	.....	92,398	92,398
Sia.....	.....	.....	17,515	17,515
San Ildefonso.....	.....	.....	17,293	17,293
Taos.....	.....	.....	17,361	17,361
Tesuque.....	.....	.....	17,471	17,471
Zuni.....	.....	.....	215,040	215,040

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

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
New York			87,677	87,677
Allegany.....			30,469	30,469
Cattaraugus.....			21,680	21,680
Oll Spring.....			640	640
Oneida.....			350	350
Onondaga.....			6,100	6,100
St. Regis.....			14,640	14,640
Tonawanda.....			7,549	7,549
Tuscarora.....			6,249	6,249
North Carolina: Qualla			63,211	63,211
North Dakota	8,178	2,004,844	285,908	2,290,752
Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	1,189	137,381		137,381
Fort Berthold.....	2,165	435,708	285,908	721,616
Standing Rock.....	4,498	1,387,935		1,387,935
Turtle Mountain.....	326	43,820		43,820
Oklahoma	116,700	19,548,768	919,003	20,467,771
Cherokee.....	40,193	4,346,203		4,346,203
Chickasaw.....	10,955	3,800,350	889	3,801,239
Choctaw.....	126,723	4,291,036	915,070	5,206,106
Creek.....	18,710	2,997,114	2,495	2,999,609
Seminole.....	3,118	359,535	162	359,697
Cherokee Outlet.....	62	4,949		4,949
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	3,331	528,789		528,789
Iowa (Sac and Fox).....	108	8,605		8,605
Kansa (Kaw, now Ponca).....	247	99,644		99,644
Kickapoo (Shawnee).....	280	22,650		22,650
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....	3,451	547,236		547,236
Modoc (Seneca).....	68	3,966		3,966
Oakland (Ponca).....	73	11,456		11,456
Osage.....	2,280	1,465,350		1,465,350
Otoe.....	514	128,351		128,351
Ottawa (Seneca).....	160	12,995		12,995
Pawnee.....	820	112,701		112,701
Peoria (Seneca).....	218	43,334		43,334
Ponca.....	782	100,745	387	101,132
Potawatomi (Shawnee).....	2,108	291,616		291,616
Quapaw (Seneca).....	248	56,245		56,245
Sac and Fox.....	548	87,684		87,684
Seneca.....	435	41,813		41,813
Shawnee.....	117	12,745		12,745
Wichita (Kiowa).....	957	152,714		152,714
Wyandot (Seneca).....	244	20,942		20,942
Oregon	4,244	507,392	1,208,804	1,716,196
Grande Ronde (Siletz).....	269	32,983		32,983
Klamath.....	1,345	207,374	811,802	1,019,176
Siletz.....	551	44,459		44,459
Umatilla.....	1,113	82,444	74,330	156,774
Warm Springs.....	966	140,132	322,672	462,804
South Dakota	26,115	6,038,133	429,425	6,467,558
Cheyenne River.....	3,247	921,834	288,996	1,210,830
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.....	1,460	272,560	16,345	288,905
Lake Traverse (Sisseton).....	2,006	308,838		308,838
Lower Brule.....	843	197,855	41,656	239,511
Pine Ridge.....	7,870	2,284,720	82,428	2,367,148
Rosebud.....	8,076	1,784,063		1,784,063
Yankton.....	2,613	268,263		268,263
Utah	1,367	111,947	1,506,960	1,618,907
Goshute and Deep Creek.....			34,500	34,500
Navajo (see Arizona and New Mexico).....			600,000	600,000
Palute (Navajo).....			600,000	600,000
Shivwits.....			23,040	23,040
Skull Valley.....			80	80
Uintah Valley.....	777	39,620	249,340	288,960
Uncompahgre.....	590	72,327		72,327

1 1915 figures erroneous.

2 Includes timber lands, and segregated coal and asphalt lands.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Washington.....	9,959	1,018,919	1,705,581	2,724,500
Chehalis (Cushman).....	136	3,799	.....	3,799
Columbia (Colville).....	35	22,618	.....	22,618
Colville.....	2,918	332,795	1,015,194	1,347,989
Hoh River (Neah Bay).....	.....	.....	640	640
Kalispel (under Cœur d'Alene).....	.....	.....	4,629	4,629
Lummi (Tulalip).....	109	12,561	.....	12,561
Makah (Neah Bay).....	373	3,728	19,312	23,040
Muckleshoot (Cushman).....	43	3,491	.....	3,491
Nisqualli (Cushman).....	30	4,717	.....	4,717
Ozette (Neah Bay).....	.....	.....	640	640
Port Madison (Tulalip).....	51	7,219	65	7,284
Puyallup (Cushman).....	167	17,463	.....	17,463
Quilteute (Neah Bay).....	.....	.....	837	837
Quinalt (Taholah).....	690	54,990	168,553	223,543
Shoalwater.....	.....	.....	335	335
Skokomish (Cushman).....	134	7,803	.....	7,803
Snohomish (Tulalip).....	164	22,166	324	22,490
Spokane.....	628	64,954	82,488	147,442
Squaxon Island (Cushman).....	23	1,494	.....	1,494
Swinomish (Tulalip).....	71	7,359	.....	7,359
Yakima.....	4,487	451,762	412,564	864,326
Wisconsin.....	4,415	286,690	297,237	583,927
Lac Courte Oreille (Hayward).....	876	68,511	403	68,914
Lac du Flambeau.....	600	45,756	25,274	71,030
La Pointe (Bad River).....	1,063	83,871	39,880	123,751
Menominee (Keshena).....	.....	.....	231,680	231,680
Oneida.....	1,504	65,466	.....	65,466
Red Cliff.....	205	14,166	.....	14,166
Stockbridge and Munsee (Keshena).....	167	8,920	.....	8,920
Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone).....	2,397	245,058	585,411	830,469
Public domain.....	7,541	1,086,738	.....	1,086,738

¹ Homesteads.

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.
Homesteads.....	Chehalis.....	Washington.....	36	3,798.59
1860.....	Chippewa and Munsee.....	Kansas.....	100	4,195.31
1867.....	La Pointe (Bad River).....	Wisconsin.....	46	3,022.03
1868.....	Potawatomi.....	Kansas.....	411	43,399.88
1869.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	669	57,541.40
1870.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	232	22,584.11
1871.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	242	20,379.73
.....	Saginaw, Swan Creek, etc.....	Michigan.....	1,037	57,896.23
.....	Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	235	18,407.42
.....	.....	.....	1,514	97,183.38
1872.....	Saginaw, Swan Creek, etc.....	Michigan.....	668	29,304.20
1875.....	L'Anse.....	.....do.....	302	23,575.47
1876.....	Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	66	4,090.41
1877.....	Red Cliff.....	Wisconsin.....	20	1,642.21
1881.....	Lac Courte Oreille.....	.....do.....	186	14,774.65
.....	La Pointe (Bad River).....	.....do.....	138	10,779.05
.....	Red Cliff.....	.....do.....	14	838.35
.....	Skokomish.....	Washington.....	45	2,820.37
.....	.....	.....	383	29,212.42
1882.....	La Pointe (Bad River).....	Wisconsin.....	32	2,518.83
1883.....	Isabella.....	Michigan.....	112	6,148.05
.....	Lac Courte Oreille.....	Wisconsin.....	97	7,656.02
.....	Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	9	619.03
.....	.....	.....	218	14,423.10

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.	
1884.	Fond du Lac.....	Minnesota.....	40	3,074.98	
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	Wisconsin.....	32	2,555.14	
	Lummi.....	Washington.....	72	10,494.98	
	Nisquall.....	do.....	30	4,717.26	
	Omaha.....	Nebraska.....	963	78,016.64	
	Puyallup.....	Washington.....	167	17,462.82	
	Snohomish.....	do.....	96	13,721.12	
	Squaxon Island.....	do.....	23	1,494.15	
			1,423	131,537.09	
1885.	Lac Courte Oreille.....	Wisconsin.....	196	15,423.15	
	L'Anse.....	Michigan.....	93	7,366.82	
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	Wisconsin.....	55	4,387.62	
	Nebrara (Santee).....	Nebraska.....	846	72,638.75	
	Skokomish.....	Washington.....	47	3,893.36	
	Swinomish.....	do.....	49	5,628.02	
			1,286	109,337.72	
1886.	Lac du Flambeau.....	Wisconsin.....	22	1,775.48	
	Port Madison.....	Washington.....	35	5,289.48	
			57	7,064.96	
1887.	Lac du Flambeau.....	Wisconsin.....	29	2,318.48	
	Red Cliff.....	do.....	1	55.35	
			30	2,373.83	
1888.	Lac du Flambeau.....	do.....	38	2,991.65	
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	do.....	48	3,705.98	
	Sisseton (Lake Traverse).....	South Dakota.....	1,316	123,883.93	
			1,402	130,586.56	
1889.	Lac Courte Oreille.....	Wisconsin.....	47	3,792.24	
1890.	do.....	do.....	29	2,092.99	
	Peoria.....	Oklahoma.....	218	43,334.54	
	Ponca (Santee).....	Nebraska.....	168	27,235.90	
	Shawnee.....	Oklahoma.....	72	6,272.87	
	Yankton.....	South Dakota.....	1,471	166,764.44	
				1,958	245,700.74
1891.	Iowa.....	Oklahoma.....	108	8,605.30	
	Isabella.....	Michigan.....	126	5,046.83	
	Grande Ronde.....	Oregon.....	269	32,983.43	
	Modoc.....	Oklahoma.....	68	3,966.00	
	Oneida.....	Wisconsin.....	1,503	65,440.49	
	Papago.....	Arizona.....	291	41,605.62	
	Potawatomi.....	Oklahoma.....	2,107	291,455.83	
	Sac and Fox.....	do.....	543	87,683.64	
				5,020	538,787.14
1892.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	do.....	3,331	528,789.15	
	Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	North Dakota.....	872	101,378.15	
	Ottawa.....	Oklahoma.....	160	12,994.70	
	Potawatomi.....	Kansas.....	115	12,154.88	
	Sac and Fox.....	do.....	76	6,407.63	
	Seneca.....	Oklahoma.....	301	25,821.55	
	Shawnee.....	do.....	12	4,278.35	
	Sisseton (Lake Traverse).....	South Dakota.....	690	184,949.31	
	Wyandotte.....	Oklahoma.....	244	20,942.17	
				5,801	897,715.89
	1893.	Cherokee Outlet.....	do.....	62	4,949.45
Hoopa Valley.....		California.....	161	9,761.79	
Iowa.....		Kansas.....	143	11,769.49	
Pawnee.....		Oklahoma.....	820	112,701.24	
Potawatomi.....		Kansas.....	150	16,075.36	
Tonkawa.....		Oklahoma.....	73	11,455.89	
Umatilla.....		Oregon.....	1,045	77,061.27	
Winnebago.....		Nebraska.....	956	81,066.23	
			3,410	324,840.72	

1644 additional.

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.	
1894	Kickapoo	Oklahoma	280	22,649.62	
	Lac Courte Oreille	Wisconsin	118	9,186.17	
	Lac du Flambeau	do	101	8,045.97	
	L'Anse	Michigan	176	13,861.20	
	La Pointe (Bad River)	Wisconsin	122	9,793.29	
	Potawatomi	Kansas	116	9,220.78	
	Siletz	Oregon	551	44,459.30	
	Yankton	South Dakota	1,142	101,499.00	
				2,606	218,715.31
	1895	Crow Creek	do	842	172,211.61
Kickapoo		Kansas	163	12,984.13	
Lac du Flambeau		Wisconsin	126	10,116.47	
Nez Perce (Lapwai)		Idaho	1,876	178,811.78	
Pala		California	15	119.99	
Ponca		Oklahoma	628	75,082.26	
Potawatomi		Kansas	322	30,448.52	
Round Valley		California	622	5,408.33	
Southern Ute		Colorado	371	72,650.65	
Syquan		California	17	270.24	
			4,609	485,453.63	
1896	Fond du Lac	Minnesota	349	23,114.85	
	Grand Portage	do	304	24,191.31	
	Lac Courte Oreille	Wisconsin	89	6,800.55	
	Quapaw	Oklahoma	248	12,057.03	
	do	do	(1)	44,188.18	
	Red Cliff	Wisconsin	169	11,586.90	
	Warm Springs	Oregon	965	140,044.35	
	Southern Ute	Colorado	371	72,650.65	
	White Oak Point	Minnesota	174	13,906.75	
				2,669	348,523.57
1897	Bois Fort (Nett Lake)	do	684	54,523.54	
	Deep Creek (Nett Lake)	do	4	295.55	
	Devils Lake (Fort Totten)	North Dakota	244	28,339.51	
	Leech Lake (Cass Lake)	Minnesota	17	1,381.20	
	Pechanga	California	85	1,299.00	
	Swinomish	Washington	6	269.30	
	White Oak Point	Minnesota	203	16,331.19	
	Yakima	Washington	1,840	174,129.63	
				3,083	276,568.92
	1898	Kickapoo ²	Kansas	109	8,312.14
Lac du Flambeau		Wisconsin	153	12,116.15	
La Pointe (Bad River)		do	183	14,624.19	
Rosebud		South Dakota	344	72,171.88	
Sac and Fox		Kansas	9	710.67	
				798	107,953.03
1899	Otoe	Oklahoma	441	65,095.05	
	White Oak Point	Minnesota	381	29,065.45	
	Yakima	Washington	613	53,232.89	
			1,435	147,393.39	
1900	Colville	do	651	50,937.55	
	Fort Berthold	North Dakota	948	80,526.55	
	Klamath	Oregon	951	146,316.84	
	Omaha	Nebraska	467	49,926.06	
	Red Cliff	Wisconsin	1	63.20	
	Rosebud	South Dakota	2,759	770,778.87	
	White Oak Point	Minnesota	2	160.00	
				5,779	1,098,709.07
1901	Colville	Washington	9	715.86	
	Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache	Oklahoma	2,768	443,178.37	
	L'Anse	Michigan	15	1,160.56	
	La Pointe (Bad River)	Wisconsin	357	28,452.64	
	Lower Brule	South Dakota	555	151,823.78	
	Omaha	Nebraska	12	1,283.29	
	White Earth	Minnesota	4,372	361,005.97	
	Wichita	Oklahoma	957	152,713.99	
	Winnebago	Nebraska	292	18,071.11	
				9,327	1,158,405.57

¹ Additional.

² Prior to 1898.

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.	
1902.....	Fort Hall.....	Idaho.....	79	6,298.72	
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	Wisconsin.....	35	2,815.87	
	Rosebud.....	South Dakota.....	887	216,719.79	
	Seneca.....	Oklahoma.....	134	15,991.50	
	Shawnee.....	do.....	33	2,193.29	
	Snohomish.....	Washington.....	7	1,135.41	
	Swinomish.....	do.....	7	830.65	
	Umatilla.....	Oregon.....	64	4,614.88	
				1,246	250,600.11
	1903.....	Kansas (Kaw).....	Oklahoma.....	247	99,643.81
Lac Courte Oreille.....		Wisconsin.....	112	8,705.84	
Lac du Flambeau.....		do.....	115	7,310.42	
L'Anse.....		Michigan.....	55	4,237.07	
La Pointe (Bad River).....		Wisconsin.....	4	318.04	
Leech Lake.....		Minnesota.....	48	3,749.41	
Ontonagon ¹		Michigan.....	33	2,551.35	
Rosebud.....		South Dakota.....	665	139,407.32	
White Oak Point.....		Minnesota.....	57	4,558.94	
				1,336	270,482.20
1904.....	Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	North Dakota.....	61	6,196.54	
	Mdewakanton.....	Minnesota.....	135	12,582.46	
	Muckleshoot.....	Washington.....	38	3,053.22	
	Omaha.....	Nebraska.....	16	1,295.99	
	Snohomish.....	Washington.....	61	7,309.17	
				311	30,437.38
1905.....	Crow.....	Montana.....	343	60,992.99	
	Fond du Lac.....	Minnesota.....	14	1,123.78	
	Kickapoo.....	Kansas.....	74	5,920.00	
	Leech Lake.....	Minnesota.....	3	240.00	
	Ponca.....	Oklahoma.....	156	18,133.04	
	do.....	do.....	² 195	7,518.66	
	Port Madison.....	Washington.....	4	640.00	
	Red Lake (public domain).....	Minnesota.....	3	320.15	
	Swinomish.....	Washington.....	8	590.55	
	Utah.....	Utah.....	776	39,580.05	
	Uncompahgre.....	do.....	590	72,327.29	
	White Oak Point.....	Minnesota.....	8	626.02	
				1,979	208,012.53
	1906.....	Cheyenne River.....	South Dakota.....	1,757	601,576.99
Crow.....		Montana.....	114	19,540.94	
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....		Oklahoma.....	517	82,099.00	
Leech Lake.....		Minnesota.....	546	41,780.97	
Lummi.....		Washington.....	9	1,091.93	
Otoe.....		Oklahoma.....	73	12,287.75	
Pine Ridge.....		South Dakota.....	1,128	385,429.49	
Potawatomi.....		Kansas.....	106	8,480.59	
Skokomish.....		Washington.....	42	1,089.66	
Swinomish.....		do.....	1	40.00	
Walker River.....		Nevada.....	490	9,763.27	
Wind River (Shoshone).....		Wyoming.....	368	34,017.79	
Yakima.....		Washington.....	680	68,724.92	
				5,831	1,266,493.33
1907.....	Crow.....	Montana.....	1,929	387,875.93	
	Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	North Dakota.....	11	1,336.49	
	Kickapoo.....	Kansas.....	4	315.00	
	Lac du Flambeau.....	Wisconsin.....	5	201.98	
	La Pointe (Bad River).....	do.....	11	880.00	
	Otoe.....	Oklahoma.....	² 371	50,998.42	
	Pine Ridge.....	South Dakota.....	647	215,760.05	
	Quinalt.....	Washington.....	119	9,535.84	
	Rosebud.....	South Dakota.....	252	63,600.93	
	Sac and Fox.....	Kansas.....	37	960.91	
	Standing Rock.....	North Dakota.....	867	297,674.51	
	Turtle Mountain.....	do.....	326	43,820.14	
	White Earth.....	Minnesota.....	505	40,190.89	
	Wind River (Shoshone).....	Wyoming.....	1,786	189,217.93	
				6,499	1,302,369.02

¹ Prior to 1903.² Additional.

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.	
1908.	Flathead (Jocko)	Montana	2,369	222,544.28	
	L'Anse	Michigan	7	520.00	
	Navajo	New Mexico	468	74,875.96	
	Osage	Oklahoma	2,230	1,465,350.51	
	Pine Ridge	South Dakota	829	253,635.08	
	Quimaielt	Washington	349	27,587.90	
	Rosebud	South Dakota	803	132,503.61	
	Standing Rock	North Dakota	1,620	553,790.97	
			8,675	2,730,708.31	
	1909.	Cheyenne River	South Dakota	969	245,842.98
		Coeur d'Alene	Idaho	637	103,911.53
Crow		Montana	40	8,051.91	
Flathead (Jocko)		do.	56	5,602.61	
Jicarilla		New Mexico	796	353,811.60	
Lower Brule		South Dakota	151	24,259.18	
Muckleshoot		Washington	4	298.75	
Navajo		New Mexico	473	75,680.00	
Pine Ridge		South Dakota	965	338,415.36	
Spokane		Washington	626	64,794.48	
Standing Rock		North Dakota	1,271	360,304.72	
Turtle Mountain (public domain)		do.	1,182	178,453.28	
White Earth		Minnesota	216	16,810.29	
White Oak Point		do.	1	81.50	
Yakima		Washington	4	320.00	
			7,391	1,778,638.09	
1910.	Blackfeet	Montana	2	640.00	
	Cheyenne River	South Dakota	6	1,585.21	
	Coeur d'Alene	Idaho	1	160.00	
	Crow	Montana	11	2,242.16	
	Devils Lake (Fort Totten)	North Dakota	1	130.00	
	Fond du Lac	Minnesota	5	323.75	
	Fort Berthold	North Dakota	359	35,686.93	
	Hoop Valley	California	478	19,328.95	
	Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache	Oklahoma	169	20,498.25	
	Lac Courte Oreille	Wisconsin	2	79.40	
	L'Anse	Michigan	18	1,320.00	
	Leach Lake	Minnesota	1	80.00	
	Makah	Washington	373	3,727.60	
	Muckleshoot	do.	1	138.75	
	Navajo	New Mexico	1,063	168,807.25	
	Palute	Nevada	354	3,540.00	
	Pine Ridge	South Dakota	869	256,452.09	
	Port Madison	Washington	12	1,289.50	
	Quimaielt	do.	222	17,865.81	
	Rosebud	South Dakota	682	113,435.85	
	Round Valley	California	¹ 350-255	36,697.23	
	Standing Rock	North Dakota	¹ 2,486	11,137.83	
	do.	do.	² 125	558.70	
	do.	do.	² 2	320.00	
	do.	do.	⁴ 253	49,392.83	
	Stockbridge and Munsee	Wisconsin	167	8,920.00	
		5,304	754,358.09		
1911.	Columbia	Washington	35	22,618.12	
	Crow	Montana	1	320.00	
	Klamath	Oregon	394	61,056.79	
	Leach Lake	Minnesota	3	221.20	
	Navajo (see New Mexico)	Arizona	60	9,600.00	
	Ontonagon	Michigan	2	160.00	
	Palute	Nevada	4	40.00	
	Pine Ridge	South Dakota	1,006	278,493.85	
	Rosebud	do.	421	71,296.31	
	Umatilla	Oregon	3	480.00	
			1,929	444,286.27	
1912.	Blackfeet	Montana	3	960.00	
	Cheyenne River	South Dakota	408	83,244.09	
	Crow Creek	do.	477	77,838.77	
	Fort Berthold	North Dakota	¹ 507-72	113,420.43	
	Lower Brule	South Dakota	71	11,273.09	
	Palute	Nevada	4	30.00	
	Pine Ridge	South Dakota	549	125,586.52	
	Rosebud	do.	349	55,473.48	
	Standing Rock	do.	49	40,842.76	
	Turtle Mountain (public domain)	do.	15	2,400.80	
		1,997	511,069.94		

¹ Additional.

² Additional; timber.

³ Additional; partly in South Dakota.

⁴ Temporary assignments under department certificates.

TABLE 6.—Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.	
1913.....	Bois Fort (Nett Lake).....	Minnesota.....	11	880.00	
	Cheyenne River.....	South Dakota.....	3	640.68	
	Crow.....	Montana.....	1	160.00	
	Colorado River.....	Arizona.....	488	4,878.74	
	Crow.....	Montana.....	1	160.00	
	Crow Creek.....	South Dakota.....	31	4,929.24	
	Flathead (Jocko).....	Montana.....	3	480.00	
	Fort Peck.....	do.....	2,026	722,453.47	
	Leech Lake.....	Minnesota.....	3	233.45	
	Lummi.....	Washington.....	28	974.00	
	Pala.....	California.....	162	1,276.28	
	Pine Ridge.....	South Dakota.....	657	179,307.74	
	Rosebud.....	do.....	33	7,660.76	
	Salt River.....	Arizona.....	804	24,408.74	
	Standing Rock.....	North Dakota.....	145	24,879.13	
	Truckee Carson.....	Nevada.....	5	40.00	
	Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	Montana.....	434	61,640.76	
	do.....	North Dakota.....	22	3,029.02	
	Uintah.....	Utah.....	1	40.00	
	Umatilla.....	Oregon.....	1	160.00	
	White Earth.....	Minnesota.....	60	4,302.32	
	White Earth ¹	do.....	(²)	287,996.92	
	Yuma.....	California.....	797	8,000.00	
				5,715	1,338,363.25
	1914.....	Blackfeet.....	Montana.....	2	638.36
		Bois Fort (Nett Lake).....	Minnesota.....	13	1,063.20
		Cheyenne River.....	South Dakota.....	10	1,904.48
Colorado River.....		Arizona.....	13	130.00	
Fort Hall.....		Idaho.....	1,784	338,909.95	
Pine Ridge.....		South Dakota.....	647	134,187.85	
Standing Rock.....		North and South Dakota.....	212	35,707.86	
Truckee Carson.....		Nevada.....	4	40.00	
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....		North Dakota and Montana.....	241	35,858.12	
Umatilla.....		Oregon.....	1	160.00	
Warm Springs.....		do.....	2	324.98	
White Earth.....		Minnesota.....	1	160.00	
Yakima.....		Washington.....	1,119	120,966.00	
				4,049	670,031.16
1915.....	Cheyenne River.....	South Dakota.....	281	49,702.36	
	Colorado River.....	Arizona.....	13	130.00	
	Crow Creek.....	South Dakota.....	113	18,063.12	
	Fond du Lac.....	Minnesota.....	143	5,748.18	
	Fort Berthold.....	North Dakota.....	787	206,154.08	
	Fort Sill, Apache.....	Oklahoma.....	7	858.94	
	Fort Yuma.....	California.....	1	10.00	
	Lac Du Flambeau.....	Wisconsin.....	11	879.75	
	L'Anse and Vieux Desert.....	Michigan.....	2	120.00	
	Leech Lake.....	Minnesota.....	5	380.21	
	Moapa River.....	Nevada.....	117	604.52	
	Omaha.....	Nebraska.....	2	120.00	
	Pine Ridge.....	South Dakota.....	574	117,732.20	
	Santee.....	Nebraska.....	1	43.70	
	Shoshone.....	Wyoming.....	230	23,086.00	
	Standing Rock.....	North Dakota.....	85	13,855.17	
	Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	Montana.....	42	5,735.81	
	do.....	Montana, North and South Dakota.....	338	51,650.15	
	Warm Springs.....	Oregon.....	1	160.00	
	White Earth.....	Minnesota.....	3	200.00	
Yakima.....	Washington.....	248	36,716.52		
Public domain.....	California.....	4	396.63		
			3,008	532,347.34	
	Total reservations ³		108,429	18,314,983.17	
	Total public domain.....		7,520	1,083,944.06	
	Grand total ⁴		115,949	19,398,927.23	

¹ Prior to 1913.² Additional allotments.³ Table 6, p. 93, 1915, annual report, should not include allotments and acreage on public domain; deduct same from grand total also.⁴ Includes 2,274 Turtle Mountain allotments of 338,767.94 acres, and 4 California allotments of 396.63 acres, above; and 5,246 allotments of 745,176.12 acres not itemized above; but shown in Table 6, p. 93, 1915 annual report.

TABLE 7.—Lands set apart during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, for temporary use and occupancy by mission organizations.

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act and citation.	Warrant for action.	Acres.
Arizona:				
San Xavier.....	Franciscan Fathers of Arizona.....		Policy...	175.00
Do.....	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.		do.....	5.00
Western Navajo.....	do.....		do.....	.60
California: Cold Springs..	Northern California Baptist Convention.		do.....	2.50
North Dakota:				
Standing Rock.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675).		80.00
Do.....	American Missionary Association.....	do.....		40.00
South Dakota:				
Pine Ridge.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.		Policy...	20.00
Do.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	May 27, 1910 (35 Stat. L., 440).		40.00
Washington: Colville...	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions...	Mar. 22, 1901 (34 Stat. L., 82).	Policy ..	470.86
Wyoming:				
Shoshone.....	Wyoming State Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.		do.....	.88
Total.....				834.84

TABLE 8.—Patents in fee issued to mission organizations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act.	Citation.	Acres.
Arizona:				
Pima.....	Franciscan Fathers of Arizona.....	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814...	10.00
Salt River.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2.50
California: Fort Yuma..	The Roman Catholic Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles.	June 25, 1910	36 Stat., 829...	3.13
South Dakota:				
Pine Ridge.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814...	160.00
Do.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	do.....	do.....	1 409.09
Rosebud.....	American Missionary Association.....	May 30, 1910	36 Stat., 448...	80.00
Total.....				664.72

¹ Four tracts.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Total, 1916.....		26,956	\$1,206,826
1915.....		27,927	1,177,600
1914.....		22,968	1,194,185
1913.....		24,490	1,316,298
1912.....		22,564	1,211,335
1911.....		21,235	847,456
1900.....			177,169
1890.....			131,374
Arizona.....		8,264	423,124
Camp Verde.....	Basket making.....	65	480
	Woodcutting.....	2	12
Total.....		67	492
Colorado River.....	Basket making.....	10	300
	Beadwork.....	95	1,850
	Woodcutting.....	135	12,200
Total.....		240	14,350
Fort Apache.....	Basket making.....	175	600
	Beadwork.....	110	50
	Woodcutting.....	175	4,200
Total.....		160	4,850
Havasupai.....	Basket making.....	40	800
	Woodcutting.....	11	162
	Others.....	22	1,000
Total.....		73	1,962
Kaibab.....	Basket making.....	15	140
Leupp.....	Blanket weaving.....	600	18,000
	Woodcutting.....	100	1,200
	Others.....	100	5,000
Total.....		800	24,200
Moqui.....	Basket making.....	100	1,000
	Blanket weaving.....	300	14,611
	Pottery.....	50	600
	Woodcutting.....	80	1,126
	Others.....	562	58,535
Total.....		1,092	75,775
Navajo.....	Blanket weaving.....	750	190,000
	Woodcutting.....	60	5,600
Total.....		810	195,600
Pima.....	Basket making.....	1,050	10,500
	Pottery.....	200	350
	Woodcutting.....	450	7,500
Total.....		1,700	18,350
Salt River.....	Basket making.....	116	1,900
	Pottery.....	7	105
	Woodcutting.....	170	6,900
Total.....		293	8,905
San Carlos.....	Basket making.....	150	500
	Beadwork.....	100	150
	Woodcutting.....	200	9,600
Total.....		450	10,250
San Xavier.....	Basket making.....	700	7,000
	Pottery.....	50	400
	Woodcutting.....	400	36,000
	Others.....	12	600
Total.....		1,162	44,000

¹ Estimated.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Arizona—Continued. Truxton Canon.....	Basket making.....	30	\$200
	Woodcutting.....	30	3,000
	Others.....	102	3,400
	Total.....	162	6,600
Western Navajo.....	Basket making.....	75	250
	Blanket weaving.....	1,000	15,000
	Woodcutting.....	40	900
	Others.....	125	1,500
Total.....	1,240	17,650	
California.....		1,267	42,697
Bishop.....	Basket making.....	30	450
	Beadwork.....	12	150
	Woodcutting.....	20	2,000
	Total.....	62	2,600
Campo.....	Basket making.....	5	225
Digger.....	.....do.....	8	140
Fort Bidwell.....	.....do.....	50	1,000
	Beadwork.....	15	400
	Woodcutting.....	75	7,500
	Others.....	25	850
	Total.....	165	9,750
Fort Yuma.....	Beadwork.....	28	2,000
	Pottery.....	6	1,200
	Woodcutting.....	125	5,000
	Others.....	1	500
Total.....	160	8,700	
Greenville.....	Basket making.....	60	300
	Beadwork.....	10	80
	Fishing.....	150	700
	Woodcutting.....	130	500
Total.....	1,350	11,580	
Hoopa Valley.....	Basket making.....	80	250
	Fishing.....	100	10,000
	Woodcutting.....	40	2,800
Total.....	220	13,050	
Malki.....	Basket making.....	13	275
	Woodcutting.....	8	380
Total.....	21	655	
Pala.....	Basket making.....	47	1,490
	Lace making.....	27	318
	Pottery.....	5	33
	Woodcutting.....	24	874
	Others.....	1	24
Total.....	104	2,739	
Soboba.....	Basket making.....	66	1,221
	Lace making.....	52	875
	Woodcutting.....	10	250
Total.....	128	2,346	
Tule River.....	Basket making.....	24	192
	Woodcutting.....	20	720
Total.....	44	912	

¹ Estimated.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Idaho.....		230	\$35,200
Coeur d'Alene.....	Beadwork.....	8	200
	Woodcutting.....	25	10,000
	Others.....	37	12,200
Total.....		70	22,400
Fort Hall.....	Basket making.....	20	200
	Beadwork.....	40	600
	Others.....	100	12,000
Total.....		160	12,800
Iowa.....		58	2,400
Sac and Fox.....	Beadwork.....	25	250
	Others.....	33	2,150
Kansas: Potawatomi.....	Others.....	3	2,600
Michigan.....		245	9,600
Mackinac.....	Basket making.....	35	300
	Beadwork.....	25	300
	Fishing.....	110	7,000
	Woodcutting.....	75	2,000
Minnesota.....		4,071	63,821
Grand Portage.....	Fishing.....	20	6,000
	Woodcutting.....	(¹)	316
	Others.....	79	4,290
Total.....		99	10,606
Leech Lake.....	Beadwork.....	130	3,000
	Lace making.....	25	800
	Fishing.....	400	3,600
	Woodcutting.....	40	1,200
	Others.....	2,200	10,500
Total.....		2,795	19,100
Nett Lake.....	Woodcutting.....	5	315
	Others.....	112	2,500
Total.....		117	2,815
Red Lake.....	Beadwork.....	150	3,000
	Fishing.....	200	6,000
	Wood cutting.....	50	4,000
Total.....		400	13,000
White Earth ²	Basket making.....	50	100
	Beadwork.....	100	3,000
	Lace making.....	10	200
	Fishing.....	300	5,000
	Woodcutting.....	200	10,000
Total.....		660	18,300
Montana.....		427	22,550
Blackfeet.....	Wood cutting.....	20	3,750
Crow.....	Others.....	2	(¹)
Total.....		22	3,750
Flathead.....	Basket making.....	4	100
	Beadwork.....	12	800
	Fishing.....	2	300
	Woodcutting.....	8	4,000
	Others.....	4	2,500
Total.....		30	7,700
Fort Belknap.....	Woodcutting.....	30	2,100

¹ Unknown.² Estimated.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Montana—Continued.			
Fort Peck.....	Beadwork.....	45	\$500
	Woodcutting.....	60	2,200
	Others.....	50	5,000
Total.....		155	7,700
Tongue River.....	Beadwork.....	165	400
	Woodcutting.....	25	900
Total.....		190	1,300
Nebraska.....			
		74	38,780
Omaha.....	Others.....	13	18,580
Santee.....	Others.....	61	30,200
Nevada.....			
		534	11,765
Fallon.....	Basket making.....	10	25
	Beadwork.....	5	25
Total.....		15	50
Fort McDermitt.....	Woodcutting.....	25	850
	Others.....	31	455
Total.....		56	1,305
Moapa River.....	Basket making.....	15	600
	Others.....	1	60
Total.....		16	660
Nevada.....	Basket making.....	30	500
	Beadwork.....	30	300
	Fishing.....	50	2,000
	Others.....	4	1,200
Total.....		114	4,000
Walker River.....	Basket making.....	125	1,500
	Beadwork.....	50	200
	Fishing.....	50	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	70	1,000
Total.....		295	3,700
Western Shoshone.....	Basket making.....	8	50
Reno, special agent.....	Others.....	30	2,000
New Mexico.....			
		3,380	114,446
Jicarilla.....	Basket making.....	60	600
	Beadwork ¹	50	250
	Woodcutting ¹	15	425
	Others.....	68	1,275
Total.....		193	2,550
Mescalero.....	Basket making.....	15	400
	Beadwork.....	15	150
	Woodcutting.....	25	1,050
	Others.....	15	200
Total.....		70	1,800
Pueblo Bonito.....	Woodcutting.....	50	10,000
Pueblo day schools.....	Basket making.....	8	250
	Beadwork.....	97	1,598
	Blanket weaving.....	23	900
	Lace making.....	100	(²)
	Pottery.....	1,530	8,000
	Woodcutting.....	38	2,260
	Others.....	6	1,488
Total.....		1,802	14,496

¹ Estimated.

² Not reported.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
New Mexico—Continued.			
San Juan.....	Basket making.....	25	¹ \$200
	Blanket weaving.....	1,000	¹ 80,000
Total.....		1,025	80,200
Zuni.....	Beadwork.....	100	2,500
	Pottery.....	100	500
	Woodcutting.....	40	2,400
Total.....		240	5,400
Oklahoma.....		345	5,500
Cantonment.....	Beadwork.....	200	(²)
Kiowa.....	Woodcutting.....	20	2,500
Seeger.....	Beadwork.....	125	3,000
Oregon.....		2,181	165,400
Klamath.....	Basket making.....	200	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	6	2,400
Total.....		206	3,400
Roseburg.....	Fishing.....	¹ 200	¹ 4,000
	Woodcutting.....	¹ 100	¹ 4,000
	Others.....	1,500	150,000
Total.....		1,800	158,000
Warm Springs.....	Beadwork.....	50	500
	Woodcutting.....	50	2,500
	Others.....	75	1,000
Total.....		175	4,000
South Dakota.....		848	5,950
Crow Creek.....	Beadwork.....	50	200
	Other.....	1	(²)
Total.....		51	200
Flandreau.....	Beadwork.....	6	² 200
	Others.....	5	² 500
Total.....		11	700
Lower Brulé.....	Beadwork.....	28	50
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	710	4,000
	Woodcutting.....	47	1,000
	Others.....	1	(²)
Total.....		758	5,000
Utah.....		59	3,040
Shivwits.....	Basket making.....	20	240
	Woodcutting.....	20	1,100
Total.....		40	1,340
Uintah and Ouray.....	Basket making.....	5	¹ 100
	Beadwork.....	10	¹ 1,000
	Woodcutting.....	4	¹ 600
Total.....		19	1,700
Washington.....		1,825	203,273
Colville.....	Basket making.....	8	160
	Beadwork.....	25	700
	Fishing.....	200	2,500
	Woodcutting.....	20	2,400
	Others.....	258	5,760
Total.....		511	11,520

¹ Estimated.² Unknown.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Washington—Continued.			
Cushman.....	Basket making.....	43	\$442
	Fishing.....	23	750
	Woodcutting.....	26	3,735
	Others.....	21	1,200
Total.....		113	6,127
Neah Bay.....	Basket making.....	125	7,560
	Fishing.....	112	29,848
	Woodcutting.....	8	296
Total.....		248	37,704
Spokane.....	Woodcutting.....	25	2,400
Taholah.....	Basket making.....	76	2,865
	Fishing.....	95	76,240
	Woodcutting.....	18	788
	Others.....	18	6,000
Total.....		207	85,893
Tulalip.....	Basket making.....	130	1,400
	Fishing.....	147	10,174
	Woodcutting.....	100	38,855
	Others.....	24	1,200
Total.....		201	50,629
Yakima.....	Basket making.....	150	1,400
	Beadwork.....	300	1,600
	Fishing.....	150	2,500
	Woodcutting.....	20	4,500
Total.....		520	9,000
Wisconsin.....		2,990	50,180
Grand Rapids.....	Fishing.....	5	2,000
	Woodcutting.....	25	750
Total.....		30	2,750
Hayward.....	Basket making.....	60	525
	Fishing.....	450	600
	Woodcutting.....	50	2,000
	Others.....	675	2,025
Total.....		1,235	5,150
Keshena.....	Basket making.....	20	100
	Beadwork.....	50	300
	Fishing.....	50	400
	Woodcutting.....	100	6,000
	Others.....	362	5,290
Total.....		582	12,000
Lac du Flambeau.....	Basket making.....	150	1,000
	Beadwork.....	200	1,500
	Fishing.....	200	800
	Woodcutting.....	50	3,000
	Others.....	300	1,250
Total.....		900	7,550
La Pointe.....	Basket making.....	5	100
	Beadwork.....	10	200
	Fishing.....	5	4,300
	Others.....	12	13,600
Total.....		32	8,200
Oneida.....	Basket making.....	50	(³)
	Lace making.....	75	2,500
	Others.....	3	1,500
Total.....		128	4,000

¹ Estimated.

³ Unknown.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Wisconsin—Continued. Red Cliff.....	Beadwork.....	3	\$30
	Fishing.....	20	5,000
	Woodcutting.....	20	5,000
	Others.....	40	500
	Total.....	83	10,530
Wyoming: Shoshone.....		155	6,500
	Beadwork.....	150	(²)
	Woodcutting.....	55	1,500
	Others.....	150	5,000
RECAPITULATION.			
Total.....	Basket making.....	4,059	\$48,930
	Beadwork.....	3,134	35,033
	Blanket weaving.....	3,673	318,511
	Fishing.....	2,939	180,712
	Lace making.....	289	4,693
	Pottery.....	1,948	11,088
	Woodcutting.....	3,770	252,514
	Others.....	7,144	355,345
Grand total.....		26,956	1,206,826

¹ Estimated.² Unknown.

TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.
Total, 1916	367,797	\$26,489,948	\$5,293,719	\$2,583,069	\$1,206,828	\$1,137,061	\$2,378,377	\$491,026	\$3,003,905	\$3,421,535	\$1,779,115	\$630,560	\$4,564,755
1915.....	369,911	23,193,046	4,790,968	2,114,623	1,177,600	1,446,021	2,304,339	499,585	2,975,526	3,571,855	2,125,787	630,560	1,556,182
1914.....	307,447	24,709,074	4,007,335	1,599,633	1,194,185	1,925,056	2,127,403	576,202	3,486,634	4,312,812	1,777,543	630,560	3,071,711
1913.....	303,340	26,283,494	4,021,392	1,783,960	1,316,298	1,605,011	2,065,124	437,458	4,386,151	6,116,369	1,830,564	780,560	1,940,597
1912.....	300,930	22,484,093	3,250,288	1,571,795	1,211,433	2,000,337	1,940,414	462,428	3,542,971	4,475,489	1,740,296	594,560	1,694,082
1911.....	296,320	21,092,923	1,951,762	900,000	847,556	1,398,166	1,861,630	590,655	2,392,027	6,010,642	1,911,909	1,117,561	2,051,015
1900.....	247,622	9,091,986	1,408,865	(*)	177,169	324,225	953,573	1,231,000	109,946	(*)	1,387,349	2,702,649	797,210
1890.....	230,437	3,307,235	1,507,072	(*)	131,374	193,460	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,475,329	(*)	(*)
Arizona	44,438	2,808,860	538,627	1,138,519	423,124	97,571	386,380	41,069	1,092	.....	.....	.....	182,468
Camp Verde.....	416	12,698	400	150	492	.....	11,489	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado River.....	1,215	109,460	* 31,306	1,900	14,350	.....	48,689	4,066	1,092	.....	.....	.....	8,063
Fort Apache.....	2,384	160,448	11,750	45,000	4,850	7,775	28,668	6,690	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,715
Havasupai.....	170	12,877	5,630	2,590	1,692	.....	2,445	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaibab.....	95	5,733	1,125	1,500	140	.....	1,985	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	886
Leupp.....	1,761	65,130	* 7,200	24,900	24,200	.....	7,558	1,272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moqui.....	4,203	109,468	* 4,000	17,060	75,775	1,126	8,428	3,079	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo.....	11,915	1,322,791	162,000	* 918,000	195,600	3,050	43,252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 889
Phoenix.....	.....	20,763	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,763	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pima.....	6,253	271,699	139,760	24,030	18,350	31,850	55,708	2,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt River.....	1,222	145,363	101,237	9,580	* 8,905	6,300	17,970	1,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Carlos.....	2,670	210,813	4,425	11,031	10,250	10,370	61,169	12,443	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,125
San Xavier.....	5,112	268,854	58,850	72,590	44,000	37,100	54,783	1,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Truxton Canon.....	470	41,552	900	.....	6,600	.....	17,370	892	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,790
Western Navajo.....	6,850	51,201	* 10,050	10,188	17,650	.....	6,103	7,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	10,335	604,495	109,764	46,948	42,697	4,174	361,492	8,486	24,491	4,453	.....	.....	1,990
Bishop.....	1,568	20,366	10,000	.....	2,600	.....	7,105	511	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campo.....	227	13,059	9,962	.....	225	170	2,455	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digger.....	263	7,467	.....	145	140	3	4,970	604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	797	44,689	5,770	.....	9,750	1,400	25,912	464	1,393	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Yuma.....	813	93,773	8,500	1,435	8,700	.....	49,444	4,041	18,015	3,621	.....	.....	17
Greenville.....	624	116,116	.....	.....	1,580	.....	114,483	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley.....	1,290	49,663	7,228	12,825	13,050	2,200	13,606	754	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Does not include \$773,707 which is duplicated in farming and grazing tables.

† Unknown.

‡ 1915 report.

§ Includes sale of wool, \$360,000.

¶ Includes moneys for other Indians.

‡ Estimated.

TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.
California—Continued.													
Melki.....	609	\$55,338	\$7,811	\$6,730	\$655		\$39,845	\$297					
Pala.....	1,017	59,662	19,763	8,416	2,739	\$322	25,586	36					
Round Valley.....	1,716	33,783	16,061	6,444		69	2,921	550	\$4,933	\$832			\$1,973
Sherman Institute.....	835	77,782	19,364	5,243	2,346		18,967						
Soboba.....	446	13,830	3,700	5,710	912	10	50,496	333					
Tule River.....							2,902	596					
Colorado.....	898	62,087	14,095				18,944	10,745	1,186	5,410			11,707
Southern Ute.....	365	29,029	13,895				5,411	2,928	1,186	5,410			199
Ute Mountain.....	533	33,058	200				13,533	7,817					11,508
Florida: Seminole.....	574	49,321	42,000	1,200			6,000	121					
Idaho.....	4,162	839,416	265,321	65,126	35,200	4,497	34,360	8,691	369,571	42,221	\$5,006	\$3,000	6,423
Coeur d'Alene.....	840	395,348	91,650	17,750	22,400	3,695	14,559		194,860	42,221	4,867	3,000	346
Fort Hall.....	1,771	235,390	136,651	47,376	12,800		15,701	8,691	11,801				2,370
Fort Lapwai.....	1,551	208,678	37,020			802	4,100		162,910		139		3,707
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	363	36,694	16,240	275	2,400	320	5,040				21,208		1,211
Kansas.....	1,415	277,357	142,619	740	2,600		13,450		110,740	2,541	4,471		196
Haskell Institute.....		8,628					8,628						
Kickapoo.....	630	118,456	61,451	740			3,622		52,643				
Potawatomie.....	785	150,273	81,168		2,600		1,200		58,097	2,541	4,471		196
Michigan.....	1,097	18,510			9,600		5,823	290			26		2,771
Mackinac.....	1,097	12,708	(*)		9,600		21	290			26		2,771
Mount Pleasant.....		5,802					5,802						
Minnesota.....	11,758	1,450,195	142,308	14,780	63,821	346,098	118,101	16,156	4,683	29,725	308,297	4,000	402,226
Fond du Lac.....	1,050	148,309	6,050			60,288	17,845	806			27,744		35,576
Grand Portage.....	319	35,644	135				2,897	899			9,248		11,859
Leach Lake.....	1,758	466,600	16,000		10,606		19,100		45		46,240		59,294
Leech Lake.....	625	55,435	1,100	30	2,815	8,633	6,143	1,537			15,413		19,764
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	160	11,844	1,000				10,030	473	341				
Red Lake.....	1,503	213,824	23,523	14,750	13,000	7,200	28,224	209		29,485	40,105		57,328
Vermillion Lake.....		4,320				860	3,460						
White Earth.....	6,343	574,219	93,900	(*)	18,300	33,092	21,762	10,676	4,297	240	169,547	4,000	218,405
Montana.....	11,450	3,010,286	945,037	427,610	22,550	25,318	211,674	72,995	189,018	682,690	12,001	58,630	362,763
Blackfeet.....	2,743	522,588	135,481	287,190	3,750	3,825	33,229	43,250	2,370		5,995		27,498
Crow.....	1,707	697,685	112,291	23,476	(*)	293	39,789	411	6,029	224,428	6,000	6,000	227,968
Flathead.....	2,343	909,544	458,662	85,730	7,700	20,476	55,805	1,444	64,038	206,082			9,607
Fort Belknap.....	1,211	123,502	35,515	8,000		568	22,276	3,952			6		51,085
Fort Peck.....	1,985	527,520	152,438		7,700		38,348		65,581	252,180			11,273
Tongue River.....	1,461	229,447	50,650	43,214		156	22,227	23,938				52,630	35,332
Nebraska.....	3,941	603,181	181,147		38,780		36,372	2,836	326,507	3,859	7,978		5,702
Genoa.....		6,360					6,360						3,730
Omaha.....	1,331	272,018	87,700		8,580		2,040		165,000	3,859	1,109		590
Santee.....	1,511	89,035	22,107		30,200		11,770	2,836	20,752		780		1,382
Winnebago.....	1,099	235,768	71,340				16,202		140,755		6,089		
Nevada.....	7,915	251,437	97,012	13,500	11,765		96,598	7,636	1,293				23,633
Carson.....		6,740					6,740						3,781
Fallon.....	439	23,878	7,559	588	50		11,900						2,836
Fort McDermitt.....	341	43,016	7,400	450	1,305		30,748	277					945
Moapa River.....	119	13,921	8,200	124	660		3,852	140					4,963
Nevada.....	600	29,780	13,000	1,062	4,000		3,831	2,904					6,145
Walker River.....	712	65,187	23,103	(*)	3,700		31,523	616	100				4,963
Western Shoshone.....	604	62,316	37,750	8,276	50		3,004	3,273					
Reno, special agent.....	5,100	6,619	(*)	3,000	2,000			426	1,193				
New Mexico.....	20,819	931,502	383,735	142,631	114,446	47,386	174,592	28,827	7,159				32,726
Albuquerque.....		9,343					9,343						22,891
Jicarilla.....	642	134,625	6,847	14,335	2,550	42,311	25,328	13,204	7,159				9,454
Mescalero.....	630	50,293	13,525	10,400	1,800		8,081	7,083					
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724	20,989	1,337		10,000		6,299	3,353					
Pueblo day schools.....	8,535	373,229	196,153	81,996	14,496		78,357	2,222					381
San Juan.....	6,483	205,621	91,000	(*)	80,200	5,000	26,075	2,965					
Santa Fe.....		10,503					10,503						
Zuni.....	1,805	126,899	74,868	35,900	5,400	75	10,656						
New York: New York.....	5,885	24,398	(*)				200				2,428	10,500	11,270
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,260	45,257	19,825	6,505		3,049	15,429	25			424		
North Dakota.....	8,887	1,343,871	425,566	51,545		5,983	97,042	24,641	110,246	422,239	47,080	78,280	81,249
Bismarck.....		3,440					3,440						69,862
Fort Berthold.....	1,182	521,310	57,823	42,695		2,276	20,029	3,040	51,675	253,305	20,605		

1 As reported. 2 Includes moneys for other Indians. 3 Estimated. 4 Unknown. 5 No record. 6 Includes cash and improvements. 7 1915 report.

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TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.
North Dakota—Contd.													
Fort Totten.....	1,004	\$287,020	\$216,000	\$8,850			\$10,704	\$100	\$27,765	\$6,777	\$1	\$16,480	\$343
Standing Rock.....	3,484	394,413	1,40,678			\$1,300	52,629	19,331	19,210	162,157	26,474	61,800	10,834
Turtle Mountain.....	3,217	131,988	111,065			2,407	4,540	2,170	11,596				210
Wahpeton.....		5,700					5,700						
Oklahoma.....	118,996	7,760,158	402,495	180,042	\$5,500	98	166,896		1,263,379	1,692,614	918,255	59,320	3,071,559
Cantonment													
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	784	56,158	20,600	(?)	(?)		4,558		31,000				
Chillico.....	1,263	224,658	43,581				11,700		117,269	22,698	26,268		3,142
Kiowa.....	4,514	652,992	23,600	(?)	2,500		12,687		402,500	46,513	150,978		5,452
Osage.....	2,195	3,524,689	97,880	119,630			21,440		257,337	10	262,163		2,775,4
Otoe.....	492	88,024	23,480	260		80	3,480		39,423		21,208		93
Pawnee.....	693	179,859	28,755	695			5,080		87,510		9,193	47,100	1,226
Ponca.....	1,036	202,586	45,899	643		18	4,200		145,275		6,315		236
Red Moon.....	167	16,447	10,174	842			831		4,600				
Sac and Fox.....	679	104,101	31,875	1,307			6,141		41,568		21,734	200	1,276
Seger.....	595	80,775	8,723		3,000		5,137		63,915				
Seneca.....	2,050	118,766	50,828	56,665			7,100			2,007	8	1,500	580
Shawnee.....	3,009	64,628	\$17,100				9,440		32,025		5,751		312
Total.....	17,477	5,326,370	402,495	180,042	5,500	98	104,023		1,222,722	71,228	503,696	48,800	2,787,766
Total Five Civilized Tribes													
	101,519	2,433,788					62,873		40,657	1,621,386	414,559	10,520	283,793
Five Civilized Tribes													
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824	93,703	8,324				53,046		40,657				
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966	539,884							2,230		5,866		228
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828	1,613,073				9,827			403,139		57,735		69,183
Creek Nation.....	18,774	101,043							1,210,194		181,685	10,520	210,674
Seminole Nation.....	3,127	77,761							698		97,885		2,960
Oregon.....	6,544	727,496	187,382	108,680	165,400	65,992	40,288	1,803	124,588	7,638	14,389		11,336
Klamath.....	1,152	264,022	73,327	87,560	3,400	60,571	13,056	(4)	15,755		5,419		4,934
Roseburg.....	3,000	160,714	(2)	(2)	158,000			743	959				1,012
Salem.....		8,774					8,774						
Siletz.....	416	24,401	12,075				3,126	487	2,000	5,546	1,119		48
Umatilla													
Warm Springs.....	1,151	213,074	83,100	(2)	4,000	4,661	5,615		105,874	2,092	7,851		3,881
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....		45,939		21,120		760	9,717	573					1,461
South Dakota.....	21,237	2,386,446	542,629	211,430	5,950	26,693	204,419	229,290	250,358	368,736	170,317	333,720	42,904
Canton Asylum													
Cheyenne River.....	2,741	477,046	91,525	40,550			41,701	19,964	9,890	161,755	29,188	49,440	33,033
Crow Creek.....	960	130,997	40,800	31,985	200		22,668	7,519	5,393		5,752	16,480	200
Flandreau.....	289	27,789	9,200	2,060	700		10,934	705			70	4,120	
Lower Brule.....	497	54,791	17,500	12,565	50	850	8,610	3,279	960	217	1,674	8,240	846
Pierre.....		4,064					4,064						
Pine Ridge.....	7,288	593,143	35,100	121,170	5,000	25,843	48,121	145,040	37,556	11,072	31,054	127,720	5,467
Rapid City.....		5,179					5,179						
Rosebud.....	5,521	651,816	151,500				45,049	52,226	51,304	195,692	59,901	94,760	1,384
Sisseton.....	2,065	213,225	105,125	3,100			9,960		63,509		30,509		1,022
Springfield.....		1,320					1,320						
Yankton.....	1,876	227,076	91,879				6,813	557	81,746		12,169	32,960	952
Utah.....	1,799	469,022	92,890	8,808	3,040	1,425	13,861	21,765	5,573	133,944	146,585	38,740	2,391
Shivwits													
Uintah and Ouray.....	135	6,139	2,115	208	1,340	1,425	1,864	612					
Salt Lake, special agent.....	1,164	457,640	86,401	8,600	1,700		11,128	21,153	5,573	133,944	146,585	38,740	2,391
Washington.....	500	5,243	4,374				869						
Washington.....	11,345	1,371,651	532,394	104,502	203,273	196,429	99,260	2,980	207,449	4,246	3,900	1,000	16,218
Colville													
Cushman.....	2,526	437,258	278,242	91,126	11,520	2,292	35,870	767	9,670				7,771
Neah Bay.....	2,339	43,399	7,530	2,685	8,127	781	18,330	841	1,025	2,103	3,900		77
Spokane.....	698	48,959	4,375	1,000	37,704	75	5,716	89				1,000	363
Taholah.....	616	47,132	18,387	5,230	2,400	2,278	11,084	101	4,146	2,143			1
Tulalip.....	745	92,257	3,020		85,893		2,970	373					1,576
Yakima.....	1,335	294,473	36,090	4,461	50,629	187,670	10,084	303	3,660				6,430
Wisconsin.....	3,086	408,173	184,750	(2)	9,000	3,333	15,206	506	188,948				
Wisconsin.....	9,997	1,069,962	166,703	13,228	50,180	311,736	153,061	6,316	2,012		116,384		250,342
Grand Rapids													
Keyward.....	1,242	57,486	41,025		2,750		600		2,000		11,111		
Keshena.....	1,254	73,774	8,050	268	5,150	28,440	30,950	916					
Lac du Flambeau.....	2,342	489,659	28,274	5,210	12,000	63,053	21,615	3,892			105,273		250,342
Laona.....	737	22,094	7,750		7,550		6,258	524	12				
La Pointe.....	316	3,300	1,280				1,320	700					
Oneida.....	1,042	309,791	29,784	7,750	8,200	220,243	43,669	145					
Red Cliff.....	2,550	49,211	38,550		4,000		6,661	139					
Tomah.....	514	57,620	11,990		10,530		34,961						
Wittenberg.....		3,107					3,107						
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,684	302,417	55,930	47,000	6,500	292	73,156	6,354	4,560	21,219	366	43,370	43,670

1 1915 report.

2 Unknown.

3 Potawatomi citizens not reported.

4 Not reported.

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TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.							
	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.			Allotted.			Unallotted.			Total income.	
							Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.				Acres.			
Total, 1916.....	6,463,840	954,428	544,353	134,174	42,959	35,823	22,612	20,045	2,357,542	\$2,603,498	1,544	452,527	\$55,212	\$2,658,710
1915.....	6,623,170	969,441	532,095	132,444	42,239	31,956	16,500	15,207	2,415,794	2,117,166	51	2,370	5,265	2,122,431
1914.....	5,820,701	2,221,135	468,722	125,546	42,353	29,811	(1)	16,757	1,570,267	(2)	68	4,151	(2)	2,164,319
1913.....	6,775,542	2,873,108	478,052	117,279	39,951	29,216	(1)	28,847	3,109,209	(2)	578	70,201	(2)	3,520,251
1912.....	6,661,032	2,042,963	431,500	127,003	39,901	28,051	(7)	27,605	2,792,799	(2)	46	4,951	(2)	3,073,898
1911.....	6,311,591	2,533,328	265,080	117,945	28,544	24,489	(1)	19,753	2,528,495	(2)	1,706	183,528	(2)	2,075,271
1900.....						10,835	(1)	2,592			52	8,421	(2)	7,033
1890.....						5,554	(1)							
Arizona.....	120,895	190,245	36,764	35,558	10,367	11,803	5	17	170	337				337
Camp Verde.....		168		110	90	16								
Colorado River.....	20,245	95,000	1,241		354	95								
Fort Apache.....		7,800		1,800	486	479	5	17	170	337				337
Havasupai.....		300		275	43	50								
Kaibab.....		2,040		300	27	16								
Leupp.....		750		500	605	6250								
Moqui.....		4,000		4,000	1,272	1,500								
Navajo.....		12,000		12,000	2,108	2,500								
Pima.....	40,360	9,690	26,250	9,690	1,175	1,053								
Salt River.....	8,040	4,376	5,573	1,400	307	350								
San Carlos.....		2,075		1,383	721	283								
San Xavier.....	52,250	31,566	3,700	3,000	1,435	775								
Truxton Canon.....		180		100	113	45								
Western Navajo.....		20,300		1,000	1,631	400								
California.....	35,681	33,419	8,400	12,883	2,991	1,733	244	326	2,908	22,934				22,934
Bishop.....	6,000	8,000	1,090		459	154	1	1	40	50				50
Campo.....		1,015		185	61	34								
Digger.....	106	51	110	25	94	43								
Fort Bidwell.....	12,300		1,500		187	80								
Fort Yuma.....	8,020		1,500		268	174	120	120	1,200	18,015				18,015
Greenville.....	75	230	460	230	175	150								
Hoop Valley.....	1,400	1,360	200	1,360	323	300								
Malki.....		13,386		1,824	206	162								
Pala.....	2,392	2,027	2,392	1,909	309	216								
Round Valley.....	5,388		1,748		477	54	123	205	1,668	4,869				4,869
Soboba.....		7,090		7,090	302	346								
Tule River.....		260		130	20									
Colorado.....	6,800	35	2,500	35	187	85	6	6	585	578				578
Southern Ute.....	6,800		2,500		65	80	6	6	585	578				578
Ute Mountain.....		35		35	122	5								
Florida: Seminole.....		2,140		800	219	86								
Idaho.....	236,122	11,080	24,168	495	859	640	1,384	1,502	129,711	369,411	10	718	2,075	371,486
Coeur d'Alene.....	64,480	2,000	7,750	50	226	95	306	306	42,600	194,700				194,700
Fort Hall.....	38,000	6,580	10,468		485	312	89	89	9,325	11,801				11,801
Fort Lapwai.....	138,642	2,500	5,950	445	148	233	989	1,107	77,786	162,910	10	718	2,075	164,985
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....		2,520		1,200	111	60					2	520	1,466	1,466
Kansas.....	55,813		20,213		283	255	519	251	35,169	91,375				91,375
Kickapoo.....	25,819		9,681		132	163	251	251	16,787	52,643				52,643
Potawatomi.....	29,994		10,532		151	92	268	(1)	13,382	38,732				38,732
Michigan: Mackinac.....	670		670		290	30								
Minnesota.....	225,917	68,766	7,489	753	1,884	1,077	47	47	2,701	3,866				3,866
Fond du Lac.....	14,000		1,470		242	90								
Grand Portage.....	12		10		69	11								
Leech Lake.....	6,210		3,051		318	365	2	2	45	25				25
Nett Lake.....	1,025		180		134	18								
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	670		378		32	6	16	16	292	341				341
Red Lake.....		67,766		753	313	287								
White Earth.....	204,000	1,000	2,400		776	300	29	29	2,364	3,500				3,500
Montana.....	680,081	257,680	67,551	7,902	2,627	1,664	576	638	61,445	116,652	59	416,222	23,618	140,270
Blackfeet.....	117,000	78,000	5,500		463	300								
Crow.....	153,307		18,286	214	400	277	180	251	14,210	28,108	4	1,617	126	28,232
Flathead.....	126,774	56,280	33,790		550	372	374	365	34,248	64,038	54	14,205	4,801	68,839
Fort Belknap.....		90,000		3,188	347	270					1	400,400	18,691	18,691
Fort Peck.....	283,000		9,975		502	165	22	22	12,987	24,508				24,508
Tongue River.....		33,400		4,500	365	280								

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

5 Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severalty.
6 1915 report.
7 As reported.
8 Includes some grazing land.

9 Includes some grazing leases.
10 Includes cash and improvements.

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.							
	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.			Allotted.				Unallotted.			Total income.
							Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
Nebraska.....	Acres. 185,052	Acres. 4,420	Acres. 31,616	Acres. 700	897	630	1,604	1,322	Acres. 147,400	\$322,651	38	Acres. 2,300	\$3,367	\$326,018
Omaha.....	61,255	3,000	11,000	700	290	270	614	560	52,110	165,000	38	2,300	3,367	168,367
Santee.....	21,064		10,016		325	114	95	112	11,048	16,896				16,896
Winnebago.....	102,733	1,420	10,600		282	246	895	650	84,242	140,755				140,755
Nevada.....	18,083	22,965	3,453	1,527	2,538	684	1	1	20	100				100
Fallon.....	4,640	18	825		144	64								
Fort McDermitt..	1,330	530	688	55	90	92								
Moapa River.....	600		275		35	30								
Nevada.....		21,000		620	157	200								
Walker River.....	9,763	14	1,215	14	191	123	1	1	20	100				100
Western Shoshone		1,403		1,838	166	175								
Reno, special agent	1,750		450		1,755	100								
New Mexico.....	3,050	54,210	950	39,820	3,279	3,892								
Jicarilla.....	2,750		650		181	100								
Mescalero.....		9,210		1,820	140	117								
Pueblo Bonito 2	300	100	300	100	200	200								
Pueblo day schools		26,900		26,900	2,458	1,975								
San Juan.....		10,000		5,000	1,000	1,000								
Zuni.....		8,000		6,000	500	500								
New York: New York Agency.....		88,847		20,000	(5)	1,599								
North Carolina: Cherokee.....		15,000		5,500	536	350								
North Dakota.....	1,605,921		116,557		1,941	1,633	981	1,124	88,122	68,195				68,195
Fort Berthold.....	155,475		6,000		242	200	565	580	52,682	33,793				33,793
Fort Totten.....	52,207		11,600		230	150	349	349	24,850	27,483				27,483
Standing Rock 2	1,048,239		13,957		750	733	(8)	128	702	959				959
Turtle Mountain..	350,000		85,000		719	550	67	67	9,888	5,960				5,960
Oklahoma.....	1,150,980		89,745		3,798	3,243	11,769	10,224	1,531,387	1,146,900	1,435	32,767	24,686	1,171,586
Cantonment.....	57,000		4,000		197	145	400	400	53,000	25,000				25,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho Five Civilized Tribes.....	68,456		4,702		275	140	1,180	1,025	151,477	117,269				117,269
Kiowa.....	500,000	(3)	20,000		1,017	1,000	502	502	38,844	38,774	1,435	32,767	24,686	63,460
Osage.....	171,350		11,585		470	155	2,551	1,460	532,278	257,337				350,000
Otoe.....	39,276		1,271		88	55	256	237	30,034	28,071				28,071
Pawnee.....	30,700		3,112		140	102	416	416	74,587	87,810				87,810
Ponca.....	71,535		5,626		139	149	620	474	62,804	116,591				116,591
Red Moon.....	12,505		1,423		53	43	(2)	(2)	9,332	4,500				4,500
Sac and Fox.....	49,795		10,036		142	98	264	351	34,974	41,568				41,568
Seger.....	31,410		2,955		119	74	204	183	28,415	47,955				47,955
Seneca.....	54,714		6,850		380	142	(9)	(9)						
Shawnee.....	65,239		18,191		778	1,140	376	376	35,642	32,025				32,025
Oregon.....	171,747	11,550	17,923		794	443	1,126	1,281	64,064	124,009				124,009
Klamath.....	10,000		3,000		287	100	489	459	17,100	15,755				15,755
Roseburg.....	20,996		600		(3)	30	3	3	442	380				380
Siletz.....	3,650		625		89	53	24	24	2,439	2,000				2,000
Umatilla.....	75,000	1,550	9,800		250	110	610	795	44,083	105,874				105,874
Warm Springs.....	62,101	10,000	3,898		168	150								
South Dakota.....	1,341,797	45,200	52,358	900	4,558	3,052	2,521	1,431	173,673	134,415				134,415
Cheyenne River.....	10 3,600		10 3,600		657	720	3	3	560	350				350
Crow Creek.....	3,620		3,500		230	238	3	3	120	49				49
Flandreau.....		1,200		900	83	20								
Lower Brule.....	45,696		1,080		117	90								
Pine Ridge.....	10 8,295		10 8,295		1,449	806								
Rosebud.....	1,217,266	44,000	15,060		1,139	715	890	(8)	55,899	19,255				19,255
Sisseton.....	17,011		14,000		550	225	1,600	900	82,591	62,017				62,017
Yankton.....	46,309		6,823		333	238	525	525	34,503	52,744				52,744
Utah.....	76,631	11,270	7,136	80	318	307	604	602	36,720	5,373				5,373
Shivwits.....		1,270		80	39	106								
Utah and Ouray Salt Lake City, special agent	76,401	10,000	7,136		279	201	604	602	36,720	5,373				5,373
	230		(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)								

1 As reported.
2 1915 report.
3 Not reported.
4 Unknown.

5 No record.
6 Includes some grazing land.
7 Includes grazing leases.
8 Includes some grazing leases.

9 Leases are made without departmental supervision.
10 Grazing land.

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to the Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.						
	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.			Allotted.				Unallotted.		Total income.
							Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					Acres.			Acres.	
Washington.....	342,962	38,719	35,251	105	2,191	1,169	1,073	1,121	71,805	\$194,500			\$194,500
Colville.....	146,930	26,469	20,580		585	578							
Cushman.....	8,059		705	50	157	70	112	163	14,800	8,250			8,250
Neah Bay.....	3,420	250	220	55	189	70	7	7	170	1,025			1,025
Spokane.....	35,775	10,000	2,013		150	27							
Taholah.....	1,040	2,000	83		198	88	31	30	3,406	4,117			4,117
Tulalip.....	11,738		2,250		198	14							
Yakima.....	136,000		9,400		312	181	23	21	1,669	3,660			3,660
Wisconsin.....	70,299	20,662	13,409	5,916	600	211	900	900	51,960	177,448			177,448
Grand Rapids.....	800	3,500		2,500	1,901	1,162	1	1	804	2,012			2,012
Hayward.....	51,800		550		(1)	250	(1)	(1)	800	2,000			2,000
Keshena.....		3,096		3,096	353	60							
Lac du Flambeau.....	444		444		421	240							
Laona.....		12,316		320	175	50	1	1	4	12			12
La Pointe.....	5,000	1,750	3,000		100	24							
Oneida.....	³ 11,840		9,185		(2)	708							
Red Cliff.....	415		230		400	33							
Wyoming: Shoshone..	135,339	75,700	8,200		144	33							
					390	³ 226	151	151	10,858	4190			190

¹ Not reported.

² Unknown.

³ Overestimated last year.

⁴ Partly reported.

TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.							
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.			Unallotted.			Total income.	
						Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>				<i>Acres.</i>					
Total, 1916.....	13,434,039	31,969,219	8,600,349	22,004,879	43,309	15,559	14,764	3,055,470	\$1,174,114	1,839	9,406,886	\$574,701	\$1,748,815
1915.....	13,083,784	30,935,867	8,702,245	21,894,898	44,704	19,387	10,426	1,898,779	925,554	329	8,122,918	420,895	1,340,449
1914.....	13,499,098	29,991,010	8,178,753	21,350,359	53,503	(*)	18,356	2,584,446	(*)	1,759	10,162,842	(*)	1,771,421
1913.....	12,500,000	30,500,000	8,544,127	20,611,984	54,226	(*)	28,847	3,109,209	(*)	3,611	10,598,948	(*)	1,400,078
1912.....	9,566,449	31,029,696	8,755,552	21,314,683	51,380	(*)	27,605	2,792,799	(*)	3,225	8,369,351	(*)	1,355,948
1911.....	6,295,485	25,169,192	4,696,446	18,729,124	44,985	(*)	19,753	2,528,495	(*)	3,584	5,869,325	(*)	2,161,125
1900.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2,592	(*)	(*)	101	2,373,815	(*)	94,233
Arizona.....	340,177	14,648,077	340,177	11,949,092	14,316	3	3,000	755	36	2,549,935	147,325	148,080	
Colorado River.....	1,000	92,500	1,000	10,000	27	3	(*)	3,000	755	2	475,000	7,000	7,755
Fort Apache.....	1,687,220	215	695,300	125	975					(*)	997,920	62,500	62,500
Havasupai.....		128,580		41,960	50					13	87,600	855	855
Kalbab.....		804,090		804,090	1,761								
Leupp.....		1,841,000		1,841,000	2,000								
Moqui.....		2,997,906		2,997,906	3,166								
Navajo.....		14,110	14,110	1,714,969	1,455								
Pima.....	18,547	26,893	18,547	26,893	297								
Salt River.....		1,825,271		741,636	625					15	1,089,415	61,420	61,420
San Carlos.....	306,520	8,066	306,520	35,566	71,400					6	300,000	15,550	15,550
San Xavier.....		481,740			125								
Truxton Canon.....		3,039,647		3,039,647	2,500								
Western Navajo.....													
California.....	90,247	163,615	76,338	95,988	1,272	4	202	15,111	1,557	2	8,000	415	1,972
Bishop.....	5,520	62,000	281		451	1	1	120	100				100
Campo.....		13,596		13,596	50								
Digger.....	290	305	290	305	4								
Fort Bidwell.....	40,000		36,459		42	1	191	14,341	1,393				1,393
Fort Yuma.....		2,000		2,000	21								
Greenville.....	4,479	1,427											

¹ Includes some farming leases also.
² Not reported.

³ Included in "Total income."
⁴ Grazing permits.

⁵ As reported.
⁶ Includes some agricultural lands.

⁷ 1915 report.

TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.						Total income.	
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.			Unallotted.				
						Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
California—Continued.	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>				<i>Acres.</i>					
Hoopa Valley.....	1,600	3,000	1,600	3,000	125								
Malki.....		¹ 23,982		23,982	42								
Pala.....	10	¹ 5,375	10	5,375	188								
Round Valley.....	¹ 38,348	80	37,698	80	105	2	10	650	\$64			\$64	
Soboba.....		17,850		13,650	182								
Tule River.....		34,000		34,000	62					² 2	8,000	\$415	415
Colorado.....	39,480	310,000	13,000	310,000	25	4	4	1,215	608	2	310,000	5,000	5,608
Southern Ute.....	39,480		13,000		25	4	4	1,215	608				608
Ute Mountain.....		310,000		310,000						2	310,000	5,000	5,000
Florida, Seminole.....		22,982			82								
Idaho.....	352,155	112,699	352,155	112,699	1,372	1,082	1,200	87,751	174,871	25	5,726	2,420	177,291
Coeur d'Alene.....	¹ 37,801	¹ 4,579	¹ 37,801	4,579	400	⁴	⁴	640	160				160
Fort Hall.....	¹ 313,234	¹ 103,120	¹ 313,234	103,120	322	⁸ 89	⁸ 89	⁸ 9,325	⁸ 11,801	6	⁴ 1,018	¹ 424	13,225
Fort Lapwai.....	1,120	5,000	1,120	5,000	650	⁸ 989	1,107	⁸ 77,786	⁸ 162,910	² 19	⁴ 4,708	² 996	163,906
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....		1,169		1,169	100								
Kansas.....	23,322		5,621		179	244		17,701	19,365				19,365
Kickapoo.....	¹ 1,238		¹ 1,238		137								
Potawatomi.....	22,084		4,383		42	244	(⁶)	17,701	19,365				19,365
Michigan: Mackinac.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	30								
Minnesota.....	380,045	311,566	363,070	305,566	893	29	29	2,088	817				817
Fond du Lac.....	9,000		1,000		90								
Grand Portage.....	25,000	6,000	25,000										
Leech Lake.....	19,867		12,820		225	2	2	100	20				20
Nett Lake.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	20								
Red Lake.....		¹ 304,566		¹ 304,566	142								
White Earth.....	⁶ 326,178	⁶ 1,000	324,250	1,000	416	27	27	1,928	797				797
Montana.....	1,570,024	3,315,007	436,301	839,568	2,582	2,682	2,773	481,528	149,198	83	2,513,940	251,481	400,679
Blackfeet.....	736,840	508,805	250,000	121,000	665	52	74	23,700	2,370	13	⁷ 189,750	⁷ 16,395	18,765
Crow.....	317,229	1,843,702	37,000	226,576	227	⁸ 2,180	⁸ 2,251	⁸ 304,039	⁸ 41,717	4	1,906,356	135,276	226,993
Flathead.....	¹ 81,515	⁸ 162,600	80,566	10,000	310	10	8	949	⁸ 64,038	54	14,204	4,801	68,839
Fort Belknap.....		441,400		123,492	265					² 1	² 400,400	18,690	18,690
Fort Peck.....	434,440		68,735		315	440	440	152,840	41,073	10	3,230	9,069	50,142
Tongue River.....		¹ 358,500		¹ 358,500	800					1	(⁶)	17,250	17,250
Nebraska.....	26,642		10,396		184	112	123	12,687	3,856				3,856
Santee.....	21,642		5,396		104	112	123	12,687	3,856				3,856
Winnebago.....	¹ 5,000		¹ 5,000		80								
Nevada.....	88,915	627,109	21,642	444,369	1,632	7	445	68,571	1,193	16	179,000	12,454	13,647
Fallon.....		¹ 18		18	64								
Fort McDermitt.....	¹ 1,062	2,940	1,062	1,200	150								
Moapa River.....	⁹ 325		325		40								
Nevada.....		301,000		120,000	35					² 1	179,000	3,450	3,450
Walker River.....	⁹ 8,528	37,834	8,528	37,834	52								
Western Shoshone.....		285,317		285,317	291					² 15	(¹⁰)	9,004	9,004
Reno, special agent.....	79,000		11,727		1,000	7	445	68,571	1,193				1,193
New Mexico.....	696,477	6,557,961	450,100	5,357,424	7,301	108	564	248,477	7,159	21	558,640	16,179	23,338
Jicarilla.....	248,477	356,647	2,100		30	108	564	248,477	7,159	² 7	207,360	3,677	10,836
Mescalero.....		390,000		46,110	126					² 14	² 351,280	12,502	12,502
Pueblo Bonito.....	448,000	1,500,000	448,000	1,000,000	2,000								
Pueblo day schools.....		447,314		447,314	1,945								
San Juan.....		3,752,000		3,752,000	2,000								
Zuni.....		¹ 112,000		112,000	1,200								
North Carolina: Cherokee.....		¹ 57,500		57,500	450								
North Dakota.....	1,602,750	567,297	1,169,461	428,390	2,375	328	841	343,774	42,051	15	153,219	28,108	70,159
Fort Berthold.....	281,980	369,103	161,691	266,103	425	5	390	120,289	17,882	5	103,000	15,450	33,332
Fort Totten.....	50,492	10,000	200		200	21	21	875	282				282
Standing Rock ¹¹	1,094,278	198,194	911,770	162,287	1,200		⁶ 128	182,508	18,251	10	50,219	12,658	30,909
Turtle Mountain.....	176,000		86,000		550	¹² 302	302	¹² 40,102	5,636				5,636
Oklahoma.....	1,871,900	33,827	159,759	32,767	1,751	7,112	5,754	1,089,806	610,920	1,435	32,767	24,686	635,606
Cantonment.....	18,915		4,300		20	100	100	12,000	6,000				6,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	96,338		7,485		99	⁸ 1,180	⁸ 1,025	⁸ 151,477	⁸ 117,269				117,269
Five Civilized Tribes ¹³	38,909	32,767	38,909	32,767		¹² 482	482	38,909	1,883	1,435	32,767	24,686	26,569
Kiowa.....	141,901				525	1,000	1,000	141,901	52,500				52,500

¹ Includes some agricultural lands.

² Grazing permits.

³ Includes farming leases.

⁴ Entire acreage not reported.

⁵ Not reported.

⁶ Estimated.

⁷ Includes permits.

⁸ Decrease due to sale of lands.

⁹ Agricultural land.

¹⁰ Lands leased by head instead of by acres.

¹¹ 1915 report.

¹² Includes grazing permits.

¹³ Partly reported.

TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.						Total income.	
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Allotted.				Unallotted.			
						Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.			Acres.			
Oklahoma—Continued.													
Osage	1,294,050	20	39,900		154	1,251	1,460	532,277	\$257,337			\$257,337	
Otoe	52,974	720	21,266		200	309	250	32,593	11,352			11,352	
Pawnee	51,064		4,064		177	1,416	1,416	74,587	187,810			87,810	
Ponca	42,268	320	4,739		175	1,377	1,381	34,244	128,684			28,684	
Red Moon	11,040		2,736		6	5	5	720	100			100	
Seger	41,156		5,700		207	316	259	35,456	15,960			15,960	
Seneca	55,425		2,800		188	(2)							
Shawnee	27,860		27,860			1,376	1,376	35,642	132,025			32,025	
Oregon	376,189	580,190	315,383	352,950	1,023	556	526	25,278	18,334	9	379,240	\$4,258	22,592
Klamath	127,840	151,000	81,401	151,000	360	1,489	1,459	17,100	15,755	6	192,000	2,908	18,663
Roseburg	28,000		18,000		35	40	40	5,549	579				579
Siletz	23,500		19,133		38	1,24	1,24	2,439	12,000				2,000
Umatilla	23,737	73,600	23,737	73,600	375	3	3	190	(4)				
Warm Springs	173,112	355,690	173,112	158,350	215					3	187,240	1,350	1,350
South Dakota	5,173,540	2,333,520	4,216,768	593,877	4,582	3,084	2,070	631,684	125,911	54	873,150	16,336	142,247
Cheyenne River	962,722	2,004,994	707,200	355,685	500	300	333	95,400	9,540	8	802,816	12,120	21,660
Crow Creek	282,372	2,953	243,642		221	233	233	37,712	5,344	22	2,953	(4)	5,344
Lower Brule	179,676	38,000	173,276	38,000	100	40	40	6,400	960				960
Pine Ridge	2,449,181	267,573	2,194,515	200,192	2,224	837	837	247,811	37,556	24	67,381	4,216	41,772
Rosebud	1,082,887	20,000	881,249		798	1,059	(4)	201,638	42,017				42,017
Sisseton	175,589		11,034		359	108	70	7,462	1,492				1,492
Yankton	41,113		5,852		380	507	507	35,261	29,002				29,002
Utah	20,707	214,270	20,187	202,770	187	3	3	520	200				200
Shivwits		6,190		6,190	2								
Uintah and Ouray	20,707	208,080	20,187	196,580	185	3	3	520	200				200
Washington	549,176	1,477,976	386,937	640,469	1,907	127	156	16,590	12,949	40	618,778	25,607	38,556
Colville	231,441	896,622	223,760	536,469	442	19	48	7,680	1,420	18	180,000	7,656	9,076
Cushman	16,535		16,535		102								
Neah Bay	73,200		73,200		106								
Spokane	14,000	22,000	6,000	3,000	44	4	4	470	29	1	20,000	68	97
Taholah	2,640	24,500	640	1,000	5								
Tulalip	12,441		5,802		158								
Yakima	268,919	534,854	131,000	100,000	1,050	104	104	8,440	11,500	21	418,778	17,883	29,383
Wisconsin	62,235	204,674	52,685	17,860	734								
Grand Rapids		4,500		4,500	100								
Hayward	51,300		51,300		126								
Keshena		184,564		(4)	80								
Laona		13,360		13,360	230								
La Pointe	10,750	2,250	1,200		184								
Red Cliff	7185		185		14								
Wyoming: Shoshone	220,058	429,780	210,369	232,421	332	74	74	9,689	4,370	101	1,224,471	40,432	44,802

¹ Includes farming leases.

² Leases made without departmental supervision.

³ Grazing permits.

⁴ Not reported.

⁵ Includes some agricultural lands.

⁶ Includes grazing permits.

⁷ Agricultural land.

TABLE 13.—Use of agency and school lands, and products raised, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Agency lands. ¹								School lands. ¹							
	Total.	Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Other.	Products raised.			Total.	Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Other.	Products raised.		
						Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.						Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	\$19,643	\$2,595	\$2,645	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	\$311,493	\$72,553	\$61,797
Grand total.....	109,400	1,541	4,469	48,790	54,600				103,125	2,838	19,085	50,694	30,508			
Arizona.....	4,003	58	348	3,353	244	630		72	12,792	173	982	3,637	8,000	33,130	4,824	4,435
Camp Verde.....									18		10		8	375	25	
Colorado River.....	40	4	30		6				243	3	65	10	165	980	72	30
Fort Apache.....	1,815	25	30	1,750	10	50			1,587	60	87	1,436	4	4,414	96	100
Fort Mojave.....									47		10	30	7	2,304	609	8
Havasupai.....									6	1	2		3	246		
Kaibab.....	90		90						2	1	1			6		20
Leupp.....	175	8	35	10	122			22								
Moqui.....									7,000		10		6,990			
Navajo.....	160	3	120		37				1,423	25	90	1,280	28	7,384	165	125
Phoenix.....									241	36	137	61	7	4,990		
Pima.....									206	12	194		1	2,475	475	1,465
Rice Station.....						580		50	65	15	29	20	1	3,924	3,269	180
Salt River.....	49	8	25	13	3				16	7	5	4		175		84
San Carlos.....	1,674	10	18	1,580	66				6	(?)	6	(?)		45	5	
San Xavier.....									2	1			1			150
Truxton Canon.....									800	7	11	6	776	995	14	150
Western Navajo.....	(?)								1,130	5	325	790	10	4,817	86	2,281
California.....	402	14	44	219	125	118		42	4,844	150	576	3,018	1,100	19,006	1,451	3,05
Bishop.....									16	2	4		10			
Campo.....	4	1	3						3	1	2					
Digger.....	330	4	25	210	91	63		42								
Fort Bidwell.....									3,086	28	200	2,208	650	2,812	529	133
Fort Yuma.....									226	35	122		69	1,940	155	165
Greenville.....									200	1	1		198	92	39	80
Hoopa Valley.....	18	4			14				44	8	14	15		614		
Maki.....	13	2	6	2	3	40							1	260		
Pala.....	19	2	7	6	4	15			9	2	1	5		1,224	293	264
Round Valley.....	13				13				945	25	125	632	163	11,883	435	2,417
Sherman Institute.....									150	40	100	10		181		
Soboba.....	5	1	3	1					63	6	7		2			
Tule River.....									102	2		100				
Colorado.....	319	70	56	70	123	510			108	4	54	50		1,210		
Southern Ute.....	259	10	56	70	123	510										
Ute Mountain.....	60	60	(4)						108	4	54	50		1,210		
Idaho.....	641	22	95	502	22		84	50	1,868	80	491	887	410	9,670	2,964	2,989
Coeur d'Alene.....	321	12	5	304					18	8			10			
Fort Hall.....	320	10	90	198	22		84	50	501	6	170	260	65	4,785	1,151	769
Fort Lapwai.....									264	26	111	127		4,826	791	2,120
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....									1,085	40	210	500	335	59	1,022	100
Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....									75	12	38	21	4	38		
Kansas.....	10	3		7					1,403	51	732	302	318	14,508	1,058	1,311
Haskell Institute.....									997	45	486	160	306	13,083	1,013	355
Kickapoo.....									400	5	243	142	10	1,425	45	956
Potawatomi.....	10	3		7					6	1	3		2			
Michigan.....									325	21	179	72	53	9,992	480	
Bay Mills.....									5	1	1	3				
Mount Pleasant.....									320	20	178	69	53	9,992	480	
Minnesota.....	1,176	116	55	363	642	2,360		15	3,801	190	525	983	2,103	7,578	432	802
Cass Lake.....									124	10	15	79	20	432		84
Fond du Lac.....	80	5	20	50	5				40	2	1		37			
Grand Portage.....	208	5	5	10	188	28										
Leech Lake.....	261	5	5	13	238				278	9	23	53	193	1,051	32	163
Nett Lake.....									395	60	20	110	205	128		10
Pipestone.....									695	21	169	166	339	4,450	349	239
Red Lake.....	160	1		40	119				371	13	87	115	156	734		
Vermillion Lake.....									15	30	80	955	262			
White Earth.....	467	100	25	250	92	2,332		15	1,080	60	180	380	198	521	51	306
Montana.....	7,152	241	1,048	4,793	1,070	5,601	688	408	2,110	87	358	1,533	132	9,802	730	2,677
Blackfeet.....	560	46	88	416	10	72			637	30	54	473	80	1,651	77	70
Crow.....	1,233	80	45	1,097	11	350			475	18	122	315	20	3,125	63	384
Flathead.....	629	10	100	115	404	700			37	1		36				
Fort Belknap.....	920	15	600	100	205	3,710	688	400	482	20	2	458	2	1,107	77	130
Fort Peck.....	3,610	80	175	2,920	435	344		8	239	8	40	181	10	2,136		168
Tongue River.....	200	10	40	145	5	425			240	10	140	70	20	1,783	513	1,925
Nebraska.....	933	14	100	475	344	683	768	441	490	38	263	110	79	3,912	2,775	1,460
Genoa.....																
Omaha.....	282	5	60	215	2	520	760	441	320	26	183	45	66	3,912	2,775	1,460
Santee.....	411	9	26	220	156	163										
Winnebago.....	240		14	40	186				170	12	80	65	13			

¹ Classification of lands as of June 30, 1915.

² See Rice Station.

³ Included in school.

⁴ Included under building sites.

⁵ 1915 report.

TABLE 13.—Use of agency and school lands, and products raised, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency lands.									School lands.								
	Total.	Build- ing sites.	Under culti- vation.	Pas- ture.	Other.	Products raised.			Total.	Build- ing sites.	Under culti- vation.	Pas- ture.	Other.	Products raised.				
						Con- sumed.	Sold.	On hand.						Con- sumed.	Sold.	On hand.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					
Nevada.....	1,920	7	60	1,791	62				1,375	41	109	386	839	\$6,867	\$582	\$653		
Carson.....									687	20	50	30	587	4,369	254			
Fallon.....									32	4	27		1	315	145			
Fort McDermitt.....									160	5	19	15	121	734	38	33		
Nevada.....	5	1		4					251	5	9	225	12	1,379	145	600		
Walker River.....	75	3	10		62				5	3	2			70		20		
Western Shoshone.....	1,840	3	50	1,787					240	4	2	116	118					
New Mexico.....	2,047	60	362	1,195	430	\$4,230			2,916	185	365	1,466	900	25,788	1,004	3,248		
Albuquerque.....									72	25	36	6	5	7,671	83	360		
Jicarilla.....	1,160	20	160	560	420	2,230			1,080	10	80	370	620	1,139		202		
Mescalero.....	5	5							150	45	40	25	40	442	37			
Pueblo Bonito.....									1,280	20	35	1,000	225	225		650		
Pueblo day schools.....	87	30	17	30	10				38	35	3			170	13	1,497		
San Juan.....	100	5	90	5		2,000			120	5	110	5		11,652	400	14		
Santa Fe.....									106		46	60		2,605	471	525		
Zuni.....	695		95	600					70	45	15		10	1,884				
North Carolina: Cherokee.....									163	10	32	118	3	2,398	10	23		
North Dakota.....	2,578	65	33	2,371	109				5,611	153	811	3,669	978	5,241	4,669	2,140		
Bismarck.....									160	10	17	130	3	625		730		
Fort Berthold.....	35	10	15		10				445	15	30	65	335	81				
Fort Totten.....	147	10		40	97				1,560	40	300	580	640		3,261	120		
Standing Rock.....	2,306	10	10	2,284	2				3,218	15	319	2,884		2,986	351	490		
Turtle Mountain.....	90	35	8	47					48	43	5			175				
Wahpeton.....									180	30	140	10		1,374	1,057	800		
Oklahoma.....	7,927	113	1,747	5,853	214	1,704	\$933	\$937	27,481	290	8,800	15,731	2,660	54,465	28,978	21,314		
Cantonment.....	2,960	20	1,100	1,820	20	850		850	160	1	5	154		67				
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,552	10	410	1,120	12				3,600	15	1,600	1,845	140	1,618	772	1,390		
Chilocco.....									8,580	40	4,490	2,200	1,850	20,967	15,719	1,555		
Kiowa.....	2,981	50	100	2,806	25	540	539	87	6,836	35	520	6,266	15	5,024	4,582	7,887		
Osage.....									105	20	26	39	20	2,767				
Otoe.....									640	15	124	368	133	720		705		
Pawnee.....	49	8	8	31	2				640	25	163	438	14	3,101	169	708		
Ponca.....	218	11	118	35	54	56	204		546	11	220	171	144	1,969	570	390		
Red Moon.....									1,267	7	490	765	5	3,232	3,472	2,525		
Sac and Fox.....	160	10	8	41	101	258	180		640	10	95	437	98	2,817	408	13		
Segar.....									2,545	10	245	2,286	4	2,390		178		
Seneca.....									160	20	70	50	20	966		25		
Shawnee.....	7	4	3						298	20	230	48		578	1,200	4,265		
Five Civilized Tribes.....									1,464	61	522	664	217	8,249	2,086	1,673		
Armstrong Male Acad- emy.....									160	5	71	70	14	875	50			
Bloomfield Seminary.....									160	10	80	60	10					
Cherokee Orphan.....									60	8	18	34		1,188	87	183		
Collins Institute.....									160	3	75	80	2	418	162	36		
Euchee Boarding.....									38	(1)	17		21	201		65		
Enfaula Boarding.....									40	5	35			285				
Jones Male Academy.....									160	2	70	60	28	678	485	670		
Mekusukey Academy.....									320	10	100	210						
Nuyaka Boarding.....									46	3	31	5	7	589	623	70		
Tuskahoma Female Academy.....									160	5	20	120	15	2,489	318	465		
Wheelock Academy.....									160	10	5	25	120	1,526	361	175		
Oregon.....	1,059	12	52	833	162	228	122		5,698	88	1,025	1,269	3,316	17,191	9,296	2,721		
Klamath.....	1,018	10	50	818	140	228	122		3,345	20	75	740	2,510	4,111	540	340		
Salem.....									441	30	160	70	181	9,342	950	581		
Siletz.....	41	2	2	15	22				12	3			9					
Umatilla.....									720	15	550	150	5	2,657	7,138	1,800		
Warm Springs.....									1,180	20	240	300	620	1,081	668			
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....									316	29	287			4,415	2,270	1,290		
South Dakota.....	75,063	495	216	25,367	48,985	2,047			18,913	887	1,658	15,796	572	39,482	5,340	4,628		
Canton Asylum.....									100	17	43	25	15	1,937		239		
Cheyenne River.....	6,968	30	150	6,556	232	2,047			4,840	24	30	4,784	2	516	24	476		
Crow Creek.....	381	20	30	230	101				164	9	88	22	45	2,156	817	188		
Flandreau.....	2	2							481	61	132	140	148	7,950	1,989	1,462		
Lower Brule.....	552	8	35	507	2				320	30	120	165	5	600	200			
Pierre.....									302	20	112	153	17	6,860	268	459		
Pine Ridge.....	48,401	20		9,764	38,617				2,088	26	225	1,821	16	3,436	50	376		
Rapid City.....									1,390	40	350	1,000		8,414	304			
Rosebud.....	18,208	320		8,270	9,618				8,260	640	360	7,140	120	4,314		584		
Sisseton.....	190	15	1	40					440	10	108	120	202	1,880	652			
Springfield.....									10					209				
Yankton.....	361	80			281				518	10	80	426	2	1,210	1,036	844		

65333-16-9

¹ Not reported.

² 37,336 acres forest reserve.

TABLE 13.—Use of agency and school lands, and products raised, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency lands.								School lands.							
	Total.	Build- ing sites.	Under culti- vation.	Pas- ture.	Other.	Products raised.			Total.	Build- ing sites.	Under culti- vation.	Pas- ture.	Other.	Products raised.		
						Con- sumed.	Sold.	On hand.						Con- sumed.	Sold.	On hand.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
Utah.....									5,847	47	79	300	5,421	\$1,241	\$145	\$177
Shivwits.....									87	1	6		80	140	75	47
Uintah and Ouray.....	(1)								5,440	40	40	300	5,060	1,011	70	130
Salt Lake, special agent.....									320	6	33		281	90		
Washington.....	2,290	80	196	437	1,577	\$1,300		\$630	3,646	209	194	292	2,951	4,892	664	481
Colville.....	1,409	48	66	227	1,038	80		630	420	18	60	109	233	455		
Cushman.....									414	45	34	17	318	931		
Neah Bay.....	20		20						2	1		1				
Spokane.....	150	2		10	138				249	10	10	74	155	143		
Taholah.....	277				277				15	2		1	12			
Tulalip.....	194	30	30	40	94				258	53	10	40	155	1,813	475	70
Yakima.....	240		80	160		500			2,288	80	80	50	2,078	1,550	189	381
Wisconsin.....	423	21	27	74	301	82			2,133	67	752	655	659	23,503	1,874	2,881
Hayward.....	79	3	12	64		82			640	6	260	334	40	5,812	472	585
Keshena.....	45	15	15	10	5				292	12	131	144	5	6,234	114	
Lac du Flambeau.....									629	10	70	15	534	721	55	70
La Pointe.....	299	3			296											
Oneida.....									112	13	20	33	46	1,114		
Tomah.....									340	10	225	91	4	5,399	760	2,228
Wittenberg.....									120	16	36	38	30	4,223	473	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,457	150	30	1,087	190	150			1,210	26	775	399	10	17,164	3,007	5,538

¹ Included with "School."

TABLE 14.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendenc- cies.	Total em- ployed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular em- ployees.		Irregular em- ployees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
Total, 1916.....	25,948	\$2,378,377	2,115	\$922,736	14,587	\$427,689	6,992	\$882,784	2,254	\$145,168
1915.....	25,681	2,304,339	2,533	940,013	13,968	414,422	6,899	828,218	2,281	121,686
1914.....	23,440	2,127,403	2,319	810,950	13,218	595,492	5,553	689,517	2,350	121,444
1913.....	22,793	2,065,124	2,271	762,254	12,230	414,706	5,585	778,117	2,647	110,037
1912.....	22,424	1,940,414	2,516	732,523	12,420	432,470	5,113	673,289	2,375	102,129
1911.....	11,781	1,861,630	1,995	687,039	6,582	582,919	3,204	591,672 ⁽¹⁾	(1)	(1)
1900.....	2,901	953,573	2,094	749,148	(2)	(2)	(2)	177,169	807	27,256
Arizona.....	5,213	386,380	307	124,757	3,007	96,177	1,455	134,075	444	31,371
Camp Verde.....	106	11,489	3	720	11	94	88	10,575	4	100
Colorado River.....	410	48,689	25	11,880	229	7,638	93	23,480	63	2,691
Fort Apache.....	1,253	28,668	33	14,068	1,220	14,600				
Havasupai.....	87	2,445	1	300	53	325	33	1,820		
Kaibab.....	51	1,985	1	285	35	1,100	15	600		
Leupp.....	113	7,558	14	4,396	32	2,101	50	500	17	561
Moqui.....	62	8,428	35	7,451	27	977				
Navajo.....	244	43,252	61	30,078	95	6,760			88	6,414
Phoenix.....	140	20,763	16	7,080	7	894			117	12,789
Pima.....	772	55,708	35	17,948	482	24,510	120	5,250	135	8,000
Rice Station.....	64	5,464	9	4,932	55	532				
Salt River.....	459	17,970	8	3,240	81	3,100	370	11,630		
San Carlos.....	587	55,705	34	14,088	500	30,977	53	10,640		
San Xavier.....	551	54,783	10	2,469	25	814	516	51,500		
Truxton Canon.....	162	17,370	8	1,200	34	730	117	15,080	3	360
Western Navajo.....	152	6,103	14	4,652	121	995			17	456
California.....	2,602	361,492	110	36,919	259	15,959	1,623	258,873	607	49,741
Bishop.....	28	7,105	6	1,630	8	4,375			14	1,100
Campo.....	16	2,455	3	1,475			13	980		
Digger.....	49	4,970					49	4,970		
Fort Bidwell.....	187	25,912	5	2,852			150	20,600	32	2,450
Fort Yuma.....	364	49,444	13	2,664	70	1,047	253	42,230	28	3,503
Greenville.....	486	114,483	1	500	8	1,458	387	85,525	90	27,000
Hoopa Valley.....	141	13,606	22	6,716	85	1,130	30	5,400	4	360
Malki.....	319	39,845	10	2,748	19	407	279	36,390	11	300
Pala.....	197	28,386	13	3,948	1	750	176	21,408	7	2,280
Round Valley.....	33	2,921	8	1,925	25	996				
Sherman Institute.....	432	18,967	11	6,229					421	12,738
Soboba.....	267	50,496	17	5,692	31	5,534	219	39,270		
Tule River.....	83	2,902	1	540	12	262	70	2,100		
Colorado.....	173	18,944	15	6,680	158	12,264				
Southern Ute.....	88	5,411	7	4,100	81	1,311				
Ute Mountain.....	85	13,533	8	2,580	77	10,953				
Florida: Seminole.....	60	6,000					60	6,000		
Idaho.....	395	34,360	34	13,425	310	9,345	51	11,590		
Coeur d'Alene.....	80	14,559	7	2,664	22	305	51	11,590		
Fort Hall.....	307	15,701	19	6,661	288	9,040				
Fort Lapwai.....	8	4,100	8	4,100						
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	10	5,040	10	5,040						
Kansas.....	92	13,459	18	11,272	3	30			71	2,148
Haskell Institute.....	80	8,628	9	6,480					71	2,148
Kickapoo.....	9	3,622	6	3,592	3	30				
Potawatomi.....	3	1,200	3	1,200						
Michigan.....	14	5,823	12	5,802	2	21				
Mackinac.....	2	21			2	21				
Mount Pleasant.....	12	5,802	12	5,802						

¹ Included with adults by private parties.

² No data available.

TABLE 14.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Contd.

States and superintendenc- cies.	Total em- ployed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular em- ployees.		Irregular em- ployees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
Minnesota.....	1,185	\$118,101	137	\$63,245	780	\$18,235	268	\$36,621		
Fond du Lac.....	103	17,845	9	4,500			94	13,345		
Grand Portage.....	20	2,897	4	2,560	16	337				
Leech Lake.....	310	27,740	32	12,162	180	2,678	96	12,900		
Nett Lake.....	102	6,143	5	2,340	97	3,803				
Pipestone.....	43	10,030	13	7,500	5	430	25	2,100		
Red Lake.....	390	28,224	29	12,988	310	6,960	51	8,276		
Vermillion Lake.....	21	3,460	6	3,160	15	300				
White Earth.....	196	21,762	39	18,035	157	3,727				
Montana.....	1,430	211,674	167	75,239	1,069	51,595	194	84,840		
Blackfeet.....	151	33,229	36	14,724	82	5,215	33	13,230		
Crow.....	375	39,789	42	19,970	333	19,819				
Flathead.....	205	55,805	14	6,799	74	1,906	117	47,100		
Fort Belknap.....	319	22,276	19	6,968	300	15,308				
Fort Peck.....	72	38,348	28	11,648 ⁽¹⁾	2,250	2,250	44	24,450		
Tongue River.....	308	22,227	28	15,130	280	7,097				
Nebraska.....	115	36,372	31	15,023	19	670	49	19,376	16	\$1,300
Genoa.....	11	6,360	11	6,360						
Omaha.....	5	2,040	4	1,850	1	180				
Santee.....	79	11,770	8	3,280	13	490	37	6,700	16	1,300
Winnebago.....	20	16,202	8	3,523			12	12,676		
Nevada.....	924	96,598	37	13,998	108	3,815	717	76,785	62	2,000
Carson.....	89	6,740	8	3,890	19	850			62	2,000
Fallon.....	192	11,900	2	900			190	11,000		
Fort McDermitt.....	172	30,748	2	919	2	29	168	29,800		
Moapa River.....	49	3,852	3	552	20	200	20	3,100		
Nevada.....	19	3,831	8	3,024	11	807				
Walker River.....	320	31,523	5	984	50	989	265	29,550		
Western Soshone.....	83	8,004	9	3,723	6	940	68	3,335		
New Mexico.....	1,915	174,592	187	65,185	1,026	25,747	363	70,866	339	12,794
Albuquerque.....	139	9,343	13	5,132	31	959			96	3,252
Jicarilla.....	471	25,328	26	10,812	336	9,934	103	4,285	6	297
Mescalero.....	38	8,031	13	4,415	24	3,016	1	2,600		
Pueblo Bonito.....	19	6,239	15	6,120	4	179				
Pueblo day schools.....	318	78,357	54	13,378	18	123	233	64,031	13	825
San Juan.....	583	26,075	40	13,540	455	6,336			88	5,699
Santa Fe.....	159	10,503	17	7,728	5	54			137	2,721
Zuni.....	188	10,656	9	4,060	153	4,646	26	1,950		
New York: New York Agency.....	28	200			28	200				
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	252	15,428	12	4,982	73	2,297	162	8,000	5	150
North Dakota.....	2,661	97,042	144	57,256	2,425	33,566	75	6,000	17	220
Bismarck.....	24	3,440	6	2,920	1	300			17	220
Fort Berthold.....	448	20,029	22	8,473	351	5,556	75	6,000		
Fort Totten.....	47	10,704	24	10,140	23	564				
Standing Rock.....	2,117	52,629	67	25,483	12,050	127,146				
Turtle Mountain.....	13	4,540	13	4,540						
Wahpeton.....	12	5,700	12	5,700						
Oklahoma.....	464	166,896	266	158,623	147	5,573	1	900	50	1,800
Cantonment.....	28	4,558	8	4,229	20	329				
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	36	11,700	17	10,820	19	880				
Chillico.....	70	12,687	20	10,887					50	1,800
Five Civilized Tribes.....	80	53,046	80	53,046						
Kiowa.....	55	21,449	50	21,200	5	249				
Osage.....	17	12,220	17	12,220						
Otoe.....	7	3,480	3	2,160	4	1,320				

¹ 1915 report.² Estimated.

TABLE 14.—Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Contd.

States and superintendenc- cies.	Total em- ployed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular em- ployees.		Irregular em- ployees.		Adults		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
Oklahoma—Continued.										
Pawnee.....	10	\$5,080	7	\$3,700	2	\$480	1	\$900		
Ponca.....	8	4,200	8	4,200						
Red Moon.....	34	831			34	831				
Sac and Fox.....	18	6,141	11	5,800	7	341				
Seger.....	44	5,137	10	4,580	34	557				
Sereca.....	10	7,100	10	7,100						
Shawnee.....	12	9,440	12	9,440						
Five Civilized Tribes schools.....	35	9,827	13	9,241	22	586				
Oregon.....	396	40,288	62	29,341	334	10,947				
Klamath.....	253	13,056	16	6,095	237	6,961				
Salem.....	13	8,774	13	8,774						
Siletz.....	10	3,126	6	2,940	4	186				
Umatilla.....	20	5,615	12	4,824	8	791				
Warm Springs.....	100	9,717	15	6,708	85	3,009				
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	673	45,939	13	6,663	184	4,107			476	\$35,169
South Dakota.....	3,016	204,419	304	118,432	2,428	60,525	260	23,840	24	1,622
Cheyenne River.....	880	41,701	42	17,480	838	24,221				
Crow Creek.....	305	22,668	20	8,408	178	2,180	107	12,080		
Fladreau.....	70	10,934	17	8,314	29	998			24	1,622
Lower Brule.....	108	8,610	13	6,190	75	2,050	20	370		
Pierre.....	33	4,064	7	3,220	26	844				
Pine Ridge.....	609	48,121	96	33,246	468	12,475	45	2,350		
Rapid City.....	12	5,179	11	5,023	1	156				
Rosebud.....	908	45,049	62	18,949	758	17,060	88	9,040		
Sisseton.....	19	9,960	19	9,960						
Springfield.....	4	1,370	4	1,320						
Yankton.....	68	6,813	13	6,272	55	541				
Utah.....	180	13,861	24	10,384	97	2,227	51	1,109	8	150
Shivwits.....	93	1,864	2	324	32	290	51	1,100	8	150
Uintah and Ouray.....	43	11,128	22	10,060	21	1,068				
Salt Lake City, special agent.....	44	869			44	869				
Washington.....	1,050	99,260	86	41,503	570	15,557	389	40,650	5	1,550
Colville.....	385	35,870	15	8,900	301	8,170	69	18,800		
Cushman.....	214	18,330	12	5,840	33	350	164	10,590	5	1,550
Neah Bay.....	49	5,716	5	1,560	12	556	32	3,600		
Spokane.....	210	11,084	8	2,573	96	1,151	106	7,360		
Taholah.....	81	2,970	5	1,429	58	1,241	18	300		
Tulalip.....	28	10,084	19	9,453	9	631				
Yakima.....	83	15,206	22	11,748	61	3,458				
Wisconsin.....	2,102	153,061	115	46,736	639	9,284	1,219	92,068	129	4,973
Grand Rapids.....	1	600	1	600						
Hayward.....	619	30,950	8	3,690	15	225	471	22,260	125	4,775
Keshena.....	580	21,615	36	15,630	544	5,985				
Lac du Flambeau.....	65	6,258	12	5,550	53	708				
Leona.....	31	1,320	1	720			30	600		
La Pointe.....	585	43,669	7	4,230	8	1,731	570	37,708		
Onida.....	21	6,661	16	6,540	5	121				
Red Cliff.....	167	34,961	5	2,820	10	443	148	31,500	4	198
Tomah.....	23	3,107	19	3,036	4	71				
Wittenberg.....	10	3,920	10	3,920						
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	998	73,156	24	12,228	921	49,548	52	11,200	1	189

TABLE 15.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Births and deaths.				Disease.					Number of families using milk cows.	Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.	
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians examined.	Found with—			Estimated having—		Families living in—			
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tuberculosis.		Latent tuberculosis.	Active tuberculosis.	Tra-choma.	Tuber-culosis.		Tra-choma.	Perma-nent houses.		Tents, teepees, etc.
Grand total.....	209 224	6,092	4,570	1,303	1,347	71,685	4,393	4,302	16,314	23,584	37,789	5,686	42,110	10,446	25,511
Arizona.....	44,436	1,428	952	330	361	11,625	611	420	4,829	5,353	6,397	192	4,265	4,978	700
Camp Verde.....	416	14	4	1	1	135	2	1	36	3	40	2	73	109	55
Colorado River 1.....	1,215	31	44	8	23	724	84	25	25	157	90	2	5	593	5
Fort Apache.....	2,384	137	117	56	34	325	54	29	33	1,465	185	2	11	31	18
Havasupai.....	170	10	9	5	3	142	48	7	22	74	22	6	6	23	6
Kalbab.....	95	3	2	1	1	74	.....	.....	49	.....	68	.....	22	270	.....
Leupp.....	1,761	98	37	11	1	700	.....	12	109	155	345	.....	786	.....	73
Moqui.....	4,203	86	56	25	9	612	81	30	1,239	360	600	.....	786	.....	366
Navajo.....	11,915	370	190	72	24	1,760	75	60	499	1,060	1,500	15	766	1,628	76
Pima.....	6,253	279	194	61	121	2,535	130	101	1,902	470	1,939	55	1,401	.....	40
Salt River.....	1,222	21	34	9	11	1,222	32	11	273	119	358	18	81	278	21
San Carlos.....	2,670	64	83	24	36	1,468	15	10	135	225	400	.....	88	572	79
San Xavier.....	5,112	205	83	40	51	574	15	24	270	637	530	100	950	.....	25
Truxton Canon.....	470	10	14	2	7	376	75	32	140	133	160	.....	16	124	5
Western Navajo.....	6,550	100	85	25	40	978	.....	77	97	495	160	.....	60	1,140	7
California.....	10,335	184	154	35	40	3,109	127	82	439	791	1,846	227	1,907	536	1,110
Bishop.....	1,568	25	14	.....	4	215	5	17	41	68	55	.....	200	93	120
Campo.....	227	1	2	1	.....	135	2	.....	19	2	19	5	13	47	4
Digger.....	293	3	4	1	.....	17	1	2	.....	6	4	.....	40	2	43
Fort Bidwell.....	797	4	3	1	.....	30	1	2	21	3	637	8	60	135	34
Fort Yuma.....	813	39	14	2	1	700	10	2	20	16	22	.....	29	188	10
Greenville.....	624	12	6	.....	1	121	4	4	32	12	265	10	142	21	156
Hoopa Valley.....	1,290	19	11	2	7	280	43	21	50	450	150	.....	36	134	14
Malki.....	609	16	31	7	10	339	15	13	28	28	28	.....	38	196	.....
Pala.....	1,017	19	17	6	6	485	7	6	22	38	25	.....	28	196	.....
Round Valley.....	1,716	23	15	5	3	135	29	8	78	111	280	50	406	.....	122
Soboba.....	935	13	23	4	7	582	5	7	20	20	21	85	233	.....	97
Tule River.....	446	10	14	6	1	70	5	.....	105	37	330	5	141	425	39
Colorado.....	898	28	25	5	5	715	6	16	369	37	479	4	120	194	42
Southern Ute.....	365	7	8	1	1	365	6	5	329	20	329	4	120	27	42
Ute Mountain.....	533	21	17	4	4	350	.....	11	40	17	150	.....	167	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole.....	574	11	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	86	.....	.....
Idaho.....	4,162	107	133	30	44	2,444	38	85	105	339	581	110	733	280	657
Coeur d'Alene.....	840	27	19	8	11	435	3	37	8	66	8	92	248	.....	257
Fort Hall.....	1,771	56	70	15	22	869	.....	23	68	118	530	13	140	280	70
Fort Lapwai.....	1,551	24	44	7	11	1,140	35	25	29	155	43	(?)	345	.....	330
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	363	14	15	3	4	115	.....	15	39	25	90	1	24	61	24
Kansas.....	1,415	68	26	4	6	186	3	2	47	38	395	73	345	.....	285
Kickapoo.....	630	25	9	2	4	79	.....	.....	33	6	195	44	147	.....	166
Potawatomi.....	785	43	17	2	2	107	3	2	14	32	200	29	198	.....	119
Michigan.....	1,347	2	4	.....	1	670	3	4	7	7	8	25	468	.....	380
Bay Mills 2.....	250	2	4	.....	1	70	2	1	.....	3	1	.....	48	.....	48
Mackinac.....	1,097	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	600	1	3	7	4	7	25	420	.....	332
Minnesota.....	11,758	503	311	88	85	4,699	152	305	921	1,067	2,053	441	2,674	24	2,137
Fond du Lac.....	1,050	52	21	6	6	443	.....	40	6	40	6	100	200	.....	200
Grand Portage.....	319	8	8	2	4	145	4	8	.....	8	.....	.....	73	.....	73
Leach Lake.....	1,758	76	58	23	23	718	33	15	35	111	125	(?)	876	6	375
Nett Lake.....	625	21	15	4	4	58	3	12	.....	15	.....	3	115	18	115
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	160	4	7	3	5	68	17	14	22	31	22	2	36	.....	24
Red Lake.....	1,503	80	66	21	21	655	20	36	303	217	350	86	350	.....	350
White Earth.....	6,343	262	136	29	22	2,612	75	185	555	645	1,550	250	1,024	.....	1,000
Montana.....	11,450	433	322	68	109	5,655	493	277	1,629	1,668	3,746	435	2,647	233	1,453
Blackfeet.....	2,743	73	54	5	15	1,702	43	79	647	400	1,497	125	596	135	509
Crow.....	1,707	70	62	14	15	1,039	119	28	131	147	139	30	463	.....	218
Flathead.....	2,343	70	44	8	13	266	49	12	44	101	110	136	498	2	316
Fort Belknap.....	1,211	52	52	12	21	500	22	219	2250	250	700	(?)	275	.....	100
Fort Peck.....	1,985	103	56	13	18	1,348	100	85	257	270	500	120	436	75	240
Tongue River.....	1,461	59	54	16	27	800	160	55	300	500	900	24	379	21	70
Nebraska.....	3,941	140	119	45	14	755	47	33	277	278	406	99	984	2	921
Omaha.....	1,331	62	44	20	(?)	(?)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	303	.....	303
Santee.....	1,511	39	35	10	9	450	37	14	226	132	256	24	423	2	370
Winnebago.....	1,099	39	40	15	5	305	10	19	51	146	150	(?)	248	.....	248
Nevada.....	7,915	211	210	35	16	1,515	82	48	505	402	2,190	40	875	1,027	468
Fallon.....	439	8	9	2	.....	313	19	7	132	38	190	1	91	68	55
Fort McDermitt.....	341	11	13	2	.....	160	51	7	125	124	260	2	21	84	10
Moapa River.....	119	4	8	3	5	42	7	5	45	17	70	.....	.....	40	3
Novada.....	600	10	15	2	5	250	.....	18	61	28	115	2	140	.....	100
Walker River.....	712	8	9	.....	(?)	180	5	3	36	102	40	2	53	257	53
Western Shoshone.....	604	20	16	1	4	500	.....	80	80	87	250	18	60	78	27
Reno: special agent.....	5,100	150	140	25	(?)	70	(?)	(?)	40	(?)	1,275	15	500	500	220

1 Includes Fort Mojave. 2 Estimated. 3 1915 report. 4 Increase due to large jurisdiction. 5 Not reported. 6 Overestimated last year. 7 No record. 8 Does not include pupils at Pipestone. 9 Partly reported.

TABLE 15.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Popula- tion.	Births and deaths.				Disease.						Number of families using milk cows.	Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians exam- ined.	Found with—			Estimated hav- ing—			Families liv- ing in—		
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tubercu- losis.		Latent tubercu- losis.	Active tubercu- losis.	Tra- choma.	Tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.		Perma- nent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
New Mexico.....	20,819	356	325	108	57	7,980	341	232	1,310	2,443	6,491	155	4,238	620	232
Jicarilla.....	642	23	23	4	13	401	9	34	4	43	13	2	140	20	60
Mescalero.....	630	17	27	14	6	415	13	14	44	29	50	3	35	115	35
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1,150	13	17	170	338	² 1,810	(¹)	65	385	(¹)
Pueblo day schools.....	8,535	258	230	79	28	3,459	67	94	514	712	1,392	150	2,248	100	97
San Juan.....	6,483	³ 10	³ 15	3	³ 9	2,225	235	73	⁴ 552	⁴ 1,297	⁴ 3,200	(⁵)	² 1,033	100	40
Zuni.....	1,805	48	30	8	1	300	4		26	24	26	(⁵)	717		
New York: New York Agency.....	5,885	118	98	18									1,599		1,599
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,260	88	34	4	6	263		7	17	20	100	350	450		² 460
North Dakota.....	8,887	282	160	55	65	6,452	503	526	1,033	1,093	1,690	720	1,717	304	1,453
Fort Berthold.....	1,182	57	30	14	12	425	42	17	160	59	400	20	259		90
Fort Totten.....	1,004	51	45	16	16	1,292	45	88	120	133	360	40	277		250
Standing Rock.....	3,484	30	35	9	26	3,185	400	397	593	796	680	110	420	394	350
Turtle Mountain.....	3,217	144	50	16	11	1,550	16	24	160	105	250	550	761		763
Oklahoma.....	16,873	535	355	121	68	4,934	130	236	1,791	1,039	4,562	1,168	4,468	631	2,690
Cantonment.....	784	36	33	12	8	500		77	40	165	80	15	70	114	75
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,263	48	38	7	10	782	24	24	160	148	400	18	294	36	256
Kiowa.....	4,514	190	114	48	22	2,338	75	88	1,175	296	2,500	200	² 1,323	² 331	(⁵)
Osage.....	2,195	25	28		12	130		5	14	98	250	100	910		856
Otoe.....	492	28	15	8		70	2		1	49	221	100	146		217
Pawnee.....	693	43	21	13	2	80	1	1	46	50	344	106	177		177
Ponca.....	1,036	43	29	13	5	466	7	7	126	⁵ 54	128	29	280		⁵ 255
Red Moon.....	167	8	2	2		55		18	16	55	30	5	54	2	58
Sac and Fox.....	679	23	32	10	1	223	5	1	68	6	279	36	139		139
Seger.....	595	19	10	2	2	287	² 12	² 13	117	100	300	14	86	75	216
Seneca.....	1,657	48	16	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	358	⁶ 358	(⁵)	⁵ 139
Shawnee.....	2,798	24	² 17	6	6	3	4	2	28	18	30	187	631	73	⁶ 302
Oregon.....	11,544	84	91	20	41	1,457	132	84	329	1,464	961	142	2,891	148	2,788
Klamath.....	1,152	37	31	7	7	712	³ 33	³ 33	148	66	148	65	439		360
Roseburg.....	8,000	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	50	² 6	² 6	50	² 1,000	² 500	(⁵)	1,900	100	2,000
Siletz.....	416	5	15	2	4	230		4	2	72	18	²⁵	79		²⁵ 79
Umatilla.....	1,151	16	18	2	8	190	50	13	20	93	50	45	275	34	225
Warm Springs.....	825	26	27	9	14	275	43	28	109	233	245	7	198	14	124
South Dakota.....	21,237	831	671	189	309	11,766	1,376	1,131	1,320	4,039	2,557	670	6,560	155	3,570
Cheyenne River.....	2,741	113	73	17	38	2,176	460	240	435	1,000	460	200	720		720
Crow Creek.....	960	33	28	7	21	745	63	23	258	126	300	105	278	22	210
Flandreau.....	289	14	7		2	55		2	8	⁶ 12	8	5	167		125
Lower Brule.....	497	23	13	6	3	155	26	36	60	113	200	20	213		128
Pine Ridge.....	7,288	253	205	68	121	5,660	543	512	313	1,569	395	(⁵)	2,299	32	1,024
Rosebud.....	5,521	264	262	80	80	1,637	² 255	² 250	131	797	324	75	1,483	20	600
Sisseton.....	2,065	66	50	1	11	800	4	31	90	117	400	140	850	1	263
Yankton.....	1,876	65	33	10	33	538	25	37	35	305	470	125	550	80	500
Utah.....	1,799	56	56	13	8	843	18	28	298	92	545	16	161	142	152
Shivwits.....	135	5	3		1	47		4	40	7	125		36	20	17
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,164	44	41	13	7	560	18	24	172	82	240	16	125	122	112
Salt Lake, special agent.....	500	7	12			236			86	3	180	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	23
Washington.....	9,645	277	231	53	65	3,297	176	476	705	1,977	1,318	288	2,783	114	2,409
Colville.....	2,526	108	52	11	14	870		254	199	360	300	141	597		470
Cushman.....	639	22	13	5	3	370	20	43	189	121	199	17	444		443
Neah Bay.....	698	19	22	5	7	387	13	7		23	6	6	156		163
Spokane.....	616	7	18	1	7	350	16	28	144	⁹ 120	200	35	144		161
Taholah.....	745	10	11	4	1	77	1	3		5	7	7	249	12	89
Tulalip.....	1,335	57	47	13	14	443	3	19	38	118	119	82	353	12	273
Yakima.....	3,086	54	68	14	19	800	123	122	135	1,230	500	(⁵)	810	90	810
Wisconsin.....	9,997	271	190	40	43	2,643	124	263	184	817	374	507	2,081	281	1,927
Grand Rapids.....	1,242	23	24	(⁵)		20	2	4	13	71	25	6	50	220	50
Hayward.....	1,254	20	25	8	7	582		45	43	147	55	30	312		280
Keshena.....	2,342	61	48	13	9	664		119	50	119	50	80	350		228
Lac du Flambeau.....	737	17	12	3	6	197	20	17	58	37	160	20	254		204
Laona.....	316	13	17	1	5	175	13	4	6	39	20	2	20	61	20
La Pointe.....	1,042	34	32	12	10	800	50	64	14	135	14	55	440		500
Oneida.....	2,550	92	30	3	5	39	3	2		225	50	300	481		481
Red Cliff.....	514	11	2		1	166	36	8		44		14	174		174
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,684	65	84	30	(⁵)	555	31	32	160	575	1,000	20	120	540	44

¹ No record. ² Partly reported. ³ 1915 report. ⁴ Overestimated last year. ⁵ Increase due to difference in observers.
² Estimated. ⁴ Increase due to greater number examined. ⁶ Unknown. ⁸ No data.

SUMMARY.

Birth rate per 1,000 Indian population.....	31.85
Death rate per 1,000 Indian population.....	23.33

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 16.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital Jun 30, 1915.	During fiscal year 1916.				Remaining in hospital Jun 30, 1916.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
Total, 1916.		81		2,233	352	15,314	15,666	14,998	139	529
1915		74		2,045	402	11,799	12,211	11,643	91	467
1914		51		1,432	487	11,103	11,590	11,086	80	424
1912		48		1,358	296	9,475	9,771	9,231	62	487
1911		53		1,256	258	9,257	9,515	9,141	63	336
1900		50		1,268	330	8,078	8,408	7,940	65	403
1888		4				* 4,176				
						* 2,198				
Arizona		14		426	83	2,012	2,095	1,919	24	152
Colorado River ⁴	School	1	Brick	16	1	230	231	231		
Fort Apache	do	1	Frame	40		96	96	94		2
Leupp	Agency	1	Stone	8		51	51	51		
Mojui	do	1	do	35		343	343	324	2	17
Navajo	do	1	do	40	30	345	375	334	5	36
Phoenix	Sanatorium	1	do	27		39	39	16	5	18
do	School	1	Brick	66		499	499	496	1	2
Pima	Sanatorium	1	Frame	100	52	62	114	41	7	66
Rice Station	do	1	do	63		72	72	61	2	9
San Carlos ⁴	Agency	1	Stone	15		170	170	163		2
Truxton Canon	School	1	Camp	4						
do	Agency	1	Brick	10		33	33	32	1	
Western Navajo	School	1	Camp	5		58	58	58		
	do	1	Stone	8		44	44	43	1	
California		6		177	15	1,041	1,056	1,036	7	13
Fort Bidwell	School	1	Frame	12		73	73	71	1	1
Fort Yuma	do	1	do	25		130	130	123	1	1
Greenville	do	1	do	9	4	126	130	129		1
Hoopa Valley	do	1	do	6		72	72	69	1	2
do	Agency	1	do	25						
Sherman Institute	School	1	Brick	100	11	640	651	639	4	8
Idaho		2		112	59	215	274	192	13	69
Fort Hall	School and agency	1	Stone	12		131	131	125		6
Fort Lapwai	Sanatorium	1	Frame	100	59	84	143	67	13	63
Towa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium	do	1	Brick	80	39	67	106	55	8	43

Kansas: Haskell Institute	School	1	do	70	2	752	754	751	3	
Michigan: Mount Pleasant	do	1	do	24	1	294	295	294		1
Minnesota		5		116	9	677	686	653	9	24
Fond du Lac	Agency	1	Frame	39		43	43	33	2	8
Leech Lake ⁷	do	1	do	10						
Pipestone	School	1	Stone	16		163	168	167	1	
Red Lake	Agency	1	Frame	30		102	102	90	2	10
Vermillion Lake	School	(⁸)	do	6						
White Earth	Agency	1	do	24	9	364	373	363	4	6
Montana		4		70	2	239	241	226	8	7
Blackfeet	Sanatorium	1	Frame	20		17	17	14		3
Crow	Agency	1	do	24	2	91	93	82	7	4
Flathead	do	1	do	12		11	11	11		
Fort Peck ⁹	School	1	Brick	14		120	120	119	1	
Nebraska		2		136	1	435	436	417	5	14
Genoa	School	1	Frame	¹⁰ 86	1	387	388	335	1	2
Winnebago	Agency	1	Brick	¹⁰ 50		48	48	32	4	12
Nevada		4		42	5	413	418	408	2	8
Carson	School	1	Frame	14	5	383	388	387	1	
do	Sanatorium	1	do	20		20	20	12		8
Fort McDermitt	School	1	Stone	8		10	10	9	1	
Western Shoshone ¹¹	Agency	1	Frame							
New Mexico		10		233	18	1,176	1,194	1,155	11	23
Albuquerque	School	1	Frame	44	2	464	466	465	1	
Jicarilla	do	1	do	8		76	76	74	2	
do	Agency	1	do	25						
Mescalero ¹²	Sanatorium	1	do	20						2
Pueblo Bonito ¹³	Agency	1	Brick	4	1	36	37	33	2	2
Pueblo day schools	Sanatorium	1	Adobe	34	11	52	63	40	3	20
San Juan	School	1	Brick	8	4	229	233	228	1	4
do	do	1	Frame	20						
Santa Fe	School	1	Brick	50		298	298	294	2	2
Zuni	Agency	1	Stone	20		21	21	21		
North Carolina: Cherokee¹²	School	1	Frame	20						

¹ Does not include rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
² Including rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
³ Cases treated during year by physicians not all in hospitals.
⁴ Includes Fort Mojave.
⁵ Includes sleeping porches.

⁶ Not used fiscal year 1916.
⁷ Not completed June 30, 1916.
⁸ A large room is used when needed.
⁹ 1915 report.
¹⁰ Capacity increased since June 30, 1915.

¹¹ Remodeling project, not completed June 30, 1916.
¹² Not opened for reception of patients fiscal year 1916.
¹³ Temporary quarters.

TABLE 16.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1915.	During fiscal year 1916.				Remaining in hospital June 30, 1916.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
North Dakota.....		4		94	3	498	501	494	7	
Fort Totten.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	20		258	258	257	1	
Standing Rock.....	Agency.....	1	do.....	30		119	119	114	5	
Turtle Mountain ¹	Sanatorium.....	1	do.....	20						
Wahpeton.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	24	3	121	124	123	1	
Oklahoma.....		7		197	4	1,295	1,299	1,269	6	24
Cheyenne and Arapaho ²	Sanatorium.....	1	Frame.....	20						
Chillico.....	School.....	1	Stone.....	35	4	385	389	380	2	7
Five Civilized Tribes ¹	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	60						
Kiowa.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	50		323	323	304	2	17
Osage.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	10		98	98	97	1	
Pawnee ³	do.....	1	Stone.....	10		39	39	38	1	
Seger.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	12		450	450	450		
Oregon: Salem.....	do.....	1	do.....	36	24	325	349	327	3	19
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	do.....	1	do.....	59	5	1,311	1,316	1,307	3	6
South Dakota.....		8		236	60	1,990	2,050	1,941	15	94
Canton Asylum ⁴	Agency.....	1	Brick.....	92	48	13	61	2	5	54
Cheyenne River.....	do.....	1	do.....	36		1,093	1,093	1,063	5	25
Crow Creek ¹	do.....	1	do.....	12						
Flandreau.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	24		422	422	419	3	
Pierre.....	do.....	1	do.....	10		160	160	160		
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	1	do.....	20		90	90	89	1	
Rapid City.....	do.....	1	do.....	12		104	104	103	1	
Rosebud.....	Agency.....	1	do.....	30	12	108	120	105		15
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	do.....	1	Frame.....	8		97	97	92		5
Washington.....		4		84	1	670	671	660	3	8
Cushman.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	40	1	304	305	299	2	4
Spokane.....	Sanatorium.....	1	do.....	20		4	4			4
Tulalip.....	School.....	1	do.....	12		261	261	261		
Yakima.....	do.....	1	do.....	12		101	101	100	1	
Wisconsin.....		3		48	21	1,807	1,828	1,802	12	14
Hayward.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	10	2	1,400	1,402	1,402		
Keshena.....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	30	19	168	187	161	12	14
Oneida.....	School.....	1	do.....	8		239	239	239		
Wyoming: Shoshone ⁷	Agency.....	1	Adobe.....	15						

¹ Not opened for reception of patients fiscal year 1916.
² Not completed June 30, 1916.
³ Treated in room in dormitory.

⁴ Asylum for insane Indians.
⁶ Institution enlarged during fiscal year 1916.

⁶ Capacity of new hospital only.
⁷ Not used.

TABLE 17.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.¹

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.						Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.							
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.
Total, 1916.....	59,733	14,929	\$353,557	1,930	\$18,708	3,807	9,192	\$334,849	7,063	\$137,469	4,188	\$39,571	1,365	1,510	\$97,898
1915.....	51,761	18,231	297,668	1,325	30,196	6,650	10,256	267,472	8,512	201,917	4,625	64,024	2,677	1,210	137,893
1914.....	52,110	14,987	471,394	805	9,475	4,371	9,811	461,919	9,045	104,808	5,331	72,190	1,634	2,080	32,618
1913.....	51,516	17,166	344,024	1,138	13,172	5,338	10,660	330,852	7,963	93,434	4,468	61,048	2,045	1,450	32,386
1912.....	16,679	400,732	1,415	37,262	5,175	10,089	363,470	5,475	61,695	3,501	45,743	635	1,339	15,953	
1911 ²	15,987	395,165						5,759	195,488						
1900 ²	57,570	1,231,000													
1840 ²		11,800													
1830 ²		11,528													
Arizona.....	16,888	1,494	17,889	617	1,784	15	862	16,105	3,365	23,180	2,997	21,289	10	358	1,891
Camp Verde.....	250	42	167				42	167							
Colorado River.....	606	57	1,374	5	138	5	47	1,236	90	2,692	90	2,692			
Fort Apache.....	565	800	4,659	550	1,646		250	3,013	1,465	2,031	1,375	1,700		90	331
Havasupai.....	152	21	182				21	182	43	68	22	36		21	32
Kaibab.....	50	6	97				6	97							
Leupp.....	840								57	1,272	57	1,272			
Moqui.....	2,214								455	3,079	455	3,079			
Navajo.....	2,108														
Pima.....	3,350	189		62	(*)		127	(*)	200	2,001	180	1,560		20	441
Salt River.....	493	43	299			10	33	299	108	1,072	108	1,072			

¹ This pertains only to Indians on reservations where rations and miscellaneous supplies are issued.

² Only items reported.

³ Not reported.

TABLE 17.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.						Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.							
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.
Arizona—Continued.															
San Carlos.....	1,000	289	\$10,802					289	\$10,802	727	\$1,641	530	\$1,162	197	\$479
San Xavier.....	2,610									123	1,531	93	1,506	30	25
Truxton Canon.....	150	47	309					47	309	10	583			10	583
Western Navajo.....	2,500									87	7,210	87	7,210		
California.....	5,339	475	5,683	24	\$596	69	382	5,087	306	2,803	80	938	101	125	1,865
Bishop.....	1,021	29	511			5	24	511							
Campo.....	30	20	226				20	226	26	21	14	14		12	7
Digger.....	242	18	532			7	11	532	16	72			1	15	72
Fort Bidwell.....	500	64	464			3	61	464							
Fort Yuma.....	498	99	1,607			50	49	1,607	204	2,434	55	840	100	49	1,594
Greenville.....	300	3	53				3	53							
Hoopa Valley.....	700	104	754			4	100	754							
Malki.....	405	21	297				21	297							
Pala.....	65	4	36				4	36							
Round Valley.....	1,960	53	358				53	358	49	192				49	192
Soboba.....	536	36	249				36	249	11	84	11	84			
Tule River.....	82	24	596	24	596										
Colorado.....	130	372	10,745				286	86	10,745						
Southern Ute.....	30	97	2,928				16	81	2,928						
Ute Mountain.....	100	275	7,817				270	5	7,817						
Florida: Seminole.....	368	(2)	121				(2)	121							
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	1,750	204	8,691				204	8,691	18	(2)	18	(2)			
Michigan: Mackinac.....	525								6	290				6	290
Minnesota.....	4,270	955	12,769	27	547	86	842	12,222	343	3,387	41	2,541	200	102	846
Fond du Lac.....	198	36	806			6	30	806							
Grand Portage.....	122	80	804			73	7	804	25	95					95
Leech Lake.....	900	110	604	10	358		110	246	199	952	25	880	24	1	72
Nett Lake.....	320	52	1,517			7	45	1,517	33	20			2	31	20
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	90	28	473	5	20	(2)	23	453							
Red Lake.....	640	159	209				159	209							
White Earth.....	2,000	480	8,356	12	169		468	8,187	86	2,320	16	1,061		70	659
Montana.....	1,613	2,967	67,272	786	13,889	641	1,540	53,383	440	5,723	27	557	51	362	5,166
Blackfeet.....	468	1,425	41,369	770	13,784	231	424	27,585	316	1,881				316	1,881
Crow Agency.....	410	40	411				40	411							
Flathead.....	285	81	928				81	928	19	516	13	466		6	50
Fort Belknap.....	400	160	3,544				160	3,544	55	408	14	91	41		317
Tongue River.....	150	1,261	21,020	16	105	410	835	20,915	50	2,918			10	40	2,918
Nebraska: Santee.....	650	73	2,765				73	2,765	35	71	35	71			
Nevada.....	4,571	322	3,948			3	319	3,948	90	3,688	78	2,159	1	11	1,529
Fort McDermitt.....	165	39	227				39	227	7	50	7	50			7
Moapa River.....	60	15	140				15	140							
Nevada.....	300	57	784			3	54	784	73	2,120	71	2,109	1	1	11
Walker River.....	628	60	616				60	616							
Western Shoshone.....	288	65	1,755				65	1,755	10	1,518				10	1,518
Reno special agent.....	13,130	86	426				86	426							
New Mexico.....	10,254	207	15,995	11	749	15	181	15,246	963	12,832	781	11,661	37	145	1,171
Jicarilla.....	80	128	9,713	11	749	15	102	8,964	232	3,491	100	3,179	37	35	312
Mescalero.....	90	75	6,224				75	6,224	110	859				110	859
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724	4	58				4	58	150	3,295	150	3,295			
Pueblo day schools.....	4,713								271	2,222	271	2,222			
San Juan.....	2,647								200	2,965	200	2,965			
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1,052	1	25				1	25							
North Dakota.....	2,950	1,145	23,641				1,145	23,641	305	1,000			135	170	1,000
Fort Berthold.....	300	139	2,219				139	2,219	135	821			135		821
Fort Totten.....	200	15	100				15	100							
Standing Rock.....	1,200	821	19,331				821	19,331							
Turtle Mountain.....	1,250	170	1,991				170	1,991	170	179				170	179
Oregon.....	2,175	147	1,589				147	1,589	91	214	43	10		48	204
Klamath.....	500								10	(2)				10	(2)
Roseburg.....	1,200	48	539				48	539	38	204				38	204
Siletz.....	225	54	487				54	487							
Warm Springs.....	250	45	563				45	563	43	10	43	10			

¹ Estimated.

² Not reported.

³ 1915 report.

TABLE 17.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.							Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.
South Dakota.....	3,015	5,148	\$158,245	391	\$579	1,847	2,910	\$157,666	284	\$71,045	14	\$34	200	70	\$71,011
Cheyenne River.....	455	722	19,378	19	499	128	575	18,879	150	586			150		586
Crow Creek.....	170	149	7,510				149	7,510	2	9	2	9			
Flandreau.....	150	56	896				56	896	10	9					9
Lower Brule.....	100	35	3,279				35	3,279						10	
Pine Ridge.....	1,375	2,114	74,599	372	80	767	975	74,519	122	70,441	12	25	50	60	70,416
Rosebud.....	675	2,030	52,226			952	1,078	52,226							
Yankton.....	90	42	557				42	557							
Utah.....	148	521	11,370			490	31	11,370	279	10,395	8	8	244	27	10,387
Shivwits.....	80	31	387				31	387	35	225	8	8		27	217
Uintah and Ouray.....	68	490	10,983			490		10,983	244	10,170			244		10,170
Washington.....	3,070	272	2,307	65	228	8	199	2,079	91	673	66	303	20	5	370
Colville.....	822	79	398	65	228		14	170	20	369			20		369
Cushman.....	195	38	841				38	841							
Neah Bay.....	379	8	89				8	89							
Spokane.....	350	8	101				8	101							
Taholah.....	548	47	373				47	373							
Tulalip.....	576								66	303	66	303			
Yakima.....	200	92	505			8	84	505	5	1				5	1
Wisconsin.....	1,715	175	5,585	9	336	72	94	5,249	54	731				54	731
Hayward.....	375	64	916			64		916							
Keshena.....	700	75	3,861	6	191	8	61	3,670	10	31				10	31
Lac du Flambeau.....	200	25	524				25	524							
La Pointe.....	100	3	145	3	145										
Laona.....	200								44	700				44	700
Red Cliff.....	140	8	139				8	139							
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	250	451	4,917			275	176	4,917	393	1,437			366	27	1,437

TABLE 18.—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, 1916.

65333-16-10

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	In school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity of schools.					Total capacity, all schools.
				Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
Grand total.....	86,730	5,751	80,979	10,612	10,012	7,140	27,764	4,299	717	28,463	61,243	17,367	18,918	8,039	5,380	1,357	28,463	62,157
Arizona.....	12,498	1,317	11,181	1,291	1,703	1,536	4,530	577	280	5	5,382	5,890	1,853	1,687	575	260	5	4,380
Camp Verde.....	114	9	105	13	.....	65	78	.....	.....	1	79	26	.....	60	.....	.....	1	61
Colorado River.....	361	37	324	* 265	108	.....	* 373	.....	.....	3	* 376	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	3	83
Fort Apache.....	753	217	536	14	228	114	356	.....	40	.....	396	140	200	132	.....	40	.....	372
Havasupai.....	31	1	30	2	.....	27	29	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35
Kaibab.....	20	3	17	.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22
Leupp.....	458	6	452	14	69	.....	83	22	.....	.....	105	347	68	.....	20	.....	.....	88
Moqui.....	1,206	40	1,166	157	.....	371	528	.....	.....	.....	528	638	125	466	.....	.....	.....	591
Navajo.....	4,411	347	4,064	103	558	51	712	195	40	.....	947	3,117	616	85	190	35	.....	926
Pima.....	1,613	38	1,575	341	283	309	903	232	49	.....	1,184	391	218	334	235	60	.....	847
Salt River.....	351	80	301	138	.....	147	285	.....	.....	1	286	15	.....	158	.....	.....	1	159
San Carlos.....	* 876	39	837	24	233	189	446	.....	30	.....	476	361	216	140	.....	25	.....	381
San Xavier.....	* 870	54	816	177	.....	161	338	128	121	.....	587	229	.....	190	130	100	.....	420
Truxton Canon.....	187	66	121	10	100	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	100	21	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Western Navajo.....	1,200	380	820	16	154	85	255	.....	.....	.....	255	565	190	65	.....	.....	.....	255
Scattered.....	17	.....	17	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	4,322	293	4,029	719	385	563	1,667	95	.....	1,469	3,187	728	345	699	100	.....	1,469	2,613
Bishop.....	446	5	441	30	.....	134	164	.....	.....	.....	164	277	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	140
Campo.....	71	27	44	.....	.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....	24	20	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30
Digger.....	78	22	56	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Fort Bidwell.....	197	17	180	63	.....	54	117	.....	.....	35	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Fort Yuma.....	250	8	242	44	183	17	244	.....	.....	.....	* 117	1	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	35
Greenville.....	* 1,368	23	1,345	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	244	.....	180	40	.....	.....	.....	220
Hoopa Valley.....	375	11	364	27	202	.....	229	.....	.....	1,200	1,209	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	1,200
Maki.....	144	21	123	32	.....	.....	32	* 49	.....	83	* 164	135	165	.....	.....	.....	83	165

* Includes those in public schools, but not reported.

* Includes pupils from off reservation.

* Overestimated last year.

TABLE 18.—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, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	In school.							Eligible children not in school.	Capacity of schools.					Total capacity, all schools.	
				Government.				Mission and private.		Public.		Total in school.	Government.		Mission and private.			Public.
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
California—Continued.																		
Pala.....	242	7	235	111	86	197	22	219	16	98	22	120						
Round Valley.....	480	103	388	62	116	178	35	213	173	153	35	188						
Soboba.....	282	49	213	32	46	78	46	76	59	90	76	166						
Tule River.....	106	.....	106	2	86	88	.....	108	.....	86	18	104					
Scattered.....	294	.....	294	294	.....	294	.....	294	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Colorado.....	275	11	264	6	65	41	112	.....	14	126	138	119					
Southern Ute.....	109	10	99	4	65	16	85	.....	14	99	50	94					
Ute Mountain.....	166	1	165	2	25	27	.....	27	138	27	25	25					
Florida: Seminole.....	171	.....	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	9					
Idaho.....	1,142	202	940	67	302	100	469	128	11	170	778	162	280	130	210	20	170	810
Coeur d'Alene.....	215	29	188	20	63	83	.....	60	.....	20	163	23	60	80	.....	20	160
Fort Hall.....	455	65	390	16	159	14	189	19	11	60	279	111	200	20	30	20	60	330
Fort Lapwai.....	469	108	361	28	143	23	194	49	90	333	28	80	50	100	90	320
Scattered.....	3	3	3	3	3
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	104	13	91	12	57	62	131	.....	.....	4	123	.....	80	70	.....	4	154
Kansas.....	577	32	545	110	89	35	234	.....	.....	135	369	176	71	40	.....	135	240
Kickapoo.....	248	14	234	11	89	35	135	.....	.....	44	179	55	71	40	.....	44	155
Potawatomi.....	295	18	277	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	91	156	121	.....	.....	.....	91	91
Scattered.....	34	.....	34	34	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	777	9	768	446	.....	40	486	261	.....	97	844	.....	32	200	152	97	481
Bay Mills.....	42	.....	42	2	.....	40	42	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	32
Mackinac.....	310	9	301	19	.....	.....	19	261	.....	197	1,377	.....	.....	200	152	97	449
Scattered.....	425	.....	425	425	.....	.....	425	.....	.....	.....	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nett Lake.....	320	52	1,517	.....	.....	7	45	1,517	.....	33	20	.....	.....	2	31	.....	20
Pipstone (Birch Cooley).....	90	28	473	5	20	(²)	23	453	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Lake.....	640	159	209	.....	.....	.....	159	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Earth.....	2,000	480	8,356	12	169	.....	468	8,187	.....	86	2,320	16	1,661	.....	70	.....	659
Montana.....	1,613	2,967	67,272	786	13,889	641	1,540	53,383	.....	440	5,723	27	557	51	362	.....	5,166
Blackfoot.....	468	1,425	41,369	770	13,784	231	424	27,585	.....	316	1,881	.....	.....	.....	316	.....	1,881
Crow Agency.....	410	40	411	.....	.....	.....	40	411	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flathead.....	285	81	928	.....	.....	.....	81	928	.....	19	516	13	466	.....	6	.....	50
Fort Belknap.....	400	160	3,544	.....	.....	.....	160	3,544	.....	55	408	14	91	41	.....	.....	317
Tongue River.....	150	1,261	21,020	16	105	410	835	20,915	.....	50	2,918	.....	.....	10	40	.....	2,918
Nebraska: Santee.....	650	73	2,765	.....	.....	.....	73	2,765	.....	35	71	35	71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	4,571	322	3,948	.....	.....	3	319	3,948	.....	90	3,688	78	2,159	1	11	.....	1,529
Fort McDermitt.....	165	39	227	.....	.....	.....	39	227	.....	7	50	7	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moapa River.....	60	15	140	.....	.....	.....	15	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	300	57	784	.....	.....	3	54	784	.....	73	2,120	71	2,109	1	1	.....	11
Walker River.....	628	60	616	.....	.....	.....	60	616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Shoshone.....	288	65	1,755	.....	.....	.....	65	1,755	.....	10	1,518	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1,518
Reno special agent.....	13,130	86	426	.....	.....	.....	86	426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	10,254	207	15,995	11	749	15	181	15,246	.....	963	12,832	781	11,661	37	145	.....	1,171
Jicarilla.....	80	128	9,713	11	749	15	102	8,964	.....	232	3,491	100	3,179	37	35	.....	312
Mescalero.....	90	75	6,224	.....	.....	.....	75	6,224	.....	110	859	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	859
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724	4	58	.....	.....	.....	4	58	.....	150	3,295	150	3,295	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools.....	4,713	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271	2,222	271	2,222	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan.....	2,647	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	2,965	200	2,965	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1,052	1	25	.....	.....	.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	2,950	1,145	23,641	.....	.....	.....	1,145	23,641	.....	305	1,000	.....	.....	135	170	.....	1,000
Fort Berthold.....	300	139	2,219	.....	.....	.....	139	2,219	.....	135	821	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	821
Fort Totten.....	200	15	100	.....	.....	.....	15	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standing Rock.....	1,200	821	19,331	.....	.....	.....	821	19,331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turtle Mountain.....	1,250	170	1,991	.....	.....	.....	170	1,991	.....	170	179	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	179
Oregon.....	2,175	147	1,589	.....	.....	.....	147	1,589	.....	91	214	43	10	.....	48	.....	204
Klamath.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	(²)	.....	.....	.....	10	(²)	.....
Roseburg.....	1,200	48	539	.....	.....	.....	48	539	.....	38	204	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	204
Siletz.....	225	54	487	.....	.....	.....	54	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warm Springs.....	250	45	563	.....	.....	.....	45	563	.....	43	10	43	10	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Estimated.

² Not reported.

³ 1915 report.

TABLE 18.—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, 1916—Continued.

Table with columns: States and superintendencies, Number of school age, Ineligible for attendance, Eligible for attendance, Government (Non-reservation boarding, Reservation boarding, Day, Total), Mission and private (Boarding, D y.), Public, Total in school, Eligible children not in school, Capacity of schools (Reservation boarding, Day, Boarding, Day, Public), Total capacity, all schools.

1 Includes pupils from off reservation in addition to those from Fort Totten. 2 Enrolled at Fort Totten. 3 1915 report. 4 Includes 74 in private schools. 5 Capacity not reported. 6 Not reported. 7 Includes 48 Cherokee pupils enrolled in the Seneca School. 8 Private school. 9 Includes Choctaw pupils. 10 Estimated. 11 Does not include pupils at Skull Valley. 12 Includes pupils off reservation.

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TABLE 18.—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, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	In school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity of schools.					Total capacity, all schools.	
				Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.		
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.			
Wisconsin.....	2,902	133	2,769	772	482	127	1,381	412	166	315	2,274	634	470	206	605	540	315	2,136	
Grand Rapids.....	357	35	322	53			53			149	103	220						49	49
Hayward.....	320	23	297	¹ 180		52	232			28	263	37						28	102
Keshena.....	505	15	490	43	172	42	257	319		5	³ 581		170	74	340			5	595
Lac du Flambeau.....	218	15	203	18	152		170			⁴ 60	² 230		100					60	220
Laona.....	90	6	84				80			23	23	61						23	23
La Pointe.....	326	31	295	80			80	50	³ 131	55	³ 316				200	430		55	745
Oneida.....	783	4	779	261	158		419		35	34	488	291	140			50		34	224
Red Cliff.....	194	4	190	28		33	61	³ 43		61	165	25	52	65				61	178
Scattered.....	109		109	109			109				109								
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	464	59	405	26	161	16	203	105		56	364	41	135	25	140			56	356
Alaska.....	303		303	303			303				303								
Illinois.....	2		2	2			2				2								
Louisiana.....	1		1	1			1				1								
Maine.....	5		5	5			5				5								
Maryland.....	1		1	1			1				1								
Massachusetts.....	3		3	3			3				3								
Missouri.....	9		9	9			9				9								
Pennsylvania.....	1		1	1			1				1								
Porto Rico.....	2		2	2			2				2								
Texas.....	11		11	11			11				11								
Total.....	338		338	338			338				338								
Capacity ⁴													9,547						9,547

¹ Attend mission schools in Wisconsin.
² Includes 160 pupils at Hayward School; does not include 61 from La Pointe, Red Cliff, and off reservation.
³ Includes pupils off reservation.
⁴ Nonreservation schools not included above.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

RECAPITULATION.

Indian children of school age.....	86,730	
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.....	5,751	
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance.....	80,979	
INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.		
Government schools:		
Nonreservation boarding.....	10,612	
Reservation boarding.....	10,012	
Day.....	7,140	27,764
Mission schools:		
Contract boarding.....	1,107	
Noncontract—		
Boarding.....	3,158	
Day.....	686	3,844
		4,961
Private schools: Contract boarding.....		85
Public schools.....		28,463
Total all classes.....		61,243
Number eligible children not in school.....		17,367

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 duplicating the enrollment.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment. ¹	Average attendance. ²	Class of school.
Grand total.....	33,694	32,780	28,842	25,302.8	
Arizona.....	5,275	5,076	4,669	4,159.4	
Camp Verde superintendency.....	60	65	54	47.3	
Camp Verde.....	30	30	25	22.0	Day.
Clarksdale.....	30	35	29	25.3	Do.
Colorado River superintendency.....	280	308	277	261.0	
Colorado River.....	80	108	91	85.0	Reservation boarding.
Fort Mohave.....	200	200	186	176.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency.....	372	382	358	329.2	
Fort Apache.....	200	228	214	204.9	Reservation boarding.
Canon.....	42	39	35	30.0	Day.
Cibecue.....	50	32	31	25.3	Do.
East Fork.....	40	43	41	38.0	Do.
Cibecue.....	20	20	17	14.0	Mission day; † Evangelical
East Fork.....	20	20	20	17.0	Lutheran.
Do.....					Do.
Havasapai.....	35	27	26	21.8	Day.
Kaibab.....	22	17	15	12.3	Do.
Leupp superintendency.....	88	91	90	86.0	
Leupp.....	68	69	68	64.9	Reservation boarding.
Tolchaco.....	20	22	22	21.1	Mission boarding; independent.
Moqui superintendency.....	591	371	329	298.0	
Moqui.....	125				Reservation boarding.
Chinopovy.....	55	42	37	34.0	Day.
Hoteville-Bacabi.....	65	40	34	30.7	Do.
Orabi.....	156	86	77	67.3	Do.
Polacca.....	100	118	108	99.0	Do.
Second Mesa.....	90	85	73	67.0	Do.
Navajo superintendency.....	926	844	758	628.4	
Navajo.....	300	277	210	131.9	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	166	116	114	105.0	Do.
Tohatchi.....	150	165	151	145.4	Do.
Cornfields.....	25	30	28	21.0	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	60	21	21	14.0	Do.
Ganado.....	35	40	39	36.9	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	40	68	68	60.5	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's.....	150	127	127	113.7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	707	780	761	708.4	
Pima superintendency.....	847	843	778	695.9	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima.....	218	253	233	222.0	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	49	39	30.0	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	83	55	45.8	Do.
Chiu Chuischu.....	40	9	9	7.9	Do.
Cock abur.....	40	13	13	8.2	Do.
Gila Bend.....	30	12	11	6.8	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	45	40	32.7	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	38	38	36.3	Do.
Sacaton (Pima).....	28	33	30	21.8	Do.
Santan.....	40	31	31	22.7	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	35	24	24	17.0	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's.....	235	232	232	227.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's.....	25	25	23	17.7	Mission day; Catholic.

¹ The average enrollment is computed by adding the total enrollment for the four quarters and dividing by four.

² The decrease in attendance is due to a different method of computation. Formerly the average attendance was the average of the three quarters having the greatest attendance. This year's attendance has been computed for 10 months, including September, when the attendance is always small.

³ In 1917 the capacity will be 163.

⁴ Not in operation.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.					
Rice Station.....	216	233	216	199.7	Reservation boarding.
Salt River superintendency.....	158	147	129	99.4	
Salt River.....	88	70	68	52.3	Day.
Camp McDowell.....	40	43	32	26.7	
Lehi.....	30	34	29	20.4	
San Carlos superintendency.....	165	219	183	164.8	Do.
San Carlos.....	100	125	106	93.5	Do.
Bylas.....	40	64	49	45.6	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Rice.....	25	30	28	25.7	
San Xavier superintendency.....	420	410	385	306.5	
San Xavier.....	155	128	107	95.5	Day.
Tucson.....	35	33	29	21.1	Do.
Lourdes.....	30	35	35	25.8	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	30	44	44	32.2	Do.
San Miguel.....	20	22	22	17.0	Do.
San Solano.....	20	20	20	14.9	Do.
Tucson Mission.....	130	128	128	100.0	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Truxton Canon.....	140	100	97	93.4	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency	255	239	213	204.3	
Western Navajo.....	190	154	139	135.0	Do.
Marsh Pass.....	30	33	31	30.6	Do.
Moencopi.....	35	52	43	38.7	Day.
California.....	1,982	2,013	1,724	1,546.6	
Bishop superintendency.....	140	134	115	103.0	
Bishop.....	60	68	59	52.8	Do.
Big Pine.....	30	21	19	16.6	Do.
Independence.....	20	14	12	9.9	Do.
Pine Creek.....	30	31	25	23.7	Do.
Campo.....	30	24	22	19.9	Do.
Fort Bidwell superintendency.....	160	132	110	101.1	
Fort Bidwell.....	98	78	69	66.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Alturas.....	24	20	13	11.4	Day.
Likely.....	20	22	18	14.6	Do.
Lookout.....	18	12	10	9.1	Do.
Fort Yuma superintendency.....	220	200	179	150.0	
Fort Yuma.....	180	181	164	137.3	Reservation boarding.
Cocopah.....	40	17	15	12.7	Day.
Greenville.....	90	97	75	70.7	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	202	168	153.7	Reservation boarding.
Malki superintendency—St. Boniface.....	100	95	95	80.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Pala superintendency.....	98	86	63	50.3	
Pala.....	30	25	21	18.1	Day.
Capitan Grande.....	24	16	14	12.5	Do.
La Jolla.....	30	13	13	9.8	Do.
Rincon.....	14	32	15	9.9	Do.
Round Valley superintendency.....	153	116	91	74.7	
Round Valley.....	80	43	25	29.7	Do.
Manchester.....	18	17	11	6.2	Do.
Ukiah.....	25	25	22	18.5	Do.
Upper Lake.....	30	31	23	20.3	Do.

¹ 1917 capacity, 308.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
California—Continued.					
Sherman.....	650	795	688	655.8	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba superintendency.....	90	46	45	38.8	
Cahuilla.....	30	11	11	9.6	Day.
Mesa Grande.....	30	15	15	14.2	
Volcan.....	30	20	19	15.0	
Tule River superintendency.....	86	86	73	48.6	
Tule River.....	30	19	16	10.2	Do.
Auberry.....	32	34	28	18.5	
Burrough.....	24	33	29	19.9	
Colorado.....	105	108	99	91.1	
Southern Ute superintendency.....	80	81	75	71.6	
Southern Ute.....	50	65	59	57.5	Reservation boarding.
Allen.....	30	16	16	14.1	
Ute Mountain.....	25	25	24	19.5	Do.
Idaho.....	640	541	475	389.8	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency.....	140	123	119	91.7	
Kallspeil.....	30	34	31	14.6	Do.
Kootenai.....	30	29	28	26.7	
De Smet.....	80	60	60	52.4	
Fort Hall superintendency.....	270	203	173	160.1	
Fort Hall.....	200	159	130	125.5	Reservation boarding.
Skull Valley.....	20	14	13	9.1	
Good Shepherd.....	30	19	19	16.5	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Presbyterian Mission.....	20	11	11	9.0	
Fort Lapwai superintendency.....	233	215	183	136.0	
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	80	143	118	92.0	Reservation boarding.
Kamiah.....	50	23	16	13.2	
St. Joseph's.....	100	49	49	30.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa.....	150	119	113	97.5	
Sac and Fox superintendency.....	150	119	113	97.5	
Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....	80	57	57	57.0	Reservation boarding.
Fox.....	40	28	25	19.2	
Mesquakle.....	30	34	31	21.3	
Kansas.....	811	962	839	762.4	
Haskell.....	700	838	733	677.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Kickapoo superintendency.....	111	124	106	85.2	
Kickapoo.....	71	89	80	75.3	Reservation boarding.
Great Nemaha.....	40	35	26	9.9	
Michigan.....	734	667	625	585.1	
Bay Mills.....	32	40	33	20.6	Do.
Mackinac superintendency.....	352	261	251	225.5	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	97	95	72.2	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).....	200	164	156	153.3	
Mount Pleasant.....	350	366	341	339.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota.....	1,367	1,377	1,195	1,039.1	
Cass Lake.....	40	47	42	38.9	Reservation boarding.
Fond du Lac superintendency.....	74	56	46	27.3	
Fond du Lac.....	40	20	18	13.3	Day.
Normantown.....	34	36	28	14.0	

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Minnesota—Continued.					
Grand Portage.....	20	29	23	16.0	Day.
Leech Lake superintendency.....	104	84	73	57.9	
Leech Lake.....	180	69	61	51.8	Reservation boarding.
Sugar Point.....	24	15	12	6.1	Day.
Nett Lake.....	60	56	40	28.5	Do.
Pipestone superintendency.....	248	235	220	204.7	
Pipestone.....	212	215	201	192.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Birch Cooley.....	36	20	19	12.2	Day.
Red Lake superintendency.....	188	268	226	193.3	
Red Lake.....	75	112	85	70.0	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	43	54	50	50.0	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	102	91	72.3	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Vermillion Lake.....	110	139	121	109.2	Reservation boarding.
White Earth superintendency.....	523	463	404	358.3	
White Earth.....	250	231	217	198.6	Do.
Elbow Lake.....	30	20	16	12.3	Day.
Pine Point.....	53	31	23	14.2	Do.
Round Lake.....	30	23	18	12.3	Do.
Twin Lake.....	30	35	31	24.9	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	130	103	99	96.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Montana.....	1,838	1,498	1,295	1,098.7	
Blackfeet superintendency.....	349	361	322	277.6	
Blackfeet.....	144	173	143	124.4	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	29	29	28.2	Day.
Old Agency Badger Creek.....	30	39	32	28.2	Do.
Holy Family.....	145	120	118	101.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow superintendency.....	442	288	255	221.9	
Crow.....	100	55	47	42.5	Reservation boarding.
Pryor Creek.....	47	47	44	42.5	Do.
Black Lodge.....	30	31	28	20.6	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
Lodge Grass.....	50	30	27	20.5	Mission day; Baptist.
Reno.....	35	33	28	22.3	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
St. Ann's.....	25	21	20	16.2	Mission day; Catholic.
San Xavier.....	125	58	51	48.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wyola.....	30	13	10	8.8	Mission day; Baptist.
Flathead superintendency—St. Ignatius.....	300	147	132	120.7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap superintendency.....	251	225	177	149.1	
Fort Belknap.....	51	92	65	60.8	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole.....	40	34	27	18.0	Day.
St. Paul's.....	160	99	85	70.3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency.....	280	255	224	192.3	
Fort Peck.....	120	103	94	90.2	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	30	25	20	16.0	Day.
No. 2.....	30	38	25	15.4	Do.
No. 3.....	30	16	13	11.8	Do.
No. 4.....	30	28	27	21.7	Do.
Wolf Point.....	40	45	45	37.2	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Tongue River superintendency.....	216	222	185	137.1	
Tongue River.....	69	90	65	51.4	Reservation boarding.
Blrney.....	47	47	41	32.2	Day.
Lamedeer.....	40	43	37	24.2	Do.
St. Labre's.....	60	42	42	29.3	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

1 1917 capacity, 116.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Nebraska.....	647	590	526	504.3	
Genoa.....	400	418	375	371.3	Nonreservation boarding. Mission boarding and day; Congregational. Mission boarding; Catholic.
Santee superintendency—Santee Normal Training.	125	138	117	101.0	
Winnebago superintendency—St. Augustine.	122	34	34	32.0	
Nevada.....	675	634	570	507.0	
Carson.....	286	287	273	269.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency.....	65	37	36	25.1	
Fallon.....	40	20	19	10.8	Day.
Lovelocks.....	25	17	17	14.3	Do.
Fort McDermitt.....	80	59	53	46.9	Do.
Moapa River.....	20	17	14	13.0	Do.
Nevada superintendency.....	95	103	89	77.4	
Nevada.....	70	84	73	64.0	Reservation boarding. Day.
Wadsworth.....	25	19	16	13.4	
Walker River.....	60	43	32	23.5	Do.
Western Shoshone superintendency.	69	88	73	52.1	
No. 1.....	35	37	31	20.8	Do.
No. 2.....	34	51	42	31.3	Do.
New Mexico.....	2,802	2,977	2,726	2,511.2	
Albuquerque.....	400	475	438	473.8	Nonreservation boarding. Reservation boarding.
Jicarilla.....	108	117	113	102.8	
Mescalero.....	100	102	101	87.7	Do.
Fueblo Bonito.....	180	157	140	132.6	Do.
Fueblo Day School superintendency.	1,166	1,199	1,067	924.5	
Albuquerque—					
Acoma.....	32	57	49	37.6	Day.
Encinal.....	37	23	21	17.8	Do.
Isleta.....	120	121	116	98.0	Do.
Laguna.....	31	60	48	30.3	Do.
McCarty.....	38	31	29	23.6	Do.
Mesita.....	38	32	30	28.3	Do.
Paguate.....	60	79	70	64.2	Do.
Parsie.....	20	39	33	28.9	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	54	53	44.7	Do.
Seama.....	28	37	33	20.7	Do.
Bernalillo.....	125	116	108	102.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Santa Fe—					
Cochiti.....	28	27	21	18.4	Day.
Jemez.....	120	80	72	52.6	Do.
Pleuris.....	24	22	20	18.6	Do.
San Ildefonso.....	46	21	16	14.0	Do.
San Juan.....	70	50	43	38.4	Do.
Santa Clara.....	46	47	38	27.1	Do.
Santa Domingo.....	50	71	57	56.8	Do.
Sia.....	39	18	16	13.5	Do.
Taos.....	70	96	76	60.5	Do.
Jemez.....	34	12	12	8.5	Mission day.
St. Catherine's.....	75	106	106	102.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency.....	270	214	190	179.0	
San Juan.....	150	214	190	179.0	Reservation boarding.
Aneth.....	140				Do.
Toadlena.....	180				Do.
Santa Fe.....	310	410	384	377.6	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency.....	228	303	293	283.2	
Zuni.....	80	116	114	112.5	Reservation boarding.
Do.....	118	150	143	138.7	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	30	37	36	32.0	Mission day; Christian Reformed.

1 Not in operation.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Carolina.....	310	358	337	234.9	
Cherokee superintendency.....	310	358	307	231.9	
Cherokee.....	160	253	221	189.0	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	23	19	9.9	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	35	28	15.5	Do.
Little Snowbird.....	33	24	18	8.5	Do.
Snow Bird Gap.....	40	23	21	12.0	Do.
North Dakota.....	1,509	1,747	1,458	1,206.1	
Bismarck.....	80	111	98	87.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency..	184	162	132	101.2	
Fort Berthold.....	75	79	58	41.1	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	33	21	19	12.0	Day.
No. 2.....	36	22	20	17.9	Do.
No. 3.....	30	28	23	20.2	Do.
Congregational.....	13	12	12	10.0	Mission boarding; Congrega-tional.
Fort Totten.....	323	404	334	285.5	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency..	562	569	504	443.6	
Standing Rock.....	202	229	207	195.2	Do.
Martin & enel.....	100	106	95	83.3	Do.
Bullhead.....	40	40	32	26.6	Day.
Cannon Ball.....	40	34	31	21.7	Do.
Grand River.....	30	24	21	16.0	Do.
Little Oak Creek.....	40	31	26	20.2	Do.
Porcupine.....	24	12	10	8.2	Do.
No. 1.....	20	11	11	10.0	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	65	54	50.6	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Standing Rock Mission.....	16	17	17	11.8	Mission boarding.
Turtle Mountain superin-tendency.....	160	297	203	119.9	
No. 1.....	40	67	44	31.0	Day.
No. 2.....	30	70	48	26.0	Do.
No. 3.....	30	35	30	16.3	Do.
No. 4.....	30	76	52	34.6	Do.
No. 5.....	30	49	29	12.0	Do.
Wahpeton.....	200	204	187	168.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma.....	4,196	4,345	3,793	3,445.5	
Cantonment.....	90	115	85	74.4	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho super-intendency.....	195	167	154	151.5	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	150	135	130	127.7	Do.
St. Luke's.....	45	32	24	23.8	Mission day; Episcopal.
Chillico.....	500	657	585	530.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency.....	683	682	620	563.3	
Anadarko.....	110	158	141	124.0	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill.....	160	188	178	169.8	Do.
Rainy Mountain.....	155	179	153	140.6	Do.
Riverside.....	168	123	118	105.3	Do.
Cache Creek.....	50	14	10	9.7	Mission boarding; Reformed Presbyterian.
Red Stone.....	40	20	20	13.9	Mission day; Baptist.
Osage superintendency.....	190	197	165	133.5	
Osage.....	115	151	132	109.2	Reservation boarding.
St. Louis's.....	75	46	33	24.3	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Otoe.....	80	67	63	62.9	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee.....	100	82	75	72.8	Do.
Ponca.....	90	106	101	93.0	Do.
Red Moon.....	65	29	28	20.5	Day.
Sac and Fox.....	80	78	67	59.5	Reservation boarding.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity. mm	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oklahoma—Continued.					
Seger.....	79	103	89	83.8	Reservation boarding.
Seneca superintendency.....	100	185	172	159.8	
Seneca.....	100	147	134	125.2	Do. Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	(¹)	38	38	34.6	
Shawnee superintendency.....	310	283	240	207.7	
Shawnee.....	110	141	117	97.0	Reservation boarding. Mission boarding; Catholic. Do.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's)	100	50	48	40.0	
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's)...	100	92	75	70.7	
Total, western Oklahoma..	2,562	2,751	2,444	2,212.8	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,634	1,594	1,349	1,232.7	
Cherokee Nation—Cherokee Orphan School.	110	89	80	69.4	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation.....	327	397	342	314.0	
Euchee.....	100	129	115	103.7	Do.
Pufaula.....	112	124	115	110.5	Do.
Nuyaka.....	115	144	112	99.8	Do.
Chickasaw Nation.....	87	98	81	70.9	
Collins Institute.....	52	83	67	58.2	Do.
El Meta Bond College...	35	15	14	12.7	Private boarding.
Choctaw Nation.....	550	598	501	471.4	
Armstrong Male Academy.	120	138	110	99.6	Tribal boarding.
Jones Male Academy....	100	129	107	98.5	Do.
Tuskahoma Academy....	110	138	115	106.9	Do.
Wheelock Academy.....	100	111	98	97.7	Do.
Old Goodland.....	80	33	27	24.8	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission.....	40	49	44	43.9	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Chickasaw and Choctaw Nation.....	460	270	238	212.0	
Murray School of Agriculture.	150	50	46	35.0	Mission boarding; private.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.	50	51	41	37.2	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy....	160	95	86	76.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	59	54	52.3	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	15	11	10.7	Do.
Seminole Nation—Mekuskey.	100	142	107	95.0	Tribal boarding.
Oregon.....					
Klamath superintendency.....	262	227	163	136.2	
Klamath.....	112	128	86	74.2	Reservation boarding.
Mo Joe Point.....	30	23	16	11.0	Day.
Yainax.....	30	19	18	12.3	Do.
No. 1.....	30	24	18	17.3	Do.
No. 2.....	30	13	9	7.2	Do.
No. 3.....	30	20	16	14.2	Do.
Salem.....	650	564	495	441.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Siletz superintendency.....	70	52	41	27.9	
Siletz.....	50	37	29	17.0	Day. Do.
Upper Farm.....	20	15	12	10.9	
Umatilla superintendency.....	243	233	209	171.6	
Umatilla.....	93	125	101	94.0	Reservation boarding. Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Andrew's (Kate) (rexel)...	150	108	108	77.6	

¹ Capacity not reported.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oregon—Continued.					
Warm Springs superintendency..	130	154	118	107.3	
Warm Springs.....	100	121	97	94.1	Reservation boarding. Day.
Simnasho.....	30	33	21	13.2	
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	757	814	705	452.1	Nonreservation boarding.
South Dakota.....	4,136	3,963	3,364	2,906.2	
Cheyenne River superintendency	242	249	195	160.0	
Cheyenne River.....	180	169	139	128.2	Reservation boarding. Day.
No. 2.....	20	33	18	11.8	
No. 7.....	22	18	15	11.6	Do.
No. 8.....	20	29	23	8.4	Do.
Crow Creek superintendency...	157	147	131	121.4	
Crow Creek.....	82	90	82	76.8	Reservation boarding. Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Immaculate Conception.....	75	57	49	44.6	
Flandreau.....	360	429	379	341.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule.....	100	73	67	65.8	Reservation boarding.
Pierre.....	250	261	234	216.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1,273	1,117	917	747.8	
Pine Ridge.....	210	274	218	188.8	Reservation boarding. Day.
No. 1.....	25	32	28	20.7	
No. 3.....	23	10	9	6.0	Do.
No. 4.....	30	23	20	18.5	Do.
No. 5.....	30	45	39	31.6	Do.
No. 6.....	30	23	21	18.4	Do.
No. 7.....	33	33	27	20.5	Do.
No. 8.....	33	10	7	5.0	Do.
No. 9.....	30	24	22	18.9	Do.
No. 10.....	33	20	15	10.8	Do.
No. 11.....	30	15	12	10.2	Do.
No. 12.....	30	11	9	7.0	Do.
No. 13.....	24	13	12	9.0	Do.
No. 14.....	22	15	13	7.6	Do.
No. 15.....	24	21	19	14.0	Do.
No. 16.....	36	25	18	9.0	Do.
No. 17.....	30	22	18	14.3	Do.
No. 18.....	33	29	23	17.7	Do.
No. 19.....	30	32	22	18.7	Do.
No. 20.....	24	21	15	12.4	Do.
No. 21.....	30	20	14	9.6	Do.
No. 22.....	27	20	14	6.9	Do.
No. 23.....	30	19	17	14.0	Do.
No. 24.....	33	38	27	17.4	Do.
No. 25.....	30	20	15	12.0	Do.
No. 26.....	30	22	19	16.3	Do.
No. 27.....	20	13	13	11.3	Do.
No. 28.....	23	13	11	9.0	Do.
No. 29.....	30	11	10	7.8	Do.
No. 30.....	20	14	13	7.2	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	240	229	197	177.2	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City.....	300	290	251	249.7	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency.....	1,146	1,016	878	724.8	
Rosebud.....	200	246	224	218.2	Reservation boarding. Day.
Big White River.....	35	14	13	10.8	
Black Pipe.....	20	25	24	21.1	Do.
Bull Creek.....	32	15	11	9.6	Do.
Corn Creek.....	40	23	15	11.8	Do.
Cut Meat.....	24	19	17	14.7	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....	27	29	24	18.9	Do.
Ironwood.....	24	23	19	15.9	Do.
Little Crow's Camp.....	26	16	15	12.9	Do.
Little White River.....	26	8	8	7.2	Do.
Lower Cut Meat.....	27	21	15	13.2	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	23	22	17.3	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	23	22	19.0	Do.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.					
Rosebud superintendency—Con.					
Pine Creek.....	25	26	20	14.0	Day.
Red Leaf.....	23	27	14	9.9	Do.
Ring Thunder.....	23	11	9	7.8	Do.
Rosebud.....	25	27	21	15.9	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	23	16	14.4	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	21	30	18	13.0	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier.....	26	16	12	9.9	Do.
White Lake.....	19	14	12	10.6	Do.
White Thunder.....	27	16	12	10.2	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	53	53	51.0	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Francis's.....	325	289	262	177.5	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Sisseton.....	133	165	149	145.0	Reservation boarding.
Springfield.....	60	91	67	56.6	Nonreservation boarding.
Yankton.....	115	125	96	77.5	Reservation boarding.
Utah.....	137	130	111	100.7	
Goshute.....	39	38	32	32.0	Day.
Shilwits.....	40	25	22	14.7	Do.
Uintah.....	67	67	57	54.0	Reservation boarding.
Washington.....	1,562	1,553	1,303	1,095.7	
Colville superintendency.....					
No. 1.....	25	23	17	13.2	Day.
No. 3.....	30	40	33	26.6	Do.
No. 4.....	39	43	33	23.0	Do.
No. 5.....	30	29	26	21.9	Do.
No. 6.....	25	34	28	15.6	Do.
No. 7.....	25	5	4	2.8	Do.
No. 9.....	25	23	22	20.5	Do.
Sacred Heart.....	90	33	29	24.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	100	78	72	54.9	Do.
Cushman superintendency.....					
Cushman.....	350	394	300	272.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Jamestown.....	30	21	18	12.1	Day.
Port Gamble.....	25	30	24	19.3	Do.
Skokomish.....	40	32	25	14.8	Do.
St. George's.....	70	94	79	73.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay superintendency.....					
Neah Bay.....	60	70	65	55.2	Day.
Quilleute.....	60	57	51	43.4	Do.
Spokane superintendency.....					
No. 1.....	33	26	22	16.6	Do.
No. 2.....	32	44	30	21.0	Do.
No. 8.....	25	18	15	10.4	Do.
Taholah superintendency.....					
Taholah.....	36	65	55	44.0	Do.
Queets River.....	40	15	12	11.7	Do.
Tulalip superintendency.....					
Tulalip.....	180	174	153	149.4	Reservation boarding.
Lummi.....	40	39	33	14.2	Day.
Swinomish.....	30	21	19	15.1	Do.
Yakima.....	131	145	138	120.2	Reservation boarding.
Wisconsin.....	2,406	1,798	1,658	1,453.1	
Hayward superintendency.....					
Hayward.....	200	221	203	166.8	Nonreservation boarding.
La Courte Oreille.....	74	52	45	36.9	Day.

1 1917, capacity, 231.

TABLE 19.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Wisconsin—Continued.					
Keshena superintendency	590	533	490	416.8	
Keshena	170	172	146	133.7	Reservation boarding.
Neopit	80	42	37	22.3	Day.
St. Joseph's	220	217	216	192.8	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Anthony's	120	102	91	68.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau	160	152	128	125.0	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency	690	181	181	144.0	
Odanah Mission	490	131	131	94.0	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's	200	50	50	50.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Oneida superintendency	190	193	188	168.1	
Oneida	140	158	153	149.1	Reservation boarding.
Adventist Mission	25	18	18	10.0	Mission day; Adventist.
Hobart Mission	25	17	17	9.0	Mission day; Episcopal.
Red Cliff superintendency	117	76	70	62.5	
Red Cliff	52	33	31	25.9	Day.
Bayfield (Holy Family)	65	43	39	36.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah	275	260	226	212.8	Nonreservation boarding.
Wittenberg	110	130	127	120.2	Do.
Wyoming	300	282	258	232.0	
Shoshone superintendency	300	282	258	232.0	
Shoshone	135	161	146	136.0	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho	25	16	14	11.2	Day.
St. Stephen's	120	89	83	72.6	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshone Mission	20	16	15	12.2	Mission boarding; Episcopal.

TABLE 20.—School statistics for 40 years.¹

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1916.

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	.....	709	.....	169	4,651
1885	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1890	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1895	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1900	153	17,709	154	3,860	307	21,568
1905	187	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1910	158	20,106	227	4,839	385	24,945
1911	156	18,774	227	4,873	383	23,647
1912	* 170	20,973	242	5,308	412	26,281
1913	* 168	20,607	230	5,223	398	25,830
1914	* 166	20,858	233	5,269	399	26,127
1915	* 160	20,702	228	5,426	388	26,128
1916	* 162	* 20,083	238	* 5,220	400	* 26,303

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. This year's attendance has been computed for 10 months, including September, when the attendance is always small.

TABLE 20.—School statistics for 40 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.....	\$2,638,390	0.25
1878.....	30,000	50.00	1900.....	2,936,080	11.28
1879.....	60,000	100.00	1901.....	3,080,367	4.91
1880.....	75,000	25.00	1902.....	3,244,250	5.32
1881.....	75,000	.....	1903.....	3,531,250	8.84
1882.....	135,000	80.00	1904.....	3,522,960	1.23
1883.....	487,200	260.00	1905.....	3,880,740	10.15
1884.....	675,200	38.00	1906.....	3,777,100	12.67
1885.....	992,800	47.00	1907.....	3,925,830	3.93
1886.....	1,100,065	10.00	1908.....	4,105,715	4.58
1887.....	1,211,415	10.00	1909.....	4,008,825	12.36
1888.....	1,179,916	12.60	1910.....	3,757,909	12.62
1889.....	1,348,015	14.00	1911.....	3,685,290	11.93
1890.....	1,364,568	1.00	1912.....	3,757,495	1.96
1891.....	1,842,770	35.00	1913.....	4,015,720	6.87
1892.....	2,291,650	24.30	1914.....	4,403,355	9.65
1893.....	2,315,612	1.04	1915.....	4,678,627	6.25
1894.....	2,243,497	13.50	1916.....	4,391,155	16.14
1895.....	2,060,695	8.87	1917.....	4,701,903	7.08
1896.....	2,056,515	2.00			
1897.....	2,517,265	22.45	Total since 1876.....	98,756,905	.....
1898.....	2,631,771	4.54			

¹ Decrease.² Includes \$400,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.³ Includes \$440,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.⁴ Includes \$430,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

TABLE 21.—Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products:			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	1,511	\$66,360	\$4,550	23	\$6,570	\$4,899	\$2,830	\$319	\$1,750
Arizona.....	60	12,000	875	8	1,960	400	22	95	283
Kaibab.....	(¹)	(¹)	585	6	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Xavier.....	² 60	12,000	290	2	960	400	22	95	283
California: Campo.....	5	200	.....	.....	.....	161	161	.....	.....
Idaho: Fort Hall ³	200	3,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana: Blackfeet.....	48	960	778	1	900	210	126	.....	84
Nebraska.....	110	9,750	602	2	600	997	472	90	435
Santee ³	20	2,100	.....	.....	.....	997	472	90	435
Winnebago.....	90	7,650	602	2	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota: Fort Berthold	638	6,380	445	8	1,050	3,028	1,991	134	903
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and	410	32,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arapaho ³.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon: Klamath.....	40	1,000	1,850	4	2,060	103	58	.....	45

¹ Not reported.² Leased.³ Only items reported.

TABLE 22.—Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	512	\$16,638	\$2,239	78	\$3,636	\$3,586	\$1,452	\$1,708	\$426
Arizona: Pima.....	55	5,500	2,119	¹ 73	2,461	1,639	170	1,332	137
California: Round Valley.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,781	1,224	293	264
Montana: Crow.....	330	9,920	(³)	4	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico: Pueblo day schools.....	47	418	(³)	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah: Shivwits.....	80	800	120	.....	.....	166	58	83	25

¹ Includes cotton pickers.² Not reported.³ No data.

TABLE 23.—Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States.	Paid deputies employed.	Cases pending July 1, 1915.	New cases, fiscal year 1916.	Total cases, 1916.	Disposition of cases.						Fined and imprisoned.			Seizure of liquors (gallons).					
					Convictions.	Dismissals.	Acquittals.	Died, escaped, or bonds forfeited.	Total cases disposed of.	Cases pending June 30, 1916.	Number.	Fines.	Term (months).	Whisky.	Alcohol.	Malt.	Wine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Total, 1916...	29	2,159	1,619	3,778	906	410	64	129	1,409	2,369	906	\$88,762	2,603	5,907	511	9,973	3,956	1,192	21,539
1915...	38	1,621	2,187	3,808	1,237	317	73	22	1,649	2,159	1,196	102,067	3,662	2,468	186	15,558	687	2,223	21,122
1914...	58	1,365	1,705	3,070	884	449	94	22	1,449	1,621	893	103,304	3,626	6,207	480	14,419	257	9,584	30,947
1913...	67	1,004	1,054	2,058	553	114	17	9	693	1,365	551	50,291	1,699	7,214	472	17,181	826	487	26,180
1912...	184	846	1,480	2,326	1,002	267	32	21	1,322	1,004	923	67,627	3,005	6,537	513	23,314	477	621	31,462
1911...	143	596	1,717	2,313	1,168	265	34	30	1,547	766	685	80,463	3,260	18,495	1,470	7,773	2,506	5,300	35,544
1900...			463		97	18		3	118	345									
Arizona	2	79	60	139	50	29			79	60	50	2,520	52					266	266
Arkansas		19		19	3	3		1	7	12	3	1,500	2	43		3			55
California	4	30	89	119	73	3	7		83	36	73	3,785	153	14	9	79		2	670
Colorado	1	10	1	11	1				1	10	1	100	1						
Florida		3	1	4					4	4									
Idaho	1	88	35	123	28	22	3	1	54	69	28	3,700	64	93	14	77	35	11	230
Iowa		15	2	17					17	17				1					1
Kansas		15	6	21	4	2			6	15	4	2,100	9	106					106
Michigan	1	2		2					2	2									2
Minnesota	3	137	290	427	143	64	6	2	215	212	143	11,415	213	3,521	351	7,348	1,571	813	13,604
Missouri		48		48		7			7	41				47		5			52
Montana	1	100	131	231	59	34	8	2	103	128	59	6,100	205	29					29
Nebraska		60	38	98	21	6		2	29	69	21	645	12	4	1	1	2		2
Nevada	1	15	105	120	82	13	2		97	23	82	8,280	301	2					2
New Mexico	4	70	70	140	19	8		2	34	106	19	1,360	124	5			3		8
New York		16	4	20					20	20						1			1
North Carolina		6		6					6	6									
North Dakota	1	18	94	112	30	26	4	3	63	49	30	4,300	92	52	12	449	3		516
Oklahoma	5	803	430	1,233	219	120	12	12	363	870	219	30,925	995	1,946	93	1,975	1,753	93	5,860
Oregon	1	41	56	97	50	2	2		54	43	50	2,955	76	2	1	1			4
Pennsylvania		1		1					1	1									
South Dakota	1	110	16	126	7	9	1	1	18	108	7	700	81	4		19	1		24
Texas		16	3	19		1	2		3	16									
Utah		2	98	2	1				1	1	1	50							
Washington	2	74	98	172	76	12	5	3	96	76	76	3,400	131	34	29	15	13	7	98
Wisconsin	1	380	88	468	40	49			96	372	40	4,927	142	4	1				5
Wyoming		3		3					3	3									

¹ Includes 8 deaths and 14 escaped.
² Includes 75 suspended.

³ Includes fined but not sentenced, penitentiary sentences, and miscellaneous.
⁴ Cases prosecuted.

TABLE 24.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.			Unallotted lands.			Sawmills on reservations.				Timber cut by—					
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Private.		Government.		Government.		Indians.		Contractors or permittees.	
							Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>M board feet.</i>			<i>M board feet.</i>					<i>M board feet.</i>		<i>M board feet.</i>		<i>M board feet.</i>		
Grand total.....	1,442,043	6,754,175	\$11,093,545	6,080,541	35,461,107	\$73,682,815	31	\$242,500	42	\$337,680	28,816	\$103,196	36,318	\$190,156	177,589	\$843,709
Arizona.....	9,440	7,000	7,000	1,267,000	4,310,600	11,859,050			3	11,700	1,955	9,595	9,233	87,226	75	750
Colorado River ¹				22,500	22,500	22,500			1	6,700	1,250	7,775				
Fort Apache.....				650,000	1,000,000	3,575,000										
Moqui.....									1	2,000	420	1,050	94	1,126		
Navajo.....				430,000	3,000,000	7,500,000							606	2,000		
Pima ¹				20,000	40,000	80,000							3,028	31,100	75	750
Salt River.....													606	6,300		
San Carlos.....				111,000	221,000	603,250			1	3,000	285	770	800	9,600		
San Xavier.....	9,440	7,000	7,000	2,000	1,500	1,500							4,105	37,100		
Truxton Canon.....				32,000	25,600	76,800										
California.....	40,400	1,280,000	1,915,000	106,865	1,069,250	920,300			2	5,000	182	1,482	129	482	346	2,210
Campo.....				50	50	200					1	10	15	150	1	10
Digger.....				287									10	3		
Fort Bidwell.....	4,000	10,000	40,000	1,228	5,000	20,000					175	1,400				
Fort Yuma.....				1,000	12,000	8,000										
Greenville.....	17,000	(²)	(²)												(²)	(²)
Hoopa Valley.....	16,400	1,200,000	1,800,000	83,600	850,000	425,000			1	3,000			25	250	345	2,200
Pala ¹				200	100	500					6	72	69	69		
Round Valley.....	3,000	50,000	75,000						1	2,000						
Soboba.....				500	10,100	10,600										
Tule River.....				20,000	192,000	456,000							10	10		
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	1,900	2,000	4,000													
Idaho.....	26,411	60,000	127,500	75,709	375,600	1,213,700	5	12,500	1	2,000			752	1,017	1,236	3,480
Coeur d'Alene.....	25,411	50,000	100,000	2,629	5,600	11,200	5	12,500					562	410	1,136	3,285
Fort Hall.....				46,080	100,000	460,000										
Fort Lapwai.....	1,000	10,000	27,500	27,000	270,000	742,500			1	2,000			190	607	100	195
Iowa: Sac and Fox ¹				500	75	375							1	20	150	300
Michigan: Mackinac.....	14,677	41,347	82,694													
Minnesota.....	144,290	43,000	221,500	126,557	121,084	1,142,803	10	45,000	4	13,000	482	10,827	2,174	8,728	53,870	326,543
Fond du Lac.....	6,000	10,000	52,500													8,634
Grand Portage.....	25,000	5,000	25,000	16,000	3,000	16,000										60,288
Leech Lake.....	107,395	10,000	50,000						1	3,000	278	2,784	661	1,486	37,936	231,755
Nett Lake.....	1,895	14,000	70,000						1	3,000	143	7,133		300		1,500
Red Lake.....				110,237	116,084	1,102,803			1	4,000	18	50	1,438	7,150		
Vermillion Lake.....				320	2,000	24,000					43	860				
White Earth.....	4,000	4,000	24,000				10	45,000	1	3,000			75	92	7,000	33,000
Montana.....	46,893	342,733	833,965	357,070	2,211,000	6,157,100	9	72,000	8	13,680	465	1,134	1,628	5,885	6,767	18,299
Blackfeet.....				44,270	410,000	675,600			1	1,300				400	3,825	
Crow.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,800	30,000	62,000		1	2,000					178	231	5
Flathead.....	29,000	301,000	752,500	200,000	1,500,000	4,500,000	8	70,000	1	5,000	211	410	1,050	1,829	6,762	18,237
Fort Belknap.....				32,000	96,000	192,000			2	4,000	150	568				
Fort Peck ¹	15,893	39,733	79,465						1	380						
Tongue River.....				70,000	485,000	727,500			3	3,000	104	156				
Nevada.....	640	2,000	8,000	2,000	3,000	12,000										
Nevada ¹				2,000	3,000	12,000										
Reno, special agent ¹	640	2,000	8,000													
New Mexico.....	254,327	410,000	1,230,000	594,113	1,599,882	4,690,220			5	8,800	1,344	7,246	337	1,130	13,001	39,010
Jicarilla.....	254,327	410,000	1,230,000	205,253	10,000	30,000			1	2,000	1,094	2,171	337	1,130	13,001	39,010
Mescalero.....				350,000	1,500,000	4,500,000			2	2,600						
Pueblo day schools.....				25,360	32,382	73,720										
San Juan.....				12,000	50,000	64,000			1	2,500	225	5,000				
Zuni.....				1,500	7,500	22,500			1	1,700	25	75				
North Carolina: Cherokee.....				48,000	35,000	192,000			1	1,500				318	3,049	
North Dakota.....	109,600	50,000	250,000										20	100	1,324	5,883
Fort Berthold.....													20	100	266	2,176
Standing Rock ²	100,000	50,000	250,000												490	1,300
Turtle Mountain ¹	9,600														568	2,407
Oklahoma.....	3,247	9,185	64,112	823,522	858,500	1,717,000								16	98	
Five Civilized Tribes.....				823,522	858,500	1,717,000										
Otoe.....	3,000	9,000	63,000											4	80	
Ponca.....	247	185	1,112											12	18	

¹ Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation.

² Unknown.

³ 1915 report.

⁴ Report of Sept. 4, 1915.

⁵ Tribal timber.

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TABLE 24.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Con.

States and reservations.	Aliotted lands.			Unallotted lands.			Sawmills on reservations.				Timber cut by—						
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Private.		Government.		Government.		Indians.		Contractors or permittees.		
							Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		<i>M board feet.</i>			<i>M board feet.</i>						<i>M board feet.</i>		<i>M board feet.</i>		<i>M board feet.</i>		
Oregon.....	204,885	2,064,200	\$2,400,700	1,127,508	12,973,200	\$29,159,200	3	\$35,000	5	\$18,000	5,404	\$9,857	9,181	\$30,398	8,624	\$25,737	
Klamath.....	18,000	216,000	540,000	772,000	9,264,000	23,700,000	2	20,000	3	10,000	5,024	9,097	8,624	25,737	8,624	25,737	
Roseburg.....	180,000	1,800,000	1,800,000														
Siletz.....	700	19,000	19,000	3,188	195,000	195,000	1	15,000									
Umatilla.....	700	4,200	4,200	2,320	14,200	14,200							557	4,661			
Warm Springs.....	5,485	25,000	37,500	350,000	3,500,000	5,250,000			2	8,000	380	760					
South Dakota.....	28,800	13,000	59,000	51,200	20,000	100,000			1	1,200	34	432	2,099	25,411	80	850	
Lower Brule.....	1,800	3,000	9,000												80	850	
Pine Ridge.....	25,000	10,000	50,000	51,200	20,000	100,000			1	1,200	34	432	2,099	25,411			
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....				6,660	15,500	34,875			1	6,000	146	328			557	1,097	
Washington.....	412,227	2,377,827	3,703,984	1,292,327	10,655,359	12,029,622	2	4,000	7	21,000	1,088	4,526	6,941	14,433	45,502	177,470	
Colville.....	180,000	400,000	600,000	620,000	2,215,000	2,215,000			4	14,000	355	562	1,547	1,705	25	25	
Cushman.....	6,391	26,600	28,750										452	781			
Neah Bay.....	310	4,000	4,000	20,797	275,000	275,000							15	75			
Spokane.....	36,000	261,720	392,580	75,000	545,250	817,875	2	4,000	2	4,000	341	814	639	1,464			
Taholah.....	59,558	953,377	953,377	226,530	5,843,273	5,843,272											
Tulalip.....	26,288	395,630	1,180,147						1	3,000			4,168	10,373	45,333	177,297	
Yakima.....	103,680	336,500	545,130	350,000	1,776,836	2,878,475					392	3,150	120	35	144	148	
Wisconsin.....	146,306	71,883	186,090	157,350	878,527	3,698,533	2	74,000	2	221,000	17,553	57,514	2,036	6,116	47,400	248,106	
Grand Rapids.....				12,500	1,250	2,813											
Hayward.....	20,318	40,000	80,000	200	151	906	1	4,000						270	853	27,587	
Keshena.....				125,287	792,229	3,114,441			2	221,000	17,553	57,514	1,766	5,263	80	276	
Lac du Flambeau.....	13,021	4,833	17,090	10,594	3,973	13,905											
La Pointe.....	104,967	7,000	49,000	8,769	80,924	566,468	1	70,000							40,237	220,243	
Red Cliff.....	8,000	20,000	40,000														
Wyoming: Shoshone.....				44,180	334,530	756,037			2	14,800	142	135			131	157	

Figures in previous report were obtained from a rough and erroneous estimate; these figures obtained from an actual cruise in 1914 and 1915.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE 25.—Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.			Acreage not under project.	Expenditures—				
	Total.	Allotted.	Unal- lotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Unal- lotted.	School and agency.		During fiscal year 1916.		To June 30, 1916.		
									Construc- tion.	Mainte- nance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.
Grand total.....	1,628,435	1,034,006	579,052	15,377	607,962	176,334	7,736	836,413	\$703,980.68	\$368,063.55	\$11,979,439.59	\$1,490,914.42	\$13,470,354.01
Arizona.....	200,197	54,090	144,455	1,652	39,983	29,039	916	130,259	135,987.40	34,123.30	1,774,322.06	83,638.68	1,857,960.74
Camp Verde.....	18			18			10	8			750.00		750.00
Colorado River.....	100,000	5,160	94,770	70	5,160	8,624	70	86,146	1,780.60	12,896.74	245,515.03	23,545.28	269,060.31
Fort Apache.....	5,447		5,300	147		1,800	67	3,580	1,920.95		17,383.31	963.68	18,347.29
Fort Mojave ¹									368.31		43,058.51		43,058.51
Havasupai.....	304		300	4		275	4	25			2,218.99		2,218.99
Kaibab.....	40		40			40					5,262.88		5,262.88
Keams Canon.....											5,567.30		5,567.30
Leupp.....	85			85			25	60	1,741.69		9,490.64		9,490.64
Moqui.....	10		10			10			24.17	2,178.28			
Navajo.....	12,248		12,000	248		2,000	65	10,183	30,289.75	4,158.30	394,039.82	10,998.66	394,938.48
Papago Reservation and Nomadic Papagoes.....													
Pima.....	45,431	32,790	12,210	431	26,250	12,210	271	6,700	31,513.87		537.93	87,917.85	88,455.78
Salt River.....	12,950	8,040	4,865	45	5,573	1,400	45	5,932	47,132.29	10,643.41	778,777.42	37,973.60	816,751.02
San Carlos.....	1,404		1,380	24		1,380	24		993.93		8,938.42	4,967.98	13,936.40
San Xavier.....	8,500	8,100	400		3,000	200		5,300	1,031.03		81,220.19		81,220.19
Truxton Canon.....	195		180	15		100	10	85	4,113.22	3,708.64	37,966.96	4,426.93	42,393.89
Western Navajo.....	13,565		13,000	565		1,000	326	12,240	15,077.59		15,038.20	294.32	15,332.52
California.....	44,658	19,080	25,278	300	13,342	11,481	274	19,561	78,188.35	45,737.64	675,660.37	73,606.37	749,266.74
Bishop.....	14,300	6,000	8,300		3,160	8,300		2,840	2,614.91	33.33			
Campo.....	320		315	5		145	5	170	31.76	2,860.80			
Digger.....	111	106	5		100			6					
Fort Bidwell.....	1,360	1,300	60		300		60	1,000	.75				
Fort Yuma.....	8,350	8,020	160	170	8,020	160	160	10	54,317.43	13,204.00			
Hoopa Valley.....	2,789	1,400	1,360	29		160	14	2,415	3.12				
Maki.....	13,091		13,081	10		1,571	10	11,510	2,153.61	8,767.17	675,660.37	73,606.37	749,266.74
Pala.....	3,282	2,264	1,017	11	1,562	560	11	1,149	16,887.45	19,018.32			
Round Valley.....									1,727.63				
Soboba.....	894		880	14		520	13	361	427.77	1,840.74			
Tule River.....	161		160	1		60	1	100					
Tuolumne.....									23.92	13.28			

¹ Project abandoned.

² As reported.

³ Estimated.

TABLE 25.—Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.			Acreage not under project.	Expenditures—					
	Total.	Allotted.	Unal- lotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Unal- lotted.	School and agency.		During fiscal year 1916.		To June 30, 1916.			
									Construc- tion.	Mainte- nance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.	
Colorado.....	12,678	12,600		78	1,800		78	10,800	\$19,573.24	\$1,977.63	\$230,361.70	\$3,886.58	\$234,248.28	
Fort Lewis.....											214.24	308.45	522.69	
Southern Ute dimin- ished.....									2,991.27		11,414.10		11,414.10	
Southern Ute.....	12,678	12,600		78	1,800		78	10,800	16,581.97	1,977.63	218,733.36	3,578.13	222,311.49	
Idaho.....	45,100	38,000	6,580	520	38,000	6,580	520		2,847.30	36,682.55	863,599.55	174,425.99	1,038,025.54	
Fort Hall.....	45,100	38,000	6,580	520	38,000	6,580	520		2,773.72	36,682.55	858,039.65	174,214.55	1,032,254.20	
Fort Lapwai.....									73.58		3,193.77	211.44	3,405.21	
Lemhi.....											2,366.13		2,366.13	
Montana.....	485,446	312,817	171,040	1,589	205,866	76,640	1,039	201,901	265,138.46	103,059.11	4,515,376.84	566,410.64	5,081,787.48	
Blackfeet.....	145,284	67,000	78,000	284	46,836		164	98,284	23,095.40	4,108.65	965,795.54	23,261.27	989,056.81	
Crow.....	153,702	153,307		395	74,020		205	79,477	14,958.42	56,076.56	1,103,919.41	362,336.13	1,466,255.54	
Flathead.....	141,000	85,010	55,640	350	85,010	55,640	350		186,925.53	27,354.10	1,594,395.89	104,356.94	1,698,752.83	
Fort Belknap.....	34,340		34,000	340			180	14,160	16,327.16	8,350.64	239,251.82	45,797.87	285,049.69	
Fort Peck ¹	7,500	7,500						7,500	23,806.90	4,911.75	479,056.85	14,348.20	493,405.05	
Fort Shaw.....											2,769.31		2,769.31	
Tongue River ²	3,620		3,400	220		1,000	140	2,480	25.05	2,257.11	130,188.02	16,310.23	146,498.25	
Nevada.....	62,056	11,379	50,344	333	3,964	1,114	254	56,724	34,845.89	199.71	309,086.25	37,401.88	346,488.13	
Carson School.....											1,827.00		1,827.00	
Fallon (Carson Sinkal- lotments).....	3,720	3,690		30	825		30	2,865					109,874.49	
Fort McDermitt.....	1,763	1,158	530	75	608		39	1,116	18,138.02		90,041.41	19,833.08	109,874.49	
Moapa River.....	600	600			600						5,222.11	407.87	5,629.98	
Nevada (Pyramid Lake).....	21,030		21,000	30		620	30	20,380	2.22	199.71	9,956.57	522.70	10,479.27	
Walker River ²	6,000	5,931	14	55	1,931	14	55	4,000	1,930.06		43,766.79		43,766.79	
Western Shoshone.....	28,943		28,800	143		480	100	28,363	9,963.02		113,995.42	12,758.38	126,753.80	
New Mexico.....	56,879	11,850	44,260	769	465	31,310	640	24,464	41,901.74	6,885.69	925,291.81	68,868.61	994,160.42	
Jicarilla.....	2,210	1,850		360	465		240	1,505			5,921.78		5,921.78	
Mescalero.....	400		360	40		260	40	100			15,462.82		15,462.82	
Pueblo Bonito ¹	10,000	10,000						10,000			341.21		341.21	
Pueblo day schools.....	26,929		26,900	29		21,050	20	5,859	23,837.84		146,527.69	508.32	147,031.01	
San Juan.....	10,220		10,000	220		5,000	220	5,000	18,034.62	4,247.91	211,400.59	47,875.41	259,276.00	
Zuni.....	7,120		7,000	120		5,000	120	2,000	29.28	2,637.78	545,637.72	20,489.88	566,127.60	
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	89,646	88,640		1,006				89,646						
Oregon.....	125,193	19,130	104,825	1,238	17,130		100	1,238	106,725	25,366.56	4,861.17	230,661.91	7,041.87	237,703.78
Klamath.....	118,130	12,130	104,825	1,175	12,130		100	1,175	24,786.12	4,861.17	224,601.13	7,041.87	231,643.00	
Umatilla.....	5,050	5,000		50	5,000			50	320.58		320.58		320.58	
Warm Springs.....	2,013	2,000		13				13	259.86		5,740.20		5,740.20	
South Dakota.....	34,765	32,500		2,265	400		260	34,105	1,562.20	450.00	65,980.59	450.00	66,430.59	
Pierre.....	265			265			100	165	1,467.99	450.00	29,907.15	450.00	30,357.15	
Pine Ridge.....	34,500	32,500		2,000	400		160	33,940	94.21		35,784.24		35,784.24	
Rosebud.....											289.20		289.20	
Utah.....	93,402	79,555	10,270	3,577	72,575	70	577	20,180	10,463.89	39,905.68	844,671.68	142,854.75	987,526.43	
Salt Lake, special agent.....	710	640		70	640		70		576.77		614.24		614.24	
Shivwits.....	277		270	7		70	7	200	3.17	285.35	1,158.52	361.41	1,519.93	
Uintah and Ouray.....	92,415	78,915	10,000	3,500	71,935		500	19,980	9,883.95	39,620.33	842,898.92	142,493.34	985,392.26	
Washington.....	234,885	212,735	22,000	150	142,035	20,000	40	72,810	38,565.36	61,998.58	601,101.24	217,192.81	818,294.05	
Colville.....	47,000	46,960		40	41,960		40	5,000	22,169.30		41,215.41		41,219.41	
Cushman.....									75		1,465.71		1,465.71	
Spokane.....	785			10	75			710	1,382.92		1,529.56		1,529.96	
Yakima.....	187,100	165,000	22,000	100	100,000	20,000		67,100	15,012.42	61,998.58	556,886.16	217,192.81	774,078.97	
Wyoming, Shoshone.....	143,530	141,630		1,900	72,392		1,900	69,238	49,540.26	32,182.49	760,809.34	115,136.24	875,945.58	
* Administration: Special in- vestigation, etc.....											182,516.25		182,516.25	

¹ 1915 report.

² As reported.

³ Estimated.

TABLE 26.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments under ditch June 30, 1916.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated allotted lands leased.	Acreage of irrigated lands cultivated.						Within service of ditches June 30, 1916.	Remainder to be put under ditch.
	Main.	Lateral.				Allotted.	Un-allotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Indians engaged.	Value of crops.		
	Miles.	Miles.				Number.	Number.	Acres.					
Grand total.....	1,330	2,572	14,291	30,484	102,040	115,844	53,955	3,053	172,852	14,964	\$4,090,422	514,795	1,023,729
Arizona.....	285	257	4,302	12,641	170	38,233	20,120	564	58,917	7,740	461,076	58,399	141,798
Camp Verde.....		1		16				18	18	16	400	10	8
Colorado River.....	16	26	2 516	2 477	170	5,160		70	5,230	2 95	57,600	5,230	94,770
Fort Apache.....	54	12		470			1,800	67	1,867	470	14,270	1,867	3,580
Havasupai.....	4	8		170			275	4	279	57	6,450	279	25
Kaibab.....		1		(*)						(*)	551	2 15	2 25
Leupp.....	2 2	3											60
Moqui.....							4 10		4 10	30	(*)	25	
Navajo.....	5 50			2,500			2,000	65	2,065	2,500	67,750	2,065	10,183
Pima.....	56	61	2,733	4,397		26,250	12,210	271	38,731	3,387	133,794	38,731	6,700
Salt River.....	28	58	804	1,222		5,573	1,400	45	7,018	277	102,041	7,018	5,932
San Carlos.....	48	50		749			1,380	24	1,404	6 1,404	283	4,030	
San Xavier.....	6	12	249	2,200		1,250			1,250	185	56,250	1,700	6,800
Truxton Canon.....	7 1			7 40					7 45	7 40		7 45	150
Western Navajo.....	7 20	7 25		7 400			7 1,000		7 1,000	7 400	17,940	(*)	13,565
California.....	79	75	1,148	2,813	1,300	2,774	2,951	29	5,754	941	170,560	13,389	31,269
Bishop.....	1		7 150	7 500	100	960			960	200	10,210	1,000	13,300
Campo.....	12	14		124			145	5	150	32	10,322	150	170
Digger.....	2		19	115		22		5	27	27	1,500	105	6
Fort Bidwell.....	(*)	(*)		30		300			300	(*)			1,000
Fort Yuma.....	10	30	802	813	1,200	800			800	160	52,500	8,340	
Hoopa Valley.....	(*)	(*)		(*)		(*)	310		310	85	5,600	(*)	2,789
Malki.....	16	16		559			1,354	10	1,364	170	51,890	1,581	11,510
Pala.....	26	12	177	360		692	457	1	1,150	142	16,742	1,160	2,122
Soboba.....	4	2		162			520	13	533	65	18,796	533	361
Tule River.....	8	1		150			160		160	30	3,000	160	1
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	38	15	8 95	250		1,800		78	1,878	80	15,615	1,878	10,800
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	56	9 114	1,541	1,541	2,424	10 7,448		189	7,637	311	178,320	28,480	16,620
Montana.....	230	889	3,226	5,373	35,247	32,600	650	271	33,521	482	1,483,015	198,004	287,442
Blackfoot.....	85	250	916	916		2,600		54	2,654	(*)	29,880	44,314	100,970
Crow.....	98	164	1,772	1,696	7 11,000	19,000		167	19,167	6 101	70,815	71,640	82,062
Flathead.....	11	409	538	1,500	24,247	11,000			11,000	65	1,350,000	66,000	75,000
Fort Belknap.....	2 28	2 58		1,211			(*)	(*)	(*)	267	27,720	15,400	18,940
Fort Peck 2.....													7,500
Tongue River.....	8	8		50			650	50	700	2 49	4,600	650	2,970
Nevada.....	38	69	721	1,123	20	2,923	1,114	186	4,223	588	67,196	9,709	52,347
Fallon.....	4	20	369	306		825		30	855	64	7,748	3,720	
Fort McDermitt.....	7		110	100		608		19	627	92	8,204	647	1,116
Moapa River.....	6	5	117	117		275			275	40	8,200	600	
Nevada (Pyramid Lake).....	9	32	200	200			620	30	650	200	13,621	650	20,380
Walker River.....	12	12	125	400	20	1,215		14	1,244	89	23,103	2,000	4,000
Western Shoshone.....				(*)			490	92	572	103	6,320	2,092	26,851
New Mexico.....	237	252	50	4,068		510	29,050	330	29,890	3,976	178,016	32,395	24,484
Jicarilla.....	11	2	7 50	7 150		300		40	340	58	10,142	685	1,525
Mescalero.....	4			20		210			210	20	15,720	300	100
Pueblo Bonito 11.....													10,000
Pueblo day schools.....	197	200		2,248			21,050	20	21,070	2,248	(*)	21,070	5,859
San Juan.....	15	20		750			6 3,000	210	3,210	6 750	7 75,402	5,220	7 5,000
Zuni.....	10	30		900			5,000	60	5,060	6 900	76,752	5,120	2,000
Oregon.....	21	21	212	85	900	2,900		200	3,100	45	75,000	11,900	113,293
Klamath.....	15	19	6 200	45	700	2,700		200	2,900	45	65,000	11,700	106,430
Umatilla.....	6	2	2 12	40	200	200			200		10,000	200	4,850
Warm Springs.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2,013
South Dakota: Pine Ridge.....	9		6	(*)	(*)	400		160	560	(*)	225	560	33,940
Utah.....	156	321	890	376	36,720	7,366	70	201	7,637	351	207,851	72,846	20,556
Salt Lake, special agent.....	6	24		70		230		70	300	70	4,359	710	
Shivwits.....	3	1		105				70	77	80	2,543	77	200
Uintah and Ouray.....	147	296	890	201	36,720	7,136		124	7,260	201	200,979	72,059	20,356
Washington.....	88	391	899	864	25,179	10,790		40	10,830	228	1,171,760	42,235	192,650
Colville.....	6 7	6 5	49	212	620	1,710		40	1,750	51	31,820	1,630	45,370
Spokane.....				2		80			80	2	3,000		785
Yakima.....	81	386	850	450	24,559	9,000			9,000	175	1,136,940	40,605	146,495
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	93	168	1,201	7 1,350	6 80	8,100		805	8,905	222	81,788	12 45,000	98,530

1 Does not include Standing Rock and Pierre, which show an irrigable area of 89,911 acres in preceding table.
 2 1915 report.
 3 Not reported.
 4 Patches under springs.
 5 Dry ditches.
 6 As reported.

7 Estimated.
 8 Part of allotment.
 9 Includes drain ditch.
 10 On project only.
 11 No living water on this land, states report of superintendent of irrigation.
 12 Overestimated last year.

TABLE 27.—Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, and made in the field.

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Total.....	4,976	798,179	2,994	256,398
Arizona.....	3	30	1,905	24,488
Colorado River.....	3	30	17	170
Pima (Gila River).....			1,733	23,930
Ak Chin.....			155	388
California.....	8	563	1	46
Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	2	146		
Fort Yuma.....	2	20		
Public domain.....	4	397	1	46
Colorado: Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	1	80		
Kansas: Kickapoo.....	1	160		
Michigan: Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	3	240		
Minnesota.....	42	3,211		
Fond du Lac.....	34	2,642		
Leech Lake.....	5	369		
White Earth.....	3	200		
Montana.....	60	9,195	346	102,360
Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	2	160		
Fort Peck.....	2	743	311	99,520
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	56	8,292	35	2,840
Nebraska: Santee.....	4	640		
Nevada: Truckee-Carson.....	4	40		
North Dakota.....	801	207,624		
Fort Berthold.....	787	206,154		
Standing Rock.....	1	158		
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	13	1,312		
Oregon: Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	1	80		
South Dakota.....	1,526	270,205	486	88,014
Cheyenne River.....	4	1,120	243	39,210
Crow Creek.....			39	6,230
Lower Brule.....	66	10,499	12	1,917
Pine Ridge.....	574	117,732	192	40,658
Rosebud.....	882	140,864		
Washington.....	2,263	281,619	256	41,490
Colville.....	2,257	280,819	256	41,490
Spokane.....	2	160		
Yakima.....	4	640		
Wisconsin.....	12	906		
Lac du Flambeau.....	11	880		
Oneida.....	1	26		
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	247	23,586		

TABLE 28.—Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales. ¹			Inherited-land sales. ²		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
Grand total.....	3,407	370,988.92	\$6,136,368.14	8,345	1,034,474.14	\$15,879,539.34
Total, 1916.....	583	54,958.82	969,611.24	324	35,762.25	694,241.48
1915.....	422	34,429.09	584,724.56	393	68,245.45	715,568.52
1914.....	529	45,526.31	779,526.14	418	45,241.99	773,809.16
1913.....	208	20,778.80	407,315.56	109	10,797.94	285,087.72
1912.....	324	34,391.11	568,880.75	392	43,632.27	889,285.02
1911 ³	494	56,197.98	978,588.27	638	79,665.66	1,503,960.58
1910 ³	520	82,655.80	1,245,639.96	873	129,359.61	1,956,315.92
1909 ⁴	235	34,060.33	442,762.85	753	102,708.00	1,321,258.72
1908.....	92	7,990.88	159,318.81	768	91,302.57	1,302,508.94
1907.....				820	106,359.25	1,248,793.34
1906.....				643	64,447.67	981,430.87
1905.....				978	90,214.97	1,393,131.52
1904.....				1,236	122,222.52	2,057,464.50
1903.....				(5)	44,493.99	757,173.25
California.....	14	1,764.72	14,114.00	7	959.60	4,739.00
Fort Bidwell.....				1	160.00	1,015.00
Roseburg.....	14	1,764.72	14,114.00	6	799.60	3,724.00
Colorado: Southern Ute.....				1	80.00	500.00
Idaho.....	16	1,513.79	58,870.00	9	923.08	31,018.60
Coeur d'Alene.....	3	480.00	14,328.00	3	478.88	8,797.00
Fort Lapwai.....	13	1,033.79	44,542.00	6	444.20	22,221.60
Kansas.....	17	999.89	41,807.25	13	1,069.85	42,821.30
Kickapoo.....	8	499.89	20,064.27	5	498.90	20,324.30
Potawatomi.....	9	500.00	21,742.98	8	570.95	22,497.00
Michigan: Mackinac.....	1	80.00	1,200.00	1	80.00	850.00
Minnesota.....	25	1,429.73	22,306.55	11	609.96	6,145.39
Fond du Lac.....	5	251.40	3,163.90	2	80.00	1,400.00
Leech Lake.....	14	829.45	12,394.65	8	449.96	4,105.39
White Earth.....	6	348.88	6,748.00	1	80.00	640.00
Montana.....	45	5,957.42	67,994.85	11	1,110.72	16,094.85
Crow.....	20	3,099.95	22,529.65	7	675.93	8,159.85
Flathead.....	21	1,737.17	36,248.20	4	434.79	7,935.00
Fort Peck.....	4	1,120.30	9,217.00			
Nebraska.....	38	2,530.82	121,046.24	23	1,389.95	82,930.48
Omaha.....	6	434.67	39,063.98	4	373.60	22,741.16
Santee.....	21	1,665.80	44,999.75	4	320.00	8,722.00
Winnebago.....	11	430.35	36,982.51	15	696.35	51,467.32
North Dakota.....	61	5,533.45	62,689.19	20	2,735.51	25,155.05
Fort Berthold.....	10	760.00	10,196.00	1	160.00	2,000.00
Fort Totten.....	33	2,599.01	41,539.19	8	877.56	11,173.20
Turtle Mountain.....	18	2,174.44	10,954.00	11	1,697.95	11,982.85
Oklahoma.....	201	20,383.96	308,019.97	125	15,965.72	257,218.54
Cantonment.....	34	4,204.39	48,648.00	15	2,370.78	23,081.50
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	46	5,063.33	110,167.55	18	2,560.00	52,189.00
Klows.....	3	174.70	7,156.00	1	13.80	240.04
Osage.....	46	5,266.75	43,897.19	5	754.33	5,139.00
Otoe.....	14	1,728.53	11,254.63	6	940.64	12,578.00
Pawnee.....	17	1,501.12	26,718.00	27	3,831.51	56,949.50
Ponca.....	13	441.00	10,906.80	10	890.32	18,520.50
Red Moon.....	1	160.00	1,616.00	3	174.32	2,510.00

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., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).

² Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-275), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).

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

⁴ Includes sales of Five Civilized Tribes.

⁵ Unknown.

TABLE 28.—Sale of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.			Inherited-land sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
Oklahoma—Continued.						
Sac and Fox.....	1	80.00	\$1,465.00	1	160.00	\$1,350.00
Seger.....	13	1,306.25	33,290.00	18	2,800.00	58,858.00
Seneca.....	11	774.99	12,131.00	19	1,230.02	23,413.00
Shawnee.....	2	82.90	780.00	2	240.00	2,490.00
Oregon.....	7	755.80	9,624.80	18	1,549.23	51,611.75
Klamath.....	4	640.00	2,803.00	7	960.00	6,851.75
Umatilla.....	3	115.80	6,821.80	11	589.23	44,760.00
South Dakota.....	95	10,794.02	176,462.61	40	5,923.90	98,864.80
Cheyenne River.....	3	1,047.80	5,598.15			
Crow Creek.....	9	1,294.65	10,499.00			
Fine Ridge.....	4	960.00	3,510.00	2	200.06	1,200.00
Rosebud.....	27	4,412.18	50,959.00	19	4,220.40	53,264.00
Sisseton.....	27	1,518.92	45,553.80	6	520.00	14,847.40
Standing Rock.....	1	320.00	481.00			
Yankton.....	24	1,240.47	59,911.66	13	983.44	29,653.40
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	21	1,299.71	25,249.05	13	960.00	17,518.00
Washington.....	15	771.20	36,532.60	8	436.05	26,094.50
Colville.....	1	2.55	75.00	1	62.33	3,277.00
Cushman.....	3	102.15	5,161.50	2	13.72	1,925.00
Spokane.....	1	120.00	4,860.00			
Tulalip.....	1	43.50	1,350.00			
Yakima.....	9	503.00	25,086.10	5	360.00	20,892.50
Wisconsin.....	18	577.57	16,616.00	7	444.82	12,005.00
La Pointe.....	5	243.07	7,400.00			
Oneida.....	13	334.50	9,216.00	7	444.82	12,005.00
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	9	566.54	7,078.13	17	1,523.86	20,674.22

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

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1916.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re-ceived.	De-nied.	Approved.	
	Num-ber.	Acreage.	Num-ber.	Acreage.			Num-ber.	Acreage.
Total.....	11,926	1,235,031.15	2,300	247,103.79	1,283	349	934	130,980.43
Arizona: San Xavier.....	1	40.00	1	12.40				
California.....	22	1,388.00	1	10.00	2		2	130.00
Bishop.....	2	280.00						
Greenville.....	1	80.00						
Hoopa Valley.....	16	963.00			1		1	80.00
Round Valley.....	3	65.00	1	10.00	1		1	50.00
Idaho.....	154	19,868.86	53	3,252.18	16	6	10	1,239.49
Coeur d'Alene.....	84	12,801.97	4	627.65	6		6	880.00
Fort Hall.....	27	4,217.94						
Fort Lapwai.....	43	2,848.95	49	2,624.53	10	6	4	359.49

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

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1916.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re-ceived.	De-nied.	Approved.	
	Num-ber.	Acreage.	Num-ber.	Acreage.			Num-ber.	Acreage.
Kansas.....	113	7,987.30	62	5,459.02	24	5	19	1,115.34
Kickapoo.....	49	2,991.14	32	2,754.30	13	3	10	540.62
Potawatomi.....	64	4,996.16	30	2,704.79	11	2	9	574.72
Michigan: Mackinac and Mount Pleasant.....	17	1,283.28	4	202.24	4	.....	4	160.00
Minnesota.....	3,661	293,186.73	13	800.00	31	7	24	2,243.22
Fond du Lac.....	18	1,357.50	6	280.00	4	2	2	80.00
Grand Portage.....	16	1,366.32	2	160.00	8	3	5	410.40
Leech Lake.....	43	3,641.52	3	200.00	15	.....	15	1,606.32
Nett Lake.....	11	981.39	2	160.00	4	2	2	146.50
White Earth.....	15,573	285,840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	549	77,971.08	275	36,157.03	166	20	146	31,556.93
Blackfeet.....	4	920.97	.....	.....	1	.....	1	280.00
Crow.....	46	9,012.95	208	25,448.72	6	4	2	438.77
Flathead.....	366	32,627.61	44	3,708.31	40	6	34	2,980.01
Fort Peck.....	133	35,409.55	23	7,000.00	119	10	109	27,862.15
Nebraska.....	1,020	69,276.29	476	44,379.77	81	11	20	1,316.03
Omaha.....	566	36,756.94	183	44,331.00	19	8	11	718.50
Ponca.....	26	3,365.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santee.....	265	19,839.80	257	17,590.00	11	3	8	557.53
Winnebago.....	163	9,264.49	36	2,458.77	1	.....	1	40.00
Nevada: Carson.....	3	360.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	1,018	181,614.00	161	23,968.47	280	70	210	30,353.99
Fort Berthold.....	17	1,932.90	3	324.00	6	1	5	440.00
Fort Totten.....	56	4,792.80	37	3,030.67	34	14	20	1,489.52
Standing Rock.....	244	75,841.85	49	9,662.21	37	13	24	4,630.25
Turtle Mountain.....	701	99,046.45	72	10,951.59	203	42	161	23,794.22
Oklahoma.....	1,805	162,797.67	368	36,000.77	278	154	124	12,709.79
Cantonment.....	53	7,415.88	28	4,252.66	37	32	5	560.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	154	19,434.98	15	2,673.49	47	23	24	2,523.50
Kiowa.....	155	19,775.14	20	3,277.86	42	20	22	2,184.87
Otoe.....	64	10,835.79	17	2,213.74	42	20	22	2,184.87
Pawnee.....	92	7,378.38	28	2,281.51	34	12	22	2,677.70
Ponca.....	75	5,225.01	27	3,223.36	45	35	10	620.00
Sac and Fox.....	114	11,923.86	29	3,727.07	27	8	19	1,903.80
Seger.....	37	4,117.77	1	160.00	15	12	3	480.00
Seneca.....	557	35,098.46	184	12,061.08	13	4	9	656.82
Shawnee.....	504	41,592.40	19	2,130.00	18	8	10	1,203.10
Oregon.....	313	23,552.75	72	6,643.62	26	15	11	840.00
Klamath.....	33	4,952.27	3	482.72	4	1	3	400.00
Roseburg.....	15	2,147.09	10	1,511.29	1	.....	1	80.00
Siletz.....	20	1,378.78	8	642.72	12	11	1	80.00
Umatilla.....	242	14,714.61	46	3,246.89	9	3	6	280.00
Warm Springs.....	3	360.00	5	760.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	1,834	324,910.92	307	55,956.44	307	49	258	42,709.70
Cheyenne River.....	180	50,199.84	22	3,831.86	14	.....	14	2,763.82
Crow Creek.....	63	9,896.76	46	7,403.97	49	6	43	6,560.17
Lower Brule.....	69	18,847.15	6	1,050.00	6	.....	6	1,515.26
Pine Ridge.....	520	99,046.49	153	31,546.32	215	34	181	30,488.34
Rosebud.....	351	78,725.25	59	10,097.54	5	.....	5	782.11
Sisseton.....	138	12,836.11	7	756.75	16	9	7	440.00
Yankton.....	513	55,359.32	14	1,270.00	2	.....	2	160.00

¹ Restrictions removed under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 353).

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

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1916.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re-ceived.	De-nied.	Approved.	
	Num-ber.	Acreage.	Num-ber.	Acreage.			Num-ber.	Acreage.
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	4	240.00						
Washington.....	223	17,834.59	262	20,906.01	15	7	8	665.74
Colville.....	53	4,276.30	2	160.00	5		5	405.74
Cushman.....	6	570.00	3	153.90				
Spokane.....	35	3,242.50			3	2	1	160.00
Taholah.....			1	80.00				
Tulalip.....	12	1,678.36	1	163.85	5	5		
Yakima.....	117	8,067.43	255	20,348.26	2		2	100.00
Wisconsin.....	1,152	48,811.70	209	11,114.19	91	4	87	4,960.75
Hayward.....	4	373.04			3	1	2	240.00
Lac du Flambeau.....	10	711.14	6	458.10	8	2	6	458.10
La Pointe.....	74	5,831.53	15	1,410.54	32	1	31	2,406.21
Oneda.....	1,045	40,629.69	187	9,165.55	34		34	848.62
Red Cliff.....	19	1,286.30	1	80.00	14		14	1,007.82
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	37	3,907.98	36	2,241.65	12	1	11	985.45

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

	Applica-tions ap-proved.	Acreage approved.
1907.....	889	92,132.50
1908.....	1,987	153,991.78
1909.....	1,166	133,331.79
1910.....	955	99,339.10
1911.....	1,011	115,575.37
1912.....	344	45,529.49
1913.....	520	67,477.49
1914.....	1,148	152,405.44
1915.....	940	124,114.86
1916.....	934	130,980.43
Total.....	9,894	1,114,878.25

TABLE 30.—*Removals of restrictions.*

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca), Okla. ¹		Five Civilized Tribes. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	500	25,809.52	8,485	504,334.57
1916.....	30	1,401.45	697	42,103.60
1915.....	25	1,095.28	786	50,077.33
1914.....	72	3,889.35	1,106	81,034.72
1913.....	37	1,930.00	956	60,532.64
1912.....	53	3,218.28	652	45,075.51
1911.....	68	4,104.91	953	84,679.34
1910.....	215	10,170.25	1,470	88,070.34
1909.....			1,865	52,761.09

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

NOTE.—Act of Congress dated May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), removing restrictions from all lands of inter-married 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 31.—*Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, 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.....	278	25,936
Total, 1916.....	90	9,042
1915.....	65	5,616
1914.....	33	3,951
1913.....	23	1,600
1912.....	25	1,917
1911.....	42	3,810
Fort Hall, Idaho.....	27	4,218
Mackinac, Mich.....	1	40
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	2	80
Seneca, Okla.....	17	1,378
Roseburg, Oreg.....	1	80
Tulalip, Wash.....	2	160
Lac du Flambeau, Wis.....	3	248
La Pointe, Wis.....	23	1,830
Red Cliff, Wis.....	14	1,008

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

Fiscal year.	Kaw. ¹		Osage. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	52	16,784	461	.....
1916.....	.....	.....	4	1,960
1915.....	5	800	12	5,880
1914.....	12	1,904	4	1,960
1913.....	1	400	23	10,890
1912.....	1	480	22	10,890
1911.....	.....	.....	84	41,160
1910.....	.....	.....	293	143,570
1909.....	20	8,000	19	9,310
1908.....	6	2,400	.....	.....
1907.....	6	2,400	.....	.....
1906.....	1	400	.....	.....

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

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

TABLE 33.—Lands leased for mining purposes and production of minerals and royalty therefor, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Kind of lease.	1899 to 1915 (both included).				Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.					
		Total production.	Acreage.	Revenue.			Total production.	Acreage.	Revenue.		
				Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on production.	Bonus.			Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on production.	Bonus.
Total.....			1,809,001	\$1,253,981	\$19,597,112	\$764,408		2,184,164	\$1,056,684	\$4,242,444	\$2,238,032
California: Greenville.....	Miscellaneous.....		80	124							
New York: New York Agency...	Oil (barrels) ¹ Gas (cu. ft.) ²	9,248			15,746 6,533		774			1,679	
Oklahoma.....			1,748,681	1,232,547	19,544,280	764,408	320,429,109	2,153,392	1,900 1,044,600	4,240,757	2,237,521
Cantonment.....	Miscellaneous.....		480		134						
Kiowa.....	Oil and gas.....		\$ 8,638	5,440				9,989	1,212		1,058
Osage.....	Oil (barrels)..... Gas.....	8,930,263 (³)	714,673	17,853 5,440	5,251,484 45,552	536,999	1,351,398 (³)	227,733 900,000	14,690 123,997	973,858 123,997	2,069,100
Otoe.....	Oil and gas.....		6,700	2,125		2,205					
Pawnee.....	do.....	(³)	19,548	21,438		9,006	(³)	64,000	35,585	1,844	18,743
Ponca.....	Oil (barrels)..... Gas.....	783,533 (³)	1,040	6,104 50	781,813 1,490		143,225 (³)	1,040 80	738 651	21,357 651	
Sac and Fox.....	Oil (barrels).....		35,305	\$ 47,983		17,759		24,833	26,352		2,954
Shawnee.....	do.....		1,868	\$ 290		\$ 77					35,000
Five Civilized Tribes (re- stricted lands).	do.....	183,792,270	744,240	\$ 958,622	10,654,591	\$ 198,362	23,988,862	706,164	876,695	2,897,007	110,606
	Gas.....		(³)	(³)	269,459		(³)	(³)	(³)	51,558	
	Coal (tons).....	394,424	7,737	2,639	30,550		212,069	6,752	2,055	15,894	
	Miscellaneous.....	8,156	98,042	59,827	2,336		(³)	101,745	41,507	464	
	Coal (tons) ²	38,730,775	104,880	\$ 104,186	3,181,022		(³)	106,296	40,736	154,127	
	Asphalt (tons) ²	54,383	4,960	\$ 6,000	25,949		(³)	4,840	5,000		
Wyoming.....			60,240	21,410	30,553			30,772	10,124	8	511
Shoshone.....	Oil and gas.....		2,584	\$ 4,395	207		17,515	6,416	3,255		511
	Coal (tons).....	1,990	1,048	1,502			(³)	514	313		
	Miscellaneous.....		9,214	3,219			¹⁰ 180	93	14	8	
	Oil (barrels) ²	1,163					(³)	20,409	4,037		
	Coal (tons) ²	356,395	47,394	12,294	30,346		292	3,340	2,505		

¹ From 1913 to 1914.² Unallotted; all other allotted.³ For 1914.⁴ One-eighth of actual production; from 1901 to 1915.⁵ Not reported.⁶ For 1914 and 1915.⁷ From 1911 to 1915.⁸ From 1912 to 1915.⁹ From 1907 to 1915.¹⁰ Lime; barrels.

TABLE 34.—Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total.....		\$775,883.57
Arizona:		
Fort Apache.....	Frame cottage.....	945.70
Fort Mojave.....	Steel highway bridge across Colorado River near Topock.....	75,435.00
Moqui.....	Four cottages.....	2,985.15
Do.....	Eight day schools at Hoterville.....	5,145.07
Navajo—		
Navajo School.....	Stone dormitory.....	18,622.50
Chin Lee School.....	Stone schoolhouse.....	14,891.35
Luki Chuki day school.....	Stone schoolhouse and quarters.....	14,517.28
Pima.....	Flour mill building.....	2,425.10
Do.....	Drilling two wells.....	936.60
Do.....	Laboratory building.....	12,213.25
Do.....	Frame sanatorium.....	14,925.17
Do.....	Schoolhouses at Gila Bend, Cocklebur, and Chin Chuischui.....	16,800.00
Rice Station.....	Stone domestic science building.....	1,673.00
Salt River.....	Frame office building.....	1,500.00
San Xavier.....	Day schoolhouses, Indian oasis, San Pedro, and Santa Rosa.....	7,833.00
Do.....	Cement walks.....	544.00
Western Navajo.....	Additions to stone dormitory.....	25,300.00
California:		
Hoopa Valley.....	Cement bakery building.....	1,850.00
Do.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	11,575.00
Fort Bidwell.....	Frame warehouse.....	495.00
Do.....	Moving schoolhouse.....	700.00
Greenville.....	Heating plant.....	3,750.00
Do.....	Addition to hospital.....	1,352.54
Do.....	Addition to reservoir.....	1,261.00
Do.....	Concreting bottom school dam reservoir.....	115.00
Tule River (Auberry, day).....	Frame cottage.....	1,168.00
Idaho:		
Fort Hall.....	Addition to stone schoolhouse.....	5,850.00
Do.....	Frame horse barn.....	2,500.00
Do.....	Steel water tower.....	1,900.00
Do.....	Addition to office building.....	2,139.00
Fort Lapwai.....	Frame barn.....	2,381.00
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	Brick boiler house and laundry.....	7,055.00
Do.....	Electric wiring buildings.....	2,123.00
Kansas:		
Haskell Institute.....	Brick gymnasium.....	20,075.94
Kickapoo.....	Frame dairy barn.....	2,424.63
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.....	Brick gymnasium.....	11,433.28
Minnesota:		
Cass Lake.....	Pump house and water system.....	2,400.00
Do.....	Lavatory annex.....	1,743.00
Fond du Lac.....	Steel tank.....	900.00
Do.....	Septic tank.....	581.50
Do.....	Council hall.....	936.68
Leech Lake.....	Addition to frame dormitory.....	1,746.32
Do.....	Remodeling frame bulding for hospital.....	1,511.49
Nett Lake.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	3,500.00
Do.....	Steam heating plant, schoolhouse.....	975.00
Pipestone.....	Two frame cottages.....	2,320.00
Do.....	Stone lavatory annex.....	3,500.00
Red Lake.....	Frame hospital.....	20,105.00
Montana:		
Blackfeet.....	Frame sanatorium.....	14,466.67
Do.....	Two cottages and two school buildings at Old Piegan and Heart Butte.....	12,565.00
Crow.....	Frame hospital.....	10,473.10
Do.....	Pryor School employeess' quarters and laundry.....	2,794.00
Do.....	Heating plant.....	3,983.00
Fort Belknap.....	Two lavatory annexes.....	6,494.00
Tongue River.....	Flour mill.....	3,355.59
Nebraska:		
Genoa.....	Brick laundry building.....	4,000.00
Do.....	Brick industrial building.....	4,000.00
Do.....	Installing boiler.....	1,925.00
Do.....	Lavatory annex.....	2,500.00
Do.....	Addition to hospital.....	4,000.00
Omaha.....	Remodeling employeess' building.....	1,030.80
Santee.....	Hunkta Creek steel bridge.....	1,603.00
Winnebago.....	Electric lighting.....	848.00
Do.....	Remodeling building for hospital.....	8,992.85
Do.....	Frame cottage.....	1,559.00
Do.....	Laundry equipment.....	1,830.00
Nevada:		
Carson.....	Frame sanatorium.....	14,666.67
Fallon.....	Frame office building.....	450.00
Do.....	Water system.....	1,000.00

TABLE 34.—Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Con.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque.....	Brick assembly hall and gymnasium.....	\$25,000.00
Do.....	Two steel tanks.....	2,225.00
Albuquerque Pueblos, Isleta.....	Day schoolhouse and quarters.....	10,055.00
Albuquerque Pueblos, Laguna Sanatorium.....	Frame dairy and horse barns.....	3,500.00
Isleta.....	Sewer system and septic tank.....	1,354.71
Pueblo Bonito.....	Water tank and tower.....	3,150.00
Do.....	Two brick dormitories.....	19,600.00
Do.....	Drilling well.....	1,400.00
Mescalero.....	Frame sanatorium.....	14,666.67
Santa Fe.....	Brick and frame dairy barn.....	3,848.32
San Juan—		
Aneth day school.....	Stone dormitory and repair building.....	7,000.00
Toadlena day school.....	Two stone dormitories.....	18,000.00
North Carolina:		
Cherokee.....	Frame hospital.....	3,030.25
Do.....	Frame dining hall, kitchen and baker, and sleeping porches.....	2,063.08
North Dakota:		
Standing Rock.....	Cement walks.....	990.70
Turtle Mountain.....	Frame sanatorium.....	14,666.67
Do.....	Water system.....	4,090.00
Oklahoma:		
Cantonment.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	3,735.00
Do.....	Two frame lavatory buildings.....	1,917.07
Cherokee, Orphan.....	Frame dormitory.....	13,565.12
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Dairy barn.....	1,775.00
Do.....	Water system.....	2,333.97
Do.....	Central heating plant.....	10,587.49
Chilocco.....	Addition to stone schoolhouse.....	11,085.00
Choctaw Sanatorium.....	Frame hospital and power house, water, sewer, and lighting system.....	48,954.00
Kiowa.....	Repair to hospital roof.....	558.30
Five Tribes—		
Nuyaka boarding school.....	Converting schoolhouse into dining room and quarters.....	2,022.96
Do.....		
Frame laundry and lavatory building.....		3,500.00
Kiowa, Fort Sill School.....	Annex to boys' dormitory.....	3,100.00
Rainy Mountain School.....	Frame school buildings.....	10,307.00
Do.....	Frame laundry building.....	2,698.00
Do.....	Annex to boys' dormitory.....	4,065.00
Do.....	Acetylene gas lighting.....	1,156.62
Riverside School.....	Water system.....	3,542.60
Osage.....	Repairing buildings at Gray Horse.....	665.00
Do.....	Frame domestic science cottage.....	1,855.90
Do.....	Painting buildings.....	775.00
Ponca.....	Water system.....	2,832.75
Oregon: Umatilla School.....	Three frame cottages.....	4,432.18
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.		
South Dakota:		
Canton Asylum.....	Frame cottage.....	3,997.60
Cheyenne River.....	Cottage at breeding station.....	1,334.25
Crow Creek.....	Cottage for field matron.....	1,205.30
Do.....	Two frame cottages.....	3,139.94
Pierre.....	Brick mess hall.....	16,842.00
Do.....	Brick laundry.....	3,184.00
Pine Ridge.....	Frame lavatory building.....	2,700.00
Rosebud.....	Frame warehouse.....	1,364.00
Do.....	Frame dining hall and coal shed.....	2,869.00
Do.....	Frame stallion barn.....	2,638.98
Do.....	Digging well.....	653.75
Do.....	Laundry building.....	2,898.00
Do.....	Three frame barns, Cut Meat, Ring Thunder, and Ashurst Hospital.....	999.00
Sisseton.....	One 2-story cottage.....	1,375.00
Yankton.....	Water and sewer system.....	1,866.32
Utah: Uintah.....	Water system.....	7,245.31
Washington:		
Spokane Agency.....	Remodeling building for hospital.....	5,367.00
Tulalip.....	Frame quarters.....	2,650.00
Wisconsin:		
Oneida.....	Septic tank.....	1,720.00
Tomah.....	Brick employees' quarters.....	9,891.00
Do.....	Addition to band room.....	940.00

TABLE 35.—Buildings, etc., under construction on contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total.....		\$260, 731. 83
Arizona:		
Fort Apache.....	Frame dormitory.....	1 18, 000. 00
Leupp.....	Two stone cottages.....	4, 136. 00
Do.....	Additions to stone dormitory.....	1 17, 600. 00
Navajo (Tohatchi).....	Frame commissary building.....	1, 990. 00
Do.....	Frame hospital.....	1 5, 431. 18
San Xavier.....	Day school, Quajote and Vamori.....	1 9, 546. 00
California:		
Round Valley.....	Schoolhouse No. 83 and quarters No. 87, Ukiah day school-house No. 63.....	3, 374. 00
Hoopa Valley.....	Frame hospital.....	12, 125. 00
Campo.....	Frame building for kitchen and dining room.....	510. 00
Idaho: Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.	Superintendent's cottage.....	3, 998. 00
Montana:		
Crow.....	Frame office building.....	5, 500. 00
Do.....	Brick schoolhouse.....	21, 250. 00
Fort Belknap.....	Brick laundry and heating plant.....	18, 947. 00
Do.....	Sewer system.....	878. 00
Fort Peck.....	Steel water stand pipe.....	2, 065. 00
Tongue River.....	Spiral fire escapes.....	910. 00
Nebraska:		
Genoa.....	Dairy barn.....	6, 000. 00
Santee.....	Drilling well.....	612. 50
New Mexico:		
San Carlos.....	Repairs to San Carlos bridge.....	1, 173. 60
Jicarilla.....	Frame hospital No. 48.....	1 12, 806. 00
Pima.....	Adobe school building at Gila Crossing and Maricopa.....	1 4, 800. 00
Pueblo Bonito.....	Steam heating plant for dormitory.....	1, 247. 00
Do.....	Frame day school plant, quarters, barn, and three outhouses.....	1 5, 600. 00
Do.....	Brick industrial building No. 12.....	1 7, 680. 00
San Juan.....	Frame hospital.....	12, 000. 00
North Carolina: Cherokee.	Refrigerating plant.....	1, 285. 00
North Dakota: Wahpeton.....	Extension of power plant, water system, and addition to power house.....	1 10, 000. 00
Oklahoma:		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Frame sanatorium.....	1 14, 916. 08
Chilocco.....	Fire escape.....	793. 00
Seger.....	Frame office building.....	3, 010. 59
Shawnee.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	4, 885. 00
South Dakota:		
Canton Asylum.....	Cement block dairy barn.....	5, 550. 00
Crow creek.....	Frame hospital.....	13, 117. 00
Do.....	Two frame cottages.....	4, 850. 00
Do.....	Three steel bridges.....	2, 743. 00
Rosebud.....	Exhibit building, stock shed, and two outhouses.....	1, 700. 00
Do.....	Frame school building and outhouses.....	1, 535. 00
Do.....	Frame dairy barn.....	1 8, 000. 00
Do.....	Frame cottage.....	1, 849. 00
Springfield.....	Electric lighting plant.....	1, 190. 00
Yankton.....	Cement walks.....	848. 88
Wisconsin: Lac du Flambeau.	Frame employees' quarters.....	9, 780. 00

¹ Cost to June 30, 1916.

TABLE 36.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Stock on reservation.							Stock purchased, current year.						Value of stock.	
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value miscellaneous.	Number horses, mares, and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Sold. ¹	Slaughtered.
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.									
Total, 1916	\$28,824,439	\$487,516	174,736	87,344	5,332	202,784	67,502	6,483	1,562,600	\$634,445	\$57,685	2,257	43	7,439	724	\$2,583,069	\$1,003,170
1915	27,186,323	442,056	213,528	117,319	9,433	187,606	68,948	6,056	2,091,883	1,508,525	48,575	3,682	72	15,804	1,194	2,114,623	1,199,733
1914	24,462,494	490,282	215,616	145,058	10,772	186,995	64,581	4,716	1,980,918	1,568,509	32,274	3,451	299	17,099	1,018	1,599,633	571,924
1913	22,777,075	(*)	438,908	233,586	25,254	160,127	63,392	4,695	1,790,991							1,783,950	535,774
1912	22,238,242	(*)	531,123	(*)	(*)	265,114	(*)	(*)	1,789,287							1,571,795	490,808
1911	17,971,209		530,000	(*)	(*)	269,321	(*)	(*)	1,219,157								
1900	8,187,818		353,387	(*)	(*)	257,610	(*)	(*)	575,710								
1890	6,384,441		443,244	(*)	(*)	170,419	(*)	(*)	964,759								
Arizona	6,627,891	34,731	55,786	17,441	2,319	46,863	18,519	2,015	945,000	33,463	10,370	11	2	200	104	1,138,519	759,784
Camp Verde	1,015	165	30	20												150	37
Colorado River	65,010	815	157	150	30	7,680	176	23		2,465					29	1,900	(*)
Fort Apache	535,825	10,500	4,035	2,800	1	7,769	1,277	350		1,000			1			45,000	21,250
Tribal	20,000		1,000														
Havasupai	13,620	245	362	310	6	125	30	7								2,590	200
Kaibab	18,600		25			450				930	930					1,500	180
Tribal	23,400					200		23		10,500				200			
Leupp	534,750	3,000	3,400	3,000	(*)	2,100	650	35	155,000							24,900	39,400
Moqui	646,595	3,550	4,150	2,000	129	2,000	5,000	100	120,000	1,450				15	17,060	95,800	
Navajo	3,132,252	4,232	26,690	(*)	9,880	13,781	(*)	650	520,000	11,838	9,340			25	10,918,000	9,550,000	
Pima	415,975	1,725	2,350	2,300	557	5,900	3,400	150		2,650			1	25	24,030	1,880	
Salt River	66,119	2,262	802	818	49	477	167	7		1,550			10	1	9,580	1,495	
San Carlos	98,265	900	2,595	900	1	1,381	223	14							11,031	3,200	
Tribal	121,960				42	1,955	196	244									
San Xavier	460,582	5,662	4,890	(11)	121	8,200	6,400	160							72,590	8,330	
Truxton Canon	15,458		100	(*)		249	(*)										
Tribal	52,290		12	143	3	71,096		48		980				10			
Western Navajo	406,175	1,675	5,200	5,000	500	1,500	1,000	100	150,000	100	100				10,188	38,012	
California	479,282	27,765	2,336	2,025	33	2,884	1,039	82	1,194	15,599			69	16	21	46,948	8,854
Bishop	47,655	2,030	525	200		100		6	850	350			3				
Campo	20,965	1,695	35	51	1	203	14	10									
Digger	398	72	6			1										145	

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Fort Bidwell	20,000	355	160	174	13	40	8	2									
Fort Yuma	39,845	4,695	17	200		65	10	3		9,080		54		3	1	1,435	80
Greenville	5,000	500	25	20		15											
Hoopa Valley	66,450	4,950	160	110	1	300	386	14		1,950		7			12,825	4,825	
Malhi	41,718	1,662	231	205	5	399	89	6							6,730	1,040	
Pala	64,776	4,248	385	347	1	362	83	10		23					8,416	1,515	
Round Valley	51,076	1,700	189	168	1	1,201	104	7		3,700				4	6,444		
Soboba	83,619	4,498	293	350	1	758	305	17		519				1	5,243	1,049	
Tule River	37,780	1,360	310	200	10	450	40	7		310					5,710	845	
Colorado	197,298	610	1,089	416	56	2,125	400	178	7,253	3,353	115	30					3,199
Southern Ute	25,215	610	489		5	125		2	1,915	618	115	6			(17)	(17)	
Ute Mountain	156,863		600	416	30	2,000	400	78	5,338	2,735		24				3,199	
Tribal	15,220				21			98									
Florida: Seminole	4,100	600	20			6	30								1,200	1,500	
Idaho	757,437	17,471	7,570	2,213	173	7,976	1,255	170	182	23,908	90	70		231	30	65,126	6,395
Coeur d'Alene	133,760	9,450	1,312	(*)	13	1,190	135	20	182	5,140	90	43		23	17,750	3,690	
Fort Hall	286,579	1,283	2,158	2,213	35	7,480	820	82							47,376	2,705	
Tribal	60,060					1,026		68		14,918				194	30		
Fort Lapwai	277,038	6,738	4,100		125	870	300			3,850		27		14	(17)	(17)	
Iowa: Sac and Fox	8,280	980	70	70	4	2				1,359	74	10			275	415	
Kansas	260,564	26,329	840	349	10	653	824	14		10,995	303	65		12	2	740	230
Kickapoo	165,764	20,279	557	177	6	353	324	6		4,858	48	32		8	2	740	230
Potawatomi	94,809	6,050	283	172	4	300	509	8		6,137	255	33		4			
Michigan: Mackinac	17,955	2,005	45			80											
Minnesota	349,759	28,180	985	1,108	46	1,689	526	149	398	11,158	18	74		20	1	14,780	8,897
Fond du Lac	34,440	2,820	28	74		125	2		10	3,160		16		10			
Grand Portage	310	310															
Leech Lake	31,144	1,094	175	125	20	120	80	5	60	2,210		25		3	1		
Nett Lake	4,900	100	15	28	2	3										30	
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	2,315	455	20			6											
Red Lake	150,810	7,111	322	431	8	385	194	54	173	2,314	18	14		2	14,750	8,897	
White Earth	125,840	16,290	425	450	16	1,050	250	90	155	3,474		19		5	(17)	(17)	

1 Includes some tribal stock also.
 2 Includes tribal stock valued at \$2,121,412.
 3 Difference over last year due partly to number of Indian ponies reported.
 4 Unknown.
 5 Included with horses and mules.
 6 Included with cows and heifers.
 7 Includes calves.
 8 Wild stallions.
 9 1915 report.
 10 Includes sale of wool, \$360,000.
 11 2,900 mares erroneously reported last year.
 12 Includes colts.
 13 Former estimate too high as to value.
 14 1915 report should show only 190.
 15 1915 report should show only 113.
 16 Overestimated last year.
 17 No record.
 18 1915 report including stock purchased.

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TABLE 36.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Stock on reservation.							Stock purchased, current year.					Value of stock.		
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value miscellaneous.	Number horses, mares, and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Sold. ¹	Slaughtered.
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.									
Montana.....	\$4,312,241	\$45,846	21,209	10,588	478	42,608	12,562	996	10,914	\$61,592	\$400	197	14	109	192	\$427,610	\$26,595
Blackfeet.....	1,043,000		10,200	(²)	10	11,500	4,500	150	7,500	6,085						267,190	7,175
Tribal.....	181,636		30		55	2,633		84							30		
Crow.....	418,495	3,402	2,863	2,413	134	2,908	1,082	34	14	10,775		30		9	30	23,476	2,665
Tribal.....	760,200					8,084	3,505	272		9,828		74					
Flathead.....	647,955	33,880	2,355	1,410	143	4,944	955	129	2,500	20,537		70	4	100	100	85,730	10,105
Tribal.....	4,762					75		3							3		
Fort Belknap.....	206,362	2,650	2,000	(²)	12	1,919		28		7,392							
Tribal.....	115,392				8	1,800		88						8	28	8,000	
Fort Peck.....	396,454	4,739	2,261	2,465	36	1,895	520	43	900	2,945							
Tribal.....	499,675	1,175	1,500	4,300	80	6,200	2,000	140		1,420	400			17	6	43,214	6,650
Tribal.....	38,110					650		25		2,610				6	2		
Nebraska.....	396,753	53,959	2,118	1,140	3	470	112	28	45	17,326	2,016	81		36			
Omaha.....	216,555	34,555	1,050	700	3	250		20	45	9,976	2,016	54		1			
Santee.....	39,488	9,284	218	140		50		6		6,350		22		35			
Winnebago.....	140,710	10,120	850	300		170		2		1,000		5					
Nevada.....	345,549	6,368	4,868	1,274	15	2,642	1,761	42	8	36,200		14	1	555	20	13,500	6,861
Fallon.....	10,217	578	96	92		2										588	54
Fort McDermitt.....	9,010	100	290	(²)		2			8							450	124
Moapa River.....	4,430	280	70	25						135		2				174	250
Nevada.....	17,485	307	(²)		2	143	20			285		1		4		1,062	
Walker River.....	33,080	830	147	183	7	286	77			730		5	1		(³)	(³)	
Tribal.....	30,450				2	7465		25		31,650				499	20	8,276	5,783
Western Shoshone.....	205,677	282	958	974	4	1,719	1,664	17		3,400		6		52	3,000	600	
Reno, special agent.....	35,300	4,300	3,000			25											
New Mexico.....	4,034,733	20,354	22,361	19,675	1,119	18,061	4,016	679	586,117	64,660	2,096	19		1,000	52	142,631	80,260
Jicarilla.....	79,212	112	1,305	(²)	50	300	35	8	7,600							14,335	970
Tribal.....	118,533	40	17			1,563		40	8,301	62,870		17		1,000	42		
Mescalero.....	109,050	300	530	1,300	47	100	10	3	8,215							10,400	
Tribal.....	67,320		27			1,200		64									
Pueblo Bonito.....	644,450	2,200	5,200	5,000	305	2,200	500	50	146,000								
Tribal.....	1,856								313	1,856							
Pueblo day schools.....	907,326	7,066	3,852	3,000	177	6,838	1,209	394	76,388	1,790		2		10	81,996	26,840	
San Juan.....	1,722,596	5,296	11,000	10,000	600	4,960	2,012	80	283,300						(³)	(³)	
Zuni.....	384,390	5,340	430	375	40	900	250	40	56,000						35,900	52,450	
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	50,125	13,250	105	25		500	300	25	250	695	115	3		2	6,505	6,400	
North Dakota.....	1,806,983	14,063	11,608	6,411	160	10,478	4,390	387	400	71,620	33,000	6	13	516	25	51,545	8,970
Fort Berthold.....	486,935	975	3,894	(²)	43	2,227	1,240	73								42,695	3,100
Fort Totten.....	275,450	7,400	1,500	1,000	6	325										8,850	5,870
Standing Rock.....	482,998	2,138	5,212	5,011	101	7,276	2,950	289		71,620	33,000	6	13	516	25		
Turtle Mountain.....	191,600	3,550	1,002	400	10	650	200	25	400								
Oklahoma.....	1,662,749	62,686	5,517	1,708	43	5,567	5,683	122	26	109,360	2,607	555	1	434	22	180,042	27,101
Cantonment.....	51,039	579	535	165	6	70	10	2	18	13,280	47	88		7	(³)	(³)	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	124,923	2,961	866	253	23	201	51	10	23,488	105	153			13	(³)	(³)	
Kiowa.....	300,000	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)							(³)	(³)	
Osage ¹⁰	710,685	14,180	1,202	412	6	3,281	5,000	83		44,715	1,620	137	1	378	22	119,630	22,705
Otoe.....	37,905	1,055	232	160		45				3,414		22			695	260	
Pawnee ¹⁰	35,340	2,760	131	124	3	175		6		10,283	700	63		20	643	352	
Ponca.....	40,333	1,833	302	91		47	2			2,340	60	10			842	484	
Red Moon.....	17,708	351	206	39		17				3,185	45	19			1,307	2,470	
Sac and Fox.....	62,998	4,518	318	45		114		1	1	4,675	30	30		5	56,665		
Seger ¹⁰	51,101	1,596	383	150	2	100	10	8									
Seneca.....	152,045	21,155	815			835	550	4									
Shawnee.....	78,612	11,598	527	264	3	682	60	8	4	3,980		27		2			
Oregon.....	863,975	3,985	12,606	1,007	75	11,826	1,285	97	950	8,575	150	54		40		108,680	1,720
Klamath.....	745,720	2,095	11,016	900	30	10,950	1,200	72		2,770	150	11		40		87,560	
Roseburg.....	11,25,000	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)							(³)	(³)	
Siletz.....	16,360	1,200	85	60		130	25	4	950						(³)	(³)	
Umatilla.....	11,35,000	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)							(³)	(³)	
Warm Springs ¹²	35,265	690	1,505	47	29	740	60	16		5,805		43			21,120	1,720	
Tribal.....	6,630				16		6	5									

¹ Overestimated last year.
² Included with horses and mules.
³ Includes calves.
⁴ 1915 report including stock purchased.
⁵ Includes colts.
⁶ No record.
⁷ Lost many.
⁸ Difference from last year partly due to number of Indian ponies reported.
⁹ 1915 census.
¹⁰ As reported.
¹¹ Estimated.
¹² Many died during winter.

TABLE 36.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Stock on reservation.							Stock purchased, current year.						Value of stock.	
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stations and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value miscellaneous.	Number horses, mares, and mules.	Number stations and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Sold.	Slaughtered.
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.									
South Dakota	\$4,493,077	\$64,036	15,664	16,499	409	31,052	10,044	953	302	\$260,601	\$4,756	593	3	3,625	185	\$211,430	\$15,905
Cheyenne River	667,984	1,775	2,700	3,200	65	6,360	1,500	240		137,841		28		2,860	80	40,550	8,200
Tribal	8,750			4	8												
Crow Creek	319,600	4,300	1,000	1,400	41	1,500	800	35		14,905	42	94		73	15	31,985	4,900
Flandreau	6,400	600	32	20		12										2,060	870
Lower Brule	157,310	2,960	350	650	23	1,200	150	5		5,300	50	20		55		12,565	1,935
Tribal	48,970					1,900	103	50									
Pine Ridge	1,628,640	6,178	4,132	5,882	150	10,494	6,401	248	63	55,357		186		436	70	121,170	
Tribal	12,500							139									
Rosebud	1,284,222	17,872	6,210	4,440	80	9,430	960	40		10,800	50	65		30			
Tribal	31,250				29	25		166									
Sisseton	189,765	16,185	662	458	4	754	30	20	216	20,783	1,639	110	2	118	14	3,100	
Yankton	137,686	14,166	578	445	9	377	100	10	23	15,615	2,975	90	1	53	6		
Utah	293,949	2,680	1,968	446	27	1,976	591	56	2,850	13,767	295	59		124	14	8,808	1,030
Shivwits	2,290	50	65	8	1	8	1	1		369		2		5	1	268	30
Uintah and Ouray	288,599	2,370	1,703	438	26	1,948	585	55	2,850	13,398	295	57		119	13	8,600	1,000
Salt Lake, special agent	3,060	260	200			20	5										
Washington	888,996	37,994	5,345	2,265	259	6,759	2,119	209	6,489	31,388	66	43		428	6	104,502	18,946
Colville	642,570	25,885	3,057	1,322	184	4,390	1,766	135		18,837				299		91,126	16,070
Cushman	33,518	1,737	194	112		264	30	2	164							2,685	2,470
Neah Bay	7,536	349	87	46	4	83	1									1,000	160
Spokane	31,599	1,474	302	250	40	373	51	9		2,398		2		44	3	5,230	
Tribal	2,500			350													
Taholah	12,864	311	36	41	3	77	27	11									
Tulalip	74,081	8,025	245	144	2	1,428	44	21	1,325	4,125	53	17		31	2	4,461	246
Yakima	84,328	213	1,424	(⁶)	26	1,154	200	31	5,000	6,028	131	24		54	1	(⁷)	(⁷)
Wisconsin	431,780	22,734	1,744	797	21	1,715	313	37	22	34,069	1,169	177	1	70		13,228	5,108
Grand Rapids	56,095	1,645	250	260	1	10	5	1		15,220	220	110		6			283
Hayward	14,820	630	70	75	3	135	12	16		1,319	79	9		8		268	
Keshena	62,348	5,157	333	153		192	120	4	22	250		1				5,210	
Lac du Flambeau	21,295	390	75	70	3	35		2		2,800		14	1	2			
Laona	7,860	320	60	70	12	2				210		1		2			
La Pointe	123,662	7,042	132	157	2	308	176	12		11,170	850	33		33		7,750	4,825
Oneda	137,440	6,040	810	(⁵)		1,008				1,200	20	5		7			
Red Cliff	8,280	610	14	12		25		2		1,900		4		412			
Wyoming	540,963	890	882	1,892	132	6,852	1,733	244	200	24,757	45	127	8	21	50	47,000	15,000
Shoshone	321,540	890	882	1,892	110	3,019	1,000	80	200	20,007	45	127	8	421		47,000	15,000
Tribal	219,423				22	1,333	733	164		4,750					50		

¹ Includes calves. ² Decrease due to issue of patents in fee; stock not included. ³ Decrease from 1915 due to epidemic. ⁴ Many died during winter. ⁵ Included with horses and mules. ⁶ Erroneously reported last year. ⁷ No record. ⁸ Includes ponies.

TABLE 37.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Grand total	\$35,407,121	\$3,562,907	\$1,272,334	\$18,452	\$14,128,596	\$1,882,058	\$1,289,870	\$12,252,904
Arizona	2,779,915	271,083	193,530	350	52,867	345,673	35,821	1,880,591
Camp Verde.....	19,850	15,010	275					4,565
Colorado River ¹	220,774	6,400	6,370		36,657	12,900		158,449
Fort Apache.....	237,496	35,398	13,025			12,881	20,717	154,565
Havasupai.....	7,849	2,642	246		5	1,446		3,511
Kalbab.....	5,820	1,835	50					3,935
Leupp.....	78,791	13,050	6,445		3,650	4,285		51,351
Moqui.....	178,600	35,275	28,510			3,725		108,090
Navajo.....	471,044	51,026	23,500			10,900	3,204	382,414
Phoenix.....	551,662		69,704					481,958
Pima.....	243,066	3,437	19,075	350	12,555	91,882		115,767
Rice Station.....	99,015		4,525					94,490
Salt River.....	45,072	4,350	3,490			8,025		29,207
San Carlos.....	2,296,274	83,160	5,000			* 164,870	11,900	31,344
San Xavier.....	37,623	12,110						25,513
Truxton Canon.....	127,812	2,820	6,325					118,667
Western Navajo.....	162,175	4,570	6,090			34,750		116,765
California	912,124	65,703	45,665	275	4,475	86,262	5,118	704,626
Bishop.....	32,707	1,280	110	125		590		30,602
Campo.....	10,330	1,875	225					8,230
Digger.....	8,824	8,824						
Fort Bidwell.....	103,595		370	150				103,075
Fort Yuma.....	83,200	800						82,400
Greenville.....	49,878		4,520			8,750	1,550	45,358
Hoop Valley.....	78,225	4,900	12,800					50,225
Maki.....	17,615	14,385	110		1,800			1,320
Pala.....	31,980	13,210	1,505		2,600	4,310		10,355
Round Valley.....	70,997	2,669	645				3,340	64,343
Sherman Institute.....	362,508		24,215			62,441		275,852
Soboba.....	46,374	15,729	1,165			10,171		19,309
Tule River.....	15,891	2,081			75		228	13,587
Colorado	92,161	39,813	2,453		2,100	2,900		44,895
Southern Ute... ..	63,553	16,673	1,850		2,100			42,980
Ute Mountain... ..	28,608	23,140	603			2,900		1,965
Florida: Seminole	75	75						
Idaho	454,437	80,819	40,706		16,991	74,778	1,570	239,573
Coeur d'Alene... ..	63,399	49,906	1,725			910	570	10,288
Fort Hall.....	232,052	30,913	16,431		16,991	14,352		153,365
Fort Lapwai.....	158,986		22,550			59,516	1,000	75,920
Iowa: Sac and Fox	89,996	350	83,350					6,296
Kansas	568,676	9,350	24,533			127,818		406,975
Haskell Institute.....	475,072		24,358			120,589		330,125
Kickapoo.....	79,381		175			7,229		71,977
Potawatomi.....	14,223	9,350						4,873
Michigan	224,327	11,825						212,502
Mackinac.....	2,385	310						2,075
Mount Pleasant.....	221,942	11,515						210,427
Minnesota	771,582	152,072	78,119			4,089	7,116	530,186
Cass Lake.....	19,284							19,284
Fond du Lac.....	36,880	7,525	25,124			80		4,160
Grand Portage.....	7,790	7,440					350	
Leach Lake.....	103,607	36,019	2,219					65,369
Nett Lake.....	50,548	25,540	2,575				271	22,182
Pipestone.....	164,418	5,975						158,443
Red Lake.....	126,499	19,505	23,830			-4,009	6,495	72,660
Vermillion Lake.....	56,975							56,975
White Earth.....	205,572	50,068	24,371					131,133

¹ Includes Fort Mojave.² Includes \$151,000, value stock.

TABLE 37.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Montana.....	\$1,112,201	\$373,028	\$65,957	\$1,151	\$150,190	\$101,235	\$18,560	\$402,080
Blackfeet.....	177,070	38,494	23,417			6,225		108,934
Crow.....	331,151	126,766	20,835		62,617	27,500	900	92,533
Flathead.....	167,931	73,883	1,125		78,889	800	12,660	574
Fort Belknap.....	154,508	53,027	2,450		7,684	34,510	2,000	54,837
Fort Peck ¹	157,927	52,958	15,990	1,151		14,736		73,092
Tongue River.....	123,614	27,900	2,140		1,000	17,464	3,000	72,110
Nebraska.....	439,061	71,641	38,945			20,180		308,295
Genoa.....	309,315		6,475					302,840
Omaha.....	27,520	7,340				20,180		
Santee.....	30,418	29,968	245					205
Winnebago.....	71,808	34,333	32,225					5,250
Nevada.....	316,346	50,014	22,241	29	2,830	37,526		203,706
Carson.....	124,765	1,883	19,861			26,886		76,135
Fallon.....	17,440							17,440
Fort McDermitt.....	17,871	3,948	880		70	3,740		9,233
Moapa River.....	5,195	400	495		135			4,165
Nevada.....	77,580	8,600						68,980
Walker River.....	18,585	13,885			2,075			2,625
Western Shoshone.....	54,231	20,648	1,005		550	6,900		25,128
Reno, special agent.....	679	650		29				
New Mexico.....	1,430,501	84,072	51,488		11,795	140,240	23,339	1,119,567
Albuquerque.....	291,047	9,220	8,925			30,787		242,115
Jicarilla.....	141,896	33,404	5,807			16,340	10,889	75,456
Mescalero.....	136,862	14,698	2,364			15,005	11,650	93,145
Pueblo Bonito.....	145,802	(²)	615			9,040		136,147
Pueblo day schools.....	139,972	1,750	16,254			13,468		109,500
San Juan.....	204,170	25,000	6,120			26,500	800	145,750
Santa Fe.....	219,142		2,725					216,417
Zuni.....	151,610		8,678		11,795	29,100		102,037
New York Agency.....	710	135	575					
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	119,785					180	358	119,247
North Dakota.....	990,765	172,688	74,833	313		112,516		630,415
Bismarck.....	82,638							82,638
Fort Berthold.....	80,828	44,695	1,777	313		25,993		8,050
Fort Totten.....	200,539	7,979	6,410			4,410		181,740
Standing Rock ¹	336,209	81,578	29,900			48,108		176,623
Turtle Mountain.....	82,086	32,618	18,786			2,845		27,837
Wahpeton.....	208,465	5,818	17,960			31,160		153,527
Oklahoma.....	3,083,322	186,017	118,579	100		270,410		2,508,216
Cantonment.....	109,005	6,710	1,400	100		64,185		37,610
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	390,482	23,439	4,057			87,984		275,002
Chillico.....	642,441		4,500					637,941
Five Civilized Tribes.....	65,985	15,035	50,950					
Kiowa.....	613,296	35,650	53,250			88,323		436,073
Osage.....	219,184	36,316	1,150			8,000		173,719
Otoe.....	61,545		1,400					61,145
Pawnee.....	129,655	25,569	300					103,786
Ponca.....	92,809	16,410	300			5,508		70,591
Red Moon.....	70,635	1,930	184					68,521
Sac and Fox.....	55,386	14,435						40,961
Seger.....	104,727	4,834	2,852			1,420		95,621
Seneca.....	28,423							28,423
Shawnee.....	106,240	5,700						100,540

¹ 1915 report.

² Included with school.

³ Increase in land value.

⁴ Value land not included.

TABLE 37.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Oklahoma—Contd. Five Civilized Tribes schools.	\$393,509		\$236			\$14,990		\$378,283
Armstrong Male Academy.....	56,856							56,856
Bloomfield Seminary ¹	1,177							1,177
Cherokee Orphan School.....	47,843							47,843
Collins Institute.....	14,150							14,150
Eucler Boarding School.....	47,755					11,455		36,300
Eufaula Boarding School.....	36,070		125			3,535		32,410
Jones Male Academy.....	31,210							31,210
Mekusuk e y Male Academy.....	55,388							55,388
Nuyaka Boarding School.....	33,426		111					33,315
Tuskahoma Female Academy.....	38,830							38,830
Wheelock Female Academy.....	30,804							30,804
Oregon.....	755,934	\$17,772	29,957	\$30	\$9,320	111,945	\$35,560	551,350
Klamath.....	170,826	7,211	2,305		9,320	17,075	24,260	110,655
Roseburg.....	2,200	2,120		30			50	
Salem.....	349,800		22,807			91,820		285,173
Siletz.....	17,057	5,871	1,645					9,541
Umatilla.....	120,530	300	1,200				650	118,380
Warm Springs.....	95,521	2,270	2,000			3,050	10,600	77,601
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	544,965		25,930			101,400		417,635
South Dakota.....	3,022,649	648,184	281,054	5,870	27,700	243,080	379,706	1,437,055
Canton Asylum.....	146,626		146,626					
Cheyenne River.....	375,975	212,122	40,435	4,845	1,200	16,610		100,763
Crow Creek.....	116,575	41,767	3,070	225		10,868		60,645
Flandreau.....	249,806	6,625	4,300			56,015		182,866
Lower Brule.....	121,097	56,442	6,275			8,850		49,530
Pierre.....	245,201		7,145		26,500	45,325		166,231
Pine Ridge.....	880,540	176,148	20,280	500		18,603	379,631	285,468
Rapid City.....	261,239	4,415	5,090			62,999		188,735
Rosebud.....	414,290	88,205	46,381	300		23,910		255,419
Sisseton.....	82,940	20,945	442					61,553
Springfield.....	30,518							30,518
Yankton.....	97,842	41,515	1,000					55,327
Utah.....	395,136	291,201	3,285		34,328	6,700	4,600	55,022
Shivwits.....	9,355	230	145					8,980
Uintah and Ouray.....	380,038	290,971	3,140		34,328	6,700	4,600	40,299
Salt Lake City, special agent.....	5,743							5,743
Washington.....	1,675,445	785,295	58,598	575		62,019	50,297	718,661
Colville.....	\$ 830,717	\$ 707,607	4,968	575		56,229	35,259	26,079
Cushman.....	439,056	2,550	11,000					425,509
Neah Bay.....	8,920	4,375						4,545
Spokane.....	72,282	17,047	32,700				6,850	15,065
Taholah.....	20,661		800				750	19,111
Tulalip.....	205,177	29,866	6,405					168,906
Yakima.....	98,649	23,850	2,725			5,790	7,438	58,846

¹ 1915 report.² Includes timber reserve.³ Includes value land and old Spokane Sanatorium.

TABLE 37.—Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Wisconsin.....	\$1,383,650	\$37,052	\$25,921	\$775		\$28,437	\$709,825	\$581,640
Grand Rapids...	790					790		
Hayward.....	121,795	2,240	5,000			20,010	27	94,518
Keshena.....	1 860,096	25,305	12,306			5,387	* 709,558	107,540
Lac du Flambeau.....	79,478	750	1,370					77,358
Laona.....	1,600	1,225	375					
La Pointe.....	8,212	7,042	175	775		180	40	
Oneda.....	63,756		1,460					62,296
Red Cliff.....	3,620	490	540			2,070	200	320
Tomah.....	184,606		4,695					179,911
Wittenberg.....	59,697							59,697
Wyoming:Shoshone.	384,084	163,103	6,615		\$16,525	4,670	18,000	174,371
State totals....	21,547,047	3,511,292	1,272,334	9,468	329,121	1,882,058	1,289,870	13,252,904
Miscellaneous.....	13,960,074	51,615		8,984	13,799,475			
Warehouses.....	1 2,884	1 2,884						
Liquor suppression.....	1 650	1 650						
Allotting service.....	1 8,984			1 8,984				
Irrigation service (cost).....	13,799,475				13,799,475			
Indian Office.....	48,081	48,081						

¹ 1915 report.

² \$502,475 value lumber, etc., in 1915 report not shown.

TABLE 38.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.							Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents. ¹	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
Total, 1916.....	\$653,418,462	\$427,697,647	\$349,073,600	\$11,093,545	\$16,101,825	\$12,635,814	\$4,860,244	\$33,932,619	\$225,720,815	\$105,815,540	\$75,624,227	\$44,281,048
1915.....	658,262,436	438,116,841	368,030,944	11,369,277	12,224,196	10,827,552	4,244,646	31,420,226	220,145,595	101,390,579	76,553,336	42,196,680
1914.....	667,454,639	434,872,202	372,776,671	11,373,084	12,251,557	9,924,495	3,769,903	24,776,492	232,582,437	111,396,816	74,093,412	47,092,209
1913.....	666,931,263	426,436,766	368,890,835	11,766,623	11,200,525	8,537,204	2,815,071	23,226,508	240,494,497	120,701,799	73,123,997	46,668,701
1912.....	648,689,092	404,265,024	348,504,293	11,745,511	10,098,276	8,276,073	2,641,966	22,998,965	244,424,068	127,893,467	72,011,067	44,519,534
1911.....	623,134,254	380,934,110	331,429,404	9,106,470	10,735,723	7,796,805	2,232,379	19,633,329	242,200,144	124,942,410	75,413,904	41,843,830
Arizona.....	52,719,923	12,583,155	4,045,890	7,000	8,551	354,225	356,200	7,811,289	40,136,768	27,926,893	12,076,700	133,175
Camp Verde.....	2,190	2,190			200	175	800	1,015				
Colorado River.....	5,468,091	697,967	593,200		4,557	25,500	7,800	66,910	4,770,124	4,687,500	22,500	60,124
Fort Apache.....	9,726,338	551,025				1,700	12,500	536,825	9,175,313	5,567,402	3,595,000	12,911
Havasupai.....	49,720	19,020				900	900	30,700	30,700			
Kaibab.....	221,578	20,850				2,050	200	18,600	200,728	177,328	23,400	
Leupp.....	1,370,590	559,250				3,500	21,000	534,750	811,340	4,811,340		
Moqui.....	2,557,595	716,595				53,000	17,000	646,595	1,841,000	1,841,000		
Navajo.....	17,356,903	4,565,044			3,794	35,000	45,000	4,481,250	12,791,859	5,291,859	7,500,000	
Pima.....	5,900,847	1,963,125	1,386,900			56,000	85,000	435,225	3,937,722	3,857,722	80,000	
Salt River.....	1,225,109	897,159	767,440			20,500	31,000	78,219	327,950	327,950		
San Carlos.....	3,529,985	126,865				21,600	7,000	98,265	3,403,120	2,639,340	725,210	38,570
San Xavier.....	2,122,531	2,010,932	1,298,350	7,000		123,000	115,000	467,582	111,599	110,099	1,500	
Truxton Canon.....	996,398	20,758				2,500	2,800	15,458	975,640	824,980	129,090	21,570
Western Navajo.....	2,192,048	432,375				6,000	10,200	416,175	1,759,673	1,759,673		
California.....	8,758,134	4,901,248	2,143,723	1,915,000	29,802	232,146	105,748	474,829	3,856,886	2,907,854	920,300	28,732
Bishop.....	401,466	321,466	255,200		111	10,000	8,500	47,655	80,000	80,000		
Campo.....	122,219	56,180				33,695	1,520	20,965	66,039	65,839	200	
Digger.....	13,954	8,877	6,400			1,930	1,100	447	5,077	5,077		
Fort Bidwell.....	379,621	359,621	275,000	40,000	1,121	15,000	8,500	20,000	20,000		20,000	
Fort Yuma.....	770,218	703,445	641,600			4,000	18,000	39,845	66,773	58,000	8,000	773
Greenville.....	223,848	223,848	196,320			10,000	4,000	7,200	7,200			
Hoopa Valley.....	2,623,956	2,014,498	118,000	1,800,600		12,548	5,500	66,450	609,458	159,000	425,000	25,458
Malki.....	2,111,852	97,817				29,900	25,000	42,917	2,014,035	2,014,035		
Pala.....	379,839	280,556	181,155			31,400	13,200	54,801	99,283	98,783	500	
Round Valley.....	666,451	683,630	470,048	75,000		51,446	7,503	51,076	2,821	320		2,501
Soboba.....	492,393	121,993				23,875	12,425	85,693	370,400	359,800	10,600	
Tule River.....	572,317	49,317			1,037	9,000	1,500	37,780	523,000	67,000	456,000	
Colorado.....	776,846	599,626	237,920	4,000	151,628	11,000	8,000	187,078	177,220	162,000	15,220	
Southern Ute.....	344,432	344,432	237,920	4,000	53,297	11,000	8,000	30,215				
Ute Mountain.....	432,414	255,194			98,331			156,863	177,220	162,000	15,220	
Florida: Seminole.....	115,846	4,100						4,100	111,746	111,746		
Idaho.....	14,765,577	12,337,870	10,668,000	127,500	297,993	359,000	173,000	712,377	2,427,707	916,332	1,273,760	237,615
Coeur d'Alene.....	2,790,958	2,497,358	1,893,165	100,000	177,433	180,000	30,000	136,760	293,600	71,662	11,200	210,735
Fort Hall.....	5,066,472	3,805,572	3,304,455		4,538	85,000	35,000	286,579	1,260,900	726,670	520,060	14,170
Fort Lapwai.....	6,908,147	6,034,940	5,380,380	27,500	116,022	114,000	108,000	289,038	873,207	118,000	742,500	12,707
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	741,013	54,306			25,526	18,000	2,500	8,280	686,707	313,187	375	373,145
Kansas.....	3,973,789	3,765,688	2,817,106		243,669	271,404	82,955	350,554	208,101			208,101
Kickapoo.....	2,065,487	1,978,242	1,475,606		122,513	153,404	60,955	165,764	87,245			87,245
Potawatomi.....	1,908,302	1,787,446	1,341,500		121,156	118,000	422,000	184,790	120,856			120,856
Michigan.....	379,193	379,193	166,756	82,694	58,213	28,500	15,700	27,330				
Bay Mills.....	7,775	7,775	1,200			5,500	700	375				
Mackinac.....	371,418	371,418	165,556	82,694	58,213	29,000	15,000	26,955				
Minnesota.....	18,051,254	8,986,505	5,885,772	221,500	522,374	1,610,350	278,250	468,259	9,064,749	1,140,869	1,142,803	6,781,077
Fond du Lac.....	1,273,745	696,534	444,500	52,500	129,094	33,000	3,000	34,440	577,211			577,211
Grand Portage.....	318,011	77,607	50,000	25,000	2,147	4,100	6,500	310	240,404	32,000	16,000	192,404
Leech Lake.....	2,161,680	1,199,661	505,259	50,000	198,258	394,000	12,500	39,644	962,019			962,019
Nett Lake.....	975,207	654,534	562,377	70,000	8,407	6,750	2,200	4,800	320,673			320,673
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	59,415	59,415	45,000			11,500	500	2,415				
Red Lake.....	3,684,678	331,159			20,349	90,000	60,000	160,810	3,353,519	1,061,419	1,102,803	1,189,297
Vermillion Lake.....	24,000								24,000			
White Earth.....	9,554,518	5,967,595	4,278,636	24,000	164,119	1,075,000	200,000	225,840	3,586,923	47,450		3,539,473
Montana.....	44,945,406	20,825,913	15,513,898	833,965	232,020	565,350	461,900	3,218,780	24,119,493	15,286,794	7,257,400	1,575,299
Blackfeet.....	7,839,348	4,709,288	3,354,644		805	200,000	105,000	1,048,839	3,130,060	2,136,187	857,436	136,437
Crow.....	12,638,424	5,467,622	4,733,811	2,000	115,316	112,000	85,000	419,495	7,170,802	5,531,107	822,200	817,495
Flathead.....	10,626,043	4,518,244	2,818,245	752,500	74,544	140,000	85,000	647,955	6,107,799	4,324,000	4,504,762	279,037
Fort Belknap.....	4,725,264	491,804	245,902		7,540	13,000	19,000	206,362	4,233,460	3,899,600	307,392	26,468
Fort Peck.....	4,773,907	4,466,493	3,775,065	79,465	12,259	65,350	137,900	396,454	3,07,414			307,414
Tongue River.....	4,342,420	1,172,462	586,231		21,556	35,000	30,000	499,675	3,169,958	2,395,900	765,610	8,448
Nebraska.....	11,794,135	11,398,957	9,932,279		432,459	336,485	300,981	396,753	395,178	146,230		248,948
Omaha.....	4,612,906	4,439,278	3,675,300		144,423	285,000	118,000	216,555	173,628	120,000		53,628
Santee.....	1,047,114	1,002,211	892,640		55,083	11,000	4,000	39,488	44,903			44,903
Winnebago.....	6,134,115	5,957,468	5,364,339		232,953	40,485	178,981	140,710	176,647	26,230		150,417
Nevada.....	2,835,355	1,444,811	996,410	8,000	3,921	68,700	49,181	318,599	1,390,544	1,337,594	42,450	10,500
Fallon.....	147,247	144,247	125,180			7,000	1,850	10,217	3,000	3,000		
Fort McDermitt.....	63,630	55,390	35,530			5,200	3,650	11,010	8,240	8,240		
Moapa River.....	162,780	162,780	157,000			800	530	4,430				

¹ Data incomplete. ² Includes \$2,121,412, tribal stock. ³ Includes tribal stock. ⁴ Overestimated last year. ⁵ As reported. ⁶ 1915 report. ⁷ Timber on school land.

TABLE 38.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.							Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
Nevada—Continued.												
Nevada.....	\$677,865	\$26,365	.....	.....	.....	\$6,280	\$2,200	\$17,885	\$651,500	\$639,500	\$12,000	(1)
Walker River.....	494,108	388,732	\$336,700	.....	\$452	10,000	7,500	34,080	105,376	74,926	30,450	(1)
Western Shoshone.....	849,956	227,528	.....	.....	.....	13,420	8,431	205,677	622,428	611,928	.....	\$10,500
Reno, special agent.....	439,769	439,769	342,000	.....	3,469	26,000	25,000	35,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	22,679,261	6,970,203	878,332	1,230,000	104,862	672,060	197,925	3,887,024	15,709,058	10,742,622	4,877,929	88,507
Jicarilla.....	2,072,794	1,655,935	316,832	2,230,000	4,706	14,260	10,925	79,212	416,859	202,785	148,533	65,541
Mescalero.....	5,471,994	261,908	.....	.....	100,058	30,800	22,000	109,050	5,210,086	619,800	4,567,320	22,966
Pueblo Bonito.....	3,082,806	1,205,950	561,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	644,450	1,876,856	1,875,000	1,856	.....
Pueblo day schools.....	4,374,684	1,389,424	.....	.....	98	390,000	82,000	917,328	2,985,260	2,911,540	73,720	.....
San Juan.....	5,942,596	1,865,596	.....	.....	.....	80,000	33,000	1,752,596	4,077,000	4,013,000	64,000	.....
Zuni.....	1,734,387	591,380	.....	.....	.....	157,000	50,000	384,390	1,142,997	1,120,497	22,500	.....
New York: New York Agency.....	4,502,701	880	.....	.....	880	.....	.....	.....	4,501,821	4,442,350	.....	59,471
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	943,316	155,256	.....	.....	23,901	71,980	6,250	53,125	788,060	588,000	192,000	8,060
North Dakota.....	27,832,520	23,869,116	20,592,743	250,000	261,840	608,425	296,625	1,859,483	3,963,404	2,346,946	.....	1,616,458
Fort Berthold.....	4,698,553	2,598,437	1,738,789	.....	28,163	218,425	101,125	511,935	2,100,116	1,157,784	.....	942,332
Fort Totten.....	1,532,751	1,527,463	1,084,341	.....	30,672	67,000	70,000	275,450	5,288	.....	.....	5,288
Standing Rock.....	16,970,726	15,112,286	13,561,613	250,000	160,175	187,000	88,000	865,498	1,858,000	1,189,162	.....	668,838
Turtle Mountain.....	4,630,930	4,630,930	4,208,000	.....	42,830	136,000	37,500	206,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	255,853,409	216,072,794	196,803,852	64,112	7,985,952	3,253,094	1,156,142	6,809,642	39,780,615	17,694,688	1,717,000	20,368,927
Cantonment.....	1,074,039	1,074,039	787,500	.....	87,000	83,500	65,000	51,039	.....	.....	.....	(3)
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	4,855,791	4,242,844	3,692,764	.....	232,034	130,049	35,074	152,923	612,947	.....	.....	612,947
Five Civilized Tribes.....	191,439,625	164,054,791	157,942,380	(*)	6,112,411	.....	.....	27,384,834	617,665,345	1,717,000	.....	8,002,489
Kiowa.....	19,589,017	15,993,852	13,919,010	.....	574,842	815,000	385,000	300,000	3,595,165	.....	.....	3,595,165
Osage.....	23,499,692	16,379,407	8,499,769	.....	306,755	1,386,000	406,000	5,780,883	7,120,285	11,993	.....	7,108,292
Otoe.....	1,990,316	1,634,434	1,360,531	63,000	65,498	30,000	30,000	39,505	355,882	6,480	.....	349,402
Pawnee.....	1,999,836	1,812,031	1,548,085	.....	111,926	98,550	7,630	45,840	187,805	.....	.....	187,805
Ponca.....	2,930,818	2,824,737	2,436,838	1,112	134,954	178,200	23,050	50,583	106,081	4,800	.....	101,281
Red Moon.....	557,502	557,502	499,875	.....	11,724	17,200	10,900	17,803	.....	.....	.....	(3)
Sac and Fox.....	1,860,553	1,449,007	1,086,615	.....	157,766	115,265	26,363	62,998	411,546	.....	.....	411,546
Seger.....	1,463,380	1,463,380	1,102,580	.....	114,134	113,130	82,125	51,411	.....	.....	.....	(3)
Seneca.....	2,313,214	2,307,144	1,872,628	.....	25,671	194,300	37,500	177,045	6,070	6,070	.....	.....
Shawnee.....	2,279,626	2,279,626	2,055,277	.....	51,237	46,000	47,500	79,612	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	47,366,008	11,176,145	7,130,590	2,400,700	276,610	316,900	149,000	902,345	36,189,863	6,726,475	29,165,830	297,558
Klamath.....	29,618,451	2,553,400	1,047,880	540,000	41,400	127,900	36,500	759,720	27,065,051	3,257,200	23,700,000	107,851
Roseburg.....	2,620,694	2,620,694	521,981	1,800,000	98,713	90,000	65,000	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Filetz.....	662,537	427,652	374,500	19,000	17,792	.....	.....	16,360	234,885	12,800	195,000	27,085
Umatilla.....	5,136,269	4,715,447	4,450,800	4,200	114,947	82,000	22,500	41,000	4,200,822	244,000	14,200	162,622
Warm Springs.....	9,328,057	858,952	735,429	37,500	3,758	17,000	25,000	40,265	8,469,105	3,212,475	5,256,630	.....
South Dakota.....	60,495,665	52,516,143	43,395,395	59,000	1,747,541	2,075,500	803,000	4,435,707	7,979,522	2,342,720	201,470	5,435,332
Canton Asylum.....	1,570	1,570	.....	.....	1,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne River.....	10,337,141	7,965,428	6,789,054	.....	119,790	345,000	80,000	681,584	2,371,713	1,422,742	8,750	940,221
Crow Creek.....	2,947,780	2,825,221	2,288,096	.....	60,525	100,000	52,000	324,600	122,559	6,732	.....	115,827
Flandreau.....	118,142	118,142	84,000	.....	242	20,000	7,000	6,900	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Brule.....	2,097,238	1,816,995	1,632,000	9,000	48,685	50,000	15,000	162,310	180,243	76,000	48,970	55,273
Pine Ridge.....	15,976,141	14,660,891	12,245,904	50,000	191,347	210,000	325,000	1,638,640	1,315,250	535,246	112,500	667,504
Rosebud.....	14,695,463	11,538,799	8,636,779	.....	635,798	795,000	177,000	1,294,222	3,156,664	7302,000	31,250	2,823,414
Sisseton.....	7,476,173	6,870,257	6,144,180	.....	215,812	240,500	80,000	189,765	605,916	.....	.....	605,916
Yankton.....	6,846,017	6,618,840	5,625,382	.....	473,772	315,000	67,000	137,686	227,177	.....	.....	227,177
Utah.....	7,018,039	2,464,201	1,644,590	.....	386,832	81,090	55,140	296,549	4,553,838	563,900	34,875	3,955,063
Shivwits.....	21,500	6,090	.....	.....	.....	2,400	1,300	2,390	15,500	15,500	.....	(8)
Uintah and Ouray.....	6,988,889	2,450,551	1,644,590	.....	386,832	76,190	51,840	291,099	4,538,338	548,400	34,875	3,955,063
Salt Lake, special agent.....	7,560	7,560	.....	.....	.....	2,500	2,000	3,060	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	45,607,495	27,808,779	21,385,005	3,703,984	1,022,346	600,605	181,043	915,796	17,798,716	5,504,045	12,032,122	262,549
Colville.....	12,653,430	8,455,766	6,185,440	600,000	559,106	337,950	120,200	653,070	4,197,664	71,863,702	2,215,000	118,962
Cushman.....	862,886	755,914	627,108	28,750	37,618	22,800	6,090	33,518	106,982	.....	.....	106,982
Neah Bay.....	372,244	74,307	17,000	4,000	871	29,750	4,800	17,886	297,937	22,357	275,000	580
Spokane.....	2,776,266	1,508,193	990,880	392,580	12,634	62,000	13,500	36,599	1,268,076	421,845	820,375	25,856
Taholah.....	8,741,921	1,379,863	354,392	953,377	6,380	41,650	10,000	14,064	7,362,058	1,512,894	5,813,272	5,892
Tulalip.....	4,250,215	4,250,215	2,707,200	1,180,147	153,629	106,455	26,453	76,331	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakima.....	15,950,520	11,384,521	10,502,985	545,130	252,078	(9)	(9)	84,328	4,565,999	1,683,247	2,878,475	4,277
Wisconsin.....	17,227,951	7,202,794	3,111,960	186,090	2,212,860	1,078,000	140,704	473,180	10,025,157	3,784,085	3,698,533	2,542,539
Grand Rapids.....	876,698	285,206	60,000	.....	67,232	75,000	17,379	65,595	591,492	377,787	2,813	210,892
Hayward.....	785,759	783,853	604,500	80,000	53,733	27,000	3,200	15,420	1,906	1,000	.....	.....
Keshena.....	8,654,007	126,919	.....	.....	1,016	53,800	9,725	62,348	8,527,088	3,081,000	73,114,441	2,331,647
Lac du Flambeau.....	690,879	581,675	226,774	17,090	110,520	180,000	26,000	21,295	109,200	95,295	13,905	.....
Laona.....	211,120	65,332	.....	.....	48,572	7,200	1,400	8,160	145,788	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	3,809,068	3,159,415	800,767	49,000	1,830,986	290,000	55,000	133,662	649,683	83,215	566,468	.....
Oneida.....	1,900,966	1,900,966	1,306,240	.....	17,286	395,000	25,000	157,440	.....	.....	.....	(3)
Red Cliff.....	299,424	299,424	113,879	40,000	83,485	50,000	3,000	9,260	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	4,035,626	2,179,964	1,723,379	.....	72,045	23,000	40,000	321,540	1,855,662	830,210	975,460	49,992

1 Included in Western Shoshone.
 2 Tribal timber.
 3 Included in Cheyenne and Arapaho.

4 As reported.
 5 Included in value of land.
 6 Includes \$12,319,000 lowest estimated value of coal.

7 Overestimated last year.
 8 Included in Uintah and Ouray.

9 No data.
 10 Included in New York.

TABLE 39.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Total.			Salaries.	Male.		Female.	
	Em- ploy- ees.	In- dians.	Non- In- dians.		Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Grand total.....	5,347	2,115	3,232	\$3,622,454	3,526	\$2,591,755	1,821	\$1,030,699
Total schools.....	2,883	812	2,071	1,947,889	1,308	1,091,930	1,575	855,959
Total agencies.....	2,464	1,303	1,161	1,674,565	2,218	1,499,825	246	174,740
Arizona.....	716	307	409	462,033	471	326,563	245	135,470
Camp Verde schools.....	4	.....	4	3,140	2	2,120	2	1,020
Camp Verde Agency.....	5	3	2	2,220	4	1,620	1	600
Colorado River schools ¹	34	9	25	23,200	12	10,370	22	12,830
Colorado River Agency.....	22	16	6	15,260	20	13,340	2	1,920
Fort Apache schools.....	27	11	16	17,255	15	11,455	12	5,800
Fort Apache Agency.....	43	22	21	27,928	42	27,208	1	720
Havasupai School.....	3	.....	3	2,220	2	1,920	1	300
Havasupai Agency.....	2	1	1	1,400	2	1,400	.....	.....
Kaibab School.....	4	.....	4	2,600	2	1,700	2	900
Kaibab Agency.....	2	1	1	780	2	780	.....	.....
Leupp School.....	12	3	9	8,570	4	3,800	8	4,770
Leupp Agency.....	17	11	6	9,608	17	9,608	.....	.....
Moqui schools.....	56	21	35	31,000	27	17,890	29	13,110
Moqui Agency.....	30	14	16	17,532	23	13,272	7	4,260
Navajo schools.....	67	32	35	42,050	28	20,040	39	22,010
Navajo Agency.....	43	29	14	24,068	39	21,728	4	2,340
Phoenix School.....	71	16	55	54,810	37	32,820	34	21,990
Pima schools.....	42	13	29	27,670	21	18,550	21	9,120
Pima Agency.....	42	22	20	29,468	39	27,428	3	2,040
Rice Station School.....	24	9	15	16,300	12	8,260	12	8,040
Salt River schools.....	8	1	7	5,440	4	3,550	4	1,890
Salt River Agency.....	12	7	5	6,720	11	6,120	1	600
San Carlos schools.....	10	3	7	7,960	4	4,780	6	3,180
San Carlos Agency.....	48	31	17	29,088	46	27,888	2	1,200
San Xavier schools.....	6	.....	6	4,400	1	1,400	5	3,000
San Xavier Agency.....	18	10	8	9,688	16	8,668	2	1,020
Truxton Canon School.....	16	6	10	9,970	4	4,120	12	5,850
Truxton Canon Agency.....	5	2	3	3,760	5	3,760	.....	.....
Western Navajo schools.....	22	3	19	15,160	9	7,900	13	7,260
Western Navajo Agency.....	21	11	10	12,768	21	12,768	.....	.....
California.....	304	110	194	185,917	192	124,137	112	61,780
Bishop schools.....	11	2	9	6,190	5	3,955	6	2,235
Bishop Agency.....	7	4	3	3,540	6	2,940	1	600
Campo School.....	5	1	4	3,430	2	1,880	3	1,550
Campo Agency.....	2	2	.....	1,020	2	1,020	.....	.....
Digger Agency.....	2	.....	2	1,720	1	1,000	1	720
Fort Bidwell School.....	20	2	18	13,135	8	6,460	12	6,675
Fort Bidwell Agency.....	7	3	4	4,480	7	4,480	.....	.....
Fort Yuma schools.....	21	6	15	14,070	12	8,460	9	5,610
Fort Yuma Agency.....	11	7	4	5,744	9	4,424	2	1,320
Greenville School.....	14	1	13	9,720	7	5,760	7	3,960
Hoopa Valley School.....	20	11	9	11,590	8	5,670	12	5,920
Hoopa Valley Agency.....	17	11	6	8,528	16	7,928	1	600
Malki School.....	1	.....	1	1,400	1	1,400	.....	.....
Malki Agency.....	18	10	8	6,748	15	5,548	3	1,200
Pala schools.....	9	2	7	5,710	4	3,610	5	2,100
Pala Agency.....	15	11	4	8,448	15	8,448	.....	.....
Round Valley schools.....	10	1	9	7,180	4	3,940	6	3,240
Round Valley Agency.....	15	7	8	8,844	14	8,064	1	780
Sherman Institute.....	61	11	50	43,820	28	23,140	33	20,680
Soboba schools.....	9	2	7	6,060	3	3,150	6	2,910
Soboba Agency.....	20	15	5	9,160	20	9,160	.....	.....
Tule River schools.....	5	.....	5	3,520	3	2,440	2	1,080
Tule River Agency.....	4	1	3	1,860	2	1,260	2	600
Colorado.....	48	15	33	31,790	35	25,460	13	6,330
Southern Ute schools.....	12	1	11	8,230	5	4,630	7	3,600
Southern Ute Agency.....	16	6	10	10,740	13	9,600	3	1,140
Ute Mountain School.....	3	.....	3	2,640	1	1,650	2	990
Ute Mountain Agency.....	17	8	9	10,180	16	9,580	1	600
Idaho.....	107	34	73	78,262	75	58,042	32	20,220
Coeur d'Alene schools.....	5	.....	5	3,540	3	2,940	2	600
Coeur d'Alene Agency.....	17	7	10	12,334	15	11,014	2	1,320
Fort Hall schools.....	20	7	13	14,480	8	7,400	12	7,080

¹ Includes Fort Mojave School.

TABLE 39.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ploy- ees.	In- dians.	Non- In- dians.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Idaho—Continued.								
Fort Hall Agency.....	24	12	12	\$15,248	23	\$14,248	1	\$1,000
Fort Lapwai School.....	25	1	24	20,180	12	11,680	13	8,500
Fort Lapwai Agency.....	16	7	9	12,480	14	10,760	2	1,720
Iowa.....	27	10	17	16,910	13	9,590	14	7,320
Sac and Fox Sanatorium...	22	7	15	14,130	8	6,810	14	7,320
Sac and Fox Agency.....	5	3	2	2,780	5	2,780		
Kansas.....	89	18	71	67,110	47	40,060	42	27,050
Haskell Institute.....	65	9	56	50,770	33	28,880	32	21,890
Kickapoo schools.....	14	5	9	8,760	6	4,500	8	4,260
Kickapoo Agency.....	2	1	1	1,780	2	1,780		
Potawatomi Agency.....	8	3	5	5,800	6	4,900	2	900
Michigan.....	41	12	29	27,920	19	14,800	22	13,120
Mackinac Agency.....	2		2	2,000	2	2,000		
Mount Pleasant schools.....	39	12	27	25,920	17	12,800	22	13,120
Minnesota.....	268	137	131	172,606	173	121,096	95	51,510
Cass Lake School.....	8	4	4	3,940	3	1,900	5	2,040
Fond du Lac schools.....	6		6	4,640	4	4,040	2	600
Fond du Lac Agency.....	15	9	6	10,200	10	7,100	5	3,100
Grand Portage School.....	4	1	3	2,750	2	1,680	2	1,070
Grand Portage Agency.....	5	3	2	2,680	4	2,280	1	400
Leech Lake schools.....	15	6	9	9,840	7	5,700	8	4,140
Leech Lake Agency.....	36	22	14	22,928	35	22,148	1	780
Nett Lake School.....	4	1	3	2,560	1	1,200	3	1,650
Nett Lake Agency.....	9	4	5	5,550	8	4,960	1	600
Pipestone schools.....	28	13	15	18,380	16	11,790	12	6,590
Red Lake schools.....	20	9	11	12,090	7	5,580	13	6,510
Red Lake Agency.....	32	20	12	19,388	28	16,688	4	2,700
Vermillion Lake School.....	14	6	8	9,240	6	4,840	8	4,400
White Earth schools.....	42	18	24	26,520	15	12,390	27	14,130
White Earth Agency.....	30	21	9	21,600	27	18,800	3	2,800
Montana.....	350	167	183	237,223	280	198,688	70	38,535
Blackfeet schools.....	20	6	14	12,800	10	8,100	10	4,700
Blackfeet Agency.....	50	30	20	32,938	46	30,718	4	2,220
Crow schools.....	23	7	16	16,990	10	9,460	13	7,530
Crow Agency.....	68	35	33	45,628	61	41,048	7	4,580
Flathead School.....	3		3	4,500	3	4,500		
Flathead Agency.....	27	14	13	19,580	25	18,068	2	1,440
Fort Belknap schools.....	11	2	9	8,125	4	4,300	7	3,825
Fort Belknap Agency.....	33	17	16	22,388	32	21,668	1	720
Fort Peck schools.....	22	10	12	14,860	8	7,520	14	6,860
Fort Peck Agency.....	33	18	15	19,508	33	19,508		
Tongue River schools.....	18	4	14	12,410	9	8,090	9	4,320
Tongue River Agency.....	42	24	18	28,048	39	25,708	3	2,340
Nebraska.....	84	31	53	62,878	57	45,968	27	16,910
Genoa School.....	42	11	31	28,880	21	16,160	21	12,730
Omaha Agency.....	9	4	5	7,580	8	6,950	1	600
Santee School.....	1		1	1,700	1	1,700		
Santee Agency.....	11	8	3	7,840	11	7,840		
Winnebago School.....	2		2	2,800	2	2,800		
Winnebago Agency.....	19	8	11	14,128	14	10,548	5	3,580
Nevada.....	117	37	80	74,605	70	48,265	47	26,340
Carson School.....	29	8	21	20,960	12	11,080	17	9,880
Fallon schools.....	9		9	4,880	5	3,060	4	1,820
Fallon Agency.....	3	2	1	1,440	3	1,440		
Fort McDermitt School.....	8		8	5,025	4	3,165	4	1,860
Fort McDermitt Agency.....	2	2		624	2	624		
Moapa River School.....	4		4	3,180	2	2,280	2	900
Moapa River Agency.....	3	3		564	3	564		
Nevada schools.....	11	2	9	6,840	2	1,900	9	4,940
Nevada Agency.....	14	6	8	9,164	12	7,844	2	1,320

TABLE 39.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.			Salaries.	Male.		Female.	
	Em- ploy- ees.	In- dians.	Non- In- dians.		Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Nevada—Continued.								
Walker River School.....	5	1	4	\$3,720	2	\$1,800	3	\$1,920
Walker River Agency.....	10	4	6	6,004	8	4,624	2	1,380
Western Shoshone schools.....	6	1	5	4,380	4	3,780	2	600
Western Shoshone Agency.....	13	8	5	7,824	11	6,104	2	1,720
New Mexico.....	430	187	243	259,218	272	169,783	158	89,435
Albuquerque School.....	42	13	29	28,630	22	15,940	20	12,690
Jicarilla schools.....	17	5	12	11,640	7	6,100	10	5,540
Jicarilla Agency.....	46	21	25	25,140	43	24,000	3	1,140
Mescalero School.....	11	3	8	7,440	3	3,060	8	4,380
Mescalero Agency.....	28	10	18	19,320	25	16,680	3	2,640
Pueblo Bonito School.....	21	6	15	13,480	5	5,200	16	8,280
Pueblo Bonito Agency.....	16	9	7	10,940	15	10,580	1	360
Pueblo day schools.....	49	15	34	29,070	13	11,155	36	17,915
Pueblo day schools agency.....	61	39	22	27,860	49	20,660	12	7,200
San Juan schools.....	26	10	16	17,730	11	8,910	15	8,820
San Juan Agency.....	42	30	12	20,888	42	20,888	.....	.....
Santa Fe School.....	39	17	22	25,850	20	14,170	19	11,680
Zuni schools.....	21	5	16	13,210	8	5,860	13	7,350
Zuni Agency.....	11	4	7	8,020	9	6,580	2	1,440
New York Agency.....	3	.....	3	2,250	2	1,650	1	600
North Carolina.....	35	12	23	23,810	23	16,430	12	7,380
Cherokee schools.....	27	9	18	17,010	16	10,350	11	6,660
Cherokee Agency.....	8	3	5	6,800	7	6,080	1	720
North Dakota.....	284	144	140	163,284	192	117,454	92	45,830
Bismarck School.....	12	6	6	6,900	5	3,390	7	3,510
Fort Berthold schools.....	17	2	15	9,848	8	6,125	9	3,723
Fort Berthold Agency.....	32	20	12	17,548	30	16,288	2	1,260
Fort Totten schools.....	46	17	29	27,700	20	13,880	26	13,820
Fort Totten Agency.....	12	7	5	7,760	9	5,960	3	1,800
Standing Rock schools.....	47	17	30	29,080	22	17,370	25	11,710
Standing Rock Agency.....	65	50	15	31,868	60	29,008	5	2,860
Turtle Mountain schools.....	11	1	10	6,825	6	5,325	5	1,500
Turtle Mountain Agency.....	19	12	7	10,028	19	10,028	.....	.....
Wahpeton School.....	23	12	11	15,730	13	10,150	10	5,580
Oklahoma.....	909	266	643	733,889	577	526,360	332	207,529
Cantonment School.....	12	4	8	6,950	4	3,200	8	3,750
Cantonment Agency.....	14	4	10	10,020	13	9,720	1	300
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	20	9	11	13,400	9	7,080	11	6,320
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.....	19	8	11	14,440	16	12,220	3	2,220
Chilocco School.....	55	20	35	39,880	29	23,890	26	15,990
Kiowa schools.....	69	17	52	43,900	29	22,800	40	21,100
Kiowa Agency.....	61	33	28	39,600	48	32,520	13	7,080
Osage School.....	28	8	20	19,880	12	11,360	16	8,520
Osage Agency.....	32	9	23	34,680	29	31,680	3	3,100
Otoe School.....	12	2	10	8,020	6	4,740	6	3,280
Otoe Agency.....	7	1	6	4,920	6	4,200	1	720
Pawnee School.....	15	4	11	10,160	5	4,400	10	5,760
Pawnee Agency.....	11	3	8	7,860	10	6,960	1	900
Ponca School.....	16	5	11	10,210	7	6,220	9	3,990
Ponca Agency.....	10	3	7	8,500	9	7,900	1	600
Red Moon School.....	4	.....	4	2,890	2	1,790	2	1,100
Red Moon Agency.....	6	.....	6	2,680	3	1,360	3	1,320
Sac and Fox School.....	13	5	8	8,330	6	5,010	7	3,320
Sac and Fox Agency.....	12	6	6	8,700	9	6,420	3	2,280
Seger School.....	15	3	12	9,970	6	4,840	9	5,130
Seger Agency.....	12	7	5	7,840	11	7,000	1	840
Seneca School.....	16	7	9	11,190	7	5,940	9	5,250
Seneca Agency.....	5	3	2	3,060	4	2,340	1	720
Shawnee School.....	19	8	11	10,930	10	6,200	9	4,730
Shawnee Agency.....	8	4	4	4,980	7	4,380	1	600
Total.....	491	172	319	342,990	297	234,070	194	108,920

* Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 39.—School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ploy- ees.	In- dians.	Non- In- dians.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Oklahoma—Continued. Five Civilized Tribes.....	418	93	325	\$390,899	280	\$292,290	138	\$98,609
Office at Muskogee.....	129	26	103	144,240	93	107,620	26	36,720
Field employees.....	128	54	74	137,270	123	133,190	5	4,080
Schools—supervisor.....	14	4	10	15,630	11	12,390	3	3,240
Armstrong Academy.....	16	2	14	10,500	8	6,240	8	4,260
Cherokee Training.....	12	12	12	8,185	5	4,045	7	4,140
Collins Institute.....	12	12	12	7,560	5	4,820	5	2,940
Euchee Boarding.....	15	2	13	9,652	7	4,155	10	5,497
Enfaula Boarding.....	14	14	14	8,580	2	960	12	7,620
Jones Academy.....	15	1	14	10,170	7	5,640	8	4,530
Mekuskey Academy.....	16	1	16	9,862	6	4,275	10	5,587
Nuyaka Boarding.....	15	1	14	9,480	6	4,635	9	4,845
Tuskahoma Academy.....	16	1	15	9,800	4	3,120	12	6,780
Wheelock Academy.....	16	2	14	9,870	3	1,500	13	8,370
Oregon.....	183	62	121	134,052	117	94,852	66	39,200
Klamath schools.....	24	5	19	15,710	11	9,750	13	5,960
Klamath Agency.....	29	11	18	24,460	24	20,700	5	3,760
Roseburg School.....	7	7	7	8,500	6	8,200	1	300
Salem School.....	51	13	38	38,470	24	21,520	27	16,950
Siletz schools.....	3	1	2	3,050	1	1,550	2	1,500
Siletz Agency.....	7	5	2	3,980	7	3,980	.....	.....
Umatilla School.....	13	7	6	9,060	6	4,920	7	4,140
Umatilla Agency.....	10	5	5	5,744	8	4,004	2	1,740
Warm Springs schools.....	17	5	12	10,830	9	6,700	8	4,130
Warm Springs Agency.....	22	10	12	14,248	21	13,528	1	720
Pennsylvania: Carlisle School.....	76	13	63	59,410	39	35,350	37	24,060
South Dakota.....	670	304	366	396,806	448	285,926	222	110,880
Canton Asylum.....	23	.....	23	14,280	11	8,960	12	5,320
Cheyenne River schools.....	22	6	16	15,110	10	9,170	12	5,940
Cheyenne River Agency.....	53	36	17	28,288	52	28,108	1	180
Crow Creek schools.....	13	4	9	9,230	6	5,280	7	3,950
Crow Creek Agency.....	26	16	10	15,428	24	13,988	2	1,440
Flandreau School.....	45	17	28	30,120	18	14,860	27	15,260
Lower Brule School.....	13	4	9	8,940	5	4,440	8	4,500
Lower Brule Agency.....	17	9	8	9,944	16	9,044	1	900
Pierre School.....	26	7	19	18,030	13	10,920	13	7,110
Pine Ridge schools.....	90	10	71	54,570	44	36,050	46	18,520
Pine Ridge Agency.....	96	77	22	45,696	97	44,256	2	1,440
Rapid City School.....	33	11	22	21,730	14	11,350	19	10,380
Rosebud schools.....	71	11	60	41,820	34	25,980	37	15,840
Rosebud Agency.....	71	51	20	38,660	63	33,380	8	5,280
Sisseton School.....	18	11	7	11,990	9	7,180	9	4,810
Sisseton Agency.....	9	8	1	5,920	8	5,200	1	720
Springfield School.....	9	4	5	5,380	3	2,480	6	2,900
Yankton School.....	15	7	8	10,090	7	5,920	8	4,170
Yankton Agency.....	17	6	11	11,580	14	9,360	3	2,220
Utah.....	60	24	36	41,414	49	35,754	11	5,660
Goshute schools.....	5	.....	5	1,840	3	1,240	2	600
Shivwits School.....	3	.....	3	2,020	1	1,000	2	1,020
Shivwits Agency.....	3	2	1	824	3	824	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray School.....	12	5	7	9,490	6	6,170	6	3,320
Uintah and Ouray Agency.....	37	17	20	27,240	36	26,520	1	720
Washington.....	253	86	167	185,160	188	147,250	65	37,910
Colville schools.....	17	2	15	11,710	11	9,910	6	1,800
Colville Agency.....	42	13	29	36,228	38	32,708	4	3,520
Cushman schools.....	36	8	28	27,290	20	18,040	16	9,250
Cushman Agency.....	8	4	4	5,720	7	4,520	1	1,200
Neah Bay schools.....	7	2	5	4,820	5	3,530	2	1,290
Neah Bay Agency.....	5	3	2	2,340	4	1,740	1	600
Spokane schools.....	7	.....	7	4,650	4	3,750	3	900
Spokane Agency.....	18	8	10	11,260	16	10,100	2	1,160
Taholah schools.....	3	.....	3	3,280	3	3,280	.....	.....
Taholah Agency.....	12	5	7	8,164	12	8,164	.....	.....
Tulalip schools.....	29	9	20	20,730	13	11,300	16	9,430
Tulalip Agency.....	21	10	11	14,640	21	14,640	.....	.....
Yakima School.....	18	9	9	12,990	8	7,410	10	5,580
Yakima Agency.....	30	13	17	21,338	26	18,158	4	3,180

TABLE 39.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total.			Male.		Female.		
	Em- ploy- ees.	In- dians.	Non- In- dians.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Wisconsin.....	230	115	115	\$158,742	138	\$108,632	92	\$50,110
Grand Rapids Agency.....	5	1	4	4,680	5	4,680	.....	.....
Hayward schools.....	24	6	18	16,260	10	8,120	14	8,140
Hayward Agency.....	4	2	2	2,460	4	2,460	.....	.....
Keshena schools.....	22	9	13	17,325	9	10,160	13	7,165
Keshena Agency.....	38	27	11	21,898	31	18,138	7	3,760
Lac du Flambeau School.....	18	8	10	12,370	8	6,880	10	5,490
Lac du Flambeau Agency.....	7	4	3	4,404	6	3,744	1	660
Laona Agency.....	4	1	3	4,220	4	4,220	.....	.....
La Pointe School.....	1	.....	1	2,750	1	2,750	.....	.....
La Pointe Agency.....	22	7	15	20,960	22	20,960	.....	.....
Oneida School.....	25	16	9	13,900	10	6,560	15	7,340
Red Cliff School.....	3	.....	3	2,375	1	1,400	2	975
Red Cliff Agency.....	8	5	3	5,040	7	4,320	1	720
Tomah School.....	30	19	11	19,190	11	8,640	19	10,550
Wittenberg School.....	19	10	9	10,910	9	5,600	10	5,310
Wyoming.....	63	24	39	47,165	49	39,645	14	7,520
Shoshone schools.....	19	3	16	14,440	8	8,780	11	5,660
Shoshone Agency.....	44	21	23	32,725	41	30,865	3	1,860

TABLE 40.—*Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1916.*

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
<i>Field investigating and supervising force.</i>						
Total.....	118	\$189,810	19	\$43,550	99	\$146,260
Inspection.....	6	16,000	1	3,500	5	12,500
Special supervisors.....	3	6,100	1	2,500	2	3,600
Liquor.....	24	31,590	1	2,000	23	29,590
Construction.....	9	17,400	1	3,000	8	14,400
Health.....	25	37,200	1	3,000	24	34,200
Schools.....	8	16,700	1	3,000	7	13,700
Industries:						
Farming.....	2	4,400	1	3,000	1	1,400
Employment.....	2	2,800	1	2,000	1	800
Forestry:						
Field supervising officers.....	7	13,750	1	2,250	6	11,500
Menominee.....	21	23,370	1	1,800	20	21,570
Special agents.....	9	17,000	7	14,000	2	3,000
Commissioner to negotiate with Seminole In- dians.....	1	2,000	1	2,000	.....	.....
Attorney for Pueblo Indians.....	1	1,500	1	1,500	.....	.....
<i>Field irrigation service.</i>						
Total.....	269	300,730	14	27,500	255	273,230
Chief inspector.....	1	4,000	1	4,000	.....	.....
Superintendents of irrigation.....	7	15,800	1	2,500	6	13,300
Total.....	8	19,800	2	6,500	6	13,300
Arizona and New Mexico: Miscellaneous work..	25	35,170	1	2,000	24	33,170
Arizona.....	6	5,700	2	2,400	4	3,300
Pima.....	5	4,500	1	1,200	4	3,300
Salt River.....	1	1,200	1	1,200	.....	.....
California: Miscellaneous work.....	83	74,800	1	2,000	82	72,800
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	13	12,045	1	1,600	12	10,445

¹ Temporary, or for emergency.

TABLE 40.—Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1916—Continued.

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
<i>Field irrigation service—Continued.</i>						
Montana.....	15	\$14,705	2	\$3,000	13	\$11,705
Billings.....	1	1,500			1	1,500
Crow.....	7	6,560	1	1,500	6	5,060
Fort Belknap.....	6	6,345	1	1,500	5	4,845
Tongue River.....	1	300			1	300
Oregon: Klamath.....	18	21,440	1	2,000	17	19,440
South Dakota: Pierre.....	1	900			1	900
Utah.....	43	49,190	2	3,800	41	45,390
Salt Lake.....	24	29,440	1	1,800	23	27,640
Uintah.....	19	19,750	1	2,000	18	17,750
Washington: Yakima.....	42	50,880	1	2,100	41	48,780
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	15	16,100	1	2,100	14	14,000
<i>Field allotment service.</i>						
Total.....	11	11,065	5	5,380	6	5,685
Special allotting agent.....	1	2,500	1	2,500		
Arizona: Pima.....	2	1,980			2	1,980
Montana: Blackfeet.....	1	1,080	1	1,080		
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.....	1	900			1	900
South Dakota.....	3	2,445	1	720	2	1,725
Pine Ridge.....	1	1,050			1	1,050
Rosebud.....	2	1,395	1	720	1	675
Washington: Colville.....	1	540	1	540		
Wisconsin: La Pointe.....	2	1,620	1	540	1	1,080
<i>Heirship work.</i>						
Examiners.....	53	59,500	18	32,800	35	26,700
<i>Probate work.</i>						
Attorneys.....	17	42,500	17	42,500		
<i>Warehouses.</i>						
Total.....	40	40,220	3	6,200	37	34,020
Chicago.....	28	26,870	1	2,200	27	24,670
St. Louis.....	7	7,180	1	2,000	6	5,180
San Francisco.....	5	6,170	1	2,000	4	4,170

TABLE 41.—Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.

Designation.	Number.	Salaries.
Total.....	6,115	\$4,599,529
School.....	12,883	1,947,889
Agency.....	12,464	1,674,565
Field investigating and supervising force.....	118	189,810
Irrigation service.....	269	300,730
Allotment service.....	11	11,065
Heirship work.....	53	59,500
Probate work.....	17	42,500
Warehouses.....	40	40,220
Indian Office employees, exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner...	260	333,250

¹ School and agency includes 2,115 Indians earning \$922,736. (Decrease from 1915 is due to failure of some superintendents in 1915 to separate Indians and non-Indians.)

TABLE 42.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, with unexpended balances.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1915.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1916.	Disbursements for 1916.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1916.*
Total	\$638,240.12	\$9,383,714.50	\$8,577,841.65	\$1,444,112.97
General provisions:				
Court costs, etc., in suits involving lands allotted to Indians.....		2,000.00	384.75	1,615.25
Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees.....		100,000.00	82,987.48	17,012.52
Expenses of Indian commissioners.....		10,000.00	5,811.12	4,188.88
General expenses, Indian Service.....		135,000.00	124,393.45	10,606.55
Indian schools support.....		1,500,000.00	1,404,796.53	95,203.47
Indian school and agency buildings.....		430,000.00	322,053.16	107,946.84
Indian school, transportation.....		72,000.00	64,187.46	7,812.54
Industrial work and care of timber.....		450,000.00	420,118.94	29,881.06
Industry among Indians.....		600,000.00	537,311.76	62,688.24
Inspectors, Indian Service.....		30,000.00	14,303.12	15,696.88
Irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable).....	124,504.92	345,700.00	359,924.90	110,280.02
Judgments, Indian deprecation claims.....	98,622.44	59,259.50	48,455.50	109,426.44
Pay of Indian police.....		200,000.00	185,779.47	14,220.53
Pay of judges, Indian courts.....		8,000.00	7,540.33	459.67
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies.....		300,000.00	281,426.65	18,573.35
Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians.....		296,500.00	216,114.52	80,385.48
Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians.....		100,000.00	97,749.22	2,250.78
Surveying and allotting Indian reservations (reimbursable).....	91,505.82	150,000.00	105,334.77	136,171.05
Telegraphing and telephoning, Indian Service.....		10,000.00	4,851.48	5,148.52
Fulfilling treaties with—				
Choctaws, Oklahoma.....	31,610.00	10,520.00	50.00	42,080.00
Crows, Montana.....		6,000.00	5,545.00	455.00
Navahos, schools, Arizona.....		100,000.00	20,305.55	79,694.45
Pawnees, Oklahoma.....	7,237.74	30,000.00	30,000.00	7,237.74
Senecas of New York.....	2,548.53	6,000.00	6,132.64	2,415.89
Six Nations of New York.....	1,221.35	4,500.00	4,817.12	9,044.23
Support of—				
Bannocks, employees, Idaho.....		5,000.00	4,631.00	369.00
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Oklahoma.....		35,000.00	30,111.90	4,888.10
Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wisconsin.....		7,000.00	6,757.35	242.65
Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota.....		4,000.00	4,000.00	.....
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band, North Dakota.....		11,000.00	10,438.35	561.65
Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho.....		3,000.00	2,920.63	79.37
Confederated Bands of Utes—				
Employees, etc.....		23,740.00	23,087.49	652.51
Subsistence.....		30,000.00	22,406.17	7,593.83
Seeds and implements, Utah.....		10,000.00	1,582.32	8,417.68
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington.....		7,000.00	6,220.81	779.19
Support of Indians in—				
Arizona and New Mexico.....		330,000.00	317,340.40	12,659.60
California.....		42,000.00	41,267.19	732.81
Nevada.....		18,500.00	17,836.31	663.69
Utah.....		10,000.00	8,142.46	1,857.54
Support of Indians of—				
Blackfoot Agency, Mont.....		15,000.00	14,615.23	384.77
Colville and Puyallup Agencies and Joseph's Band of Nez Perces, Wash.....		13,000.00	12,486.47	513.53
Flathead Agency, Mont.....		12,000.00	11,158.63	841.37
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.....		20,000.00	19,379.33	620.67
Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.....		15,000.00	14,748.41	251.59
Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.....		30,000.00	29,233.97	766.03
Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....		30,000.00	29,843.18	156.82
Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oreg.....		4,000.00	3,837.22	162.78
Klamath Agency, Oreg.....		6,000.00	5,506.85	493.15
Umatilla Agency, Oreg.....		3,000.00	2,943.79	56.21
Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.....		4,000.00	3,888.68	111.32
Yakima Agency, Wash.....		3,000.00	2,715.78	284.22

* A large part of the unexpended balances shown in this column will be expended on account of outstanding obligations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

TABLE 42.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1916.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1916.	Disbursements for 1916.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1916.
Support of—				
Kansas Indians, Oklahoma.....		\$1,500.00	\$1,409.37	\$90.63
Kickapoos, Oklahoma.....		2,000.00	1,918.18	81.82
Makahs, Washington.....		2,000.00	1,282.41	737.59
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoos, Montana.....		85,000.00	70,901.65	14,098.35
Parnees, Oklahoma—				
Employees, etc.....		6,600.00	6,529.86	70.14
Iron, steel, etc.....		500.00	496.38	3.62
Schools.....		10,000.00	8,758.53	1,241.47
Poncas, Oklahoma.....		8,000.00	7,476.05	523.95
Pottawatomies, Wisconsin.....		7,000.00	6,980.29	19.71
Quapaws, Education, Oklahoma.....		1,000.00	750.00	250.00
Quapaws, Employees, etc., Oklahoma.....		500.00	370.67	129.33
Quinaltels and Quillehutes, Washington.....		1,000.00	444.24	555.76
Rocky Boy's Band of Chippewas and other Indians, Montana.....		10,000.00	9,384.96	615.04
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, Kansas.....		200.00		200.00
Shoshoni in Wyoming.....		15,000.00	10,724.84	4,275.16
Employees, etc.....		6,000.00	5,480.83	519.17
Stioux of Devils Lake, N. Dak.....		5,000.00	4,981.31	18.69
Stioux of different tribes, South Dakota—				
Employees, etc.....		107,000.00	106,033.50	966.50
Subsistence and civilization.....		200,000.00	181,434.76	18,565.24
Stioux, Yankton Tribe, South Dakota.....		14,000.00	12,501.00	1,499.00
Spokanes, Washington.....		1,000.00	880.67	149.33
Wichitas and affiliated bands, Oklahoma.....		5,000.00	4,955.14	44.86
Indian schools:				
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....		68,600.00	67,746.95	853.05
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	4,996.87	3.13
Bismarck, N. Dak.....		18,200.00	18,054.61	145.39
Repairs and improvements.....		2,000.00	1,862.38	137.62
Carlisle, Pa.....		132,000.00	131,908.41	91.59
Repairs and improvements.....		20,000.00	19,903.66	96.34
Carson City, Nev.....		41,700.00	40,407.11	1,292.89
Repairs and improvements.....		8,000.00	7,220.82	779.18
Cherokee, N. C.....		30,000.00	29,109.77	890.23
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,591.90	408.10
Cherokee Orphan Training School, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		35,000.00	18,737.89	16,262.11
Repairs and improvements.....		7,000.00	6,900.61	99.39
Chillico, Okla.....		86,250.00	84,228.37	2,021.63
Repairs and improvements.....		7,000.00	5,470.97	1,529.03
Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		275,000.00	273,936.80	1,063.20
Flandreau, S. Dak.....		61,500.00	61,236.41	263.59
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,574.34	425.66
Fort Bidwell, Cal.....		20,500.00	18,462.84	2,037.16
Repairs and improvements.....		3,600.00	2,872.53	727.47
Fort Mojave, Ariz.....		35,100.00	30,002.68	5,097.32
Repairs and improvements.....		3,800.00	1,580.31	2,219.69
Fort Totten, N. Dak.....		68,500.00	67,999.91	500.09
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,659.97	340.03
Genoa, Nebr.....		60,000.00	59,307.22	692.78
Repairs and improvements.....		4,500.00	4,494.58	5.42
Greenville, Cal.....		18,400.00	18,057.72	342.28
Repairs and improvements.....		6,600.00	6,174.37	425.63
Hayward, Wis.....		36,670.00	34,898.08	1,771.92
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	2,725.65	2,274.35
Kickapoo Reservation, Kans.....		14,860.00	14,586.15	273.85
Repairs and improvements.....		2,500.00	2,207.94	292.06
Lawrence, Kans.....		127,750.00	122,364.66	5,385.34
Repairs and improvements.....		11,000.00	10,969.76	30.24
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....		60,450.00	57,191.57	3,258.43
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	4,576.49	423.51
Phoenix, Ariz.....		119,400.00	114,844.14	4,555.86
Repairs and improvements.....		7,500.00	6,990.48	509.52
Pierre, S. Dak.....		43,750.00	42,519.26	1,230.74
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	4,111.68	888.32
Pipstone, Minn.....		39,175.00	38,159.51	1,015.49
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,069.18	930.82
Rapid City, S. Dak.....		48,500.00	46,832.54	1,667.46
Repairs and improvements.....		5,000.00	4,984.83	15.17
Riverside, Cal.....		108,125.00	104,429.76	3,695.24
Repairs and improvements.....		10,000.00	8,188.21	1,811.79

TABLE 42.—Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1916.	Disbursements for 1916.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1916.
Indian Schools—Continued.				
Salem, Oreg.....		\$102,000.00	\$98,479.03	\$3,520.97
Repairs and improvements.....		12,000.00	11,512.39	487.61
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....		61,150.00	58,721.25	2,428.75
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,879.65	120.35
Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.....		31,025.00	27,741.94	3,283.06
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	3,378.87	2,621.13
Tacoma, Wash.....		50,000.00	47,569.21	2,430.79
Truxton Canon, Ariz.....		18,200.00	17,475.74	724.26
Repairs and improvements.....		3,000.00	2,309.13	690.87
Tomah, Wis.....		43,450.00	43,164.45	285.55
Repairs and improvements.....		6,000.00	5,592.14	407.86
Wahpeton, N. Dak.....		35,200.00	32,581.30	2,618.70
Repairs and improvements.....		3,000.00	2,634.11	365.89
Miscellaneous:				
Administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		175,000.00	171,980.23	3,019.77
Asylum for Insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak.....		37,500.00	29,351.08	8,148.92
Counsel for Pueblo Indians, New Mexico.....		2,000.00	1,700.00	300.00
Education—				
Chippewas of Minnesota (reimbursable)		4,000.00		4,000.00
Sioux Nation, South Dakota.....	\$11,944.58	200,000.00	201,109.70	10,834.88
Irrigation, allotments, Yuma Reservation, Cal. (reimbursable).....		40,000.00	40,000.00	
Irrigation system—				
Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).....	2,505.83	15,000.00	16,293.62	1,212.21
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	766.99	50,000.00	26,370.21	24,396.78
Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	174,980.76	200,000.00	209,063.97	165,916.79
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....	10,534.66	50,000.00	40,495.43	20,039.23
Uintah Reservation, Utah (reimbursable).....	60,930.44	16,000.00	42,991.29	27,939.15
Wind River Diminished Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).....	4,657.08	25,000.00	25,149.10	4,507.98
Line Riders, Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.....		1,500.00	1,432.00	68.00
Maintenance, irrigation system, Pima Indian Lands, Arizona (reimbursable).....		10,000.00	8,443.97	1,556.03
Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho (reimbursable).....		25,000.00	24,528.31	471.69
Milk River irrigation system, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....		20,000.00	19,926.73	73.27
Modoc Point irrigation system, Klamath Reservation, Oreg. (reimbursable).....		4,740.00	4,628.18	111.82
Irrigation system, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable).....		15,000.00	14,504.25	495.75
Oil and gas inspectors, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		25,000.00	21,955.25	3,044.75
Payment for water, Yakima Reservation, Wash.....		100,000.00	100,000.00	
Probate attorneys, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....		85,000.00	83,424.72	1,575.28
Purchase of land for landless Indians in California.....	12,182.62	10,000.00	4,585.50	17,597.12
Roads and bridges, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).....		25,000.00	24,385.61	614.39
Water supply—				
Navaho Indians, Arizona (reimbursable)	2,486.36	25,000.00	20,740.53	6,745.83
Nomadic Papago Indians, Arizona.....		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Papago Indian villages, Arizona.....		20,000.00	18,763.39	1,236.61

TABLE 43.—*Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

[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.]

On hand July 1, 1915.....		\$92,570.12
Received:		
July, 1915.....	\$50.00	
August, 1915.....	21.00	
September, 1915.....	336.56	
October, 1915.....	29,843.65	
November, 1915.....	.91	
December, 1915.....	2,332.90	
January, 1916.....		
February, 1916.....	2,782.11	
March, 1916.....	7,566.80	
April, 1916.....	6,550.55	
May, 1916.....	74.88	
June, 1916.....	57.16	
		<u>49,596.52</u>
Total on hand and received.....		142,166.64
Disbursed and deposited:		
July, 1915.....	30,839.84	
August, 1915.....	1.00	
September, 1915.....	1,141.15	
October, 1915.....	.34	
November, 1915.....	85,001.16	
December, 1915.....		
January, 1916.....		
February, 1916.....	7,363.87	
March, 1916.....	4.50	
April, 1916.....	9,959.05	
May, 1916.....	165.08	
June, 1916.....	26.23	
		<u>134,502.22</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1916.....		7,664.42

TABLE 44.—Receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		On hand July 1, 1915.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1916.
		Volume.	Page.				
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 27, 1908	35	49	\$2,665,978.12	\$22,721.76	\$115,590.86	\$2,573,109.02
	June 5, 1906	34	213				
	June 28, 1906	34	550	138,096.04	22,698.25	2.06	160,792.23
	June 17, 1910	36	533				
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund.....	Jan. 14, 1889	25	642	6,108,399.64	394,654.92	225,466.60	6,277,587.96
	Feb. 26, 1896	29	17				
	June 27, 1902	32	400	740,536.20	161,755.22	159,921.93	742,369.49
	May 29, 1908	35	460				
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	June 23, 1910	36	602	146,292.29	42,221.42	824.20	187,689.51
	June 21, 1906	34	335				
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.....	June 1, 1910	36	458	614,147.32	253,304.58	1,002.10	866,449.80
	July 1, 1902	32	638				
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	July 1, 1902	32	638	105,390.34		9,063.17	96,327.17
	June 30, 1913	38	92				
Kansas consolidated fund.....	June 15, 1870	16	362	45,238.74	23,578.38	17,158.28	51,658.84
	May 19, 1872	17	90				
Kiowa Agency Hospital 4 per cent fund.....	June 16, 1880	21	292	5,409,821.05	10.09	326,593.78	5,083,237.36
	Aug. 19, 1890	26	344				
Osage fund.....	May 27, 1910	36	443	103,881.90	11,072.49	42.06	114,912.33
	Mar. 3, 1893	27	633				
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	May 30, 1910	36	451	103,177.85	38,501.74	2,856.43	92,468.74
	Oct. 1, 1890	26	658				
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1006	523.10	831.70		1,354.80
	July 3, 1882	22	149				
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	Sept. 1, 1888	25	455	7,381.83	40.00	200.00	7,221.83
	May 29, 1908	35	460				
Round Valley general fund.....	Feb. 14, 1913			319,401.69	162,156.81	219,772.06	261,786.44
	Mar. 3, 1885	23	343				
Shoshone and Bannock fund.....	Mar. 4, 1913	37	934	143,810.08	2,092.05	5,786.12	140,116.01
	Apr. 30, 1908	35	92				
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	Apr. 30, 1908	35	92	3,158,224.62	102,496.93	331,732.59	2,928,988.96
	Apr. 30, 1908	35	92				
Umatilla general fund.....	Apr. 30, 1908	35	92	20,946.85		20,762.03	184.82
	Apr. 30, 1908	35	92				
Ute, Confederated Bands of, 4 per cent fund.....	May 29, 1908	35	447	8,691.22		2,317.01	6,374.21
	July 1, 1892	27	63				
Payment to Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg., for lands conveyed to the California & Oregon Land Co.....	July 1, 1898	30	593	82,934.08		79,235.82	3,698.26
	July 1, 1898	30	593				
Proceeds of:	Apr. 27, 1904	33	352	636,378.91	224,427.97	163,479.91	697,326.97
	do	33	319				
Cheyenne and Arapaho reserve lands.....	Mar. 2, 1889	25	872	2,401.27	6,777.42	4,605.22	4,573.47
	Apr. 23, 1904	33	305				
Colville Reservation, Wash.....	May 30, 1908	35	564	2,747.13		6,469.75	2,747.13
	Apr. 21, 1904	33	224				
Crow ceded lands, Montana.....	May 30, 1908	35	564	63,818.70	206,081.89	6,469.75	263,430.84
	Apr. 21, 1904	33	224				
Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.....	May 30, 1908	35	564	60,581.38	252,179.56	8,870.63	303,890.31
	Apr. 21, 1904	33	224				
Flathead patented lands, Bitter Root Valley, Mont.....	Apr. 21, 1904	33	224	10,728.22	3,621.19	13,575.95	773.46
	Apr. 21, 1904	33	224				
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.....	Apr. 21, 1904	33	224	10,728.22	3,621.19	13,575.95	773.46
	Apr. 21, 1904	33	224				
Irrigable land, Yuma Reservation, Cal.....	Apr. 21, 1904	33	224	10,728.22	3,621.19	13,575.95	773.46
	Apr. 21, 1904	33	224				
Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 21, 1906	34	124	14,685.45	217.04	7,059.59	7,842.90
	May 15, 1888	25	150				
Omaha Reservation, Nebr.....	Feb. 20, 1904	33	50	9,506.74	3,859.28	452.95	12,918.07
	Apr. 23, 1904	33	258				
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.....	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1230	429,159.02	29,485.17	111,620.28	347,023.91
	Apr. 23, 1904	33	258				
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.....	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1230	901,363.61	157,190.48	350,617.54	707,936.55
	June 10, 1896	29	360				
San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.....	May 13, 1910	36	367	12,433.63	5,545.83	109.62	12,433.63
	Mar. 2, 1889	25	888				
Siletz Reservation, Oreg.....	Feb. 20, 1895	28	678	5,481.75	5,409.79	120.00	10,917.96
	Mar. 2, 1889	25	888				
Sioux Reservations, N. Dak. and S. Dak.....	Feb. 20, 1895	28	678	305,589.64	23,142.62	25,692.81	305,589.64
	Mar. 2, 1889	25	888				
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.....	Feb. 28, 1899	30	909	146,715.54	2,540.65	487.78	152,005.33
	May 29, 1908	35	458				
Spokane Reservation, Wash.....	Feb. 28, 1899	30	909	23,550.19	2,142.62	25,692.81	25,692.81
	Mar. 3, 1909	35	752				
Surplus Potawatomi lands, Kansas.....	June 21, 1906	34	377	21,543.11	2,540.65	487.78	23,595.98
	Mar. 3, 1909	35	752				
Surplus lands, Quapaw Agency, Okla.....	June 21, 1906	34	377	1,193.00	2,006.75	1,503.00	1,696.75
	Mar. 3, 1909	35	752				
Surplus Puyallup school lands.....	June 21, 1906	34	377	11,394.88	2,102.56	13,497.44	13,497.44
	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1032				
Town lots, White Earth Reservation, Minn.....	Apr. 30, 1908	35	77	9,220.99	240.00		9,460.99
	May 27, 1902	32	263				
Town sites, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.....	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1069	55,013.92			55,013.92
	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1069				
Uintah and White River Ute lands.....	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1069	118,760.88	31,446.87		150,207.75
	Mar. 2, 1895	28	894				
Wichita ceded lands.....	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1016	10,265.70	213.56	43.02	10,436.24
	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1016				
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1016	2,070.64	21,179.34	157.88	23,092.10
	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1016				
Indian money, proceeds of labor:							
Cherokee unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	59,469.80	2,230.43	41,817.05	19,883.18
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Cherokee town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	14,195.01		13,198.31	996.70
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Chickasaw town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	10,275.37	9,085.56	365.00	18,995.93
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Chickasaw unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	302,270.05	2,458,603.15	97,235.67	663,637.53
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Choctaw unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	2,324,178.02	1,545,937.32	535,596.27	3,334,519.07
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Choctaw town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	41,567.53	26,072.20	1,110.00	66,529.73
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Creek town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	40,841.30	4,574,522.00		98,293.30
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Creek unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	12,518.71	6,137,347.74	29,866.45	
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Seminole unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	2,103.49	5,124.60	5,000.00	2,228.09
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Total.....				25,960,437.27	64,316,657.31	2,922,398.08	27,354,696.50

¹ Proceeds of Indian land and timber.

² \$64,549.95 refunded by Oklahoma banks.

³ \$361,815 refunded by Oklahoma banks.

⁴ \$57,452 refunded by Oklahoma banks.

⁵ \$16,650 refunded by Oklahoma banks.

⁶ Total refunded by Oklahoma banks, \$500,466.95.

TABLE 45.—Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations June 30, 1916.

Name of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations.
Choctaw	Permanent annuities	{Art. 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, \$3,000. Art. 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$600. Art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$6,000.	{Vol. 7, p. 99... Vol. 11, p. 614. Vol. 7, pp. 213, 235.	\$9,600
Do	Provisions for smiths, etc.	{Art. 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820. Art. 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.	{Vol. 7, p. 212... Vol. 7, pp. 236, 614.	
Coeur d'Alene	Employees	Art. 11 of agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	Vol. 26, p. 1029.	3,000
Chippewas of the Mississippi	For schools, during the pleasure of the President	Art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867.	Vol. 16, p. 720.	4,000
Crow	Physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc.	Art. 10, treaty of May 7, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 652.	6,000
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 23, 1877, and for pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician, per agreement of May 10, 1868.	Estimated.	Vol. 19, p. 256; vol. 15, p. 658.	85,000
Pawnee	Annuity in cash	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.	Vol. 11, p. 729.	30,000
Do	Support of 2 manual-labor schools and pay of teachers	do.	do.	10,000
Do	Iron, steel, and other articles for shops; 2 blacksmiths, 1 of whom is to be tin and gun smith; 2 strikers and apprentices, 2 teachers, etc.	Estimated for iron and steel.	do.	500
Do	Pay of physician	do.	do.	5,400
Quapaw	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop, during the pleasure of the President.	For education, \$1,000; for smith, etc., \$500.	Vol. 11, p. 730. Vol. 7, p. 425.	1,200 1,500
Sac and Fox of Missouri	For support of school	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1861.	Vol. 12, p. 1172.	200
Senecas of New York	Permanent annuities	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1831.	Vol. 4, p. 442.	6,000
Shoshoni and Bannock	Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith	Estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 676.	5,000
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops	do.	do.	1,000
Bannock	Physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith	do.	do.	5,000
Six Nations of New York	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794.	Vol. 7, p. 46.	4,500
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated, art. 8, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 638.	1,600
Do	Physician, 5 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. 26, 1876, and for support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings.	Estimated, acts of Feb. 28, 1877, Mar. 2, 1889, 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. 27, p. 139	1,000
Tabasquache, Moache, Capote, Wiminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah Bands of Utes.	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.	8,520
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				630,500

TABLE 46.—Classified statement of total receipts and disbursements of the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916 (exclusive of individual Indian moneys).

	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.	Received during fiscal year 1916.	Total on hand and received.	Disbursed during fiscal year 1916.	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1916.
General provisions	\$980,689.58	\$2,673,574.99	\$3,654,264.57	\$2,686,259.07	\$968,005.50
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	407,776.21	630,560.00	1,038,336.21	678,401.13	359,935.08
Supports (gratuities)	134,532.17	808,051.38	942,583.55	844,799.46	97,784.09
Schools and buildings	766,490.62	4,332,103.97	5,098,594.59	4,544,843.15	553,751.44
Trust funds and interest	36,869,722.64	3,561,707.88	40,431,430.52	5,387,006.54	35,044,423.98
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor	4,427,199.95	5,982,962.60	10,410,162.55	2,659,640.70	7,750,521.85
Miscellaneous	4,397,718.09	2,689,339.21	7,087,057.30	2,795,183.40	4,291,873.90
Total	47,984,129.26	20,678,300.03	68,662,429.29	19,596,133.45	49,066,295.84

¹ The \$2,659,640.70 disbursed as "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor" includes \$610,910.57 placed in Oklahoma banks, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-70).

² Includes judgments of Court of Claims, \$13,028.85; proceeds of sale of lands, \$3,279,705.86; irrigation funds, \$266,457.50; surveying and allotting, \$41,534.30; payments to Indians for lands, \$149,144.77; and other miscellaneous funds, \$542,002.62; total, \$4,291,873.90.

³ The total amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1916, includes reimbursements to the United States on account of reimbursable appropriations, surplus fund items, transfers, and disbursements for obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1916 and former years.

TABLE 47.—Pro rata shares of tribal funds settled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average share.	Amount paid.
Total.....		2,406		\$710,433.54
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	5	\$1,079.57	5,397.85
Kansas.....		15		5,043.49
Kickapoo.....	Kickapoo.....	5	584.47	2,922.89
Potawatomi.....	Potawatomi.....	10	212.06	2,120.60
Nebraska: Santee.....	Ponca.....	24	70.50	1,692.00
New York: New York.....	Tonawanda (Seneca).....	13	164.15	2,134.05
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	Sioux.....	419	157.13	65,840.05
Oklahoma.....		378		424,325.84
Cantonment.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	12	323.50	29,762.28
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	do.....	43		
Red Moon.....	do.....	9		
Seger.....	do.....	28		
Kiowa.....	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.....	33	326.67	10,780.36
Do.....	do.....	38	849.74	32,290.27
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	21	511.18	10,734.98
Ponca.....	Ponca.....	19	72.10	1,369.98
Osage.....	Osage.....	162	3,819.76	326,213.77
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	13	1,013.40	13,174.20
Oregon.....		64		15,027.37
Klamath.....	Klamath.....	40	224.23	8,969.35
Umatilla.....	Umatilla, Cayuse, etc.....	24	252.41	6,058.02
South Dakota.....		1,312		174,840.73
Cheyenne River.....	Sioux.....	83	122.00	10,126.62
Crow Creek.....	do.....	69	170.97	11,797.26
Lower Brule.....	do.....	10	143.87	1,438.78
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	845	121.66	102,806.09
Rosebud.....	do.....	199	124.10	24,697.12
Yankton.....	do.....	106	226.17	23,974.86
Wisconsin: Keshena.....	Menominee.....	176	91.66	16,132.16

TABLE 48.—Tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and national banks of Oklahoma.¹

Tribes.	On deposit June 30, 1916.			Interest.	
	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Paid in the United States Treasury.	Total paid and due.
Total.....	\$6,153,385.45	\$6,024,573.37	\$128,812.08	\$830,556.64	\$959,368.72
Choctaw.....	3,891,499.99	3,809,510.45	81,989.54	468,084.94	550,074.48
Chickasaw.....	1,158,202.11	1,134,521.38	23,680.73	161,097.50	184,778.23
Cherokee.....	53	53	53	31,896.75	31,897.28
Creek.....	1,063,645.04	1,041,291.54	22,353.50	164,339.67	186,693.17
Seminole.....	40,037.78	39,250.00	787.78	5,137.78	5,925.56

¹ The deposits are made under the act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1070), in 311 banks. The rates of interest are from 4 to 5½ per cent.

TABLE 49.—Volume of business in Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

Warehouses.	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
Chicago.....	127,600	<i>Pounds.</i> 40,866,459	\$305,807.20	7	<i>Pounds.</i> 347	\$172.40
St. Louis.....	78,028	38,793,162	428,136.66	27	1,733	207.78
San Francisco.....	58,580	6,644,999	258,885.19	(?)	(?)	(?)
New York ³	5,689	617,596	158,340.33	3	147	236.25
Omaha ⁴	10,994	941,485	45,359.57	(?)	(?)	(?)
Total.....	280,891	87,863,701	1,696,528.95	37	2,227	616.43

Warehouses.	Packages mailed.			Percentage of increase of totals over previous year.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
Chicago.....	5,261	<i>Pounds.</i> 34,348	\$19,159.54	<i>Per cent.</i> 24.4	<i>Per cent.</i> 30.9	<i>Per cent.</i> 36.0
St. Louis.....	2,104	11,580	5,524.94	35.0	11.0	104.9
San Francisco.....	254	2,055	703.88	63.7	95.6	78.7
New York ³	2,951	11,832	10,293.84	52.0	30.0	33.8
Omaha ⁴	228	1,865	417.49	53.3	67.3	68.6
Total.....	10,798	61,680	36,099.69	22.6	19.8	26.9

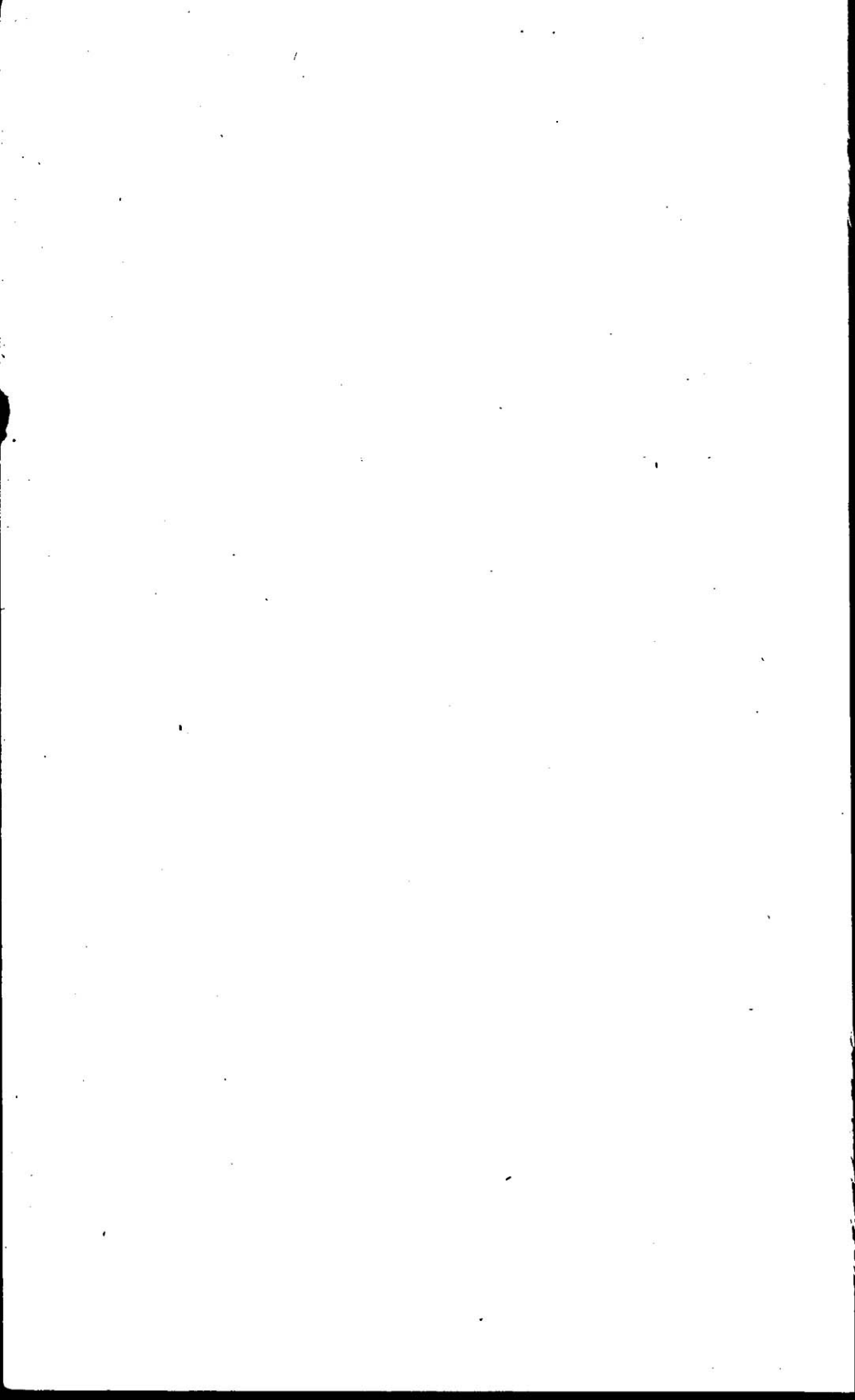
Total number of shipments (packages)..... 291,726
 Total weight (pounds)..... 87,927,608
 Total value..... \$1,733,245.07

- ¹ A considerable part of this weight is coal, handled in car lots.
- ² Included with freight.
- ³ Sept. 1 to Jan. 15 only.
- ⁴ Sept. 1 to Jan. 1 only.
- ⁵ Decrease; temporary warehouse, open 10 months in 1915, and but 4½ months in 1916.
- ⁶ Decrease; temporary warehouse, open 9 months in 1915, and but 4 months in 1916.

TABLE 50.—Expense at warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Employees and inspection of supplies. ¹	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Value of supplies handled.
Chicago.....	\$4,500.00	\$149.40	\$23,649.15	\$1,712.23	\$30,010.78	<i>Per cent.</i> 3.63
St. Louis.....	1,500.00	224.81	11,296.68	1,070.92	14,092.41	3.25
San Francisco.....	2,400.00	37.65	9,011.86	836.68	12,286.19	4.78
New York ³	900.00	41.31	2,017.00	745.36	3,703.67	2.19
Omaha ⁴	(?)	(?)	938.09	85.09	1,023.18	2.23
Total.....	9,300.00	453.17	46,912.78	4,450.28	61,116.23	3.53
Total, 1915.....					64,415.10	4.72
Saving over 1916.....					3,298.97	1.19

- ¹ Includes cost of letting annual contracts for supplies.
- ² Includes cost of making out transcripts, calculating cost of annual estimate supplies, etc. This expense is properly chargeable against all the warehouses jointly, instead of Chicago only, as shown here.
- ³ Temporary for 4½ months.
- ⁴ Does not include \$675 salary of clerk in charge, he being detailed from Indian Office.
- ⁵ Considerable preliminary work, in placing requisitions, etc., was done by the Chicago warehouse
- ⁶ Temporary for 4 months.
- ⁷ None; courtesy of Quartermaster Corps.



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