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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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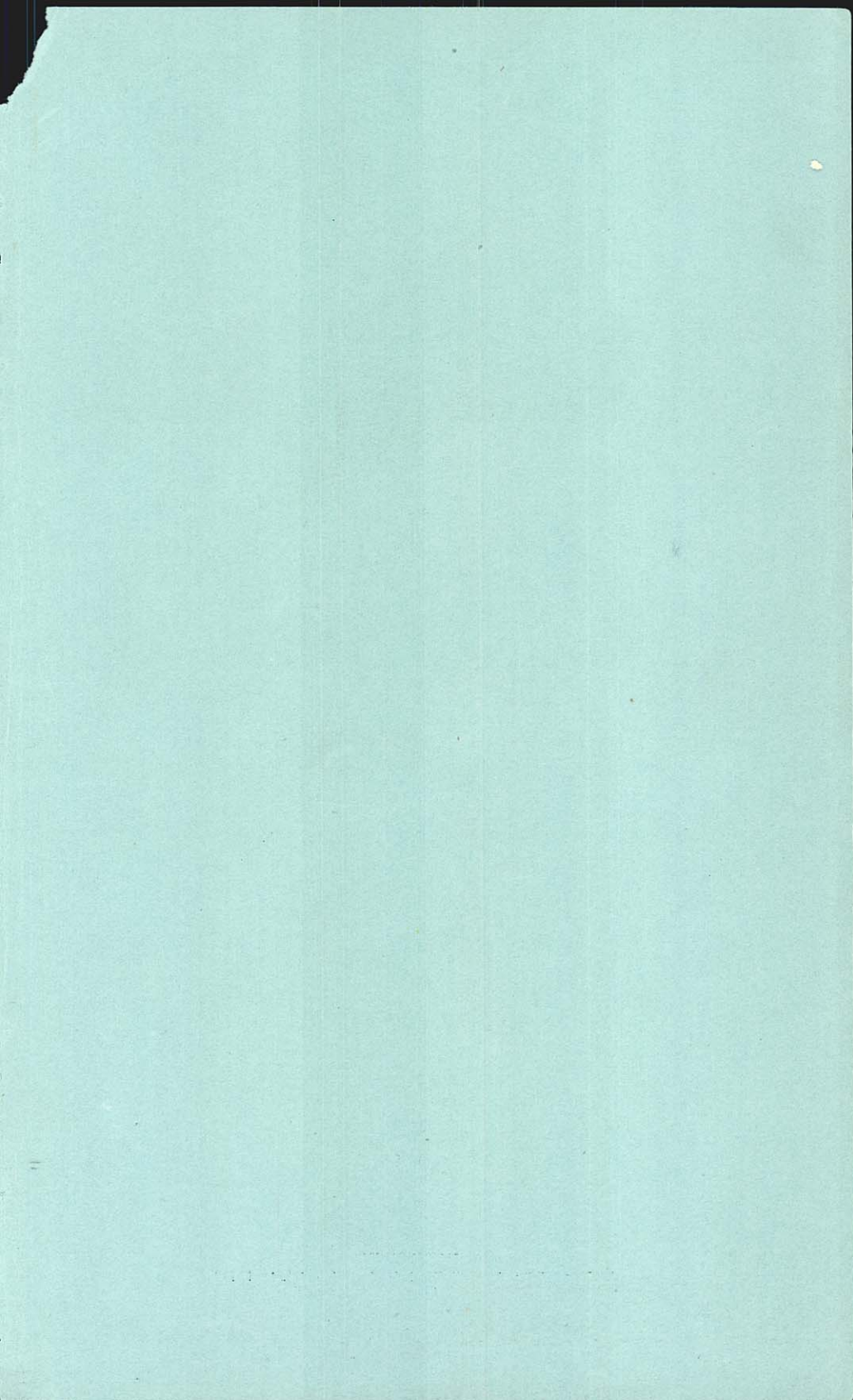
REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN  
AFFAIRS

TO THE  
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE  
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1917



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# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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

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

## A DECLARATION OF POLICY.

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

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

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

### DECLARATION OF POLICY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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

The time has come for discontinuing guardianship of all competent Indians and giving even closer attention to the incompetent that they may more speedily achieve competency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CATO SELLS,  
Commissioner.

Approved:

FRANKLIN K. LANE,  
Secretary.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

## THE INDIAN AND THE WAR.

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

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

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

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

### LIBERTY, LOAN BONDS.

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

Considering the brief time allowed for fully presenting this important subject before the date fixed for closing subscriptions, the results impress me as a distinct and gratifying triumph. It is quite certain that many subscriptions were made by Indians, and some by service employees, which were not specifically reported, but the following are definitely known: Subscriptions by 1,147 employees, \$178,750; by 525 adult Indians \$3,273,450, by 851 Indians minors and students in Indian schools \$1,334,400; making a total of 2,623 subscriptions for \$4,786,600 in liberty loan bonds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

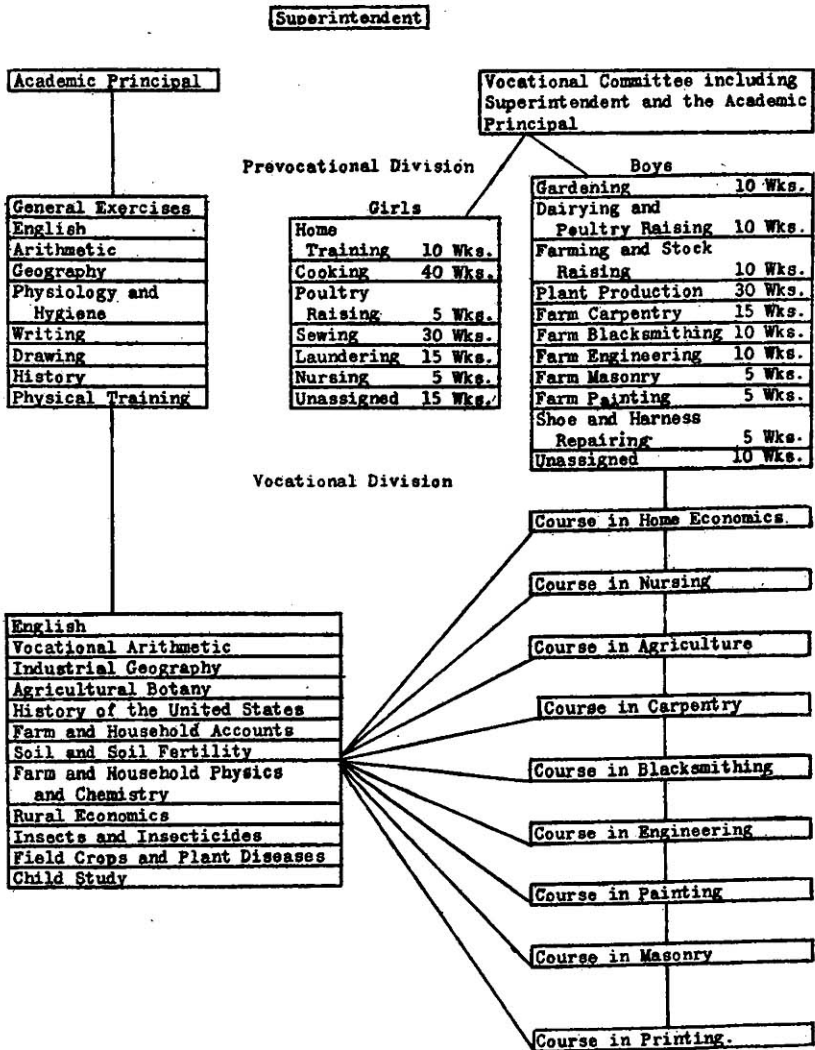
### EDUCATION.

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

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

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

Diagrammatic Representation  
of the  
Course of Study



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



The letter in part follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### INDIAN SCHOOLS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### HEALTH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I am indeed proud of the fact, and may I not say that its accomplishment will stand out in history as a mile-stone, yes as a monument, more conspicuous than any other one thing in the history of Indian administration during the last half century, that we have now demonstrated, as ascertained from dependable reports made by the superintendents, physicians, and field matrons at the series of Indian school institutes held this summer, for the first time in 50 years there were in 1915-16 more births than deaths among the Indians of the United States. The Indian is no longer a vanishing race. Our strenuous efforts are certainly worth while with such a reward awaiting us—saving a noble and deserving people. With a continuance of our present campaign there is now every promise that the Indian will permanently survive and become a component part of our civilization standing side by side with the Caucasian.

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

### **CHOCTAW AND CHEROKEE HEALTH DRIVES.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

### THE SUPPRESSION OF INTOXICANTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### FARMING.

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

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

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

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

I am much gratified at the prompt and enthusiastic responses to my telegram of April 9, urging increased production of foodstuffs by the Indians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reports thus far received show that the Indians on 73 reservations are cultivating this season 472,156 acres of land, as compared with 358,796 acres last year, which represents an increase of 113,360 acres or 31.6 per cent. Practically every reservation showed an increase, the highest being 100 per cent.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

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

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

## STOCK RAISING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### IRRIGATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On the Crow Reservation, Mont., something over \$1,000,000 has been expended in the construction of various irrigation projects with an aggregate irrigable area of about 73,000 acres, of which over



69,000 acres can be supplied from the systems now constructed. The larger project diverts water from the Big Horn River and will supply slightly over 33,000 acres. On this river, above the Indian heading, will be found quite a valuable power site capable of a maximum development of over 90,000 horsepower. The site is isolated, however, as far as railroad facilities are concerned, being some 68 miles from the nearest available station. Construction at this time with the present prices of labor and material, renders the project somewhat dubious. To assure a maximum development would necessitate a dam 430 feet high and the quantity of material required would be enormous. Logically, therefore, the construction of a railroad to the site of the proposed dam would be a preliminary step to undertaking the project itself. It has been estimated that the cost of the project, including the railroad, would exceed \$20,000,000.

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

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

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

### REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

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

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

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

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

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

### NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

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

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

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

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

### ROAD AND BRIDGE WORK.

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

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

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

### MOTION PICTURES.

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

### INDIAN TRADERS.

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

### DEBTS OF INDIANS.

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

## EXHIBITION INDIANS.

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

## ANNUITY AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.

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

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

## DESTITUTE INDIANS.

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

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

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

### SIoux ALLOTMENT BENEFITS.

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

### TRIBAL TRUST FUNDS.

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

### INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### INDIAN EMPLOYMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

#### ALLOTMENTS.

Allotment work was continued on the various Sioux reservations during the year under authority of the acts of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444-451). The act of 1908, *supra*, authorizes allotments to any living children of the Sioux Tribe of Indians belonging on any of the Great Sioux reservations, and who have not heretofore been allotted, as long as the tribe to which such Indian children belong is possessed of any unallotted tribal or reservation lands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### CLASSIFICATION AND APPRAISEMENT OF SURPLUS INDIAN LAND.

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

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

### LAND PURCHASES.

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

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

**EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIODS.**

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

Tribe.	Allotments.	Allotments extended.	Date trust period expires.	Extended.
				<i>Years.</i>
Modoc, Oklahoma.....	68	56	1916	10
Absentee Shawnee, Oklahoma.....	519	504	1917	10
Citizen Potawatomi, Oklahoma.....	1,588	1,503	1917	10
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma.....	3,331	3,164	1917	10
Ottawa, Oklahoma.....	158	87	1917	10
Seneca, Oklahoma.....	435	357	1917	10
Wyandotte, Oklahoma.....	244	118	1917	10
Sac and Fox, Kansas and Nebraska.....	122	118	1917	10
Sac and Fox, Oklahoma.....	548	496	1916	10
Iowa, Oklahoma.....	108	105	1916	10
Oneida, Wisconsin.....	1,524	1,501	1917	1

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

**OSAGE OIL AND GAS LEASES.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Agency.	Acreage.	
	Pending.	Approved.
<b>ALLOTTED LANDS.</b>		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	4,982.94	20,228.00
Kiowa.....	2,724.62	36,287.00
Otoe.....	8,328.58	62,946.00
Pawnee.....	2,391.35	63,800.00
Ponca.....	6,439.12	1,040.00
Sac and Fox, Okla.....	1,200.00	19,640.00
Shawnee.....	840.00	6,825.00
Shoshone.....	281.05	7,869.00
Spokane.....	363.27	1,380.00
Total.....	27,550.93	219,615.00
<b>TRIBAL LANDS.</b>		
Shoshone.....		24,080.00
Total.....		24,080.00

### FEE PATENTS TO INDIANS.

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

### COMPETENCY COMMISSIONS.

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

### FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The area of the Five Civilized Tribes was 19,525,966 acres of unallotted lands, of which 15,794,238 acres have been allotted to enrolled members, 3,130,129 acres not needed for allotment, have been sold as surplus unallotted lands at public auction to the highest bidder for over \$17,000,000, while 139,284 acres were reserved from sale and set aside for town sites, railroad rights of way, churches, courthouses, schools, cemeteries, etc., leaving remaining unsold 458,937 acres in Choctaw Nation, 721 acres in Chickasaw Nation, none in Cherokee Nation, 2,495 acres in the Creek Nation, and 162 acres in Seminole Nation. The Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal unsold lands will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder from October 15 to 31, 1917, to be followed on November 19 by a sale of the remaining unsold Creek tribal lands.

In volume of business transacted by the office of the superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, the fiscal year 1917 surpasses all previous years. One million pieces of mail and \$42,000,000 were handled. One hundred and eighty houses and barns were erected at a cost of \$126,492.11; 2,042.25 acres of land were bought for homes costing \$52,437.10; 489,076.62 acres of tribal and allotted lands were sold for \$2,190,293.13; \$1,741,550 were invested for individual Indians in Liberty loan bonds; \$7,500 were invested in other loans and pur-

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

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

Nation.	Restricted class.				Unrestricted class.			
	Full bloods.	Mixed, three-fourths or more.	One-half to three-fourths.	Total.	Less than one-half, including inter-married whites.	Freedmen.	Total.	Grand total.
Chickasaw.....	1,515	258	708	2,481	3,823	4,662	8,485	10,966
Choctaw.....	7,087	709	1,644	9,440	9,699	6,029	15,728	25,168
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,357	90	30	1,477	183	-----	183	1,660
Cherokee.....	8,703	1,803	2,975	13,481	23,424	4,919	28,343	41,824
Creek.....	6,858	541	1,157	8,556	3,396	6,809	10,205	18,761
Seminole.....	1,254	133	345	1,732	409	986	1,395	3,127
Total.....	26,774	3,534	6,859	37,167	40,934	23,405	64,339	* 101,506

<sup>1</sup> This indicates the total number of citizens of the restricted class whose names appear on the approved roll. It is estimated that during the year the restrictions have been unconditionally removed from 2,286 persons by the Secretary of the Interior or by death. The approximate number of restricted citizens who have had the restrictions removed from their entire allotments by the Secretary of the Interior and by death is 12,000, leaving 25,167 restricted Indians June 30, 1917.

<sup>2</sup> This total is 13 less than shown by the report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, it having been found that this number of persons whose names appear on the approved Creek rolls were not entitled to enrollment and notations to that effect have been placed on the roll opposite their names by departmental authority.

## PROBATE WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Of the tangible results, most readily appreciable, are the accomplishment of preventing losses in the amount of \$1,514,314 during the last fiscal year that would have befallen Indians but for the efforts of the probate attorneys, which is exceeded, however, by the amounts conserved for them through bank deposits and investments aggregating, for the same period, \$3,424,226.

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

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

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

### SALE OF REMAINING UNALLOTTED CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW TRIBAL LANDS.

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

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

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



preservation of the old Creek capitol building which was the Creek council house, as a Creek National Museum, to be purchased by the United States for the Creek Tribe for that purpose, to give Okmulgee County preferential right to purchase the old capitol building site with improvements for a courthouse, at the appraised value (about \$60,000), or to have Congress purchase the site for a post-office building for Federal purposes.

### ESTATES OF DECEASED INDIANS.

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

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

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

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

The total number of estates which were the subject of final determination during the year ending June 30, 1917, was 2,851. On 2,608, or 91.4 per cent of these, a \$15 fee for such determination was collected, the total amount of such fees being \$39,120. Of the 172

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

### NEW SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING.

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

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

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

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

### FORESTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Two large sales of timber, comprising about 60,000,000 feet, board measure, were made from the southern portion of the Flathead Reservation in June, 1917. Under one of these sales western yellow pine brought \$3.65 and under the other \$4 per thousand feet. A unit of 57,000,000 feet in the Ronan district has been advertised for sale under sealed bids to be received September 11, 1917.

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

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

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

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

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

### COURT DECISIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

*Harnage et al. v. Martin et al.* (242 U. S., 386).—It was held in this case that a decision of the Secretary of the Interior that one of two contesting claimants to an allotment under section 11 of the Cherokee agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 716), was the owner of improvements on the land, is conclusive, unless made without evidence to support it or otherwise the result of an error of law, and that of two applicants under section 11 of the Cherokee agreement, *supra*, the owner of the improvements on the tract in question is entitled to the allotment to the exclusion of the applicant having no such ownership in such improvements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### LEGISLATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### FORGOTTEN INDIAN TRIBES AT LAST REMEMBERED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### SEMINOLE INDIANS IN FLORIDA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### ROCKY BOY INDIANS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### ALABAMA INDIANS OF TEXAS.

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

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

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

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

### COOPERATION OF MISSIONARIES AND OTHERS.

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

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

### CONCLUSION.

The recent material advancement of the Indian has been remarkable and has kept pace with the vigorous policy of giving him help toward self-support leading to final dissolution of the ties of paternalism. In 1911 the Indians cultivated 388,025 acres, and last year 678,529 acres; in 1911 they raised crops valued at \$1,951,000, sold stock valued at \$900,000, realized from native industries, such as basket making, blanket weaving, etc., \$847,556; and last year they raised crops valued at \$5,293,719, sold \$4,583,083 worth of stock, and increased the value of their native wares to \$1,206,826. The Indian wage earners for private individuals in 1911 were 3,204, and last year the number thus engaged increased to 6,902, while the value of all live stock owned by the Indians has risen from \$17,971,209, in 1911, to \$28,824,439 last year.

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

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

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

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

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

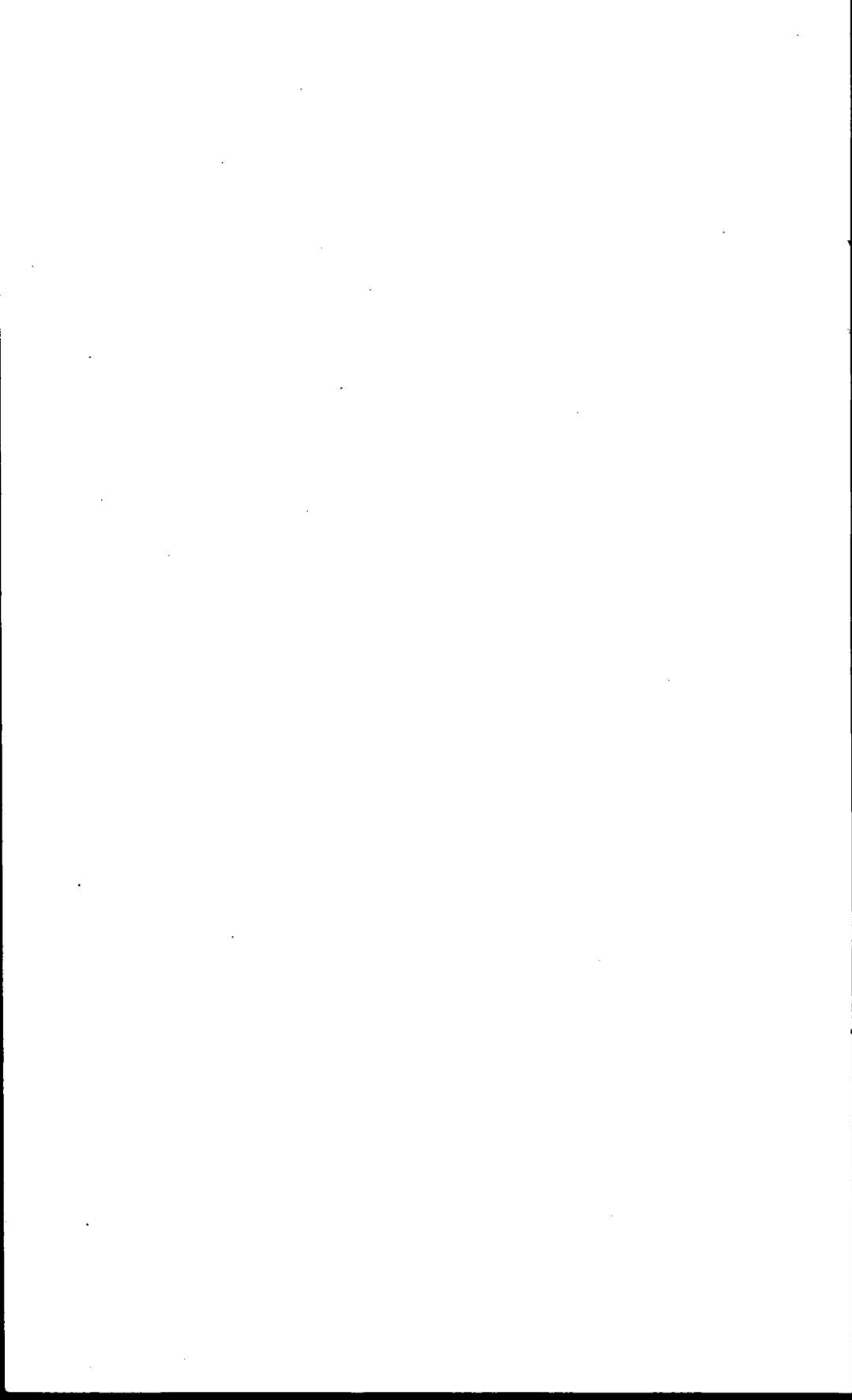
The Indian problem can not be solved in a day, it must be brought about in a deeply serious, in all respects courageous, and continuously sympathetic manner, but the time is approaching when governmental care and supervision will, generally speaking, become unnecessary. However, every true friend of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

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

Very respectfully,

CATO SELLS,  
*Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.





## STATISTICAL TABLES. <sup>1</sup>

**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.
	Per cent.		Per cent.	
1899.....	59,707		101	
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	+10.31
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	.....
1917.....	281,618	- .91	262	+ .77

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

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

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

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

### INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.....	909	Illinois.....	188
Arizona.....	44,617	Indiana.....	279
Arkansas.....	460	Iowa.....	360
California.....	15,362	Kansas.....	1,421
Colorado.....	898	Kentucky.....	234
Connecticut.....	152	Louisiana.....	780
Delaware.....	5	Maine.....	892
District of Columbia.....	68	Maryland.....	55
Florida.....	586	Massachusetts.....	688
Georgia.....	95	Michigan.....	7,514
Idaho.....	4,168	Minnesota.....	11,777

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

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

Mississippi.....	1, 253	Oregon.....	6, 612
Missouri.....	313	Rhode Island.....	284
Montana.....	11, 525	South Carolina.....	331
Nebraska.....	3, 955	South Dakota.....	21, 246
Nevada.....	7, 944	Tennessee.....	216
New Hampshire.....	34	Texas.....	702
New Jersey.....	168	Utah.....	2, 854
New Mexico.....	20, 853	Vermont.....	26
New York.....	6, 272	Virginia.....	539
North Carolina.....	8, 118	Washington.....	11, 181
North Dakota.....	8, 903	West Virginia.....	36
Ohio.....	127	Wisconsin.....	10, 216
Oklahoma.....	<sup>1</sup> 119, 108	Wyoming.....	1, 674

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Total population <sup>2</sup> .....	335, 998	106, 114	105, 672	95, 869	115, 917	171, 688	47, 728	68, 373
Alabama: Not under agent.....	<sup>3</sup> 909							
Arizona.....	44, 617	22, 115	22, 502	20, 601	24, 016	44, 251	281	85
Camp Verde School—Mohave-Apache.....	439	225	214	183	256	422	17	
Colorado River Agency—Mohave-Chemahue I.....	1, 207	671	536	474	733	1, 128	18	61
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache.....	2, 609	1, 331	1, 278	1, 251	1, 358	2, 501	108	
Ha-asupai School—Ha-asupai.....	173	90	83	48	125	173		
Kaibab Agency—Kaibab—Paiute.....	95	55	40	40	55	95		
Leupp School—Navaho.....	1, 536	750	786	893	643	1, 536		
Moqui School.....	4, 200	2, 171	2, 029	2, 009	2, 191	4, 200		
Moqui (Hopi).....	2, 260	1, 186	1, 074	1, 059	1, 201	2, 260		
Navaho.....	1, 940	985	955	950	990	1, 940		
Navajo School—Navaho <sup>4</sup> .....	12, 060	5, 830	6, 250	7, 068	5, 012	11, 991	88	1
Pima School <sup>4</sup> .....	6, 253	3, 164	3, 089	2, 830	3, 423	6, 243	8	2
Maricopa (Gila River).....	269	130	139	127	142	269		
Pima (Gila River).....	3, 984	2, 034	1, 950	1, 703	2, 281	3, 974	8	2
Gila Bend Reservation, Papago.....	2, 000	1, 000	1, 000	1, 000	1, 000	2, 000		
Salt River School.....	1, 232	645	587	567	665	1, 230	2	
Maricopa.....	82	45	37	31	51	82		
Mohave—Apache.....	237	127	110	95	142	235	2	
Pima.....	913	473	440	441	472	913		
San Carlos School.....	2, 659	1, 384	1, 275	1, 195	1, 464	2, 630	20	9
Apache.....	2, 585	1, 347	1, 238	1, 162	1, 423	2, 556	20	9
Mohave.....	74	37	37	33	41	74		
San Xavier School—Papago.....	5, 112	2, 556	2, 556	1, 000	4, 112	5, 089	11	12
Truxton Canon School—Walapai.....	457	233	224	182	275	448	9	
Western Navajo School.....	6, 565	3, 010	3, 555	2, 881	3, 704	6, 565		
Moqui (Hopi).....	288	148	140	161	127	288		
Navaho.....	6, 087	2, 732	3, 305	2, 620	3, 467	6, 087		
Paiute.....	190	80	110	80	110	190		
Arkansas: Not under agent.....	<sup>5</sup> 460							

<sup>1</sup> Includes 23,405 freed men and 2,582 intermarried whites.

<sup>2</sup> Correct as reported by superintendents.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Indians in New Mexico under this school.

<sup>4</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>5</sup> 1910 census.

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

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California.....	15,362	7,786	7,576	5,783	9,579	9,884	3,931	1,547
Bishop School—Palute, Shoshoni, and Moache.....	1,600	773	827	562	1,038	1,305	187	108
Campo School.....	233	119	114	83	150	207	19	7
Mission Indians at Campo.....	140	79	61	49	91	128	6	6
Cuyapaipe.....	8	4	4	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Laguna.....	7	3	4	1	6	6	1	.....
La Posta.....	6	2	4	2	4	5	1	.....
Manzanita.....	72	31	41	31	41	60	11	1
Digger Agency—Digger.....	299	150	149	97	202	47	231	21
Fort Bidwell School.....	756	364	392	264	492	726	21	9
Digger.....	14	7	7	2	12	3	2	9
Palute.....	209	124	85	89	120	198	11	.....
Pit River.....	533	233	300	173	360	525	8	.....
Fort Yuma School—Yuma.....	833	441	392	335	498	799	31	3
Green Hills School—Digger, Washo, Concow, and Uki.....	629	328	301	259	370	317	154	158
Hoopa Valley School.....	1,299	630	669	541	758	736	445	118
Hupa.....	464	230	234	198	266	198	144	62
Klamath.....	575	289	286	237	338	297	209	69
Lower Klamath.....	260	111	149	106	154	141	92	27
Malki School.....	629	351	278	226	403	555	33	41
Mission Indians at Augustine.....	19	11	8	5	14	19	.....	.....
Cabazon.....	29	17	12	8	21	29	.....	.....
Martinez.....	125	76	49	37	88	123	1	1
Mission Creek.....	14	8	6	5	9	14	.....	.....
Marong.....	249	137	112	105	144	177	32	40
Palm Springs.....	50	27	23	14	36	50	.....	.....
San Manuel.....	56	28	28	17	39	56	.....	.....
Torres.....	87	47	40	35	52	87	.....	.....
Pala School.....	1,023	521	502	376	647	896	125	2
Mission Indians at Pala.....	203	98	105	83	120	155	46	2
Capitan Grande.....	140	75	65	59	81	123	17	.....
La Jolla.....	235	126	109	85	150	234	1	.....
Pauma.....	57	25	32	23	34	56	1	.....
Pechanga.....	196	93	103	51	145	196	.....	.....
Rincon.....	143	78	65	51	92	91	52	.....
San Pasqual.....	4	1	3	2	2	1	3	.....
Syquan.....	45	25	20	22	23	40	5	.....
Roseburg (Oreg.) School—Scattered Wichumni, Kawia, Pet River, and others in northern California.....	5,000	2,500	2,500	1,800	3,200	2,500	1,875	625
Round Valley School—Concow, Ukie, and others.....	1,700	856	844	713	987	615	645	440
Soboba School.....	921	521	400	328	593	753	153	15
Mission Indians at Soboba.....	132	73	59	34	98	117	15	.....
Cahuilla.....	131	73	58	43	88	124	7	.....
Inaja.....	35	18	17	11	24	35	.....	.....
Los Coyotes.....	117	70	47	48	69	117	.....	.....
Mesa Grande.....	200	115	85	78	122	97	89	14
Santa Rosa.....	62	38	24	8	54	62	.....	.....
Santa Ynez.....	70	38	32	29	41	70	.....	.....
Volcan.....	174	96	78	77	97	131	42	1
Tule River School.....	440	232	208	199	241	428	12	.....
Tule River.....	151	91	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auberry.....	152	71	81	199	241	428	12	.....
Burrough.....	137	70	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

† Estimated.

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

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Colorado.....	898	466	432	453	445	881	9	8
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	372	181	191	166	206	355	9	8
Ute Mountain School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	526	285	241	287	239	526		
Connecticut: Not under agent.....	<sup>1</sup> 152							
Delaware: Not under agent.....	<sup>1</sup> 5							
District of Columbia: Not under agent.....	<sup>1</sup> 68							
Florida: Seminole.....	586	337	249	255	331	570	3	13
Georgia: Not under agent.....	<sup>1</sup> 95							
Idaho.....	4,168	2,068	2,100	1,599	2,569	3,300	520	348
Coeur d'Alene School.....	826	411	415	327	499	633	111	82
Coeur d'Alene.....	609	304	305	250	359	430	97	82
Kalispel.....	89	49	40	31	58	89		
Kootenai.....	128	58	70	46	82	114	14	
Fort Hall School.....	1,769	892	877	651	1,118	1,505	210	54
Bannock.....	354	193	161	629	1,090	1,455	210	54
Shoshoni.....	1,365	677	688					
Skull Valley.....	50	22	28	22	28	50		
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Perce....	1,573	765	808	621	952	1,162	199	212
Illinois: Not under agent.....	<sup>1</sup> 188							
Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others.....	<sup>1</sup> 279							
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox.....	360	189	171	158	202	360		
Kansas.....	1,421	750	671	768	653	733	338	350
Kickapoo School.....	640	332	308	336	304	211	204	225
Iowa.....	317	160	157	162	155	13	79	225
Kickapoo.....	224	125	99	126	98	187	37	
Sac and Fox.....	99	47	52	48	51	11	88	
Potawatomi Agency—Prairie Band of Potawatomi.....	781	418	363	432	349	522	134	125
Kentucky: Not under agent.....	<sup>1</sup> 234							
Louisiana: Not under agent.....	<sup>1</sup> 780							
Maine: Not under agent.....	<sup>1</sup> 892							
Maryland: Not under agent.....	<sup>1</sup> 55							
Massachusetts: Not under agent.....	<sup>1</sup> 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.....	6,167							
Minnesota.....	11,777	5,886	5,891	5,755	6,022	3,198	4,285	2,802
Fond du Lac School—Chippewa....	1,056	549	507	530	526	85	551	420
Grand Portage School—Chippewa..	321	138	183	137	184	8	202	111
Leech Lake School.....	1,770	897	873	742	1,028	992	708	70
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	471	223	248	211	260	307	156	8
Leech Lake.....	805	407	398	347	458	456	332	17
White Oak Point (Miss.) Chippewa.....	494	267	227	184	310	229	220	45

<sup>1</sup> 1910 census.

\* 1915 report.

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

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>								
Nett Lake School—Chippewa (Bois Fort).....	607	279	328	266	341	388	162	87
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) Mdewakanton and Wapaguita, Sioux and Sisseton, and Wahpeton.....	160	75	85	76	84	60	86	14
Red Lake School—Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.....	1,492	745	747	747	745	(1)	(1)	(1)
White Earth School.....	6,371	3,203	3,168	3,257	3,114	1,665	2,576	2,130
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa.....	2,459	1,250	1,209					
Mille Lac (removal).....	1,188	575	613	3,257	3,114	1,665	2,576	2,130
Otter Tail Pillager.....	830	421	409					
Gull Lake (Miss.).....	433	219	220					
Mille Lac (nonremoval).....	286	134	152					
Pembina—Pillager.....	423	232	191					
Leech Lake Pillager.....	277	130	147					
White Oak Point (removal).....	290	138	152					
Fond du Lac (removal).....	117	69	48					
Cass and Winitigoshish.....	62	35	27					
Mississippi: Not under agent.....	1,253							
Missouri: Not under agent.....	313							
<b>Montana.</b>								
Blackfeet School—Blackfeet.....	2,752	1,415	1,337	1,513	1,239	1,223	1,155	374
Crow Agency—Crow.....	1,710	856	854	733	977	1,246	258	206
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead.....	2,410	1,222	1,188	1,053	1,357	640	746	1,024
Fort Belknap School.....	1,206	628	578	507	699	861	248	97
Assiniboin.....	639	331	308	245	394	469	100	70
Grosventre.....	567	297	270	262	305	392	148	27
Fort Peck School—Fort Peck Sioux.....	1,986	1,008	978	952	1,034	1,074	529	383
Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne.....	1,461	706	755	584	877	1,349	71	41
<b>Nebraska.</b>								
Omaha School—Omaha.....	1,318	684	634	682	636	1,010	124	184
Santee School.....	1,532	742	790	815	717	611	451	470
Ponca <sup>2</sup> .....	338	153	185	214	124	94	138	106
Santee.....	1,194	589	605	601	593	517	313	364
Winnabago School—Winnabago.....	1,105	572	533	482	623	913	103	89
<b>Nevada.</b>								
Fallon School.....	429	214	215	127	302	408	21	.....
Palute at Fallon.....	314	161	153	87	227	305	9	.....
Lovelocks.....	115	53	62	40	75	103	12	.....
Fort McDermitt School—Palute.....	350	174	176	141	209	336	14	.....
Moapa River School—Palute.....	120	57	63	43	77	116	4	.....
Nevada School—Palute.....	614	279	335	211	403	610	4	.....
Walker River School.....	706	351	355	206	500	630	76	.....
Palute.....	548	274	274	206	500	630	76	.....
Palute (Mason Valley).....	158	77	81					
Western Shoshone School.....	625	338	287	291	334	625	.....	.....
Hopi.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Palute.....	285	161	124	141	144	285	.....	.....
Shoshoni.....	339	177	162	150	189	339	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.

<sup>2</sup> 1910 census.

<sup>3</sup> 1916 report.

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

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Nevada—Continued.								
Reno, special agent.....	5,100	2,530	2,570	1,700	3,400	4,500	400	200
Digger (scattered California tribes)	2,100	1,030	1,070	1,700	3,400	4,500	400	200
Paiute.....	1,400	700	700					
Shoshoni.....	1,000	500	500					
Washo.....	600	300	300					
New Hampshire: Not under agent.....	134							
New Jersey: Not under agent.....	1168							
New Mexico.....	20,853	10,445	10,408	10,243	10,610	20,394	376	83
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache.....	645	343	302	277	368	645		
Mescalero School—Mescalero Apache.....	2,627	304	323	275	352	602	17	8
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho.....	2,724	1,200	1,524	1,362	1,362	2,724		
Pueblo day schools.....	8,700	4,427	4,273	4,055	4,645	8,266	359	75
Navaho.....	371	176	195	190	181	371		
Pueblo.....	8,329	4,251	4,078	3,865	4,464	7,895	359	75
San Juan School—Navaho.....	6,354	3,190	3,161	3,500	2,954	6,354		
Zuni School—Pueblo.....	1,803	981	822	774	1,029	1,803		
New York.....	6,272	3,050	2,862	2,418	3,494			5,912
New York Agency.....	5,912	3,050	2,862	2,418	3,494			5,912
Cayuga.....	174	80	94	59	115			174
Oneida.....	256	126	130	90	166			256
Onondaga.....	549	269	290	174	375			549
Seneca (Alleghany).....	953	497	456	415	538			953
Seneca (Cattaraugus).....	1,328	669	659	473	855			1,328
Seneca (Tonawanda).....	505	281	224	202	303			505
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations).....	1,538	811	727	768	770			1,538
Tuscarora.....	359	192	167	112	247			359
Montauk.....	30	15	15	15	15			30
Poospatuck.....	20	10	10	10	10			20
Shinnecock.....	200	100	100	100	100			200
Not under agent.....	5360							
North Carolina.....	8,118	1,221	1,061	1,191	1,091	1,000	900	382
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee	2,282	1,221	1,061	1,191	1,091	1,000	900	382
Not under agent.....	5,836							
North Dakota.....	8,903	4,442	4,461	4,310	4,593	4,647	4,195	61
Fort Berthold School.....	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).....	1,002	518	484	476	526	1,002	(*)	(*)
Standing Rock School—Sioux.....	3,455	1,705	1,750	1,424	2,031	2,610	783	32
Turtle Mountain School—Turtle Mountain Chippewa.....	3,264	1,629	1,635	1,851	1,413	158	3,106	
Ohio: Not under agent.....	1127							
Oklahoma.....	119,108	8,812	8,790	8,608	8,994	34,728	15,422	45,553
Cantonment School.....	785	422	363	331	454	737	32	16
Arapaho.....	238	132	106	108	130	228	10	
Cheyenne.....	547	290	257	223	324	509	22	16

1910 census.

\* Includes 183 Apaches; 1913 Fort Sill removal.

\* 1916 report.

\* Estimated.

\* 1910 census, minus 230 Montauk, Poospatuck, and Shinnecock.

\* Included in full blood.

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

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	1,252	630	622	537	715	913	280	59
Arapaho.....	517	259	258	537	715	913	280	59
Cheyenne.....	735	371	364					
Kiowa School.....	4,554	2,233	2,321	2,243	2,311	2,275	1,937	342
Apache.....	183	87	96	2,243	2,311	2,275	1,937	342
Comanche.....	1,596	788	813					
Kiowa.....	1,561	753	811					
Wichita and Caddo.....	1,124	560	564					
Apache Prisoners.....	87	50	37					
Osage School—Osage.....	2,180	1,121	1,059	1,009	1,171	795	1,385	.....
Otoe School—Oto and Missouri.....	518	263	255	294	224	443	56	19
Pawnee School—Pawnee.....	714	345	369	353	361	556	124	34
Ponca School.....	1,045	530	515	648	397	389	429	227
Kaw (Kansas).....	357	187	170	275	82	98	32	227
Ponca.....	639	319	320	350	289	250	389	.....
Tonkawa.....	49	24	25	23	26	41	8	.....
Sac and Fox School.....	682	333	349	369	313	304	146	142
Iowa.....	84	35	49	33	51	45	39	.....
Sac and Fox.....	598	298	300	336	262	349	107	142
Seger School.....	758	368	390	293	465	603	23	42
Arapaho.....	150	66	84	68	82	132	8	10
Cheyenne.....	608	302	306	225	383	561	15	32
Seneca School.....	2,061	1,017	1,044	1,086	975	116	477	1,468
Eastern Shawnee.....	154	67	87	77	77	3	60	91
Ottawa.....	274	146	128	173	101	3	10	261
Quapaw.....	337	165	172	192	145	79	27	231
Seneca.....	435	213	222	236	199	13	279	143
Wyandot.....	468	245	223	178	290	.....	27	441
Peoria—Miami (citizen) <sup>1</sup> .....	393	181	212	230	163	18	74	301
Shawnee School.....	3,053	1,550	1,503	1,445	1,608	643	140	2,270
Absentee Shawnee.....	545	285	260	274	271	439	85	21
Citizen Potawatomi.....	2,296	1,156	1,140	1,085	1,211	.....	47	2,249
Mexican Kickapoo.....	212	109	103	86	126	204	8	.....
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506					26,774	10,393	40,934
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824					8,703	4,778	23,424
By blood.....	36,432							
By intermarriage.....	286					8,703	4,778	23,424
Delawares.....	187							
Freedmen.....	4,919							
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966					1,515	966	3,823
By blood.....	5,659							
By intermarriage.....	645					1,515	966	3,823
Freedmen.....	4,662							
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828					8,444	2,473	9,882
By blood.....	17,488							
By intermarriage.....	1,651					8,444	2,473	9,882
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,660							
Freedmen.....	6,029							
Creek Nation.....	18,761					6,858	1,698	3,396
By blood.....	11,952					6,858	1,698	3,396
Freedmen.....	6,809							

<sup>1</sup> 1916 report.

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

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.								
Seminole Nation.....	3,127					1,254	478	409
By blood.....	2,141					1,254	478	409
Freedmen.....	986							
Oregon.....	6,612	3,192	3,420	2,635	3,977	3,909	1,681	1,022
Klamath School—Klamath Modoc, Paiute, and Pit River.....	1,160	545	615	518	642	818	265	77
Roseburg School—Scattered Indians on public domain <sup>1</sup> .....	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,080	1,920	1,500	1,125	375
Siletz School—Clackamas, Rogue River, Santiam, Siletz, Grande Ronde, Umpqua, etc.....	437	226	211	184	253	214	207	16
Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.....	1,197	551	646	534	663	591	52	554
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, and Paiute.....	818	370	448	319	499	786	32	.....
Rhode Island: Not under agent.....	* 284							
South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawbas, Cherokee, Onelda, and others.....	* 331							
South Dakota.....	21,246	10,588	10,658	9,743	11,503	12,377	5,475	3,394
Cheyenne River School—Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	2,752	1,384	1,368	1,235	1,517	1,616	574	562
Crow Creek School—Lower Yanktonia Sioux.....	964	452	512	407	557	708	210	46
Flandreau School—Flandreau Sioux.....	291	154	137	107	134	225	66	.....
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux.....	504	252	252	246	258	231	230	43
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux.....	7,247	3,640	3,607	3,310	3,937	4,667	1,326	1,254
Rosebud School—Rosebud Sioux.....	5,636	2,821	2,815	2,533	3,103	3,186	1,640	810
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wapeton Sioux.....	1,954	997	957	968	956	838	797	319
Yankton School—Yankton Sioux.....	1,898	888	1,010	937	961	906	632	360
Tennessee: Not under agent.....	* 216							
Texas: Not under agent.....	702							
Alabama.....	* 192							
Koosati, Seminole, Isleta, and others.....	* 510							
Utah.....	2,854	728	710	640	798	1,338	79	21
Goshute—Paiute and others.....	* 153	80	73	82	71	153		
Shivwits School—Paiute.....	150	62	68	56	74	130		
Uintah and Ouray Agency.....	1,155	586	569	502	653	1,055	79	21
Uinta Ute.....	437	206	231	502	653	1,055	79	21
Uncompahgre Ute.....	438	220	218					
White River Ute.....	280	160	120					
Not under agent—Paiute and others.....	* 1,416							
Vermont: Not under agent.....	* 26							
Virginia: Not under agent.....	* 539							
Washington.....	11,181	5,489	5,599	4,831	6,257	7,135	2,551	1,402
Colville School—Confederated Colville.....	2,529	1,251	1,278	1,149	1,380	1,467	455	607

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.  
<sup>2</sup> 1910 census.

<sup>3</sup> Special agent's report 1910.  
<sup>4</sup> Does not include 305 Indians of scattered bands.



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

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Washington—Continued.								
Cushman School.....	2,132	1,085	1,047	978	1,154	1,330	597	205
Chehalis.....	111	64	47	50	61	68	43	1
Muckleshoot.....	172	75	97	71	101	137	34	10
Nisquall.....	83	46	37	25	58	53	20	1
Skokomish (Clallam).....	212	104	108	97	115	134	70	9
Squaxon Island.....	74	41	33	35	39	38	30	6
Unattached.....	1,480	755	725	700	780	900	400	180
Cowlitz.....	400	240	250	} * 700	} * 780	} * 900	} * 400	} * 180
Clallam.....	534	288	246					
Puyallup.....	1,152	75	77					
Various other Indians.....	304	152	152					
Neah Bay School.....	697	359	338	306	391	647	50	.....
Hoh.....	52	28	24	16	36	52	.....	.....
Makah.....	413	210	203	193	220	365	48	.....
Ozette.....	13	5	8	.....	13	13	.....	.....
Quiloute.....	219	116	103	97	122	217	2	.....
Spokane School—Spokan.....	603	268	335	246	357	327	70	206
Taholah School.....	768	371	397	327	441	459	259	50
Queets River Reservation.....	48	20	28	15	33	46	2	.....
Quiloute.....	15	4	11	2	13	13	2	.....
Quinalt.....	33	16	17	13	20	33	.....	.....
Quinalt Reservation—Quinalt.....	720	351	369	312	408	413	257	50
Tulalip School.....	1,359	690	679	639	720	905	420	34
Lummi.....	504	251	253	} 639	} 720	} 905	} 420	} 34
Susquamish.....	197	99	98					
Swinomish.....	222	111	111					
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands).....	436	219	217					
Yakima School—Confederated Yakima.....	3,000	1,475	1,525	1,186	1,814	2,000	700	300
Not under agent.....	* 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia: Not under agent.....	* 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	10,216	5,223	4,993	4,442	5,774	5,423	2,696	1,491
Grand Rapids Agency—Potawatomi and Winnebago.....	1,372	679	693	545	827	1,358	9	5
Hayward School—Chippewa.....	1,277	622	655	499	778	223	881	173
Keshena School.....	2,351	1,256	1,095	1,087	1,264	420	884	441
Menominee.....	1,745	941	804	813	932	420	884	441
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	606	315	291	274	332	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa.....	749	351	398	280	469	460	168	121
Laona Agency—Potawatomi.....	335	188	147	147	188	335	.....	.....
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River.....	1,046	527	519	439	607	50	360	636
Oneida School—Oneida.....	2,575	1,328	1,247	1,208	1,367	2,575	.....	.....
Red Cliff School—Chippewa.....	511	272	239	237	274	2	394	115
Wyoming.....	1,674	861	813	778	896	1,199	261	214
Shoshone.....	1,674	861	813	778	896	1,199	261	214
Arapaho.....	840	432	408	415	425	714	116	10
Shoshoni.....	834	429	405	363	471	485	145	204

<sup>1</sup> Overestimated previous years.    <sup>2</sup> Estimated.    <sup>3</sup> 1910 census.    <sup>4</sup> Now citizens.    <sup>5</sup> Unknown.

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

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
<b>Total, 1917</b> .....	303,409	179,374	67,972	3,495	107,907	130,085
1916.....	312,654	184,865	72,508	3,492	108,865	126,547
1915.....	304,911	182,289	68,480	2,623	110,686	126,379
1914.....	301,891	180,605	63,944	1,643	109,018	124,797
1913.....	301,433	183,742	72,411	1,420	109,911	121,233
1912.....	300,930	177,626	103,417	1,928	70,904	120,876
1911.....	246,320	164,215	88,182	.....	176,033	120,780
1901 <sup>2</sup> .....	241,522	64,853	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890 <sup>2</sup> .....	230,437	15,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Arizona</b> .....	44,617	5,233	5,233	.....	.....	39,384
Camp Verde.....	439	.....	.....	.....	.....	439
Colorado River.....	1,207	1,207	1,207	.....	.....	.....
Fort Apache.....	2,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,609
Ha. asupai.....	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	173
Kaibab.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
Leupp.....	1,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,536
Moqui.....	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200
Navajo.....	12,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,080
Pima <sup>1</sup> .....	6,253	3,243	3,243	.....	.....	3,010
Salt River.....	1,232	687	687	.....	.....	545
San Carlos.....	2,659	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,659
San Xavier.....	5,112	96	96	.....	.....	5,016
Truxton Canon.....	457	.....	.....	.....	.....	457
Western Navajo.....	6,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,565
<b>California</b> .....	10,362	2,949	2,934	.....	15	7,413
Bishop.....	1,600	236	234	.....	2	1,364
Campo.....	233	.....	.....	.....	.....	233
Diggor.....	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	239
Fort Bidwell.....	756	148	198	.....	.....	558
Fort Yuma.....	833	728	728	.....	.....	105
Green Ile.....	629	210	210	.....	.....	419
Hoopa Valley.....	1,299	835	824	.....	11	464
Maliki.....	629	.....	.....	.....	.....	629
Pala.....	1,023	186	186	.....	.....	837
Round Valley.....	1,700	496	494	.....	2	1,204
Soboba.....	921	.....	.....	.....	.....	921
Tule River.....	440	60	60	.....	.....	380
<b>Colorado</b> .....	898	211	211	.....	.....	687
Southern Ute.....	372	211	211	.....	.....	161
Ute Mountain.....	526	.....	.....	.....	.....	526
<b>Florida: Seminole</b> .....	586	.....	.....	.....	.....	586
<b>Idaho</b> .....	4,168	2,937	2,701	87	199	1,231
Coeur d'Alene.....	826	505	434	.....	71	321
Fort Hall.....	1,769	1,591	1,562	.....	29	178
Fort Lapwai.....	1,573	841	705	37	99	732
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox</b> .....	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	360
<b>Kansas</b> .....	1,421	754	591	87	76	667
Kickapoo.....	640	288	228	12	38	352
Potawatomi.....	781	466	353	75	38	315
<b>Michigan: Mackinac</b> .....	1,097	73	73	.....	.....	1,024
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	11,777	5,053	4,284	549	220	6,724
Fond du Lac.....	1,056	293	274	12	7	763
Grand Portage.....	321	164	146	.....	18	157
Leech Lake.....	1,770	977	938	4	35	793

<sup>1</sup> Includes fee patents for part of their allotment.<sup>2</sup> Only items reported.<sup>3</sup> 1916 report.<sup>4</sup> Erroneously reported last year.

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

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>						
Nett Lake.....	607	290	290			317
Pip-stone (Birch Cooley).....	160	42	42			118
Red Lake.....	1,492					1,492
White Earth.....	6,371	3,287	2,594	533	160	3,084
<b>Montana.....</b>	<b>11,525</b>	<b>7,088</b>	<b>6,449</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>4,437</b>
Blackfeet.....	2,752	2,321	2,319	1		431
Crow.....	1,710	1,234	1,166	9	59	476
Flathead.....	2,410	1,844	1,487	28	359	536
Fort Belknap.....	1,206					1,206
Fort Peck.....	1,986	1,659	1,477	126	56	327
Tongue River.....	1,461					1,461
<b>Nebraska.....</b>	<b>3,617</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>2,382</b>
Omaha.....	1,318	580	278	18	284	738
Santee.....	1,194	314	125	14	175	880
Winnebago.....	1,105	341	189	14	138	764
<b>Nevada.....</b>	<b>7,944</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>1,447</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>6,492</b>
Fallon.....	429	319	319			110
Fort McDermitt.....	350	86	86			264
Moapa River.....	120	108	108			12
Nevada.....	614					614
Walker River.....	706	329	329			377
Western Shoshone.....	625					625
Reno, special agent.....	5,100	610	605		5	4,490
<b>New Mexico.....</b>	<b>20,853</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>495</b>			<b>20,358</b>
Jicarilla.....	645	495	495			150
Mescalero.....	627					627
Pueblo Bonito <sup>1</sup> .....	2,724					2,724
Pueblo day schools.....	8,700					8,700
San Juan.....	6,354					6,354
Zuni.....	1,803					1,803
<b>New York: New York Agency.....</b>	<b>5,912</b>					<b>5,912</b>
<b>North Carolina: Cherokee.....</b>	<b>2,282</b>					<b>2,282</b>
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	<b>8,903</b>	<b>7,532</b>	<b>6,439</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>1,371</b>
Fort Berthold <sup>2</sup> .....	1,182	1,007	988	17	2	175
Fort Totten.....	1,002	438	308	80	50	564
Standing Rock.....	3,455	3,257	3,100	92	65	198
Turtle mountain.....	3,264	2,830	2,043	115	672	434
<b>Oklahoma.....</b>	<b>116,419</b>	<b>110,443</b>	<b>6,647</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>102,895</b>	<b>5,976</b>
Cantonment.....	785	373	346	6	21	412
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,252	647	514	37	96	605
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506	101,506			* 101,506	
Kiowa.....	4,554	3,077	2,862	59	156	1,477
Osage.....	2,180	1,828	1,387	441		352
Otoe.....	518	311	139	151	21	207
Pawnee.....	714	295	240	16	39	419
Ponca.....	1,045	617	474	90	53	428
Sac and Fox.....	682	241	102	16	123	441
Seger.....	758	420	393	15	12	338
Seneca.....	1,668	768			768	900
Shawnee.....	4,757	360	190	70	100	397

<sup>1</sup> Ponca Indians not included.

<sup>2</sup> 1915 report.

\* 29,719 restricted Indians as to alienation.

<sup>4</sup> Does not include citizen Potawatomi.

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

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal super- vision.	Allotted.				Un- allotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allot- ment.	Entire allot- ment.	
Oregon.....	11,612	3,969	3,619	18	332	7,643
Klamath.....	1,160	783	759	.....	24	377
Roseburg.....	18,000	2,000	1,977	.....	23	6,000
Siletz.....	437	227	116	17	94	210
Umatilla.....	1,197	518	330	1	187	679
Warm Springs.....	818	441	437	.....	4	377
South Dakota.....	21,246	17,984	15,640	1,245	1,099	3,262
Cheyenne River.....	2,752	2,715	2,610	38	67	37
Crow Creek.....	964	964	906	1	57	.....
Flandreau.....	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	291
Lower Brule.....	504	504	400	18	86	.....
Pine Ridge.....	7,247	6,424	5,768	598	58	823
Rosebud.....	5,636	5,636	5,280	102	254	.....
Sisseton.....	1,954	950	438	291	221	1,004
Yankton.....	1,898	791	238	197	356	1,107
Utah.....	1,438	620	616	2	2	818
Goshute.....	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	153
Shivwits.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,155	620	616	2	2	535
Washington.....	11,088	6,974	6,733	49	192	4,114
Colville.....	2,529	2,478	2,423	.....	55	51
Cushman.....	2,132	164	156	4	4	1,968
Neah Bay.....	697	276	276	.....	.....	421
Spokane.....	603	476	431	4	41	127
Taholah.....	768	507	507	.....	.....	261
Tulalip.....	1,359	182	169	1	12	1,177
Yakima.....	3,000	2,891	2,771	40	80	109
Wisconsin.....	9,610	3,014	1,985	89	940	6,596
Grand Rapids.....	1,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372
Hayward (Lac Courte Oreille).....	1,277	527	514	13	.....	750
Keshena.....	1,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,745
Lac du Flambeau.....	749	356	342	.....	14	393
Laona.....	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	335
La Pointe.....	1,046	1,046	962	.....	84	.....
Oneida.....	2,575	959	76	76	807	1,616
Red Cliff.....	511	126	91	.....	35	385
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,674	1,358	1,283	4	71	316

<sup>1</sup> Includes 5,000 Indians in California.<sup>2</sup> Does not include Stockbridge and Munsee citizen Indians.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1917.<sup>1</sup>

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1917.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Church-going Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	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, 1917.....	250	1,597	337	1,510	346	235	90	1,156	325	1,055	124	430	275	010	42,073	57,465	116,405	75,805	191,207	73,951	26,335
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	191,201	78,985	26,290
1915.....	111	1,633	474	1,210	219	312	120	942	165	1,489	135	432	291	625	37,430	51,638	113,928	74,973	182,496	74,092	24,034
1914.....	108	1,892	496	1,516	154	305	229	881	512	1,815	261	431	282	583	36,377	48,925	104,594	66,203	173,160	81,241	22,118
1913.....	200	1,890	516	1,484	201	292	244	822	348	1,980	153	425	277	554	34,136	45,251	100,208	62,865	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	149,521	78,543	.....
1911.....	.....	.....	606	1,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	189	458	.....	.....	.....	.....	138,410	.....	.....
1910.....	.....	.....	459	891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	118	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,714	.....	.....
1890.....	.....	.....	397	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	130	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,196	.....	.....
Arizona.....	1	433	133	301	313	44	1	352	2	79	.....	72	24	59	4,415	9,510	8,116	6,272	36,176	29	22
Camp Verde.....	.....	9	2	7	1	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	65	.....	230	165	439	1	1
Colorado.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	7	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	120	.....	603	603	1,207	.....	.....
Fort Apache.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	20	1,550	.....	.....
Havasupai.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	50	173	.....	.....
Kaibab.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	30	95	.....	.....
Leupp.....	.....	23	15	8	41	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	3	137	.....	200	132	1,200	.....	.....
Moqui.....	.....	22	6	16	.....	6	.....	41	1	3	.....	13	.....	6	146	.....	585	350	2,830	.....	.....
Navajo <sup>1</sup> .....	1	125	15	111	201	7	.....	11	.....	50	.....	7	7	10	410	850	980	750	10,000	.....	.....
Phoenix.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	457	.....	942	942	.....	.....	.....
Pima <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	49	1	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	4	14	1,800	3,760	1,100	950	6,253	.....	.....
Salt River.....	.....	35	.....	35	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	6	575	195	700	490	1,098	.....	.....
San Carlos.....	.....	19	.....	19	6	7	.....	226	.....	5	.....	2	.....	3	100	.....	300	150	1,350	.....	.....
San Xavier.....	.....	69	32	37	5	5	1	4	1	6	.....	13	9	13	500	4,575	1,250	1,190	5,112	7	.....
Truxton Canon.....	.....	12	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	150	457	.....	.....
Western Navajo.....	.....	50	50	.....	50	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	75	.....	300	3,500	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

<sup>2</sup> Overestimated last year.

<sup>3</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>4</sup> Not reported.

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

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1917.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Church-going Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	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.....	4	62	17	49	2	11	2	15		82		26	27	36	1,508	3,523	8,814	3,878	11,135	3,599	1,219
Bishop.....		3		3	2					5		3		1	200		1,200	500	1,568	(1)	20
Campo.....		4	3	1						1		5			223	108	233	60	233		4
Digger.....	1	1		2				1		2					299	50	299	50	299	299	12
Fort Bidwell.....		12	11	1		6				30		1		1	7	650	300	756			
Fort Yuma.....	1	7		8		2	2	8		19		1	1	2	302	299	600	400	833		
Greenville.....		3		3						4		2		2	170	600	72	629	6	40	
Hoopa Valley.....		8		8				5		9		1		1	75	900	500	1,299	1,810	400	
Malki.....	1	3		4				1				5	7	170	381	461	324	629	(2)	10	
Pala.....		1		1						3		3	8	6	1,026	725	390	1,022	28	82	
Round Valley.....	1	5		6		2				3		4	2	40	1,550	(2)	787	1,700	1,700	620	
Sherman Institute.....										3				249	538	787	787	787	(3)	(3)	
Soboba.....		8	3	5		1				6		4	6		905	574	340	940		31	
Tule River.....		7		7									3	289	151	360	155	440			
Colorado.....		7	5	2						1		3	1	3	55	165	422	82	826	372	
Southern Ute.....		3	1	2						1		2	1	3	55	165	160	80	300	372	
Ute Mountain.....		4	4									1					2	526			
Florida: Seminole.....		4	4									2			10		250	12	60		
Idaho.....	6	20	5	21	2	10	4	10		52		8	12	14	1,075	1,166	1,980	1,285	4,117	1,067	1,067
Cœur d'Alene.....	2	4		6		6	4	10		11		10	3			826	480	385	826	88	88
Fort Hall.....	2	5	3	4		4				30			3	404	500	500	300	1,719	27	27	
Fort Lapwai.....	2	11	2	11	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11		2	9	671	340	1,000	600	1,572	952	952	
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....		6		6								1		1	25		55	55	185		
Kansas.....	1	15		16		1	1			7	3	3	1	5	185	260	964	815	1,421	1,106	606
Kickapoo.....	1	11		12		1				3		2	3	165		539	490	640	640	255	
Potawatomi.....		4		4		1				4	3	1	1	20	260	425	325	781	466	351	
Michigan: Mackinac.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)			9	407	690	850	700	1,097	1,097	581
Minnesota.....	9	63	3	69		2		17		34	4	17	11	35	1,408	2,998	7,427	4,741	11,908	9,276	2,713
Fond du Lac.....	1	1		2		1		1		7		1	5	50	915	900	600	1,056	526	264	
Grand Portage.....	1	4		5						1		1	1	16	305	311	200	321	321	80	
Leech Lake.....	3	39	3	39			15			10	3	3	9	350	568	800	500	1,770	1,770	540	
Nett Lake.....		3		3						1		1	2	30	15	300	150	607	290	295	
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....						1				9		5	4	160		75	60	160	160	40	
Red Lake.....	3	15		18			1			6	1	1	2	300	700	1,000	500	1,492		* 100	
Vermillion Lake.....	1	1		2						2		1	1	12	45	131	131	131			
White Earth.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	4	11	490	450	3,910	2,600	6,371	6,209	1,394
Montana.....	22	120	11	131	9	39	16	114	67	82	41	23	51	44	1,380	6,420	6,267	3,900	10,213	584	582
Blackfeet.....	7	47		54	6	9	10	34	21	32	21	2	2	5	385	2,000	1,800	1,000	2,752	2	
Crow.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		4	14	45	6	9	2	2	6	6	350	900	875	700	1,050	59	59
Flathead.....	7	24		31		24	2	42	1	31	8	6	36	11		2,000	1,700	1,220	2,400	388	388
Fort Belknap.....	2	15		17	3	1				8		2	8	6	100	700	260	150	1,206		
Fort Peck.....	6	29		26		3		2		3	3	8	2	12	475	455	1,352	680	1,905	135	135
Tongue River.....		14	11	3		2		22		2		3	1	4	70	365	280	150	900		
Nebraska.....	4	40		44	3	1		9	3	57		15	7	10	1,096	69	2,575	2,150	3,617	2,934	982
Omaha.....	1	8		9	3	1		7	3	22		1	1	83		825	800	1,318	635	312	
Santee.....	3	7		10						15		13	6	705	68	900	650	1,194	1,194	370	
Winnebago.....		25		25			2			20		11	7	308	1	850	700	1,105	1,105	300	
Nevada.....	2	34	10	26	3	1		38		42		13	7	375		7,192	1,495	7,944	1,482	40	
Fallon.....		4	4					28		34		2		80		422	75	429			
Fort McDermitt.....		5	5		1											300	100	350	350		
Moapa River.....		2	1							4		1				120	40	120	120		
Nevada.....		9		9						2		1			225	525	175	614			
Walker River.....	1	4		5	1			10		1		1		10		400	85	706	1,712		
Western Shoshone.....		10		10	1	1				1		1			60	425	220	625			
Reno, special agent.....	1	(*)	(*)	1		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	5,000	800	5,100	300	40	
New Mexico.....	18	123	49	92	1	24	7	64	7	72	4	19	18	26	326	8,632	6,015	4,500	12,927	5,330	
Jicarilla.....	1	16	6	11				10	7	4		4			(*)	900	315	200	400		
Mescalero.....		7		7		1		3		10		2		3	205	375	350	150	627		
Pueblo Bonito.....	15			15	(*)			10		40		2			2		250	250	1,300		
Pueblo day schools.....	2	41		43		19	7	22		19		3	16	20	116	8,257	4,250	3,175	8,700	1,525	
San Juan.....		12		12	(*)	4		19		5		4			3	550	500	1,000	1,000		
Zuni.....		47	43	4	1	4				5	4	4	1	1		300	225	900	1,805		

\* 1916 report.

\* Unknown.

\* Not reported.

\* Under State jurisdiction.

\* Does not include Ponca Indians.

\* Estimated.

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

States and superintendencies	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1917.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Church-going Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	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 York: New York Agency.....										4	1	15	12,912	1,448	5,912	5,912	5,912	256	75		
North Carolina: Cherokee ..	3	23		26		1	1	1		1			11	1,200	1,800	1,200	2,282	2,282	1,579		
North Dakota.....	19	67	1	85	3	16		22		69	11	16	34	1,718	5,539	5,300	3,100	8,903	6,979	3,762	
Fort Berthold <sup>2</sup> .....	1	9		10		4				7	4	2	9	265	650	650	500	1,182	298	298	
Fort Totten.....		28		28		7				44	3	8	5	354	357	860	650	1,002	1,002	260	
Standing Rock.....	1	6		7	3			20		8	3	4	17	875	1,492	1,600	750	3,455	3,455	972	
Turtle Mountain.....	17	24	1	40		5		2		10	1	2	3	224	3,040	12,200	11,200	3,264	2,224	2,224	
Oklahoma.....	99	158	16	241	2	19	43	34	199	168	46	6	56	2,996	1,902	13,110	9,922	16,226	17,180	3,315	
Cantonment.....		10		10		2		2	3	3	7		3	177		500	250	628	785	5	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1	8	1	8	1					9	4		4	1,555		825	430	1,252	1,252	334	
Kiowa.....	54	31	2	83		7	4	3	4	10	11	2	13	925	400	2,732	1,366	4,099	4,554	91	
Osage.....	12	13		25	1	6	30	27	190	83	4	48	22	1,475	1,500	11,889	1,743	1,845	12,187	520	
Otoe.....	2	17		19		2	2	2	2	4	2			167	456	466	446	518	518	116	
Pawnee.....	3	12		15		1	7			24	2		1	234	1	1,600	1,450	713	714	1,106	
Ponca.....	1	12		13							1		1	100	1	834	570	1,034	1,009	227	
Sac and Fox.....	1	4		5						25	1		3	57		590	360	680	682	153	
Seeger.....		8		8						10	10		3	302		270	200	758	758	190	
Seneca.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	3	(4)	(4)	1,668	1,572	1,668	1,668	722	
Shawnee.....	25	43	13	55		1	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	2	3	3	44	(4)	2,746	2,535	3,031	3,053	846	
Oregon.....	8	31	6	33		12	2	70	1	11	1		9	1,055	685	8,635	3,591	10,976	4,834	4,277	
Klamath.....	1	9		10		9	1	47		8	2		2	308		1,130	576	1,160	8	8	
Roseburg.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	6,000	2,000	8,000	3,000	3,000	
Stetson.....		2		2		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	97	210	345	210	437	437	253	
Umatilla.....	7	10	6	11						2	1	1	2	350	475	660	360	561	571	571	
Warm Springs.....		10		10				22			2		3	300		500	445	818	818	445	
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....														507	314	821	821	821	821		
South Dakota.....	27	180	17	190	8	16	5	190	2	74	4	108	51	162	13,441	8,239	12,267	8,199	21,206	7,037	2,896
Cheyenne River.....	1	21		22	2			35		11	4	1	30	1,597	1,155	1,160	1,001	2,597	1,485	81	
Crow Creek.....	2	12		14	1	3		5		5	2	2	9	705	215	500	450	964	628	27	
Flandreau.....		7		7		2				5	2		2	481	178	234	200	291	291	89	
Lower Brule.....	2	5		7						1	1	7		383	121	375	250	504	95	95	
Pierre.....											2	1		140	120	298	298				
Pine Ridge.....	9	52		61	5	6	4	76	1		42	30	52	3,813	3,250	5,200	2,700	7,200	200	300	
Rosebud.....	7	40		47		3	1	50		23	34	13	42	3,702	2,950	2,000	1,500	15,500	1,375	1,375	
Sisseton.....	6	27	17	16				1	1	10	13	1	11	1,620	150	1,500	1,200	1,954	2,065	491	
Yankton.....		16		16		2		23		24	8	2	9	1,000	100	1,000	600	1,898	1,898	438	
Utah.....		24	22	2		31	1			5	1	5		376		573	149	883	1,155	1,155	
Goshute.....						30	1			3	1			153		153	(4)	153			
Shivwits.....		2		2							1			60		120	34	130			
Uintah and Ouray.....		22	22			1				2	4		3	163		300	115	600	1,155	1,155	
Washington.....	14	65		79		2	6	91	20	77	10	10	38	1,634	2,925	9,066	6,891	11,088	7,950	631	
Colville.....	8	12		20		2	6	9		8	1	2	11	9	900	1,700	1,000	2,529	716	77	
Cushman.....	1	11		12							5	2	9	310	234	1,777	1,117	2,132	2,132	464	
Neah Bay.....	2	11		13				15			1		2	350	1	422	376	697	697	11	
Spokane.....	1	4		5				6			1	1	4	200	250	525	335	603	45	45	
Taholah.....		2		2				6		12	1		2	75		1,682	423	768	1	1	
Tulalip.....	1	5		6				25	25	7		4	4	1,240	1,160	1,840	1,359	1,359	1,359	18	
Yakima.....	1	20		21				30	20	50	1	1	6	650	300	2,800	2,800	3,000	3,000	115	
Wisconsin.....	12	100	38	74		2		123	24	131	18	21	26	3,122	3,420	6,914	5,285	9,610	4,346	1,833	
Grand Rapids.....		40	132	8				1		15	2			170	1,300	1,000	1,700	1,372	1,242	1,120	
Hayward.....		6		6		2				6	1	1	4	200	1,470	1,650	1,500	1,277	1,277	1,360	
Keshena.....	4	8		12				49	3	53	1	4	5		1,500	1,290	1,090	1,745	60	30	
Lac du Flambeau.....		6	3	3						6	1	1	2	184	112	623	460	749	187	187	
Laona.....		5	3	2							3		1	86		40	35	335			
La Pointe.....	6	16		22				50	21	20	18	6	15	3	190	625	800	500	1,046	607	293
Oneida.....	2	14		16	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	7	3	5	2,392	183	2,000	1,500	2,575	723	723	
Red Cliff.....		5		5				23		31		2	1	500	511	500	511	250	250	120	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1	22		23		3	1	6		11		13	11	17	852	2,560	1,080	1,850	1,674	56	

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>3</sup> Arrests by public officers.

<sup>4</sup> Not reported.

<sup>5</sup> Under State jurisdiction.

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

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area, in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Grand total .....	220,016	35,740,001	35,565,517	71,305,518
Total reservations.....	212,368	34,636,721	35,565,517	70,202,238
Total public domain.....	7,678	1,103,280	.....	1,103,280
Arizona.....	1,743	81,489	18,571,125	18,652,614
Camp McDowell (Salt River).....	.....	.....	24,971	24,971
Colorado River.....	588	5,879	234,820	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).....	.....	.....	371,422	371,422
Havasupai (Suppai).....	.....	.....	518	518
Hualapai (Truxton Canon).....	.....	.....	730,940	730,940
Kaibab.....	.....	.....	138,240	138,240
Moqui (Hopi).....	.....	.....	2,472,320	2,472,320
Navajo (see New Mexico and Utah).....	60	9,600	8,774,397	8,783,997
Papago.....	.....	.....	2,129,114	2,129,114
Papago (San Xavier).....	.....	.....	114,348	114,348
Salt River.....	291	41,606	22,316	46,720
San Carlos.....	804	24,404	1,834,240	1,834,240
California.....	2,593	82,172	434,866	517,038
Dieger.....	.....	.....	530	530
Hoopa Valley.....	639	29,091	99,051	128,142
Mission—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agua Caliente (Malki).....	.....	.....	7,205	7,205
Augustine (Malki).....	.....	.....	618	618
Cabazon (Malki).....	.....	.....	1,280	1,280
Cahuilla (Soboba).....	.....	.....	18,880	18,880
Campo.....	.....	.....	1,640	1,640
Capitan Grande (Pala).....	.....	.....	15,080	15,080
Cuyapipe (Campo).....	.....	.....	4,080	4,080
Inaja (Soboba).....	.....	.....	760	760
Laguna (Campo).....	.....	.....	320	320
La Posta (Campo).....	.....	.....	3,679	3,679
Los Covotes (Soboba).....	.....	.....	21,520	21,520
Manzanita (Campo).....	.....	.....	19,680	19,680
Martinez (Malki).....	.....	.....	1,280	1,280
Mesa Grande (Soboba).....	.....	.....	4,400	4,400
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 Ynez Soboba.....	.....	.....	120	120
Santa Ysabel (Soboba).....	.....	.....	15,012	15,012
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.....	.....	.....	75,806	75,806
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



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

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area, in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
<b>Kansas</b> .....	3,079	272,519		272,519
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
<b>Michigan</b> .....	2,648	153,227	191	153,418
Isabella.....	1,913	98,395	191	98,586
L'Anse.....	669	52,291		52,291
Ontonagon.....	36	2,631		2,631
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	8,360	954,255	553,898	1,508,153
Bois Fort (Nett Lake).....	712	56,782		56,782
Deer Creek (Nett Lake).....	4	296		296
Fond du Lac.....	591	36,486		36,486
Grand Portage.....	304	24,191		24,191
Leech Lake.....	631	48,520		48,520
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	9,290	719,955
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake).....	826	64,733		64,733
<b>Montana</b> .....	6,913	1,434,933	4,366,409	5,801,342
Blackfeet.....	7	2,220	1,491,167	1,493,387
Crow.....	2,450	481,109	1,832,104	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
Rocky Boy.....			56,038	56,038
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	4,037	353,424	6,118	359,542
Omaha.....	1,460	130,642	4,380	135,022
Ponca (Santee).....	168	27,236		27,236
Santee (Niobrara).....	850	73,251		73,251
Sioux (additional).....			640	640
Winnabago.....	1,559	1,122,295	1,098	1,123,393
<b>Nevada</b> .....	979	14,133	686,064	700,197
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone).....			321,920	321,920
Moapa River.....	117	605	523	1,128
Palute (Fallon).....	366	3,650	900	4,640
Pyramid Lake (Nevada).....			322,000	322,000
Walker River.....	496	9,378	40,631	50,509
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	2,800	673,175	3,951,049	4,624,224
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
<b>Public</b> .....				
Acoma (Albuquerque).....			95,792	95,792
Cochiti.....			24,256	24,256
Isleta (Albuquerque).....			110,080	110,080
Jemez.....			42,359	42,359
Laguna (Albuquerque).....			101,511	101,511
Laguna withdrawals <sup>1</sup> .....			150,000	150,000
Nambe.....			13,586	13,586
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.....			49,399	49,399
Santo Domingo.....			92,398	92,398
Sia.....			17,515	17,515
San Hdefonso.....			17,293	17,293
Taos.....			17,361	17,361
Tesuque.....			17,471	17,471
Zuni.....			215,040	215,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes 12,348 acres purchased from the Omaha Indians.

<sup>2</sup> Executive orders 1910 and 1917

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

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area, in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
New York.....			87,677	87,677
Allegany.....			30,469	30,469
Cattaraugus.....			21,680	21,680
Oil 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.....	8,380	2,005,320	100,000	2,105,320
Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	1,189	137,381		137,381
Fort Berthold.....	2,165	435,708	100,000	535,708
Standing Rock.....	4,700	1,388,411		1,388,411
Turtle Mountain.....	328	43,820		43,820
Oklahoma.....	116,701	19,518,888	462,702	20,011,590
Cherokee.....	40,193	4,346,203		4,346,203
Chickasaw.....	10,955	3,800,350	721	3,801,071
Choctaw.....	26,723	4,291,036	458,937	4,749,973
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.....	2,230	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).....	2,109	291,736		291,736
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
Wyandotte (Seneca).....	244	20,942		20,942
Oregon.....	4,253	508,657	1,209,349	1,718,006
Grande Ronde (Siletz).....	269	32,983		32,983
Klamath.....	1,351	208,279	812,707	1,020,986
Siletz.....	551	44,459		44,459
Umatilla.....	1,115	82,644	74,130	156,774
Warm Springs.....	967	140,202	322,512	462,804
South Dakota.....	26,989	6,190,527	503,010	6,693,537
Cheyenne River.....	3,493	961,685	249,145	1,210,830
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.....	1,460	272,560	16,345	288,905
Lake Traverse (Stsseton).....	2,006	308,838		308,838
Lower Brule.....	868	201,991	37,520	239,511
Fine Ridge.....	8,062	2,325,378	200,000	2,525,378
Rosebud.....	8,487	1,851,812		1,851,812
Yankton.....	2,613	268,263		268,263
Utah.....	1,367	111,947	1,510,800	1,622,747
Goshute and Deep Creek.....			34,500	34,500
Navajo (see Arizona and New Mexico).....			600,000	600,000
Paiute (Navajo).....			600,000	600,000
Shivwits.....			26,890	26,890
Skull Valley.....			80	80
Uintah Valley.....	777	39,620	249,340	288,960
Uncompahgre.....	590	72,327		72,327

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

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area, in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Washington.....	9,960	1,019,079	1,690,807	2,718,886
Chehalis (Cushman).....	36	3,799	.....	3,799
Columbia (Colville).....	35	22,618	.....	22,618
Colville.....	2,918	332,795	1,009,580	1,342,375
Hoh River (Neah Bay).....	.....	.....	640	640
Kalispel (Co ur 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
Puwallip (Cushman).....	167	17,463	.....	17,463
Quilteve (Neah Bay).....	.....	.....	837	837
Quinnaielt (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	82,483	147,442
Squawon Island (Cushman).....	23	1,494	.....	1,494
Swinomish (Tulalip).....	71	7,359	.....	7,359
Yakima.....	4,488	451,922	412,404	864,326
Wisconsin.....	4,420	287,089	206,524	583,613
Lac Courte Oreille (Hayward).....	881	68,910	540	69,450
Lac du Flambeau.....	600	45,756	24,424	70,180
La Pointe (Bad River).....	1,063	83,871	39,580	123,751
Menominee (Keshena).....	.....	.....	231,680	231,680
Oncida.....	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	584,940	829,998
Public domain.....	7,678	1,103,280	.....	1,103,280

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>ARIZONA.</b>		
Camp McDowell..... (Under Salt River School.) Tribe: Mohave Apache.	Acres. 24,971	Executive order, Sept. 15, 1903; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 211. (See Ann. Rept. 1905, p. 98.)
Colorado River <sup>1</sup> ..... (Under Colorado River School.) Tribes: Chemohuevi, Kawia, Cocopa, Mohave.	** 236,180	Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.) Act Apr. 30, 1906 (35 Stat., 77); act Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 273); act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1063); act Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 523); Executive order, Nov. 22, 1915. 599 Indians allotted 5,990 acres.
Fort Apache..... Under Fort Apache School.) Tribes: Chilton, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, and Mogollon Apache.	* 1,681,920	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1883, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)
Fort Mojave..... (Under Fort Mojave School.) Tribe: Apache.	31,328	Executive orders, Dec. 1, 1910, and Feb. 2, 1911. Sec. 11, act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 855-858). (See 18579-1910.) Area original military reservation, 14,000 acres.
Gila Bend..... (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Papago.	* 10,231	Executive orders, Dec. 12, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1909. (See 4106, 1909.)
Gila River..... (Under Pima School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	* 371,422	Act of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883; Mar. 22, May 8, July 31, 1911; Dec. 16, 1911; June 2, 1913; Aug. 27, 1914; Mar. 18, 1915, and July 19, 1915.

<sup>1</sup> Partly in California.

\* Outboundaries surveyed.

\* Surveyed.

\* Not on reservation.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
ARIZONA—continued.		
Havasupai (Supai)..... (Under Havasupai School.) Tribe: Havasupai.	Acres. 1 518	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Moqui)..... (Under Moqui School.) Tribe: Hopi (Moqui) and Navajo.	2,472,320	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882. Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1021.) (See 45096-1910.)
Kaibab..... (Under Kaibab School.) Tribes: Kaibab and San Juan Paiute.	138,240	Secretary's withdrawal, Oct. 15, 1907. (See 73684-1907.) Executive order, June 11, 1913.
Navajo..... (Under Leupp, Navajo, Western Navajo, San Juan and Pueblo Bonito Schools.) Tribe: Navajo.	11,887,793	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1886, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901. By Executive orders of Mar. 10 and May 15, 1905, 61,523 acres were added to reservation and by Executive order of Nov. 9, 1907, as amended by Executive order of Jan. 28, 1908, 2,972,160 acres were added. 2,064 Indians have been allotted 328,963 acres under the act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended. By Executive orders of Dec. 30, 1908, and Jan. 16, 1911, the surplus lands, approximately 1,641,180 acres, in that part of the extension in New Mexico restored to the public domain (See 35 Stat. L., 457 and 787.) (See 1277-9.) Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 264), and Mar. 3, 1913 (37 Stat., 1007), R. R. exchanges. Executive orders May 24, 1911, Feb. 17, 1912 (2), Feb. 16, 1913 (2), May 6, 1913, Dec. 1, 1913, July 23, 1914, and Feb. 19, 1915. Also 94,000 acres set aside temporarily for allotment by Executive order, May 7, 1917.
Papago..... (Under San Xavier School.) Tribe: Papago.	2,443,462	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 291. 41,606 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 27,583 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.) Executive orders, June 16, 1911, and May 28, Sept. 2, Oct. 8, and Dec. 5, 1912, Oct. 27, 1914, Jan. 14, 1916, and Feb. 1, 1917.
Salt River..... (Under Salt River School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	22,317	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Oct. 20, 1910; Sept. 28 and Oct. 23, 1911. (See 26731-1910.) (See Senate Doc. 90, 53th Cong., 2d sess.) 804 Indians allotted 24,493 acres under general allotment act.
San Carlos..... (Under San Carlos School.) Tribes: Arivaipa, Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.	1 1,834,240	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27 and Oct. 30, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 39, p. 35910.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 952.) Executive order of Dec. 22, 1902.
Walapai..... (Under Truxton Cañon School.) Tribe: Walapai.	730,940	Executive orders, Jan. 4, 1883, Dec. 22, 1898, May 14, 1900, June 2, 1911, May 29, 1912, and July 13, 1913.
Total.....	21,885,882	
CALIFORNIA.		
Camp or Fort Independence...	360	Executive orders, Oct. 28, 1915, and Apr. 29, 1916.
Cold Springs.....	167	Executive order, Nov. 10, 1914.
Colony or Nevada.....	75	Executive order, May 6, 1913.
Digger..... (Under a farmer.) Tribe: Digger.	370	Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), provides for purchase of 330 acres; not allotted. 40 acres were reserved by order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 28, 1908, for Digger Indians. (See 46597-1907, 71861-1908, 39245-1909.)
Guidiville band.....	160	Secretary's withdrawal for wood lot. (See 22266-1909.)
Hoopa Valley..... (Under Hoopa Valley School.) Tribes: Hunsatung, Hoopa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiuz, Sermalton, and Tsishtanstan.	1 * 99,051	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter book 263, p. 96; 3c2, p. 480; 383, p. 170.)

\* Outboundaries surveyed.

\* Partly in New Mexico. (See Table 5.)

\* Partly surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>CALIFORNIA—continued.</b>		
Mission (28 reserves). (Under Martinez, Soboba, Pechanga, Malki, Campo and Volcan Schools.) Tribes: Diegueno, Kawia, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	Acres. 181,844	Executive orders, Jan. 31, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Syouan Reserve (letter book 303, p. 297), and 1,299.47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312). Executive order, Dec. 29, 1891. Proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1970, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2005; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 822. 174,936.73 acres patented by the Government to various bands under acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1022). (See misc. tract book 36, and President's proclamation, Aug. 31, 1915.)
Chuckekansles.	160	Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1912, and Aug. 14, 1914.
Los Coyotes.	3,840	Executive order, Apr. 13, 1914.
Morongo.		Proclamation of Nov. 12, 1913, partly canceling Executive order withdrawal.
National Forests (Cal.): Cleveland National Forest.		119.92 acres allotted to one Indian (76352-1911). 80 acres allotted to one Indian (68231-1916).
Sequoia National Forest.		110 acres allotted to two Indians (95949-1915 and 129405-1914).
Sierra National Forest.		Executive orders, Mar. 11, 1912, May 9, 1912, Sept. 7, 1912, Sept. 16, 1912, Feb. 14, 1913, and July 22, 1915.
Palute.	175,806	119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians (letter book 303, p. 57). 169 allotments of approximately 2 acres of irrigable land and 6 acres of grazing land approved and patented under act of Feb. 3, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended. Lands reserved under authority of acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1022), and bought under act of May 8, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 257). See authority 7971 and letter book 580, p. 113. Deed recorded in Miscellaneous Record Book No. 5, p. 193.
Palute. (Formerly Warner's Ranch Indians.)		Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658. 42,105.56 acres allotted to 1,034 Indians, 1,110 acres reserved for school and agency purposes (72088-1907, letter books 298, p. 17, and 395, p. 260). (See act of Feb. 8, 1905, providing for a reduction of area of reservation, vol. 33, p. 706.) 36,692.23 acres additional allotments made to 619 Indians and 740 acres reserved for school purposes.
Round Valley. (Under Round Valley School.) Tribes: Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomelaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood Wailaki, and Yuki.		Executive orders, Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Tule River. (Under Tule River School.) Tribes: Kawia, <sup>1</sup> Kings River, Moache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni. <sup>2</sup>	48,551	
Yuma. (Under Fort Yuma School.) Tribe: Yuma-Apache.	30,949	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1894; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.) 7,756.54 acres irrigable land opened under act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 388), act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stats., 1063). 8,110 acres allotted to 811 Indians.
Total.....	441,326	
<b>COLORADO.</b>		
Ute. (Under Navajo Springs and Southern Ute Schools.) Tribes: Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute.	396,143	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619, act of Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677. 73,651 acres allotted to 371 Indians and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 431, p. 395). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899 (31 Stats., 1947). The residue, 375,960 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wiminuche Utes. Act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 82), exchange of lands with Indians. Executive order, Nov. 12, 1915.
Total.....	396,143	

<sup>1</sup> Partly in Nevada. <sup>2</sup> Outboundaries surveyed. <sup>3</sup> Not on reservation. <sup>4</sup> Partly in New Mexico.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>FLORIDA.</b>		
Seminole..... (Under special agent.)	Acres. 1 26,741	Acts Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 303), Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 892), June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 337), June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 78), Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stat., 938), June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 302), Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 274). 23,061.72 acres purchased for Seminole Indians in Florida under acts mentioned (see Annual Report for 1900, p. 101). 3,680 acres reserved by Executive order of June 28, 1911. (See 20817-1909.)
Total.....	26,741	
<b>IDAHO.</b>		
Coeur d'Alene..... (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Kutenai, <sup>1</sup> Pend d'Oreille, <sup>2</sup> and Spokane.		Executive orders June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1026, 1029. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322. 638 Indians have been allotted 104,077 acres and 1,906.99 acres have been reserved for agency, school, and church purposes and for mill sites. (See 89350-1908, and acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-355), Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1026-1029), Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 322), Mar. 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 56), Apr. 30, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 73). (President's proclamation issued May 22, 1909, opening 224,210 acres surplus lands to settlement. (37 L. D., 698.)
Fort Hall..... (Under Fort Hall School.) Tribes: Bannock and Shoshoni.	1 21,263	Treaty of July 3, 1868 vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by acts of Sept. 1 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1898 ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,000 acres, of which 6,298.72 acres have been allotted to 79 Indians (see letter book 527, p. 473); remainder of ceded tract opened by settlement June 17, 1902 (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1997) act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 153, act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1064); 1,863 allotments, covering 338,909 acres, approved Oct. 28, 1914 (37106-13).
Lapwai..... (Under Fort Lapwai School.) Tribe: Nez Perce.	34,190	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement, May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 328. 178,812 acres allotted to 1,876 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timberland reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1895, 29 Stats., 873.)
Lemhi.....		Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687. (See 34 Stat. L., 335, and agreement executed Dec. 28, 1905, approved by President Jan. 27, 1906.) Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 334), about 64,000 acres opened in 1909. (See 36809-1909.)
Total.....	55,453	
<b>IOWA.</b>		
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sac and Fox Agency.) Tribes: Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi and Winnebago.	3,480	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867 vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June, July and Oct., 1892-1896. (See act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749.) (See Ann. Repts., 1891, p. 681; 1898, p. 81.) Deeds recorded, vol. 6. (See 95356-1907.)
Total.....	3,480	
<b>KANSAS.</b>		
Chippewa and Munsee..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribes: Chippewa and Munsee.		Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,195.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees; balance of allotments sold and proceeds paid to heirs. (See ninth section of act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 92; L. B., 332, p. 63.)

<sup>1</sup> Surveyed.

<sup>2</sup> Not on reservation.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>KANSAS—continued.</b>		
Iowa (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Iowa.	Acres.	Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 266, p. 86.) Acts Mar. 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 352), and Jan. 26, 1887 (24 Stat., 367).
Kickapoo (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Kickapoo.		Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 27,691.27 acres allotted to 351 Indians; 245 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 398.87 acres, unallotted (letter books 304, p. 480, and 772, p. 54). (Acts of Aug. 4, 1886 (24 Stat., 219), Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Potawatomi (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Prairie Band of Potawatomi.		Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 220,785 acres allotted to 2,363 Indians; 319 acres reserved for school and agency, and 1 acre for church. (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.) 980 acres surplus tribal land sold under act Feb. 28, 1899.
Sauk and Fox <sup>1</sup> (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.		Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,038.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians, and under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 324-349), 960.91 acres were allotted to 37 Indians, leaving 57 acres unallotted. (Letter books 233, p. 361; 383, p. 37; and 512, p. 110.)
Total.....		
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>		
Isabella <sup>2</sup> Tribe: Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	191	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 98,395 acres, allotted to 1,943 Indians.
L'Anse (Under special agent.) Tribe: L'Anse and Vieux Desert Bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 52,121 acres allotted to 668 Indians. Payment for lands in sec. 16, see 93879-1907. Unappropriated tracts, see 10293-1915.
Ontonagon (Under special agent.) Tribe: Ontonagon Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,561.35 acres allotted to 35 Indians.
Ottawa and Chippewa.....		Treaty July 31, 1855. (11 Stat., 621.) 120,470 acres allotted to 1,818 Indians.
Total.....	191	
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>		
Bois Fort (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 56,467.29 acres allotted to 721 Indians and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. B. 359,382); residue, 51,863 acres, opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 295.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,744 acres, opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1858.)
Fond du Lac (Under Fond du Lac School.) Tribe: Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 37,121 acres allotted to 593 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1889. (See act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.) Act June 30, 1913 (Public No. 4), and Executive order, Mar. 4, 1915.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River) (Under Grand Portage agency.) Tribe: Grand Portage Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, opened to public settlement. Executive order, Mar. 21, 1917, setting aside two small unsurveyed islands for reservation purposes.

<sup>1</sup> In Kansas and Nebraska.

<sup>2</sup> Agency abolished June 30, 1889.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>MINNESOTA—continued.</b>		
Leech Lake..... (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winibigoshish Bands of Chippewa.	Acres.	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 48,446 acres allotted to 630 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 402.) Minnesota National Forest act, May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., 268). Executive order Feb. 16, 1911.
Mdewakanton..... (Under Birch Cooley School.) Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux.		By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1884, Mar. 3, 1885, May 15, 1886, June 29, 1888 (25 Stat., 228); Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 992), and Aug. 19, 1890 (26 Stat., 349). 339.70 acres deeded to 47 Indians; 12,242.76 acres allotted to 88 Indians and held in trust by the United States, 8.90 acres reserved for school. (See Ann. Rpt., 1891, pp. 111 and 179, and schedule approved Nov. 21, 1904.) Act Mar. 4, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 1195).
Mille Lac..... (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Mille Lac and Snake River Bands of Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 17, 1898, vol. 30, p. 745. (See Ann. Rept. 1890, pp. 38-43.) Purchase of land act of Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 591).
Red Lake..... (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.	543, 528	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1009, and act of Feb. 20, 1904, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 46, for sale of 256,152 acres. Act of Feb. 8, 1905, vol. 33, p. 708, granting 320 acres as right of way for the Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba Ry. Co. Executive order, Feb. 16, 1911.
Vermillion Lake..... (Under Vermillion Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	1, 080	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
White Earth..... (Under White Earth School.) Tribes: Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, and Pillager Chippewa.	9, 290	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 29, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.) Under act of Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), 428,401.06 acres have been allotted to 5,152 Indians, and 1,899.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes and under act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 539), 246,956.13 acres have been allotted to 2,816 Mississippi and Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa, being additional allotments to a part of the allottees under act of Jan. 14, 1889, leaving unallotted and unreserved 9,290 acres. Act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 353.)
White Oak Point and Chippewa..... (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Lake Winibigoshish and Pillager Bands of Chippewa and White Oak Point Band of Mississippi Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 742. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 64,732 acres allotted to 826 Indians; the residue opened to public settlement; 240 acres reserved for ball park. (See 289-1908.)
Total.....	553, 898	
<b>MONTANA.</b>		
Blackfeet..... (Under Blackfeet School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	1, 491, 805	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13, and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353; act of Feb. 27, 1905, confirming grant of 354.11 acres of land and 120 acres of unsurveyed land. (See vol. 33, p. 816.) Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stats., 1035). Seven Indians allotted 2,220 acres. 44,240.07 acres forest timber reserved. (See 4021-1913.)

<sup>1</sup> Outboundaries surveyed.



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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>MONTANA—continued.</b>		
Crow (Under Crow School.) Tribes: Mountain and River Crow.	Acres. 1,832,269	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive orders, Oct. 20, 1875, Mar. 8, 1876, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1893; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1029-1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034.) Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 352, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1899. Under act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and act Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), and Executive order, June 8, 1901 (modifying Executive order of Mar. 25, 1901), 482,424 acres have been allotted to 2,452 Indians, and 1,822.61 acres reserved for administration, church, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,832,269 acres; 14,711.96 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 81 Indians. (See L. B. 743, p. 59; 852, p. 160, and 956, p. 414.) 37 Indians (Schedule A) have been allotted 7,429.55 acres under acts of Apr. 11, 1882 (22 Stat., 42), Feb. 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and amendments thereto. President's proclamation, May 24, 1936 (34 Stat., 3200).
Fort Belknap (Under Fort Belknap School.) Tribes: Grosventre and Assiniboin.	497,600	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made, Oct. 9, 1885, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350.
Fort Peck (Under Fort Peck School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Frulé Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.		Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13, and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; an agreement made Dec. 28, 1896, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113, act May 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 553), 2,032 Indians allotted 724,695.77 acres; 1,225,849 acres surplus land opened to settlement and entry by President's proclamation July 25, 1913. (See 42 L. D., 264.) 1,032.84 acres reserved for town site, religious, and administrative purposes. Act. Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 593), allotments to children. Act. Feb. 26, 1917 (Pub. 355). Sale to Great Northern R. R., and President's proclamation Mar. 21, 1917, rel. homestead entries on lands classified as coal.
Flathead (Under Flathead School.) Tribes: Bitter Root, Carlos Band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.		Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. Under acts of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 302), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 2,431 Indians have been allotted 227,113 acres, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, 2,524.70 acres have been reserved for tribal uses, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stats., 1049-1080), 6,774.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 18,521.35 acres reserved for Bison Range under acts of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 267), and Mar. 4, 1909 (35 Stats., 927). See 51019-1908. May 22, 1909, proclamation issued by President opening surplus lands. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stats., 795). 45,714 acres reserved for power and reservoir sites, act Apr. 12, 1910 (36 Stats., 863). Executive order Jan. 14, 1913. Act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863).
Northern Cheyenne (Under Tongue River School.) Tribe: Northern Cheyenne.	489,500	Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1884, and Mar. 19, 1900, act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
Rocky Boy	56,038	Part of Fort Assiniboine abandoned military reservation. Reserved by act Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 739), amending act of Feb. 11, 1915 (38 Stat. 807).
Total	4,367,212	

<sup>1</sup> Outboundaries surveyed; partly surveyed.

<sup>2</sup> Surveyed.

<sup>3</sup> Partly surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>		
	<i>Acres.</i>	
Niobrara (Under Santee Agency.) Tribe: Santee Sioux.		Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6; treaty of Apr. 29 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. 33,515.92 acres selected as homesteads, 38,951.71 acres selected as allotments, and 1,087 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes: unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification, see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text, see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 305. Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Executive order Apr. 29, 1916.
Omaha (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Omaha.	4,420	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874; act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341; act of Mar. 3, 1883 (27 Stats., p. 612); 130,602 acres allotted to 1,460 Indians; the residue, 4,420 acres, unallotted; act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348), taxation; act May 11, 1912 (37 Stats., 111), sale of surplus land.
Ponca (Under Santee Agency.) Tribe: Ponca.		Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 892. 27,236 acres allotted to 168 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339; also, President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional). (Under Pine Ridge School.) Tribe: Ogala Sioux.	640	Executive order, Jan. 21, 1882.
Winnebago (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Winnebago.	1,098	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 122,374.26 acres allotted to 1,559 Indians; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; 610.10 acres sold; act July 4, 1888; the residue, 1,098 acres, unallotted; act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348), taxation.
Total.....	6,158	
<b>NEVADA.</b>		
Duck Valley (Under Western Shoshone School.) Tribes: Paiute and Western Shoshoni.	1321,920	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, May 4, 1886, and July 1, 1910.
Moapa River (Under Moapa River School.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kaibab, Pavi-pit, Paiute, and Shilwits.	523	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 15, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1875; Executive orders of June 28, 1875, July 3, 1875, July 31, 1903, Oct. 28, 1912, and Nov. 26, 1912. 604.52 acres of irrigable land allotted to 117 Indians under general allotment act.
Paiute (Under Fallon School.)	960	74 sections (4,640 acres) reserved under second form with drawal, reclamation act, June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 358), for allotment to Indians; 3,730 acres have been allotted to 369 Paiute Indians and 10 acres reserved for school purposes (see 78082-1907); 960 acres unallotted and unreserved.
Paiute and Shoshone scattered bands.	120	Executive order, Sept. 16, 1912, setting aside 120 acres for allotment purposes.
Pyramid Lake (Under Nevada School.) Tribe: Paiute.	322,000	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874; act July 1, 1888 (30 Stats., 594). (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 225.) Executive order Sept. 4, 1913, creating bird reserve out of Anaho Island.
Summit Lake, Paiute and Shoshone.	5,025	Executive order, Jan. 11, 1913, withdrawing from settlement for use of Paiute-Shoshone 5,025.98 acres.
Walker River (Under Walker River School.) Tribe: Paiute.	41,204	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., pp. 245, 260); act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, pp. 982-997; act of June 21, 1906, vol. 31, p. 325; proclamation of President, Sept. 26, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 268,005.84 acres. Allotted to 496 Indians 9,878 acres; reserved for agency and school, 80 acres; reserved for cemetery, 40 acres; reserved for grazing, 37,848.29 acres; reserved for timber, 3,355.62 acres; reserved for church purposes, 160 acres. (L. B., 885, p. 187.)
Winnemucca and Battle bands of Shoshone.	840	Executive order, June 18, 1917, setting aside 840 acres of public domain for 2 bands of homeless Indians.
Total.....	692,592	

<sup>1</sup> Surveyed; partly in Idaho.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>NEW MEXICO.</b>		
Jicarilla Apache. (Under Jicarilla School.) Tribe: Jicarilla Apache.	Acres. 407,300	Executive orders, Mar. 25, 1874, July 15, 1876, Sept. 21, 1880, May 15, 1884, and Feb. 11, 1887; 129,313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. B. 335, p. 323.) Executive orders of Nov. 11, 1907, and Jan. 28, 1908. The above mentioned 845 allotments have been canceled; reallocations have been made under the act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat.L., 1413). (See 64513-1909.) (Allotments to 797 Indians covering 354,294 acres approved Aug. 28, 1909.)
Mescalero Apache. (Under Mescalero School.) Tribe: Mescalero and Mimbreno Apache.	474,240	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1885. (See 25961, 49680, 75169, 75469-1908, and 14203, 28542-1909 and Senate bill 5602, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)
Navajo. Pueblo: (Under Santa Fe and Albuquerque Schools.) Tribe: Pueblo—	49,244	Executive order, Jan. 15, 1917, setting aside 49,244 acres for Navajo and other Indians.
Jemez.....	1 42,359	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.) See Executive orders of June 13 and Sept. 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambu Pueblos, and Executive order of July 29, 1905, setting apart additional lands for Santa Clara Pueblo. (See 60806-1905.) Approximately 32,000 acres added. Area original Santa Clara Pueblo, 17,368.52. Executive orders, Dec. 19, 1906, Sept. 1, 1911, and Oct. 4, 1915, withdrawing 23,900 acres for Jemez Indians. Area of original Spanish grant, 17,510 acres. Executive order, July 1, 1910, 28,800 acres. Area of Pueblo proper, 125,225. (See 55714-1910.) Total area Pueblos, including Zuñi and Executive orders, n, 1,008,346. Resurveys 33149-14. Executive order Mar. 21, 1917, setting aside ..... acres for Indians of Laguna Pueblo.
Acoma.....	1 95,792	
San Juan.....	1 17,545	
Picuris.....	1 17,461	
San Felipe.....	1 34,767	
Cochiti.....	1 24,256	
Santo Domingo.....	1 92,398	
Taos.....	1 17,361	
Santa Clara.....	1 49,369	
Tesuque.....	1 17,471	
San Ildefonso.....	1 17,263	
Pojoaque.....	1 13,520	
Sia.....	1 17,515	
San Dia.....	1 24,187	
Isleta.....	1 110,080	
Nambe.....	1 13,586	
Laguna.....	1 101,511	
Laguna withdrawals.....	1 150,000	
Santa Ana.....	1 17,361	
Zuñi. (Under Zuñi School.) Tribe: Zuñi Pueblo.	1 215,040	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. Irrigable lands surveyed. (Area of original Spanish grant 17,581.25 acres.)
Total.....	2,019,656	
<b>NEW YORK.</b>		
Alleghany. (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Onondago and Seneca.	2 30,469	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus. (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.	2 21,680	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601; June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring. (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Seneca.	1 640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1893, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 89.
Oneida. (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Oneida.	2 350	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga. (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis.	6,100	Do.
St. Regis. (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: St. Regis.	14,640	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda. (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Cayuga and Tonawanda Bands of Seneca.	2 7,549	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora. (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Onondaga and Tuscarora.	6,249	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 167.)
Total.....	87,677	

<sup>1</sup> Outboundaries surveyed.

<sup>2</sup> Partly surveyed.

<sup>3</sup> Surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>		
Qualla boundary and other lands. (Under Eastern Cherokee School.) Tribe: Eastern Band of Cherokee.	Acres. 1 48,000 1 15,211	Held by deed to Indians under decision of U. S. circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000. (See Opinions of Asst. Atty. Gen., Mar. 14, 1894, and Feb. 3, 1904.) 35,000 acres of the 98,211 acres sold. Deeds dated Oct. 4, 1906; approved Dec. 12, 1906.
Total.....	63,211	
<b>NORTH DAKOTA.</b>		
Devils Lake..... (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505, agreement Sept. 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337 Comp. Indian Laws.) 137,381 acres allotted to 1,189 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901. President's proclamation of June 2, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2368.
Fort Berthold..... (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribes: Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan.	100,000	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see Laws relating to Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, 1883), pp. 317 and 322; Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.) 229,634.91 acres allotted to 1,379 Indians (see letter book 445, p. 311). Under acts of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1042), and June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 455), 532 allotments, aggregating 35,687 acres, were approved Aug. 15, 1910, 579 allotments, aggregating 112,544 acres, were approved Apr. 5, 1912, and 787 allotments, aggregating 206,154 acres, were approved Nov. 29, 1915. See (61502-1910, proclamation June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 151), 227,504 acres open; see H. J. Res. Apr. 3, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 631), and proclamation of Sept. 17, 1915, opening surface of lands classified as coal to homestead entry, authorized by act of Aug. 3, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 681).
Standing Rock..... (Under Standing Rock School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders Jan. 11-Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. Under acts Mar. 2, 1889, supra, Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1041), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451-460), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675), 4,717 Indians have been allotted 1,338,612 acres. Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2500), 1,061,500 acres were opened to settlement. Remainder of lands opened to settlement by proclamation Mar. 15, 1915, as authorized by act Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675,680).
Turtle Mountain..... (Under Turtle Mountain Agency.) Tribe: Pembina Chippewa.		Executive orders Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 194. 43,820 acres allotted to 326 Indians and 186 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the above-named act. Allotments to 2,667 members of this band on public domain aggregating 396,338.52 acres have been approved.
Total.....	100,000	

<sup>1</sup> Surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>OKLAHOMA.</b>		
Apache..... (Under Kiowa School.)	<i>Acres.</i>	Formerly Fort Sill. (See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897.) Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467). Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess., act Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 534); act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 92). Lands to be purchased for those members of this band, some 80 in number, who elected to remain in Oklahoma.
Cherokee..... (Under Superintendent Five Civilized Tribes.)		Treaty with Western Cherokees at city of Washington, May 6, 1828 (7 Stat., 311) as amended by the treaty at Fort Gibson, of Feb. 14, 1833 (7 Stat., 414); referred to in treaty with Cherokees at New Echota, Ga., Dec. 29, 1835 (7 Stat., 478); July 19, 1866 (14 Stat., 799), as supplemented by treaty of Apr. 27, 1868 (16 Stat., 727). Agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716). Approximately 41,824 Cherokees, including 4,919 freedmen, were allotted an average of 110 acres, 40 acres of which was a homestead to be nontaxable while held by the original allottee. Total acreage allotted, 4,348,203; sold, 50,985.
Cherokee Outlet.....		Agreement of Dec. 19, 1891; ratified sec. 10 by act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 640), unoccupied part of Cherokee Outlet, not included in Territory of Oklahoma (26 Stat., 81). 62 Indians allotted 4,949.45 acres under act of Mar. 3, 1893.
Cheyenne and Arapaho..... (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment, and Seger Schools.) Tribes: Southern Arapaho and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.		Executive order Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply Military Reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 5, 1894, by authority of Executive order of Nov. 5, 1894; see General Land Office Report, 1899, p. 158). Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno Military Reserve. Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 28, pp. 1022-1026. 528,789 acres allotted to 3,331 Indians; 231,828.55 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc. purposes; the residue, 3,500,502.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1895. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1903, vol. 33, p. 2217. Act June 17, 1910 (36 Stat., 533), 57,637-10. Executive order Dec. 29, 1915, setting aside 40 acres for agency and school purposes.
Chickasaw..... (Under Superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	721	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 505; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209; act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 544. 10,968 Indians have been allotted 3,800,350 acres; sold, 869,384 acres; unallotted area, 721 acres.
Choctaw..... (Under Superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	1 458,937	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw. Approximately 28,828 Indians have been allotted 4,291,036 acres; sold, 2,142,067 acres; unsold, 458,937 acres, which includes 400,800 acres of timber and 50,200 acres of segregated coal and asphalt land and 500 acres of other unallotted land to be offered for sale from Oct. 15 to 31, 1917, belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations jointly.
Creek..... (Under Superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	2,495	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1883, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and the deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See Ann. Rept. 1882, p. LIV.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1889, ratified by the act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 757; President's proclamation, Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544; agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 8, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 861; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1971; supplemental agreement of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 500; President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 258; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Approximately 18,761 Indians have been allotted 2,997,114 acres; sold, 63,470 acres.
Iowa..... (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribes: Iowa and Tonkawa.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753. 8,605 acres allotted to 108 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See Ann. Rept. 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)

<sup>1</sup> Partly surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Kansa or Kaw (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Kansa or Kaw.	Acres.	Act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. 260 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder, 99,644 acres, allotted to 247 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 636, ratifying agreement, not dated. Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 778.)
Klekapoo (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Mexican Klekapoo.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557. 22,650 acres allotted to 280 Indians; 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue open to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1895, vol. 29, p. 868; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1001. June 21, 1906. (34 Stat., 362.)
Kiowa and Comanche (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.		Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1892; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 2,488,893 acres, of which 445,000 acres have been allotted to 3,444 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,033,583 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 486, p. 440; 488, p. 478). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975; June 23, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2067; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026; and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. Of the 480,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1900, 1,841.92 acres were reserved for town sites under act Mar. 20, 1906 (34 Stat., 801), 82,059.52 acres were allotted to 513 Indians under act of June 5, 1906 (34 Stat., 213), and 480 acres allotted to 3 Indians under act of June 5, as amended by act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1018). The General Land Office reports the sale and entry of approximately 401,465.92 acres under act of June 5, and of 21,251.75 acres under act of June 28, 1906, to June 30, 1911. (See 87404-1909.) (See 75344-1908.) Under act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 471), and act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 861), 20,498 acres allotted to 169 Indians. Sale of unused, unreserved lands, act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1069). Act Mar. 4, 1915, Department of Agriculture experiment station. Sale of school and agency reserves, act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 92).
Fort Sill Apaches (Under Kiowa School.)		Formerly prisoners of war, remnants and descendants of Chief Geronimo's Band. 6,149 acres of inherited Kiowa Comanche, and Apache lands were purchased by the United States for reallocation to 81 Indians and 3 whites of this band, who elected to remain in Oklahoma. (187 of the band removed to Mescalero. See Ann. Rept. 1913.) These lands were purchased under the acts of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 855), Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 534), appropriating \$200,000; June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 94), appropriating \$100,000; and Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 687). See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897, act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467); Ex. Doc. No. 117, 46th Cong., 2d sess.
Modoc (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Modoc.		Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept. 1892, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1876, vol. 19, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,966 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.) Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 752.) Ex. order Sept. 14, 1916, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 12 allottees. Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84. (See Ann. Rept. for 1882, p. LXII.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Perce, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,456 acres allotted to 78 Indians; 180.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.60 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter book 257, p. 240.) Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indians appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text, see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 52.)
Oakland (Under Ponca School.) Tribes: Tonkawa and Lipan.		Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.) (See act of June 23, 1906 (34 Stat., 539), act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 787), and Public Resolution No. 51, approved Feb. 28, 1909.) 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,065,134.31 acres (3 selections). Since July 1, 1909, these 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,465,350 acres from surplus lands, and 5,178.53 acres have been reserved for church, town-site, and railroad purposes. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 778). Act Apr. 18, 1912 (37 Stat., 86), and Executive order June 1, 1914, rates of royalty on oil.
Osage (Under Osage School.) Tribes: Great and Little Osage.		

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>OKLAHOMA—continued.</b>		
Otoe (Under Otoe School.) Tribes: Oto and Missouril.	Acres.	Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 189), 128,251 acres were allotted to 514 Indians (885 allotments—see letter book 929, p. 326), 720 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, and 640 acres set aside for tribal uses. Also act June 22, 1910 (36 Stat., 580-581.)
Ottawa (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Boeuf.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,995 acres were allotted to 160 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, sold. Letter book 229, p. 115, and act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 752).
Pawnee (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. Of this, 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,701 acres allotted to 820 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,320 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5.) Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 526.)
Peoria (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankashaw, and Wea.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,334 acres allotted to 218 Indians. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 245).
Ponca (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Ponca.	1 387	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There have been allotted to 782 Indians 100,734 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.56 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 387 acres. (Letter books 302, p. 311, and 813, p. 401.) Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217. (See 38067-1915.)
Potawatomi (Under Shawnee School.) Tribes: Absentee Shawnee and citizen Potawatomi.		Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 365,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 25 and absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,899.42 acres allotted to 1,490 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.) Executive Order Nov. 24, 1918, and Jan. 15, 1917, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 16 absentee Shawnees, 85 citizen Potawatomi.
Quapaw (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 56,245.21 acres allotted to 248 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes. (Letter book 335, p. 326.) Agreement of Mar. 23, 1893, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1899, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997.
Sauk and Fox (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribes: Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.		Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,683.46 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.) Trust period extended for 10 years by Executive order of Mar. 27, 1896; again by Executive order of Aug. 28, 1906; again by Executive order of Aug. 1, 1916, with exception of 65 allottees.
Seminole (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	162	Treaties of Mar. 21, 1868, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement of Feb. 14, 1881, Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 54, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.) Agreement of Mar. 16, 1889. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1889.) Agreement recorded in the treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35; agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567; agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 250. Approximately 3,127 Indians have been allotted 359,535 acres; sold, 4,223.74 acres, remaining unsold, 162 acres.

<sup>1</sup> Surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Seneca..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca, Eastern Shawnee, Wyandot, Peoria, etc.	Acres.	Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 41,813 acres allotted to 435 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262; Executive order Feb. 15, 1916, extending trust period for 10 years, with exception of 44 allottees.
Shawnee..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca, absentee Shawnee, Mexican Kickapoo.		Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 12,745 acres allotted to 117 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 2,543 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262).
Wichita..... (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, To-wakoni Waco, and Wichita.		(See treaty of July 4, 1868, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 895. 152,714 acres allotted to 957 Indians; 4,151 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 586,468 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 90). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975. Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation, Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878. Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 680).
Wyandot..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot.		Treaty of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 513. 20,942 acres allotted to 244 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332). Unallotted land sold, act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 752). Act Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 519), allotments on public domain to absentee Wyandot.
Total.....	462,702	
OREGON.		
Grande Ronde..... (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Marys River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.		Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government use and 32,983 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901 (33 L. D., 586). Executive order Apr. 29, 1916, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 66 allottees.
Klamath..... (Under Klamath School.) Tribes: Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pit River, Walpapa, and Yahooskin Band of Snake (Shoshoni).	1 812,707	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321). Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 260). 208,378 acres allotted to 1,345 Indians; 6,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 202; act of Mar. 3, 1905, vol. 33, p. 1033, and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 367). (See act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 752), removal of Modocs in Oklahoma to Klamath and allotments thereto.) Boundary dispute (see 9831-1911).
Siletz..... (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Salustkea, Shuslaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and 13 others.		Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1855, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1882, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 44,459 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 866. Acts of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 233, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1085. Act of May 13, 1910 (36 Stat., 367). Executive order July 19, 1915.
Umatilla..... (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	* 74,032	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 682.) 82,742 acres allotted to 1,118 Indians, 960 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 255, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 730; act Mar. 2, 1917 (40 Stat.), providing for allotments as long as any land is available.

1 Outboundaries surveyed.

\* Surveyed.



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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OREGON—continued.		
Warm Springs..... (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Paiute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	Acres. 1322, 275          Total..... 1, 209, 014	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,529 acres allotted to 968 Indians under the general allotment act of February, 1887, as amended, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. Boundary dispute: Acts Aug. 19, 1890 (26 Stat., 355); June 6, 1894 (28 Stat., 86), and Mar. 2, 1917 (40 Stat., —).
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago. (Under Crow Creek School.) Tribes: Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brule, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.	111, 203	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see Ann. Rept., 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Ann. Rept., 1885, p. 51); act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamations, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. There have been allotted to 1,461 Indians 272,720 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres.
Lake Traverse..... (Under Sisseton School.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 323-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038. 306,838 acres allotted to 2,006 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for State school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation, Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.) Trust period extended 10 years, Executive order of Apr. 16, 1914.
Cheyenne River..... (Under Cheyenne River School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Ares, and Two Kettle Sioux.	250, 202	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624, for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. 1,021,324.99 acres have been allotted to 3,687 Indians. (See L. B. 823, p. 321.) Act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 460). Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat., 2500), 1,158,010 acres were opened to settlement, leaving unallotted and unreserved 250,202 acres.
Lower Brule..... (Under Lower Brule School.) Tribes: Lower Brule and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	137, 525	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 202,992 acres allotted to 868 Indians, and 964.06 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 37,525 acres. (See letter book 498, p. 336.) (See act of Apr. 21, 1906, 34 Stats., 124 and 1048, and President's proclamations of Aug. 12, 1907, and Sept. 24, 1913.)

<sup>1</sup> Surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.</b>		
Pine Ridge..... (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribes: Brule Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglalla Sioux.	Acres. 200,000	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stats., 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888 (25 Stats., 94), not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, 29 Stats., 10.) A tract of 32,000 acres in Nebraska was set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, and was restored to the public domain by Executive order of Jan. 25, 1904; and by Executive order of Feb. 20, 1904, 640 acres of this land was set apart for Indian school purposes and is called the Sioux additional tract. (See Nebraska.) Act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), authority of President of July 29, 1904, 2,191,369 acres have been allotted to 8,074 Indians, and 11,333.68 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes, aggregating 866,323.19, leaving unallotted and unreserved 200,000 acres. Lands still in process of allotment under acts of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451). Act May 27, 1910 (36 Stat., 440), 40,960 acres State school land; 22,434 acres timber reserved. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 169,592 acres May 1, 1912.
Rosebud..... (Under Rosebud School.) Tribes: Iroquois, Miniconjou, Northern Oglalla, Two Kettle, Upper Brule, and Wazhazhe Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,853,605 acres allotted to 8,495 Sioux Indians, 416,000 acres opened to settlement, 29,392.01 reserved for Government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2354. Act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1048); act Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1230); act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 451); act May 30, 1910 (36 Stat., 448); President's proclamation, Aug. 24, 1908 (35 Stat., 2203), opening 838,000 acres in Tripp County. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 300,000 acres in Mellette and Washabaugh Counties, 43,520 acres State school land Executive order, July 6, 1912.
Yankton..... (Under Yankton School.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 10, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 263,263 acres allotted to 2,613 Indians and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.) Executive order Apr. 20, 1916, extending trust period 10 years, with exception of 162 allottees.
Total.....	498,930	
<b>UTAH.</b>		
Goshute and scattering bands.	34,500	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914.
Palutes.....	7,000	Executive order, Aug. 2, 1915, reserving approximately 7,000 acres for use of Cedar City and Indian Peak Bands of Palutes.
Cedar City and Indian Peak Bands.		
Panguitch.....		136.52 acres in Garfield County, Utah, purchased Nov. 1, 1903.
Shivwits.....	126,880	About 1 township in Washington County, Utah, withdrawn by departmental order based on office recommendation of Sept. 23, 1891 (L. B., 223, p. 270). Rights of squatters in withdrawal purchased by United States. (See also act of Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. L., 989-1005.) Executive order Apr. 21, 1916, withdrawing 26,880 acres as Shebit or Shivwits Reservation.

1 Unsurveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>UTAH—continued.</b>		
Uintah Valley..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Gosiute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	<i>Acres.</i> 1 249,340	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 18, 1878 (2 Stats., 165); acts of May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1905, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites. 1,004,285 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,140 acres in mining claims; under act May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 263), 99,407 acres allotted to 1,284 Indians, and 60,160 acres under reclamation, the residue, 179,194.65 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (See letter book 75, p. 398.) Executive order, Aug. 19, 1912, restoring lands of Fort Duchesne Military Reservation to the supervision of Interior Department.
Uncompahgre..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabaquache Ute.		Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) 12,540 acres allotted to 83 Indians, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total.....	317,720	
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>		
Chehalis..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis.		Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. 471 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 36 Indians made homestead selections, covering all the land. (See letter book 152, p. 201, and 153, p. 45.)
Columbia..... (Under Colville School.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses Band).		Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order, May 1, 1886; Executive order of Mar. 9, 1894; department orders of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 20, 1894, and Executive order of Jan. 19, 1895. 26,218 acres allotted to 35 Indians (see Executive order of May 21, 1886, and act of Mar. 8, 1906, 34 Stats., 55).
Colville..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Okinagan, Lake Methow, Nespelini, Pend d'Oreille, Sanpoil, and Spokane.	11,009,580	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1896, vol. 30, p. 593.) 51,653 acres in north half allotted to 660 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1963). 240 acres have been reserved for town sites. 2,750.82 acres temporarily withdrawn for town sites. 237,419 acres allotted to 2,469 Indians. The residue, 1,009,580 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 803. Allotments made under act of Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80), and act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863). President's proclamation, opening reservation dated May 3, 1916 (39 Stat., p. 58 of proclamations), act Aug. 31, 1916 (39 Stat., 672).
Hoh River..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh.	640	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Kalispel..... (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency, Idaho.)	4,629	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914.
Klickitat..... (Nonreservation; Roseburg, Oreg.)		6 townships in Gilliam County, Wash., set aside for allotment selection by about 200 Indians under sec. 4, act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 358), as amended. (See 80088-1912.)
Lummi..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiawamish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. Allotted 12,560.94 acres to 109 Indians; school conducted on 2-acre tract purchased from John Martin.
Makah..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribes: Makah and Quileute.	19,312	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. 3,727 acres allotted to 373 Indians. (See letter book 960, 228 and 37679, 1907.)

1 Partly surveyed.

2 Outboundaries surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unal- lotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Muckleshoot..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.	Acres.	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874. 44 Indians have been allotted 3,532.72 acres.
Nisqualli..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stall- akoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted. 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Ozette..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Ozette.	640	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etak- mur, Lummi, Snoho- mish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	1 65	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 7,219 acres allotted to 51 Indians; the residue, 65 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stall- akoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 167 Indians. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 518.) The residue, 599 acres laid out as an addition to the city of Tacoma, has been sold, with the exception of 39.79 acres reserved for school, and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes, under acts of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 633, June 7, 1897) (30 Stats., 62), and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 377).
Quilleute..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quilleute.	2 837	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinalt..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Quaitso and Quin- alait.	1 168, 553	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12 p. 971; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. Under acts of Feb. 3, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 690 Indians have been allotted 54,989.80 acres and 456.56 have been reserved for agency, lighthouse, and other purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 168,553 acres. Act Mar. 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1545.)
Shoalwater..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	1 335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866, 55,535-7-1909.
Skokomish..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Clallam, Skoko- mish, and Twana.		Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve 4,990 acres; residue, none. (See L. B., 895, p. 268.) Allotted in Executive order addition, known as the Fisher addition, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. B., 895, p. 285.) 62 allotments.
Snohomish or Tulalip..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etak- mur, Lummi, Snoho- mish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	1 324	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 22,166 acres allotted to 164 Indians.
Spokane..... (Under Spokane Agency.) Tribe: Spokane.	82, 327	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744. Under act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 458) approximately 628 Indians have been allotted 65,114 acres, and 1,247.30 acres set aside for church, school, agency, and town-site purposes. By proclamation of May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands to settlement. 5,781 acres classified as agricultural land, 82,647.50 acres classified as timber reserved for tribal use.
Squaxon Island (Klahchemin) (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Nisqualli, Puyal- lup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.

<sup>1</sup> Surveyed.

<sup>2</sup> Outboundaries surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
<b>WASHINGTON—continued.</b>		
Swinomish (Perrys Island)..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etak- mur, Lummi, Snoho- mish, Sukwamish, and Swiawamish.	Acres.	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Execu- tive order, Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted, 7,359 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 89.80 acres.
Yakima..... (Under Yakima School.) Tribes: Klilkitat, Palcos, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima.	1 412,404	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agree- ment made Jan. 13, 1885, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 631. (For texts see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 41, p. 227; see also Ann. Rept., 1893, pp. 520-521, and S. Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order Nov. 23, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 296,407 acres allotted to 3,137 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 354, p. 419; 416, p. 263, and 879, p. 243.) Act of Dec. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 595), recog- nizing claim of Indians to 293,837 acres additional land, sub- ject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1904. (See 39848, 1909.) Act Mar. 6, 1906 (34 Stat., 53), and act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348), under which 158,102 acres were allotted to 1,369 children. (See 9262-14.)
Total.....	1,699,646	
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>		
Lac Court Oreille..... (Under Hayward School.) Tribe: Lac Court Oreille Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	2 540	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1865. (See re- port by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 63,511 acres allotted to 872 Indians. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795. (See 95927-1915.)
Lac du Flambeau..... (Under Lac du Flambeau School.) Tribe: Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	24,424	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report of Supt. Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866. De- partment order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 45,756 acres allotted to 600 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 795), leaving unallotted 24,424 acres.
La Pointe (Bad River)..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	46,613	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 368.91 acres patented under art. 10; 195.71 acres fishing ground. 83,871 acres allot- ted to 1,063 Indians. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 381, p. 49.) Acts of Feb. 11, 1901 (31 Stats., 768), and Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stats., 1217), leaving unallotted and unreserved 46,613 acres. Act June 30, 1913 (33 Stats., 77-102), which authorized the purchase of land in Wisconsin and Michigan for \$150,000.
Potawatomi..... (Under Carter School.)		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. (See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1858, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. See Executive orders. See report of Supt. Thomp- son, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,535.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Red Cliff..... (Under Red Cliff Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chip- pewa of Lake Superior.		Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679, and May 18, 1916 (39 Stats., 123-153).
Menominee..... (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Menominee.	2 231,680	Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,428.13 acres allotted to 1,502 Indians; remainder, 84.08 acres, reserved for school purposes.
Oneida..... (Under Oneida School.) Tribe: Oneida.		Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 136; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.) 167 Indians allotted 8,920 acres. Patents in fee, act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 382). Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 744).
Stockbridge..... (Under Keshena School.) Tribes: Stockbridge and Munsee.		
Total.....	303,257	

1 Partly surveyed.

2 Surveyed.

3 Outboundaries surveyed.

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

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unal- lotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WYOMING.		
Wind River..... (Under Shoshone School.) Tribes: Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	Acres. 1 584, 940	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 106, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 30, p. 93); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See Land Div. letter book 359, p. 468.) Act of Mar. 3, 1905, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1904. (See vol. 33, p. 1018.) President's proclamation June 2, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 1,472,844.15 acres. (See letter book 866, p. 157.) Reserved for Mail Camp, 120 acres; reserved for Mail Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 40 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,438,633.66 acres. 246,822 acres were allotted to 2,401 Indians, and 1,792.05 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 673), leaving unallotted and unreserved 584,940 acres. Act of Aug. 21, 1914 (39 Stat., 511), mining, oil, and gas lands.
Total.....	584, 940	
Grand total.....	35, 775, 829	

<sup>1</sup> Partly surveyed.

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

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

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

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act.	Citation.	Acres.
Minnesota: Nett Lake..	Northern Minnesota Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	May 18, 1916	39 Stat.....	40.00
Nebraska: Winnebago..	Woman's Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in America.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814...	15.00
North Dakota: Fort-Berthold.	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....	do.....	do.....	160.00
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	May 29, 1908 or Mar. 3, 1909.	Stat..... 35 Stat., 814...	10.00
Rosebud.....	American Missionary Association.....	Mar. 3, 1909	do.....	132.32
Total.....				357.32

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

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Total, 1917.....		28,657	\$1,315,112
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.....		8,208	490,865
Camp Verde.....	Basket making.....	60	450
	Woodcutting.....	3	75
Total.....		63	525
Colorado River.....	Basket making.....	20	500
	Beadwork.....	75	1,500
	Woodcutting.....	120	15,000
Total.....		215	17,000
Fort Apache.....	Basket making.....	40	600
	Beadwork.....	25	50
	Woodcutting.....	200	4,200
Total.....		265	4,850
Havasupai.....	Basket making.....	40	600
	Woodcutting.....	12	140
Total.....		52	740
Kaibab.....	Basket making.....	5	100
Leupp.....	Blanket weaving.....	450	18,500
	Woodcutting.....	50	750
	Others.....	100	5,000
Total.....		600	24,250
Moqui.....	Basket making.....	75	900
	Blanket weaving.....	250	20,577
	Pottery.....	30	600
	Woodcutting.....	60	1,268
	Others.....	635	63,255
Total.....		1,050	86,600
Navajo <sup>1</sup> .....	Blanket weaving.....	750	190,000
	Woodcutting.....	60	56,000
Total.....		810	246,000
Pima <sup>1</sup> .....	Basket making.....	1,050	10,500
	Pottery.....	200	350
	Woodcutting.....	450	7,500
Total.....		1,700	18,350
Salt River.....	Basket making.....	126	2,700
	Pottery.....	7	150
	Woodcutting.....	300	9,500
Total.....		433	12,350
San Carlos.....	Basket making.....	150	500
	Beadwork.....	100	150
	Woodcutting.....	200	11,200
Total.....		450	11,850
San Xavier.....	Basket making.....	700	7,000
	Pottery.....	50	400
	Woodcutting.....	400	36,000
	Others.....	12	600
Total.....		1,162	44,000

<sup>1</sup> 1916 report.

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

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Arizona—Continued.			
Truxton Canon.....	Basket making.....	30	\$200
	Woodcutting.....	30	3,000
	Others.....	103	3,400
Total.....		163	6,600
Western Navajo.....	Basket making.....	75	250
	Blanket weaving.....	1,000	15,000
	Woodcutting.....	40	900
	Others.....	125	1,500
Total.....		1,240	17,650
California.....		1,306	34,990
Bishop.....	Basket making.....	30	600
	Beadwork.....	10	200
	Woodcutting.....	25	3,000
Total.....		65	3,800
Campo.....	Woodcutting.....	6	800
Digger.....	Basket making.....	8	140
Fort Bidwell.....	Basket making.....	50	500
	Beadwork.....	20	250
	Others.....	35	800
Total.....		105	1,550
Fort Yuma.....	Beadwork.....	30	2,000
	Pottery.....	6	1,200
	Woodcutting.....	125	5,000
	Others.....	2	1,000
Total.....		163	9,200
Greenville <sup>1</sup> .....	Basket making.....	60	300
	Beadwork.....	10	80
	Fishing.....	150	700
	Woodcutting.....	130	500
Total.....		350	1,580
Hoop Valley.....	Basket making.....	75	1,000
	Fishing.....	200	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	40	2,000
	Others.....	5	1,000
Total.....		320	5,000
Malki.....	Basket making.....	20	205
	Woodcutting.....	31	3,320
Total.....		51	3,525
Pala.....	Basket making.....	47	1,490
	Lace making.....	21	75
	Pottery.....	5	33
	Woodcutting.....	12	450
	Others.....	1	12
Total.....		86	2,060
Soboba.....	Basket making.....	35	908
	Lace making.....	31	1,673
	Pottery.....	2	4
	Woodcutting.....	35	2,128
	Fishing.....	1	150
	Others.....	4	1,560
Total.....		108	6,423

<sup>1</sup> 1916 report.<sup>2</sup> Overestimated last year.



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

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
<b>California—Continued.</b>			
Tule River.....	Basket making.....	24	\$192
	Woodcutting.....	20	720
Total.....		44	912
<b>Idaho.....</b>			
		255	38,600
Coeur d'Alene.....	Beadwork.....	8	200
	Woodcutting.....	25	10,000
	Others.....	7	15,100
Total.....		40	25,300
Fort Hall.....	Basket making.....	20	200
	Beadwork.....	45	600
	Others.....	150	12,500
Total.....		215	13,300
<b>Iowa.....</b>			
		70	2,750
Sac and Fox.....	Beadwork.....	25	250
	Others.....	45	2,500
Total.....		70	2,750
Kansas: Potawatomi.....	Others.....	3	3,100
<b>Michigan.....</b>			
		480	15,200
Mackinac.....	Basket making.....	35	300
	Beadwork.....	25	300
	Fishing.....	110	3,000
	Woodcutting.....	75	2,000
	Others.....	235	9,600
Minnesota.....		2,486	75,462
Grand Portage.....	Fishing.....	20	6,000
	Woodcutting.....	6	116
	Others.....	78	4,000
Total.....		104	10,116
Leech Lake.....	Beadwork.....	100	2,000
	Lace making.....	25	531
	Fishing.....	400	7,500
	Woodcutting.....	50	1,500
	Others.....	600	17,700
Total.....		1,175	29,231
Nett Lake.....	Woodcutting.....	5	315
	Others.....	112	2,500
Total.....		117	2,815
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	Others.....	5	1,500
Red Lake.....	Beadwork.....	125	1,000
	Fishing.....	250	8,000
	Woodcutting.....	50	4,500
Total.....		425	13,500
White Earth.....	Basket making.....	50	100
	Beadwork.....	100	3,000
	Lace making.....	10	200
	Fishing.....	300	5,000
	Woodcutting.....	200	10,000
Total.....		660	18,300

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

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Montana.....		487	\$42,600
Blackfeet.....	Woodcutting.....	25	5,000
Crow.....	Others.....	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Flathead.....	Basket making.....	4	100
	Beadwork.....	48	3,000
	Fishing.....	4	600
	Woodcutting.....	11	4,400
	Others.....	33	8,000
Total.....		100	16,100
Fort Belknap.....	Woodcutting.....	30	2,100
Fort Peck.....	Beadwork.....	35	375
	Woodcutting.....	45	1,700
	Others.....	65	16,000
Total.....		145	18,075
Tongue River.....	Beadwork.....	160	425
	Woodcutting.....	25	900
Total.....		185	1,325
Nebraska.....		73	39,280
Omaha.....	Others.....	12	9,080
Santee.....	do.....	61	30,200
Nevada.....		396	8,655
Fort McDermitt.....	Woodcutting.....	25	900
	Others.....	31	455
Total.....		56	1,355
Moapa River.....	Basket making.....	15	750
	Others.....	1	75
Total.....		16	825
Nevada.....	Basket making.....	30	500
	Beadwork.....	30	300
	Fishing.....	50	2,000
	Others.....	4	1,000
Total.....		114	3,800
Walker River.....	Basket making.....	100	1,000
	Beadwork.....	50	100
	Fishing.....	50	1,500
Total.....		200	2,600
Western Shoshone.....	Basket making.....	10	75
New Mexico.....		4,389	159,875
Jicarilla.....	Basket making.....	50	800
	Beadwork.....	40	225
	Woodcutting.....	12	400
Total.....		102	1,425
Mescalero.....	Basket making.....	30	600
	Beadwork.....	30	250
	Woodcutting.....	50	1,400
	Others.....	25	150
Total.....		135	2,400
Pueblo Bonito.....	Woodcutting.....	50	10,000

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.<sup>2</sup> Estimated.<sup>3</sup> 1916 report.

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

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
<b>New Mexico—Continued.</b>			
Pueblo day schools.....	Basket making.....	12	\$500
	Beadwork.....	97	1,750
	Blanket weaving.....	28	1,650
	Lace making.....	140	900
	Pottery.....	1,550	12,000
	Woodcutting.....	32	2,000
	Others.....	8	2,350
Total.....		1,867	21,150
San Juan.....	Basket making.....	25	1,200
	Blanket weaving.....	2,000	120,000
Total.....		2,025	* 120,200
Zuni.....	Beadwork.....	50	200
	Pottery.....	100	500
	Woodcutting.....	60	4,000
Total.....		210	4,700
Oklahoma.....		399	9,920
Cantonment.....	Beadwork.....	200	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Woodcutting.....	15	( <sup>1</sup> )
Total.....		215	( <sup>1</sup> )
Kiowa.....	Woodcutting.....	30	3,000
	Others.....	4	1,920
Total.....		34	4,920
Seeger.....	Beadwork.....	150	5,000
Oregon.....		2,267	169,175
Klamath.....	Basket making.....	200	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	10	2,150
Total.....		210	3,150
Roseburg.....	Fishing.....	300	8,000
	Woodcutting.....	350	1,200
	Others.....	1,150	150,000
Total.....		1,800	159,200
Siletz.....	Basket making.....	20	300
	Beadwork.....	10	100
	Lace making.....	14	200
	Woodcutting.....	8	525
	Others.....	30	1,200
Total.....		82	2,325
Warm Springs.....	Beadwork.....	50	500
	Woodcutting.....	50	3,000
	Others.....	75	1,000
Total.....		175	4,500
South Dakota.....		435	8,073
Crow Creek.....	Beadwork.....	60	250
Flandreau.....	do.....	6	200
	Others.....	5	500
Total.....		11	700
Lower Brule.....	Beadwork.....	28	50
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	312	6,100
	Others.....	24	973
Total.....		336	7,073

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

\* 1916 report.

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.

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

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Utah.....		127	\$3,715
Goshute.....	Basket making.....	32	175
	Beadwork.....	32	100
Total.....		64	175
Shivwits.....	Basket making.....	22	160
	Woodcutting.....	15	1,680
Total.....		37	1,840
Uintah and Ouray.....	Basket making.....	5	100
	Beadwork.....	15	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	6	600
Total.....		26	1,700
Washington.....		1,395	143,547
Colville.....	Basket making.....	58	760
	Beadwork.....	65	650
	Woodcutting.....	27	4,000
	Others.....	12	17,740
Total.....		162	23,150
Cushman.....	Basket making.....	48	742
	Fishing.....	22	750
	Woodcutting.....	6	1,000
	Others.....	20	700
Total.....		96	3,192
Neah Bay.....	Basket making.....	140	3,703
	Fishing.....	92	28,738
	Woodcutting.....	1	75
	Others.....	48	12,000
Total.....		281	44,516
Spokane.....	Woodcutting.....	25	2,400
Taholah.....	Basket making.....	74	2,500
	Fishing.....	90	13,503
	Woodcutting.....	13	353
	Others.....	22	575
Total.....		199	16,931
Tulalip.....	Basket making.....	30	350
	Fishing.....	51	11,974
	Woodcutting.....	57	32,334
	Others.....	24	1,200
Total.....		162	45,858
Yakima.....	Basket making.....	50	400
	Beadwork.....	300	1,600
	Fishing.....	100	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	20	4,500
Total.....		470	7,500
Wisconsin.....		3,721	60,505
Grand Rapids.....	Basket making.....	25	650
	Beadwork.....	10	40
	Fishing.....	10	650
	Woodcutting.....	35	1,400
	Others.....	300	2,000
Total.....		380	4,740
Hayward.....	Basket making.....	60	525
	Fishing.....	450	600
	Woodcutting.....	50	2,000
	Others.....	675	2,025
Total.....		1,235	5,150

1 Estimated.

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

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
<b>Wisconsin—Continued.</b>			
Keshena.....	Basket making.....	20	\$100
	Beadwork.....	20	200
	Fishing.....	50	400
	Woodcutting.....	100	6,000
	Others.....	367	3,000
Total.....		557	9,700
La c du Flambeau.....	Basket making.....	150	1,500
	Beadwork.....	300	2,500
	Fishing.....	300	1,020
	Woodcutting.....	75	7,500
	Others.....	500	2,790
Total.....		1,325	15,310
La Pointe.....	Basket making.....	5	100
	Beadwork.....	10	325
	Fishing.....	5	6,000
	Woodcutting.....	6	2,000
	Others.....	10	12,000
Total.....		36	10,425
Oneida.....	Basket making.....	50	1200
	Lace making.....	75	2,500
	Others.....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )
Total.....		128	2,700
Red Cliff.....	Basket making.....	1	
	Beadwork.....	3	50
	Lace making.....	10	100
	Fishing.....	15	6,000
	Woodcutting.....	10	6,000
	Others.....	21	320
Total.....		60	12,480
Wyoming.....		100	8,800
Shoshone.....	Beadwork.....	50	( <sup>3</sup> )
	Woodcutting.....	50	1,800
	Others.....	60	7,000

RECAPITULATION.

Total.....	Basket making.....	4,091	47,935
	Beadwork.....	2,859	36,870
	Blanket weaving.....	4,478	365,727
	Fishing.....	3,020	114,085
	Lace making.....	328	6,179
	Pottery.....	1,950	15,237
	Woodcutting.....	4,084	308,199
	Others.....	5,849	420,880
Grand total.....		26,657	1,315,112

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2</sup> Not reported.

<sup>3</sup> Unknown.

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

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, 1917.....	309,409	\$35,867,696	\$7,990,796	\$3,324,318	\$1,315,112	\$1,466,139	\$2,506,957	\$357,206	\$3,383,231	\$6,917,752	\$1,568,054	\$725,560	\$6,312,571
1916.....	307,797	26,489,948	5,293,719	2,583,069	1,206,826	1,137,061	2,378,377	491,026	3,003,905	3,421,535	1,779,115	630,560	4,564,755
1915.....	309,911	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	1,777,548	630,560	3,071,711
1913.....	303,340	26,283,494	4,021,392	1,783,950	1,316,298	1,605,011	2,065,124	437,458	4,386,151	6,116,369	1,830,584	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	1,177,561	2,051,015
1900.....	247,522	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.....	44,617	3,394,693	844,501	1,178,768	490,865	104,475	461,552	39,965	846				273,721
Camp Verde.....	439	25,827	1,800	187	525		28,240	75					
Colorado River.....	1,207	163,831	73,112		17,000		63,865	2,807	846				6,201
Fort Apache.....	2,609	210,996	51,460	23,349	4,850	14,890	25,008	3,493					87,946
Havasupai.....	173	8,356	3,012	1,000	740	139	3,133	332					
Kaibab.....	95	6,541	1,200	1,000	100		4,187	54					
Leupp.....	1,536	84,493	8,100	36,123	24,250		12,961	3,059					
Moqui.....	4,200	162,013	40,000	22,939	86,600	1,268	8,188	3,018					
Navajo.....	12,080	1,357,341	141,200	918,000	246,000	3,050	44,198						4,893
Phoenix.....		22,327					22,327						
Pima.....	6,253	273,219	139,760	24,030	18,350	31,750	57,328	2,001					
Salt River.....	1,232	319,580	233,640	15,800	12,350	10,000	45,131	2,659					
San Carlos.....	2,650	265,601	11,617	9,508	11,850	678	58,716	17,010					156,222
San Xavier.....	5,112	407,609	128,950	114,953	44,000	42,700	75,499	1,507					
Truxton Canon.....	457	39,984	600	1,692	6,600		11,122	1,611					18,459
Western Navajo.....	6,565	46,975	10,050	10,187	17,650		6,649	2,439					
California.....	10,362	734,531	256,114	37,730	34,990	4,373	338,955	7,270	7,647	44,656			2,796
Bishop.....	1,600	21,812	13,900		3,800		3,660	302	150				
Campo.....	233	23,469	13,085		800	830	8,475	279					
Digger.....	299	19,000	1,325	75	140	150	16,500	810					
Fort Bidwell.....	756	20,901	11,600		1,550	1,600	4,432	547	1,172				
Fort Yuma.....	833	118,739	62,075	4,420	9,200		39,807	1,009	15	2,162			51
Greenville.....	629	115,732			1,580		113,962	190					
Hoopa Valley.....	1,299	63,589	20,527	9,275	5,000	1,009	26,787	991					
Malki.....	629	64,408	14,390	3,908	3,525		41,617	968					
Pala.....	1,023	110,872	78,841	6,555	2,060	322	22,570	524					
Round Valley.....	1,700	69,438	13,596	1,150			2,439	704	6,310	42,494			2,745
Sherman Institute.....		17,238					17,238						
Soboba.....	921	73,032	22,525	6,982	6,423	452	36,199	451					
Tule River.....	440	16,301	4,260	5,365	912	10	5,269	495					
Colorado.....	898	151,670	15,380				19,721	11,305	2,500	20,962	60,627	17,046	4,729
Southern Ute.....	372	70,109	15,180				5,451	5,117	2,500	9,850	24,557	6,973	181
Ute Mountain.....	526	81,561	200				14,270	5,888		11,112	35,470	10,073	4,548
Florida: Seminole.....	586	47,000	38,000				9,000						
Idaho.....	4,168	1,125,576	413,501	102,509	38,600	28,844	34,519	8,504	458,396	23,624	6,042	3,000	8,037
Coeur d'Alene.....	826	479,196	143,750	41,850	26,300	28,071	15,542		182,745	23,624	5,932	3,000	382
Fort Hall.....	1,769	294,390	130,938	60,639	13,300		13,966	8,504		24,382			2,691
Fort Lapwai.....	1,573	401,020	134,793			773	5,011		251,269		110		5,064
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	360	44,869	13,603	540	2,750	1,304	5,178				20,270		1,224
Kansas.....	1,421	422,652	258,293	58,335	3,100		13,198		82,050	4,783	7,563	200	
Haskell Institute.....		7,795					7,795						
Kickapoo.....	640	260,507	172,927	53,335			4,083		29,250		772	200	
Potawatomi.....	781	154,290	85,366		3,100		1,320		52,800	4,783	6,921		
Michigan.....	1,097	24,141			15,200	892	5,684	400			25		1,940
Mackinac.....	1,097	19,031	(*)		15,200	892	574	400			25		1,940
Mount Pleasant.....		5,110					5,110						
Minnesota.....	11,777	1,979,379	254,570	20,367	75,462	162,980	101,218	8,444	4,313	1,051,374	288,022	4,000	8,679
Fond du Lac.....	1,056	218,510	38,650			69,349	4,100	361		82,965	23,039		46
Grand Portage.....	321	53,980	1,095		10,116		1,449	1,551		31,112	8,640		17
Leech Lake.....	1,770	347,739	30,102		29,231	62,177	26,201	1,137	45	155,560	43,199		87
Nett Lake.....	607	90,248	2,300		2,815		4,495	1,190		62,224	17,279		35
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	160	13,669	1,967		1,500		9,227	675	300				
Red Lake.....	1,492	305,365	40,456	20,367	13,500	4,362	32,136	17		149,118	37,469		7,945
Vermillion Lake.....		5,868				1,668	4,200						
White Earth.....	6,371	944,000	140,000		18,300	25,374	19,500	3,513	3,968	570,400	158,396	4,000	549
Montana.....	11,525	3,500,737	1,204,065	647,402	42,600	58,239	187,235	72,212	224,258	644,510	9,422	80,254	330,540
Blackfeet.....	2,752	544,097	143,430	260,000	5,000	3,825	33,105	34,527	30,994		3,416		29,900
Crow.....	1,710	874,497	113,570	37,022		153	40,734	895	77,131	357,982	6,000	6,000	235,010
Flathead.....	2,410	1,053,176	615,098	243,701	16,100	31,501	15,569	1,960	54,513	57,821			16,913
Fort Belknap.....	1,206	142,794	77,069	12,000	2,100	22,700	19,728	3,770			6		5,421
Fort Peck.....	1,986	645,473	199,298	61,512	18,075		50,910	10,117	61,620	228,707			15,234
Tongue River.....	1,461	240,700	55,600	33,167	1,225	60	27,189	20,943				74,254	28,162

\* Does not include \$202,937, which is duplicated in farming and grazing tables.  
 † Unknown.

‡ Includes moneys for other Indians.  
 † 1916 report.

TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—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.
Nebraska.....	3, 617	\$684, 377	\$267, 550	.....	\$39, 280	.....	\$20, 494	\$1, 848	\$320, 207	\$1, 374	\$6, 943	\$20, 600	\$6, 081
Genoa.....	.....	6, 189	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha.....	1, 318	359, 272	179, 050	.....	9, 080	.....	2, 040	.....	163, 000	1, 374	1, 093	.....	3, 635
Santee.....	1, 194	102, 836	27, 500	.....	30, 200	.....	4, 500	1, 848	16, 452	.....	674	20, 600	1, 062
Winnebago.....	1, 105	216, 080	61, 000	.....	.....	.....	7, 765	.....	140, 755	.....	5, 176	.....	1, 384
Nevada.....	7, 944	281, 176	103, 252	\$26, 487	8, 655	.....	119, 180	7, 522	1, 478	.....	.....	.....	14, 6
Carson.....	.....	10, 565	.....	.....	.....	.....	10, 565	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fallon.....	429	34, 585	9, 500	720	.....	.....	22, 175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 190
Fort McDermitt.....	350	36, 035	3, 200	.....	1, 355	.....	29, 256	472	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 752
Moapa River.....	120	29, 946	23, 750	175	825	.....	4, 452	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	584
Nevada.....	614	29, 614	14, 109	998	3, 800	.....	3, 874	3, 503	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 330
Walker River.....	706	75, 921	27, 740	2, 567	2, 600	.....	39, 266	92	250	.....	.....	.....	3, 406
Western Shoshone.....	625	62, 375	24, 953	22, 027	75	.....	9, 592	2, 388	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 340
Reno, special agent.....	5, 100	2, 135	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	.....	.....	.....	907	1, 228	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	20, 853	1, 335, 666	537, 186	201, 845	159, 875	\$95, 623	194, 244	17, 394	7, 866	.....	.....	100, 000	21, 633
Albuquerque.....	.....	10, 692	.....	.....	.....	.....	10, 692	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jicarilla.....	645	165, 815	8, 765	12, 275	1, 425	84, 999	29, 832	6, 603	7, 866	.....	.....	.....	14, 050
Mescalero.....	627	56, 561	20, 220	11, 800	2, 400	.....	9, 115	5, 694	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 332
Pueblo Bonito.....	2, 724	49, 128	3, 400	.....	10, 000	.....	4, 400	2, 160	.....	.....	.....	29, 000	168
Pueblo day schools.....	8, 700	545, 786	302, 917	121, 870	21, 150	.....	94, 040	1, 732	.....	.....	.....	4, 000	73
San Juan.....	6, 354	315, 322	100, 500	.....	120, 200	5, 000	21, 407	1, 205	.....	.....	.....	67, 000	10
Santa Fe.....	.....	11, 321	.....	.....	.....	.....	11, 321	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zuni.....	1, 803	181, 041	101, 384	55, 900	4, 700	5, 624	13, 433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York: New York.....	5, 912	22, 750	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	.....	.....	203	.....	.....	.....	2, 228	10, 500	9, 819
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2, 282	70, 323	42, 750	6, 945	.....	1, 704	18, 393	47	.....	.....	484	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	8, 903	1, 358, 691	451, 134	100, 370	.....	3, 400	82, 610	23, 461	129, 158	440, 876	37, 579	70, 040	20, 063
Bismarck.....	.....	2, 345	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Berthold <sup>2</sup> .....	1, 182	372, 801	57, 823	42, 695	.....	.....	20, 514	3, 040	51, 675	189, 001	13, 254	.....	14, 799
Fort Totten.....	1, 002	213, 529	153, 587	.....	.....	.....	11, 513	.....	30, 323	1, 199	.....	16, 480	427
Standing Rock.....	3, 455	630, 692	132, 414	57, 675	.....	.....	36, 930	18, 494	31, 969	270, 676	24, 325	53, 560	4, 649
Turtle Mountain.....	3, 264	136, 137	107, 310	.....	.....	3, 400	8, 121	1, 927	15, 191	.....	.....	.....	188
Wahpeton.....	.....	3, 187	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	116, 419	13, 125, 351	930, 278	251, 355	9, 920	145	208, 119	.....	1, 401, 679	4, 186, 863	732, 404	59, 120	5, 345, 468
Cantonment.....	785	77, 387	39, 175	1, 260	.....	.....	6, 952	.....	30, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1, 252	285, 776	91, 801	.....	.....	.....	10, 019	.....	123, 536	32, 013	25, 348	.....	3, 059
Chillico.....	.....	13, 631	.....	.....	.....	.....	13, 631	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa.....	4, 554	1, 067, 675	305, 240	.....	4, 920	.....	22, 773	.....	507, 098	80, 577	140, 056	.....	7, 011
Osage.....	2, 180	5, 980, 898	181, 500	207, 500	.....	.....	12, 280	.....	279, 922	46, 331	251, 804	.....	5, 001, 561
Otoe.....	518	115, 641	38, 638	240	.....	120	3, 180	.....	51, 831	.....	20, 794	.....	788
Pawnee.....	714	145, 457	18, 994	.....	.....	.....	7, 611	.....	63, 035	.....	8, 572	47, 100	145
Ponca.....	1, 045	173, 327	52, 812	739	.....	25	3, 240	.....	110, 167	.....	5, 892	.....	452
Sac and Fox.....	682	116, 802	43, 428	1, 388	.....	.....	5, 135	.....	46, 721	.....	19, 664	.....	466
Seger.....	758	136, 937	41, 163	.....	5, 000	.....	3, 857	.....	86, 917	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	1, 668	97, 993	49, 257	40, 228	.....	.....	6, 550	.....	.....	.....	68	1, 500	390
Shawnee.....	757	142, 591	68, 220	.....	.....	.....	7, 140	.....	62, 106	.....	5, 010	.....	115
Total <sup>3</sup> .....	14, 913	8, 354, 115	930, 278	251, 355	9, 920	145	102, 368	.....	1, 361, 333	158, 921	477, 208	48, 600	5, 013, 987
Total Five Civilized Tribes.....	101, 506	4, 771, 236	.....	.....	.....	.....	105, 751	.....	40, 346	4, 027, 942	255, 196	10, 520	331, 481
Five Civilized Tribes.....	.....	135, 516	.....	.....	.....	.....	95, 170	.....	40, 346	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokee Nation.....	41, 824	3, 377	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3, 362	.....	.....
Chickasaw Nation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Choctaw Nation.....	10, 966	1, 118, 332	.....	.....	.....	.....	10, 581	.....	1, 002, 248	31, 191	.....	.....	84, 893
Creek Nation.....	26, 828	3, 372, 809	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 004, 100	104, 715	10, 520	.....	242, 893
Seminole Nation.....	18, 761	99, 380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20, 955	75, 339	.....	.....	3, 086
Seminole Nation.....	3, 127	41, 822	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	624	40, 589	.....	.....	609
Oregon.....	11, 612	962, 590	356, 363	117, 970	169, 175	74, 810	37, 077	2, 694	129, 656	7, 961	14, 016	.....	52, 868
Klamath.....	1, 160	294, 320	54, 300	83, 000	3, 150	70, 164	11, 683	.....	679	16, 917	4, 794	.....	49, 633
Roseburg.....	8, 000	161, 932	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	159, 200	.....	.....	1, 127	969	.....	.....	.....	636
Salem.....	.....	8, 696	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz.....	437	33, 914	19, 149	.....	2, 325	.....	2, 559	300	2, 460	5, 337	1, 762	.....	22
Umatilla.....	1, 197	396, 697	242, 160	22, 800	.....	4, 646	5, 920	.....	109, 310	2, 624	7, 460	.....	1, 777
Warm Springs.....	818	67, 031	40, 754	12, 170	.....	.....	8, 219	588	.....	.....	.....	.....	800
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	.....	49, 453	.....	.....	.....	.....	49, 453	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	21, 246	2, 782, 939	737, 155	416, 897	8, 073	22, 250	235, 298	110, 759	354, 305	385, 502	181, 100	296, 640	34, 960
Canton Asylum.....	.....	646, 264	113, 590	49, 050	.....	.....	38, 878	14, 113	11, 390	323, 650	30, 920	41, 200	23, 493
Cheyenne River.....	964	152, 956	40, 760	61, 600	250	.....	12, 112	9, 253	7, 209	.....	5, 022	16, 480	270
Crow Creek.....	291	32, 596	14, 250	2, 350	700	.....	9, 987	1, 119	.....	.....	70	4, 120	.....
Flandreau.....	504	52, 486	21, 000	8, 400	50	1, 050	8, 495	1, 653	1, 574	212	1, 594	8, 240	218
Lower Brule.....	.....	2, 927	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierre.....	7, 247	834, 946	147, 085	278, 937	7, 073	21, 200	90, 672	52, 022	92, 280	3, 997	27, 358	111, 240	3, 082
Pine Ridge.....	.....	4, 562	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 562	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rapid City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.

<sup>2</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of Five Tribes.

TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—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.
South Dakota—Contd.													
Rosebud.....	5,636	\$575,570	\$170,208	.....	.....	.....	\$49,866	\$32,327	\$98,000	\$57,643	\$78,428	\$86,520	\$4,578
Sisseton.....	1,954	240,590	111,325	\$16,560	.....	.....	10,937	.....	71,560	.....	28,518	.....	1,390
Springfield.....	.....	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yankton.....	1,898	239,202	118,947	.....	.....	.....	6,022	272	72,302	.....	10,390	28,840	1,929
Utah.....	1,438	382,280	79,078	10,889	\$3,715	\$837	21,001	28,108	81,561	53,535	77,323	21,694	4,539
Goshute.....	153	12,921	8,000	.....	175	.....	4,568	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shivwits.....	130	7,718	2,190	.....	1,840	.....	3,174	514	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,155	361,641	68,888	10,889	1,700	837	13,269	27,416	81,561	53,535	77,323	21,694	4,539
Washington.....	11,088	1,585,380	813,751	105,394	143,547	169,544	97,372	2,876	151,431	43,324	3,475	1,000	53,666
Colville.....	2,529	651,904	421,572	88,585	23,150	3,963	45,488	480	16,660	39,755	.....	.....	12,251
Cushman.....	2,132	42,828	10,720	2,510	3,192	4,150	16,568	366	1,190	603	3,475	.....	54
Neah Bay.....	697	65,067	12,900	582	44,516	75	7,726	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Spokane.....	603	51,876	34,344	3,855	2,400	724	3,662	159	1,830	2,966	.....	1,000	936
Taholah.....	768	25,939	5,938	.....	16,931	.....	1,724	1,097	.....	.....	.....	.....	149
Tulalip.....	1,359	326,722	94,777	9,862	45,858	158,596	9,418	63	4,101	.....	.....	.....	4,047
Yakima.....	3,000	420,244	233,500	.....	7,500	2,036	12,786	547	127,650	.....	.....	.....	36,225
Wisconsin.....	9,610	1,405,247	226,002	14,415	60,505	736,534	184,023	5,376	12	.....	120,640	.....	57,740
Grand Rapids.....	1,372	62,220	50,725	.....	4,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,755	.....	.....
Hayward.....	1,277	92,062	14,650	1,340	5,150	34,007	35,920	965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keshena.....	1,745	789,121	30,377	3,275	9,700	545,396	28,502	3,287	.....	.....	113,885	.....	57,699
Lac du Flambeau.....	749	32,521	10,390	.....	15,310	.....	6,301	508	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laona.....	335	8,261	6,400	.....	.....	.....	1,720	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
La Pointe.....	1,046	300,654	60,300	9,800	10,425	157,131	62,807	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida.....	2,575	46,815	38,200	.....	2,700	.....	5,915	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff.....	511	66,676	14,960	.....	12,480	.....	38,941	295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomah.....	.....	2,917	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wittenberg.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone....	1,674	396,225	148,270	31,100	8,800	235	63,280	9,021	25,868	8,408	361	41,466	59,466



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

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.						Total income.	
	Allotted.	Unal- lotted.	Allotted.	Unal- lotted.			Allotted.			Unal- lotted.				
							Number of leases.	Number of allot- ments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
<b>Total, 1917</b> .....	<i>Acres.</i> 5,313,420	<i>Acres.</i> 981,566	<i>Acres.</i> 539,577	<i>Acres.</i> 137,114	42,777	39,498	20,561	19,241	<i>Acres.</i> 2,023,788	\$2,615,639	1,063	<i>Acres.</i> 434,961	\$44,270	\$2,659,909
1916.....	6,463,840	954,423	544,353	134,174	42,959	35,823	22,612	20,045	2,357,542	2,803,498	1,544	452,527	55,212	2,658,710
1915.....	6,623,170	969,441	532,095	132,444	42,339	31,956	16,500	15,207	2,415,794	2,117,168	51	2,370	5,295	2,122,481
1914.....	5,820,701	2,221,135	468,722	125,546	42,353	29,311	(1)	16,757	1,570,267	(3)	88	4,151	(3)	2,164,319
1913.....	6,775,542	2,873,138	478,052	117,279	39,951	29,216	(1)	28,847	3,109,209	(3)	578	70,201	(3)	3,520,251
1912.....	6,661,032	2,042,963	431,500	127,003	39,901	28,051	(1)	27,605	2,792,799	(3)	46	4,961	(3)	3,073,898
1911.....	6,311,591	2,533,328	265,080	117,945	28,544	24,489	(1)	19,753	2,528,495	(3)	1,706	183,528	(3)	2,075,271
1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,835	(1)	2,592	.....	(3)	52	8,421	(3)	7,033
1890 <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,554	(1)	.....	.....	(3)	.....	.....	(3)	.....
<b>Arizona</b> .....	57,500	183,052	34,222	42,472	10,018	15,092	226	226	2,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camp Verde.....	.....	216	.....	110	100	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado River.....	6,100	94,080	1,149	.....	321	105	226	226	2,260	(*)	.....	.....	.....	(*)
Fort Apache.....	.....	2,242	.....	242	641	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havasupai.....	.....	108	.....	100	55	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaibab.....	.....	2,055	.....	100	29	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leupp.....	.....	750	.....	500	234	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mojul.....	.....	4,000	.....	4,000	1,143	7,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo <sup>5</sup> .....	.....	12,000	.....	12,000	2,108	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pima <sup>6</sup> .....	40,360	9,690	26,250	9,090	1,175	5,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt River.....	8,040	4,376	5,573	1,100	310	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Carlos.....	.....	2,075	.....	1,380	709	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Xavier.....	3,000	31,000	1,250	12,150	1,435	4,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Truxton Canon.....	.....	180	.....	100	127	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Navajo.....	.....	20,300	.....	1,000	1,631	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Included in "Total income."

<sup>3</sup> Includes grazing leases also.

<sup>4</sup> Only items reported.

<sup>5</sup> Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severalty.

<sup>6</sup> Improvements.

<sup>7</sup> Overestimated last year.

<sup>8</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>9</sup> Grazing land included in 1916 report.

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

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.						Total income.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Allotted.				Unallotted.		
							Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.		Acres.		\$.	
California.....	29,063	31,027	8,323	6,779	2,973	1,701	436	508	4,918	6,375		\$6,375	
Bishop.....	6,000	8,000	1,200		496	150	1		40	50		50	
Campo.....		835		237	62	34							
Digger.....	115	43	140	25	94	43							
Fort Bidwell.....	1,150		1,200		172	80							
Fort Yuma.....	8,020	160	1,318		259	184	300	300	3,000	15		15	
Greenville.....	305	230	305	385	175	150							
Hoopa Valley.....	1,400	1,360	1,400	1,360	312	300							
Malki.....		13,386		1,821	216	153							
Pala.....	1,685	3,490	1,193	1,471	332	268							
Round Valley.....	5,388		1,672		460	83	135	208	1,878	6,310		6,310	
Soboba.....		3,263		1,220	275	236							
Tule River.....		260		260	120	20							
Colorado.....	6,800	35	2,500	35	182	92	8	8	2,000	1,850		1,850	
Southern Ute.....	6,800		2,500		65	80	8	8	2,000	1,850		1,850	
Ute Mountain.....		35		35	117	12							
Florida: Seminole.....		2,140		800	175	86							
Idaho.....	183,378	11,080	22,655	65	847	474	1,726	2,202	123,263	438,467	5	59	438,467
Couer d'Alene.....	61,120	2,000	8,340	50	220	97	260	260	41,174	182,345			182,345
Fort Hall.....	38,540	6,580	7,905		472	282	196	196	4,781	8,658	5	59	8,658
Fort Lapwai.....	83,718	2,500	6,410	15	155	95	1,270	1,746	77,308	247,464			247,464
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....		2,520		1,500	105	60					2	520	\$1,200
Kansas.....	51,942		15,754		286	249	537	245	37,580	62,318			62,318
Kickapoo.....	22,682		4,951		138	144	270	245	19,123	29,250			29,250
Potawatomi.....	29,260		10,803		148	105	267		18,457	33,068			33,068
Michigan: Mackinac.....	670		670		290	30							

Minnesota.....	226,455	68,168	5,111	1,053	2,136	973	40	40	2,167	2,620			2,620	
Fond du Lac.....	14,000		1,600		248	90								
Grand Portage.....	20	2	20	2	73	11								
Leech Lake.....	6,210		3,051		465	365	2	2	45	25			25	
Nett Lake.....	1,025		190		148	20								
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	600		250		33	4	15	15	350	300			300	
Red Lake.....		67,766		1,051	310	183								
White Earth.....	204,600	400	(4)	(4)	859	300	23	23	1,772	2,295			2,295	
Montana.....	673,307	268,390	69,250	9,080	2,514	1,631	1,086	1,303	225,970	128,292	2	400,400	18,691	146,983
Blackfeet.....	117,000	78,000	5,500		463	300	8	155	7,005	1,441			1,441	
Crow.....	153,307		18,775		390	288	207	285	31,091	36,266			36,266	
Flathead.....	120,000	66,990	35,000		601	371	493	485	42,604	51,515			51,515	
Fort Belknap.....		90,000		4,060	335	270					2	400,400	18,691	
Fort Peck.....	283,000		9,975		450	165	378	378	145,270	39,070			39,070	
Tongue River.....		33,400		5,020	275	237								
Nebraska.....	127,281	4,118	27,116	3,000	881	613	1,697	1,282	186,790	316,851		3,000	3,500	320,351
Omaha.....	58,000	3,000	12,000	3,000	293	293	734	550	46,000	163,000	34	3,000	3,500	166,500
Santee.....	10,848		8,000		268	188	68	82	6,548	13,096			13,096	
Winnebago.....	58,433	1,118	7,116		320	232	895	650	84,242	140,755			140,755	
Nevada.....	18,083	23,200	3,728	1,760	2,558	655	1	1	20	150			150	
Fallon.....	4,640	18	825	1	140	64								
Fort McDermitt.....	1,330	530	688	55	91	92								
Moapa River.....	600		350		38	33								
Nevada.....		21,000		620	163	200								
Walker River.....	9,763	14	1,415	14	194	91	1	1	20	150			150	
Western Shoshone.....		1,638		1,070	177	75								
Reno, special agent.....	1,750		450		1,755	100								
New Mexico.....	3,050	58,030	1,025	35,970	3,209	4,217								
Jicarilla.....	2,750		725		178	100								
Mescalero.....		9,210		1,820	145	117								
Pueblo Boneto.....	300	100	300	100	(4)	200								
Pueblo day schools.....		26,900		22,050	2,381	2,050								
San Juan.....		13,820		6,000	(9)	1,200								
Zuni.....		8,000		6,000	505	550								
New York: New York Agency.....		88,847		20,640	(10)	1,599								

1 As reported.  
 2 Improvements not included.  
 3 Overestimated last year.  
 4 Not reported.  
 5 Estimated.

6 Decrease in rental caused by leases being on crop basis.  
 7 1916 report included Indians helping on farms.  
 8 1916 report.  
 9 Unknown.  
 10 Includes grazing leases.

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

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.						Total income.	
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Allotted.				Unallotted.			
							Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
	Acres.	Acres. 15,000	Acres.	Acres. 5,860				Acres.			Acres.			
North Carolina: Cherokee.....					569	350								
North Dakota.....	591,779		37,670		2,386	1,600	1,090	1,104	107,124	80,150				\$80,150
Fort Berthold <sup>1</sup> .....	155,475		6,000		242	200	565	580	52,682	33,793				33,793
Fort Totten.....	79,874		8,000		208	150	358	358	25,484	30,004				30,004
Standing Rock.....	31,430		13,670		1,280	700	87	86	17,760	8,880				8,880
Turtle Mountain.....	325,000		10,000		656	550	80	80	11,198	7,473				7,473
Oklahoma.....	1,203,913		140,637		3,358	2,690	8,125	7,526	1,023,962	1,087,437	1,030	30,000	\$20,022	1,107,459
Cantonment.....	55,231		4,000		215	146	250	250	40,000	23,000				23,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	63,145		6,547		286	172	<sup>2</sup> 964	<sup>2</sup> 964	55,268	<sup>2</sup> 123,536				123,536
Five Civilized Tribes.....	59,291		30,000	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	1,023	1,023	59,291	36,073	1,030	30,000	20,022	56,095
Kiowa.....	500,000		40,822		1,002	1,200	2,857	2,600	455,748	438,185				438,185
Osage.....	172,285		11,600		530	156	560	470	146,116	107,682				107,682
Otoe.....	39,276		1,902		98	57	296	252	33,563	35,103				35,103
Pawnee.....	50,647		2,755		146	96	<sup>4</sup> 577	<sup>4</sup> 577	75,834	<sup>4</sup> 63,035				63,035
Ponca.....	80,535		7,855		159	174	643	512	52,376	91,917				91,917
Sac and Fox.....	47,397		14,896		146	99	238	238	30,485	46,721				46,721
Seger <sup>5</sup> .....	42,565		4,418		191	116	335	307	44,351	65,226				65,226
Seneca.....	52,805		6,206		394	167	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )				
Shawnee <sup>6</sup> .....	40,736		9,646		191	307	<sup>7</sup> 382	<sup>7</sup> 333	<sup>7</sup> 30,930	<sup>7</sup> 56,959				56,959
Oregon.....	128,095	46,550	22,082		761	496	610	714	50,651	112,458	24	982	857	113,315
Klamath.....	30,000	35,000	5,000		274	125	18	18	1,873	960				960
Roseburg.....	21,707		2,000		( <sup>8</sup> )	75								
Siletz.....	3,650		714		93	56	<sup>9</sup> 43	<sup>9</sup> 43	1,548	2,310				2,310
Umatilla.....	68,840	1,550	10,800		227	110	549	653	47,230	109,188	24	982	857	110,045
Warm Springs.....	3,898	10,000	3,583		167	130								
South Dakota.....	1,486,778	45,200	70,190	1,200	4,566	3,905	2,690	1,815	166,985	137,459				137,459
Cheyenne River.....	<sup>8</sup> 8,980		8,980		681	722			560	350				350
Crow Creek.....	3,820		3,700		280	243	3	3	120	540				540
Flandreau.....		1,200		1,200	70	20								
Lower Brule.....	49,763		3,280		117	90								
Pine Ridge.....	<sup>8</sup> 8,480		8,480		1,522	1,535	97	97	4,800	2,477				2,477
Rosebud.....	1,261,266	44,000	17,403		1,133	750	400	325	40,000	20,000				20,000
Sisseton.....	117,001		19,875		475	245	1,700	960	83,591	69,923				69,923
Yankton.....	37,558		8,492		338	300	487	487	27,914	44,164				44,164
Utah.....	70,542	11,270	8,470	80	308	298	865	782	44,700	81,336				81,336
Shivwits.....		1,270		80	30	106								
Uintah and Ouray.....	70,542	10,000	8,470		278	192	865	782	44,700	81,336				81,336
Washington.....	309,219	38,719	48,871	550	2,071	1,208	1,255	1,310	83,422	137,191				137,191
Colville.....	109,550	26,469	34,450		585	605	196	254	18,280	15,100				15,100
Cushman.....	11,775		730		155	71	8	4	185	1,190				1,190
Neah Bay.....	3,420	250	300	50	188	11								
Spokane.....	35,775	10,000	1,824	500	155	77								
Taholah.....	640	2,000	96		170	19	28	31	3,288	1,800				1,800
Tulalip.....	12,059		318		214	214	23	21	1,669	4,101				4,101
Yakima.....	136,000		9,000		500	211	1,000	1,000	60,000	115,000				115,000
Wisconsin.....	67,569	8,520	13,562	6,270	2,220	1,229	1	1	4	12				12
Grand Rapids.....		3,500		3,000	353	250	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )				
Hayward.....	51,800		900		359	70								
Keshena.....		3,220		3,220	468	250								
Lac du Flambeau.....	457	50	457	50	184	85								
La Pointe.....	5,000	1,750	2,690		( <sup>9</sup> )	141	1	1	4	12				12
Oneida.....	9,802		9,185		709	400								
Red Cliff.....	510		330		149	33								
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	<sup>10</sup> 77,996	75,700	7,736		364	250	174	174	11,972	22,673				22,673

<sup>1</sup> 1916 report.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes grazing leases.  
<sup>3</sup> Not reported.  
<sup>4</sup> Leases are made without departmental supervision.

<sup>5</sup> Includes Red Moon.  
<sup>6</sup> Potawatomi not included.  
<sup>7</sup> Includes some grazing leases.  
<sup>8</sup> Classed as grazing land.

<sup>9</sup> Unknown.  
<sup>10</sup> Overestimated last year.

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

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.						Total income.	
	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.		Allotted.				Unallotted.			
						Number of leases.	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>			<i>Acres.</i>		
Total, 1917.....	12,701,463	35,274,890	7,312,663	24,518,816	44,874	1 17,693	1 16,583	13,267,193	\$970,529	340	9,042,869	\$714,884	\$1,685,188
1916.....	13,484,039	31,969,219	8,600,349	22,004,879	43,309	1 15,559	1 14,764	13,055,470	1,174,114	1,839	9,406,866	574,701	1,748,815
1915.....	13,088,784	30,935,867	8,702,245	21,894,898	44,704	1 9,387	1 10,426	11,868,779	925,554	329	8,122,918	420,895	1,346,449
1914.....	13,499,098	29,991,010	8,176,753	21,350,359	53,503	(2)	1 18,356	12,584,446	(2)	1,759	10,162,842	(3)	1,771,421
1913.....	12,500,000	30,500,000	8,544,127	20,611,984	54,226	(2)	1 28,847	13,109,209	(2)	3,911	10,568,948	(3)	1,400,078
1912.....	9,566,449	31,029,696	8,755,552	21,314,688	51,380	(2)	1 27,605	12,792,799	(2)	3,225	8,369,351	(3)	1,535,948
1911.....	6,295,485	25,169,192	4,696,446	18,729,124	44,985	(2)	1 19,753	12,528,495	(2)	3,584	5,859,325	(3)	1,261,125
1900.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,592	(2)	(2)	101	2,373,815	(3)	94,233
Arizona.....	70,746	17,215,134	70,013	14,482,485	16,005	4	4	3,200	846	63	2,549,935	222,861	223,707
Colorado River.....	3,200	92,500	.....	10,000	15	4	4	3,200	846	3	75,000	7,500	8,346
Fort Apache.....	.....	1,687,220	.....	689,800	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	997,920	88,611	88,611
Havasupai.....	.....	415	.....	415	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaibab.....	.....	128,545	.....	42,900	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	87,600	1,430	1,430
Leupp.....	.....	804,090	.....	804,090	1,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moqui.....	.....	1,841,000	.....	1,841,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo.....	.....	2,997,906	.....	2,997,906	3,166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo.....	14,110	1,714,969	14,110	1,714,969	1,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pima.....	16,080	26,893	18,547	30,269	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt River.....	.....	1,825,271	.....	736,551	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1,089,415	109,770	109,770
San Carlos.....	.....	481,740	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Xavier.....	37,356	2,574,938	37,356	2,574,938	3,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Truxton Canon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	300,000	15,550	15,550
Western Navajo.....	.....	3,039,647	.....	3,039,647	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	80,489	174,675	90,831	111,425	1,215	7	124	19,920	1,272	3	12,000	892	2,164
Bishop.....	5,520	62,000	282	.....	451	.....	1	120	100	.....	.....	.....	100
Campo.....	.....	18,372	.....	18,372	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digger.....	50	318	125	318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	32,000	.....	14,150	.....	41	7	123	19,800	1,172	.....	.....	.....	1,172
Fort Yuma.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville.....	4,479	1,427	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley.....	1,600	3,000	1,600	3,000	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maliki.....	.....	24,749	.....	24,749	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pala.....	148	9,984	36,582	9,984	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Round Valley.....	36,692	80	38,028	80	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soboba.....	.....	18,745	.....	18,745	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tule River.....	.....	34,000	.....	34,000	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12,000	892	892
Colorado.....	39,480	360,000	13,000	350,000	25	7	7	1,215	650	4	247,560	4,075	4,725
Southern Ute.....	39,480	.....	13,000	.....	25	7	7	1,215	650	.....	.....	.....	650
Ute Mountain.....	.....	360,000	.....	350,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	247,560	4,075	4,075
Florida: Seminole.....	.....	22,982	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	391,204	106,119	287,718	106,119	976	597	563	115,585	19,929	25	3,787	1,518	21,447
Coeur d'Alene.....	34,855	4,579	34,855	4,579	403	11	11	1,540	400	.....	.....	.....	400
Fort Hall.....	305,040	96,540	236,962	96,540	322	550	510	77,637	15,724	25	3,787	1,518	17,242
Fort Lpawal.....	51,309	5,000	15,901	5,000	251	7	36	36,408	3,805	.....	.....	.....	3,805
Iowa: Sax and Fox.....	.....	890	.....	370	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	520	1,200	1,200
Kansas.....	25,519	.....	7,871	.....	205	236	.....	15,785	19,732	.....	.....	.....	19,732
Kickapoo.....	4,165	.....	2,775	.....	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potawatomi.....	21,354	.....	5,096	.....	49	236	(?)	15,785	19,732	.....	.....	.....	19,732
Michigan: Mackinac.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	161,937	312,966	136,911	306,966	876	76	77	5,573	1,698	.....	.....	.....	1,698
Fond du Lac.....	9,000	.....	1,000	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Portage.....	9,980	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leach Lake.....	19,867	(?)	12,821	(?)	190	2	2	160	20	.....	.....	.....	20
Nett Lake.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Lake.....	.....	303,516	.....	303,516	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Earth.....	123,090	3,450	123,090	3,450	416	74	75	5,413	1,673	.....	.....	.....	1,673
Montana.....	1,530,469	3,314,487	443,268	797,976	1,858	2,247	2,866	503,892	95,966	51	2,359,267	296,403	392,369
Blackfeet.....	736,840	508,805	250,000	121,000	665	165	784	212,494	29,553	34	218,762	11,513	41,066
Crow.....	317,229	1,843,702	73,432	226,576	218	2,000	2,000	4,258,653	40,865	5	1,618,125	244,753	285,618
Flathead.....	42,000	162,600	71,156	10,000	346	35	35	3,395	10,2,998	.....	.....	.....	11,2,998
Fort Belnap.....	.....	441,400	.....	82,420	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	400,400	18,691	18,691
Fort Peck.....	434,400	.....	48,680	.....	214	47	47	29,350	22,550	9	1213980	4,196	26,746
Tongue River.....	.....	357,980	.....	357,980	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(2)	17,250	17,250
Nebraska.....	20,347	.....	9,300	.....	127	94	98	11,187	3,356	.....	.....	.....	3,356
Santee.....	15,347	.....	4,300	.....	44	94	98	11,187	3,356	.....	.....	.....	3,356
Winnebago.....	5,000	.....	4,300	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

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

7 Includes grazing permits.  
 8 Overestimated last year.  
 9 As reported.

10 Decrease due to leases being on crop basis.  
 11 Agricultural land.

TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.						Total income.	
	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.		Allotted.		Unallotted.					
						Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
Nevada.....	88,640	627,101	21,049	444,806	607	10	443	68,909	\$1,328	16	179,000	\$12,454	\$13,782
Fallon.....		10		10	65								
Fort McDermitt.....	1,062	2,940	1,062	1,175	150								
Moapa River.....	1,250		1,250		(1)								
Nevada.....		301,000		120,000	35					1	179,000	3,450	3,450
Walker River.....	8,328	37,834	8,328	37,834	57	1	1	20	100				100
Western Shoshone.....		285,317		285,787	300					15	(2)	9,004	9,004
Reno, special agent.....	79,000		11,409		1,000	9	443	68,889	1,228				1,228
New Mexico.....	696,477	6,609,826	450,025	5,364,139	9,967	124	563	248,477	7,866	27	562,560	25,032	32,898
Jicarilla.....	248,477	356,647	2,025		37	124	563	248,477	7,866	16	161,280	3,532	11,398
Mescalero.....		390,000		46,110	742					9	351,280	20,000	20,000
Pueblo Bonito.....	448,000	1,500,000	448,000	1,000,000	3,500								
Pueblo day schools.....		499,179		454,029	1,980					2	50,000	1,500	1,500
San Juan.....		3,752,000		3,752,000	2,500								
Zuni.....		112,000		112,000	1,200								
North Carolina: Cherokee.....		757,140		757,140	450								
North Dakota.....	1,696,920	369,103	1,316,813	266,103	2,098	1,186	1,533	363,576	49,008	5	103,000	15,450	64,458
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.....	62,658		54,122		200	17	17	805	319				319
Standing Rock.....	1,182,282		1,000,000		923	781	743	182,282	23,089				23,089
Turtle Mountain.....	170,000		101,000		550	383	383	60,200	7,718				7,718
Oklahoma.....	1,814,075	1,060	127,031	320	1,826	7,574	4,836	798,468	517,179	1	320	192	517,371
Cantonment.....	17,315		1,134		20	29	29	15,581	7,000				7,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	83,511		7,680		84	964	964	76,681	123,536				123,536
Five Civilized Tribes <sup>10</sup> .....	34,480					629	629	34,480	4,273				4,273
Kiowa.....	141,901		6,711		428	1,133	1,000	138,620	68,013				68,013
Osage.....	1,293,115	20	40,000		158	1,800	738	1,377,378	117,240				117,240
Otoe.....	52,974	720	24,255		210	317	250	33,456	16,728	1	320	192	172,240
Pawnee.....	31,289		3,012		119	367	367	28,278	54,985				10,920
													54,985
Ponca.....	45,768	320	16,347	320	217	290	335	32,500	18,250				18,250
Sego.....	51,385		8,436		214	324	303	43,362	21,691				21,691
Seneca.....	39,316		2,600		79	1,500	(11)	(11)					
Shawnee.....	23,021		16,856		297	221	221	18,132	29,563				29,563
Oregon.....	308,389	559,590	212,749	373,918	1,085	429	453	60,739	17,198	11	387,560	8,658	25,856
Klamath.....	127,840	151,000	58,614	151,000	370	324	348	51,387	15,957	8	200,320	7,308	23,265
Roseburg.....	28,000		24,666		70	58	58	8,094	969				969
Siletz.....	23,500		2,300		35	43	43	1,000	150				150
Umatilla.....	113,810	73,000	11,930	64,568	395	4	4	258	122				122
Warm Springs.....	115,239	335,590	115,239	158,350	215					3	187,240	1,350	1,350
South Dakota.....	4,986,486	2,259,850	3,525,971	579,220	4,023	4,895	4,773	1,026,675	216,846	19	821,807	16,027	232,873
Cheyenne River.....	973,422	1,994,294	732,920	351,545	500	550	675	110,300	11,030	10	803,926	14,825	25,855
Crow Creek.....	288,965		240,312		221	286	286	46,193	6,669				6,669
Lower Brule.....	175,173	38,000	175,173	38,000	100	82	82	13,120	1,574				1,574
Pine Ridge.....	2,449,180	207,556	1,965,274	189,675	1,356	1,730	1,688	470,626	89,803	9	17,881	1,202	91,006
Rosebud.....	886,032	20,000	394,440		1,068	1,600	1,525	344,000	78,000				78,000
Sisseton.....	175,588		13,000		378	200	70	8,562	1,632				1,632
Yankton.....	38,126		4,852		400	447	447	33,874	28,138				28,138
Utah.....	20,437	213,080	15,024	202,770	287	3	3	520	225	18		1,046	1,271
Shivwits.....		5,000		6,190	2								
Uintah and Ouray.....	20,437	208,080	15,024	196,580	285	3	3	520	225	18	(1)	1,046	1,046
Washington.....	526,560	1,479,066	351,251	640,559	1,998	137	173	17,880	14,240	24	599,854	52,583	66,823
Colville.....	217,603	896,622	194,000	536,469	526	12	48	7,680	1,560	21	150,000	9,198	10,758
Cushman.....	10,534		10,534		102								
Neah Bay.....	3,120	90		90	97								
Spokane.....	11,000	23,000	6,000	3,000	53	5	5	700	30	3	20,000	400	430
Taholah.....	2,980	24,500	640	1,000	4								
Tulalip.....	12,404		5,857		159								
Yakima.....	268,919	534,854	131,000	100,000	1,067	120	120	9,500	12,650	(1)	429,854	42,985	55,635
Wisconsin.....	23,230	204,329	13,780	202,079	750								
Grand Rapids.....		4,475		4,475	125								
Hayward.....	12,300		12,300		125								
Keshena.....		184,564		184,564	85								
Laona.....		13,040		13,040	230								
La Pointe.....	10,750	2,250	1,300		170								
Red Cliff.....	180		180		15								
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	420,058	1,387,492	220,058	232,421	332	67	67	5,592	3,196	71	1,215,699	56,493	59,688

1 Not reported. 2 Agricultural land. 3 Grazing permits. 4 Overestimated last year. 5 As reported. 6 Estimated. 7 Includes some agricultural lands. 8 Includes grazing permits. 9 Includes farming leases. 10 Partly reported. 11 Farming leases not included this year. 12 Without departmental supervision.

18404-17-9

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

States and superintendancies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out- ing pupils.	
	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.
Total, 1917	24, 932	\$2, 506, 957	2, 137	\$979, 783	12, 321	\$363, 873	8, 215	\$1, 009, 935	2, 259	\$153, 366
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	505, 492	5, 553	689, 517	2, 350	121, 444
1913	22, 793	2, 065, 124	2, 271	762, 264	12, 420	414, 705	5, 585	778, 117	2, 647	110, 037
1912	22, 424	1, 940, 414	2, 516	732, 526	12, 420	432, 470	5, 113	673, 289	2, 375	102, 129
1911	11, 781	1, 861, 630	1, 865	687, 039	6, 582	582, 919	3, 204	591, 672	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
1900	2, 901	953, 573	2, 094	749, 148	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	177, 169	807	27, 256
Arizona	5, 148	461, 552	321	135, 415	2, 320	79, 973	2, 077	213, 535	430	32, 629
Camp Verde	139	23, 240	4	1, 560			135	21, 680		
Colorado River	220	37, 085	21	10, 440	114	1, 984	75	23, 220	10	1, 441
Fort Apache	636	25, 008	36	15, 808	600	9, 200				
Fort Mojave	98	26, 780	5	2, 280			93	24, 500		
Havasupai	78	3, 133	2	600	18	138	58	2, 395		
Kaibab	68	4, 187	2	780	54	3, 107	12	300		
Leupp	171	12, 961	17	5, 562	72	769	56	1, 550	26	1, 086
Moqui	59	8, 188	31	7, 100	28	1, 088				
Navajo	245	44, 198	62	31, 024	* 95	* 6, 760			* 88	* 6, 414
Phoenix	329	22, 327	16	5, 945	196	2, 003			117	14, 379
Pima	775	57, 328	38	19, 568	* 482	* 24, 510	* 120	* 5, 250	* 135	* 8, 000
Rice Station	81	5, 839	10	4, 930	71	909				
Salt River	538	45, 131	10	3, 660	10	471	518	41, 000		
San Carlos	614	52, 877	37	15, 800	500	23, 267	77	13, 810		
San Xavier	849	75, 499	12	4, 378	21	371	816	70, 750		
Truxton Canon	162	11, 122	3	600	39	1, 082	117	9, 080	3	360
Western Navajo	86	6, 649	15	5, 380	20	320			51	949
California	2, 811	338, 955	98	33, 518	262	8, 017	1, 800	244, 392	651	53, 028
Bishop	25	3, 660	7	1, 872	1	8			17	1, 980
Campo	45	8, 475	4	1, 775			21	4, 500	20	2, 200
Digger	52	16, 500					52	16, 500		
Fort Bidwell	263	4, 432	2	800	26	1, 332	235	2, 300		
Fort Yuma	385	39, 807	12	3, 552	84	1, 700	264	31, 555	25	3, 000
Greenville	486	113, 962	1	1, 000	9	1, 037	386	84, 925	90	27, 000
Hoopa Valley	326	26, 787	19	5, 100	76	1, 207	222	20, 000	9	480
Malki	350	41, 617	8	2, 508	4	44	293	36, 240	45	2, 825
Pala	178	22, 570	12	4, 100	1	750	163	17, 360	2	360
Round Valley	52	2, 439	6	1, 914	46	525				
Sherman Institute	430	17, 238	9	4, 500					* 421	* 12, 738
Soboba	142	36, 199	17	6, 057	9	1, 285	94	26, 412	22	2, 445
Tule River	77	5, 269	1	540	6	129	70	4, 600		
Colorado	553	19, 721	16	6, 800	537	12, 921				
Southern Ute	96	5, 451	9	3, 920	87	1, 531				
Ute Mountain	457	14, 270	7	2, 880	450	11, 390				
Florida: Seminole	90	9, 000					90	9, 000		
Idaho	352	34, 519	34	12, 920	269	9, 069	49	12, 530		
Coeur d'Alene	69	15, 542	7	2, 664	13	348	49	12, 530		
Fort Hall	257	13, 966	19	5, 595	238	8, 371				
Fort Lapwai	26	5, 011	8	4, 661	18	350				
Iowa: Sac and Fox	34	5, 178	12	5, 040	22	138				
Kansas	121	13, 198	19	10, 033	11	110			91	3, 055
Haskell Institute	97	7, 795	6	4, 740					91	3, 055
Kickapoo	21	4, 083	10	3, 973	11	110				
Potawatomi	3	1, 320	3	1, 320						
Michigan	14	5, 684	14	5, 684						
Mackinac	1	574	1	574						
Mount Pleasant	13	5, 110	13	5, 110						
Minnesota	879	101, 218	137	62, 616	592	14, 382	146	24, 070	4	150
Cass Lake	49	2, 221	5	1, 391	44	830				
Fond du Lac	10	4, 100	10	4, 100						

<sup>1</sup> Included with adults by private parties.<sup>2</sup> No data available.<sup>3</sup> 1916 report.

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

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out- ing pupils.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>										
Grand Portage.....	12	\$1,449	3	\$960	9	\$489				
Leech Lake.....	183	23,980	27	11,149	53	631	103	\$12,200		
Nett Lake.....	73	4,405	9	2,700	64	4,705				
Pipestone.....	42	9,227	12	6,960	7	387	19	1,730	4	\$150
Red Lake.....	366	32,136	32	15,036	1310	16,960	24	10,140		
Vermilion Lake.....	23	4,200	8	3,900	15	300				
White Earth.....	121	19,500	31	16,420	90	3,080				
<b>Montana.....</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>187,235</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>74,582</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>47,913</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>64,740</b>		
Blackfeet.....	150	33,105	35	14,600	182	15,215	133	13,290		
Crow.....	174	40,734	39	15,019	135	25,715				
Flathead.....	193	15,569	14	8,147	52	2,212	127	5,210		
Fort Belknap.....	267	19,728	18	6,968	34	1,910	215	10,850		
Fort Peck.....	151	50,910	28	13,020	66	2,500	57	35,390		
Tongue River.....	410	27,189	32	16,828	378	10,361				
<b>Nebraska.....</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>20,494</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16,034</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3,600</b>		
Genoa.....	12	6,189	12	6,189						
Omaha.....	5	2,040	4	1,860	1	180				
Santee.....	21	4,500	7	3,900	14	600	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Winnebago.....	19	7,765	8	4,085	2	80	9	3,600		
<b>Nevada.....</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>119,180</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>15,635</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>6,407</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>93,738</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3,400</b>
Carson.....	103	10,565	12	5,965	26	1,200			65	3,400
Fallon.....	189	22,175	2	563	1	12	186	21,600		
Fort McDermitt.....	165	29,256	5	950	5	106	155	28,200		
Moapa River.....	69	4,452	3	552	30	300	36	3,600		
Nevada.....	20	3,874	12	3,314	8	560				
Walker River.....	306	39,266	5	1,824	28	704	273	36,738		
Western Shoshone.....	181	9,592	10	2,467	94	3,525	77	3,600		
<b>New Mexico.....</b>	<b>1,744</b>	<b>194,244</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>76,836</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>20,205</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>84,605</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>12,598</b>
Albuquerque.....	176	10,692	14	6,609	34	613			128	3,470
Jicarilla.....	287	29,832	29	16,080	180	5,947	72	7,480	6	325
Mescalero.....	80	9,115	20	6,840	50	1,800	10	475		
Pueblo Bonito.....	15	4,400	15	4,400						
Pueblo day schools.....	447	94,044	39	12,640	111	2,974	274	74,550	23	3,880
San Juan.....	331	21,407	39	15,558	255	4,211			37	1,638
Santa Fe.....	199	11,321	18	7,669	50	367			131	3,285
Zuni.....	202	13,433	13	7,040	141	4,293	55	2,100		
<b>New York:</b>										
New York Agency.....	29	203			29	203				
<b>North Carolina:</b>										
Cherokee.....	232	18,393	13	5,308	57	2,060	157	10,900	5	125
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>82,610</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>57,727</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>18,758</b>	<b>.75</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>125</b>
Bismarck.....	10	2,345	5	2,220					5	125
Fort Berthold.....	448	20,514	22	8,958	1351	15,556	175	6,000		
Fort Totten.....	43	11,513	26	11,100	17	413				
Standing Rock.....	1,560	36,930	64	25,722	1,496	11,208			(2)	(2)
Turtle Mountain.....	89	8,121	19	6,540	70	1,581			(2)	(2)
Wahpeton.....	9	3,187	9	3,187						
<b>Oklahoma.....</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>208,119</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>196,194</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>4,598</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,737</b>
Cantonment.....	36	6,952	7	4,020	6	42	23	2,890		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	30	10,019	16	9,840	14	179				
Chillico.....	205	13,631	17	10,240	127	1,654			61	1,737
Five Civilized Tribes.....	102	95,170	102	95,170						
Kiowa.....	181	22,773	46	21,977	135	796				
Osage.....	15	12,280	15	12,280						
Otoe.....	4	3,180	3	2,700	1	480				
Pawnee.....	13	7,611	9	4,910	1	1	3	2,700		
Ponca.....	8	3,240	8	3,240						

1 1916 report.

2 Unknown.

3 Three temporary.

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

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.				
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out-going pupils.		
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	
Oklahoma—Continued.											
Sac and Fox	13	\$5,135	6	\$4,770	7	\$365					
Seger	32	3,857	9	3,640	23	217					
Seneca	8	6,550	8	6,550							
Shawnee	13	7,140	13	7,140							
Five Civilized Tribes schools	56	10,581	16	9,717	40	864					
Armstrong Academy	13	3,538	4	3,345	9	193					
Cherokee Training	12	1,984	4	1,800	8	184					
Jones Academy	17	1,824	3	1,477	14	347					
Nuyaka Boarding	8	1,900	3	1,795	5	105					
Tuskahoma Academy	4	35			4	35					
Wheelock Academy	2	1,300	2	1,300							
Oregon	351	37,077	66	29,857	285	7,220					
Klamath	160	11,683	15	7,594	145	4,089					
Salem	35	8,696	14	8,597	21	99					
Siletz	15	2,559	6	2,318	9	241					
Umatilla	14	5,920	12	4,820	2	1,100					
Warm Springs	127	8,219	19	6,528	108	1,691					
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	633	49,453	7	4,185	142	3,172			484	\$42,096	
South Dakota	2,421	235,298	305	117,935	1,640	51,590	450	\$64,300	26	1,473	
Cheyenne River	548	38,878	44	19,236	504	19,642					
Crow Creek	160	12,112	20	8,312	140	3,800					
Flandreau	71	9,937	19	7,010	26	1,504			26	1,473	
Lower Brule	60	8,495	12	6,545	47	1,450	1	500			
Pierre	24	2,927	5	2,570	19	357					
Pine Ridge	682	90,672	96	31,590	283	6,882	303	52,200			
Rapid City	28	4,562	11	4,400	17	162					
Rosebud	758	49,866	62	21,266	550	17,000	146	11,600			
Sisseton	34	10,937	20	10,480	14	457					
Springfield	2	840	2	840							
Yankton	54	6,022	14	5,686	40	336					
Utah	409	21,001	26	10,413	251	4,988	127	5,000	5	600	
Goshute	190	4,568	1	495	109	873	75	2,600	5	600	
Shivwits	89	3,174	2	324	35	450	52	2,400			
Uintah and Ouray	130	13,259	23	9,594	107	3,665					
Washington	778	97,372	87	44,168	411	12,450	280	40,754			
Colville	353	45,488	15	9,038	303	9,410	35	27,040			
Cushman	164	16,568	11	8,933	30	545	123	7,090			
Neah Bay	124	7,726	5	1,208	17	214	102	6,304			
Spokane	36	3,662	11	2,997	25	665	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )			
Taholah	25	1,724	5	1,404			20	320			
Tulalip	52	9,418	17	8,174	35	1,244					
Yakima	24	12,786	23	12,414	1	372					
Wisconsin	2,242	184,023	101	45,753	702	14,589	1,333	121,481	106	2,200	
Hayward	701	35,920	12	5,270	25	600	584	28,200	80	1,850	
Keshena	615	25,502	33	15,540	582	9,962					
Lac du Flambeau	24	6,301	11	5,998	13	303					
Laona	59	1,720	1	720			58	1,000			
La Pointe	577	62,807	5	2,850	72	3,401	500	56,556			
Oneida	15	5,915	15	5,915							
Red Cliff	225	38,941	5	2,820	3	46	191	35,725	26	350	
Tomah	15	2,917	8	2,640	7	277					
Wittenberg	11	4,000	11	4,000							
Wyoming: Shoshone	781	63,230	28	13,130	726	44,250	26	5,700	1	150	

<sup>1</sup> Unknown.



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

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Births and deaths.				Disease.						Number families living in— using milch cows.	Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians examined.	Found with—			Estimated hav- ing—			Families living in—		
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tuberculosis.		Latent tuberculosis.	Active tuberculosis.	Tra- choma.	Tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.		Perma- nent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
Grand total.....	207,903	5,340	4,594	1,379	1,210	83,882	6,775	6,032	14,365	27,791	33,216	6,263	42,601	10,781	27,417
Arizona.....	44,617	1,249	746	278	311	13,953	711	710	3,798	5,233	7,661	185	4,074	5,175	702
Camp Verde.....	439	13	16	7	2	125	2	2	21	4	22	.....	.....	115	.....
Colorado River.....	1,207	26	39	5	25	489	3	31	7	160	92	.....	83	203	51
Fort Apache.....	2,609	313	88	36	19	943	321	234	94	1,225	550	.....	4	609	5
Havasupai.....	173	3	4	2	.....	42	9	3	16	24	16	.....	9	36	18
Kaibab.....	95	3	3	.....	2	35	1	3	15	4	30	.....	6	13	6
Leupp.....	1,536	79	33	8	2	728	.....	9	92	164	345	.....	22	246	.....
Moqui.....	4,200	1 115	1 72	1 47	8	1,665	31	82	389	450	1,765	.....	503	300	51
Navajo.....	12,080	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,525	78	72	500	1,060	1,500	15	780	1,600	366
Pima <sup>1</sup> .....	6,253	279	194	61	121	2,535	130	101	1,902	470	1,939	55	1,401	.....	40
Salt River.....	1,232	44	30	14	8	1,232	30	14	89	79	89	15	146	214	43
San Carlos.....	2,659	61	90	23	17	1,468	15	10	135	225	400	.....	90	575	81
San Xavier.....	5,112	201	66	43	53	585	15	24	270	637	530	100	950	124	25
Truxton Canon.....	457	12	26	7	14	390	76	49	155	181	208	.....	20	124	9
Western Navajo.....	6,565	100	85	25	40	1,191	.....	76	113	550	175	.....	60	1,140	7
California.....	10,362	167	168	33	54	3,890	53	95	413	607	1,567	168	2,004	431	1,488
Bishop.....	1,600	15	14	2	2	200	2	11	41	256	55	2	222	74	150
Campo.....	233	5	3	.....	.....	134	2	.....	7	2	7	7	14	49	6
Digger.....	299	7	2	1	1	22	.....	1	.....	2	4	.....	71	2	69
Fort Bidwell.....	756	6	7	2	5	150	5	15	112	41	.....	3	75	123	34
Fort Yuma.....	833	38	18	5	3	824	5	2	12	7	12	.....	150	60	20
Greenville.....	629	19	11	2	7	135	2	5	35	10	265	.....	142	31	156
Hoopa Valley.....	1,299	25	24	2	11	300	12	26	38	142	220	10	310	10	300
Malki.....	629	9	13	3	2	200	8	9	18	13	3	.....	109	37	91
Pala.....	1,023	14	20	2	8	523	.....	15	12	40	17	37	197	.....	82
Round Valley.....	1,700	10	20	6	4	500	4	4	13	39	33	23	350	.....	350
Soboba.....	921	11	22	3	9	602	8	7	34	13	44	48	223	22	105
Tule River.....	440	8	14	5	2	300	5	.....	105	37	330	35	141	33	125

<sup>1</sup> Partly reported.

<sup>2</sup> Not reported.

<sup>3</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>4</sup> Estimated.

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

States and superintendencies.	Popula- tion.	Births and deaths.				Disease.							Num- ber fam- ilies using milch cows.	Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians exam- ined.	Found with—			Estimated hav- ing—		Perma- nent houses.		Tents, tepees, etc.		
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tubercu- losis.		Latent tubercu- losis.	Active tubercu- losis.	Tra- choma.	Tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.					
Colorado.....	898	30	31	7	7	679	5	12	154	28	420	4	137	167	46	
Southern Ute.....	372	18	11	3	1	241	5	3	95	8	320	4	137	7	44	
Ute Mountain.....	526	12	20	4	6	438	.....	9	59	20	100	.....	160	.....	2	
Florida: Seminole.....	586	6	6	1	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	74	.....	
Idaho.....	4,168	121	177	51	60	2,673	40	101	169	344	619	525	741	291	681	
Coeur d'Alene.....	826	26	36	13	15	610	7	34	52	66	52	107	246	.....	261	
Fort Hall.....	1,769	44	96	27	29	843	.....	45	81	134	517	18	145	291	70	
Fort Lapwai.....	1,573	51	45	11	16	1,220	33	22	36	144	50	400	350	.....	350	
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	360	17	5	2	4	135	.....	21	39	37	39	.....	35	45	25	
Kansas.....	1,421	38	34	9	9	515	3	12	139	6	172	94	342	.....	420	
Kickapoo.....	640	24	16	2	3	184	2	4	71	6	72	47	141	.....	200	
Potawatomi.....	781	14	18	7	6	331	1	8	68	.....	100	47	201	.....	220	
Michigan: Mackinac.....	1,097	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	500	1	3	8	4	8	25	420	.....	332	
Minnesota.....	11,777	333	295	81	77	7,917	174	293	938	1,944	1,985	385	2,742	4	2,136	
Fond du Lac.....	1,056	33	26	9	4	500	16	28	24	85	42	100	200	.....	200	
Grand Portage.....	321	11	9	.....	.....	175	7	1	.....	8	.....	.....	73	.....	51	
Leach Lake.....	1,770	56	41	13	16	974	16	15	45	39	80	30	866	4	387	
Neff Lake.....	607	11	15	3	5	53	6	10	.....	16	.....	5	115	.....	115	
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	160	4	4	1	2	71	19	6	23	32	23	.....	34	.....	24	
Red Lake.....	1,492	62	72	24	22	665	22	41	310	228	290	.....	350	.....	350	
White Earth.....	6,371	156	128	26	28	5,479	88	192	536	2,536	1,550	250	1,104	.....	1,009	
Montana.....	11,525	360	325	111	88	5,793	355	451	1,438	1,588	3,043	206	2,773	203	1,309	
Blackfeet.....	2,752	94	85	38	14	1,818	53	70	615	395	1,268	.....	604	127	517	
Crow.....	1,710	58	55	16	13	1,060	113	22	130	135	145	27	464	1	251	
Flathead.....	2,410	57	45	11	12	250	39	8	60	99	110	167	498	2	321	
Fort Belknap.....	1,206	32	32	11	11	475	.....	25	40	240	420	12	270	.....	110	
Fort Peck.....	1,986	47	43	13	17	1,290	.....	280	293	258	500	.....	461	70	.....	
Tongue River.....	1,461	72	65	22	21	900	150	46	300	461	600	.....	476	3	110	
Nebraska.....	3,617	128	130	50	16	1,765	68	39	320	188	353	33	918	6	853	
Omaha.....	1,318	66	79	38	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	300	.....	300	
Santee <sup>3</sup> .....	1,194	30	25	2	12	465	(1)	25	10	172	84	25	365	6	300	
Winnebago.....	1,105	32	26	10	4	1,300	43	29	148	104	250	8	253	.....	253	
Nevada.....	7,944	224	212	53	21	1,076	77	58	483	265	2,089	38	894	841	478	
Fallon.....	429	11	10	3	5	289	18	7	107	36	136	1	88	61	56	
Fort McDermitt.....	350	7	5	2	1	160	451	47	125	123	260	2	32	77	10	
Moapa River.....	120	5	4	1	3	38	6	5	40	18	80	.....	12	30	12	
Nevada.....	614	10	16	6	4	270	.....	13	58	25	100	2	149	.....	100	
Walker River.....	706	17	20	4	6	105	.....	12	79	18	300	.....	53	90	53	
Western Shoshone.....	625	14	7	2	2	214	2	14	74	45	213	18	60	83	27	
Reno, special agent.....	5,100	160	150	35	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,000	15	500	500	220	
New Mexico.....	20,853	421	352	105	80	13,656	2,727	1,682	1,421	4,858	4,578	178	3,469	1,630	286	
Jicarilla.....	645	35	32	6	16	413	15	32	.....	66	.....	2	120	35	60	
mescalero.....	627	24	20	10	5	381	.....	24	84	24	84	15	35	115	35	
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,500	21	33	265	446	1,440	.....	75	440	.....	
Pueblo day schools.....	8,700	280	223	57	32	3,312	44	83	334	219	1,132	161	2,334	.....	111	
San Juan.....	6,354	5 <sup>2</sup>	5 <sup>38</sup>	5 <sup>12</sup>	5 <sup>26</sup>	7,500	2,644	1,508	730	4,098	1,906	.....	200	1,040	30	
Zuni.....	1,803	57	39	20	1	550	3	2	8	5	16	.....	705	.....	50	
New York: New York Agency.....	5,912	81	87	15	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	1,599	.....	1,599	
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,282	50	42	6	14	415	.....	13	14	26	90	350	450	.....	450	
North Dakota.....	8,903	237	186	41	62	4,580	216	457	770	1,316	1,456	816	2,193	.....	1,153	
Fort Berthold <sup>4</sup> .....	1,182	55	48	13	12	425	42	17	160	59	400	20	259	.....	90	
Fort Totten.....	1,002	48	47	9	20	1,300	44	82	121	245	400	40	272	.....	250	
Standing Rock.....	3,455	36	40	10	21	1,550	121	327	416	879	406	206	796	.....	50	
Turtle Mountain.....	3,264	98	51	9	9	1,305	9	31	73	133	250	550	866	.....	763	
Oklahoma.....	14,913	488	378	134	58	4,732	114	496	2,000	2,273	4,517	1,000	3,713	393	3,530	
Cantonment.....	785	25	23	5	7	244	14	18	10	32	10	18	113	73	113	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,252	42	53	20	16	860	2	51	150	150	190	47	332	36	233	
Kiowa.....	4,554	189	140	50	8	2,234	89	191	1,159	1,470	2,560	192	1,012	150	905	
Osage.....	2,180	7	25	.....	8	125	.....	3	35	90	200	106	857	.....	887	
Otoe.....	518	40	18	10	2	38	2	.....	1	51	180	100	158	.....	219	
Pawnee.....	714	38	17	8	.....	104	1	3	43	42	280	110	180	.....	158	
Ponca.....	1,045	51	38	21	4	417	1	9	207	22	207	28	290	.....	307	

<sup>1</sup> No record.

<sup>2</sup> Increase due to larger number examined.

<sup>3</sup> Ponca Indians not included.

<sup>4</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>5</sup> Partly reported.

<sup>6</sup> 1917 report.

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

States and superintendencies.	Popu- lation.	Births and deaths.				Disease.						Num- ber fam- ilies using milk cows.	Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.	
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians exam- ined.	Found with—			Estimated hav- ing—			Families living in—			
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tubercu- losis.		Latent tubercu- losis.	Active tubercu- losis.	Tra- choma.	Tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.		Perman- ent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.		
Oklahoma—Continued.																
Sac and Fox.....	682	24	15	9	1	170	5	1	20	6	275	36	139		139	
Segeer.....	758	28	28	7	10	540		220	375	395	567	20	140	60	240	
Seneca.....	1,668	20	5			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	145	2 358	(1) 74	2 139	
Shawnee 3.....	757	24	16	4	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	15	48	198	3 134		3 140	
Oregon.....	11,612	112	91	35	16	1,322	95	51	166	1,308	763	181	2,929	132	3,287	
Klamath.....	1,160	46	38	15	3	457	17	7	33	37	33	90	452		452	
Roseburg.....	8,000	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	1,000	450	(1)	1,900	100	2,000	
Siletz.....	437	13	10	3	3	235	5	5	3	35	15	29	80		80	
Umatilla.....	1,197	36	26	8	6	350	40	15	25	74	50	48	297	20	555	
Warm Springs.....	818	17	17	9	4	280	33	24	105	162	215	14	200	12	200	
South Dakota.....	21,246	635	634	176	104	12,786	1,572	910	1,127	4,344	1,440	1,093	7,809	272	3,971	
Cheyenne River.....	2,752	94	83	25	39	2,460	575	125	435	950	460	200	722		722	
Crow Creek.....	964	38	35	17	19	379	71	22	119	180	160	105	285	136	215	
Flandreau.....	291	11	9	1		50		2	9	2	12	5	169		130	
Lower Brule.....	504	16	9	3	2	135	26	27	50	69	200	20	214		214	
Pine Ridge.....	7,247	302	242	99	57	5,750	830	456	269	1,727	282	249	2,760	31	1,120	
Rosebud.....	5,636	87	155	20	57	1,360	20	82	125	1,255	230	219	2,239	15	800	
Sisseton.....	1,954	43	60	2	13	800	50	26	30	55	60	145	850	20	270	
Yankton.....	1,898	44	41	9	7	1,852		170	90	106	36	150	570	70	500	
Utah.....	1,438	48	63	26	14	845	24	34	118	78	367	20	219	122	174	
Goshute.....	153	3	8	3	1	153		1	20		17		31	10	14	
Shilwits.....	130	3	4			20		3	18	7	125		36	18	17	
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,155	42	51	23	13	672	24	30	80	71	225	20	152	94	143	
Washington.....	11,088	252	307	89	82	2,566	131	383	378	1,650	1,045	306	2,750	110	2,455	
Colville.....	2,529	63	85	31	11	833		245	189	361	300	148	586	9	587	
Cushman.....	2,132	30	25	11	10	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8		18	392		372	
Neah Bay.....	697	18	25	4	7	436	8	6		17		16	203	10	143	
Spokane.....	603	14	21	4	10	275	4	8	41	13	100	36	157		161	
Taholah.....	768	15	14	5	5	110	1	5	6	6	24	4	248	1	93	
Tulalip.....	1,359	52	53	10	20	362	25	18	42	125	121	84	340	14	275	
Yakima.....	3,000	60	84	24	19	550	93	101	100	1,120	500	(1)	824	76	824	
Wisconsin.....	9,610	240	210	41	43	3,203	359	180	315	1,109	454	633	2,268	316	2,057	
Grand Rapids.....	1,372	39	29	6	5	15		6	16	92	31	8	75	226	75	
Hayward.....	1,277	19	42	9	9	1,010	189	42	180	320	180	40	412		310	
Keshena.....	1,745	53	46	8	13	1,006	14	67	45	122	50	85	353		226	
Lac du Flambeau.....	749	20	17	5	5	157	18	15	58	41	120	20	222		203	
Laona.....	335	16	8	5	1	95	13	4	5	38	12	50	28	90	28	
La Pointe.....	1,046	28	24	3	9	654	94	28	11	230	11	115	442		500	
Oneida.....	2,575	65	41	3	1	64		8		225	50	300	541		541	
Red Cliff.....	511		3	2		202	31	10		41		15	195		174	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,674	103	115	35	(1)	870	50	31	157	585	550	20	122	569	48	

<sup>1</sup> No record.

<sup>2</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>3</sup> Partly reported.

SUMMARY.

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

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

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital, June 30, 1916.	During fiscal year 1917.				Remaining in hospital, June 30, 1917.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
Total, 1917		81		2,273	488	16,452	16,940	16,156	179	605
1916		81		2,283	352	15,314	15,666	14,998	139	529
1915		74		2,045	402	11,799	12,201	11,643	91	467
1914		151		1,432	487	11,103	11,590	11,086	80	424
1913		48		1,358	296	9,475	9,771	9,231	62	478
1912		53		1,256	258	9,257	9,515	9,141	68	306
1911		50		1,268	330	8,078	8,408	7,940	65	403
1900		5				4,176				
1888		4				2,198				
Arizona		15		421	119	2,000	2,119	1,924	33	162
Colorado River	Agency	1	Adobe	3		7	7	7		
Fort Apache	do	1	Frame	40	2	319	321	316	1	4
Fort Mojave	School	1	Brick	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Leupp	Agency	1	Stone	8		98	98	97	1	
Moqui	do	1	do	35	17	101	118	115	3	
Navajo <sup>5</sup>	School	1	Frame	40	30	345	375	334	5	36
Do. <sup>5</sup>	Sanatorium	1	do	20		39	39	16	5	18
Phoenix	School	1	Brick	66	2	487	489	482	2	5
Do	Sanatorium	1	Frame	100	66	65	131	29	12	90
Pima <sup>5</sup>	do	1	do	60		72	72	61	2	9
Rice Station	School	1	Stone	15	2	242	244	244		
San Carlos	Agency	1	Camp	4		1	1	1		
Truxton Canon	School	1	Brick	4		107	107	107		
Do	Agency	1	Camp	10		40	40	40		
Western Navajo	School	1	Stone	8		77	77	75	2	
California		6		177	13	1,160	1,173	1,144	10	19
Fort Bidwell	School	1	Frame	12	1	74	75	74	1	
Fort Yuma	School and agency	1	do	25	1	125	126	117	2	7
Greenville	do	1	do	9	1	143	144	140	2	2
Hoopa Valley	do	1	do	6	2	39	41	38	3	
Do. <sup>5</sup>	Agency	1	do	25						
Sherman Institute	School	1	Brick	100	8	779	787	775	2	10
Idaho		2		112	69	183	252	174	14	64
Fort Hall	School and agency	1	Stone	12	6	101	107	103	4	
Fort Lapwai	Sanatorium	1	Frame	100	63	82	145	71	10	64
Iowa: Sac and Fox	Sanatorium	1	Brick	80	43	69	112	64	8	40
Kansas: Haskell Institute	School	1	do	70		862	862	857	1	4
Michigan: Mount Pleasant	School	1	Brick	24	1	224	225	220	3	2
Minnesota		5		110	24	1,289	1,313	1,270	19	24
Fond du Lac	Agency	1	Frame	30	8	228	236	223	3	10
Leech Lake <sup>7</sup>	do	1	do	10						
Pipestone	School	1	Stone	16		130	130	129		1
Red Lake	Agency	1	Frame	30	10	178	188	173	11	4
White Earth	do	1	do	24	6	753	759	745	5	9
Montana		4		70	7	311	318	306	7	5
Blackfeet	Sanatorium	1	Frame	20	3	32	35	31	1	3
Crow	Agency	1	do	24	4	144	148	142	4	2
Flathead	do	1	do	12		5	5	5		
Fort Peck	School	1	Brick	14		130	130	128	2	
Nebraska		2		136	14	880	894	865	17	12
Genoa	School	1	Frame	86	2	409	411	411		
Winnebago	Agency	1	Brick	50	12	471	483	454	17	12
Nevada		4		42		300	300	290	2	8
Carson	School	1	Frame	14		277	277	275	2	
Do. <sup>5</sup>	Sanatorium	1	do	20		20	20	12		8
Fort McDermitt	School	1	Stone	8		3	3	3		
Western Shoshone <sup>8</sup>	Agency	1	Frame							
New Mexico		10		241	28	1,190	1,218	1,166	8	44
Albuquerque	School	1	Frame	44		262	262	262		
Jicarilla	Frame	1	do	8		80	80	79	1	
Do. <sup>5</sup>	Agency	1	do	25						
Mescalero	do	1	do	20		30	30	14	1	15
Pueblo Bonito <sup>9</sup>	do	1	Brick	12	2	186	188	182	4	2
Pueblo day schools	Sanatorium	1	Adobe	34	20	58	78	55	1	22
San Juan	School	1	Brick	8	4	396	400	395		5
Do. <sup>5</sup>	Agency	1	Frame	20						
Santa Fe	School	1	Brick	50	2	152	154	154		
Zuni	do	1	Stone	20		26	26	25	1	
North Carolina: Cherokee	School and agency	1	Frame	20		205	205	203	2	

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

<sup>6</sup> Not completed, June 30, 1917.  
<sup>7</sup> Not in operation fiscal year 1917.  
<sup>8</sup> Not opened for reception of patients fiscal year 1917.  
<sup>9</sup> Temporary quarters.

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

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital, June 30, 1916.	During fiscal year 1917.				Remaining in hospital June 30, 1917.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
North Dakota.....		4		94		682	682	652	8	22
Fort Totten.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	20		272	272	272		
Standing Rock.....	Agency.....	1	do.....	30		235	235	220	8	7
Turtle Mountain.....	Sanatorium.....	1	do.....	20		53	53	38		15
Wahpeton.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	24		122	122	122		
Oklahoma.....		6		185	24	1,362	1,386	1,323	13	50
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Sanatorium.....	1	Frame.....	20		24	24	19	3	2
Chillico.....	School.....	1	Stone.....	35	7	648	655	654		1
Five Civilized Tribes <sup>1</sup> .....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	60		59	59	36	3	20
Kiowa.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	50	17	479	496	464	7	25
Osage.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	8		72	72	72		
Seeger.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	12		80	80	78		2
Oregon: Salem.....	do.....	1	do.....	56	19	912	931	898	3	30
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	do.....	1	do.....	59	6	1,103	1,109	1,102		7
South Dakota.....		8		256	94	2,054	2,148	2,050	15	83
Canton Asylum <sup>2</sup> .....	Agency.....	1	Brick.....	92	54	20	74	2	5	67
Cheyenne River.....	do.....	1	do.....	36	25	1,140	1,166	1,160	1	4
Crow Creek.....	do.....	1	Frame.....	12		47	47	40		7
Flandreau.....	School.....	1	do.....	24		404	404	402	2	
Pierre.....	do.....	1	Brick.....	30		156	156	156		
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	1	do.....	20		110	110	110		
Rapid City.....	do.....	1	do.....	12		121	121	118	3	
Rosebud.....	Agency.....	1	do.....	30	15	56	71	62	4	5
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	do.....	1	Frame.....	8	5	190	195	189	3	3
Washington.....		4		84	8	615	623	610	6	7
Cushman.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	40	4	291	295	295		
Spokane.....	Sanatorium.....	1	do.....	20	4	68	72	65	3	4
Tulalip.....	School.....	1	do.....	12		129	129	123	3	3
Yakima.....	do.....	1	do.....	12		127	127	127		

Wisconsin.....		3		48	14	861	875	849	7	19
Hayward.....	School.....	1	Brick.....	10		437	437	435	2	
Keshena.....	Agency.....	1	Frame.....	30	14	196	210	186	5	19
Oneida.....	School.....	1	do.....	8		228	228	228		
Wyoming: Shoshone <sup>3</sup> .....	Agency.....	1	Stone.....							

<sup>1</sup> Not in operation entire year.

<sup>2</sup> Asylum for insane Indians.

<sup>3</sup> Remodeling; not completed June 30, 1917.

TABLE 16.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.<sup>1</sup>

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians 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.	Dis-abled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Dis-abled.	Value of supplies.
Total, 1917.....	58,598	15,085	\$275,094	1,110	\$14,264	4,941	9,094	\$260,830	5,283	\$82,112	2,473	\$31,089	1,547	1,263	\$51,023
1916.....	59,733	14,929	353,557	1,330	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	10,690	330,852	7,963	93,434	4,468	61,048	2,045	1,450	32,356
1912.....		16,679	400,732	1,415	37,262	5,175	10,089	363,470	5,475	61,696	3,501	45,743	635	1,339	15,953
1911 <sup>2</sup> .....		15,987	395,165												
1900 <sup>2</sup> .....		57,570	1,231,000												
1840 <sup>2</sup> .....			11,800												
1830 <sup>2</sup> .....			11,528												
Arizona.....	15,990	1,255	18,478	213	249	205	837	18,229	1,816	21,487	1,559	17,616	106	151	3,871
Camp Verde.....	152	20	75				20	75							
Colorado River.....	606	52	1,651				52	1,651	73	1,156	73	1,156			
Fort Apache.....	3,300	550	2,029	150	248	200	200	1,781	250	1,464	150	1,444	100		20
Havasupai.....	55	20	120				20	120	45	212	40	140		5	72
Kaibab.....	50	6	22	1		5		21	6	32			6		32
Leupp.....	437								74	3,059	74	3,059			
Mocul.....	2,172								219	3,018	219	3,018			
Navajo <sup>4</sup> .....	2,108			62											
Pima <sup>4</sup> .....	3,350	189					127		200	2,001	180	1,560		20	441
Salt River.....	500	39	557				39	557	168	2,102	166	5		2	2,097
San Carlos.....	1,000	300	13,821				300	13,821	650	3,189	550	2,000	100		1,189

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

<sup>2</sup> Only items reported.

<sup>3</sup> Overestimated last year.

<sup>4</sup> 1916 report.

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

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians 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.	Dis-abled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Dis-abled.	Value of supplies.
Arizona—Continued.															
San Xavier.....	2, 610								73	\$1, 507	49	\$1, 487		24	\$20
Truxton Canon....	150	79	\$203						4	1, 308	4	1, 308			
Western Navajo....	2, 500								54	2, 439	54	2, 439			
California.....	5, 422	412	5, 764	30	\$638	43	339	5, 126	184	1, 506	91	1, 173	55	38	333
Bishop.....	1, 000	19	302	4	143			159							
Campo.....	78	20	203					203	22	76	6	38		16	38
Digger.....	242	17	747			6		747	16	63			1	15	63
Fort Bidwell.....	400	55	547			6		547							
Fort Yuma.....	489	25	357					253	44	756	44	756			
Greenville.....	300	8	190					190							
Hoopa Valley.....	400	111	991			4		991							
Malik.....	344	34	822			7		822	11	146	3	120	6	2	26
Pala.....	624	25	278			20		278	20	246	20	246			
Round Valley.....	960	29	533					533	49	171			48	1	171
Soboba.....	503	43	403					403	22	48	18	13		4	35
Tule River.....	82	26	495	26	495										
Colorado.....	30	349	9, 942					9, 942		1, 363					1, 363
Southern Ute.....	30	103	4, 054			16		4, 054		1, 363			(*)	(*)	1, 363
Ute Mountain.....		246	5, 888			121		5, 888							
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	881	220	8, 504					8, 504							
Michigan: Mackinac.....	525								6	400			6		400
Minnesota.....	4, 334	885	6, 796	19	676	75	791	6, 120	233	1, 648	43	391	112	78	1, 257
Fond du Lac.....	250	16	361			2		361							
Grand Portage.....	139	82	712			73		712	48	839			45	3	839
Leech Lake.....	900	81	742	10	417			742	86	395	43	391	43		4
Nett Lake.....	320	41	1, 177					1, 177	55	13			24	31	13
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	100	8	675					675							
Red Lake.....	625	3	17					17							
White Earth.....	2, 000	654	3, 112	9	259			2, 853	44	401				44	401
Montana.....	2, 187	3, 256	63, 394	735	10, 118	653	1, 868	53, 276	624	8, 818	34	591	184	406	8, 227
Blackfeet.....	475	1, 352	29, 864	686	10, 021	239	427	19, 843	315	4, 663				315	4, 663
Crow Agency.....	400	40	895					895							
Flathead.....	285	87	1, 269					1, 269	42	691	11	517		31	174
Fort Belknap.....	400	160	3, 221					3, 221	47	549	17	14	30		535
Fort Peck.....	575	340	10, 117	18	97			10, 020							
Tongue River.....	52	1, 277	18, 028	31	(*)	414	832	18, 028	220	2, 915	6	60	154	60	2, 855
Nebraska: Santee.....	650	53	1, 832					1, 832	31	16	31	16			
Nevada.....	4, 399	304	2, 516	60	171	6	238	2, 345	290	5, 006	269	4, 944	6	15	62
Fort McDermitt.....	173	35	472					472							
Moapa River.....	60	15	134					134	17	26			5	12	26
Nevada.....	300	47	677			3		677	71	2, 826	69	2, 823	1	1	3
Walker River.....	441	20	92					92							
Western Shoshone.....	295	102	267	60	171	3	39	96	200	2, 121	200	2, 121			
Reno, special agent.....	* 3, 130	85	874					874	2	33				2	33
New Mexico.....	10, 346	210	10, 079	12	1, 142	12	186	8, 937	532	7, 315	416	6, 335	40	76	980
Jicarilla.....	75	142	4, 566	12	1, 142	12	118	3, 424	201	2, 037	140	1, 238	40	21	799
Mescalero.....	90	68	5, 513					5, 513	55	181				55	181
Pueblo Bonito.....	* 2, 724								100	2, 160	100	2, 160			
Pueblo day schools.....	4, 810								104	1, 732	104	1, 732			
San Juan.....	* 2, 647								72	1, 205	72	1, 205			
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1, 052	4	47			1	3	47							
North Dakota.....	2, 682	1, 250	22, 392				1, 250	22, 392	246	1, 069			135	111	1, 069
Fort Berthold <sup>2</sup> .....	300	139	2, 219				139	2, 219	135	821			135		821
Standing Rock.....	1, 200	1, 000	18, 494				1, 000	18, 494							
Turtle Mountain.....	1, 182	111	1, 679				111	1, 679	111	248				111	248
Oregon.....	2, 225	83	1, 903				83	1, 903	21	791	2	7		19	784
Klamath.....	500								19	679				19	679
Roseburg.....	1, 200	(*)	1, 022			(*)	(*)	1, 022	(*)	105			(*)	(*)	105
Siletz.....	225	43	300				43	300							
Warm Springs.....	300	40	581				40	581	2	7	2	7			
South Dakota.....	2, 486	5, 497	100, 461	26	415	2, 980	2, 491	100, 046	460	10, 298	27	12	191	242	10, 286
Cheyenne River.....	460	636	13, 601	18	415	109	509	13, 186	114	512			114		512
Crow Creek.....	175	187	9, 241					9, 241	2	12	2	12			
Flandreau.....	150	47	888					888							
Lower Brule.....	100	36	1, 653				36	1, 653						22	231

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2</sup> 1916 report.

\* Not reported.

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

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians 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.	Dis-abled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Dis-abled.	Value of supplies.
South Dakota—Con.															
Pine Ridge.....	1,202	2,463	\$43,741	8		971	1,484	\$43,741	77	\$8,281		77		\$8,281	
Rosebud.....	309	2,100	31,065			1,900	200	31,065	245	1,262	25		220	1,262	
Yankton.....	90	28	272				28	272							
Utah.....	260	531	7,615			490	41	7,615	633	20,493		600	33	20,493	
Goshute.....	110	8	178				8	178							
Shivwits.....	80	33	402				33	402	33	112			33	112	
Unitah and Ouray	70	490	7,035			490		7,035	600	20,381		600		20,381	
Washington.....	3,129	189	2,650	7	\$202	9	173	2,448	46	226		33	13	226	
Colville.....	783	12	435	7	202		5	233	23	45		23		45	
Cushman.....	240	18	366				18	366							
Neah Bay.....	422	13	164				13	164							
Spokane.....	345	9	159				9	159							
Taholah.....	535	45	1,005			9	36	1,005	10	92		4	6	92	
Tulalip.....	604								6	63		6		63	
Yakima.....	200	92	521				92	521	7	26		6	7	26	
Wisconsin.....	1,750	175	5,153	8	653	80	87	4,500	51	223		9	42	223	
Hayward.....	375	80	995			80		995							
Keshena.....	700	59	3,164	5	462		54	2,702	50	123		9	41	123	
Lac du Flambeau.	210	25	508				25	508							
La Pointe.....	150	3	191	3	191										
Laona.....	175								1	100			1	100	
Red Cliff.....	140	8	295				8	295							
Wyoming: Shoshone..	250	412	7,568			250	162	7,568	110	1,453	1	\$4	70	1,449	

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

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children in school.							Capacity all schools.					Total capacity all schools.		
					Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.	Eligible children not in school.	Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	
					Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.			Day.
Grand total.....	309,409	89,501	5,126	89,501	11,298	10,902	6,558	28,758	5,111	726	129,173	63,768	16,789	19,271	7,863	5,603	1,259	29,173	63,169
Arizona.....	44,617	12,692	1,409	11,283	1,340	2,034	1,509	4,883	700	279	16	5,878	5,405	2,246	1,689	575	260	16	4,786
Camp Verde.....	439	117	4	113	18	.....	74	92	.....	.....	.....	92	21	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Colorado River.....	1,207	371	22	349	232	103	335	.....	.....	14	.....	349	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	94
Fort Apache.....	2,509	792	194	598	26	251	120	397	.....	66	.....	463	135	200	132	.....	40	.....	372
Havasupai.....	173	40	2	38	.....	.....	29	29	.....	.....	.....	29	9	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Kaibab.....	95	24	5	19	.....	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Leupp.....	1,536	587	13	574	11	113	.....	124	25	.....	.....	149	425	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	183
Moqui.....	4,200	1,087	193	844	167	(2)	419	586	.....	.....	.....	586	258	125	466	20	.....	.....	591
Navajo.....	12,089	4,411	347	4,064	107	712	57	876	270	47	.....	1,193	2,371	766	85	190	35	.....	1,076
Pima.....	8,253	1,613	338	1,575	303	298	272	873	258	23	.....	1,154	421	218	306	235	60	.....	819
Salt River.....	1,232	419	104	315	145	.....	118	263	.....	.....	2	265	50	158	.....	.....	2	.....	160
San Carlos.....	2,659	867	33	834	23	253	152	428	.....	24	.....	452	382	216	140	.....	25	.....	381
San Xavier.....	5,112	956	54	902	181	.....	210	391	147	119	.....	657	245	250	130	100	.....	.....	480
Truxton Canon.....	457	147	20	127	1	107	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	108	19	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Western Navajo.....	6,565	1,200	380	820	15	197	39	251	.....	.....	.....	251	569	338	35	.....	.....	.....	373
Scattered.....	.....	111	.....	111	111	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	10,362	4,439	283	4,156	895	404	518	1,817	125	.....	1,541	3,483	903	345	697	100	.....	1,541	2,683
Bishop.....	1,600	346	5	341	47	.....	130	177	.....	.....	.....	177	264	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Campo.....	233	67	30	37	9	.....	11	20	.....	.....	.....	20	17	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Digger.....	299	76	16	60	24	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	30	54	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30
Fort Bidwell.....	756	183	23	160	99	.....	44	143	.....	.....	.....	148	17	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Fort Yuma.....	833	238	6	232	62	203	31	296	.....	.....	50	346	.....	180	40	.....	.....	50	270
Greenville.....	629	1,382	29	1,353	85	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	1,200	1,285	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	1,200
Hoopa Valley.....	1,299	605	80	525	78	201	.....	279	.....	.....	.....	279	246	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
Malki.....	629	158	48	110	15	.....	.....	15	125	.....	86	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	186

<sup>1</sup> Includes those in public schools, but not reported.

<sup>2</sup> School not in operation.

<sup>3</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>4</sup> Includes pupils from off reservation.



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

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children in school.										Eligible children not in school.	Capacity all schools.					Total capacity all schools.			
					Government.					Mission and private.						Public.	Government.		Mission and private.					
					Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.			Public.	Total in school.	Reservation boarding.	Day.		Boarding.	Day.	Public.
California—Continued.																								
Pala.....	1,023	259	8	251	105	79	184	(1)	35	219	32	98	81	133										
Round Valley.....	1,700	454	13	441	131	94	225	(1)	81	306	135	151	81	232										
Soboba.....	921	259	16	243	39	48	87	(1)	38	125	118	90	38	128										
Tule River.....	440	129	9	120	18	81	99		21	120		86	21	107										
Scattered.....		183		183	183		183			183														
Colorado.....	898	315	49	266	16	83	46	145		145	13	50	55	105										
Southern Ute.....	372	119	5	114	2	83	16	101		101	13	50	30	80										
Ute Mountain.....	526	196	44	152	14	30	44			44		25		25										
Florida: Seminole.....	586	143		143					9	9	134			9										
Idaho.....	4,168	1,075	207	868	63	364	90	517	172	16	86	791	77	280	130	210	20	86	726					
Coeur d'Alene.....	826	211	29	182	13	51	64	75	22	16	22	161	21	60	80	22	22	162						
Fort Hall.....	1,769	427	62	365	13	240	14	267	22		60	365	200	20	30	20	60	330						
Fort Lapwai.....	1,573	437	116	321	37	124	25	186	75		4	265	56	80	50	100	4	234						
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	360	105	10	95	23	46	51	120				120	80	70				150						
Kansas.....	1,421	516	45	471	93	90		183			140	323	148	71				140	211					
Kickapoo.....	640	217	17	200	27	90		117			80	157	43	71				40	111					
Potawatomi.....	781	277	28	249	44			44			100	144	105					100	100					
Scattered.....		22		22	22			22				22												
Michigan.....	1,097	687	87	600	412			412	221		96	729					352	96	448					
Mackinac.....	1,097	310	87	223	35			35	221		96	352					352	96	448					
Scattered.....		377		377	377			377				377												
Minnesota.....	11,777	3,780	386	3,394	413	724	257	1,394	215		1,106	2,715	679	634	363	200		1,106	2,303					
Fond du Lac.....	1,056	381	13	368	40	38	78				253	331	37	74				253	327					
Grand Portage.....	321	93	4	89	7	21	28				57	85	4	20				57	77					
Leech Lake.....	1,770	491	29	462	82	185	267				108	375	87	156				108	264					
Nett Lake.....	607	204	3	201	4	133	44	181				181	20	110	60				170					
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	160	48		48		7	7				27	34	14	36				27	63					
Red Lake.....	1,492	427	17	410	46	150	196	107			11	314	96	118	70			11	19					
White Earth.....	6,371	2,103	320	1,783	201	256	147	604	108		650	1,362	421	250	173	130		650	1,203					
Scattered.....		33		33	33			33				33												
Montana.....	11,525	3,273	183	3,090	346	584	270	1,200	563	171	476	2,410	680	531	307	830	170	476	2,314					
Blackfeet.....	2,752	992	35	957	87	152	59	298	114		618	430	527	144	60	145	18	367						
Crow.....	1,710	473	12	461	27	130		157	58	171	75	461	147			125	170	75	517					
Flathead.....	2,410	654	59	595	85	85	168				213	466	129			300		213	513					
Fort Belknap.....	1,206	290	11	279	17	82	32	131	121		18	270	9	51	40	160		18	269					
Fort Peck.....	1,986	477	21	456	38	134	91	263	60		129	452	4	120	40			129	409					
Tongue River.....	1,461	315	45	270	20	86	88	194	42		23	259	11	69	87	60		23	239					
Scattered.....		72		72	72			72				72												
Nebraska.....	3,617	1,205	61	1,144	457			457	185		297	939	205			247		297	544					
Omaha.....	1,318	440	14	426	130			130	7		130	277	149					130	130					
Santee.....	1,194	310	25	285	83			83	55		100	238	47			125		100	225					
Winnebago.....	1,105	388	22	366	177			177	113		67	357	9			122		67	189					
Scattered.....		67		67	67			67				67												
Nevada.....	7,944	1,623	227	1,396	282	72	238	592			543	1,135	261	130	234			543	907					
Fallon.....	429	77	4	73	30	31	61					61	12			465			65					
Fort McDermitt.....	350	100	2	98	9	53	62					62	36			80			80					
Moapa River.....	120	33	1	32	12	19	31				1	32				20		1	21					
Nevada.....	614	96	4	92	16	72		88				88	4	70					70					
Walker River.....	706	135	37	98	35	38	73					73	25	60					60					
Western Shoshone.....	625	182	29	153	4	97	101					101	52	69					69					
Reno, special agent.....	5,100	1,000	150	850	176			176			542	718	132					542	542					
New Mexico.....	20,853	7,304	703	6,601	897	834	1,199	2,930	310	39	17	3,296	3,305	698	1,080	200	64	17	2,059					
Jicarilla.....	645	169	30	139	10	101		111			4	115	24	108				4	112					
Mescalero.....	627	196	18	178	3	119		122				122	56	100					100					
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724	1,240	337	903	8	168	22	198				198	705	180	30				210					
Pueblo day schools.....	8,700	2,554	96	2,458	788		996	1,784	310	2	13	2,109	349	932	200	34		13	1,179					
San Juan.....	6,354	2,579	196	2,383	5	306		311				311	2,072	230					230					
Zuni.....	1,803	520	26	494	37	140	181	358		37		395	99	80	118				228					
Scattered.....		46		46	46			46				46												
New York: Scattered.....	5,912	133		133	133			133			28	161						28	28					
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,282	752	20	732	54	253	105	412			248	660	72	160	150			248	558					

1 Attend St. Boniface School, Malki.      2 Estimated.      3 Pupils may attend public schools same as whites.      7 Attend Santee Mission School.  
 2 Includes pupils off reservation.      4 Includes Cass Lake.      8 1916 report.      8 Attend Santee Mission School.

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

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children in school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity all 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.		
North Dakota.....	8,903	2,886	156	2,730	324	889	458	1,671	156	.....	106	1,933	886	625	450	154	.....	106	1,325
Fort Berthold.....	1,182	345	17	328	78	.....	74	152	91	.....	.....	243	85	.....	96	88	.....	.....	184
Fort Totten.....	1,002	300	19	281	5	1 365	.....	370	.....	.....	.....	370	.....	323	.....	.....	.....	.....	323
Standing Rock.....	3,455	942	18	924	91	351	131	573	65	.....	.....	638	286	302	194	66	.....	.....	562
Turtle Mountain.....	3,264	1,257	102	1,155	108	2 173	253	534	.....	.....	106	640	515	.....	160	.....	106	.....	266
Scattered.....	.....	42	.....	42	42	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	116,419	31,809	343	31,466	2,624	1,795	36	4,455	878	.....	21,054	26,387	412	2,554	65	990	85	21,054	24,748
Cantonment.....	785	223	10	213	16	128	.....	144	.....	.....	12	156	57	90	.....	.....	.....	12	102
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,252	346	80	266	30	123	.....	153	.....	.....	3 50	203	63	150	.....	45	50	.....	245
Kiowa.....	4,554	1,404	84	1,320	130	649	.....	779	16	.....	344	1,139	181	593	50	40	344	.....	1,027
Osage.....	2,180	913	62	851	22	129	.....	151	20	.....	594	765	86	115	75	.....	594	.....	784
Otoe.....	518	166	15	151	33	84	.....	117	.....	.....	31	148	3	80	.....	.....	31	.....	111
Pawnee.....	714	203	3	200	67	73	.....	140	.....	.....	55	195	5	100	.....	.....	55	.....	155
Ponca.....	1,045	361	10	351	71	126	.....	197	.....	.....	154	351	90	.....	.....	.....	154	.....	244
Sac and Fox.....	682	254	33	221	49	88	.....	137	.....	.....	80	217	4	80	.....	.....	80	.....	160
Seger.....	758	206	12	194	16	97	36	149	.....	.....	33	182	12	79	65	.....	33	.....	177
Seneca.....	1,668	591	21	570	79	154	.....	233	50	.....	286	569	1	100	.....	50	286	.....	436
Shawnee.....	4 757	4 269	13	256	46	144	.....	190	128	.....	3 75	393	.....	110	.....	200	75	.....	385
Total.....	15,306	4,936	343	4,593	559	1,831	.....	2,390	214	.....	1,714	4,318	412	1,652	.....	375	85	1,714	3,826
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506	26,425	.....	26,425	1,617	.....	.....	1,617	664	.....	19,340	21,621	.....	967	.....	615	.....	19,340	20,922
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824	12,788	( <sup>5</sup> )	12,788	339	.....	.....	339	.....	.....	9,547	9,886	( <sup>5</sup> )	110	.....	.....	.....	9,547	9,657
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966	3,262	( <sup>5</sup> )	3,262	41	.....	.....	41	{ <sup>6</sup> 148 <sup>7</sup> 327}	.....	2,386	2,902	( <sup>5</sup> )	.....	.....	{ <sup>6</sup> 185 <sup>7</sup> 310}	.....	2,386	2,881
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828	4,777	( <sup>5</sup> )	4,777	626	.....	.....	626	189	.....	3,598	4,413	( <sup>5</sup> )	430	.....	120	.....	3,598	4,148
Creek Nation.....	18,761	4,705	( <sup>5</sup> )	4,705	448	.....	.....	448	.....	.....	3,534	3,982	( <sup>5</sup> )	327	.....	.....	.....	3,534	3,861
Seminole Nation.....	3,127	445	( <sup>5</sup> )	445	163	.....	.....	163	.....	.....	275	438	( <sup>5</sup> )	100	.....	.....	.....	275	375
Scattered.....	.....	448	.....	448	448	.....	.....	448	.....	.....	.....	448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	11,612	3,200	120	3,080	164	416	133	713	70	.....	1,543	2,326	754	305	230	150	.....	1,543	2,228
Klamath.....	1,160	373	48	325	17	165	5	63	.....	.....	.....	263	62	112	150	.....	.....	.....	262
Roseburg.....	8 0,000	2,000	6	1,994	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	3 1,492	1,500	494	.....	.....	.....	1,492	.....	1,492
Siletz.....	437	135	10	125	43	.....	3	74	.....	.....	51	125	.....	50	.....	51	.....	101	
Umatilla.....	1,197	433	42	391	28	142	.....	170	70	.....	.....	240	151	93	150	.....	.....	243	
Warm Springs.....	818	195	14	181	4	109	21	134	.....	.....	.....	134	47	100	30	.....	.....	130	
Scattered.....	.....	64	.....	64	64	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	21,246	6,086	418	5,668	1,149	1,229	937	3,315	665	.....	764	4,744	924	1,020	1,426	710	.....	764	3,920
Cheyenne River.....	2,752	663	51	612	191	200	57	448	.....	.....	143	591	21	180	62	.....	.....	143	385
Crow Creek.....	964	272	24	248	67	92	.....	159	51	.....	.....	210	38	82	75	.....	.....	157	
Flandreau.....	291	69	4	65	21	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	26	47	18	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	
Lower Brule.....	504	150	16	134	35	82	.....	117	.....	.....	.....	117	17	100	.....	.....	.....	100	
Pine Ridge.....	7,247	2,146	174	1,972	261	308	555	1,124	9 248	.....	170	1,542	430	210	823	240	.....	170	1,443
Rosebud.....	5,636	1,462	106	1,356	247	277	325	849	366	.....	141	1,356	.....	200	541	395	.....	141	1,277
Sisseton.....	1,954	636	13	623	156	147	.....	303	.....	.....	137	440	183	133	.....	.....	137	.....	270
Yankton.....	1,898	610	30	580	93	123	.....	216	.....	.....	147	363	217	115	.....	.....	147	.....	262
Scattered.....	.....	78	.....	78	78	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	1,438	389	50	339	34	85	28	147	.....	.....	15	162	177	67	70	.....	.....	15	152
Goshute.....	153	43	12	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30
Shivwits.....	130	29	.....	29	1	.....	28	29	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,155	317	38	279	33	85	.....	118	.....	.....	15	133	146	67	.....	.....	.....	15	82
Washington.....	11,088	3,101	175	2,926	339	335	532	1,206	208	.....	586	2,000	995	311	616	260	.....	586	1,773
Colville.....	2,529	771	18	753	32	.....	160	192	122	.....	220	534	219	.....	165	190	.....	220	575
Cushman.....	2,132	10 274	15	259	138	.....	77	215	10 86	.....	27	10 328	.....	95	70	.....	.....	27	192
Neah Bay.....	697	210	15	195	17	.....	111	128	.....	.....	26	154	41	120	.....	.....	26	.....	146
Spokane.....	603	189	25	164	25	.....	68	93	.....	.....	7	100	64	90	.....	.....	7	.....	97
Taholah.....	768	210	13	197	12	.....	56	68	.....	.....	.....	68	129	76	.....	.....	.....	76	
Tulalip.....	1,359	414	59	355	24	208	60	292	.....	.....	58	350	5	180	70	.....	.....	58	308
Yakima.....	3,000	980	30	950	38	127	.....	165	.....	.....	248	413	537	131	.....	.....	248	.....	379
Scattered.....	.....	53	.....	53	53	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 Includes pupils from off reservation in addition to those from Fort Totten.  
 2 Enrolled at Fort Totten.  
 3 Estimated.  
 4 Potawatomi not included.  
 5 Not reported.

6 Private school.  
 7 Includes Choctaw pupils.  
 8 Includes 5,000 Indians in northern California.  
 9 23 attend St. Francis Mission School.  
 10 Includes pupils off reservations.

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

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children in school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity all 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.....	9,610	3,122	165	2,957	865	498	125	1,488	544	221	432	2,685	659	470	206	485	660	432	2,253	
Grand Rapids.....	1,372	382	42	340	84	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	1 38	122	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	38	
Hayward.....	1,277	427	30	397	<sup>2</sup> 220	.....	50	270	.....	.....	46	316	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	120	
Keshena.....	1,745	504	15	489	82	185	43	310	<sup>3</sup> 243	<sup>3</sup> 102	.....	<sup>3</sup> 655	.....	170	74	.....	.....	.....	60	
Lac du Flambeau.....	749	206	10	196	23	<sup>3</sup> 125	.....	<sup>3</sup> 148	.....	.....	60	<sup>3</sup> 208	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	
Laona.....	335	95	6	89	7	4 26	.....	33	.....	.....	28	61	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	
La Pointe.....	1,046	344	56	288	78	.....	.....	78	<sup>3</sup> 216	78	49	<sup>3</sup> 421	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	
Oneida.....	2,575	878	4	874	257	162	.....	419	.....	41	141	601	273	140	.....	200	490	49	739	
Red Cliff.....	511	199	2	197	27	.....	32	59	35	.....	70	164	33	52	65	50	.....	141	331	
Scattered.....	.....	87	.....	87	87	.....	.....	87	<sup>5</sup> 50	.....	70	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	187	
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,674	508	29	479	17	167	26	210	99	.....	70	379	100	135	25	140	.....	70	370	
Alaska.....	.....	332	.....	332	332	.....	.....	322	.....	.....	.....	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Maine.....	.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Maryland.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Massachusetts.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Minnesota.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Missouri.....	.....	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pennsylvania.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Porto Rico.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Texas.....	.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	.....	358	.....	358	358	.....	.....	358	.....	.....	.....	358	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Capacity <sup>6</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,559

<sup>1</sup> Attend mission school in Wisconsin.<sup>2</sup> Includes 193 pupils at Hayward School.<sup>3</sup> Includes pupils off reservation.<sup>4</sup> Attend Lac du Flambeau School.<sup>5</sup> Attend St. Mary's Mission School.<sup>6</sup> Nonreservation schools not included above.

RECAPITULATION.

Indian children of school age .....	89,501	
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.....	5,126	
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance.....		<u>84,375</u>
INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.		
Government schools:		
Nonreservation boarding.....	11,298	
Reservation boarding .....	10,902	
Day.....	6,558	
		<u>28,758</u>
Mission schools:		
Contract boarding.....	1,667	
Nonecontract—		
Boarding.....	3,296	
Day.....	726	
		<u>4,022</u>
Private schools: Contract boarding.....		5,689
Public schools.....		148
		<u>29,173</u>
Total all classes .....		63,768
Number eligible children not in school .....		<u>16,789</u>

<sup>1</sup> 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 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Grand total.....	33,996	34,595	29,718	25,294	
Arizona.....	5,670	5,622	5,010	4,489	
Camp Verde superintendency...	60	74	68	52	
Camp Verde.....	30	25	22	17	Day.
Clarksdale.....	30	49	46	35	Do.
Colorado River.....	80	103	94	89	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency...	372	437	418	398	
Fort Apache.....	200	251	242	237	Do.
Canon.....	42	42	38	35	Day.
Cibecue.....	50	35	34	31	Do.
East Fork.....	40	43	40	38	Do.
Cibecue.....	20	32	30	26	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
East Fork.....	20	34	34	31	Do.
Fort Mojave.....	200	158	147	141	Nonreservation boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	29	28	26	Day.
Kaibab.....	22	19	15	13	Do.
Leupp superintendency.....	183	138	128	115	
Leupp.....	163	113	103	91	Reservation boarding.
Tolchaco.....	20	25	25	24	Mission boarding; Evangelical Lutheran.
Moqui superintendency.....	591	419	406	356	
Moqui <sup>1</sup> .....	125	.....	.....	.....	Reservation boarding.
Chimopovy.....	55	43	43	38	Day.
Hoteville-Bicabi.....	65	115	110	105	Do.
Orabi.....	156	75	72	69	Do.
Polacca.....	100	116	112	99	Do.
Second Mesa.....	90	70	69	45	Do.
Navajo superintendency.....	1,076	1,086	971	886	
Navajo.....	350	302	268	257	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	166	195	162	142	Do.
Tohatchi.....	250	215	196	188	Do.
Cornfields.....	25	30	27	16	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	60	27	22	13	Do.
Ganado.....	35	47	42	38	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	40	70	69	63	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's.....	150	200	185	169	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	700	942	716	631	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency.....	819	851	770	674	
Pima.....	218	298	268	241	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	43	41	29	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	54	51	38	Do.
Chiu Chuischu.....	40	23	20	14	Do.
Cocklebur.....	40	13	12	9	Do.
Gila Bend.....	30	34	23	17	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	39	36	31	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	36	36	34	Do.
Quajote <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Santan.....	40	30	29	17	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	35	23	19	15	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's.....	235	258	235	229	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's <sup>1</sup> .....	25	.....	.....	.....	Mission day; Catholic.
Rice Station.....	216	253	225	201	Reservation boarding.
Salt River superintendency.....	158	118	105	89	
Salt River.....	88	85	74	64	Day.
Camp McDowell <sup>2</sup> .....	40	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lehi.....	30	33	31	25	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Not in operation.<sup>2</sup> Not reported.

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

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.					
San Carlos superintendency.....	165	176	168	155	
San Carlos.....	100	101	95	90	Day.
Bylas.....	40	51	49	45	Do.
Rice.....	25	24	24	20	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
San Xavier superintendency.....	480	476	429	358	
San Xavier.....	155	124	109	96	Day.
Indian Oasis.....	30	26	16	12	Do.
Santa Rosa.....	30	20	20	13	Do.
Tucson.....	35	40	28	20	Do.
Lourdes.....	30	35	34	19	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	30	44	44	31	Do.
San Miguel.....	20	23	22	16	Do.
San Solano.....	20	17	16	14	Do.
Tucson.....	130	147	140	137	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Truxton Canon.....	140	107	105	101	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency	373	236	217	204	
Western Navajo.....	308	165	147	137	Do.
Marsh Pass.....	30	32	31	29	Do.
Moencopi.....	35	39	39	38	Day.
California.....	1,980	2,061	1,778	1,499	
Bishop superintendency.....	140	130	112	94	
Bishop.....	60	65	54	44	Day.
Big Pine.....	30	20	18	16	Do.
Independence.....	20	17	14	11	Do.
Pine Creek.....	30	28	26	23	Do.
Campo.....	30	11	11	11	Do.
Fort Bidwell superintendency...	160	149	123	109	
Fort Bidwell.....	98	105	92	87	Nonreservation boarding.
Alturas.....	24	12	7	4	Day.
Likely.....	20	17	12	9	Do.
Lookout.....	18	15	12	9	Do.
Fort Yuma superintendency.....	220	234	219	199	
Fort Yuma.....	180	203	195	177	Reservation boarding.
Cocopah.....	40	31	24	22	Day.
Greenville.....	90	122	101	88	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	201	156	143	Reservation boarding.
Malki superintendency: St. Boniface.	100	125	125	90	Catholic Mission boarding.
Pala superintendency.....	98	79	70	55	
Pala.....	30	29	25	22	Day.
Capitan Grande.....	24	15	12	9	Do.
La Jolla.....	30	22	20	14	Do.
Rincon.....	14	13	13	10	Do.
Round Valley superintendency..	151	94	66	50	
Round Valley.....	80	29	22	15	Do.
Potter Valley.....	16	12	11	9	Do.
Ukiah.....	25	23	15	12	Do.
Upper Lake.....	30	30	18	14	Do.
Sherman.....	650	787	680	577	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba superintendency.....	90	48	43	35	
Cahuilla.....	30	11	10	9	Day.
Mesa Grande.....	30	14	12	11	Do.
Volcan.....	30	23	21	15	Do.
Tule River superintendency.....	86	81	72	48	
Tule River.....	30	17	16	10	Do.
Auberry.....	32	34	27	20	Do.
Burrough.....	24	30	29	18	Do.

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

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Colorado.....	105	129	108	96	
Southern Ute superintendency...	80	99	82	74	
Southern Ute.....	50	83	68	60	Reservation boarding.
Allen.....	30	16	14	14	Day.
Ute Mountain.....	25	30	26	22	Do.
Idaho.....	640	642	515	388	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency..	140	126	107	90	
Kalispel.....	30	24	19	12	Do.
Kootenai.....	30	27	25	23	Do.
De Smet.....	80	75	63	55	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency.....	270	292	209	148	
Fort Hall.....	200	240	158	116	Reservation boarding.
Skull Valley.....	20	14	13	8	Day.
Good Shepherd.....	30	22	22	16	Mission boarding; Episco-
Presbyterian Mission.....	20	16	16	8	palian.
Mission day; Presbyterian.					
Fort Lapwai superintendency...	230	224	199	150	
Sanatorium and school.....	80	124	103	84	Boarding.
Kamiah.....	50	25	21	14	Day.
St. Joseph's.....	100	75	75	52	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa.....	150	97	94	71	
Sac and Fox superintendency...	150	97	94	71	
Sanatorium and school.....	80	46	46	35	Boarding.
Fox.....	40	20	19	15	Day.
Mesquakie.....	30	31	29	21	Do.
Kansas.....	771	914	794	707	
Haskell.....	700	824	711	628	Nonreservation boarding.
Kickapoo.....	71	90	83	79	Reservation boarding.
Michigan.....	702	595	558	522	
Mackinac superintendency.....	352	221	208	196	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	90	83	73	Mission boarding and day;
Harbor Springs (Holy Child-	200	131	125	123	Catholic.
hood).					Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	350	374	350	326	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota.....	1,409	1,414	1,236	1,077	
Cass Lake.....	40	50	45	43	Reservation boarding.
Fond du Lac superintendency...	74	38	29	18	
Fond du Lac.....	40	18	13	8	Day.
Normantown.....	34	20	16	10	Do.
Grand Portage.....	20	21	18	13	Do.
Looch Lake.....	116	135	101	86	Reservation boarding.
Nett Lake.....	60	44	41	33	Day.
Pipestone superintendency.....	248	225	203	189	
Pipestone.....	212	218	196	185	Nonreservation boarding.
Birch Cooley.....	36	7	7	4	Day.
Red Lake superintendency.....	188	257	234	200	
Red Lake.....	75	91	79	67	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	43	59	57	55	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	107	98	78	Contract mission boarding
					Catholic.

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

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>					
Vermillion Lake .....	110	133	124	117	Reservation boarding.
White Earth superintendency ..	553	511	441	378	
White Earth .....	250	256	211	193	Do.
Beaulieu .....	30	35	31	26	
Elbow Lake .....	30	15	13	10	Day.
Pine Point .....	53	40	32	21	Do.
Round Lake .....	30	25	22	16	Do.
Twin Lake .....	30	32	28	23	Do.
St. Benedict's .....	130	108	104	89	Mission boarding; Catholic.
<b>Montana .....</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>1,137</b>	
Blackfeet superintendency .....	349	325	253	214	
Blackfeet .....	144	152	128	111	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte .....	30	27	21	15	Day.
Old Agency, Badger Creek ..	30	32	26	21	Do.
Holy Family .....	145	114	78	67	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow superintendency .....	442	359	325	286	
Crow .....	100	84	70	57	Reservation boarding.
Pryor Creek .....	47	46	40	33	Do.
Black Lodge .....	30	28	28	24	Mission day; American Mis-
Lodge Grass .....	50	31	28	24	sionary Society.
Reno .....	35	80	71	71	Mission day; Baptist.
St. Ann's .....	25	17	17	13	Mission day; American Mis-
San Xavier .....	125	58	56	55	sionary Society.
Wyola .....	30	15	15	9	Mission day; Catholic.
Flathead superintendency .....	300	168	138	130	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Ignatius .....	300	168	138	130	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap superintendency ..	251	235	188	152	
Fort Belknap .....	51	82	65	51	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole .....	40	32	26	17	Day.
St. Paul's .....	160	121	97	84	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency .....	280	285	242	204	
Fort Peck .....	120	134	118	105	Reservation boarding.
No. 1 .....	30	21	16	11	Day.
No. 2 .....	30	34	24	17	Do.
No. 3 .....	30	7	6	5	Do.
No. 4 .....	30	29	23	18	Do.
Wolf Point .....	40	60	55	48	Mission boarding and day
Tongue River superintendency ..	216	216	183	151	Presbyterian.
Tongue River .....	69	86	70	56	Reservation boarding.
Birney .....	47	50	42	34	Day.
Lamedeer .....	40	38	30	24	Do.
St. Labre's .....	60	42	41	37	Contract mission boarding;
<b>Nebraska .....</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>Catholic.</b>
Genoa .....	400	482	395	368	Nonreservation boarding.
Santee superintendency—Santee	125	152	141	129	Mission boarding and day;
Normal Training .....					Congregational.
Winnebago superintendency—	122	33	33	30	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Augustine .....					
<b>Nevada .....</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>498</b>	
Carson .....	286	323	298	280	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency .....	65	31	24	14	
Fallon .....	40	16	12	5	Day.
Levelocks .....	25	15	12	9	Do.



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

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Nevada—Continued.					
Fort McDermitt.....	80	53	40	32	Day.
Moapa River.....	20	19	18	16	Do.
Nevada.....	70	72	68	64	Reservation boarding.
Walker River.....	60	38	33	24	Day.
Western Shoshone superintendency.	69	97	85	68	
No. 1.....	35	51	43	33	Do.
No. 2.....	34	46	42	35	Do.
New Mexico.....					
Albuquerque.....	400	473	447	430	Nonreservation boarding.
Jicarilla.....	108	101	94	86	Reservation boarding.
Mescalero.....	100	119	116	113	Do.
Pueblo Bonito superintendency..	210	190	179	174	
Pueblo Bonito.....	180	168	158	156	Do.
Pinedale.....	30	22	21	18	Day.
Pueblo day school superintendency.	1,166	1,308	1,164	975	
Albuquerque—					
Acomita.....	32	28	25	21	Do.
Enemal.....	30	23	20	15	Do.
Isleta.....	120	112	107	91	Do.
Laguna.....	34	61	49	39	Do.
McCarty's.....	38	34	30	24	Do.
Mesita.....	38	40	33	29	Do.
Paguete.....	60	81	75	61	Do.
Paraje.....	20	39	38	33	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	59	58	46	Do.
Seama.....	28	37	32	26	Do.
Bernalillo.....	125	150	110	101	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Santa Fe—					
Cochiti.....	28	32	26	22	Day.
Jemez.....	120	86	82	59	Do.
Picuris.....	24	26	25	25	Do.
San Ildefonso.....	40	22	20	14	Do.
San Juan.....	70	60	54	46	Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	62	53	35	Do.
Santa Domingo.....	50	79	70	65	Do.
Sia.....	30	17	17	15	Do.
Taos.....	70	98	83	57	Do.
Jemez.....	34	2	2	2	Mission day.
St. Catherine's.....	75	160	155	149	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency.....					
San Juan.....	150	259	195	151	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena.....	80	47	42	39	Do.
Santa Fe.....					
	350	408	363	352	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency.....					
Zuni.....	228	358	311	286	
Do.....	80	140	117	110	Reservation boarding.
Christian Reformed.....	118	181	157	142	Day.
	30	37	37	34	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
North Carolina.....					
Cherokee superintendency.....	310	358	317	243	
Cherokee.....					
Cherokee.....	160	253	233	194	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	21	16	10	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	39	31	18	Do.
Little Snowbird.....	30	18	13	8	Do.
Snowbird Gap.....	40	27	24	13	Do.

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

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Dakota.....	1,509	1,857	1,484	1,014	
Bismarck.....	80	138	99	72	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency..	184	165	133	103	
No. 1.....	30	22	17	12	Day.
No. 2.....	36	25	22	18	Do.
No. 3.....	30	27	24	22	Do.
Fort Berthold <sup>1</sup> .....	75	79	58	41	Mission boarding.
Congregational <sup>1</sup> .....	13	12	12	10	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Fort Totten.....	323	538	401	202	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency.	562	547	487	418	
Standing Rock.....	202	244	211	184	Do.
Martin Kenel.....	100	107	103	91	Do.
Bullhead.....	40	34	29	25	Day.
Cannon Ball.....	40	30	28	20	Do.
Grand River.....	30	18	17	13	Do.
Little Oak Creek.....	40	23	20	15	Do.
Porcupine.....	24	11	11	10	Do.
No. 1.....	20	15	10	8	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	52	45	41	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Standing Rock Mission.....	16	13	13	11	Mission boarding.
Turtle Mountain superintendency.	160	253	184	94	
No. 1.....	40	46	29	20	Day.
No. 2.....	30	67	48	22	Do.
No. 3.....	30	32	24	15	Do.
No. 4.....	30	75	58	25	Do.
No. 5.....	30	33	25	12	Do.
Wahpeton.....	200	216	180	125	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma.....	4,194	4,589	3,989	3,607	
Cantonment.....	90	128	110	85	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendency.	195	123	109	108	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	150	123	109	108	Do.
St. Luke's <sup>2</sup> .....	45				Mission day; Episcopal.
Chilocco.....	500	676	598	529	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency.....	683	665	617	567	
Anadarko.....	110	143	135	121	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill.....	180	175	171	168	Do.
Rainy Mountain.....	155	167	146	124	Do.
Riverside.....	108	164	151	140	Do.
Cache Creek.....	50	16	14	14	Mission boarding; Reformed Presbyterian.
Red Stone <sup>3</sup> .....	40				Mission day; Baptist.
Osage superintendency.....	190	149	128	109	
Osage.....	115	129	112	95	Reservation boarding.
St. Louis's.....	75	20	16	14	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Otoe.....	80	84	77	70	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee.....	100	78	68	66	Do.
Ponca.....	90	126	115	108	Do.
Red Moon.....	65	36	29	24	Day.
Sac and Fox.....	80	88	64	53	Reservation boarding.
Seeger.....	79	97	84	77	Do.
Seneca superintendency.....	150	204	181	171	
Seneca.....	100	154	139	132	Do.
St. Mary's.....	50	50	42	39	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

<sup>1</sup> Report of 1916.

<sup>2</sup> Abolished.

<sup>3</sup> Not in operation.

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

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
<b>Oklahoma—Continued.</b>					
Shawnee superintendency.....	310	272	225	207	
Shawnee.....	110	144	114	100	Reservation boarding. Mission boarding; Catholic. Do.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's).....	100	43	40	37	
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's).....	100	85	71	70	
Total, Western Oklahoma.....	2,612	2,721	2,405	2,174	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,582	1,868	1,584	1,433	
Cherokee Nation; Cherokee Orphan School.....	110	170	143	126	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation.....	327	374	341	321	
Euchee.....	100	124	116	110	Do.
Eufaula.....	112	124	111	106	Do.
Nuyaka.....	115	126	114	105	Do.
Chickasaw Nation.....	35	45	45	39	
Collins.....					Do.
El Meta Bond College.....	35	45	45	39	Contract; private boarding.
Choctaw Nation.....	550	708	576	523	
Armstrong Male Academy.....	120	142	112	95	Tribal boarding.
Jones Male Academy.....	100	125	111	103	Do.
Tuskahoma Academy.....	110	123	112	103	Do.
Wheelock Academy.....	100	129	101	95	Do.
Old Goodland.....	80	124	85	76	Contract; mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission.....	40	65	55	51	Contract; mission boarding; Catholic.
Chickasaw and Choctaw Nation.....	460	430	363	324	
Murray School of Agriculture.....	150	103	98	82	Contract; mission boarding; private.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.....	50	58	47	41	Contract; mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy.....	160	178	134	122	Contract; mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	68	61	57	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	23	23	22	Do.
Seminole Nation.....	100	141	116	100	
Mekuskey.....	100	141	116	100	Tribal boarding.
<b>Oregon.....</b>	1,335	1,383	1,044	852	
Klamath superintendency.....	262	246	156	123	
Klamath.....	112	165	94	78	Reservation boarding. Day.
Modoc Point.....	30	19	15	10	
Yainax.....	30	15	11	7	
No. 1.....	30	21	15	11	
No. 2.....	30	11	8	5	
No. 3.....	30	15	13	12	
Salem.....	650	764	578	456	Nonreservation boarding. Day.
Siletz.....	50	31	26	18	
Umatilla superintendency.....	243	212	174	156	
Umatilla.....	93	142	121	109	Reservation boarding. Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Andrew's (Kate Drexel).....	150	70	53	47	
Warm Springs superintendency.....	130	130	110	99	
Warm Springs.....	100	109	92	85	Reservation boarding. Day.
Simnasho.....	30	21	18	14	
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	757	821	706	438	Nonreservation boarding.

<sup>1</sup> Buildings burned May 9, 1916; abolished Oct. 12, 1917.

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

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota.....	4,126	3,928	3,303	2,676	
Cheyenne River superintendency	242	257	229	194	
Cheyenne River.....	180	200	180	156	Reservation boarding.
No. 2.....	20	19	16	13	Day.
No. 7.....	22	18	15	10	Do.
No. 8.....	20	20	18	15	Do.
Crow Creek superintendency.....	157	143	129	123	
Crow Creek.....	82	92	80	76	Reservation boarding.
Immaculate Conception.....	75	51	49	47	Contract; mission boarding; Catholic.
Flandreau.....	360	402	334	230	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule.....	100	82	70	64	Reservation boarding.
Pierre.....	250	298	227	195	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1,273	1,088	859	653	
Pine Ridge.....	210	308	223	166	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	25	24	20	15	Day.
No. 3 <sup>1</sup> .....	23	6	6	4	Do.
No. 4.....	30	23	21	19	Do.
No. 5.....	30	37	31	26	Do.
No. 6.....	30	23	19	13	Do.
No. 7.....	33	27	20	14	Do.
No. 8 <sup>1</sup> .....	33	1	1	1	Do.
No. 9.....	30	21	16	12	Do.
No. 10.....	33	24	17	12	Do.
No. 11.....	30	9	8	6	Do.
No. 12.....	30	16	12	9	Do.
No. 13.....	24	13	11	7	Do.
No. 14.....	22	15	12	7	Do.
No. 15.....	24	19	15	13	Do.
No. 16.....	36	25	19	9	Do.
No. 17.....	30	28	21	15	Do.
No. 18.....	33	26	22	17	Do.
No. 19.....	30	24	15	10	Do.
No. 20.....	24	25	21	16	Do.
No. 21.....	30	18	14	10	Do.
No. 22.....	27	20	15	5	Do.
No. 23.....	30	14	13	9	Do.
No. 24.....	33	31	24	12	Do.
No. 25.....	30	8	8	7	Do.
No. 26.....	30	22	17	12	Do.
No. 27.....	20	15	12	9	Do.
No. 28.....	23	15	13	10	Do.
No. 29.....	30	11	10	7	Do.
No. 30.....	20	15	12	6	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	240	225	191	175	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City.....	300	322	266	191	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency.....	1,136	991	888	753	
Rosebud.....	200	277	250	227	Reservation boarding.
Black Pipe.....	20	28	26	22	Day.
Bull Creek <sup>1</sup> .....	32	5	4	4	Do.
Corn Creek.....	40	23	17	12	Do.
Cut Meat.....	24	16	15	13	Do.
He-Dogs Camp.....	27	27	24	20	Do.
Ironwood.....	24	13	12	11	Do.
Little Crow's Camp.....	26	22	17	14	Do.
Little White River <sup>1</sup> .....	26	5	5	5	Do.
Lower Cut Meat <sup>1</sup> .....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk's Camp.....	29	21	18	13	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	24	20	15	Do.
Pine Creek.....	25	28	20	14	Do.
Red Leaf.....	23	14	12	10	Do.
Ring Thunder <sup>1</sup> .....	23	6	6	5	Do.
Rosebud.....	25	9	8	7	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	14	13	11	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	21	14	11	9	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier.....	26	16	11	6	Do.
White Lake.....	19	14	10	7	Do.
White Thunder <sup>2</sup> .....	27	6	6	5	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Abolished during fiscal year.

<sup>2</sup> Not in operation.

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

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.					
Rosebud superintendency—Con.					
Wood.....	25	20	18	16	Days.
St. Mary's.....	70	59	56	47	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Francis's.....	325	330	309	260	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Sisseton.....	133	147	132	125	Reservation boarding.
Springfield.....	60	75	68	60	Nonreservation boarding.
Yankton.....	115	123	101	88	Reservation boarding.
Utah.....					
Goshute <sup>1</sup> .....	30	.....	.....	.....	Day.
Shivwits.....	40	28	22	15	Do.
Uintah.....	67	85	74	64	Reservation boarding.
Washington.....					
Colville superintendency.....	355	282	225	177	
No. 1.....	25	22	16	10	Day.
No. 3.....	30	31	23	18	Do.
No. 4.....	30	33	25	16	Do.
No. 5.....	30	28	23	19	Do.
No. 6.....	25	23	19	11	Do.
No. 9.....	25	23	20	18	Do.
Sacred Heart.....	90	39	30	24	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	100	83	69	61	Do.
Cushman superintendency.....	515	526	411	344	
Cushman.....	350	363	284	240	Nonreservation boarding.
Jamestown.....	30	22	17	14	Day.
Port Gamble.....	25	25	20	15	Do.
Skokomish.....	40	30	18	8	Do.
St. George's.....	70	86	72	67	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay superintendency.....	120	111	100	74	
Neah Bay.....	60	63	57	39	Day.
Quileute.....	60	48	43	35	Do.
Spokane superintendency.....	90	68	55	36	
No. 1.....	33	17	14	12	Do.
No. 2.....	32	34	27	15	Do.
No. 8.....	25	17	14	9	Do.
Taholah superintendency.....	76	56	49	42	
Taholah.....	36	41	40	34	Do.
Queets River.....	40	15	9	8	Do.
Tulalip superintendency.....	250	268	228	202	
Tulalip.....	180	208	183	170	Reservation boarding.
Lummi.....	40	36	24	14	Day.
Swinomish.....	30	24	21	18	Do.
Yakima.....	131	127	118	95	Reservation boarding.
Wisconsin.....					
Hayward superintendency.....	305	343	285	195	
Hayward.....	231	293	240	159	Nonreservation boarding.
La Courte Oreille.....	74	50	45	36	Day.
Keshena superintendency.....	590	573	500	424	
Keshena.....	170	185	164	147	Reservation boarding.
Neopit.....	80	43	30	17	Day.
St. Joseph's.....	220	243	215	192	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	120	102	91	68	Mission day; Catholic.

<sup>1</sup> Not in operation.

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

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Wisconsin—Continued.					
Lac du Flambeau.....	160	151	139	131	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency.....	690	344	278	250	
Odanah Mission.....	490	78	78	50	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	200	266	200	200	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Oneida superintendency.....	190	203	200	186	
Oneida.....	140	162	159	150	Reservation boarding.
Adventist Mission.....	25	25	25	20	Mission day; Adventist.
Hobart Mission.....	25	16	16	16	Mission day; Episcopal.
Red Cliff superintendency.....	117	67	64	56	
Red Cliff.....	52	32	29	22	Day.
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	65	35	35	34	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah.....	275	374	262	204	Nonreservation boarding.
Wittenberg.....	110	136	125	120	Do.
Wyoming.....	300	292	272	232	
Shoshone superintendency.....	300	292	272	232	
Shoshone.....	135	167	157	143	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho.....	25	26	21	15	Day.
St. Stephen's.....	120	83	78	59	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	16	16	15	Mission boarding; Episcopal.

TABLE 19.—School statistics for 41 years.<sup>1</sup>

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1917.

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. <sup>2</sup>		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878.....	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879.....	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,448
1880.....	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
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	17,708	154	3,890	307	21,598
1905.....	167	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	420,083	238	45,220	400	425,303
1917.....	* 160	420,368	234	44,925	394	425,294

<sup>1</sup> For other years see 1913 report.

<sup>2</sup> Indian children in public schools under contract are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Five Tribes, boarding schools.

<sup>4</sup> The decrease in attendance is due to a different method of computation. Formerly the average attendance was the average of three-quarters having the greatest attendance. The year's attendance has been computed for 10 months, including September, when the attendance is always small.

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

## APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877.....	\$20,000		1899.....	\$2,638,390	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.....	3,522,950	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	16.26
1889.....	1,348,015	14.00	1911.....	3,685,280	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	18.87	1917.....	4,701,903	7.08
1896.....	2,056,515	12.00	1918.....	5,185,290	10.28
1897.....	2,517,265	22.45			
1898.....	2,631,771	4.54	Total since 1876.....	103,942,195	

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$400,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$440,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$430,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

<sup>5</sup> Includes \$300,000 for Indian school buildings, Sioux reservations, North and South Dakota.

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

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	1,455	\$54,040	\$7,562	16	\$3,740	\$5,535	\$3,193	\$224	\$2,118
Arizona.....			1,140	3	830	820	40		780
Kalbab.....	(1)	(1)	520	1	200				
San Xavier.....	(2)	(2)	620	2	630	820	40		780
California: Campo.....	3	120					400		
Idaho: Fort Hall <sup>3</sup> .....	200	3,270							
Montana: Blackfeet.....	48	960	605						
Nebraska.....	110	9,750	3,522	2	600	997	472	90	435
Santee.....	20	2,100							
Winnebago.....	90	7,650	3,522	2	600	997	472	90	435
North Dakota: Fort Berthold <sup>4</sup> .....	638	6,380	445	8	1,050	3,028	1,991	134	903
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapaho <sup>3</sup> .....	410	32,800							
Oregon: Klamath.....	40	400	1,850	2	1,080	290	290		
Utah: Shivwits.....	6	360		1	180				

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Leased.

<sup>3</sup> Only items reported.

<sup>4</sup> 1916 report.

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

States and superintendencies.	Acre- age.	Value.	Value of tools and imple- ments.	Employees en- gaged.		Value of products.			
				Num- ber.	Wages.	Raised.	Con- sumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	59	\$993	.....	7	\$425	\$350	\$100	.....	\$250
Arizona: Salt River.....	<sup>1</sup> 10	500	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	250	100	100	.....	.....
Montana: Crow.....	1	50	.....	1	25	250	.....	.....	250
New Mexico: Pueblo day schools.....	47	418	.....	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Borrowed Indian lands.

<sup>2</sup> Agency tools used.



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

States.	Paid deputies employed.	Cases pending July 1, 1916.	New cases, fiscal year 1917.	Total cases, 1917.	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, 1917.	Number.	Fines.	Term (months).	Whisky.	Alcohol.	Malt.	Wine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Total, 1917....	46	2,369	2,371	4,740	956	568	86	151	1,661	3,079	956	\$94,643	3,163	5,086	492	7,571	3,486	1,997	18,632
1916....	29	2,159	1,619	3,778	906	410	64	29	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	3,629	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	2 551	2 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	2 923	2 67,627	3,005	6,537	513	23,314	477	621	31,462
1911....	143	596	1,717	2,313	1,168	265	34	8	1,547	766	2 685	2 80,463	3,260	18,495	1,470	7,773	2,506	5,300	35,544
1900....	.....	.....	4 463	.....	97	18	.....	3	118	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	2	60	76	136	67	13	.....	3	83	53	67	1,635	70	154	.....	.....	1	226	381
Arkansas.....	.....	12	4	16	5	1	.....	.....	6	10	5	400	6	5	2	.....	.....	.....	7
California.....	2	36	119	155	97	7	.....	2	106	49	97	4,464	175	101	.....	174	3	.....	278
Colorado.....	1	10	1	11	2	1	.....	.....	3	8	2	100	3	23	.....	.....	1	17	41
Florida.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	1	69	77	146	42	22	1	9	74	72	42	5,258	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Iowa.....	.....	17	15	32	7	1	.....	.....	8	24	7	600	17	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	.....	15	9	24	10	7	.....	.....	17	7	10	686	9	127	.....	76	.....	.....	203
Michigan.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	7	212	524	736	164	168	17	10	359	377	164	16,210	484	1,274	253	1,345	3,156	216	6,244
Missouri.....	1	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Montana.....	2	128	166	294	47	45	3	1	96	198	47	5,300	107	9	.....	6	.....	.....	16
Nebraska.....	.....	69	72	141	9	3	.....	.....	12	129	9	440	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Nevada.....	2	23	90	113	55	10	2	2	69	44	55	5,100	140	3	5	.....	.....	.....	8
New Mexico.....	1	106	66	172	39	6	7	10	62	110	39	4,300	159	9	.....	1	14	.....	24
New York.....	.....	20	24	44	5	1	.....	.....	7	37	5	200	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
North Carolina.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	1	49	31	80	18	24	6	2	50	30	18	2,200	48	45	14	.....	10	.....	69
Oklahoma.....	19	870	1,632	1,84	110	20	2	2	316	1,316	184	28,475	1,196	3,293	200	5,928	299	1,537	11,257
Oregon.....	2	43	12	55	17	6	8	3	34	21	17	1,750	36	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Pennsylvania.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	100	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	108	47	155	21	58	3	2	2	84	71	21	1,900	63	11	3	36	1	.....	51
Texas.....	.....	16	7	23	4	11	.....	.....	15	8	.....	200	35	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Utah.....	.....	1	5	6	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	3	76	12	88	23	33	7	2	65	23	23	1,725	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	1	372	236	608	134	39	10	3	186	422	134	13,200	402	5	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Wyoming.....	.....	3	13	16	5	.....	.....	.....	5	11	.....	400	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

1 Includes 15 deaths and 16 escaped.

2 Includes fined but not sentenced, penitentiary sentences, and miscellaneous.

3 Includes 75 suspended.

4 Cases prosecuted.

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

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.			Unallotted lands.			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.....	1,313,050	6,641,328	\$10,937,166	5,747,151	34,203,584	\$73,907,611	40	\$208,937	38	\$303,550	36,385	\$595,532	43,833	\$168,084	194,332	\$702,523
Arizona.....	2,560	3,925	4,000	1,265,240	4,309,100	11,857,550			3	11,500	2,246	10,103	8,955	87,107	3,332	7,265
Colorado River.....				22,500	22,500	22,500										
Fort Apache <sup>1</sup> .....				650,000	1,000,000	3,575,000			1	6,500	1,600	8,375			3,257	6,515
Havasupai.....													12	139		
Moqui.....													105	1,268		
Navajo <sup>2</sup> .....				430,000	3,000,000	7,500,000			1	2,000	420	1,050	600	2,000		
Pima <sup>1,2</sup> .....				20,000	40,000	80,000							3,023	31,000	75	750
Salt River.....													775	10,000		
San Carlos.....				111,000	221,000	603,250			1	3,000	226	678				
San Xavier.....	2,560	3,925	4,000										4,435	42,700		
Truxton Canon.....				31,740	25,600	76,800										
California.....	40,400	1,260,000	1,915,000	108,837	1,069,250	923,800			2	8,500	225	1,650	948	2,723		
Campo.....				50	50	200							52	830		
Digger.....				287									30	150		
Fort Bidwell.....	4,000	10,000	40,000	1,200	5,000	25,000					200	1,600				
Fort Yuma.....				500	6,000	4,000										
Greenville.....	17,000	(4)	(4)													
Hoopa Valley.....	16,400	1,200,000	1,800,000	83,600	850,000	425,000			1	7,000	25	50	794	959		
Pala <sup>1</sup> .....				200	100	1,000							31	322		
Round Valley.....	3,000	50,000	75,000						1	1,500						
Soboba.....				3,000	16,100	12,600							31	452		
Tule River.....				20,000	192,000	456,000							10	10		
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	1,900	2,000	4,000													
Idaho.....	24,295	56,000	142,500	75,709	375,600	1,216,500	9	12,500	1	2,000			471	624	10,517	28,220
Coeur d'Alene.....	23,295	46,000	115,000	2,629	5,600	14,000	9	12,500					202	181	10,307	27,890
Fort Hall.....				46,080	2100,000	2460,000										
Fort Lapwai.....	1,000	10,000	27,500	27,000	270,000	742,500			1	2,000			269	443	210	330

<sup>1</sup> Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation.

<sup>2</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated.

<sup>4</sup> Unknown.

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

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.			Unallotted lands.			Sawmills on reservations.				Timber cut by—					
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Private.		Government.		Government.		Indians.		Contractors or permittees.	
							Num-ber.	Cost.	Num-ber.	Cost.	Quan-tity.	Value.	Quan-tity.	Value.	Quan-tity.	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>	
Iowa: Sac and Fox				500	75	\$1,500					2	\$24	155	\$1,280		
Michigan	14,677	40,981	\$81,962										391	892		
Minnesota	142,081	32,000	163,000	126,957	121,184	1,137,403	2		3	\$9,800	51	543	1,439	6,680	26,231	\$155,707
Fond du Lac	6,000	2,000	10,000												9,982	69,349
Grand Portage	25,000	5,000	25,000	16,000	3,000	10,000										
Leech Lake	106,186	8,000	40,000				2	(1)	1	800			435	1,043	11,229	61,134
Nett Lake	1,895	14,000	70,000						1	3,000						
Red Lake				110,237	116,084	1,102,803			1	6,000	12	75	779	4,287		
Vermillion Lake				320	2,000	24,000					39	468	100	1,200		
White Earth	3,000	3,000	18,000	400	100	600							125	150	5,020	25,224
Montana	35,893	337,773	813,965	357,070	2,197,600	6,109,200	13	\$52,000	6	12,250	1,804	24,558	1,742	5,982	9,955	27,699
Blackfeet 2				44,270	100,000	675,600			1	1,300			400	3,825		
Crow	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,800	21,600	21,600	1	2,000							103	153
Flathead	24,000	296,000	732,500	200,000	1,500,000	4,500,000	12	50,000	1	3,950	1,304	1,798	1,342	2,157	9,852	27,546
Fort Belknap				32,000	96,000	192,000			2	5,000	460	22,700				
Fort Peck 3	9,893	39,773	79,465													
Tongue River				70,000	480,000	720,000			2	2,000		40	60			
Nevada	1,000	2,000	8,000	2,000	3,000	12,000										
Nevada 2																
Reno special agent 3	1,000	2,000	8,000													
New Mexico	254,327	380,000	1,140,000	594,113	1,599,883	4,690,220	1	6,437	5	12,500	702	9,328	5,216	5,249	27,016	81,046
Jicarilla	254,327	380,000	1,140,000	205,253	10,000	30,000	1	6,437	1	4,000	422	3,328	663	625	27,016	81,046
Mescalero				350,000	1,500,000	4,500,000			2	2,000						
Pueblo day schools				25,360	32,383	73,720										
San Juan				12,000	60,000	64,000			1	5,000	230	5,000				
Zuni				1,500	7,500	22,500			1	1,500	50	1,000	4,553	4,624		
North Carolina: Cherokee				48,000	35,000	192,000			1	3,000			857	1,704		
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain 2	9,600												1,115	3,400		
Oklahoma	3,247	9,185	8,682	400,800	390,000	780,000							22	145		
Five Civilized Tribes				400,800	390,000	780,000										
Otoe	3,000	9,000	7,200										5	120		
Ponca	247	185	1,482										17	25		
Oregon	204,885	2,064,200	2,404,900	1,127,509	12,969,650	29,166,300	8	56,000	6	27,000	1,268	2,730	5,700	15,267	17,856	56,813
Klamath	18,000	216,000	540,000	772,000	9,264,000	23,700,000	2	50,000	4	18,000	1,268	2,730	5,236	10,621	17,856	56,813
Roseburg	180,000	1,800,000	1,800,000													
Siletz	700	19,000	19,000	3,189	195,000	195,000	6	6,000								
Umatilla	700	4,200	8,400	2,320	10,650	21,300							464	4,646		
Warm Springs	5,485	25,000	37,500	350,000	3,500,000	5,250,000			2	9,000						
South Dakota	26,800	13,000	59,000	37,336	20,000	100,000			1	2,300			8,305	22,250		
Lower Brule	1,800	3,000	9,000										96	1,050		
Pine Ridge	25,000	10,000	50,000	37,336	20,000	100,000			1	2,300			8,209	21,200		
Utah: Uintah and Ouray				6,660	15,500	34,875			1	4,000	293	654	125	10	316	173
Washington	411,418	2,381,381	4,019,860	1,292,328	9,157,425	10,531,689	5	8,000	6	16,300	1,310	3,895	6,334	9,947	41,256	155,702
Colville	180,000	400,000	600,000	620,000	2,215,000	2,215,000	2	(1)	3	10,500	1,088	2,053	1,729	1,885	3	25
Cushman	6,391	26,600	28,750										100	100	1,500	4,050
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	3	8,000	2	3,000			691	661	82	63
Taholah	59,558	953,376	953,377	226,531	4,345,339	4,345,339										
Tulalip	25,479	399,185	1,496,023						1	2,800			3,782	7,215	37,675	151,381
Yakima	103,680	336,500	545,130	350,000	1,776,836	2,878,475					222	1,842	17	11	1,996	183
Wisconsin	139,967	58,883	172,297	259,932	1,605,787	6,398,537	2	74,000	2	187,000	28,384	541,947	2,058	4,824	57,828	189,763
Grand Rapids				13,000	1,300	3,400										
Hayward	13,950	30,000	75,000	25	5	13	1	4,000					525	1,375	12,757	32,632
Keshena				227,544	1,548,806	6,009,367			2	187,000	28,384	541,947	1,533	3,449		
Lac du Flambeau	13,021	4,883	29,297	10,594	3,973	23,836										
La Pointe	104,996	4,000	28,000	8,769	51,703	361,921	1	70,000							45,071	157,131
Red Cliff	8,000	20,000	40,000													
Wyoming: Shoshone				44,160	334,530	756,037			1	7,400	100	100			25	135

1 Unknown.

2 1916 report.

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

4 Tribal timber.

5 Estimated.

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

States and superintendencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.			Acreage not under project.	Expenditures—				
	Total.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	School and agency.		During fiscal year 1917.		To June 30, 1917.		
									Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.
Grand total.....	1,662,814	1,148,335	497,229	17,250	707,473	258,437	8,605	688,299	\$1,340,874.64	\$314,396.40	\$13,320,314.23	\$1,805,310.82	\$15,125,625.05
Arizona.....	221,478	49,930	169,449	2,099	39,173	35,788	1,110	145,407	87,216.20	59,283.97	1,861,538.26	142,922.65	2,004,460.91
Camp Verde.....	188			188				120	750.49	41.52	750.49	41.52	792.01
Colorado River.....	100,000	6,100	93,830	70	6,100			70	3,783.59	20,659.89	249,298.62	44,205.17	293,503.79
Fort Apache.....	2,287		2,000	287		1,850	65	372			17,383.31	963.98	18,347.29
Fort Mojave <sup>2</sup> .....											43,058.51		43,058.51
Havasupai.....	111		108	3		108	3				2,218.99		2,218.99
Kaibab.....	147		55	92		30	42	75			5,262.88		5,262.88
Keams Canyon.....											5,567.30		5,567.30
Leupp.....	85			85			25	60	917.09		10,407.73		10,407.73
Moqui.....	10		10			10							
Navajo <sup>3</sup> .....	12,248		12,000	248		2,000	65	10,183	12,516.88	2,675.68	396,556.70	13,574.34	410,131.04
Papago Reservation and nomadic Papagoes.....									14,274.70	6,405.67	102,192.55	6,943.60	109,136.15
Pima <sup>4</sup> .....	45,431	32,790	12,210	431	26,250	12,210	271	6,700	30,751.72	10,931.70	809,529.14	48,905.30	858,434.44
Salt River <sup>4</sup> .....	11,750	8,040	3,676	34	5,573	1,100	34	5,043	1,246.80	4,707.36	10,185.22	9,705.34	19,890.56
San Carlos.....	1,404		1,350	24		1,380	24		16,132.74	85.29	97,352.93	85.29	97,438.22
San Xavier.....	34,057	3,000	31,000	57	1,250	16,000	56	16,751	3,220.85	13,776.86	41,187.81	18,203.79	59,391.60
Truxton Canon.....	195		180	15		100	10	85	259.68		15,297.88	294.32	15,592.20
Western Navajo.....	13,565		13,000	565		1,000	325	12,240	4,111.66		55,288.20		55,288.20
California.....	48,925	22,310	26,250	365	12,657	11,984	287	23,979	33,080.54	17,313.36	708,740.91	90,919.73	799,660.64
Bishop.....	14,318	6,000	8,300	18	3,160	8,300		2,840	531.67				
Campo.....	267		260	7			7	23		34.80			
Digger.....	111	106	5		60	5		46	6,114.75	48.98			
Fort Bidwell.....	5,250	5,150		100	150		60	5,040	67.09				
Fort Yuma.....	8,350	8,020	160	170	8,020	160	170		126.25	10,644.98			
Hoopa Valley.....	2,789	1,400	1,360	29	200	160	14	2,415			708,740.91	90,919.73	799,660.64
Maki.....	13,091		13,081	10		1,571	10	11,510	14,029.65	2,793.13			
Pala.....	3,628	1,634	1,980	14	1,067	847	10	1,704	10,928.52	2,919.27			
Round Valley.....									1,145.17				
Soboba.....	960		944	16		544	15	401	136.42	820.95			
Tule River.....	161		160	1		160	1		.61	51.25			
Colorado.....	12,678	12,600		78	1,800		78	10,800	9,376.39	4,339.75	239,738.09	8,226.33	247,964.42
Fort Lewis.....											214.24	308.45	522.69
Southern Ute diminished.....									9,376.39	4,339.75	20,790.49	4,339.75	25,130.24
Southern Ute.....	12,678	12,600		78	1,800		78	10,800			218,733.86	3,578.13	222,311.99
Idaho.....	46,245	38,940	6,700	605	38,640	6,700	657	248	1,424.17	38,911.88	865,023.72	213,337.87	1,078,361.59
Fort Hall.....	45,820	38,540	6,700	580	38,540	6,700	580		461.11	38,911.88	858,500.76	213,126.43	1,071,627.19
Fort Lapwai.....	425	400		25	100		77	248	963.06		4,156.83	211.44	4,368.23
Lemhi.....											2,366.13		2,366.17
Montana.....	464,780	302,913	159,630	2,237	207,886	138,470	1,567	116,857	905,708.85	55,110.64	5,421,085.69	621,521.28	6,042,606.97
Blackfeet.....	111,500	57,096	54,240	164	48,856	35,480	164	27,000	21,160.61		986,956.15	23,261.27	1,010,217.42
Crow.....	153,702	153,307		395	74,020		205	79,477	47,802.64	47,898.31	1,151,722.05	410,234.44	1,561,956.49
Flathead <sup>5</sup> .....	152,438	85,010	66,990	438	85,010	66,990	438		759,466.70		2,353,862.59	104,356.94	2,458,219.53
Fort Belknap.....	36,020		35,000	1,020		35,000	620	400	13,229.92	5,712.17	252,481.74	51,510.04	303,991.78
Fort Peck.....	7,500	7,500						7,500	64,031.34		543,088.19	14,348.20	557,436.39
Fort Shaw.....											2,769.31		2,769.31
Tongue River.....	3,620		3,400	220		1,000	140	2,480	17.64	1,500.16	130,205.66	17,810.39	148,016.05
Nevada.....	62,201	11,503	50,362	336	4,068	2,607	217	55,309	36,455.63		345,541.88	37,401.88	382,943.76
Carson School.....									4,721.24		6,548.24		6,548.24
Fallon (Carson Sink allotments).....	3,740	3,690	18	32	825	18	32	2,865			90,041.41	19,833.08	109,874.49
Fort McDermitt.....	1,763	1,158	530	75	688	55	39	981			5,222.11	407.87	5,629.98
Moapa River.....	600	600			600				677.79		10,634.36	522.70	11,157.06
Nevada (Pyramid Lake).....	21,030		21,000	30		620	30	20,380	27,801.77		71,568.56		71,568.56
Walker River.....	6,125	6,055	14	56	1,955	14	16	4,140	2,223.60		116,219.02	12,758.38	128,977.40
Western Shoshone.....	28,943		28,800	143		1,900	100	26,943	1,031.23		45,308.18	3,879.85	49,188.03
New Mexico.....	56,980	11,850	44,260	870	465	32,310	740	23,465	12,237.33	8,618.71	937,529.14	77,487.32	1,015,016.46
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 <sup>6</sup> .....	10,000	10,000						10,000			341.21		341.21
Pueblo day schools.....	26,930		26,900	30		22,050	20	4,860	2,854.82		149,382.51	503.32	149,885.83
San Juan.....	10,320		10,000	320		5,000	320	5,000	9,310.33	2,527.20	220,710.92	50,402.61	271,113.53
Zuni.....	7,120		7,000	120		5,000	120	2,000	72.18	6,091.51	545,709.90	26,581.39	572,291.29
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	89,646	88,640		1,006				89,646					

<sup>1</sup> Total costs unadjusted for old items prior to 1916 pending inclusion of all irrigation items since 1867.

<sup>2</sup> Project abandoned.

<sup>3</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>4</sup> Decrease due to ditches under Camp McDowell practically all washed out.

<sup>5</sup> As reported.

<sup>6</sup> Information furnished by Reclamation Service.

<sup>7</sup> 1915 report.

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

States and superintendencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.			Acreage not under project.	Expenditures—				
	Total.	Allotted.	Un- allotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Un- allotted.	School and agency.		During fiscal year 1917.		To June 30, 1917.		
									Construc- tion.	Mainte- nance.	Construc- tion.	Mainte- nance.	Total.
Oregon.....	147,063	115,270	30,000	1,793	87,270	30,000	1,793	28,000	\$29,748.80	.....	\$260,410.71	\$7,041.87	\$267,452.58
Klamath.....	140,000	108,270	30,000	1,730	82,270	30,000	1,730	26,000	29,333.29	.....	253,934.42	7,041.87	260,976.29
Umatilla.....	5,050	5,000	.....	50	5,000	.....	50	.....	77.39	.....	397.97	.....	397.97
Warm Springs.....	2,013	2,000	.....	13	.....	.....	13	2,000	338.12	.....	6,078.32	.....	6,078.32
South Dakota.....	34,765	32,500	.....	2,265	400	.....	260	34,105	3,190.24	\$237.87	69,170.83	687.87	69,858.70
Pierre <sup>1</sup> .....	265	.....	.....	265	.....	.....	100	165	2,816.69	237.87	32,723.84	687.87	33,411.71
Pine Ridge.....	34,500	32,500	.....	2,000	400	.....	160	33,940	373.55	.....	36,157.79	.....	36,157.79
Rosebud.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289.20	.....	289.20
Utah.....	99,635	85,514	10,578	3,543	80,094	578	543	18,420	3,730.36	52,832.36	848,402.04	195,687.11	1,044,089.15
Goshute.....	330	.....	300	30	.....	300	30	.....	263.90	.....	878.14	.....	878.14
Shivwits.....	291	.....	278	13	.....	278	13	.....	422.83	.....	1,581.35	361.41	1,942.76
Uintah and Ouray.....	99,014	85,514	10,000	3,500	80,094	.....	500	18,420	3,043.63	52,832.36	845,942.55	195,325.70	1,041,268.25
Washington.....	234,888	234,735	.....	153	162,035	.....	46	72,810	175,411.81	48,502.10	776,513.05	265,694.91	1,042,207.96
Colville.....	47,003	46,960	.....	43	41,960	.....	46	5,000	5,506.41	2,201.34	46,725.82	2,201.34	48,927.16
Cushman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....	1,468.21	.....	1,468.21
Spokane.....	785	775	.....	10	75	.....	.....	710	.....	.....	1,529.96	.....	1,529.96
Yakima.....	187,100	187,000	.....	100	120,000	.....	.....	67,100	169,902.90	46,300.76	726,789.06	263,493.57	990,282.63
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	143,530	141,630	.....	1,900	72,985	.....	1,307	69,238	40,364.95	29,245.76	801,174.29	144,382.00	945,556.29

<sup>1</sup> 1916 report.

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

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments under ditch June 30, 1917.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated allotted lands leased.	Acreage of irrigated lands cultivated by Indians and whites.							Within service of ditches June 30, 1917.	Remainder to be put under ditch.	
	Main.	Lateral.				Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Value of crops.	By Indians.				
											Number engaged.	Acreage.			Value of crops.
	Miles.	Miles.	Number.	Number.	Acres.							Acres.	Acres.		
Grand total.....	1,351	3,037	14,574	33,479	68,524	159,182	73,831	3,674	236,687	\$4,883,585	16,517	172,573	\$2,569,078	582,051	2,990,427
Arizona.....	295	263	4,236	12,239	2,260	36,482	19,345	797	56,624	635,379	7,910	53,707	620,127	76,293	145,185
Camp Verde.....	2	2		100				110	110	1,800	20	110	1,800	120	68
Colorado River.....	16	26	450	105	2,260	3,409			3,409	\$73,112	105	1,149	73,112	6,170	93,830
Fort Apache.....	70	20		500			1,500	65	1,565	43,995	500	1,500	38,595	2,137	150
Havasapai.....	4	8		173			100	3	103	3,180	50	100	3,013	111	
Kaibab.....		1		( <sup>1</sup> )				30	30	1,000	( <sup>1</sup> )	30	1,000	72	75
Leupp.....		2						10	10	50				25	60
Moqui.....				( <sup>1</sup> )				10	10	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	10	( <sup>1</sup> )	10	
Navajo <sup>2</sup> .....	6 <sup>50</sup>			2,500			2,000	65	2,065	67,750	2,500	2,000	66,500	2,065	10,183
Pima <sup>3</sup> .....	56	61	2,733	4,397		26,250	12,210	271	38,731	133,800	3,387	38,460	132,200	38,731	6,700
Salt River.....	22	56	804	1,977		5,573	1,100	19	6,692	234,305	440	6,673	233,640	6,707	5,043
San Carlos.....	48	50		749			1,380	24	1,404	11,667	283	1,380	11,617	1,404	
San Xavier.....	6	12	249	2,200		1,250			1,250	46,200	185	1,250	46,200	17,306	16,751
Truxton Canon.....	1			40				45	45	600	40	45	600	<sup>5</sup> 110	85
Western Navajo.....	7 20	7 25		7 400			1,000	200	1,200	17,940	400	1,000	11,850	1,325	12,240
California.....	73	74	1,137	4,195	3,200	6,404	2,800	263	9,467	341,088	970	6,200	172,721	14,490	34,435
Bishop.....	1		7 150	500	200	1,200		16	1,216	<sup>8</sup> 14,200	200	1,200	13,900	1,216	13,102
Campo.....	11	14		94				7	244	13,585	26	237	13,085	244	23
Digger.....	2		19	115		20			20	1,000	23	20	1,000	111	
Fort Bidwell.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	30		100		60	160	( <sup>4</sup> )	30	100	( <sup>4</sup> )	160	5,090
Fort Yuma.....	10	30	802	833	3,000	4,318		160	4,478	226,702	170	1,318	62,075	8,350	
Hoopa Valley.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )		200		14	374	22,259	85	360	20,527	374	2,415
Maldi.....	16	15		576			1,186		1,186	14,531	153	1,186	14,531	1,689	11,402
Pala.....	20	12	166	1,751		566		3	1,311	38,040	194	1,309	37,964	1,714	1,914
Soboba.....	5	2		146				2	317	7,771	59	310	6,689	471	489
Tule River.....	8	1		150				1	161	3,000	30	160	2,950	161	

<sup>1</sup> Data incomplete.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include Pierre, Standing Rock, and Fort Lapwai, which show an irrigable area of 90,336 acres, preceding table.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include crop value of leased land.

<sup>4</sup> Not reported.

<sup>5</sup> 1916 report.

<sup>6</sup> Dry ditches.

<sup>7</sup> Estimated.

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

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments under ditch June 30, 1917.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated allotted lands leased.	Acreage of irrigated lands cultivated by Indians and whites.							Within service of ditches June 30, 1917.	Remainder to be put under ditch.	
	Main.	Lateral.				Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Value of crops.	By Indians.				
											Number engaged.	Acreage.			Value of crops.
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	Miles. 38	Miles. 15	Number. 95	Number. 250	Acres. -----	1,800	-----	78	1,878	13,930	80	1,800	12,800	Acres. 1,878	Acres. 10,800
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	30	84	1,541	1,555	2,424	11,175	-----	340	11,515	245,646	311	7,905	150,207	26,277	19,543
Montana.....	231	1,060	3,532	5,300	8,050	22,587	13,790	941	37,318	284,164	1,677	32,675	287,055	199,980	264,800
Blackfeet.....	85	269	1,150	1,150	350	1,976	-----	-----	1,976	24,563	1,150	1,976	24,563	28,240	83,260
Crow.....	99	164	1,772	1,600	7,000	19,000	-----	151	19,151	98,359	230	19,000	166,000	71,640	82,062
Flathead.....	11	561	610	1,500	700	1,611	2,760	-----	4,371	68,569	27	969	15,223	80,300	72,138
Fort Belknap.....	28	58	-----	1,000	-----	-----	10,220	600	10,820	82,273	270	10,220	77,069	18,800	17,220
Fort Peck.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7,500
Tongue River.....	8	8	-----	50	-----	-----	810	190	1,000	10,400	-----	510	4,200	1,000	2,620
Nevada.....	37	71	721	1,338	20	3,078	5,276	91	8,445	105,041	581	8,340	102,753	30,632	31,569
Fallon.....	4	21	369	315	-----	825	-----	27	852	10,110	64	825	9,500	3,740	-----
Fort McDermitt.....	7	-----	110	100	-----	688	55	19	762	3,300	83	743	3,200	762	1,001
Moapa River.....	6	5	117	120	-----	350	-----	-----	350	23,250	42	350	23,250	600	-----
Nevada.....	8	33	200	200	-----	-----	620	30	650	15,234	200	620	14,109	21,030	-----
Walker River.....	12	12	125	500	20	11,215	14	115	11,244	28,193	89	11,215	27,740	2,500	3,625
Western Shoshone.....	-----	-----	-----	103	-----	-----	4,587	-----	4,587	24,954	103	4,587	24,954	2,000	26,943
New Mexico.....	237	252	50	5,897	-----	-----	32,250	700	32,950	529,793	4,154	32,250	508,067	38,475	18,505
Jicarilla.....	11	2	50	150	-----	(*)	-----	240	240	3,647	(*)	(*)	(*)	805	1,405
Mescalero.....	4	-----	-----	20	-----	-----	200	20	220	16,500	20	200	15,000	300	100
Pueblo Bonito.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10,000
Pueblo day schools.....	197	200	-----	3,024	-----	-----	22,050	-----	22,050	302,917	2,334	22,050	302,917	26,930	-----
San Juan.....	15	20	-----	900	-----	-----	5,000	320	5,320	113,177	900	5,000	100,550	5,320	5,600
Zuni.....	10	30	-----	1,803	-----	-----	5,000	120	5,120	93,552	900	5,000	89,600	5,120	2,000
Oregon.....	28	31	200	188	900	3,400	-----	300	3,700	64,500	37	3,000	45,000	12,200	134,863
Klamath.....	22	29	200	148	700	3,200	-----	300	3,500	52,500	37	3,000	45,000	12,000	128,000
Umatilla.....	6	2	-----	40	200	200	-----	-----	200	12,000	-----	-----	-----	200	4,850
Warm Springs.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2,013
South Dakota: Pine Ridge.....	9	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	75	75	1,875	-----	-----	-----	560	33,940
Utah.....	156	400	803	450	20,000	55,470	370	43	55,883	510,479	302	8,840	79,078	80,715	18,920
Goshute.....	6	24	-----	153	-----	-----	300	30	330	8,300	30	300	8,000	330	-----
Shivwits.....	3	1	-----	105	-----	-----	70	13	83	2,490	80	70	2,190	291	-----
Uintah and Ouray.....	147	375	803	192	20,000	55,470	-----	-----	55,470	499,689	192	8,470	68,888	80,094	18,920
Washington.....	122	610	1,052	717	31,670	11,050	-----	46	11,096	2,003,420	235	10,120	443,000	55,551	179,337
Colville.....	41	10	52	217	670	1,650	-----	46	1,696	30,420	60	720	20,000	1,696	45,307
Spokane.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	785	-----
Yakima.....	81	600	1,000	500	31,000	9,400	-----	-----	9,400	1,973,000	175	9,400	423,000	53,855	133,245
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	95	177	1,201	1,350	-----	7,736	-----	-----	7,736	148,720	260	7,736	148,270	45,000	98,530

1 1916 report.  
 2 Does not include crop value of leased land.  
 3 As reported.

4 Not reported.  
 5 No living water on land.  
 6 Estimated.

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

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Total.....	1,134	175,456	4,688	397,103
Arizona.....	72	720	3,773	186,380
Colorado River.....	72	720	2	20
Pima (Gila River).....			3,771	186,360
California (public domain).....	4	310		
Colorado: Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	9	720		
Michigan.....	2	120		
L'Anse and Vieux Desert.....	1	40		
Ontonagon.....	1	80		
Minnesota.....	11	861		
Fond du Lac.....	8	621		
Leech Lake.....	3	240		
Montana.....	133	17,192	492	135,996
Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	1	80		
Crow.....	13	2,242		
Fort Peck.....			456	131,836
Turtle Mountain.....	119	14,870	36	4,160
Nebraska: Winnebago.....	1	41		
Nevada: Walker River.....	6	115		
North Dakota.....	4	798		
Standing Rock.....	2	478		
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	2	320		
Oklahoma: Potawatomi.....	1	120		
Oregon.....	10	1,427	31	4,656
Klamath.....	6	905	31	4,656
Umatilla.....	2	200		
Warm Springs.....	1	160		
Public domain.....	1	162		
South Dakota.....	874	152,393	392	70,071
Cheyenne River.....	246	39,850	193	30,996
Lower Brule.....	25	4,136	4	640
Pine Ridge.....	192	40,658	195	38,435
Rosebud.....	411	67,749		
Washington: Yakima.....	1	160		
Wisconsin.....	6	479		
Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	1	80		
Lac Courte Oreille.....	5	399		



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

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales. <sup>1</sup>			Inherited-land sales. <sup>2</sup>		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
Grand total.....	3,995	440,837.92	\$7,176,570.14	9,000	1,110,366.14	\$17,426,504.34
Total, 1917.....	588	69,849.00	1,040,202.00	655	75,892.00	1,546,965.00
1916.....	583	54,958.62	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	773,309.16
1913.....	208	20,778.80	407,315.56	109	10,797.94	285,097.72
1912.....	324	34,391.11	568,880.75	392	43,652.27	689,285.02
1911 <sup>3</sup> .....	494	56,197.98	978,588.27	638	79,665.66	1,503,960.38
1910 <sup>4</sup> .....	520	82,655.80	1,245,639.96	873	129,359.61	1,956,315.92
1909 <sup>4</sup> .....	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: Fort Bidwell.....	1	80	320	1	2	106
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	6	480	2,055	12	1,475	8,687
Idaho.....	4	241	8,235	19	1,391	45,376
Coeur d'Alene.....	.....	.....	.....	4	637	16,645
Fort Lapwai.....	4	241	8,235	15	754	28,731
Kansas.....	14	498	26,193	10	550	22,433
Kickapoo.....	4	122	10,768	5	310	11,110
Potawatomi.....	10	376	15,425	5	240	11,323
Michigan: Mackinac.....	1	40	801	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	19	941	15,244	21	1,188	14,566
Fond du Lac.....	1	6	120	2	81	2,475
Leech Lake.....	13	495	6,007	18	1,027	10,071
White Earth.....	5	440	9,117	1	80	2,020
Montana.....	58	10,054	95,660	114	15,537	200,040
Crow.....	22	3,131	28,128	81	11,602	115,510
Flathead.....	15	941	23,725	28	2,277	68,153
Fort Peck.....	21	5,982	43,807	5	1,658	16,377
Nebraska.....	49	2,403	181,595	90	6,304	427,554
Omaha.....	18	1,078	113,077	44	2,796	246,421
Santee.....	19	909	38,409	23	2,188	83,175
Winnebago.....	12	416	30,109	23	1,320	97,958
North Dakota.....	84	9,736	111,382	42	6,148	54,053
Fort Berthold.....	16	1,719	26,536	4	480	8,490
Fort Totten.....	26	1,924	36,994	19	1,757	27,595
Standing Rock.....	16	2,509	17,503	7	1,593	5,226
Turtle Mountain.....	26	3,584	30,349	12	2,318	12,742
Oklahoma.....	183	24,589	293,790	169	21,846	418,969
Cantonment.....	17	1,478	25,530	31	3,907	67,589
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	34	6,421	60,576	63	8,632	167,372
Kiowa.....	23	1,869	45,538	37	5,312	119,703
Osage.....	84	12,336	109,624	8	1,068	9,805
Pawnee.....	11	845	15,078	13	1,277	24,000
Ponca.....	1	40	827	1	110	3,200
Sac and Fox.....	1	80	1,600	1	2	125
Red Moon.....	.....	.....	.....	1	160	2,325
Seger.....	10	1,200	25,592	4	520	11,765
Seneca.....	1	240	4,312	9	698	11,725
Shawnee.....	1	80	4,613	1	160	1,360

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> 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).

<sup>3</sup> Includes sales of lands of Kaw, Osage, and Five Civilized Tribes.

<sup>4</sup> Includes sales of Five Civilized Tribes.

<sup>5</sup> Unknown.

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

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.			Inherited-land sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds
Oregon.....	10	1,400	\$14,164	11	1,155	\$17,120
Klamath.....				1	160	950
Roseburg.....				5	720	2,116
Siletz.....	9	1,360	12,143	1	40	1,200
Umatilla.....	1	40	2,021	4	235	12,854
South Dakota.....	108	15,827	232,005	103	16,409	248,201
Cheyenne River.....	3	955	6,610	3	1,117	6,146
Crow Creek.....	2	165	421	16	2,799	19,965
Pine Ridge.....	16	3,253	15,625	8	2,458	10,927
Rosebud.....	48	9,075	119,530	39	7,036	95,175
Sisseton.....	14	800	21,218	11	918	30,260
Yankton.....	25	1,579	68,601	26	2,081	85,728
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	12	754	13,764	9	557	10,240
Washington.....	8	351	15,187	14	907	36,386
Colville.....	1	60	800	2	120	3,840
Cushman.....	2	41	2,250	1	12	811
Taholah.....				1	80	4,000
Tulalip.....				1	2	142
Yakima.....	5	250	12,137	9	693	27,593
Wisconsin.....	3	98	1,519	21	*780	23,945
La Pointe.....	1	89	899			
Oncida.....	1	8	320	19	700	23,195
Red Cliff.....	1	1	300			
Tomah.....				2	80	750
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	28	2,357	28,288	19	1,643	19,299

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

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1917.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re-ceived.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Num-ber.	Acreage.	Num-ber.	Acreage.			Num-ber.	Acreage.
Total.....	13,902	1,470,285.08	2,527	277,393.86	2,500	297	2,203	265,544.00
Arizona: San Xavier.....	1	40.00	1	12.40				
California.....	22	1,388.00	1	10.00				
Bishop.....	2	280.00						
Greenville.....	1	30.00						
Hoopa Valley.....	16	963.00						
Round Valley.....	3	65.00	1	10.00				
Idaho.....	224	30,968.86	58	3,732.18	78	3	75	11,580.00
Cour d'Alene.....	122	18,930.97	5	787.65	41	2	39	6,289.00
Fort Hall.....	54	8,775.94			27		27	4,558.00
Fort Lapwal.....	48	3,261.95	53	2,944.53	10	1	9	733.00
Kansas.....	165	11,193.63	87	7,416.69	90	13	77	5,164.00
Kickapoo.....	96	5,816.14	50	4,332.30	67	2	65	4,403.00
Potawatomi.....	69	5,377.49	37	3,084.39	23	11	12	761.00

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

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1917.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re-ceived.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Num-ber.	Acreage.	Num-ber.	Acreage.			Num-ber.	Acreage.
Michigan: Mackinac and Mount Pleasant.....	17	1,283.28	4	202.24	1	1	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	3,682	294,769.23	20	1,304.50	40	12	28	2,087.00
Fond du Lac.....	20	1,508.50	7	360.00	4	1	3	231.00
Grand Portage.....	23	1,929.32	3	240.00	13	5	8	643.00
Leech Lake.....	54	4,416.52	6	398.00	20	6	14	973.00
Nett Lake.....	12	1,074.89	4	306.50	3	.....	3	240.00
White Earth.....	3,573	285,840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	674	104,226.60	294	40,669.51	195	51	144	30,768.00
Blackfeet.....	4	920.97	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Crow.....	75	14,812.47	209	25,526.20	34	4	30	5,877.00
Flathead.....	402	35,814.61	49	3,983.31	45	4	41	3,462.00
Fort Peck.....	193	52,678.55	36	11,160.00	114	41	73	21,429.00
Nebraska.....	1,056	71,720.02	512	46,931.04	102	30	72	4,995.00
Omaha.....	572	36,996.94	191	24,811.00	16	2	14	720.00
Ponca.....	26	3,365.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santee.....	280	21,229.80	268	18,708.00	28	2	26	2,452.00
Winnebago.....	178	10,128.22	53	3,412.04	58	26	32	1,817.00
Nevada: Carson.....	3	360.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	1,201	216,919.00	180	29,516.47	234	32	202	40,853.00
Fort Berthold.....	33	7,088.90	3	324.00	16	.....	16	5,156.00
Fort Totten.....	83	7,632.80	39	3,150.67	33	4	29	2,960.00
Standing Rock.....	296	93,938.85	52	10,142.21	55	.....	55	15,577.00
Turtle Mountain.....	789	108,258.45	86	15,899.59	130	28	102	14,160.00
Oklahoma.....	2,549	220,874.28	404	42,027.16	830	50	780	64,103.00
Cantonment.....	53	7,415.88	28	4,252.66	8	8	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	339	33,797.98	17	2,993.49	195	8	187	14,683.00
Kiowa.....	155	19,775.14	23	3,677.86	3	.....	3	400.00
Otoe.....	95	10,915.79	17	2,213.74	3	2	1	80.00
Pawnee.....	74	8,356.31	34	2,918.58	29	11	18	1,615.00
Ponca.....	106	9,121.01	28	3,343.36	39	7	32	4,016.00
Sac and Fox.....	196	21,792.86	31	3,967.07	90	6	84	10,109.00
Seger.....	43	4,357.77	2	560.00	9	2	7	640.00
Seneca.....	857	52,139.08	189	12,429.46	308	3	305	17,409.00
Shawnee.....	631	53,202.46	35	5,670.94	146	3	143	15,151.00
Oregon.....	345	26,690.75	87	8,101.62	56	9	47	4,596.00
Klamath.....	39	5,912.27	5	802.72	14	6	8	1,280.00
Roseburg.....	15	2,147.09	10	1,511.29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz.....	21	1,438.78	16	1,460.72	9	.....	9	878.00
Umatilla.....	265	16,512.61	51	3,566.89	31	3	28	2,118.00
Warm Springs.....	5	680.00	5	760.00	2	.....	2	320.00
South Dakota.....	2,376	407,292.32	342	61,635.04	663	86	577	88,060.00
Cheyenne River.....	279	80,807.84	27	4,791.86	105	1	104	31,568.00
Crow Creek.....	90	14,687.26	57	9,242.47	40	2	38	6,029.00
Lower Brule.....	95	24,299.15	6	1,050.00	26	.....	26	5,452.00
Pine Ridge.....	553	105,446.52	156	31,922.29	102	66	36	6,776.00
Rosebud.....	351	78,725.25	69	12,193.54	17	7	10	2,096.00
Sisseton.....	203	20,821.72	9	884.14	70	3	67	8,113.00
Yankton.....	805	82,504.58	18	1,550.74	303	7	296	27,426.00
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	4	240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1917.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re-ceived.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Num-ber.	Acreage.	Num-ber.	Acreage.			Num-ber.	Acreage.
Washington.....	260	20,539.09	271	21,428.51	55	9	46	3,227.00
Colville.....	68	5,534.30	2	160.00	17	2	15	1,258.00
Cushman.....	6	570.00	3	153.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane.....	46	4,066.50	.....	.....	15	4	11	824.00
Taholah.....	.....	.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip.....	14	1,814.36	1	163.85	3	1	2	136.00
Yakima.....	126	8,553.93	264	20,870.76	20	2	18	1,009.00
Wisconsin.....	1,249	53,872.04	230	12,164.85	119	1	118	6,111.00
Hayward.....	16	1,161.04	.....	.....	12	.....	12	788.00
Lac du Flambeau.....	12	874.14	7	538.10	4	1	3	243.00
La Pointe.....	100	7,881.53	18	1,650.54	29	.....	29	2,290.00
Oneida.....	1,083	41,596.03	204	9,896.21	55	.....	55	1,697.00
Red Cliff.....	38	2,359.30	1	80.00	19	.....	19	1,093.00
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	74	7,907.98	36	2,241.65	37	.....	37	4,000.00

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

	Applica-tions ap-proved.	Acreage approved.
1907.....	889	92,132.50
1908.....	1,987	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
1917.....	2,203	265,440.00
Total.....	12,097	1,380,318.25

TABLE 29.—Removals of restrictions.

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca), Okla. <sup>1</sup>		Five Civilized Tribes. <sup>2</sup>	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	520	26,726.40	9,923	659,737.74
1917.....	20	916.88	1,438	155,403.17
1916.....	30	1,401.45	697	42,103.60
1915.....	25	1,095.28	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.....	215	.....	1,865	52,761.09

<sup>1</sup> Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 751).

<sup>2</sup> Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312); by departmental approval.

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

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

Indians to whom issued.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	343	30,376
Total, 1917.....	65	4,440
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.....	1	180
Seneca, Okla.....	15	750
Tulalip, Wash.....	3	160
Fond du Lac, Minn.....	4	270
Hayward, Wis.....	11	600
Lac du Flambeau, Wis.....	4	320
La Pointe, Wis.....	27	2,160

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

Fiscal year.	Kaw. <sup>1</sup>		Osage. <sup>2</sup>	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	59	17,904	482	.....
1917.....	7	1,120	21	10,395
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	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 636).

<sup>2</sup> Act June 28, 1906 (34 Stat L., 539).

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

States and superintendencies.	Kind of lease.	1899 to 1916 (both included).					Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.				
		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.....			2, 811, 154	\$2, 320, 752	\$23, 839, 556	\$3, 117, 621		2, 191, 011	\$894, 059	\$7, 310, 337	\$1, 878, 632
California: Greenville.....	Miscellaneous.....		80	1 24							
New York: New York Agency.....	Oil (barrels) <sup>2</sup> .....	10, 022			17, 425		743			2, 032	
	Gas (cubic feet) <sup>2</sup> .....	320, 429, 109	1, 900		6, 533		702, 737, 730		2, 675		
Oklahoma.....			2, 738, 571	2, 289, 194	23, 785, 037	3, 117, 110		2, 157, 489	875, 175	7, 308, 209	1, 877, 464
Cantonment.....	Miscellaneous.....		480		1 34						
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Oil and gas.....						20, 225	3, 034			
Kiowa.....	do.....		9, 989	6, 652			36, 287	12, 281		27, 716	
Osage.....	Oil (barrels).....	10, 281, 661	900, 000	32, 543	6, 225, 342	2, 606, 159	1, 943, 919	227, 210	116, 145	2, 614, 176	1, 668, 720
	Gas.....	( <sup>1</sup> )			169, 549			( <sup>1</sup> )	900, 000	803, 640	
Otoe.....	Oil and gas.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	49, 907	14, 112	117, 386		( <sup>1</sup> )	62, 946	52, 527		21, 185
Pawnee.....	do.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	64, 000	57, 033	1, 844		( <sup>1</sup> )	63, 600	29, 100	31, 538	
Ponca.....	Oil (barrels).....	926, 758	1, 040	6, 842	103, 170		146, 116	1, 040	738	28, 585	11, 000
	Gas.....	( <sup>1</sup> )			130	2, 141			( <sup>1</sup> )	80	920
Sac and Fox.....	Oil (barrels).....	( <sup>1</sup> )	35, 305	74, 335		20, 713		19, 640	28, 899		2, 260
Shawnee.....	do.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1, 868	6 280		6 35, 077		6, 625		6, 583	
Five Civilized Tribes (restricted lands).....	do.....	207, 781, 132	1, 450, 404	1, 835, 317	13, 551, 598	308, 968	21, 408, 173	698, 471	582, 765	3, 555, 569	140, 000
	Gas.....	( <sup>1</sup> )		( <sup>1</sup> )	321, 017		( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )		64, 715	
	Coal (tons).....	606, 993	7, 737	4, 694	46, 444		233, 409	7, 090	449	17, 213	
	Miscellaneous.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	101, 745	101, 334	2, 800		( <sup>1</sup> )	105		1, 222	
	Coal (tons) <sup>3</sup> .....	338, 736, 775	106, 296	144, 922	3, 335, 149		2, 846, 996	109, 407	47, 657	190, 631	
	Asphalt (tons) <sup>2</sup> .....	54, 383	9, 800	11, 000	25, 949		2, 832	4, 840	1, 500		
Washington: Spokane.....	Miscellaneous.....							1, 380		570	
Wyoming.....			70, 603	31, 534	30, 561	511		32, 142	15, 639	96	1, 168
Shoshone.....	Oil and gas.....	17, 515	9, 000	7, 650	207	511	6, 449	7, 869	5, 018		1, 168
	Coal (tons).....	1, 990	1, 562	1, 815			1, 254	60	45	80	
	Miscellaneous.....	180	9, 307	3, 233	8		( <sup>1</sup> )	93	28		
	Oil (barrels) <sup>2</sup> .....	1, 163	50, 734	18, 836	30, 346		32, 689	24, 080	10, 548		
	Coal (tons) <sup>2</sup> .....	356, 687								163	40

<sup>1</sup> From 1913 to 1914.<sup>2</sup> Unallotted; all other allotted.<sup>3</sup> Royalty production; from 1901 to 1916.<sup>4</sup> Not reported.<sup>5</sup> From 1912 to 1916.<sup>6</sup> From 1914 to 1916.<sup>7</sup> From 1911 to 1916.<sup>8</sup> Partially reported.<sup>9</sup> From 1907 to 1916.<sup>10</sup> Lime; barrels.

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

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>\$306,331.03</b>
<b>Arizona:</b>		
Colorado River.....	Repairing employees' quarters.....	1,184.48
Leupp.....	Two stone cottages.....	4,375.44
Do.....	Additions to stone dormitory.....	18,342.00
Navajo (Tohatchi).....	Frame commissary building.....	1,990.00
Pima.....	School, No. 90 (adobe).....	2,938.00
San Xavier.....	Day school, Indian Oasis.....	6,985.33
Do.....	Day school, Quojote.....	8,875.84
Do.....	Day school, Vamori.....	8,811.83
Western Navajo.....	Employees' stone mess, stone gas house, two stone cottages, addition to stone boilerhouse, addition to school buildings.....	22,602.00
<b>California:</b>		
Campo.....	Two-room building for kitchen and dining room.....	510.00
Hoopa Valley.....	Hospital, No. 48.....	14,051.51
Fala.....	Sewer system.....	4,000.00
Round Valley.....	Schoolhouse, No. 63 (Yokia, day).....	3,374.00
<b>Minnesota:</b>		
Fond du Lac.....	Log house for John Ojibway.....	600.00
Red Lake.....	Police quarters.....	812.54
Do.....	Steam boiler.....	800.00
<b>Montana:</b>		
Crow.....	Heating plant.....	4,067.82
Do.....	Brick schoolhouse.....	17,400.00
Crow (Pryor).....	Laundry and employees' quarters.....	2,787.00
Crow.....	Frame office building.....	5,500.00
Fort Belknap.....	Brick laundry and heating plant.....	18,947.00
Do.....	Sewer system.....	878.00
Do.....	Material for school building and cottage.....	915.85
Fort Peck.....	Steel water standpipe.....	2,065.00
Tongue River.....	Two spiral fire escapes.....	910.00
<b>Nebraska:</b>		
Santee.....	Repairs to old bridge and one new span (Niobrara).....	5,868.80
Do.....	Office building.....	747.00
<b>Nevada:</b> Moapa River.....	One frame school building.....	1,777.00
<b>New Mexico:</b>		
Albuquerque.....	Heating system for sewing room and laundry.....	1,025.00
Do.....	Sewing room and laundry.....	5,362.58
Do.....	Two steel tanks.....	2,225.00
Jicarilla.....	Frame hospital, No. 48.....	11,955.59
Pueblo Bonito.....	Water tank and tower.....	3,150.00
Do.....	Brick industrial building, No. 12.....	7,550.00
Do.....	Frame schoolhouse, quarters, barn, and three outhouses.....	5,600.00
Do.....	Steam heat for dormitory.....	1,247.00
<b>North Carolina:</b> Cherokee.....	Refrigerating plant.....	1,199.00
<b>Oklahoma:</b>		
Chillico.....	Fire escapes.....	793.00
Bloomfield.....	Remodeling main building and two dormitories.....	8,514.90
Do.....	Water mains.....	1,700.00
Cheyenne Arapaho.....	Frame sanatorium, No. 41.....	15,858.39
Enchee School.....	Superintendent's cottage.....	2,600.00
Kiowa.....	Two frame quarters.....	6,499.00
Do.....	Repairs to hospital roof.....	558.30
Seger.....	Office building.....	2,950.59
Shawnee.....	Frame schoolhouse.....	5,184.90
Do.....	Heating and plumbing supplies.....	710.06
<b>Oregon:</b> Klamath.....	Bridge, 60-foot span, Williamson River.....	525.00
<b>Pennsylvania:</b> Carlisle.....	Stokers.....	5,079.00
<b>South Dakota:</b>		
Canton Asylum.....	Dairy barn.....	5,550.00
Cheyenne River.....	Cottage, stable, and coal house.....	2,745.00
Crow Creek.....	Two frame cottages.....	1,450.00
Do.....	Frame hospital, No. 48.....	13,229.45
Do.....	Protecting three bridges.....	2,743.00
Do.....	Two frame cottages.....	2,612.47
Pierre.....	Steel water tank.....	1,580.00
Rapid City.....	Extension to sewer system.....	996.70
Rosebud.....	Frame dairy barn, No. 51.....	2,652.00
Do.....	Frame school building and outhouse.....	1,535.00
Rosebud (Okreesh, day).....	Frame cottage and barn.....	1,894.00
Rosebud.....	Exhibit building, stock shed, and two outhouses.....	1,686.00
Do.....	Frame cottage.....	3,532.10
Springfield.....	Electric lighting plant.....	1,190.00
Yankton.....	Boiler, etc.....	718.00
Do.....	Cement walks.....	848.88
<b>Washington:</b>		
Cushman.....	Constructing concrete basement.....	560.00
Do.....	School building (Jamestown, day).....	708.00
Do.....	Coal house.....	754.71
Tulalip.....	Employees' cottage, No. 86.....	3,486.00
<b>Wisconsin:</b>		
Hayward.....	Office and warehouse.....	1,083.97
Tomah.....	Electric generator and switchboard.....	2,372.00

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

State and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total.....		\$283, 825. 46
<b>Arizona:</b>		
Fort Apache.....	Frame dormitory, completing.....	1, 000. 00
Leupp (Winslow).....	Bridge.....	15, 000. 00
Pima.....	Three cottages.....	1, 974. 00
Do.....	Employees' quarters.....	2, 504. 22
Do.....	Superintendent's cottage.....	3, 105. 76
Do.....	Warehouse.....	6, 228. 97
Do.....	Office.....	3, 159. 65
Phoenix.....	Infirmary.....	9, 358. 00
Rice Station.....	Concrete reservoir.....	1, 900. 00
Salt River.....	Farmer's cottage, barn, and tank.....	3, 170. 00
San Carlos.....	Piping, water main.....	1, 405. 20
<b>California:</b>		
<b>Campo:</b>	Two three-room frame buildings.....	650. 00
Fort Bidwell.....	Lavatory annex, girl's building.....	2, 084. 50
Greenville.....	Concreting bottom of reservoir.....	1, 115. 00
Do.....	Addition to hospital.....	1, 352. 54
Do.....	Heating plant.....	3, 750. 00
Do.....	Addition to reservoir.....	1, 261. 00
Round Valley.....	Remodeling mess hall.....	322. 50
Do.....	Schoolhouse at Nokomis day school.....	1, 000. 00
<b>Idaho:</b>		
Fort Lapwal Sanatorium.....	Repairs to cottages and office.....	1, 726. 81
Do.....	Repairs to buildings.....	2, 296. 81
<b>Kansas Haskell</b>	Stone and concrete work for barn.....	3, 907. 00
<b>Minnesota:</b>		
Pipestone.....	Septic tank and sewer.....	5, 500. 00
Do.....	Digging big ditch.....	2, 000. 00
Do.....	Building roadway.....	1, 000. 00
White Earth.....	Building roadway.....	4, 666. 00
Do.....	Addition to Twin Lake school.....	1, 307. 00
Do.....	Dairy barn.....	1, 696. 54
<b>Montana:</b>		
Fort Belknap.....	School building (lodge pole).....	1, 223. 50
Tongue River.....	Dairy barn.....	1, 999. 00
Fort Belknap.....	One cottage (lodge pole).....	1, 022. 35
<b>Nebraska: Genoa.</b>	Boiler, water and sewer.....	3, 580. 00
<b>New Mexico:</b>		
Mescalero.....	Cottage No. 94.....	2, 099. 29
Navajo (Tohatchi).....	Schoolhouse No. 81.....	30, 000. 00
Navajo School.....	Completing boys' dormitory.....	690. 00
Pueblo Bonito.....	Schoolhouse and mess hall.....	53, 780. 00
San Carlos.....	Repairs to San Carlos Bridge.....	1, 173. 60
San Juan.....	Ice plant.....	1, 377. 00
Do.....	Completing hospital.....	3, 510. 76
Do.....	Material for two cottages.....	2, 400. 00
<b>North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.</b>	Cisterns for schools Nos. 1, 2, and 5.....	1, 200. 00
<b>Oklahoma:</b>		
Bloomfield.....	Two-inch gas pipe to Bloomfield Seminary.....	1, 990. 00
Eueche.....	Dairy barn.....	2, 000. 00
Eufaula.....	Employees' quarters No. 97.....	6, 794. 35
Kiowa (Riverside).....	Hot-water heat, painting, and electric light, principal's cottage.....	807. 00
Kiowa (Rainy Mountain).....	Repairing boys' building.....	560. 00
Pawnee.....	Implement shed.....	1, 025. 00
Ponca.....	Bridge over Salt Fort (Whiteagle).....	5, 986. 67
Do.....	Laundry.....	3, 780. 69
<b>Oregon:</b>		
Salem.....	Two boilers, and remodeling the power house.....	7, 200. 00
Do.....	Remodeling sewer.....	4, 700. 00
<b>Pennsylvania: Carlisle</b>	Refrigerator.....	600. 00
<b>South Dakota:</b>		
Canton Asylum.....	Two cisterns.....	1, 094. 50
Lower Brule.....	Garage.....	665. 00
Do.....	One barn.....	2, 000. 00
Do.....	Repairs to water pipes.....	975. 00
Cheyenne River.....	Repairs to bridge at Whitehorse.....	485. 00
Pierre.....	Dairy barn.....	5, 000. 00
Do.....	Boiler installation.....	7, 000. 00
Yankton.....	Completion water system.....	2, 385. 55
Springfield.....	Cottage No. 113.....	4, 095. 00
<b>Utah: Uintah</b>	Heating plant hospital.....	3, 750. 00
<b>Washington:</b>		
Cushman.....	Day school building No 73.....	1, 455. 00
Do.....	Water and sewer, Jamestown day school.....	1, 033. 00
Tulalip.....	Painting school buildings.....	2, 511. 00
Do.....	Gutters boys' and girls' dormitory.....	1, 199. 00
Spokane.....	Cottage.....	800. 00
Colville.....	Farmer's cottage.....	2, 303. 70



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

State and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
<b>Wisconsin:</b>		
Lac du Flambeau.....	Employees cottage.....	\$9,780.00
Hayward.....	Dairy barn.....	3,200.00
<b>Wyoming:</b>		
Shoshone.....	Steel span bridge.....	4,180.00
Do.....	Hospital (remodeling trader's store).....	3,000.00
Do.....	Farmer's cottage.....	1,272.80
Western Shoshone.....	Employees' quarters No. 109.....	1,700.00

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

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Number of 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. <sup>1</sup>	Slaughtered.
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.									
<b>Total, 1917.</b>	\$32,944,660	\$641,066	156,021	88,074	5,172	217,693	82,550	6,708	1,472,322	688,117	30,056	2,399	20	5,239	654	\$3,324,318	\$1,187,512
1916	28,824,439	487,516	174,736	87,344	5,382	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	27,166,323	442,056	213,528	147,319	9,433	187,006	68,948	6,055	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	(*)	(*)	205,114	(*)	(*)	1,789,287							1,571,795	490,808
1911	17,971,209	(*)	530,000	(*)	(*)	209,321	(*)	(*)	1,219,157								
1900	8,187,818	(*)	353,387	(*)	(*)	237,610	(*)	(*)	575,710								
1890	6,384,441	(*)	443,244	(*)	(*)	170,419	(*)	(*)	964,759								
<b>Arizona</b>	7,233,646	35,133	56,383	16,750	2,385	53,720	19,321	2,105	943,125	64,204	3,713	27	2	813	149	1,178,768	779,967
Camp Verde	1,230	380	30	20												187	
Colorado River	79,249	6,139	6,209	151	50	769	126	32									1,640
Fort Apache	515,500	2,500	2,550	3,000		11,000	1,500	350		1,003		12				23,349	7,500
Tribal	41,493					500		120		36,693							
Havasupai	15,690	225	387	224	4	95	10	7		375		1		500	120	1,000	395
Kaibab	13,010	10	25			450										1,000	
Tribal	13,000					197		23									
Leupp	618,250	3,000	2,900	2,500	(*)	2,000	700	35	153,000	1,875	1,875					36,123	50,125
Mocqui	7,795,000	3,550	4,150	2,000	129	2,100	5,250	105	120,000	1,550	1,550					22,939	115,550
Navajo	3,132,252	4,232	26,690	(*)	880	13,781	(*)	650	520,000							918,000	550,000
Pima	415,975	1,725	2,350	2,300	557	5,900	3,400	150								24,030	1,880
Salt River	59,470	3,750	670	652	101	500	170	12		4,700		15	1			15,800	4,000
Tribal	14,700					250		25		14,700				250	25		
San Carlos	7,122,050	1,500	2,525	900		1,500	250	14	125							9,508	4,500
Tribal	170,075				42	3,275	515	244									
San Xavier	7,730,567	6,447	8,390	(*)	122	8,200	6,400	160								114,953	13,770
Truxton Canon	13,650		100	(*)		325										1,692	95
Tribal	65,110		207	3		1,378		48									
Western Navajo	406,175	1,675	5,200	5,000	500	1,500	1,000	100	150,000	3,308	288			63	4	10,187	30,512
<b>California</b>	537,060	38,451	2,396	1,956	27	3,435	1,671	82	1,398	20,975		36		234	27	37,730	8,734
Bishop	63,430	1,755	775	350		100			950	90				1			
Campo	30,616	2,336	41	56	6	233	23	11	16	2,976				39	3		
Digger	730	80	12			1										75	75
Fort Bidwell	14,030	630	120	100	2	24			390		2		2				
Fort Yuma	41,870	8,020	12	200		50	10	3								4,420	
Greenville	5,000	500	25	20		15				750		6				9,275	1,825
Hoopa Valley	50,250	5,500	210	150	1	200	200			11,648		13		175	5	3,908	1,246
Malki	53,761	2,440	181	219	5	572	117	6								6,555	1,689
Pala	55,172	5,092	330	262	1	105	235	9	13							1,150	
Round Valley	10,86,061	7,020	76	72	1	10,878	10,663	7		1,000		8				1,500	
Tribal	7,237					56	40	19		2,717					19		
Soboba	84,443	3,278	304	317	1	661	323	19	9	1,404						6,982	3,579
Tule River	44,460	1,800	310	210	10	540	60	8	410							5,365	320
<b>Colorado</b>	218,975	830	1,362		47	2,139	500	90	5,715	4,800	750	20		14			1,541
Southern Ute	51,435	825	512	(*)	6	139		3	1,950	4,050		20		14			
Ute Mountain	152,465	5	850	(*)	20	2,000	500		3,765	750							1,541
Tribal	15,075				21			87									
<b>Florida: Seminole</b>	4,100	1,500	20	(*)		6	30										1,050
<b>Idaho</b>	875,510	35,144	5,373	3,033	55	7,717	1,794	172		14,085	545	44		38	30	102,509	21,120
Coeur d'Alene	11 121,180	10,730	1,202	(*)	13	1,050	105	19		10,575	545	44		38		41,850	16,550
Fort Hall	379,185	4,239	1,658	2,213	30	124,447	993	60		3,510					30	60,659	4,570
Tribal	84,545					12 920	196	88									
Fort Lapwai	290,600	20,175	2,513	820	12	1,300	500	5									
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox</b>	9,175	1,175	80	80						690		4				540	630
<b>Kansas</b>	348,055	70,470	961	329	5	1,001	215	27		5,497	25	34		5		53,335	4,310
Kickapoo	7 240,878	62,043	659	149	7 1	724	9	19		5,497	25	34		5		53,335	4,310
Potawatomi	107,177	8,427	302	180	4	277	206	8									
<b>Michigan: Mackinac</b>	17,955	2,005	45			80											
<b>Minnesota</b>	419,628	25,411	881	1,105	30	1,734	451	160	386	21,146	424	103		66	2	20,367	10,320
Fond du Lac	36,046	3,371	34	82		97		3		1,375	50	4		9			
Grand Portage	288	288															
Leech Lake	32,512	1,122	140	130	6	70	20	4	6	2,690		14		2			
Nett Lake	3,301	126	15	31	2	5	1			190				2			
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	2,085	235	12			5											
Red Lake	152,786	8,619	270	442	6	457	178	63	224	13,863	374	66		45	1	20,367	10,320
Tribal	90					2			1								
White Earth	192,520	11,650	410	420	16	1,100	250	90	155	3,028		19		8	1		

<sup>1</sup> Includes some tribal stock also. <sup>2</sup> Includes tribal stock valued at \$2,520,911. <sup>3</sup> Unknown. <sup>4</sup> Included with horses and mules. <sup>5</sup> Included with cows and heifers. <sup>6</sup> Includes some ponies. <sup>7</sup> As reported. <sup>8</sup> 1916 report. <sup>9</sup> Over estimates last year. <sup>10</sup> Includes stock belonging to the United States. <sup>11</sup> High prices offered and scarcity of feed accounts for decrease in stock. <sup>12</sup> Includes calves.

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

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Number of stock on reservation.							Stock purchased, current year.						Value of stock.	
	All stock.	Other stock (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. <sup>1</sup>	Slaughtered.
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.									
Montana.....	\$6,631,364	\$76,598	18,510	15,581	423	52,490	26,542	1,171	4,005	80,560	597	252	1	754	117	\$647,402	\$40,938
Blackfeet.....	2,792,500	.....	8,000	4,000	50	20,000	15,000	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260,000	22
Tribal.....	265,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,900	450	113	.....	6,255	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
Crow.....	511,581	3,296	3,304	1,781	85	2,900	1,400	27	.....	13,292	.....	77	161	.....	.....	37,022	3,505
Tribal.....	837,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,314	5,782	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flathead.....	846,599	61,499	2,605	1,360	112	5,180	1,335	126	3,005	21,169	.....	60	.....	175	.....	243,701	10,015
Tribal.....	8,271	.....	.....	.....	4	71	45	6	.....	507	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Fort Belknap.....	206,420	1,300	1,000	1,500	30	1,200	270	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	2,140
Tribal.....	138,700	.....	.....	.....	11	1,700	210	85	.....	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,512	2,778
Fort Peck.....	414,260	6,020	2,000	2,340	40	1,925	500	50	1,000	2,500	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tongue River.....	535,103	4,483	1,601	4,600	91	4,300	1,500	8	.....	8,752	597	85	1	.....	.....	33,167	.....
Tribal.....	75,000	.....	.....	.....	2	1,100	50	145	.....	25,685	.....	.....	.....	518	45	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	403,725	59,359	2,193	1,005	2	385	112	16	.....	8,925	685	47	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Omaha.....	217,850	36,650	1,175	625	2	175	.....	8	.....	8,925	685	47	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Santee.....	40,000	9,284	218	210	.....	250	112	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	145,875	13,425	800	240	.....	160	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.....
Nevada.....	352,872	7,101	4,542	976	10	2,283	1,237	59	8	10,855	.....	22	4	40	39	26,487	4,949
Fallon.....	9,942	922	85	96	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	610	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	720	85
Fort McDermitt.....	9,365	40	290	( <sup>5</sup> )	1	2	.....	.....	8	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.....
Moapa River.....	4,690	390	70	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	220
Nevada.....	19,950	.....	319	( <sup>5</sup> )	.....	163	25	.....	.....	2,400	.....	12	.....	20	.....	998	.....
Walker River.....	31,590	1,165	178	200	.....	300	65	.....	.....	195	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2,567	50
Tribal.....	47,801	.....	.....	.....	2	590	147	32	.....	2,250	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Western Shoshone.....	190,634	284	600	650	7	1,200	1,000	3	.....	1,400	.....	.....	3	20	.....	22,027	4,594
Tribal.....	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	3,600	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Reno: Special agent.....	35,300	4,300	3,000	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	4,127,796	24,486	20,526	18,090	1,021	19,072	4,913	809	500,118	39,961	8,814	16	1	600	47	201,845	96,092
Jicarilla.....	126,210	360	1,403	( <sup>5</sup> )	60	400	65	6	6,900	1,245	920	3	.....	.....	.....	12,275	1,107
Tribal.....	161,520	190	20	.....	.....	1,122	361	79	9,268	3,400	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Mescalero.....	150,600	250	636	1,400	47	500	25	9	8,550	26,882	.....	10	.....	7600	7	11,800	2,400
Tribal.....	105,400	.....	2	40	6	1,600	400	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Pueblo Bonito.....	825,500	.....	3,100	3,000	205	1,800	300	100	146,000	1,200	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Tribal.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools.....	1,163,390	12,890	3,925	3,200	171	7,940	1,500	425	84,600	309	144	.....	1	.....	.....	121,870	40,385
San Juan.....	1,182,586	5,296	11,000	10,000	500	4,960	2,012	80	193,300	6,550	6,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Zuni.....	408,580	5,500	440	450	32	750	250	45	51,000	375	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	55,900	52,200
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	56,250	13,650	100	25	.....	550	300	20	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,945	6,400
North Dakota.....	1,666,413	9,818	7,469	3,475	91	10,713	3,707	156	3,502	16,624	463	59	1	106	.....	100,370	21,395
Fort Berthold <sup>2</sup> .....	486,935	975	3,894	( <sup>5</sup> )	43	2,227	1,240	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,695	3,110
Fort Totten <sup>3</sup> .....	62,530	1,330	250	350	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standing Rock.....	920,368	2,433	2,373	2,700	38	7,770	2,217	53	2	16,161	.....	59	.....	106	.....	57,675	18,285
Turtle Mountain.....	196,580	5,080	952	425	10	700	250	30	3,500	463	463	.....	1	.....	.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Oklahoma.....	1,551,487	67,514	5,573	1,888	39	5,547	4,229	127	624	71,866	2,670	371	.....	183	9	251,355	29,884
Cantonment.....	45,703	1,087	415	250	13	55	35	7	20	15,496	.....	105	.....	5	1	1,260	455
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	141,175	4,545	993	218	15	133	103	7	1	23,501	155	141	.....	28	2	.....	.....
Kiowa.....	150,000	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Osage <sup>7</sup> .....	672,680	16,710	1,236	400	8	3,300	4,000	88	40	12,435	1,235	26	.....	117	6	207,500	23,745
Otoe.....	75,948	2,724	276	174	.....	73	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	2,268
Pawnee.....	44,308	5,339	219	163	1	112	.....	4	.....	8,221	1,220	29	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Ponca.....	62,492	3,982	480	151	.....	85	25	.....	.....	2,530	30	20	.....	14	.....	739	1,230
Sac and Fox.....	59,258	5,113	277	42	.....	271	6	6	.....	2,358	25	8	.....	12	.....	1,388	2,186
Seger <sup>10</sup> .....	73,296	1,746	7370	7250	.....	775	.....	74	.....	7,265	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	146,666	7,148	743	.....	.....	767	718	.....	555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,228	.....
Shawnee.....	79,961	11,372	564	240	2	676	41	11	4	4,650	5	28	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	1,289,252	20,925	4,929	1,461	152	12,042	2,029	131	548	20,218	.....	.....	.....	402	.....	117,970	5,370
Klamath.....	921,770	2,420	2,050	500	34	11,350	1,600	10	.....	20,218	.....	8	.....	402	.....	83,000	.....
Tribal.....	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roseburg.....	35,000	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )
Siletz.....	15,320	1,060	68	43	.....	113	28	5	548	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,800	3,650
Umatilla.....	249,345	17,155	1,160	918	50	180	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,170	1,720
Warm Springs.....	53,150	290	1,151	( <sup>13</sup> )	54	397	401	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tribal.....	5,667	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Includes steers.  
<sup>2</sup> 1916 report.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes colts.  
<sup>4</sup> Not reported.  
<sup>5</sup> Included with horses.

<sup>6</sup> About 1,000 head, lost by starvation.  
<sup>7</sup> As reported.  
<sup>8</sup> Includes calves.  
<sup>9</sup> Overestimated last year.  
<sup>10</sup> Includes Red Moon.

<sup>11</sup> No record.  
<sup>12</sup> Underestimated last year.  
<sup>13</sup> Included with horses and mules.

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

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Number of stock on reservation.							Stock purchased, current year.						Value of stock.	
	All stock.	Other stock (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. <sup>1</sup>	Slaughtered.
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.									
South Dakota.....	\$4,813,431	\$71,423	15,616	17,551	483	25,986	9,774	926	3,331	185,814	3,723	970	9	1,328	164	\$416,897	\$117,300
Cheyenne River.....	678,750	7,050	2,700	3,300	55	3,700	1,700	156	300	20,311	.....	12	.....	340	.....	49,050	10,200
Tribal.....	27,789	.....	4	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	1,409	5,880	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
Crow Creek.....	322,000	6,400	1,200	1,550	26	1,600	800	15	.....	11,975	1,470	47	.....	65	8	61,600	12,762
Tribal.....	7,650	1,050	32	20	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,350	1,300
Lower Brule.....	174,785	3,035	350	650	7	1,230	300	5	.....	4,764	165	37	1	7	2	8,400	2,855
Tribal.....	64,145	.....	.....	.....	17	529	83	118	.....	7,875	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge.....	1,872,742	9,302	6,017	6,323	177	11,207	4,448	320	1,117	69,641	273	537	1	527	10	278,937	90,183
Tribal.....	7,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud.....	1,305,474	21,625	4,147	4,726	97	6,960	2,244	92	.....	43,958	465	252	7	243	7	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Tribal.....	35,850	.....	2	18	29	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sisseton.....	158,777	4,757	664	429	4	315	30	20	374	12,345	225	39	.....	135	1	16,560	.....
Yankton.....	157,669	18,204	502	551	14	404	169	12	231	9,065	1,125	46	.....	11	1	.....	.....
Utah.....	446,805	3,432	1,555	429	57	3,012	1,153	113	2,604	54,653	4,287	90	1	490	36	10,889	3,350
Goshute.....	10,465	265	150	.....	.....	2	50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shivwits.....	4,185	75	50	11	1	10	1	1	1	1,490	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray.....	432,155	3,092	1,355	418	56	3,000	1,102	110	2,603	53,163	4,287	78	1	490	36	10,889	3,350
Washington.....	782,453	50,306	4,641	1,844	192	7,531	1,774	247	6,464	12,070	300	59	1	48	4	105,394	19,710
Colville.....	485,555	30,745	2,095	1,340	108	4,575	1,388	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,585	16,887
Tribal.....	20,965	.....	.....	.....	6	283	39	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cushman.....	20,513	1,466	184	62	4	233	30	2	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,510	460
Tribal.....	10,232	307	59	48	2	123	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	582	320
Neah Bay.....	31,392	3,840	216	214	40	365	25	6	.....	1,700	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3,855	1,725
Tribal.....	2,500	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taholah.....	12,759	339	48	34	3	69	25	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip.....	91,227	13,279	250	146	2	770	52	23	1,446	4,660	170	10	.....	35	3	9,862	318
Yakima.....	101,910	330	1,439	.....	27	1,113	200	31	5,000	5,710	130	39	1	13	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Wisconsin.....	452,492	24,017	1,936	896	22	1,637	131	30	44	47,380	3,060	195	.....	93	.....	14,415	11,802
Grand Rapids.....	74,389	2,364	300	325	2	15	6	2	.....	7,190	810	55	.....	8	.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Hayward.....	19,560	1,710	100	100	6	150	25	10	.....	945	40	10	.....	2	.....	1,340	540
Keshena.....	90,564	4,539	392	229	.....	200	50	6	17	19,610	820	70	.....	15	.....	3,275	5,622
Lac du Flambeau.....	21,295	390	75	70	3	35	.....	2	.....	955	100	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Laona.....	21,180	730	150	20	10	50	.....	.....	.....	8,330	1,080	30	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	77,830	7,430	787	140	1	7150	750	10	25	8,660	210	22	.....	33	.....	9,800	5,640
Oneida.....	138,680	6,040	815	( <sup>8</sup> )	.....	1,010	.....	( <sup>9</sup> )	.....	1,240	.....	5	.....	2	.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Red Cliff.....	8,994	814	17	12	.....	27	.....	.....	2	450	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	706,216	2,318	930	1,600	131	6,613	2,667	267	200	7,794	.....	42	.....	15	30	31,100	2,650
Shoshone.....	417,568	2,318	902	1,600	110	3,500	1,200	90	200	5,454	.....	42	.....	15	.....	31,100	2,650
Tribal.....	288,648	.....	28	.....	21	3,113	1,467	177	.....	2,340	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Includes some tribal stock also.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes calves.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes steers.  
<sup>4</sup> No record.

<sup>5</sup> As reported.  
<sup>6</sup> Includes ponies.  
<sup>7</sup> Decrease due to various conditions.  
<sup>8</sup> Included with horses and mules.

<sup>9</sup> None; castrated.  
<sup>10</sup> Includes colts.

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

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>\$37,209,436</b>	<b>\$3,579,521</b>	<b>\$1,349,207</b>	<b>\$18,375</b>	<b>\$15,125,625</b>	<b>\$1,705,682</b>	<b>\$1,153,084</b>	<b>\$14,277,942</b>
<b>Arizona.....</b>	<b>3,019,030</b>	<b>307,071</b>	<b>213,814</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>16,105</b>	<b>209,884</b>	<b>34,193</b>	<b>2,237,613</b>
Camp Verde.....	34,035	29,150	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,585
Colorado River.....	88,200	5,290	895	.....	.....	11,390	.....	70,655
Fort Apache.....	373,641	68,758	12,050	.....	.....	12,881	19,672	260,280
Fort Mojave.....	97,815	1,850	5,800	.....	.....	10,390	.....	80,275
Havasupai.....	8,075	2,755	240	.....	.....	1,920	.....	3,160
Kaibab.....	5,640	1,457	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,123
Leupp.....	96,156	12,330	6,265	.....	3,550	3,686	.....	70,325
Moqui.....	201,600	26,200	28,800	.....	.....	6,850	.....	139,750
Navajo.....	474,610	42,075	48,000	.....	.....	8,500	2,621	373,414
Phoenix.....	734,987	.....	66,614	.....	.....	.....	.....	668,373
Pima <sup>1</sup> .....	243,066	3,437	19,075	350	12,555	91,882	.....	115,767
Rice Station.....	109,608	.....	4,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,783
Salt River.....	37,150	11,750	3,475	.....	.....	1,720	.....	20,205
San Carlos.....	145,654	84,960	5,000	.....	.....	12,450	11,900	31,344
San Xavier.....	60,309	9,843	.....	.....	.....	15,697	.....	34,769
Truxton Canon.....	148,041	3,176	6,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	138,540
Western Navajo.....	160,443	4,570	6,090	.....	.....	32,518	.....	117,265
<b>California.....</b>	<b>979,050</b>	<b>72,513</b>	<b>48,540</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>43,461</b>	<b>85,380</b>	<b>4,933</b>	<b>723,948</b>
Bishop.....	32,933	1,280	100	125	.....	440	.....	30,988
Campo.....	11,668	2,285	200	.....	.....	1,100	.....	8,083
Digger.....	9,435	9,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	80,972	650	675	150	.....	.....	.....	79,497
Fort Yuma.....	88,419	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,669
Greenville.....	56,378	.....	4,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,858
Hoopa Valley.....	97,547	10,500	16,275	.....	.....	6,075	1,800	62,897
Malki.....	17,050	13,930	110	.....	1,900	.....	.....	1,110
Pala.....	70,724	12,780	1,620	.....	41,486	4,260	.....	10,578
Round Valley.....	85,331	5,012	425	.....	.....	488	2,905	76,501
Sherman Institute.....	371,376	.....	24,365	.....	.....	63,882	.....	283,129
Soboba.....	41,451	13,885	200	.....	.....	9,135	.....	18,181
Tule River.....	15,766	2,006	.....	.....	75	.....	228	13,457
<b>Colorado.....</b>	<b>102,450</b>	<b>34,009</b>	<b>2,989</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>13,790</b>	.....	<b>49,462</b>
Southern Ute.....	66,628	20,323	1,850	60	2,140	.....	.....	42,255
Ute Mountain.....	35,822	13,686	1,139	.....	.....	13,790	.....	7,207
<b>Florida: Seminole.....</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Idaho.....</b>	<b>468,902</b>	<b>88,020</b>	<b>38,180</b>	.....	<b>27,293</b>	<b>92,721</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>221,118</b>
Coeur d'Alene.....	62,990	49,902	1,635	.....	.....	980	570	9,903
Fort Hall.....	256,905	38,118	11,445	.....	27,293	21,275	.....	158,774
Fort Lapwai.....	149,007	.....	25,100	.....	.....	70,466	1,000	52,441
<b>Iowa: Sac and Fox.....</b>	<b>88,636</b>	.....	<b>82,340</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>6,296</b>
<b>Kansas.....</b>	<b>568,808</b>	<b>9,150</b>	<b>24,588</b>	.....	.....	<b>125,927</b>	.....	<b>409,143</b>
Haskell Institute.....	476,680	.....	24,388	.....	.....	119,797	.....	332,495
Kickapoo.....	78,106	.....	200	.....	.....	6,130	.....	71,776
Potawatomi.....	14,022	9,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,872
<b>Michigan.....</b>	<b>237,127</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>11,515</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>225,302</b>
Mackinac.....	2,385	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,075
Mount Pleasant.....	234,742	.....	11,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	223,227
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	<b>802,782</b>	<b>121,231</b>	<b>87,683</b>	.....	.....	<b>4,519</b>	<b>31,416</b>	<b>557,933</b>
Cass Lake.....	16,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,010
Fond du Lac.....	36,889	7,525	25,124	.....	.....	80	.....	4,160
Grand Portage.....	9,482	9,132	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....
Leech Lake.....	105,938	32,336	6,202	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,340
Nett Lake.....	30,334	4,200	175	.....	.....	.....	271	25,688
Pipestone.....	166,301	.....	5,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	160,801
Red Lake.....	147,374	22,947	24,297	.....	.....	4,439	6,795	88,896
Vermillion Lake.....	80,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,000	56,480
White Earth.....	209,974	45,091	26,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	138,558

<sup>1</sup> 1916 report.

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

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
<b>Montana</b> .....	\$1,551,218	\$376,473	\$64,437	\$740	\$386,926	\$114,445	\$19,340	\$588,857
Blackfeet.....	177,070	38,494	23,417			6,225		108,934
Crow.....	343,362	121,316	20,165		62,617	24,725	475	114,064
Flathead.....	404,558	76,873	945		314,601	700	10,865	574
Fort Belknap.....	347,580	66,200	1,950		8,208	47,970	5,000	128,252
Fort Peck.....	155,153	50,840	15,310	740		12,985		75,278
Tongue River.....	123,495	22,750	2,650		1,500	21,840	3,000	71,755
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	428,200	80,820	8,418			23,485		315,477
Genoa.....	316,956		6,423					310,533
Omaha.....	29,040	5,555				23,485		
Santee.....	24,080	23,385	695					
Winnebago.....	58,124	51,880	1,300					4,944
<b>Nevada</b> .....	330,183	49,310	31,298	23	330	44,121		205,101
Carson.....	129,174	1,921	20,223			29,635		77,395
Fallon.....	11,387							11,387
Fort McDermitt.....	16,930	3,825	800		70	3,785		8,450
Moapa River.....	6,845	300	495		110			5,940
Nevada.....	76,624	8,599						68,025
Walker River.....	20,617	4,525	1,850			6,026		8,216
Western Shoshone.....	61,164	22,766	7,885		150	4,675		25,688
Reno, special agent.....	7,442	17,374	45	23				
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	1,540,415	81,399	86,904	250	12,595	155,722	29,677	1,173,868
Albuquerque.....	321,415	9,220	11,270			48,940		251,985
Jicarilla.....	165,492	35,876	20,777			14,034	11,677	83,128
Mescalero.....	152,443	14,698	19,045			14,905	10,650	93,145
Pueblo Bonito.....	145,438		1,300	250		9,040		134,848
Pueblo day schools.....	140,004	1,725	16,224			13,430		108,625
San Juan.....	240,733	19,630	6,700			29,723	7,350	177,330
Santa Fe.....	223,150		2,750					220,400
Zuni.....	151,740	250	8,838		12,595	25,650		104,407
<b>New York Agency</b> ...	710	135	575					
<b>North Carolina: Cherokee</b> .....	124,425	330				180	3,150	120,765
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	1,019,717	161,930	79,489	313		81,496		696,489
Bismarck.....	84,361							84,361
Fort Berthold <sup>2</sup> .....	80,828	44,695	1,777	313		25,993		8,050
Fort Totten.....	196,074	7,729	6,185			4,310		177,850
Standing Rock.....	342,139	69,302	31,775			48,108		192,954
Turtle Mountain.....	84,765	34,256	19,587			3,085		27,837
Wahpeton.....	231,550	5,948	20,165					205,437
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	3,272,116	208,474	137,062	75		251,844		2,674,661
Cantonment.....	109,168	5,525		75		64,035		39,533
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	407,700	23,439	20,803			87,984		275,474
Chillico.....	793,045							793,045
Five Civilized Tribes.....	65,985	15,035	50,950					
Kiowa.....	580,075	42,950	59,950			77,324		399,851
Osage.....	226,340	42,090	1,040			*1,000		182,210
Otoe.....	63,000							63,000
Pawnee.....	136,184	31,531	375					104,278
Ponca.....	83,351	16,755	300			5,503		60,793
Sac and Fox.....	53,815	14,425						39,390
Seger.....	178,957	10,414	3,101			900		164,542
Seneca.....	27,521							27,521
Shawnee.....	113,698	6,310						107,388

<sup>1</sup> Increase due to land.

<sup>2</sup> 1916 report.

\* As reported.

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

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Oklahoma—Contd. Five Civilized Tribes schools.	\$433,277		\$543			\$15,098		\$417,636
Armstrong Male Academy.....	52,836							52,836
Bloomfield Seminary.....	35,196							35,196
Cherokee Orphan School.....	49,556							49,556
Collins Institute.....	18,325							18,325
Euchece Boarding School.....	50,088					\$11,563		38,525
Eufaula Boarding School.....	36,615		\$150			3,535		32,930
Jones Male Academy.....	31,500							31,500
Mekusukey Academy.....	56,014		318					55,696
Nuyaka Boarding School.....	29,286		75					29,211
Tuskahoma Female Academy.....	39,855							39,855
Wheelock Female Academy.....	34,006							34,006
Oregon.....	752,469	\$19,731	7,935	30	\$9,319	14,735	\$37,760	662,959
Klamath.....	163,220	6,755	2,440		9,319	11,735	25,260	107,711
Roseburg.....	9,280	2,200		30			50	64,070
Salem.....	344,323							344,323
Siletz.....	16,916	6,501	1,650					8,765
Umatilla.....	127,000	300	1,400				600	124,700
Warm Springs.....	98,730	3,975	2,445			3,000	11,850	77,460
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	559,367		27,525			91,593		440,249
South Dakota.....	2,864,967	627,877	297,876	6,610	27,700	290,314	189,132	1,425,458
Canton Asylum.....	144,042		144,042					
Cheyenne River.....	378,161	183,676	41,581	4,845	1,200	43,610		101,249
Crow Creek.....	124,622	30,826	17,571	225		11,930		64,070
Flandreau.....	252,326	6,640	4,300			57,555		183,821
Lower Brule.....	132,531	64,626	6,275			8,830		52,780
Pierre.....	267,050		7,600		26,500	47,938		185,012
Pine Ridge.....	690,067	196,800	21,547	500		28,805	\$189,057	253,358
Rapid City.....	261,921	4,190	5,105			64,781		187,845
Rosebud.....	409,838	86,742	47,581	1,040		25,310	75	249,090
Sisseton.....	79,461	19,361	450					59,650
Springfield.....	32,196							32,196
Yankton.....	94,752	35,016	1,824			1,525		56,387
Utah.....	403,018	295,478	6,960		37,971	6,200	5,080	51,329
Goshute.....	2,970							2,970
Shivwits.....	9,355	230	145					8,980
Uintah and Ouray.....	390,693	295,248	6,815		37,971	6,200	5,080	39,379
Washington.....	1,692,607	781,339	59,277			67,790	51,778	732,423
Colville.....	192,458	67,607	4,968			59,180	35,258	25,445
Cushman.....	441,489	2,555	11,000					427,934
Neah Bay.....	9,095	4,160						4,935
Spokane.....	711,040	\$655,276	33,229				6,850	15,685
Taholah.....	20,935		890				750	19,385
Tulalip.....	209,036	27,941	6,555				1,415	173,125
Yakima.....	108,554	33,800	2,725			8,610	7,505	65,914

1 As reported.

2 Includes forest reserve.

3 Includes value land and old Spokane Sanatorium.

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

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Wisconsin.....	\$1,423,124	\$43,650	\$25,237	\$665	.....	\$27,366	\$726,555	\$599,651
Grand Rapids.....	962	237	.....	.....	.....	725	.....	.....
Hayward.....	123,297	2,536	4,875	.....	.....	20,761	25	95,100
Keshena.....	878,831	31,330	11,847	.....	.....	3,710	726,290	105,654
Lac du Flambeau.....	88,002	750	1,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,882
Laona.....	1,500	1,215	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	8,122	7,142	125	665	.....	150	.....	40
Oneida.....	69,607	.....	1,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,147
Red Cliff.....	3,520	440	540	.....	.....	2,020	200	320
Tomah.....	185,738	.....	4,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	181,003
Wittenberg.....	63,545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,545
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	359,928	158,432	6,565	.....	\$12,421	4,170	18,500	159,840
State totals.....	22,589,324	3,517,757	1,349,207	9,391	576,261	1,705,682	1,153,084	14,277,942
Miscellaneous.....	14,620,112	61,764	.....	8,984	14,549,364	.....	.....	.....
Warehouses.....	12,884	12,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquor suppression.....	1,650	1,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allotting service.....	18,984	.....	.....	18,984	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation service (cost).....	14,549,364	.....	.....	.....	14,549,364	.....	.....	.....
Indian Office.....	58,230	58,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> 1916 report.



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

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.							Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents. <sup>1</sup>	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, 1917.....	\$655,512,661	\$432,225,913	\$351,398,172	\$10,937,166	\$21,011,127	\$12,040,371	\$5,561,664	\$31,277,413	\$223,286,748	\$102,724,836	\$76,428,522	\$44,133,390
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	76,558,336	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	2,641,906	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.....	53,617,740	11,171,842	3,316,677	4,000	3,507	383,680	369,050	7,094,928	42,445,898	30,076,696	12,162,528	206,674
Camp Verde.....	2,460	2,460				230	1,000	1,230				
Colorado River.....	5,232,123	478,409	366,100		2,860	23,200	7,000	79,249	4,753,714	4,674,000	22,500	57,214
Fort Apache.....	9,685,749	521,700				1,700	3,500	516,500	9,164,049	5,523,840	3,616,493	23,716
Havasapai.....	34,010	19,590				2,900	700	15,990		14,420		
Kaibab.....	243,092	23,875			5	2,050	600	21,220	219,217	206,217	13,000	
Leupp.....	1,456,340	645,000				3,500	23,250	618,250	811,340	811,340		
Moqui.....	2,695,000	854,000				47,000	12,000	795,000	1,841,000	1,841,000		
Navajo.....	15,507,753	3,360,894			642	48,000	65,000	3,247,252	12,146,859	4,646,859	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.....	1,503,860	894,010	767,440			32,000	23,000	71,570	609,850	595,150	14,700	
San Carlos.....	3,660,051	150,650				21,600	7,000	122,050	3,509,401	2,639,340	773,925	96,136
San Xavier.....	4,483,958	1,801,804	796,237	4,000		137,000	128,000	736,567	2,682,154	2,682,154		
Truxton Canon.....	1,020,448	23,950				2,500	2,800	18,650	996,498	824,980	141,910	29,608
Western Navajo.....	2,192,049	432,375				6,000	10,200	416,175	1,759,674	1,759,674		
California.....	9,033,792	4,956,525	2,167,078	1,915,000	34,069	197,440	101,050	541,888	4,077,267	3,117,675	931,037	28,555
Bishop.....	418,051	338,051	255,200		921	10,000	8,500	63,430	80,000	80,000		
Campo.....	112,149	39,111				5,390	2,250	31,471	73,038	72,838	200	
Digger.....	17,240	12,455	9,000			2,500	125	830	4,785	4,785		
Fort Bidwell.....	224,211	199,211	128,500	40,000	931	8,250	7,500	14,030	25,000		25,000	
Fort Yuma.....	854,605	789,670	721,800			7,000	19,000	41,870	64,935	58,000	4,000	2,935
Greenville.....	246,986	229,896	196,320		12,376	10,000	4,000	7,200	17,090	17,090		
Hoopa Valley.....	2,604,582	1,995,124	118,000	1,800,000		12,000	5,500	50,250	609,458	159,000	425,000	25,458
Malki.....	2,126,031	111,996				29,900	25,750	56,346	2,014,035	2,014,035		
Pala.....	488,050	228,437	127,690			31,700	13,850	55,197	259,613	258,613	1,000	
Round Valley.....	841,434	833,715	610,568	75,000	9,386	46,000	6,700	86,061	7,719	320	7,237	162
Soboba.....	521,412	122,818				25,700	6,375	90,743	398,594	385,994	12,600	
Tule River.....	579,041	56,041			1,081	9,000	1,500	44,460	523,000	67,000	456,000	
Colorado.....	1,296,106	597,278	233,920	4,000	127,458	13,000	10,000	208,900	698,828	513,225	15,075	170,528
Southern Ute.....	469,828	315,355	233,920	4,000		11,000	10,000	56,435	154,473			154,473
Ute Mountain.....	826,278	281,923			127,458	2,000		152,465	544,355	513,225	15,075	16,055
Florida: Seminole.....	115,846	4,100						4,100	111,746	111,746		
Idaho.....	15,579,576	12,593,368	10,859,060	142,500	217,843	368,000	188,000	817,965	2,986,208	1,445,877	1,301,045	239,286
Cœur d'Alene.....	2,987,572	2,689,879	2,068,025	115,000	183,674	160,000	30,000	133,180	297,693	68,863	14,000	214,830
Fort Hall.....	5,248,322	3,930,198	3,410,655		14,358	88,000	38,000	379,185	1,318,124	761,614	544,545	11,965
Fort Lapwai.....	7,343,682	5,973,291	5,380,380	27,500	19,811	120,000	120,000	305,600	1,370,391	615,400	742,500	12,491
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	729,136	53,012			28,337	13,000	2,500	9,175	676,124	310,607	1,500	364,017
Kansas.....	3,879,608	3,680,071	2,622,973		233,354	280,034	90,155	453,555	199,537			199,537
Kickapoo.....	1,972,417	1,896,333	1,318,081		110,685	161,534	65,155	240,878	76,084			76,084
Potawatomi.....	1,907,191	1,789,738	1,304,892		122,669	118,500	25,000	212,677	123,453			123,453
Michigan: Mackinac.....	498,007	497,534	165,556	81,962	53,061	155,000	14,000	27,955	473			473
Minnesota.....	17,752,525	9,480,840	5,777,490	163,000	1,081,862	1,630,150	287,600	540,738	8,271,685	1,136,670	1,137,493	5,997,522
Fond du Lac.....	1,099,140	582,591	303,000	10,000	181,545	42,000	9,000	37,046	516,549			516,549
Grand Portage.....	310,961	90,778	50,000	25,000	15,490			288	220,183	38,000	10,000	172,183
Leech Lake.....	2,089,315	1,228,401	509,214	40,000	212,675	408,000	16,000	42,512	860,914			860,914
Nett Lake.....	936,678	649,707	558,849	70,000	8,407	6,750	2,200	3,501	286,971			286,971
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	70,454	70,454	45,500			14,069	8,400	2,085				
Red Lake.....	3,564,587	406,914			94,128	90,000	60,000	162,786	3,157,673	1,061,420	1,102,893	993,360
Vermillion Lake.....	24,000								24,000		24,000	
White Earth.....	9,657,390	6,451,995	4,310,927	18,000	555,548	1,075,000	200,000	292,520	3,205,395	37,250	600	3,167,545
Montana.....	51,905,508	25,084,151	17,199,097	813,965	759,402	549,224	456,000	5,306,463	26,821,357	17,262,787	7,434,101	2,124,469
Blackfeet.....	9,217,217	6,067,774	3,025,100			160,174	90,000	2,792,500	3,149,443	2,136,187	941,200	72,056
Crow.....	12,622,967	5,578,902	4,355,167	2,000	495,154	120,000	95,000	511,581	7,044,065	5,831,107	858,930	654,028
Flathead.....	12,322,292	5,446,285	3,470,100	732,500	159,086	145,000	87,000	846,599	6,876,007	1,652,893	4,508,271	714,843
Fort Belknap.....	6,108,550	238,650			10,230	13,000		9,000	5,869,900	5,539,200	330,700	
Fort Peck.....	7,775,227	7,125,521	6,342,730	79,465	70,516	74,550	144,000	414,260	649,706			649,706
Tongue River.....	3,859,255	627,019			24,416	36,500	31,000	535,103	3,232,236	2,403,400	795,000	33,836

<sup>1</sup> Data incomplete.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$2,520,911, tribal stock.

<sup>3</sup> Includes interest balances on interest bearing trust funds, and \$3,369,290 tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and National banks of Oklahoma.

<sup>4</sup> Includes tribal stock.

<sup>5</sup> As reported.

<sup>6</sup> 1916 report.

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

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.							Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents. <sup>1</sup>	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.
Nebraska.....	\$10,127,793	\$9,690,898	\$8,361,162		\$395,011	\$388,000	\$143,000	\$403,725	\$436,895	\$172,367		\$264,528
Omaha.....	5,358,158	5,152,109	4,200,000		334,259	288,000	112,000	217,850	206,049	150,000		56,049
Santee <sup>2</sup> .....	838,732	770,892	655,140		60,752	11,000	4,000	40,000	67,840			67,840
Winnebago.....	3,930,903	3,767,897	3,506,022			89,000	27,000	145,875	163,006	22,367		140,639
Nevada.....	3,087,543	1,667,667	1,009,510	\$8,000	4,981	70,430	267,075	307,671	1,419,876	1,350,404	\$63,401	6,071
Fallon.....	148,047	145,047	125,180			7,800	2,125	9,942	3,000	3,000		
Fort McDermitt.....	64,135	55,895	35,530			4,000	7,000	9,365	8,240	8,240		
Moapa River.....	161,490	161,490	155,000			850	750	4,890				
Nevada.....	681,930	30,430				6,280	2,200	21,950	651,500	639,500	12,000	( <sup>3</sup> )
Walker River.....	526,825	404,098	351,800		708	11,000	8,000	32,590	122,727	74,926	47,801	( <sup>3</sup> )
Western Shoshone.....	1,058,543	430,134				14,500	222,000	193,634	628,409	618,738	3,600	6,071
Reno, special agent.....	446,573	440,573	342,000	8,000	4,273	26,000	25,000	35,300	6,000	6,000		
New Mexico.....	22,762,242	6,336,296	316,832	1,140,000	70,670	700,175	212,815	3,895,804	16,425,946	11,352,318	4,961,140	112,488
Jicarilla.....	2,190,556	1,610,530	316,832	1,140,000	5,498	11,175	10,815	126,210	580,026	292,785	191,520	95,721
Mescalero.....	5,501,670	259,703			65,103	28,000	16,000	150,600	5,241,967	619,800	4,605,400	16,767
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,704,500	825,500				( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	825,500	1,879,000	1,875,000	4,000	
Pueblo day schools.....	4,876,283	1,670,427			37	405,000	93,000	1,172,390	3,205,856	3,132,136	73,720	
San Juan.....	5,599,628	1,331,628			32	86,000	33,000	1,212,596	4,268,000	4,204,000	64,000	
Zuni.....	1,889,905	638,508				170,000	60,000	408,508	1,251,097	1,228,597	22,500	
New York: New York Agency.....	4,498,521	584			584				4,497,937	4,442,350		55,587
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	945,228	160,588			23,108	71,980	6,250	59,250	784,640	588,000	192,000	4,640
North Dakota.....	25,539,608	23,367,761	20,466,105		303,693	620,425	261,125	1,716,413	2,171,847	1,157,784		1,014,063
Fort Berthold.....	3,955,618	2,598,437	1,738,789		28,163	218,425	101,125	511,935	1,357,181	1,157,784		199,397
Fort Totten.....	1,468,490	1,466,470	1,232,108		34,832	67,000	70,000	62,530	2,020			2,020
Standing Rock.....	15,704,759	14,892,113	13,565,208		159,537	187,000	50,000	930,368	812,646			812,646
Turtle Mountain.....	4,410,741	4,410,741	3,930,000		81,161	148,000	40,000	211,580				
Oklahoma.....	265,275,321	218,173,781	200,491,157	8,682	11,433,736	3,371,460	1,239,910	1,628,836	37,101,540	14,897,575	780,000	21,423,965
Cantonment.....	956,268	954,588	750,885			95,000	63,000	45,703	1,680			1,680
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	4,640,121	4,019,474	3,448,320		213,371	144,463	37,145	176,175	620,647			620,647
Five Civilized Tribes.....	192,852,250	166,691,838	157,942,350	( <sup>7</sup> )	8,749,458	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	26,160,412	14,880,225	780,000		10,500,187
Kiowa.....	19,694,108	16,426,888	13,919,010		1,072,878	870,000	415,000	150,000	3,267,220			3,267,220
Osage.....	19,645,281	13,620,976	10,488,918		496,493	1,470,885	490,000	672,680	6,024,305			6,024,305
Otoe.....	2,026,825	1,670,369	1,351,531	7,200	119,190	80,500	32,000	79,948	356,456	6,480		349,976
Pawnee.....	2,393,623	2,217,187	1,904,615		143,408	104,317	9,200	55,647	176,436			176,436
Ponca.....	3,193,525	3,095,324	2,689,338	1,482	125,802	179,650	32,000	67,052	98,201	4,800		93,401
Sac and Fox.....	1,626,653	1,236,540	873,690		161,522	115,265	26,805	59,258	390,113			390,113
Seger.....	1,973,856	1,973,856	1,577,975		143,355	135,630	43,150	73,746				( <sup>9</sup> )
Seneca.....	4,332,157	4,326,087	3,852,605		103,306	157,850	43,660	168,666	6,070	6,070		
Shawnee.....	1,940,654	1,940,654	1,691,890		102,953	17,900	47,950	79,961				
Oregon.....	44,866,422	11,928,082	7,373,490	2,404,900	268,107	370,000	161,000	1,350,585	32,938,340	3,480,775	29,180,967	276,598
Klamath.....	28,941,382	2,970,391	1,270,880	540,000	50,741	133,000	38,000	937,770	25,970,991	2,169,000	23,709,000	92,991
Roseburg.....	2,673,698	2,673,698	521,981	1,800,000	96,717	115,000	65,000	75,000				
Siletz.....	661,387	424,386	374,500	19,000	15,566			15,320	237,001	12,800	195,000	29,201
Umatilla.....	5,442,950	5,007,244	4,509,200	8,400	97,299	105,000	28,000	259,345	435,706	260,000	21,300	154,406
Warm Springs.....	7,147,005	852,363	696,929	37,500	7,784	17,000	30,000	63,150	6,294,642	1,038,975	5,255,667	
South Dakota.....	58,381,853	50,607,585	41,462,671	59,000	2,059,792	1,448,875	847,400	4,729,847	7,774,268	2,306,138	235,584	5,232,546
Canton Asylum.....	2,088	2,088			2,088							
Cheyenne River.....	10,711,652	8,105,477	6,864,852		116,875	350,000	80,000	693,750	2,606,175	1,402,700	27,789	1,175,686
Crow Creek.....	2,970,721	2,862,513	2,312,720		51,293	115,000	55,000	328,500	108,208			108,208
Flandreau.....	123,677	120,621	84,000		1,471	20,000	7,000	8,150	3,056			3,056
Lower Brule.....	2,183,168	1,983,435	1,662,770	9,000	41,880	50,000	50,000	179,785	189,733	76,000	64,145	49,588
Pine Ridge.....	16,196,287	14,861,399	12,245,900	50,000	162,757	225,000	295,000	1,882,742	1,334,888	525,438	107,800	701,650
Rosebud.....	14,324,122	11,399,810	8,938,779		862,557	93,000	185,000	1,320,474	2,924,312	302,000	35,850	2,586,462
Sisseton.....	7,339,012	6,943,306	6,144,180		299,974	245,375	95,000	158,777	395,706			395,706
Yankton.....	4,531,126	4,318,936	3,209,470		520,897	350,500	80,400	157,669	212,190			212,190
Utah.....	6,912,850	2,656,292	1,720,403		337,274	89,910	58,200	450,505	4,256,558	603,920	34,875	3,617,763
Goshute.....	53,485	13,465				1,500	500	11,465	40,020	40,020		
Shivwits.....	24,185	8,685				2,600	1,700	4,385	15,500	15,500		
Uintah and Ouray.....	6,835,180	2,634,142	1,720,403		337,274	85,310	56,000	434,655	4,201,038	548,400	34,875	3,617,763

<sup>1</sup> Data incomplete.  
<sup>2</sup> Ponca not included.  
<sup>3</sup> Included in Western Shoshone.  
<sup>4</sup> Tribal timber.  
<sup>5</sup> Not reported.

<sup>6</sup> Estimated.  
<sup>7</sup> Included in value of land.  
<sup>8</sup> Includes \$12,319,000 lowest estimated value of coal.  
<sup>9</sup> Included in Cheyenne and Arapaho.

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

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.							Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents. <sup>1</sup>	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.
Washington.....	44,519,546	29,922,926	22,997,368	4,019,860	1,155,356	451,288	512,604	786,450	14,596,620	3,820,798	10,554,554	221,268
Colville.....	14,573,882	10,392,988	8,179,320	600,000	495,950	184,763	447,400	485,555	4,180,894	1,863,702	2,235,365	81,827
Cushman.....	723,593	629,433	513,664	28,750	30,666	22,800	7,040	26,513	94,160	.....	.....	94,160
Neah Bay.....	385,346	87,989	17,000	4,000	871	32,325	5,949	27,844	297,357	22,357	275,000	.....
Spokane.....	2,809,048	1,540,352	990,880	392,580	45,000	62,000	13,500	36,392	1,268,696	421,845	820,375	26,476
Taholah.....	7,234,254	1,370,795	350,892	953,377	2,117	41,650	10,000	12,759	5,863,459	1,512,894	4,345,339	5,226
Tulalip.....	4,506,339	4,506,339	2,442,626	1,496,023	335,748	107,750	28,715	95,477	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakima.....	14,287,084	11,395,030	10,502,986	545,130	245,004	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	101,910	2,892,054	.....	2,878,475	13,579
Wisconsin.....	20,094,268	7,430,238	3,247,374	172,297	2,346,245	845,300	293,930	525,092	12,664,030	3,748,124	6,398,537	2,517,369
Grand Rapids.....	796,248	337,940	60,000	.....	69,051	100,000	25,000	83,889	458,308	277,200	3,400	177,708
Hayward.....	792,582	791,569	594,500	75,000	69,259	29,000	3,750	20,060	1,013	1,000	13	.....
Keshena.....	11,778,498	344,130	.....	.....	168,066	54,500	11,000	110,564	11,434,368	3,085,340	6,009,367	2,339,661
Lac du Flambeau.....	864,819	738,894	353,994	29,297	87,108	216,000	31,200	21,295	128,925	102,089	23,836	.....
Laona.....	271,537	72,257	.....	.....	35,377	12,800	2,300	21,780	199,280	199,280	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	3,278,167	2,833,031	800,767	28,000	1,526,434	315,000	65,000	97,830	445,136	83,215	361,921	.....
Oneida.....	2,029,403	2,029,403	1,312,043	.....	350,000	56,000	152,680	158,680	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff.....	283,014	283,014	126,070	40,000	40,950	62,000	3,000	10,994	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	4,093,622	2,164,494	1,610,249	.....	73,677	23,000	40,000	417,568	1,929,128	829,000	1,044,685	55,443

<sup>1</sup> Data incomplete.<sup>2</sup> No data.

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

States and superintendencies.	Total.			Salaries.	Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.		Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Grand total.....	5,334	2,137	3,197	\$3,589,887	3,481	\$2,530,122	1,853	\$1,059,765
Total schools.....	2,817	781	2,036	1,919,313	1,264	1,070,608	1,553	848,705
Total agencies.....	2,517	1,356	1,161	1,670,574	2,217	1,459,514	300	211,060
Arizona.....	708	321	387	450,953	452	308,073	256	142,880
Camp Verde schools.....	4		4	3,140	3	2,840	1	300
Camp Verde Agency.....	5	4	1	2,090	4	1,490	1	600
Colorado River School.....	13	6	7	8,550	5	4,320	8	4,230
Colorado River Agency.....	22	15	7	14,415	19	11,775	3	2,640
Fort Apache schools.....	30	10	20	19,115	17	12,835	13	6,280
Fort Apache Agency.....	42	26	16	25,280	39	23,700	3	1,580
Fort Mojave schools.....	16	5	11	10,680	6	5,220	10	5,460
Havasupai School.....	3	1	2	2,220	2	1,920	1	300
Havasupai Agency.....	2	1	1	1,400	2	1,400		
Kaibab School.....	3		3	2,320	1	1,300	2	1,020
Kaibab Agency.....	2	2		780	2	780		
Leupp School.....	12	5	7	8,520	4	3,900	8	4,620
Leupp Agency.....	16	12	4	8,730	16	8,730		
Moqui schools.....	39	15	24	21,290	15	11,300	24	9,990
Moqui Agency.....	34	16	18	20,392	28	16,582	6	3,810
Navajo schools.....	68	30	38	43,220	28	20,940	40	22,280
Navajo Agency.....	47	32	15	26,385	42	23,045	5	3,340
Phoenix School.....	73	16	57	54,740	33	28,070	40	26,670
Pima schools.....	43	12	31	27,830	19	16,700	24	11,130
Pima Agency.....	41	26	15	27,875	33	22,575	8	5,300
Rice Station School.....	23	10	13	15,940	11	7,900	12	8,040
Salt River schools.....	6	1	5	4,335	3	3,135	3	1,200
Salt River Agency.....	12	9	3	6,290	11	5,690	1	600
San Carlos schools.....	10	4	6	7,690	3	4,030	7	3,660
San Carlos Agency.....	51	33	18	30,223	48	28,423	3	1,800
San Xavier schools.....	10	1	9	7,220	4	4,460	6	2,760
San Xavier Agency.....	19	11	8	10,330	16	8,710	3	1,620
Truxton Canon School.....	14	3	11	9,510	4	3,960	10	5,550
Truxton Canon Agency.....	5		5	3,120	4	2,520	1	600
Western Navajo schools.....	23	5	18	15,880	10	8,380	13	7,500
Western Navajo Agency.....	20	10	10	11,443	20	11,443		
California.....	303	98	205	186,107	188	122,732	115	63,375
Bishop schools.....	10	2	8	6,195	4	3,555	6	2,640
Bishop Agency.....	6	5	1	2,760	5	2,160	1	600
Campo School.....	5	2	3	3,430	2	1,880	3	1,550
Campo Agency.....	2	2		960	2	960		
Digger Agency.....	2		2	1,720	1	1,000	1	720
Fort Bidwell schools.....	20		20	12,455	9	6,680	11	5,775
Fort Bidwell Agency.....	7	2	5	4,340	7	4,340		
Fort Yuma schools.....	21	6	15	14,100	9	7,150	12	6,950
Fort Yuma Agency.....	10	6	4	5,512	8	4,192	2	1,320
Greenville School.....	14	1	13	9,940	7	5,980	7	3,960
Hoopa Valley School.....	19	11	8	12,190	6	5,370	13	6,820
Hoopa Valley Agency.....	17	8	9	8,873	17	8,873		
Malki School.....	1		1	1,400	1	1,400		
Malki Agency.....	16	8	8	6,045	14	4,865	2	1,180
Pala schools.....	9	2	7	5,710	4	3,610	5	2,100
Pala Agency.....	15	10	5	7,733	14	7,013	1	720
Round Valley schools.....	8		8	6,140	4	4,220	4	1,920
Round Valley Agency.....	16	6	10	8,805	14	7,125	2	1,680
Sherman Institute.....	63	6	54	46,220	29	25,310	34	20,910
Soboba schools.....	9	2	7	5,910	3	3,240	6	2,670
Soboba Agency.....	22	15	7	9,640	22	9,640		
Tule River schools.....	7		7	4,000	3	2,440	4	1,560
Tule River Agency.....	4	1	3	2,029	3	1,729	1	300
Colorado.....	47	16	31	32,440	35	26,350	12	6,090
Southern Ute schools.....	11	2	9	8,230	5	5,350	6	2,880
Southern Ute Agency.....	17	7	10	10,270	15	9,370	2	900
Ute Mountain School.....	3		3	2,740	1	1,750	2	990
Ute Mountain Agency.....	16	7	9	11,200	14	9,880	2	1,320
Idaho.....	107	34	73	74,104	79	57,524	28	16,580
Coeur d'Alene schools.....	5		5	3,540	3	2,940	2	600
Coeur d'Alene Agency.....	18	7	11	12,754	16	11,434	2	1,320
Fort Hall schools.....	20	5	15	14,480	12	9,800	8	4,680

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

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
<b>Idaho—Continued.</b>								
Fort Hall Agency.....	23	14	9	\$14,808	22	\$13,808	1	\$1,000
Fort Lapwai School.....	28	3	25	17,040	13	8,060	15	8,980
Fort Lapwai Agency.....	13	5	8	11,482	13	11,482		
<b>Iowa.....</b>	24	12	12	15,650	10	8,270	14	7,380
Sac and Fox Sanatorium...	21	10	11	13,950	7	6,570	14	7,380
Sac and Fox Agency.....	3	2	1	1,700	3	1,700		
<b>Kansas.....</b>	89	19	70	68,152	48	40,612	41	27,540
Haskell Institute.....	66	6	60	52,320	33	29,340	33	22,980
Kickapoo School.....	13	8	5	8,290	6	4,450	7	3,840
Kickapoo Agency.....	2	2		1,697	2	1,697		
Potawatomi School.....	1		1	1,500	1	1,500		
Potawatomi Agency.....	7	3	4	4,345	6	3,625	1	720
<b>Michigan.....</b>	41	14	27	28,910	18	14,980	23	13,930
Mount Pleasant School.....	37	13	24	25,110	15	11,900	22	13,210
Mackinac Agency.....	4	1	3	3,800	3	3,080	1	720
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	267	137	130	173,828	177	125,968	90	47,860
Cass Lake School.....	6	5	1	3,340	2	1,600	4	1,740
Fond du Lac schools.....	5	1	4	3,440	3	2,840	2	600
Fond du Lac Agency.....	16	9	7	10,885	11	8,225	5	2,660
Grand Portage School.....	3		3	2,270	1	1,200	2	1,070
Grand Portage Agency.....	5	3	2	2,620	4	2,220	1	400
Leech Lake schools.....	13	4	9	9,120	5	4,680	8	4,440
Leech Lake Agency.....	39	23	16	27,388	37	26,108	2	1,280
Nett Lake School.....	3	1	2	2,220	1	1,200	2	1,020
Nett Lake Agency.....	10	8	2	6,192	9	5,592	1	600
Pipestone schools.....	26	12	14	17,410	14	10,550	12	6,860
Red Lake schools.....	21	9	12	12,240	10	6,690	11	5,550
Red Lake Agency.....	32	23	9	19,873	26	16,573	6	3,300
Vermillion Lake School.....	14	8	6	8,980	5	3,980	9	5,000
White Earth schools.....	36	11	25	23,670	15	13,030	21	10,640
White Earth Agency.....	38	20	18	24,180	34	21,480	4	2,700
<b>Montana.....</b>	350	166	184	230,255	284	193,230	66	37,025
Blackfeet schools.....	20	6	14	13,040	8	7,020	12	6,020
Blackfeet Agency.....	52	29	23	31,125	48	28,905	4	2,220
Crow schools.....	24	5	19	17,360	13	10,860	11	6,500
Crow Agency.....	65	34	31	40,253	61	37,433	4	2,820
Flathead School.....	2		2	3,200	2	3,200		
Flathead Agency.....	33	14	19	24,633	32	23,913	1	720
Fort Belknap schools.....	11	2	9	8,185	4	4,300	7	3,885
Fort Belknap Agency.....	31	16	15	19,913	30	19,193	1	720
Fort Peck schools.....	20	9	11	13,380	8	7,340	12	6,040
Fort Peck Agency.....	34	19	15	20,833	33	19,933	1	900
Tongue River schools.....	19	7	12	12,750	9	7,710	10	5,040
Tongue River Agency.....	39	25	14	25,583	36	23,423	3	2,160
<b>Nebraska.....</b>	84	31	53	61,900	56	44,530	28	17,370
Genoa School.....	42	12	30	28,930	23	17,460	19	11,470
Omaha School.....	1		1	1,600	1	1,600		
Omaha Agency.....	8	4	4	5,897	7	5,297	1	600
Santee School.....	1		1	1,700	1	1,700		
Santee Agency.....	9	7	2	6,325	9	6,325		
Winnabago School.....	2		2	2,800	2	2,800		
Winnabago Agency.....	21	8	13	14,648	13	9,348	8	5,300
<b>Nevada.....</b>	118	49	69	77,258	69	50,303	49	26,955
Carson School.....	32	12	20	25,550	10	12,940	22	12,610
Fallon schools.....	9		9	5,265	5	3,320	4	1,945
Fallon Agency.....	3	2	1	1,370	3	1,370		
Fort McDermitt School.....	7	3	4	4,685	4	3,185	3	1,500
Fort McDermitt Agency.....	2	2		624	2	624		
Moapa River School.....	4		4	3,180	1	1,500	3	1,680
Moapa River Agency.....	3	3		552	3	552		
Nevada schools.....	10	4	6	6,120	2	1,900	8	4,220

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

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
<b>Nevada—Continued.</b>								
Nevada Agency.....	11	8	3	\$6,089	9	\$4,769	2	\$1,320
Walker River School.....	4	4	4	3,220	2	2,120	2	1,100
Walker River Agency.....	11	5	6	6,734	10	6,074	1	660
Western Shoshone schools..	8	1	7	5,520	6	4,920	2	600
Western Shoshone Agency..	14	9	5	8,349	12	7,029	2	1,320
<b>New Mexico.</b>	425	187	238	267,980	265	178,435	160	89,545
Albuquerque School.....	44	14	30	31,110	22	17,280	22	13,830
Jicarilla School.....	16	5	11	10,800	6	5,200	10	5,600
Jicarilla Agency.....	51	24	27	28,330	50	27,610	1	720
Mescalero School.....	10	3	7	7,140	3	3,180	7	3,960
Mescalero Agency.....	33	17	16	20,820	29	18,460	4	2,360
Pueblo Bonito schools.....	24	6	18	15,100	7	6,520	17	8,580
Pueblo Bonito Agency.....	17	9	8	11,350	17	11,350		
Pueblo day schools.....	50	14	36	29,805	14	11,860	36	17,945
Pueblo day schools agency..	40	25	15	27,722	29	20,762	11	6,960
San Juan schools.....	26	8	18	17,310	11	9,120	15	8,190
San Juan Agency.....	41	31	10	20,598	40	19,878	1	720
Santa Fe School.....	40	18	22	26,370	19	14,270	21	12,100
Zuni schools.....	21	7	14	12,940	8	5,800	13	7,140
Zuni Agency.....	12	6	6	8,585	10	7,145	2	1,440
<b>New York Agency.....</b>	3		3	2,250	2	1,650	1	600
<b>North Carolina.....</b>	35	13	22	21,587	21	12,787	14	8,800
Cherokee schools.....	29	10	19	17,610	16	9,530	13	8,080
Cherokee Agency.....	6	3	3	3,977	5	3,257	1	720
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	278	145	133	161,346	175	108,686	103	52,660
Bismarck School.....	13	5	8	8,400	5	3,800	8	4,600
Fort Berthold schools.....	7	1	6	5,120	3	3,470	4	1,650
Fort Berthold Agency.....	32	21	11	17,925	30	16,065	2	1,860
Fort Totten schools.....	44	19	25	26,290	17	12,260	27	14,030
Fort Totten Agency.....	12	7	5	7,620	11	6,960	1	660
Standing Rock schools.....	46	15	31	28,855	17	14,835	29	14,020
Standing Rock Agency.....	67	49	18	33,063	56	27,343	11	5,720
Turtle Mountain schools.....	11	1	10	6,825	6	5,325	5	1,500
Turtle Mountain Agency.....	22	18	4	10,728	19	9,568	3	1,160
Wahpeton School.....	24	9	15	16,520	11	9,060	13	7,460
<b>Oklahoma.....</b>	926	275	651	747,184	580	527,149	346	220,035
Cantonment School.....	11	4	7	7,020	4	3,300	7	3,720
Cantonment Agency.....	12	3	9	8,760	10	7,140	2	1,620
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	17	8	9	11,300	7	5,400	10	5,900
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.....	21	8	13	15,322	16	12,122	5	3,200
Chilocco School.....	55	17	38	40,300	31	25,000	24	15,300
Kiowa schools.....	72	14	58	45,100	33	24,660	39	20,440
Kiowa Agency.....	62	32	30	38,650	48	30,790	14	7,860
Osage School.....	28	7	21	19,940	7	10,740	21	9,200
Osage Agency.....	39	8	31	48,830	33	42,930	6	5,900
Otoe School.....	12	1	11	8,020	6	4,740	6	3,280
Otoe Agency.....	7	2	5	4,860	6	4,140	1	720
Pawnee School.....	16	5	11	11,160	6	5,400	10	5,760
Pawnee Agency.....	10	4	6	7,325	8	5,705	2	1,620
Ponca School.....	16	5	11	10,090	7	6,220	9	3,870
Ponca Agency.....	10	3	7	8,167	9	7,567	1	600
Red Moon School.....	5	1	4	1,900	3	1,300	2	600
Sac and Fox School.....	1		1	1,650	1	1,650		
Sac and Fox Agency.....	12	6	6	8,565	10	7,005	2	1,560
Seger School.....	18	3	15	11,200	7	5,180	11	6,020
Seger Agency.....	11	5	6	6,995	8	5,675	3	1,320
Seneca School.....	16	5	11	11,190	8	6,420	8	4,770
Seneca Agency.....	5	3	2	3,060	4	2,340	1	720
Shawnee School.....	19	8	11	12,280	10	7,520	9	4,760
Shawnee Agency.....	8	5	3	4,955	7	4,355	1	600

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

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
<b>Oklahoma—Continued.</b>								
Five Civilized Tribes.....	443	118	325	\$400,545	291	\$289,850	152	\$110,695
Muskogee Agency.....	283	98	185	292,712	230	241,762	53	50,950
Schools—supervisor.....	12	4	8	13,050	8	8,610	4	4,440
Armstrong Academy.....	16	4	12	10,420	7	5,470	9	4,950
Bloomfield Seminary.....	1	.....	1	1,500	1	1,500	.....	.....
Cherokee Training.....	15	4	11	9,700	5	3,670	10	6,030
Collins Institute.....	12	.....	12	7,560	7	4,620	5	2,940
Euchee Boarding.....	14	.....	14	9,293	5	4,133	9	5,160
Eufaula Boarding.....	14	.....	14	8,580	2	960	12	7,620
Jones Academy.....	14	3	11	9,720	7	5,700	7	4,020
Mekuskukey Academy.....	16	.....	16	9,840	6	4,275	10	5,565
Nuyaka Boarding.....	15	3	12	9,375	6	4,530	9	4,845
Tuskahoma Academy.....	15	.....	15	9,270	4	3,120	11	6,150
Wheelock Academy.....	16	2	14	9,525	3	1,500	13	8,025
<b>Oregon.....</b>	183	66	117	134,335	116	93,775	67	40,560
Klamath schools.....	24	4	20	15,530	11	9,060	13	6,470
Klamath Agency.....	32	11	21	27,048	27	23,048	5	4,000
Roseburg School <sup>1</sup> .....	1	.....	1	1,600	1	1,600	.....	.....
Roseburg Agency.....	6	.....	6	6,500	4	5,200	2	1,300
Salem schools.....	53	14	39	39,910	27	23,660	26	16,250
Siletz schools.....	2	1	1	2,270	2	2,270	.....	.....
Siletz Agency.....	7	5	2	4,125	6	3,405	1	720
Umatilla School.....	13	6	7	8,960	5	4,320	8	4,640
Umatilla Agency.....	10	6	4	5,669	8	3,929	2	1,740
Normal Springs schools.....	15	6	9	9,720	7	5,720	8	4,000
Warm Springs Agency.....	20	13	7	13,003	18	11,563	2	1,440
<b>Pennsylvania: Carlisle School.....</b>	67	7	60	51,430	37	30,530	30	20,900
<b>South Dakota.....</b>	687	305	382	392,774	459	273,354	228	119,420
Canton Asylum.....	25	.....	25	15,360	12	9,380	13	5,980
Cheyenne River schools.....	26	5	21	17,880	12	10,630	14	7,250
Cheyenne River Agency.....	58	39	19	18,843	54	16,923	4	1,920
Crow Creek School.....	13	4	9	9,170	6	5,280	7	3,890
Crow Creek Agency.....	30	16	14	18,101	24	13,961	6	4,140
Flandreau School.....	41	19	22	28,140	16	13,900	25	14,240
Lower Brule School.....	12	3	9	8,220	5	4,440	7	3,780
Lower Brule Agency.....	19	9	10	11,789	18	10,889	1	900
Pierre School.....	25	5	20	17,250	11	9,420	14	7,830
Pine Ridge schools.....	90	17	73	54,540	43	34,320	47	20,220
Pine Ridge Agency.....	99	79	20	46,191	95	43,091	4	3,100
Rapid City School.....	33	11	22	21,730	16	12,090	17	9,640
Rosebud schools.....	68	9	59	46,850	35	31,670	33	15,180
Rosebud Agency.....	79	53	26	33,480	68	26,480	11	7,000
Sisseton School.....	18	11	7	11,990	9	7,180	9	4,810
Sisseton Agency.....	11	9	2	6,430	10	5,650	1	780
Springfield School.....	8	2	6	5,420	2	1,500	6	3,920
Yankton School.....	15	9	6	10,060	7	5,940	8	4,120
Yankton Agency.....	17	5	12	11,330	16	10,610	1	720
<b>Utah.....</b>	61	26	35	42,681	51	37,801	10	4,880
Goshute School.....	2	.....	2	1,300	1	1,000	1	300
Goshute Agency.....	3	1	2	1,610	2	1,310	1	300
Shivwits School.....	3	.....	3	2,220	2	1,820	1	300
Shivwits Agency.....	3	2	1	824	3	824	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray School.....	12	5	7	9,330	6	6,070	6	3,260
Uintah and Ouray Agency.....	38	18	20	27,307	37	26,677	1	720
<b>Washington.....</b>	244	87	157	173,581	178	135,721	66	37,860
Colville schools.....	15	3	12	10,690	9	8,390	6	2,300
Colville Agency.....	37	12	25	27,563	35	25,943	2	1,620
Cushman schools.....	36	8	28	27,260	20	18,040	16	9,220
Cushman Agency.....	7	3	4	4,860	6	3,660	1	1,200
Neah Bay schools.....	4	2	5	4,820	5	3,530	2	1,290
Neah Bay Agency.....	7	3	1	1,800	3	1,200	1	600

<sup>1</sup> No school; paid from school appropriation.

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

State and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Em- ployees.	Indi- ans.	Non- Indi- ans.	Salaries.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
Washington—Continued.								
Spokane schools.....	7	2	5	\$4,620	4	\$3,720	3	\$900
Spokane Agency.....	23	9	14	13,383	18	11,003	5	2,380
Taholah schools.....	3		3	3,280	3	3,280		
Taholah Agency.....	10	5	5	7,059	10	7,059		
Tulalip schools.....	29	9	20	20,470	14	11,540	15	8,930
Tulalip Agency.....	20	8	12	13,625	19	13,025	1	600
Yakima School.....	18	10	8	13,050	8	7,410	10	5,640
Yakima Agency.....	28	13	15	21,101	24	17,921	4	3,180
Wisconsin.....	222	101	121	148,222	128	97,382	94	50,840
Grand Rapids School <sup>1</sup> .....	1		1	1,600	1	1,600		
Grand Rapids Agency.....	4		4	3,140	3	2,540	1	600
Hayward schools.....	24	7	17	15,350	10	7,340	14	8,010
Hayward Agency.....	8	5	3	4,025	7	3,365	1	660
Keshena schools.....	21	7	14	16,175	9	9,940	12	6,235
Keshena Agency.....	35	26	9	20,798	28	17,038	7	3,760
Lac du Flambeau School.....	18	7	11	12,280	9	7,420	9	4,860
Lac du Flambeau Agency.....	7	4	3	4,424	5	3,044	2	1,380
Laona School.....	1		1	1,600	1	1,600		
Laona Agency.....	4	1	3	3,520	4	3,520		
La Pointe School.....	1		1	2,750	1	2,750		
La Pointe Agency.....	14	5	9	11,295	14	11,295		
Oneida School.....	24	15	9	13,830	10	7,090	14	6,740
Red Cliff School.....	3		3	2,375	1	1,400	2	975
Red Cliff Agency.....	8	5	3	4,980	4	4,260	1	720
Tomah School.....	30	8	22	19,170	11	8,600	19	10,570
Wittenberg School.....	19	11	8	10,910	7	4,580	12	6,330
Wyoming.....	65	28	37	46,960	53	40,280	12	6,680
Shoshone School.....	19	3	16	14,760	10	10,000	9	4,760
Shoshone Agency.....	46	25	21	32,200	43	30,280	3	2,920

<sup>1</sup> No school; paid from school appropriation.

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

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
<i>Field investigating and supervising force.</i>						
Total.....	122	\$189,700	20	\$43,850	102	\$145,850
Inspection.....	7	17,000	1	3,500	6	13,500
Special supervisors.....	4	7,800	1	2,500	3	5,300
Liquor.....	24	32,190	1	2,000	23	30,190
Construction.....	9	16,650	1	2,750	8	13,900
Health.....	25	35,920	1	3,000	24	32,920
Schools.....	8	17,300	1	3,000	7	14,300
Industries:						
Farming.....	1	3,000	1	3,000		
Employment.....	3	3,700	1	2,000	2	1,700
Live stock.....	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )		
Forestry:						
Field supervising officers.....	7	13,550	1	3,000	6	10,550
Menominee.....	21	21,970	1	1,600	20	20,370
Special agents.....	10	17,120	7	14,000	3	3,120
Commissioner to negotiate with Seminole In- dians.....	1	2,000	1	2,000		
Attorney for Pueblo Indians.....	1	1,500	1	1,500		

<sup>1</sup> \$10 a day when actually employed.



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

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
<i>Field irrigation service.</i>						
Total.....	232	\$293,930	14	\$27,700	218	\$266,230
Chief Inspector.....	1	4,000	1	4,000		
Superintendents of irrigation.....	8	18,500	1	2,500	7	16,000
Arizona.....	5	4,500	2	2,700	3	1,800
Pima.....	4	3,300	1	1,500	3	1,800
Salt River.....	1	1,200	1	1,200		
California: Miscellaneous work.....	174	71,400	2	4,000	172	67,400
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	14	12,445	1	1,600	13	10,845
Montana.....	15	18,805	2	3,000	13	15,805
Billings.....	1	1,500			1	1,500
Crow.....	8	9,580	1	1,500	7	8,080
Fort Belknap.....	5	7,425	1	1,500	4	5,925
Tongue River.....	1	300			1	300
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	20	29,850	1	2,000	19	27,850
Utah.....	56	62,250	2	3,800	54	58,450
Salt Lake.....	117	30,300	1	1,800	116	28,500
Uintah.....	19	25,950	1	2,000	18	23,950
Washington: Yakima.....	143	55,100	1	2,100	142	53,000
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	16	17,080	1	2,000	15	15,080
<i>Field allotment service.</i>						
Total.....	16	13,935	2	1,080	14	12,855
Special allotting agent.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )		
Arizona.....	3	2,700			3	2,700
Leupp.....	1	720			1	720
Pima.....	2	1,980			2	1,980
Montana: Blackfeet.....	1	765			1	765
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.....	1	900			1	900
Oregon: Umatilla.....	3	2,670			3	2,670
South Dakota.....	4	3,720			4	3,720
Pine Ridge.....	2	2,100			2	2,100
Rosebud.....	2	1,620			2	1,620
Wisconsin: La Pointe.....	3	3,180	1	1,080	2	2,100
<i>Heirship work.</i>						
Examiners.....	54	59,400	18	32,400	36	27,000
<i>Probate work.</i>						
Attorneys.....	20	50,000	20	50,000		
<i>Warehouses.</i>						
Total.....	35	35,640	3	6,200	32	29,440
Chicago.....	21	21,450	1	2,200	20	19,250
San Francisco.....	6	6,170	1	2,000	5	4,170
St. Louis.....	8	8,020	1	2,000	7	6,020

<sup>1</sup> Temporary or for emergency.<sup>2</sup> \$8 a day when actually employed.

TABLE 40.—Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.

Designation.	Number.	Salaries.
Total.....	6,075	4,570,742
School.....	1,281 <sup>7</sup>	1,919,313
Agency.....	1,251 <sup>7</sup>	1,670,574
Field investigating and supervising force.....	122	189,700
Irrigation service.....	232	293,930
Allotment service.....	16	13,935
Heirship work.....	54	59,400
Probate work.....	20	50,000
Warehouses.....	35	35,640
Indian Office employees, exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner.....	262	338,250

<sup>1</sup> School and agency includes 2,137 Indians earning \$979,783.

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

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

On hand July 1, 1916.....		\$7,664.42
Received:		
July, 1916.....	\$882,670.19	
August, 1916.....	74.85	
September, 1916.....	100.63	
October, 1916.....	59.51	
November, 1916.....	13.07	
December, 1916.....	11.49	
January, 1917.....	195.01	
February, 1917.....	57,297.21	
March, 1917.....	50,849.33	
April, 1917.....	21,730.91	
May, 1917.....	15,055.33	
June, 1917.....	22,851.90	
		1,050,710.52
Total on hand and received.....		1,058,374.94
Disbursed and deposited:		
July, 1916.....	\$881,845.00	
August, 1916.....	61.96	
September, 1916.....	16.26	
October, 1916.....	4,072.77	
November, 1916.....	11.49	
December, 1916.....	4.01	
January, 1917.....	265.36	
February, 1917.....	25.20	
March, 1917.....	17,396.06	
April, 1917.....	130.87	
May, 1917.....	99.30	
June, 1917.....		903,928.28
Balance on hand June 30, 1917.....		154,446.66

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

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		On hand July 1, 1916.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1917.
		Vol.	Page.				
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 27, 1908	35	49	\$2,573,109.02	\$33,950.84	\$249,604.77	\$2,362,455.09
	June 5, 1906	34	213				
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund.....	June 28, 1906	34	550	160,792.23	32,013.10	.....	192,805.33
	June 17, 1910	36	533				
Chippewa in Minnesota fund <sup>1</sup> .....	Jan. 14, 1889	25	642	6,277,587.96	1,037,063.71	1,709,104.44	5,605,547.23
	Feb. 26, 1896	29	17				
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	June 27, 1902	32	400	742,369.49	323,650.20	110,186.04	955,833.65
	May 29, 1903	35	460				
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.....	June 23, 1910	36	602	187,689.51	23,624.23	20,997.26	190,316.48
	June 21, 1906	34	335				
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	June 1, 1910	36	458	866,449.80	169,000.88	871,593.01	163,857.67
	July 1, 1902	32	638				
Kansas Consolidated fund.....	June 30, 1913	38	92	51,658.84	40,412.03	12,380.70	79,690.17
	June 15, 1870	16	362				
Kiowa Agency Hospital 4 per cent fund.....	May 19, 1872	17	90	5,083,237.36	46,330.53	130,056.89	4,999,511.00
	June 16, 1880	21	292				
Osage fund.....	Aug. 19, 1890	26	344	114,912.33	3,996.85	1,569.67	117,339.51
	May 27, 1910	36	443				
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	Mar. 3, 1893	27	633	92,468.74	.....	7,003.89	85,464.85
	Mar. 30, 1910	36	451				
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	Oct. 1, 1890	26	658	411,186.24	34,843.85	12.00	446,018.01
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1006				
Round Valley general fund.....	July 3, 1882	22	149	1,354.80	42,493.68	42,953.27	895.21
	Sept. 1, 1888	25	455				
Shoshone and Bannock fund.....	May 29, 1908	35	460	7,221.83	10.00	.....	7,231.83
	Feb. 14, 1913	38	460				
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	Mar. 3, 1885	23	343	261,786.44	270,676.29	170,565.98	361,896.75
	Mar. 4, 1913	37	934				
Umatilla general fund.....	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1230	140,116.01	2,623.84	10,399.82	132,340.03
Ute, Confederated Bands of, 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1230				
Proceeds of—				2,928,988.96	42,741.54	303,025.04	2,668,705.46
Colville Reservation, Wash.....	Mar. 22, 1906				39,755.83	377.53	39,378.30
Crow ceded lands, Mont.....	Apr. 27, 1904	33	352	697,326.97	357,982.27	727,099.64	328,209.60
Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.....	do.....	33	319	4,573.47	1,198.70	4,328.23	1,443.94
Flathead Reservation, Mont.....	Apr. 23, 1904	33	305	263,430.84	57,820.74	63,919.82	257,331.76
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.....	May 30, 1908	35	564	303,890.31	228,706.63	532,596.94	.....
Irrigable land, Yuma Reservation, Cal.....	Apr. 21, 1904	33	224	773.46	2,161.82	.....	2,935.28
Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.....	May 21, 1906	34	124	7,842.90	212.00	5,904.15	2,150.75
Omaha Reservation, Nebr.....	Mar. 15, 1888	25	150	12,883.37	1,373.65	75.38	14,181.64
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.....	Feb. 20, 1904	33	50	347,023.91	14,295.26	114,924.37	246,394.80
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 23, 1904	33	258	707,936.55	22,798.86	371,512.82	359,222.59
	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1230				
Siletz Reservation, Oreg.....	May 13, 1910	36	367	10,917.96	5,336.74	3,798.03	12,456.67
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.....	Feb. 20, 1895	28	678	152,005.33	2,155.78	80.00	154,081.11
Spokane Reservation, Wash.....	May 29, 1908	35	458	25,692.81	1,938.71	2,000.00	25,631.52
Surplus Potawatomi lands, Kans.....	Feb. 28, 1899	30	909	23,595.98	4,783.32	.....	28,379.30
Surplus Puyallup school lands.....	June 21, 1906	34	377	13,497.44	603.18	6,869.00	7,231.62
Town lots, White Earth Reservation, Minn.....	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1032	9,460.79	15.00	.....	9,475.79
Town sites, Spokane Reservation, Wash.....	June 21, 1906	34	377	.....	1,027.50	.....	1,027.50
Uintah and White River Ute lands.....	May 27, 1902	32	263	150,207.75	29,598.73	37,133.18	142,673.30
Wichita ceded lands.....	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1069	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....	Mar. 2, 1895	28	894	10,436.24	1,214.43	.....	11,650.67
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Cherokee, unallotted lands.....	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1016	23,092.10	8,397.97	6,868.63	24,621.44
	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	19,783.14	15.00	19,783.14	15.00
Chickasaw, town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	18,995.93	377.07	19,090.93	282.07
Chickasaw, unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	663,647.49	1,145,757.14	703,639.80	1,105,764.83
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070	.....	.....	.....	.....
Choctaw, unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	3,334,519.07	3,552,136.44	3,574,018.62	3,312,636.89
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070	.....	.....	.....	.....
Choctaw, town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	66,518.84	1,108.57	285.00	67,342.41
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creek, town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	113,292.18	4,67,961.75	10,201.35	171,052.58
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creek, unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	37,358.31	5,53,393.70	.....	90,752.01
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seminole, unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	3,499.37	6,12,673.66	3,750.00	12,423.03
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....				27,019,459.24	77,723,232.02	9,855,135.33	24,887,555.93

<sup>1</sup> Proceeds of Indian land and timber.  
<sup>2</sup> \$143,885.45 refunded by Oklahoma banks.  
<sup>3</sup> \$549,144.14 refunded by Oklahoma banks.  
<sup>4</sup> \$52,750 refunded by Oklahoma banks.

<sup>5</sup> \$47,650 refunded by Oklahoma banks.  
<sup>6</sup> \$12,050 refunded by Oklahoma banks.  
<sup>7</sup> Total refunded by Oklahoma banks, \$805,479.59.

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

Name of tribes.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet 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, pp. 212, 236, 614. }	920
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
Chippewa 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.....	Treaty of May 7, 1868, art. 10.....	Vol. 15, p. 652.	6,000
Navajo.....	For support of schools.....	Treaty of July 25, 1868, art. 6.....	Vol. 15, p. 667.	100,000
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 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.	80,000
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 gunsmith, 2 strikers and apprentices, 2 teachers, etc.....	Estimated for iron and steel, \$500.....	.....do.....	500
Do.....	Pay of physician.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	5,400
Quapaw.....	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.....	\$1,000 for education, \$500 for smith, etc.....	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. 172..	200
Seneca of New York.....	Permanent annuities.....	February 19, 1831.....	Vol. 4, p. 442..	6,000
Shoshoni and Bannock:				
Shoshoni.....	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... Vol. 15, p. 638.	4,500 1,600
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.....	Estimated, art. 8, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.....	.....do.....	10,400
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, act 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, Wilmuiche, 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.....				725,560

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

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average pro rata share.	Amount paid.
Total.....		3, 733		\$961, 029.97
Idaho: Coeur d'Alene.....	Coeur d'Alene.....	49	\$294.42	14, 426.58
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	9	1, 079.57	9, 716.13
Kansas.....		36		18, 067.45
Kickapoo.....	Kickapoo.....	29	577.37	16, 743.73
Potawatomi.....	Potawatomi.....	7	189.10	1, 323.72
Montana: Flathead.....	Confederated Flathead.....	370	111.76	41, 351.20
Nebraska: Santee.....	Ponca.....	30	65.68	1, 970.40
New York: New York.....	Tonawanda (Seneca).....	16	159.21	2, 547.40
North Dakota: Standing Rock.....	Sioux.....	183	154.81	28, 331.59
Oklahoma.....		747		411, 915.51
Cantonment.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....			
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	do.....	100	310.76	31, 076.90
Red Moon.....	do.....			
Seger.....	do.....			
Kiowa <sup>1</sup> .....	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.....	416	326.27	135, 728.32
Do. <sup>2</sup> .....	do.....	109	768.17	83, 730.60
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	23	500.64	11, 514.72
Ponca.....	Ponca.....	18	47.83	860.94
Osage.....	Osage.....	61	3, 819.76	129, 237.13
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	20	988.34	19, 766.90
Oregon.....		98		21, 468.39
Klamath.....	Klamath.....	71	208.39	14, 795.89
Umatilla.....	Umatilla.....	27	247.12	6, 672.50
South Dakota.....		1, 850		400, 166.34
Cheyenne River <sup>1</sup> .....	Sioux.....	40	114.41	4, 576.78
Do. <sup>2</sup> .....	do.....	69	248.14	17, 121.66
Crow Creek.....	do.....	116	166.76	19, 344.75
Lower Brule.....	do.....	7	138.81	971.67
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	504	117.60	59, 272.64
Rosebud.....	do.....	127	122.37	15, 541.82
Sisseton.....	Sisseton and Wahpeton.....	916	292.35	267, 792.60
Yankton.....	Sioux.....	71	218.93	15, 544.42
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	Ute.....	1	240.07	240.07
Wisconsin.....		344		10, 828.91
Keshena.....	Menominee.....	52	84.11	4, 373.85
Do.....	do.....	292	22.10	6, 455.06

<sup>1</sup> 5 per cent.<sup>2</sup> 4 per cent.<sup>3</sup> 3 per cent.TABLE 45.—Tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and National banks of Oklahoma.<sup>1</sup>

Tribes.	On deposit June 30, 1917.			Interest.	
	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Paid in the United States Treasury.	Total paid and due.
Total.....	\$3, 369, 290.42	\$3, 289, 347.75	\$79, 942.67	\$1, 046, 723.10	\$1, 126, 665.77
Choctaw.....	1, 800, 907.64	1, 759, 620.26	41, 287.38	603, 673.00	644, 960.38
Chickasaw.....	618, 666.99	602, 885.95	15, 781.04	200, 004.12	215, 785.16
Cherokee.....				31, 897.28	31, 897.28
Creek.....	917, 815.90	895, 891.54	21, 924.36	204, 731.78	226, 656.14
Seminole.....	31, 899.89	30, 950.00	949.89	6, 416.92	7, 366.81

<sup>1</sup> The deposits are made under the act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1070), in 223 banks. The rates of interest are from 4 to 5½ per cent.

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

Warehouses.	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
Chicago.....	161,096	<i>Pounds.</i> 147,129,727	\$1,345,621.59	224	<i>Pounds.</i> 9,013	\$3,092.73
San Francisco.....	52,628	5,901,296	291,253.27	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
St. Louis.....	38,009	136,932,018	329,992.54	30	1,891	1,222.56
Total.....	251,733	89,963,041	1,966,867.40			

Warehouses.	Packages mailed.			Percentage of increase of totals over previous year.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
Chicago.....	7,276	<i>Pounds.</i> 28,720	\$19,918.97	<i>Per cent.</i> 26.9	<i>Per cent.</i> 15.3	<i>Per cent.</i> 65.8
San Francisco.....	126	278	233.17	<sup>2</sup> 10.3	<sup>3</sup> 11.2	12.2
St. Louis.....	2,209	5,910	3,342.14	<sup>2</sup> 49.7	<sup>2</sup> 4.8	<sup>2</sup> 22.8
Total.....	9,611	34,908	23,494.28	10.3	2.4	15.9

<sup>1</sup> A considerable part of this weight is coal, handled in car lots.

<sup>2</sup> Included with freight.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease.

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

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

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

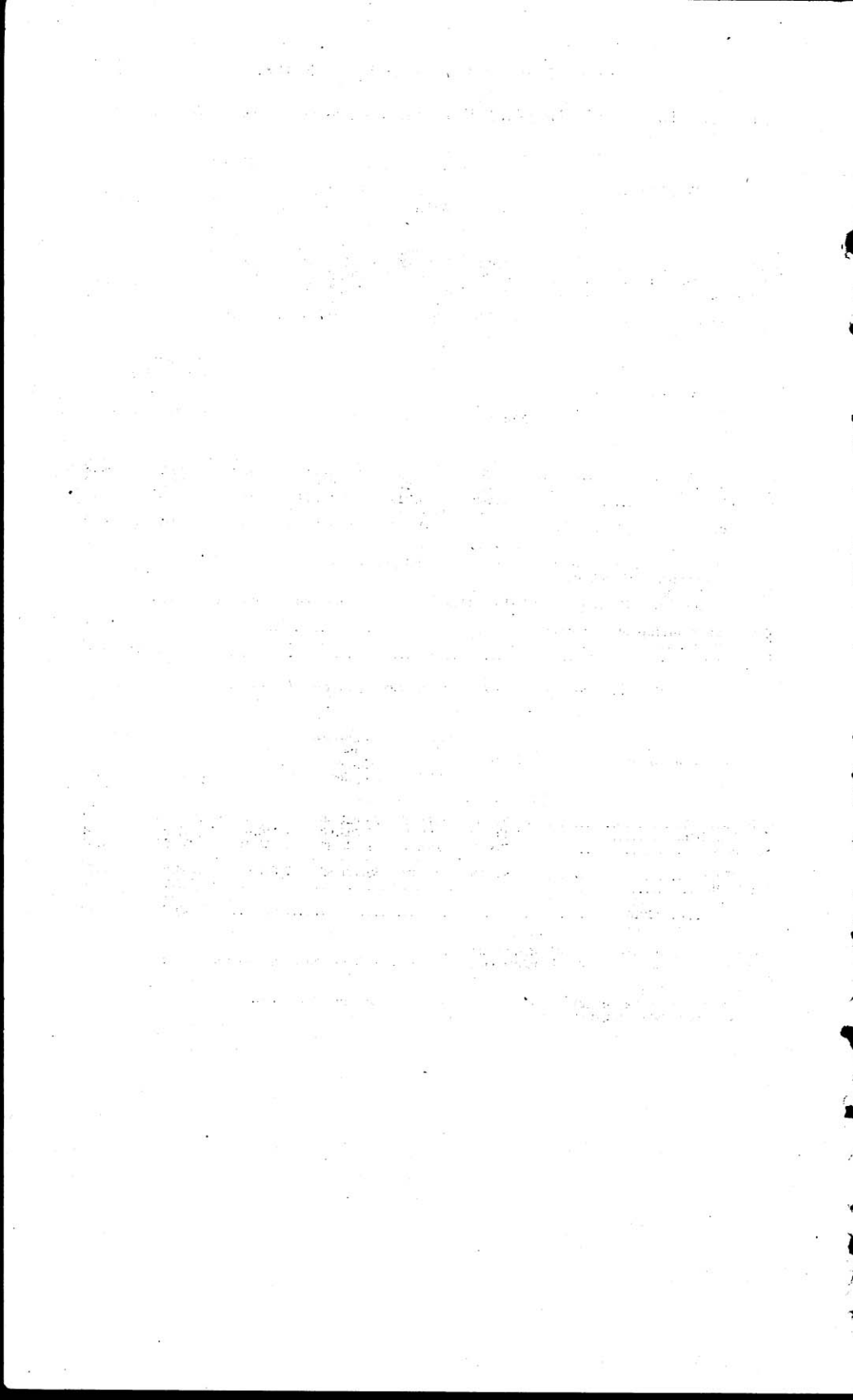
Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Employees and inspection of supplies. <sup>1</sup>	Miscellaneous.	Cost of maintenance.	
					Total.	Per cent. <sup>2</sup>
Chicago.....	\$3,950.00	\$239.82	\$20,621.46	\$4,475.58	\$29,286.86	2.14
San Francisco.....	2,400.00	13.00	7,598.00	1,116.07	11,127.07	3.81
St. Louis <sup>3</sup> .....	1,508.33	186.17	11,502.36	2,055.41	15,252.27	<sup>4</sup> 4.55
Total.....	7,858.33	438.99	39,721.82	7,647.06	55,666.20	2.74
Total, 1916.....					61,116.23	3.53
Saving over 1916.....					5,450.03	.79

<sup>1</sup> Includes cost of letting annual contracts for supplies.

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

<sup>3</sup> Closed Mar. 31, 1917.

<sup>4</sup> Increase due to cost of transferring employees to Chicago and Washington and expenses for conducting the annual letting during the months of May and June.



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