

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
—
1918

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL
LAND OFFICE

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1918



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WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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CONTENTS.

	Page.
Area of land entered and patented.....	3
Cash receipts and expenditures.....	3
The field service.....	4
The exploration case.....	5
Decreasing land frauds.....	6
Oil lands.....	7
California.....	7
Wyoming.....	8
Oil contracts.....	8
Status of proceedings.....	9
Fuller's-earth cases.....	11
Substitution of Navy protests.....	11
Ferry or Caddo Lake oil lands in Louisiana.....	12
Sunk lands and oil lands in Arkansas.....	14
Surveys.....	17
New Mexico-Colorado boundary line.....	17
The manual.....	18
Alaska surveys.....	18
Town sites.....	20
Examinations, special surveys, Indian allotments.....	20
Recommendations.....	20
Offices of surveyors general.....	23
Alaska coal lands.....	25
Alaska shore spaces.....	26
Drafting and map making.....	28
Tract book notations.....	29
Preliminary examinations.....	29
Withdrawn applications.....	29
Supplemental patents.....	29
Certified copies.....	30
Homestead and kindred entries.....	30
The stock-raising homestead act.....	30
Stock driveways.....	31
Soldiers' additional rights.....	32
Preemption entries.....	34
Reclamation.....	35
Lieu selections for lands in national forests.....	35
Lieu selections for lands in Indian reservations.....	39
Ceded Chippewa logging, Minnesota.....	39
Minnesota drainage.....	40
Mud Lake, Minn.....	41
Public sales of Indian lands.....	42
Opening of Indian lands.....	42
Extension of time for payment on Indian lands.....	45
Town site, town lot, and kindred entries.....	46
Town sites in Alaska.....	47

	Page.
Abandoned military reservations.....	47
Indian allotments.....	49
Railroad grants.....	50
Oregon and California railroad lands.....	51
Coos Bay wagon-road lands.....	55
State selections and State grants.....	56
The Oregon adjustment.....	57
The Sweet decision.....	57
Swamp and overflowed lands.....	58
National forests.....	60
Public lands withdrawn for aviation purposes.....	61
Potash lands.....	62
Contests in the General Land Office.....	63
Rights of way.....	64
State irrigation districts.....	66
Private irrigation projects.....	66
The Colorado-Wyoming case.....	67
Hydroelectric power development.....	67
Carey Act.....	68
Desert lands.....	69
Ten chain lots.....	69
Withdrawals and restorations.....	69
Repayments.....	71
Circular information.....	71
Naturalization laws amended.....	74
War-relief legislation.....	75
Available agricultural lands.....	77
The Land Service Bulletin.....	79
Proposed legislation.....	80
Conclusion.....	81
Statistics.....	82

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, September 10, 1918.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the transactions of business in the General Land Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, together with my suggestions for new legislation.

AREA OF LAND ENTERED AND PATENTED.

The total area of public and Indian lands originally entered and allowed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, is 9,974,331.61 acres, not including 172,446.46 acres embraced in finals not heretofore counted as original dispositions of land. This latter area is constituted as follows: Public auction, 144,595.70 acres; abandoned military reservations, 1,131.91 acres; cash and private sales, individual claimants and small holding claims, 5,964.28 acres; preemption entries, 40 acres; and soldiers' additional homesteads, 20,714.57 acres. The area of 9,974,331.61 acres is a decrease of 6,227,462.77 acres, as compared with the area originally entered and allowed during the fiscal year 1917. This heavy decrease in allowed entries is due largely to the fact that the bulk of applications under the grazing homestead act have remained suspended pending designation of the land.

The area patented during the fiscal year is 9,552,482.217 acres, a decrease of 1,760,880.023 acres, as compared with the fiscal year 1917. Of the above area, 6,492,797.816 acres were patented under the homestead laws, a decrease of 1,051,257.454 acres, not including as homesteads 20,906.54 acres patented as soldiers' additional entries.

CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total cash receipts from the sales of public lands, including fees and commissions (\$1,160,350.88), sales of reclamation townsites (\$48,687.41), and sales of lands in the Oregon and California railroad grant (\$161,169.77), for the fiscal year 1918 were \$3,420,783.64. The total receipts from the sales of Indian lands were \$1,935,773.73. Other receipts aggregated \$75,270.29. The total receipts of this bureau during the fiscal year 1918 were \$5,431,827.66.

The total expenses of district land offices for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers and incidental expenses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, were \$821,758.15. The aggregate expenditures and estimated liabilities of the public land service including expenses of district land offices and surveys made from the appropriations for surveying the public lands outside of railroad land grant limits, were \$2,948,360.92, leaving a net surplus of \$2,483,466.74 of receipts over expenditures. Disbursements from the following special deposit trust funds and reimbursable appropriations are not included in the above figures as receipts or expenditures: From deposits by individuals for surveying the public lands, \$62,249.09; from surveying within land grants (reimbursable), \$19,593.12; from opening Indian reservations (reimbursable), \$10,167.37; and from surveying and allotting Indian reservations (reimbursable), \$74,035.96.

THE FIELD SERVICE.

The sum made available for the Field Service for this year was the same as last year, namely, \$475,000. The average number of field employees maintained under this appropriation during the year was 100, and in addition thereto the cost of maintenance of offices of the chiefs of Field Division and the clerical assistance required for them was paid from this appropriation.

The total amount of cash collected and turned into the Treasury as the result of the work of the field force during the fiscal year was \$118,916.01; of this amount, \$25,748.29 was in settlement of timber trespass cases, and \$31,021.56 was secured from timber sales; \$62,146.16 was recovered through civil and criminal action brought by the Department of Justice in cases of depredations on the public lands and violations of the public land laws. In addition there has been turned into the Treasury \$8,900.46 which represents royalty on coal mined during the past year from a tract in Colorado. This tract had been patented, but title thereto was recovered through suit, and under the decree of court the lessee from those deriving title from the patentee was protected, and the Government therefore now stands, while this lease runs, in the position of lessor.

As a result of investigations by the field employees 99,038 acres have been restored during the year to the public domain. Of this amount, 93,920 acres represent fraudulent entries (taking an average of 160 acres to each entry) canceled through proceedings based upon special agents' reports; 5,118 acres were restored to open range by abatement of unlawful inclosures without suit.

Special agents have investigated and reported on 18,968 cases, 4,563 of which were adversely and 14,406 favorably reported. Two hundred and twenty-three hearings in Government contest cases have been held.

Civil suits in 70 cases were recommended to the Department of Justice as the result of investigations made during the year. One hundred and sixty civil suits were tried in court of which 93 were won and 67 lost. As the result of the successful prosecution of these suits, \$55,720.16 was recovered and 157,874.95 acres were restored to the public domain, of which 153,509 had been unlawfully inclosed.

Of the criminal cases tried during the year, 32 resulted in convictions under which there were 10 prison sentences imposed and fines amounting to \$6,426 paid.

Considering the constant change in personnel, the Field Service has accomplished satisfactory results. During the year there were 40 separations, 14 of our experienced men entered the military service. We have experienced difficulty in securing competent new men to take the places of those who have gone, for experience has taught us that as a general rule no man should be assigned to the Field Service until he has been thoroughly tried out in some other branch of the work.

As indicated in another part of this report, one of the very considerable additions to the work of the Field Service has been the investigation of stock driveways provided for in the stock-raising homestead act of December 29, 1916. Aside from the necessity of examination of the status of the title, as well as whether or not the driveways were practically feasible, over extensive areas there developed many contending interests and differences of opinion as to the necessity or desirability of particular driveways, as a result of which it was soon found that no intelligent or final recommendation could be made without complete information as to conditions affecting the proposed driveways.

During June, 1918, all the chiefs of field divisions, except the chief of the Alaska division, were called into Washington for a general conference, which continued systematically for the period of one week. This was the first time this had ever been done. Many important questions affecting the whole service were thoroughly considered, as well as opportunity given for consideration of particular cases. I am sure the conference was productive of much good both to this office and the Field Service.

THE EXPLORATION CASE.

On June 10, 1918, the United States Supreme Court decided the case of Exploration Co. (Ltd.) *v.* United States, in which it was held that the statute of limitations of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1093), in a case of concealed fraud did not commence to run until the discovery of the fraud. The work of investigation of alleged frauds in a number of important cases which had been suspended pending decision of this case, will now be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

DECREASING LAND FRAUDS.

A comparison in the matter of actions taken on fraudulent entries for the last seven years develops the following figures:

In 1913, there were 2,036 cancellations of fraudulent entries; in 1914, there were 1,825; in 1915, there were 1,614; in 1916, there were 822, and in 1917 only 648, a total decrease of 68 per cent. What does this signify?

Naturally the first question that presents itself is whether or not there were fewer outstanding entries during this period; in other words, were the subsisting entries and proofs reduced to such an extent that the percentage of fraudulent cases nevertheless remained constant. As to this, reference to the annual reports for the years mentioned shows the following:

Year.	Entries allowed (exclusive of Indian lands).	
	Original.	Final.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1913.....	15,321,000	11,450,000
1914.....	15,925,000	10,676,000
1915.....	16,183,000	8,323,000
1916.....	17,414,000	8,210,000
1917.....	14,802,000	9,247,000

¹ 1,697,000 acres in excess of year 1912.

These figures indicate that while there has been a slight falling off in the area covered by final proofs, up to and including 1916, there was a steady increase of new business following 1912, and much more in 1917 than in 1912. During the period from July 1, 1916, to December 31, 1916, there were 14,850 final homestead proofs; during the same period for 1917 there were over 22,000. These figures are consistent with the above table; the final proofs for 1915-16 dropped off because of the smaller amount of new business three and four years before, while in 1917 and first half of the fiscal year 1918 we find a marked increase in final proofs due to the increased new business during 1914-15-16. If the analogy continues to hold good we should have still more final proofs in 1919. No account is taken in any of these figures of operations under the grazing homestead act, and as the enlarged homestead act has been in force since 1909, it is fair to presume that the number of entries included in these items is fairly proportionate to the areas.

It is apparent, therefore, that during the years that cancellations for fraud have decreased more than half, as above stated, the outstanding, subsisting entries have increased, rendering the figures as to cancellations for fraud still more significant. What, then, is the cause? Have the moral standards of land entrymen improved; or

is the Field Service less diligent; or are we less exacting in rendering decisions; or has the competition for public land become so keen that the private contestant has become a more potent force in securing compliance with the law; or have years of constant vigilance on the part of the Field Service and the knowledge of the public that they have not relaxed, brought about a greater respect for, and general compliance with, the law? While any or all of these factors may have contributed something to the result, we venture the opinion that the last two named furnish the true explanation of the marked reduction in fraud cases. The public has learned that in the long run irregular methods do not pay. Moreover, the so-called "big fraud" cases involving frequently a large number of fraudulent homestead, timber or coal entries, are almost a thing of the past; practically all such cases that are not closed had their inception years ago.

OIL LANDS.

Since a brief history of the events leading up to the oil-land controversy, together with a statement of the questions involved, was given in the last annual report, only such statistics and other data as are necessary to bring this statement up to date will be given in this report.

CALIFORNIA.

The following tabulation indicates the present situation in respect to mineral applications; also unentered lands which are involved in suits by the Government, within the withdrawn areas in California.

OUTSIDE NAVAL RESERVES.

	Entries.	Acres.
Awaiting investigation.....	4	640.21
Awaiting office action on reported investigation.....	8	1,115.61
Reported but awaiting termination of adverse suits by private parties.....	4	640.00
Awaiting hearings on adverse charges by United States.....	35	8,080.95
Hearings held in last fiscal year.....	34	9,375.30
Awaiting decisions by register and receiver on hearings held.....	14	2,900.84
Pending in General Land Office or department on hearing records.....	9	2,243.22
Canceled in last fiscal year.....	24	6,945.38
Patented in last fiscal year.....	8	1,050.39
Clearlisted but not patented.....	1	80.00
Disposed of in last fiscal year.....	32	7,995.77
Now pending outside naval reserves.....	75	15,700.83
Lands in these entries also involved in suits by the Government.....	13	2,082.06
Unentered lands involved in suits by the Government.....		2,516.79
Lands outside naval reserves involved in suits by the Government attacking patents issued to the Southern Pacific Railroad Co.....		133,183.63

IN NAVAL RESERVE NO. 1.

Awaiting office action on reported investigations.....	1	160.00
Reported but awaiting termination of adverse suit by private party.....	1	638.96
Pending before register and receiver under private contest.....	1	644.48
Awaiting hearings on adverse charges by United States.....	7	3,089.51
Now pending in naval reserve No. 1.....	10	4,532.95
Lands in above entries also involved in suits by the Government.....	1	160.00
Unentered lands in naval reserve No. 1 involved in suits by the Government.....		160.00
Lands in naval reserve No. 1 involved in suits by the Government attacking patents issued to the Southern Pacific Railroad Co.....		10,754.54

IN NAVAL RESERVE NO. 2.

	Entries.	Acres.
Reported, but awaiting termination of adverse suits by private party	1	320.00
Awaiting hearings on adverse charges of United States.....	16	4,325.10
Hearings held in last fiscal year	16	2,738.50
Awaiting decisions by register and receiver on hearings held.....	16	2,738.50
Now pending in naval reserve No. 2.....	33	7,383.60
Lands in above entries also involved in suits by the Government.....	32	7,223.60
Unentered lands in naval reserve No. 2 involved in suits by the Government.....		800.89
Lands in naval reserve No. 2 involved in suits by the Government attacking patents issued to the Southern Pacific Railroad Co.....		15,360.00

SUMMARY.

Awaiting investigation.....	4	640.21
Awaiting office action on reported investigations.....	9	1,275.61
Reported, but awaiting termination of adverse suits by private parties.....	6	1,598.96
Awaiting hearing on adverse charges by United States.....	58	15,495.56
Hearings held in last fiscal year	50	12,113.80
Awaiting decisions by register and receiver on hearing records.....	30	5,639.34
Pending in General Land Office or department on hearing records.....	9	2,243.22
Pending in local land office under private contest.....	1	644.48
Canceled in last fiscal year	24	6,945.38
Patented in last fiscal year	8	1,050.39
Clear listed but not patented.....	1	80.00
Total disposed of during last fiscal year.....	32	7,995.77
Total now pending.....	118	27,617.38
Lands in above entries also involved in suits by the Government.....	47	9,465.66
Unentered lands involved in suits by the Government.....		3,477.68
Lands involved in suits by the Government attacking patents issued to the Southern Pacific Railroad Co.....		159,298.17

WYOMING.

In Wyoming additional oil withdrawals aggregating 160,835 acres were made during the fiscal year and 117 acres restored as nonoil. On June 30, 1918, 1,053,900 acres were embraced within existing withdrawals. In the withdrawn area one entry of 40 acres was patented and two applications embracing 480 acres were rejected. Five new applications embracing 800 acres were filed. At the end of the fiscal year 61 applications for patent embracing approximately 9,500 acres were pending.

Two new suits embracing 400 acres were instituted during the year involving lands not covered by applications for patent. Operations are being conducted on one 80-acre tract so involved, under an arrangement whereby the proceeds from the sale of the oil, less a fixed amount per barrel deducted for operating expenses, are being deposited in escrow pending the outcome of the suit. One suit covering 160 acres is pending and hearing on adverse proceedings brought against the application for patent involved has been held. The land is being operated and a portion of the proceeds from the sale of the oil is being deposited in escrow, under a stipulation with the Department of Justice pending the outcome of the suit.

OIL CONTRACTS.

At the end of the fiscal year there were 45 contracts under the act of August 25, 1914 (38 Stat., 708), pending in California, embracing approximately 4,430 acres. This includes nine supplemental con-

tracts providing for the disposition of proceeds impounded prior to the entering into of the original contracts. The production from the tracts covered by these contracts up to June 30, 1918, was 6,405,686.29 barrels of crude oil, 572,393,078 metered feet of dry gas, and 529,128 gallons of gasoline; and the escrow deposits thereunder amount to \$653,571.32.

In Wyoming 36 such contracts, covering approximately 3,880 acres, all in the Salt Creek field, are pending. In five of these surety bonds covering an agreed maximum liability have been filed in lieu of deposits in escrow. The production under these contracts to June 30, 1918, was 8,270,595.82 barrels.

Two 40-acre tracts in the Grass Creek field which are being operated under State leases are not included in mineral applications. In consequence, these tracts could not be included in contracts under the act of August 25, 1914, but an understanding has been entered into providing for the impounding of the gross proceeds of production, less a certain amount allowed for operating expenses. The production from these tracts to the end of the fiscal year was 980,308.14 barrels, and the escrow arising from the sale of the oil produced amounted to \$1,357,221.41.

The total production in Wyoming under these various agreements to June 30, 1918, was 9,250,903.96 barrels and the escrow deposits or equivalent (surety bonds) amounted to \$2,838,073.58. To the end of the fiscal year the total production in both California and Wyoming under these agreements was 15,656,590.25 barrels and \$3,491,544.90 escrow deposits.

Under arrangements with the operators both in California and Wyoming, \$647,600 of the escrowed funds were invested in second Liberty bonds and \$960,050 in third Liberty bonds, which with the \$507,200 theretofore invested in Liberty bonds of the first issue makes a total of \$2,114,850 so invested.

With the exception of one tract involved in suit where operations are being conducted under an arrangement between the operator and the Department of Justice, which arrangement is in the nature of a receivership, all production on unpatented lands within the withdrawn area in the Salt Creek field is being conducted under permits under the act of August 25, 1914.

STATUS OF PROCEEDINGS.

As will be seen from the foregoing a considerable number of the applications for patent, against which adverse proceedings instituted by the Land Department are pending, are also involved in suits filed by the Department of Justice on the same issues. Action on these proceedings was, for a time, held suspended to await judicial determination by the courts of the questions in issue, to the end that this

department might be guided in its deliberations by the findings of the courts in these cases, as well as to avoid, if possible, double trials on substantially the same issues.

This course was encouraged by a decision handed down by the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, rendered in October of 1916, in the Devils Den Consolidated Oil Co.'s case, in which it was held that the courts have jurisdiction to try the case on its merits, on proper charges, notwithstanding the fact that an application for patent was, at the time, pending for determination before the Interior Department; but hearings were set and held in such cases, not involved in suits, as could be reached. This work, however, has been considerably hampered by various causes, among which are illness of attorneys, inability to locate important witnesses, and the absence of interested parties or important witnesses by reason of their service in France and elsewhere in connection with the present war. Only recently the United States circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit, has reversed the lower court in the following words:

Nothing in our public land laws is more firmly settled than that the sale and disposal of the public lands has been placed by statute under the control of the Land Department, at the head of which is the Secretary of the Interior, and which includes a bureau headed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to whom, as a special tribunal with quasi judicial powers, Congress has conferred the execution of the laws which it has enacted for the sale and disposal of the various kinds of public lands. It was said in *Cosmos Exploration Co. v. Grey Eagle Oil Co.* (104 Fed., 40), no court can lawfully anticipate what the decision of that department may be in respect to any contest arising before it, nor direct in advance what its decision shall be even in matters of law, much less in respect to matters of fact. After, however, the proceedings in the Land Department have come to an end by the issuing of the Government title, the courts are open for the control of such title, either by the Government, in the event that its title has been procured either by fraud or in any other illegal way, or at the suit of any private party equitably entitled thereto, is established by almost innumerable decisions.

The court also held that, based upon a sufficient bill, a court of equity has the power to appoint a receiver pending determination of title by the Land Department and in a proper case it will be its duty, acting on such a bill, to exercise that power, but in the case before it no allegation and not even a reference regarding proceedings in the Land Department respecting the lands is made.

The case was remanded with instructions to permit the bill to be amended, on failure of which it will be dismissed.

This appears to necessitate the amending of the bills so as to make the court cases merely ancillary proceedings to those of the Land Department, for the purpose of having receivers appointed pending trial of the case. In most of the cases involved in suits receivers have already been appointed, and the claimants have been allowed to continue their operations under direction of the court but are

required to impound all the proceeds, after deducting the costs of operations, pending final decision.

In addition to the 50 hearings completed during the year as indicated in the above table, all or part of the Government's testimony has been put in in 12 or 15 cases, and 27 cases have been set for trial in the next six or eight months. There are, however, 7 cases still held under suspension at request of the Special Assistant to the Attorney General to await the trial of the court cases involving the same land and the same issues.

FULLER'S EARTH CASES.

At the time of the first withdrawal and the reservation of the land in naval reserve No. 1, a considerable part of the unpatented land therein was held by mineral claimants under alleged discovery of deposits of fuller's earth, a clayey substance used for the clarification of mineral and vegetable oils. After thorough tests by the United States Bureau of Mines and a careful field investigation, these claims were attacked by adverse proceedings on the ground that no discovery of valuable minerals had been made; that the claim that valuable deposits of fuller's earth had been discovered was a mere subterfuge made for the purpose of acquiring title to valuable oil lands; and that the claimants were not at the date of withdrawal engaged in the diligent prosecution of work leading to the discovery of oil or gas upon the land in question. That these issues might be tried out in the courts, the Department of Justice filed a suit in one of the cases, and a mineral inspector of this office was detailed to assist that department by making further investigations and further tests of the material for the purpose of qualifying as a witness for the Government. Action on the remaining cases was held in abeyance pending the trial of this case. In view, however, of the court decision above quoted, it now devolves upon this department to try these cases, and an effort is being made to bring them to early trial.

SUBSTITUTION OF NAVY'S PROTESTS.

In a number of cases embracing lands in naval reserve No. 2, against which suits have been filed, the suits have been dismissed without prejudice and ancillary suits filed, or the bills have been amended to make the suits ancillary to the Land Department proceedings. Coincident with this action the Navy Department filed charges and requested that hearings be ordered, after due notice, at which the Navy Department, by its solicitor, or by counsel assigned by the Attorney General, might introduce testimony. Again to avoid double hearings between the same parties on the same issues, the proceedings instituted by this office were suspended and pro-

ceedings based upon the charges filed by the Navy Department were ordered. These proceedings included 12 mineral applications by the Honolulu Consolidated Oil Co. against which no adverse charges have been preferred by this department, and 4 against which adverse charges had been preferred and the hearings completed; also, 11 mineral applications filed by J. M. McLeod or the J. M. McLeod Co., all of which are predicated upon the so-called McMurry locations, all of which were pending under charges by this department. The hearings on the Honolulu cases have been completed, but during the time covered by this report the record of the hearings had not been received in the General Land Office. Trial of the remaining cases covered by the Navy's petition is now awaiting convenience of that department.

“FERRY” OR “CADDO LAKE” OIL LANDS IN LOUISIANA.

During July and August, 1917, 18 suits were instituted on behalf of the Government in the United States District Court, Western District of Louisiana, involving the “Ferry” or “Caddo Lake” oil lands. This oil field first received attention about 10 years ago when a letter was written to the President stating that there was a wild gas well in the Caddo field and complaining of the enormous waste of natural gas without any apparent effort to prevent it. It was alleged that the annual waste of the gas in that field was equal to one-twentieth of the total amount of natural gas annually consumed in the United States. The matter was referred to the Director of the Geological Survey, as a result of which an investigation was made and all of the public lands within that vicinity were withdrawn by a blanket withdrawal December 15, 1908. On July 2, 1910, Louisiana petroleum reserve No. 4 was established by order of the President.

The discovery of gas was followed by a rush of persons desirous of obtaining the public lands by location under the United States mining laws, and several hundred such locations were made within a short time. The value of the lands, which previously was considered to be merely nominal, suddenly became greatly enhanced.

The first step that led to the institution of the above referred to suits was initiated by the filing in this office December 8, 1909, of an application for the survey of a portion of the bed of “Ferry” or “Caddo Lake.” The history of the progress of the case while it remained within the jurisdiction of the Land Department has been related in previous annual reports. The institution of the suits marks the beginning of the final step of this important matter.

These actions are suits in equity to quiet title in the Government to approximately 617 acres of oil-producing lands and to recover the value of the oil extracted therefrom. The lands do not comprise

one contiguous area, but consist of numerous tracts that border on the mean high water mark of the lake. It is alleged in the bills of complaint that the title to these lands has always been in the Government and that large quantities of oil have been illegally extracted. It appears from the pleadings that 33 oil wells, of which 23 are still producing, and 1 gas well are involved in the suits, and approximately 1,300,000 barrels of oil have been extracted from these wells. The Government alleges that the value of that oil at the time of extraction is approximately \$645,000. The defendants contend that if they are liable they were innocent trespassers, and they have filed large counterclaims covering the alleged costs of production and operation.

The suits came up for trial before the district judge during the latter part of February of the present year, and motions to dismiss all of the suits were filed on behalf of the defendants, including one suit involving the question of the confirmation of a homestead entry initiated prior to the date of issuance of the first withdrawal order. The court overruled the motions in all of the suits except the one involving the homestead entry, and it still has that case under advisement.

A special master in chancery was appointed to hear the testimony and submit to the court his recommendations. The testimony was recently taken in 17 of the suits. The records are somewhat voluminous, but decisions are expected at an early date. Much interest surrounds the adjudication, and appeals will doubtless be taken regardless of the findings of the district court.

In some of the suits the defendants are contending that the Government does not own the lands for the reason that the originally unsurveyed lands passed as an incident of riparian ownership when it parted with the title to the adjoining surveyed lands. In others the title to the lands is admitted to be in the Government, but the defendants are contending that they have been operating under valid placer mining claims. They further admit in most instances that those claims were initiated between the dates of issuance of the two withdrawal orders.

The Caddo oil field is located in northwestern Louisiana, about 25 miles northwest of Shreveport. It is a comparatively narrow field, extending for about 10 miles in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction. Recently new discoveries have been made which may indicate that the oil-producing area is more extensive than originally supposed. This field is now considered one of the rich oil fields of the southeastern part of the United States. The Government's interests, however, are limited to a few isolated tracts, as nearly all of the lands within the known area of oil production were patented long prior to the discovery of oil.

“SUNK LANDS” AND “LAKE LANDS” IN ARKANSAS.

The position of the Government in the long-pending “sunk land” suits was fully upheld when, on November 5, 1917, the United States Supreme Court rendered its decision in the suit of Lee Wilson & Co. *v.* United States, sustaining every contention, both of law and of fact, raised by the Land Department at the time that it asserted title to the numerous unsurveyed areas in northeastern Arkansas. The litigation has been followed with keen interest since the suit was first instituted in the United States district court August 4, 1911, owing to the fact that the adjoining lands were surveyed between 70 and 80 years ago, and that the title to all of those lands passed beyond the control of the Government about 60 years ago. The suits impleaded as defendants two classes, riparian claimants, resting their claims of title to the beds of the “lakes” upon the theory of recession and gradual accretion, and transferees of the St. Francis levee board, basing their defense upon the alleged legal effect of the so-called “donation act” of 1893. Private litigation involving the title to these lands had been carried three times to the highest State and Federal courts, but it was realized that final adjudication could not be had until the United States became the plaintiff and prosecuted the suits to a conclusive determination. The defendants, in addition to the contention of law raised on their behalf, also pleaded long standing equitable claims, and their claims to equities had perhaps been considerably strengthened by virtue of the fact that for a period of a half century the Government had consistently refused to take steps to assert title and had even gone so far as to declare in two separate departmental decisions that the Government had no interest in the unsurveyed areas.

It had been long acknowledged by all parties in interest that the suit of Lee Wilson & Co. *v.* United States, *supra*, was a test case and that its outcome would be determinative of the issues of law involved in all the Arkansas “sunk land” and “lake land” cases. The Government had, however, after obtaining a favorable decision from the United States district court, proceeded to institute separate suits involving the so-called “sunk lands” proper, an area of approximately 55,000 acres extending a distance of nearly 40 miles along the St. Francis River and so-called Big, Brown, Buford, Carson, Clear, Flat, Grassy, Hickory, Round, Tyronza, and Walker Lakes, comprising upwards of 50,000 acres. Favorable decrees had been handed down by the district court in five of those suits, the suits involving so-called Buford, Clear, Flat, Grassy, and Walker Lakes, prior to the rendition of the Supreme Court decision in the test case, conditional, however, to vacation or modification upon the result of the Supreme Court findings. Since November 5, 1917, the desire of

most of the adverse claimants to effect settlement has been very conspicuous, and a great amount of the pending litigation has been terminated by the entering of consent decrees. This has been done in the suits involving so-called Buford, Carson, Clear, Flat, Grassy, Hickory, Round, Tyronza and Walker Lakes and also with respect to about one-third of the so-called "sunk land" area proper. By the terms of those decrees the title to the lands becomes quieted in the Government. It is expected that all of this litigation will be successfully terminated during the forthcoming fiscal year.

The 100,000 acres of so-called "sunk lands" and "lake lands" in the St. Francis River Basin and along the Mississippi River front are among the most valuable agricultural lands in the State of Arkansas, and it is probably safe to say that those lands are now conservatively worth not less than \$5,000,000. With the improved drainage conditions that are being effected by the local drainage districts the lands will continue to increase in value for a long time to come.

During the time that the adverse claimants were in undisputed possession of the lands in so far as the Government was concerned, large quantities of merchantable timber were removed and sold. Subsequent to January 1, 1918, the Government has recovered through compromise settlements the aggregate sum of \$36,376.90, which has been accepted and covered into the United States Treasury. Certified checks have also been received for the aggregate amount of \$15,031.49, in proposed settlements in timber trespass cases on the above referred to lands upon which action has not yet been taken by this office. The sum of \$2,432.21 has also been paid by trespassers to certain settlers who were residing upon the lands at the time that the timber of that value was cut, and who have since earned the right to receive patent for the lands. Inasmuch as the timber in most instances was cut prior to the time that the Government asserted title to the lands and by parties who were in good faith claiming pursuant to some color of title, most of the above referred to settlements were made and accepted on the basis of innocent trespass.

Nearly all of the so-called sunk lands and lake lands in north-eastern Arkansas the title to which has been asserted by the Government have been entered under the homestead laws. In many instances the entrymen have resided upon the lands for a number of years and have made valuable improvements. Large areas have been reduced to a high state of cultivation, and crops of corn, cotton, and alfalfa are being raised. At the time that the suits to quiet title were instituted it was decided to withhold the issuance of final certificates and patents until the question of title could be finally adjudicated by the courts. Now that final decrees have been entered in a number of suits, the suspension affecting the lands involved in those suits will be vacated and patents will be issued to

those entrymen who appear to be entitled to receive them. Lands representing a considerable percentage of the above-referred-to areas will doubtless pass into private ownership during the next fiscal year.

On November 5, 1917, and December 31, 1917, decisions were rendered in cases involving the question of title to unsurveyed areas locally known as "Carters" or "Crater Lake" and "Youngs Lake," comprising areas of approximately 1,500 acres and 2,000 acres, respectively, situated in T. 13 N., R. 9 E., and T. 11 N., R. 10 E., fifth principal meridian, Arkansas. Surveys of those areas have been ordered. The field survey of "Golden Lake" and "Swan Lake" was completed during the fall and early winter of 1917, and "Carters" and "Youngs" lakes would have been surveyed also had not unusually severe climatic conditions prevented further pursuance of field work. A few cases involving the question of title to so-called lakes in Arkansas are pending for action before this office and new cases of similar character are occasionally being presented.

On November 17, 1917, this office rendered a decision in an important land case involving an area of approximately 3,000 acres locally known as "Musgrave Bar," situated opposite fractional T. 15 N., R. 13 E., Arkansas. An application for the survey of the bar had previously been presented on behalf of settlers. It was held that the evidence appeared to establish the fact that the lands had formed first as a sand bar or towhead on the bed of the Mississippi River subsequent to the date of the admission of the State into the Union and had by process of accretion gradually increased in size until it became a part of the mainland and that the title thereto had become vested in the State of Arkansas by virtue of its sovereignty. Subsequently a suit was instituted in the United States district court by parties claiming title through the State and that court held that the title had vested in the State or its grantees.

On July 27, 1916 (39 Stat., 409), Congress included in the rivers and harbors appropriation an item for the purpose of making a preliminary examination and survey with a view to ascertaining the practicability of improving the St. Francis River sunk lands in the States of Arkansas and Missouri and of incidentally reclaiming by drainage the contiguous lands. On April 13, 1917, an Executive order was issued withdrawing all of the then vacant public lands within the sunk-land area in the former-mentioned State. The rivers and harbors appropriation act of August 8, 1917 (ch. 49, 40 Stat., 250), included an appropriation for various examinations and surveys. In the list was included an instrumental survey with a view to preparing plans and estimates of cost for caring for flood waters of Black River and to determining whether a portion of the

flood waters of the St. Francis River should be diverted to the Black River.

On April 26, 1918, a bill (H. R. 11715), was introduced in the House of Representatives, proposing to authorize the local drainage districts to include within their projects the unreserved public lands within the area of so-called Big Lake and also certain public lands within the St. Francis sunk-land area and to subject said lands to local taxation in like manner as privately owned lands. A companion bill was subsequently introduced in the Senate.

The work with reference to the question of ascertaining whether or not areas that were originally meandered as lakes comprise public lands is by no means confined to the State of Arkansas. Cases of erroneous or fraudulent surveys have been found in other States, and this class of work forms an important branch of land-office procedure.

SURVEYS.

The area of accepted surveys and resurveys during the fiscal year amounts to something over 11,000,000 acres, which is 1,000,000 more than the area accepted during the previous year and is the same as the area patented during the year 1917. It is the third largest output for the last six years and is the average annual production for the four years, 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918.

The examination of surveyors' returns, which preceded the acceptance of surveys and filing of plats for entry, has been hampered by the diminution of the force of examiners, caused by war exigencies. The result is shown in the increase of arrears. Surveys received are obliged to wait at least six months before being reached for consideration and final tests here. It is expected, however, that the force of examiners will be augmented during the coming winter by a number of field surveyors who will assist in the final tests given here, so there can hardly be any doubt that the current fiscal year will see the accumulated arrears entirely removed. Congress has especially made provision for this in the sundry civil appropriation act. It is confidently believed that with the arrears disposed of the force of examiners, if slightly increased, will be able to handle all surveys as soon as they reach this office.

NEW MEXICO-COLORADO BOUNDARY LINE.

A resurvey and reestablishment of the corners along the original New Mexico-Colorado boundary line in the vicinity of Edith and Ewell Canyon was made for a distance of some 38 miles, to be used as the basis for the future determination of the rights of individuals as related to the surveys under which such rights were acquired, for the accomplishment of which instructions have duly issued.

The principle was adopted, as held by this office in 1902, that— notwithstanding the different locations of the monuments which were supposed to have been established upon the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude, this office is of the opinion that for all administrative purposes, the line established by E. N. Darling in 1868, wherever its location can be identified beyond a reasonable doubt, should be recognized as the boundary line,

and it was accordingly held that the current survey would control in all matters of public land surveys and administration.

The State authorities of the two jurisdictions have been furnished with a statement of the matters involved in the resurvey, and it has been suggested that if the legislatures of the States would formally approve and adopt the Darling line as the boundary it would put an end to a troublesome controversy of long standing which is of more theoretical than practical importance.

THE MANUAL.

The first five chapters of the forthcoming Manual of 1918 are in the hands of the printer, and it is expected that this part of the manual will be available at an early date for distribution.

A foreword has been inserted making immediately applicable for future work the principles therein set forth.

While no radical changes have been made in the general outline of procedure, it will be found that much new matter has been introduced tending toward a higher standard of efficiency in the accomplishment of original surveys and resurveys than heretofore attained in preceding editions of the manual.

ALASKA SURVEYS.

The progress made in the execution of public-land surveys in Alaska during the past fiscal year is on the whole satisfactory. The same difficulties confronting the parties in the States were encountered in the far North and made their influences felt in certain directions. The steady expansion, however, of the rectangular survey net along the main line of the Government railroad and its branch lines and the country contributory thereto in the Tanana and Nenana Valleys under the Fairbanks base and meridian and in the Susitna Valley, Knik Arm, and Kachemak Bay regions under the Seward base and meridian, has kept public land surveys not only abreast of the requirements as they are understood, but, in accordance with the Land Service policy, in advance in many places of settlement and industrial development.

In the Tanana Valley the group of public-land surveys initiated in the early summer of 1917, under group No. 4, were extended south-erly over agricultural areas up the valley of the Nenana River and

along the line of the Government railroad, and connected with the surveys of the Nenana coal fields executed in 1915. During the last month of the fiscal year, surveys under this group were further extended in the vicinity of the town of Nenana northerly and easterly, up Gold Stream with the ultimate view of sectionizing the Gold Stream Valley adjacent to the Government line of railroad. Surveys were also extended from this group easterly up the Tanana Valley along the north bank of the river for the purpose of embracing existing settlements in that vicinity and of identifying other lands suitable for agriculture. This latter system of surveys has been designated group No. 8.

The rectangular system of surveys in the Susitna River Valley under the Seward base and meridian designated as group No. 5, were further extended by a double party during the 1917 field season from the limits of the surveys of last year, up the valley east of the river to the foothills and northerly along the line of the Government railroad to within 10 miles of Talkeetna. Towards the latter end of the fiscal year this same system of surveys but designated in this particular locality group No. 10, was further extended northerly by a single party. In my last annual report I called attention to the arrangement that had been made to extend the public land surveys this fiscal year to the agricultural areas along the north shore of Kachemak Bay on the west coast of the Kenai Peninsula. This was done, the geographic positions necessary to initiate the work having been taken from the triangulation net of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and computed in the rectangular net and referred to the Seward base meridian. These surveys were expanded under group No. 7, by two field parties to include the present settlement along the north shore of Kachemak Bay in the vicinity of Homer and in the last month of the fiscal year, in the 1918 field season, were further extended under group No. 9 northerly along the east shore of Cook Inlet. Considerable work was also done during the latter part of the 1917 season under group No. 6, which embraces the area along the west shore of Knik Arm, by the two field parties that had been working under group No. 7. These parties extended the surveys of 1911 southerly along the shore areas to Point McKenzie. In addition the subdivisional surveys in Ts. 19 N., Rs. 3 and 4 E., of the Seward base and meridian begun in the latter part of the fiscal year were completed. They embrace a small area of coal land on Granite Creek, which is properly an addition to the Matanuska coal field. Also a minor revision of the surveys embraced in group No. 2, consisting of the establishment of closing corners on the boundary of the Point Campbell Military Reservation, situated southwest of Anchorage, was made.

TOWNSITES.

Several townsites in Alaska were surveyed during the fiscal year. Eska townsite in sec. 15, T. 19 N., R. 3 E., Seward base meridian, located on a spur of the Matanuska branch of the Government railroad, was completed, as was also the townsite of Girdwood situated on the north shore of Turnagain Arm on the main line of the railroad. These townsites were surveyed at the request of the Alaskan Engineering Commission. Also at the request of the commission, additions to the townsite of Nenana, consisting of lots and acreage tracts, were laid out on the ground. This survey was completed in the early fall of 1917, but on account of frozen ground the permanent monumenting thereof had to be postponed and again postponed in the spring on account of exceptionally high water in the Tanana River.

The townsites of Haines and Douglas in southeastern Alaska, were surveyed in the late fall of 1917, the chief of the Alaska Field Division acting as trustee. The next spring the survey of the townsite of Petersburg was begun but had not been completed at the close of the fiscal year. The expenditures for the survey of these townsites are reimbursable to the appropriation from funds derived from the sale of lots by the trustee. The notes and preliminary plats of the survey of the townsites of Wasilla, Esta, Girdwood, Haines, and Douglas, were completed. The notes and plats of the Nenana addition were held, pending the completion of the permanent monumenting of the surveys on the grounds.

EXAMINATIONS, SPECIAL SURVEYS, INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

Twelve examinations of isolated surveys situated on the Alaska Peninsula were made in the fall of 1917. A special survey was made of a reservation for the Protestant Episcopal mission site at Fort Yukon, where the encroaching Yukon River has carried away nearly all of the present mission site, thus creating the necessity for an additional reservation. The surveys of several Indian allotments recently authorized will be made during the present field season.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

During the fiscal year 1919 surveys should be further continued up the Susitna River in the vicinity of Talkeetna over areas previously described as included in group No. 10. They should also be extended from Kachemak Bay along the east shore of Cook Inlet over areas included in group No. 9. In this region there is a great area of land covered with good native grasses and scattering timber, which is apparently adapted in every way for agricultural and stock-

raising pursuits. The increasing activity in the fishing industry in Kachemak Bay and its proximity by boat to the Government railroad alone would warrant extensive surveys in this region to accommodate the growing but as yet scattered settlement. Surveys should also be extended northerly and easterly from Nenana, up Gold Stream and along the north shore of the Tanana River, until they connect with the present survey system in the vicinity of Fairbanks, all under the Fairbanks base and meridian.

In general, the comprehensive plan of the Land Service, which is to further in every possible manner, both by its individual action and through cooperation with other services, the material welfare and development of Alaska, contemplates the survey of all lands possessing agricultural or grazing possibilities adjacent and tributary to the line of the Government railroad from Turnagain Arm to the Talkeetna River, including the Matanuska branch, and from Lignite Creek to Fairbanks. This will embrace many proven areas as well as areas which as yet are virgin fields, but which by reason of their natural characteristics will undoubtedly be in demand at some future time. The stretch of land already surveyed along the line of the Government railroad is in places extremely narrow and in other parts many miles in width as the topography of the country might dictate, but the survey spread thereover is contiguous, which is of considerable importance and value from the surveying standpoint. Such a connected system over so great an extent of country offers a ready and permanent basis for the expansion of the rectangular system from practically any point on the railroad in either direction should future development so require.

The survey of the townsite of Petersburg in southeastern Alaska, now nearing completion, should be completed, as should also the work of monumenting the survey of the addition to the Nenana townsite. The survey of all authorized Indian allotments and the examination of surveys completing all such work this surveying season, and as weather conditions permit of a longer field season in southeastern Alaska than elsewhere in the Territory, it is entirely practicable to accomplish this end. Arrangements for the surveys of cemetery sites at Valdez and at Eagle have been made, with a view to accomplishing this work this season.

The following is an excerpt from the annual report of the surveyor general for Alaska:

In extent Alaska is an empire. It is about one-fifth the area of the United States, containing approximately 375,000,000 acres of land. Being of such wide extent, it has a variety of climates. Generally speaking, it may be said that on the portion of it lying south of the Yukon River the growing of crops of one kind or another is practicable, while in favored localities in the southern part of the Territory grain crops which are adapted to the northern temperate zone will mature. Nearly the

whole of said portion of the Territory, excepting where too mountainous, is well adapted to stock raising, as a luxurious growth of nutritious grasses abound.

For causes hereinafter explained, settlement of the agricultural portions of the Territory has been slow. Consequently, but few applications and petitions for the extension of public-land surveys have been received. The two greatest reasons for this are that the people who have heretofore come to Alaska are not farmers, but have been lured here by the gold and other minerals which abound so plentifully in its mountains and gulches; and because of the lack of facilities for reaching the agricultural lands, which, for the most part, are situated in valleys in the interior, remote from established lines of transportation.

The cost of reaching the cultivable lands with farming equipment and household goods, and of transporting the products of the farm to market, is so great as to deter settlement upon them by homeseekers. When this handicap is overcome—and with the advent of the Government railroad it will be, in some localities at least—settlement will be more rapid.

This is true of the Susitna Valley which, from information gleaned from many sources, contains the largest and best body of agricultural land in the Territory. The climate of the valley is probably finer than any other locality of similar extent in Alaska, having fair and clear weather in the spring and summer months, with just enough rainfall to supply the needs of growing crops.

In further extending the surveys in this valley, it is respectfully suggested that in the future more care be given in selecting the lands to be surveyed; that only the best and most adaptable land for cultivation and settlement be selected for survey, and that the survey of large tracts of swamp land be omitted. This should be done even if it will result in the survey of noncontiguous townships.

There is also need of additional surveys in the Tanana Valley, especially in the vicinity of and including the hot springs, the lower part of the valley, and along the Valdez trail up as far as Richardson.

The Tanana Valley is undoubtedly the best grain country in Alaska, and there is considerable agitation about erecting a flour mill at Fairbanks.

There are many settlers on Kodiak Island, which contains fine pasture land, and it has been demonstrated that stock can be profitably raised there, redtop and other nutritious grasses being abundant. Similar conditions prevail in many of the valleys of the coast of southwestern and southeastern Alaska and on some islands of the Aleutian and Alexander Archipelagoes.

There are about 100 square miles of agriculture land in the Chilkat Valley, and there are at least 50 homesteaders, some of them having as much as 30 acres under cultivation. They ship their products to all parts of southeastern Alaska and even to Seattle, Wash.

There are a number of settlers in the Eagle River Valley, where the advantages of settlement are equally as good as in the Chilkat Valley.

The Chilkat and Eagle River Valleys are being fast settled and the settlers should be given title to their homes. To survey the valleys will require independent base and meridian lines, but the surveys should be made without delay.

To avoid complications with Indian claims and to adjust conflicts, the policy of surveying Indian allotments should be renewed without delay.

Homesteaders who settle in good faith on land not embraced in the public surveys should have their claims surveyed at the Government's expense and not at their own expense, as now required.

In view of the conditions herein stated, it is considered that the estimate of \$50,000 for the surveying service is conservative.

OFFICES OF SURVEYORS GENERAL.

The condition of the work in the offices of surveyors general is satisfactory, as is apparent from the consolidated work report, which will be found in the appendix. A comparison of this report with the one submitted for last year shows a decrease in the number of miles of public-land surveys approved this year, but the explanation for this is that there are now pending in the various offices the returns of more than 200 townships, which are complete in so far as the office work is concerned—that is, the surveyor's field notes are transcribed and the plats are made, and both compared, but the approval has been delayed on account of the lack of the surveyor's signature to the notes. In Arizona alone the office work on 180 pending townships is completed, but the approval has been delayed. Many of our surveyors have enlisted; some are in the trenches in France and some in training camps; others have been assigned to work far distant from the places where the surveys were executed; and the submission of the finished field notes to them for signature has occasioned the delay in the approval of the returns by the surveyors general. Steps have been taken to avoid this difficulty in the future, and during the fiscal year 1919 all of this pending work will be cleared up. If we had been able to approve all of the public-land work that is finished in the offices of surveyors general the consolidated report would show a substantial increase in that work.

It is gratifying to note the increasing efficiency in these offices, as evidenced by a comparison of the consolidated work reports for the fiscal years 1917 and 1918. While these reports show a decrease in the number of miles of public-land surveys approved, for the reasons stated above, they also show a decrease of \$0.61 per mile in the office cost, or a saving of \$22,768.80 over what the office cost of the same amount of work would have been at the rate obtaining the previous year. In all, there were approved this year 9,628,129 acres, exclusive of the surveys in the Territory of Alaska and the fragmentary surveys executed in the eastern district, and the average cost per acre, including the costs incurred in executing the field work and the work in the offices of surveyors general, was \$0.076. Public-land surveys are becoming more expensive each year by reason of the fact that all of the valley lands were surveyed years ago, and most of the public-land surveys are now being extended over rough, mountainous and heavily timbered country. In most cases the surveys are fragmentary in character and are more complicated by reason of their being initiated from or closed against distorted or poorly executed surveys, the corners of which are difficult to find and identify because of the lax manner in which they were originally established.

During the year 1918 there were 1,931 mining locations approved, which is an increase of 385 from the preceding year, and there was a reduction in the office cost of \$1.18 per location, or a total reduction of \$2,298.58 over what the surveys would have cost at the rate that prevailed in 1917. There were 553 forest homesteads approved, which is a decrease of 371 over last year, and the cost was reduced \$1.73 for each homestead. These homestead entry surveys, which are within national forests, are executed in the field by the Department of Agriculture under the supervision of the General Land Office and the direction of the surveyors general. This work is practically current, and the surveyors general are handling all of the work that is presented by the Department of Agriculture expeditiously and at a less cost than heretofore. There was an increase in the number of miles approved in the survey of Indian reservations, and the average office cost per mile for this work was also reduced from \$7.34 in 1917 to \$2.12 per mile in 1918, or a total reduction of \$1,597.32 from what the cost would have been last year. The number of miles of miscellaneous surveys approved this year was less than in 1917, and the office cost was reduced from \$5.07 to \$3.05 per mile, showing a saving of \$1,533.48. This work is practically current. Besides the work above referred to, there were 557 supplemental and segregation plats prepared in accordance with instructions from the General Land Office, and the amount of \$5,617.50 was deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts on account of copies of records, for work prepared in the offices.

The offices of the surveyors general have suffered the same inconvenience through enlistments and the draft as all other branches of this department. Many of our skilled and trained draftsmen have gone to the front, and we have experienced great difficulty in filling the places left vacant. We have been able to overcome the depletion of these offices to a certain extent and to keep the forces reasonably well balanced by availing ourselves of the provision of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1918, which allowed us to detail and transfer clerks from one office to another for temporary periods. We have also transferred United States surveyors and transitmen who were competent draftsmen, from the field surveying service to these offices for temporary periods during the winter months, when they could be spared from field service, and through these means we have managed to keep the work in a satisfactory condition without serious detriment to other branches of the service.

Until recent years no determined effort had been made to keep an accurate and detailed account of the separate units of work performed in the offices of surveyors general. The work had never been thoroughly systematized nor the practice made uniform, although the

work in all of the offices was of the same general character, the use of the numerous appropriations and deposits under which the work of these offices was conducted was loose and unsatisfactory. On inspection it was found that one office was doing a thing one way and one another, and that employees doing the same class of work were paid at different rates of salary. As a result of consistent and systematic examination and study of the work of each office, this has all been corrected, and the forces are now evenly balanced and working at their full capacity. A monthly work report is now made, and a cost-keeping system which had previously been promulgated is operative and uniform. We now know exactly what we are doing and how much it costs.

The result is evidenced by the decrease in the cost of work performed in these offices, and the further fact that when the personnel of the various offices is complete there are now employed 29 less clerks than formerly. Mineral surveys formerly were costing the mining claimants an average of \$22.27 per location, and in some instances the cost was running as high as \$35 per location. Last year the average cost was \$15.93, and this year the average cost was \$14.75 per location. The same relative improvement has been made in the cost of office work on regular public-land surveys. This reduction in cost was accomplished by introducing uniform methods in accounting, discontinuing old, obsolete, and useless practices and records, installing modern filing equipment, computing devices, card indexes, graphical files, electric blue-print machines, and detailing clerks and draftsmen from one office to another when the work required it.

By the provisions of circular No. 605, issued June 25, 1918, surveyors general were given authority to transfer clerks from one class of work to another in order to expedite the work, without securing specific authority from this office. Clerks paid from mineral deposits and other special deposits by individuals, who have formerly been on a per diem basis, have been placed on an annual salary basis and receive the benefits of the 30 days' annual and 30 days' sick leave, which they had not theretofore received.

Much good would be accomplished if the appropriations for the expenses of offices of surveyors general could be made in a lump sum, and distributed according to the needs of the individual office under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as I have recommended in the estimates for the last three years.

ALASKA COAL LANDS.

In the Nenana coal field 25 leasing blocks have been created, comprising an area of approximately 20,840 acres in the valley of Hoseanna, or Lignite Creek, a tributary of the Nenana River. Blocks Nos. 2 and 3, containing 1,560 acres, were reserved by the President,

and the remaining lands were, on February 13, 1918, offered for lease under the act of October 20, 1914 (38 Stat., 741), and general regulations under said act approved May 18, 1916 (45 L. D., 113). One application for lease was filed and publication of notice thereof given, but the application was later withdrawn and no lease of lands in this field has yet been made.

In the Bering River field a lease of blocks 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, and 24, containing 2,420 acres, was executed on June 8, 1918. The minimum investment to be made by the lessee in development of the coal in the land was fixed at \$250,000, and work on the land has already begun and early mining operations are probable. An application to lease blocks 49 and 50 of this field has also been received, on which action is awaiting publication of notice under the regulations. The two blocks contain 2,080 acres.

No further leases have been made in the Matanuska field. An additional block designated as No. 20, containing 760 acres and situated immediately northeast of block No. 7, was created and offered for lease on December 3, 1917. No application to lease the same has been received. By order of December 3, 1917, block No. 7 was amended to include additional contiguous lands which were unsurveyed when the block was originally constructed, making a total of 1,280 acres in the block as amended. The lands in this block were reserved by the President under proclamation dated December 5, 1917, making a total of 5,086.17 acres of reserved lands in the field. Mining operations have been conducted during the year by the lessees of blocks Nos. 2 and 3 and by the Alaskan Engineering Commission on the reserved lands in block No. 7 and in development of block No. 12, also reserved. The lessee of blocks Nos. 10 and 11 has been engaged for some time in opening a mine and installing mining machinery upon the land for coal-mining operations.

ALASKA SHORE SPACES.

The act of Congress approved May 14, 1898, entitled an act extending the homestead laws to Alaska, etc. (30 Stat., 409), provides, among other things, that between homesteads, soldiers' additional homesteads, and trade and manufacturing sites abutting on the shore of any navigable water, a shore space of at least 80 rods shall be reserved from entry. The act of Congress approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 1028), amends the act of May 14, 1898, with the additional provision—

That no location of scrip, selection or right along any navigable or other waters shall be made within the distance of 80 rods of any lands, along said waters, theretofore located by means of any such scrip or otherwise. * * * *Provided*, That no entry shall be allowed extending more than 160 rods along the shore of any navigable water, and along such shore a space of at least 80 rods shall be reserved from entry between all such claims.

A bill is now before Congress (H. R. 12210) declaring that the provisions above cited, in so far as they reserve a shore space of 80 rods in width between tracts sold or entered under the provisions thereof, and that no entry shall be allowed extending more than 160 rods along the shore of any navigable water, shall not apply to lands listed by the Department of Agriculture for entry under the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), and that the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, restore to entry and disposition such reserved spaces as he shall determine are not necessary for harborage purposes.

This bill is the result of several attempts to secure legislation modifying or repealing the shore space and shore frontage provisions of said acts. I think legislation to this general effect has been recommended by nearly every Government official who has had anything to do with the public land business in Alaska. The Legislature of Alaska has passed resolutions to the same effect. While strongly of the opinion that all necessary withdrawals and reservations for the public use in Alaska should be made, I am quite convinced that the shore space and shore frontage provisions as they now operate are conducive more to the detriment of Alaska than to any public advantage or interest that they may subserve. An arbitrary rule for reserving shore spaces and limiting the amount of frontage that can be taken with a view to preserving such shore spaces for the public, without any reference to an intelligent consideration of the necessity or desirability of reserving any particular space, I believe fails to accomplish the purpose intended. In the first place, it should be noted that the most desirable spaces for harborage or fishing facilities are those first taken, thus leaving the less desirable spaces to be reserved automatically for the public. In the next place, it should be noted that a claim, though less than an acre in extent along the shore of navigable water operates to reserve all the space for a distance of 80 rods on either side. Thus we have a system whereby, by locating claims regardless of their size 160 rods apart, one may withhold from use by anybody else not only the area of the claims but all the intervening space. Our records show numerous cases where this very thing has been done to control fishing privileges. Again, the desirable agricultural lands in Alaska are invariably along the streams and the reservation of 80 rods between every claim necessarily restricts settlement and development to that extent. These restrictions as to frontage in the case of entries on crooked streams and small islands with an irregular coast line, render the practical application of the rule, with justice to claims, well nigh an impossibility; this is especially the case where the regular public land surveys have been extended and the land must be taken by legal subdivisions. Moreover, as the law now stands, no use of the reserve shore spaces is permissible except for "landings and wharves" (act of May 14, 1898,

30 Stat., 409, sec. 10), under a revocable permit; up to the present time there have been very few applications for such permits, under which only such structures and facilities may be provided as are for the public use.

For these reasons I submit that the shore space reserves and water frontage restrictions should be repealed in their entirety, with authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior to restore such existing reserve spaces, or parts thereof, as in his judgment will not interfere with the public interests, and to withdraw such additional shore areas as the public interests may require.

DRAFTING AND MAP MAKING.

The United States map, 1918, was prepared for the lithographer and printed within the usual time, but the prohibition by the Food Administration of the use of flour for making paste for mounting the maps, and labor conditions in connection with the work of mounting have delayed the delivery of the map to Congress.

Maps of Montana, South Dakota, and North Dakota have been issued during the fiscal year, and maps of Arizona, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Colorado are in course of preparation and revision.

Two maps showing the Oregon and California Railway lands in Oregon revested in the United States by act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat., 218), and restored to entry, were compiled and drawn for the use of the Roseburg and Portland district officers at the opening of said lands.

Under the system now in operation the office is better prepared to furnish information as to plats of survey than at any time heretofore. It is well known that one can go to the local office and procure a diagram of a township plat showing the status of the land, for from \$1 to \$4, depending on the amount of information that is placed on the diagram. There is a great demand, however, for copies of the actual plat showing topography and other features. In former years reproduction of the plats was not easy to procure, for practically the only way to get them was to redraw or make the tracing for a blue print. At that time three original plats had to be made in the office of the surveyor general. One plat was actual original drafting from the field notes, and two others were drawn from that, making the three official plats, one for the surveyor general, one for the local office, and one for this office. Under the present plan the surveyor general makes one original plat and sends it here, whereupon it is photolithographed, making two photolithographic copies on hard paper for official use, and an additional 22 which are filed for official use and for sale to the public at 25 cents each. Last year the office sold over 14,000 such copies, and furnished 6,000 copies to different branches of the Government for official use, without charge. In

addition to these copies one photolithographic copy is printed on tracing cloth and returned to the surveyor general so that his office at all times has a tracing from which he can readily make a blue print, at slight cost. So far as funds have been available, the office has been photolithographing old plats particularly in those States or sections where there has been a heavy demand for plats. The office has now in stock approximately 60,000 editions of photolithographic copies of township plats, leaving about 40,000 of which no copies have been made. This stock of photolithographic copies has just been installed in new cases costing \$10,600, in the new building, and are now in the most accessible permanent shape we have ever had them.

TRACT-BOOK NOTATIONS.

The total number of tract-book notations for the present year was 393,434, as compared with 356,745 during the previous year.

This total includes 4,978 Indian allotments, 44,910 petitions to designate under the 640-acre stock-raising homestead law, and 49,579 patents. The number of plats posted was 2,270.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

Homesteads, desert entries, timber and stone applications, etc., were given a preliminary examination as to their validity, to the number of 49,419, of which 38,446 were passed and 10,973 held for further action on account of defective papers, errors in execution, or for conflicts, withdrawals of land, etc. This procedure enables the applicants whose papers need correction to promptly remedy the discovered defects when the case is first received in the office, and so protect their claims as against other applicants.

WITHDRAWN APPLICATIONS.

To clear the records at the earliest practicable moment of claims embraced in applications thereafter withdrawn or abandoned, direction was given that all such cases should be promptly sent to the division in charge of the tract books and there closed out and so noted, and as a result of such order, which was issued last February, final disposition had been made of 3,252 cases, mostly petitions for designation under the enlarged homestead act and homestead applications at the end of the fiscal year.

SUPPLEMENTAL PATENTS.

Supplemental patents under the act of April 14, 1914 (38 Stat., 335), were issued in 751 cases. Patents are issued under this act in cases where the original patent contained a reservation of coal to the United States, but the lands covered thereby were subsequently reclassified as noncoal in character.

CERTIFIED COPIES.

In early times certified copies of documents all had to be copied in longhand, later by typewriting, but now almost exclusively by photography. If we were compelled now, with the present demand for copies, to make them in the old way, half the force of the office would be required. The Federal farm loan has had a marked effect in increasing this class of work. Under this act many people seek loans who could not theretofore procure them. To get the loan, the title must be perfect. Particularly in the Southern States, many titles were imperfect, resulting in an immediate rush of business for certified copies of patents or other papers. Some abstract companies are now giving heavy orders for copies of all the patents issued for certain townships or a certain county in order to perfect their records. In 1897 the office furnished 4,100 pages of certified copies; in 1907 we furnished over 18,000; in 1917, over 88,000; and in 1918, over 125,000.

HOMESTEADS AND KINDRED ENTRIES.

The number of entries of all kinds approved for patenting is 32,120, against 34,085 of the previous year. Of this number 29,095 are homesteads, being divided as follows: 2,303 commuted, 25,500 under the three and five year homestead law, and 1,292 under the forest homestead act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233). The remainder, 3,025, being timber and stone, isolated tract sales, and other cash entries.

Under the second homestead law of September 5, 1914 (38 Stat., 712), there were 5,243 applications acted upon. Of this number 3,408 were accepted, the remainder being disposed of by denial or by calling for additional evidence.

Entries upon which final certificates have issued are about six months in arrears. Miscellaneous applications, such as isolated tracts, applications to amend, to reinstate, appeals, etc., are about nine months in arrears. These arrearages are due to the changes, incident to the war, in the personnel of the clerks having charge of this class of work, 25 clerks having gone out of the division during the fiscal year, entailing the loss of time necessary to the instruction of the new clerks.

THE STOCK-RAISING HOMESTEAD ACT.

In my last annual report I commented at considerable length as to the different views presented to Congress with respect to this legislation (39 Stat., 862), and presented some of the difficulties that would undoubtedly be encountered in its administration.

The general provisions of this act are more or less well known, but it should be kept in mind that the lands subject thereto are those

designated by the Secretary of the Interior as "chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops, do not contain merchantable timber are not susceptible of irrigation from any known source of water supply, and are of such character that 640 acres are reasonably required for the support of the family." It is, therefore, seen that prior to the allowance of entries under this act, a designation of the lands subject thereto is necessary, which in turn calls for a field examination as a basis for such action. Although this requirement was imposed by the act, no provision therefor was made in the way of an appropriation until several months after the passage of the act so that operations thereunder were for a considerable time held in abeyance. I am, however, able to report notable progress at the present time, some 7,500,000 acres of land having been designated as falling within the descriptive terms of the act and subject to entry thereunder. Up to the end of the fiscal year, 734 entries have been allowed under the act, embracing an acreage of 236,578 acres.

Inasmuch as entries are only now beginning to be allowed under this act some of the administrative difficulties have not yet arisen, notably under the exercise of the preference right accorded by section 8 of the act. This section provides that any homestead entryman or patentee who shall be entitled to an additional entry under the act shall have, for 90 days after the designation of lands subject to entry under the provisions of the act and contiguous to those entered and owned and occupied by him, a preferential right to make additional entry. Conflicts will almost certainly arise under these provisions where such preferential right will be asserted by one or more persons as against the original applicant.

The designation of stock driveways under the provisions of this act is treated under the title next following herein.

STOCK DRIVEWAYS.

Since my last annual report was submitted, field investigation of all applications from stockmen and recommendations of the Forest Service for stock driveways in Montana and South Dakota has been completed, and such applications and recommendations have been disposed of, and the same may be said of the work in Colorado, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, with the exception of pending investigations of certain recent or incomplete applications, or of areas heretofore temporarily withdrawn for such purpose pending further investigation. The greater portion of the stock driveway applications and recommendations in California and New Mexico have been acted upon, and stock driveways have been established in Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah, and field investigation is progressing satisfactorily on the remaining recommendations and applications in those states.

Based upon field investigation and my recommendations, you have withdrawn under authority of section 10 of the act of December 29, 1916 (39 Stat., 862), 2,079,979 acres, inclusive of scattered entries or patented tracts, during the fiscal year, for stock driveway purposes, and released 79,344 acres from such withdrawals. The total area withdrawn for stock driveway purposes at the close of the year is 2,794,586 acres, 329,050 acres thereof having been temporarily withdrawn by Executive order under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), for such purpose prior to the passage of the act of December 29, 1916. The withdrawn area is distributed by States as follows: Arizona, 441,292 acres; Colorado, 192,066 acres; Idaho, 82,630 acres; Montana, 188,564 acres; Nevada, 45,330 acres; New Mexico, 742,358 acres; Oregon, 367,631 acres; South Dakota, 18,320 acres; Utah, 170 acres; Washington, 2,346 acres, and Wyoming, 713,879 acres.

SOLDIERS' ADDITIONAL RIGHTS.

While there has been a decrease in the number of these cases received during the past fiscal year, it is impossible to hazard a guess as to the future rate of decrease. In the months of April, May, and June, 1918, the number of soldiers' additional applications received was smaller per month than the number received for any one month for a number of years. However, in the month of July, 1918, as many cases were received as in the months of April, May, and June combined.

Applications are still being received based on assignments executed prior to the departmental administrative order of February 15, 1917 (46 L. D., 32), referred to in my last annual report.

The following table shows the number of cases pending at the beginning of each fiscal year from the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, both inclusive, the number received each year, the number closed and the number on hand at the end of the fiscal year:

Fiscal year ending June 30.	Cases pending beginning of year.	New cases received.	Cases closed.	Cases pending at end of year.
1910.....	1,365	692	653	1,404
1911.....	1,404	740	713	1,431
1912.....	1,431	495	1,150	776
1913.....	776	491	497	770
1914.....	770	522	636	656
1915.....	656	559	838	377
1916.....	377	636	570	443
1917.....	443	674	586	531
1918.....	531	493	578	446

Since the beginning of the calendar year 1916 the work of this office in connection with soldiers' additional matters has been growing

more complicated. Unusual activity on the part of scrip dealers in hunting up rights still held by soldiers and their widows has resulted in a large increase in the number of requests, personal and by correspondence, for information respecting these rights. The answering of these inquiries has made serious inroads on the time available for the adjudication of cases. Also the adjudication of these cases becomes more complex and difficult with the lapse of time. Sometimes one application for a forty-acre tract involves from two to twelve fractional rights and requires as much time in its adjudication as so many individual cases. Even a case based on one right requires more time and care than heretofore, due to the slight probative value of the evidence available at this late date.

Of the 446 cases pending on July 1, 1918, 75 were fully ready for adjudication and 47 cases (involving 88 soldiers' additional rights) were pending for "preliminary work" in connection with the procurement of information from the Pension Bureau, the Adjutant General, and the auditors for the War and Navy Departments, and from the old files of this office relative to the alleged soldiers' additional rights involved. The remaining 324 cases were awaiting outside action, by the applicants in most cases, and in other cases by the Field Service of this office, the Geological Survey or by the department on appealed cases.

Sixty-four of these 324 cases are applications filed in the Juneau, Alaska, office for lands embraced in special surveys.

Much more time and labor is required in the adjudication of these Alaska cases than in applications filed in the States for surveyed lands. The surveys are made at the expense of the applicants, by United States deputy surveyors. They are then examined by the field force of the United States surveyor general and approved by said officer before notice of the claim can be given by posting and publication extending over a period of 60 days instead of 30 as for surveyed lands.

Examination of the lands must also be made by the field service as to the character of the land in regard to metalliferous minerals, coal, oil, gas, phosphate, hot springs, water power and reservoir value, extent of frontage on navigable or other waters, limitation of area to a single body of 160 acres, intervening reserved spaces of 80 rods, waters situated upon or crossing the lands, which are navigable for small water craft or which lead to spawning grounds or are themselves spawning grounds for salmon and other merchantable sea-going fish, occupancy or claims by natives of Alaska, Government reservations and withdrawals.

Provisions have been made for coordinating the forces of the surveyor general and the field service, thus facilitating the work by having all the subjects above enumerated covered by a single examination

as far as possible, and making interchangeable reports to the Chief of Field Division and the surveyor general, respectively, by the examining officers.

The brevity of the "open season" and the limited facilities of travel in Alaskan waters for reaching the lands by all parties concerned, both for making the surveys and for conducting the examination, occasion much of the delay in the completion of these cases and their final adjudication for the issue of patent.

Doubtless no law ever passed by Congress for the benefit of the soldier has more utterly failed of its purpose nor better laid the foundation for fraud and subversion of the general policy of the public land laws than sections 2306, 2307, Revised Statutes, as those sections have been finally construed and applied. They are good examples of what should not be repeated.

PREEMPTION ENTRIES.

The preemption laws, except sections 2275, 2276, and 2286, United States Revised Statutes, were repealed by section 4 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), but the right to perfect all bona fide claims lawfully initiated before the passage of said act was preserved.

Section 10 of the act of 1891 also provided that nothing therein should change, repeal, or modify any agreement or treaties made with any Indian tribes for the disposal of their lands or of lands ceded to the United States to be disposed of for the benefit of such tribes. An interesting question concerning the application of said section 10 arose recently. There was found to be a small tract of unappropriated lands in the former Quapaw strip, situated in the southeastern part of Kansas. This land had been ceded by the Indians, and was to be disposed of under the preemption law according to the provisions of the act of June 5, 1872 (17 Stat., 228), settlers being required to pay \$1.25 per acre for the land. The Government had fully compensated the Indians for the lands ceded by them prior to the opening of the lands. The Indians had no further interest in the lands, and therefore it was held that the land was no longer subject to disposition under the preemption laws, but under the homestead or other laws relating to public lands. Practically all of the preemption entries now being made are for lands within the ceded Ute Indian Reservation in western Colorado.

Prior to the passage of the repealing act mentioned, the preemption work of the General Land Office was important, as preemption entries were a popular method of securing title to 160 acres of the public lands, since the law and regulations required residence and cultivation only for a period sufficiently long to indicate the good faith of the settler. The records show that during the past fiscal year there were 128 preemption entries made, as against 137 for the previous year.

RECLAMATION.

This work is now up to date. During the past year the foundation was laid for three new reclamation projects in Utah, to be known as the Cashle Peal project, the Dixie project, and the Peace River project, by the withdrawal of large tracts of public land for each.

One large restoration known as the Teton unit of the Sun River project in Montana was made, aggregating about 40,000 acres. So great was the competition for these lands that approximately 5,000 applications therefor were filed. It will be at once apparent that, on the basis of 160-acre homesteads, only 1 applicant in 20 could obtain the land applied for, and when it is considered that the land had been designated and that many of the applications were for enlarged homesteads of 320 acres each, the percentage of unsuccessful applicants will be much larger.

Besides the withdrawals and restoration above referred to, there were 22 other reclamation withdrawals, and 94 restorations, all for much smaller areas. In all, there were withdrawn for reclamation purposes during the year, 676,800 acres, and restored to entry 277,380 acres.

Fifteen hundred and fifty-seven original reclamation homestead entries were received during the year.

Seven hundred and seventy-four final homestead proofs were received during the year and 945 disposed of, as against 828 the previous year. Of those disposed of, 913 were patented in 1918, as against 824 in 1917.

LIEU SELECTIONS FOR LANDS IN NATIONAL FORESTS.

Decisions of considerable importance and of more than usual interest to the Land Department were handed down by the Supreme Court of Oregon in the case of the State of Oregon *v.* Hyde et al. (169 Pac. Rep., 757, decided Jan. 8, 1918, and 171 id., 582, on review, decided March 19, 1918). The court held that many of the patents issued by the State for its school lands were obtained by fraud, and their cancellation was decreed.

The case is an outcome of the well-known "Hyde-Benson" frauds arising out of the act of Congress of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 36), known as the forest lieu selection law, and the law of the State providing for the disposition of its school lands.

Shortly after the enactment of the federal lieu selection law, Hyde, one of the defendants in the case decided, conceived the fraudulent plan of acquiring title to Oregon school lands by the use of fictitious and dummy claimants, and to use such lands as then were or became embraced in a forest reserve as a base for the selection of lieu lands elsewhere.

After applications were made, assignments were obtained from the supposed applicants running to Hyde or his confederates. The price of the State lands was, of course, supplied by Hyde or by one of his confederates for him. This right to the base land became of great value to Hyde. It was in effect a scrip right locatable upon any of the public land subject to settlement with nothing more to be done practically than to convey or relinquish the base land to the United States and select the lieu lands. Those rights being transferable, found a ready market and sold at a price per acre far in excess of the price paid to the State. As was found by the Oregon court, approximately 41,400 acres of the State's lands were transferred to Hyde and his associates in the manner described.

On the face of things, the title to the State land and the right to select were satisfactory. One of Hyde's confederates through whose instrumentality many of the dummy and fictitious applications were obtained, became aggrieved, perhaps over the division of the spoils, and gave information to a special agent of the Land Office which led to investigation resulting in the cancellation by the Land Department of many of these selections and the conviction of Hyde and his associates for conspiracy to defraud the United States.

When the State of Oregon instituted suit for the recovery of title to the lands involved, there were a number of selections still pending against which the Land Office had directed proceedings with a view to their cancellation based on the evidence obtained by its investigations, embracing the same base lands included in the suit. The State, through its officials, asked the cooperation of the Land Office and particularly of the Field Division in Oregon in procuring evidence and otherwise to help in the prosecution of these suits. This was done. All the evidence obtained and available was turned over to the State and all other aid that was possible and proper to give was given. When the knowledge of the institution of these suits came to the department in the latter part of 1912, the department was of the opinion that the better course would be to suspend the Land Office proceedings to await the outcome of the State's suits in the court, for substantially the same evidence the Land Office had was being used by the State, and if decrees favorable to the State were rendered, the expense to the Government of a trial would be avoided as the title to the base land would be restored to the State; the selector would have no title to convey to the United States and the selection could then be canceled without further proceedings. Consequently the order of December 5, 1912, directed the suspension of proceedings in the General Land Office to await a termination of the suits in court.

A number of these selections had been approved by the Land Department before the discovery of the fraud, and although ap-

proved, patents were withheld in the General Land Office, and as the Land Department had not lost jurisdiction over them, proceedings with a view to their cancellation were directed, as was also done with respect to the unapproved selections. The Oregon supreme court, in the case cited, held that it did not have jurisdiction to decree cancellation of the State patents where the Government had approved the selection, for the reason that the approval of these selections was tantamount to acceptance by the Government of the State's title, and that the United States should have been made a party to the suit to enable the court to render a decree that would be binding as to these lands, and this notwithstanding there was evidence before the court that as to them the Government had directed adverse proceedings, although it is true had not rendered judgment that the selections be canceled.

The Land Office will now take up these cases, and in those where the court has decreed cancellation of the State patents will hold the selections for cancellation for that reason. In the cases where the court held it had no jurisdiction it will renew adverse proceedings, utilizing the evidence introduced in the court, and if found to establish the fraudulent character of the claims then cancel them, which will leave the way open for the State to bring suit, if it so desires; there being then a judgment by the Land Department, after trial duly had, that the title to the base land was fraudulently acquired and will not be accepted.

On April 1, 1918, the department reversed, on review, its decision of January 31, 1916 (unreported), in the case of F. A. Hyde & Co., involving a selection, made under the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 36), of land in the Roseburg, Oreg., land district based on land in California. The selection had been rejected by this office on the ground that it was fraudulent and illegal in that the base lands were procured from the State of California in violation of section 3495 of the political code of the State, which required the purchaser to take the land for his own use and benefit and not for the benefit of another. In the decision of April 1, 1918, it was held that the act of 1897 had for its purpose the exchange by the United States of its land outside of national forests for equal areas of lands held in private ownership within national forest boundaries; and if by the approval of the selection the United States obtains a perfect and indefeasible title to the lands offered by the selector as a basis for the lieu selection, the selection should be approved; that in said case the State patented the base lands to an existing natural person, and the State patent is not void, nor voidable, more than 18 years having elapsed since its date and issuance, and the State having taken no action to avoid it, and that a suit now to declare it void is barred by the California statute of limitations. The decision states further that the approval

of the selection will vest undoubted title to the forest base lands in the United States, will vest in the present claimant title to the lands selected in lieu thereof, and will in no way prejudice any interest of the State, for the State now has no interest that can be asserted in any way.

The facts in this case distinguish it from the case of Hiram M. Hamilton (39 L. D., 607), wherein the department declined to accept a title shown still to be defeasible because tainted with fraud, and the State had not indicated that it was not seeking recovery of the land, and the case of the State of Oregon *v.* Hyde et al. (169 Pac. 757), mentioned above, wherein the claim of the State was not only not barred by any statute of limitations, but the State was also strongly desirous of recovering its lands.

Between April 1, 1918, the date of this decision, and June 30, 1918 this office promulgated departmental decisions dismissing proceedings in 108 cases; and of the cases pending in this office dismissed proceedings in 15, finally, and in 1 subject to appeal on behalf of the Forest Service. The office is disposing of these cases as rapidly as is consistent with orderly administration, but there were still pending on June 30, 1918, about 85 cases apparently of this class. There are besides approximately 100 cases in which it is charged that title to the base lands is absolutely void because the State of California issued patents therefor to fictitious persons. Further testimony is being taken in these, about half of them having been remanded for that purpose by the department, before which they were pending on appeal.

Another decision of considerable interest, and affecting a number of other cases, was that rendered by the department on January 26, 1918, in the case of Allen M. Wheeler. Wheeler made a homestead entry October 11, 1900, for land in the Black Hills National Forest, S. Dak., and submitted final proof, which was accepted by the local officers and final certificate issued on November 20, 1900. The next day, or November 21, 1900, Wheeler conveyed the land to the United States under the provisions of said act of June 4, 1897, and later through attorneys in fact applied to select other lands in lieu thereof. Subsequently charges were preferred by this office against Wheeler's entry, alleging noncompliance with the requirements of the homestead law. He failed to apply for a hearing, and the entry was canceled September 12, 1904. The decision holds that the exchange should have been consummated, and that the proceedings against the entry should not have been taken, and that while a petition for the reinstatement of the original selection or selections could not be entertained except in the absence of an intervening adverse right, no reason appeared why the papers pertaining to the selection could not be returned to the parties entitled thereto, to be used in other selec-

tions under the provisions of said act of June 4, 1897, as amended by the proviso to the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat., 1264). As a result of this decision attorneys have been combing the records of this office in search of other similar cases on which to maintain a selection right to speculate in.

During the past year 96 selections under said act of June 4, 1897, have been approved for patenting.

The contested cases under the act of June 4, 1897, practically all involve charges by the Government of invalid base, arising out of the so-called Hyde-Benson conspiracy. Prior to April 1, 1918, this office rendered decisions in 61 of these cases, 17 of which were favorable to the selectors and 44 adverse; most of the latter were appealed to the department and none were finally closed.

LIEU SELECTIONS FOR LANDS IN INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 211), authorizes selections of public lands in New Mexico and Arizona in lieu of lands in Indian reservations. About 1,400,000 acres have been selected and patented under this act. On June 6, 1916, the department decided not to allow any further exchanges under this act, unless in exceptional cases. Two such cases have recently arisen. The first relates to lands in the Navajo Indian Reservation, N. Mex., which the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Co. proposes to exchange for other lands, and the exchange was urgently requested by the Indian Office. This will complete the exchange of the lands of said road in said reservation. Two or three hundred thousand acres are involved. The second case related to the Pueblo Laguna Indian Reservation, also in New Mexico, and involves about 47,000 acres, which the same company and the New Mexico & Arizona Land Co. propose to exchange. Negotiations are still pending.

CEDED CHIPPEWA LOGGING, MINNESOTA.

The past year has been a quiet one in Chippewa logging operations under the act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 400). This was largely due to the unsatisfactory condition of the labor market; as well as to the fact that most of the timber has been cut. There has recently sprung up a demand for the unsold timber by a number of small loggers, indicating an improved condition of the lumber market. The unsold timber, however, is "left overs," and somewhat scattered.

During the past year there were cut under said act 11,788,200 feet of timber valued at \$85,821.77, as against 12,935,820 feet, valued at \$111,964.32, the previous year. The total amount cut to date under said act has been 1,280,744,846 feet of timber, for which the purchasers have paid \$9,069,478.99.

MINNESOTA DRAINAGE.

An important amendment has been made in the regulations in the matter of acquiring title to lands under the act of May 20, 1908 (35 Stat., 169), known as the Volstead Act. This law is applicable only to lands in Minnesota, and applies the Minnesota drainage laws to United States lands in said State, both to unentered lands and to lands covered by an entry. Where these lands are assessed for drainage, they are sold for nonpayment of the drainage charges in accordance with the State tax laws. Title is acquired from the United States by the purchasers at the State sale, by making the proper payments at the United States land office, where the lands are what is known as *unentered* lands, and by showing their qualifications to make homestead entry. No residence, improvements, or cultivation is required in this class of entries. The former regulations required the affidavit as to qualifications to be made before an officer in the land district authorized to administer oaths in homestead cases. The amended regulation permits said affidavit to be made before an officer authorized to administer oaths and having a seal, whether his office is located either inside or outside of the land district, or before his commanding officer, if the purchaser is in actual service in the military or naval service of the United States.

If the lands sold by the State are covered by an entry, the purchaser at the State sale must await the expiration of the period of redemption provided by the State tax laws, and the entryman must be given notice of his right to redeem his lands before the purchaser can be allowed to make entry at the district land office.

During the past year the office reconsidered the matter of drainage cash entry, in which everything appeared regular, and all moneys due at the date of the patent certificate had been paid, but the issuance of the patent was suspended pending the payment of a drainage charge for which the land was sold subsequent to the date of said certificate. On January 29, 1918, a decision was rendered, in which it was held that the entryman could not be compelled by this office to pay any tax for which the land was sold after the certificate had issued upon an entry rightfully allowed under the act of May 20, 1908 (35 Stat., 169), and that the entry should have been approved for patenting, as provided in section 5 of said act, irrespective of a subsequent sale of the land under said act.

The act of May 20, 1918, requires purchasers of unentered lands to have the qualifications of a homestead entryman, and where an applicant to purchase lands under said act has made a former homestead entry he is not a qualified entryman under the drainage act unless his right has been restored by some special act of Congress.

In the case of Michael N. Goss, this office held that he had not made a showing which entitled him to make a second homestead entry under the act of September 5, 1914 (38 Stat., 712), and, therefore, was not qualified to purchase lands under said act of May 20, 1908. Goss's original homestead entry was made April 29, 1882, and he relinquished it November 13, 1882, without having made any improvements or established residence on the land, and without consideration. The department in its decision of May 7, 1918, ruled that Congress, in said act of May 20, 1908, adopted and read into the law the qualifications of a homestead entryman then in force, held that Goss had the qualifications of a second homestead entryman within the meaning of the act of February 8, 1908 (35 Stat., 67), which was in force when the act of May 20, 1908, was enacted, and allowed the application.

During the past year there have been approved for patenting 914 drainage cash entries made under the Volstead Act. These mostly for 160 acres, the limit allowed any one purchaser of unentered lands under the law, and the area thus patented was in the neighborhood of 146,240 acres, as against about 182,500 acres the year previous.

A total area of 590,600 acres has been patented under the Volstead Act.

MUD LAKE, MINNESOTA.

By circular of February 19, 1916, there were opened to homestead entry under the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), 4,929.64 acres in Mud Lake bottom, located in T. 156 N., Rs. 41 and 42 W. A State drainage project extended through Mud Lake and drained the lands. The lake was situated within the former Red Lake Reservation, one of the ceded Chippewa reservations. The question of title was submitted to the Attorney General, who rendered an opinion on June 9, 1912 (29 Op., 455), to the effect that the lands should be surveyed and disposed of for the benefit of the Indians, but that warning should be given prospective settlers of the possibility of litigation with patentees of lands surrounding said lake, claiming as riparian owners. The latter took the matter into the State courts, the suit appearing to be a friendly one between the parties, by which the lands in said bottom were divided among said riparian right claimants. Pursuant thereto, the lands have been assessed for taxation to said claimants. The entrymen for said lands have written numerous letters to this office about the situation, and consideration is being given to the proposition of instituting suit to quiet title to the lands.

PUBLIC SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.

One of the most popular methods of acquiring title to public lands is by public sale. There is usually a demand for whatever is offered, and tracts which have been subject to homestead entry for a considerable period, with no applicants for them, find eager purchasers when they are offered without the requirement of residence, improvements and cultivation as a condition to the acquirement of title.

The undisposed of lands in the ceded portion of the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., aggregating 84,533.66 acres, were offered at public sale on September 4, 1917, coal lands to be sold with a reservation of the coal deposits, as provided in the act of February 27, 1917 (39 Stat., 944). The minimum price received was \$2 per acre, the maximum \$20, and the average price \$4 per acre. The lands were listed by half sections, and provision was made for payment of the purchase money by installments. Every acre offered was sold.

At the sale of timber lands in the former Siletz Indian Reservation, Oreg., which was adjourned from September 25, 1917, to December 8, 1917, two sections of land were sold for \$61,169.03, the minimum price. The lands sold aggregated 671.22 acres on which the estimates indicated that there were 62,990 M. feet of Douglas fir, spruce, and hemlock timber.

Public sales of unsold Flathead lands, located in Montana, were held in August of 1917. In the Missoula district 6,694.26 acres sold for \$13,387.76, and in the Kalispell district 3,611.91 acres sold for \$7,548.62. These lands had previously been appraised and opened to homestead entry at the appraised price, and remained undisposed of after seven years from the date of opening. The lands were mostly sold for an advance over their appraised price.

The undisposed of lands in the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho, were offered at public sale on August 16 and 17, 1917, and 1,326.98 acres were sold for \$1,694.97.

OPENING OF INDIAN LANDS.

There were two openings of Flathead lands, Montana, during the past year. The first was held in September of last year, and the second in May of this year. The first one consisted of 2,693.66 acres of nontimbered lands, appraised at \$7,150.72, and 4,983.58 acres of timbered land, appraised at \$25,706 for the land, and \$38,697 additional for 19,743 M. feet of timber.

The second opening consisted of 4,754.56 acres of timbered land, which were appraised at \$20,989.15 for the land and \$41,552.50 for 17,363 M feet of timber thereon. The law provided for the payment of one-third of the price of the land and the entire price of the timber

at the time of entry where the land was classified as timber land. At the September, 1917, opening there were 22 applications filed for 22 units, or parts of units, into which the lands were divided for the purpose of the opening, for which there were no conflicting applications, and 48 other applications were filed for 17 other units. In the June, 1918, opening the lands were arranged into 60 units. Fourteen applications were filed for three of these units. In each case the priority of right of filing was determined by lot. Owing to the high prices placed on the land and timber the number of applicants for these lands was not large.

On April 30, 1918, regulations were approved for the opening to entry of a quarter section of land within the former Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota. The land had formerly been reserved for the townsite of Smith. Sixty-eight applications were filed, and Hannah K. Kjelstrup, of Parshall, N. Dak., drew No. 1. The land was appraised at \$12.50 per acre, or \$2,200 for the tract.

By President's proclamation of March 14, 1918, 88,685.09 acres of land within the former Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont., which had been classified and appraised without regard to the coal deposits therein, were opened to entry, with reservation to the Government of the coal deposits. The lands were appraised at from \$3 to \$10.50 per acre. The lands were designated by units and were made subject to homestead application by said units from April 8 to 20, 1918, with a drawing on April 23 to determine the priority of disposition in the case of conflicting applications. On June 1, 1918, the lands became subject to settlement, as well as to homestead and desert-land entry, without regard to such units, and to petition for designation under the enlarged and stock-raising homestead laws.

About 150,000 acres of lands within the former Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, N. Dak., formerly classified as noncoal lands, were reclassified as coal lands during the past year, and, under departmental instructions of November 16, 1917, on entries for these lands allowed prior to the coal classification, patents issue without any reservation of the coal; but on entries allowed subsequent to the coal classification patents are to issue with a reservation of the coal deposits to the United States under the act of February 27, 1917 (39 Stat., 944).

An important ruling was made during the past year, involving the question of suspended applications for Indian land which had not been appraised for its agricultural value preparatory to its opening to homestead entry. The land was in the Colville Indian Reservation, Wash., classified as timber land. Claude H. Carlson submitted a homestead application for a tract of this timber land, and at the same time applied for a reclassification of the land, claiming it was agricultural in character, and asking that his application

be suspended pending reclassification of the land. His application was rejected on the ground that the land was not subject to homestead entry, and this holding was sustained by the department on appeal. The department further held that no preference rights are acquired by filing petitions for the reclassification of both timber and mineral lands in said reservation, and that the homestead applicant for such land whose application is rejected because the land is not subject to entry is entitled on appeal only to a judgment as to the correctness of the action at the time it was taken, in accordance with the decision in the case of *Hendricks v. Damon* (44 L. D., 205). The matter of suspended applications has been a troublesome one in connection with openings of Indian lands. For a time the local officers were permitted to receive applications for lands not subject to entry and suspend them pending the classification and appraisement of the lands. This led to confusion and conflict of rights, and in many cases was detrimental to the applicant, as there was always a doubt as to whether or not he would get the land, and usually there was a long delay before the lands were opened, and his activities in other directions were interfered with. Therefore, for several years past, an endeavor has been made to discontinue entirely the practice of suspending applications for lands which are not subject to entry and of substituting in place thereof the practice of rejecting such applications. The latter practice was approved by the department in the *ex parte* case of William Marquardt, in which it was held that until the lands (Indian) are appraised they are not subject to entry under the act providing for their disposal, and there is no authority for receiving and suspending a homestead application therefor.

The method adopted during the past year for opening tracts classified and appraised subsequent to the regular opening of an Indian reservation has been in conformity with the regulations of May 22, 1914 (circular No. 324, 43 L. D., 254). Applications to enter the lands may be filed during a certain period, and these applications are treated as filed simultaneously and disposed of according to said circular. Where there are conflicting applications, the prior right of entry is determined by a drawing. The lands become subject to settlement and entry generally seven days after the lands become subject to simultaneous applications.

The Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision on March 4, 1918, which affected about 64,000 acres ceded by the Spokane Indians, and to be disposed of for their benefit, and the claims of 28 homestead settlers. The Northern Pacific Railway at the time of the opening of the Spokane Indian Reservation in the year 1910 claimed certain odd-numbered sections under the grants made to it by the acts of May 2, 1864 (13 Stat., 365), and May 31, 1870 (16 Stat., 378). The facts are that the railroad was definitely

located through said reservation on October 4, 1880. Prior thereto, however, viz, in 1877, an Indian inspector had, pursuant to an agreement with the Indians, located them upon the reservation in question, and the Indians were residing thereon at the date of the definite location of the railroad. The Executive order setting apart the lands as an Indian reservation was issued January 18, 1881. This department denied the right of the railway company to select the lands, holding that they were in a state of reservation at the time of the location of the railroad. The company brought suit in the courts, the case being entitled *Northern Pacific Railway Co. v. Wismer*. In its decision the Supreme Court held that the reservation was in fact made and the lands exclusively devoted to the use of the Indians from the date of the agreement made with them by the Indian inspector in August, 1877. Most of the lands claimed by the railway company are heavily timbered, and these lands are reserved for future disposition by Congress.

An application to have a tract in the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Idaho, designated under the enlarged homestead act of June 17, 1910 (36 Stat., 531), was rejected by this office. On appeal the department on May 14, 1918, affirmed said action, and held that section 5 of the act of June 6, 1900, (31 Stat., 672), under which said lands were opened, specifically limits entry thereof to 160 acres, and that under the circumstances the departmental instructions of January 7, 1915 (43 L. D., 508), were controlling.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PAYMENT ON INDIAN LANDS.

On November 20, 1917, the department approved instructions to the district land offices by which an entry for land formerly embraced in an Indian reservation, for which payment is required of a certain price per acre for the benefit of the Indians, and the entryman thereafter entered or shall enter the military or naval services of the United States, shall not be canceled on account of failure on the part of the soldier or sailor to make the payments falling due during the term of enlistment, but the entry will be held suspended pending consideration by Congress of legislation designed to extend the time for such payment beyond the period of military service or the existing war.

Section 501 of the act of March 8, 1918 (Public, No. 103), known as the soldiers' and sailors' civil relief act, provided the legislation in question, and the regulations thereunder dated May 16, 1918 (circular No. 600), directed that—

As said act of March 8, 1918, operates to grant such extension, no entries will be canceled upon the ground indicated above until the expiration of six months after the end of the war and after the discharge of the entryman from the service, unless such discharge shall have occurred at an earlier date, in which case said six-month period shall begin to run from the time of his discharge.

TOWN-SITE, TOWN-LOT, AND KINDRED ENTRIES.

Notwithstanding the existence of conditions tending to divert the energies and industries of the country into channels other than those of town improvements and settlements, there appears to be no diminution in the demand for town lots in Government town-sites. Many settlements have been made in the old towns, and new towns have been created on Government lands, thus indicating a prosperous and growing condition of the country.

Twenty town-site and kindred entries were received during the year, amounting, with the 13 pending at the beginning of the year, to 33, of which 29 have been approved for patenting, leaving 4 pending. The pending lot entries (54) and 1,719 received during the year aggregate 1,773, of which 1,661 were approved for patenting and 112 are pending.

Town-site lots in Indian reservations and in reclamation projects have been sold at public sale on the installment plan, and memorandum certificates have been issued to cover such sales pending final payment and the issuance of certificate of entry. The same practice has been observed in some other town sites, and such practice appears to be commendable. There were on hand at the close of the year 840 memorandum certificates of such lot sales. The following list shows the towns in which public sales of lots have been made during the year, in which reservations or projects located, lots sold, and the sale price:

IN FORMER INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Name of town.	State.	Reservation.	Lots sold.	Sale price.
Timber Lake.....	South Dakota.....	Cheyenne River.....	198	\$10,219
Dupree.....	do.....	do.....	25	2,432
Duchesne.....	Utah.....	Uintah.....	219	5,095
Inchelium.....	Washington.....	Colville.....	97	3,465
Yellow Bay.....	Montana.....	Flathead.....	27	905
Big Arm.....	do.....	do.....	17	397
Camas.....	do.....	do.....	62	1,578
D'Aste.....	do.....	do.....	41	647
Tabor.....	do.....	do.....	4	222
Pablo.....	do.....	do.....	8	666
Batesville.....	North Dakota.....	Fort Berthold.....	102	2,918
Sanish.....	do.....	do.....	11	904
Wolf Point addition.....	Montana.....	Fort Peck.....	180	15,745
Parker.....	Arizona.....	Colorado River.....	51	3,196

IN RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

Powell.....	Wyoming.....	Shoshone.....	57	\$11,082.00
Deaver.....	do.....	do.....	91	29,380.00
Heyburn.....	Idaho.....	Minidoka.....	42	12,430.00
Rupert.....	do.....	do.....	7	5,075.00
Newell.....	South Dakota.....	Bellefourche.....	43	6,210.00
Bowdoin.....	Montana.....	Milk River.....	131	40,165.00
Cedarvale.....	New Mexico.....	Under sections 2380 and 2381.	37	243.50

Total number of lots sold, 1,450, for \$152,974.50.

Unappropriated Government lands in many reclamation project town sites have been withdrawn in order that the same might be

temporarily leased from year to year for agricultural purposes to increase the crop production.

A survey of Hot Springs town site, New Mexico, has been ordered and is now being made under section 2384, United States Revised Statutes. The hot springs in this town site are claimed to be of value for their medicinal properties.

There also appears to be a growing demand for special legislation authorizing the entry of land by municipalities for park and water supply purposes. Some general legislation authorizing such entries, and also authorizing entry of public land for villa sites, summer homes, hotels, health and pleasure resorts, appears to be desirable.

TOWN SITES IN ALASKA.

Circular No. 491 has been amended so as to permit the natives of Alaska who have become citizens under the territorial law to acquire title to lots occupied by them in town sites; and circular No. 491 has also been amended, authorizing the conveyance of title to lots in town sites to persons in occupation thereof on date of final subdivisional town site survey.

The town site of Eska, near the Matanuska coal fields, has been surveyed into lots and blocks, and the public sale of the lots will soon be held. Land has been withdrawn for three more town sites along the Government railroad in Alaska. The other town sites along said railroad appear to be in a prosperous condition.

The chief of Field Division in Alaska, acting as trustee for Wrangell, Douglas, and Haines town sites, is proceeding rapidly with the execution of his trust, patents having been issued to him in the three town sites. The town site of Petersburg has been surveyed into lots and blocks, and the chief of Field Division has been appointed trustee for that town site, and he is proceeding in the administration of his trust.

ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The reservation at Bayside, known also as Point Comfort, comprising nearly 26 acres in Monmouth County, N. J., has been surveyed and appraised, but the survey has not yet been accepted. The survey of Batton Island, situated at the mouth of St. Johns River, south of St. Georges Island, not far from Jacksonville, Fla., has been accepted. The lands have been appraised and will probably be offered at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, as provided in the act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat., 103), during the coming winter. Virginia Key, located near Miami, Fla., was surveyed and appraised preparatory to its disposition under the act of July 5, 1884, supra. The reservation contained 66.12 acres, situated in T. 54 S., R. 42 W.,

Tallahassee meridian. It appears, however, that the lands had been used for target practice by the naval air station of Miami, and as it was desired to continue said activity, the lands in said reservation were, by Executive order of August 13, 1918, reserved for the sole use of the Navy.

On August 22, 1917, a military reservation, situated on the north side of the entrance to Gig Harbor, narrows of Puget Sound, within 10 miles of the city of Tacoma, Wash., comprising 77.80 acres, was turned over to this department for disposition under the act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat., 103). These lands when turned over were in the possession of lessees and sublessees, under revocable leases given by the War Department. House bill 8749, pending in Congress, proposes to allow the occupants under said leases to purchase the tracts occupied by them at not less than an appraised price.

There are two other reservations, Nos. 23 and 24, comprising 1,239.20 acres, situated on the Narrows, not far from Tacoma, Wash., which have been surveyed preparatory to their disposal under the act of July 3, 1916 (39 Stat., 342), certain settlers being given a preference right to enter the tracts settled on, not exceeding 20 acres. The plats of survey have not yet been prepared and filed. Fort Sabine, comprising land in Cameron Parish, La., has been surveyed, but the survey has not yet been accepted. The lands are yet to be appraised. A part of this reservation is also needed for a target range by the United States Coast Guard.

There are also 10 small reservations in the State of Louisiana, comprising 6,172.79 acres, which have been surveyed and appraised preparatory to their disposition under the act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat., 103). The offering of the lands for sale, however, is suspended pending proposed legislation, granting the lands to the State.

The lands in the Three Forks Owyhee Reservation, embracing 4,875.53 acres in Idaho and Oregon, have been surveyed and appraised, and will probably be offered at public sale under the act of July 5, 1884, during the coming year.

The Fort Grant Reservation, Ariz., comprising 9,036.41 acres, outside of the Graham National Forest, has been surveyed and appraised, and further action is suspended awaiting report as to the character of the lands. The lands will probably be offered during the coming year.

About 440 acres, withdrawn for a military road in connection with Fort Bayard, N. Mex., have been appraised, with a view to public offering under the act of 1884. The appraiser, however, reports that the lands are mostly mineral in character.

The act of February 20, 1917 (39 Stat., 926), granted to the city of St. Augustine, Fla., the old powder house lot, including the Hedrick lot. There appears to have been three surveys of the land

involved, none of them by this office, and a survey on the ground is therefore necessary, in order to obtain an accurate description of the land to be conveyed.

INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

On April 15, 1918, the department approved regulations governing the location of Indian allotments on the public domain under section 4 of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), as amended, known as the general allotment act. By this act, Congress sought to encourage individual Indians to break away from the tribal mode of life and to become self-sustaining occupants of land for farming and grazing purposes. Under these regulations an Indian, desirous of obtaining nonreservation land under said allotment act, must first obtain a certificate from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that he or she is entitled to an allotment. This certificate must be filed at the proper United States district land office, together with an application for the land on which the applicant has settled, which operates to segregate the land. Applications can also be filed for such minor children, either by blood or those to whom the settler stands in *loco parentis*, as are in being at the time the parent files application.

An Indian woman whose husband has received an allotment on the public domain is not entitled to take an allotment for herself or for her children dependent on her, even if she is separated from her husband. Where, however, an Indian woman is separated from her Indian husband, who has not received an allotment under the fourth section of said act of February 8, 1887, she will be regarded as the head of a family and entitled to file an application for herself and for the minor children under her care, provided she is an actual settler on the land applied for. The right of an Indian woman, married to a white man, and of the children born of such a marriage to allotment under said fourth section, is to be determined with reference to their recognition as members of an Indian tribe, or their right to such recognition, and also with reference to the matter of settlement. If, by reason of her marriage to such white man, she is prevented from complying with the terms and conditions of said law as to settlement, she can not file application for herself or for her minor children. If such husband is not a settler or entryman under the general homestead law, she will be regarded as the head of a family and entitled to an allotment in her own name, and for her minor children, upon compliance with the law in the matter of settlement.

In the new regulations, effort has been made to secure some little tangible beneficial use and occupancy of the land by the Indian. In the past, so much consideration has been given to the "nomadic character of the race" that in too many instances the connection

between the Indian and the allotment has been so remote as to be scarcely discernible. While every opportunity should be given the progressive Indian to get a start in civilized life and individual property, the loose practice that has prevailed has done the Indian no good and has deprived others of the privilege of making real beneficial use of the lands.

Pending the approval of said regulations, over 6,000 applications by Indian settlers, for themselves and their children, have accumulated. As the law is now interpreted, these Indians must show two years of actual use of the land, in order to establish their good faith in making settlement, before the trust patents authorized by law are issued.

The practice of the department in having patents in fee issued to Indians as fast as they show evidence of being capable of looking after their own interests has resulted in a great decrease of the amount of lands held in trust by the United States and corresponding increase in the area taxable by the State authorities. During the past year, 3,952 Indian trust patents, embracing 1,089,765.62 acres, were issued, as against 5,839 trust patents, embracing 945,874.73 acres, the previous year. There were not so many trust patents issued the past year, but they were for lands in reservations in some of which the Indians were entitled to take 320 acres or more each. There was a decided increase in the number of fee patents issued. During the past year 4,974 of such patents, embracing 726,969.81 acres, were issued, as against 2,014 fee patents, for 246,230.16 acres, the previous year.

RAILROAD GRANTS.

Railroad and wagon road selections were received during the year to the amount of 665,372.49 acres, as against 986,596.05 acres in 1917.

There were patented 943,339.78 acres as against 1,586,807.98 acres patented in 1917, the decrease being due largely to press of other work, particularly on the Oregon and California grant lands, necessitated by the act of revestment, June 9, 1916 (39 Stat., 218).

One grant, that of the Corvallis & Yaquina Bay Wagon Road Co. in Oregon was finally adjusted and closed as provided for in the act of February 11, 1913 (37 Stat., 666), and there are four other grants that are practically adjusted and only awaiting minor actions.

The suits mentioned in the report of 1917, of the Central Pacific and Northern Pacific Railway Co.'s to test the right of the Government to withdraw from disposition lands within the railway indemnity limits included in pending unapproved indemnity selections, and of the Northern Pacific Railway Co. to determine what constitutes a mineral classification under the act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat., 993), are still pending in the courts.

The limit of time within which selections could be filed by the railroads in California, Arizona, and New Mexico under the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat., 1007), as extended by the act of April 11, 1916 (39 Stat., 48), in lieu of land occupied by Indians expired March 4, 1918, but upon request of the Indian Office, House bill No. 11714 was introduced April 26, 1918, extending the time to March 4, 1920, but no final action has yet been taken thereon.

The act approved February 27, 1917 (39 Stat., 946), extends the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 597), relative to the adjustment of conflicting claims to Northern Pacific Railway lands to unsurveyed primary limit lands in the State of Washington, settled upon prior to July 1, 1913, the lands selected in lieu thereof to be within the State of Washington. Regulations under this act were approved April 28, 1917 (46 L. D., 98), but the company has refused to accept the terms of the act. While there has been quite a number of applications filed by individuals for adjustment of their claims under said act, no demand has been made upon the railroad, as practically all such applications cover lands the reconveyance of which has been demanded under the act of July 1, 1898, and refused by the company, and, under the regulations, no demand in such cases is made under the amendatory act. Under this procedure the settler can secure relief only to the extent of taking other land in lieu of that settled upon by him.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD LANDS.

The act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat., 218), revested in the United States all the lands patented to the Oregon & California Railroad Co. under its grant, and the lands to which it was entitled to receive a patent under said grant remaining unsold July 1, 1913.

The history of this grant and the proceedings instituted in the Federal courts for its annulment for failure to comply with the conditions attached thereto leading up to the decision of the United States Supreme Court of June 21, 1915 (35 Sup. Ct. Rep., 908), and the resulting act of revestment above cited, is fully set forth in my annual report of 1917, together with a statement in detail as to proceedings taken in accordance with said act for the restoration and disposition of the lands affected thereby.

The lands thus returned to the United States are, by said act, to be examined in the field and classified in accordance with their chief value, as power-site lands, timberlands, or agricultural lands, and be disposed of in accordance with such classification, though in the case of lands classified as "timberlands," the timber is to be sold separate and apart from the land, which after the removal of the timber will become subject to homestead entry. Provision is also made in said act for the payment to the several counties in the State

of the unpaid and accrued taxes due on the lands, title to which has been re-vested in the United States.

The proceeds of these lands thus returned to the public domain, after reimbursement to the United States of all proper charges, will be divided between the State and the United States in such manner that the State will receive 50 per cent; of the remainder, 40 per cent will be paid into the general reclamation fund and 10 per cent into the general funds of the Treasury.

Classification.—The area returned to Federal ownership has been stated approximately at 2,300,000 acres, but these figures are somewhat below the present estimate, for to the “decree lands,” 2,076,326 acres, which are the unsold patented lands mostly in primary limits, must be added about 308,000 acres of unsold, unpatented lands in both primary and indemnity limits, to which the company is apparently entitled to a patent, though that area will be reduced to the extent that the lands are found to be mineral in character. Up to the end of the fiscal year reports have been received in the General Land Office showing the classification of over 1,600,000 acres as timber lands or agricultural lands; these figures, however, not including a large area of field work not yet reported. The lands classified as powersite by the Geological Survey, in charge of this branch of the work, approximate 112,000 acres.

Restoration.—In pursuance of the policy theretofore announced by the department, provision was made for the opening of agricultural lands as soon as any considerable acreage of such lands became available by classification; so that on March 19, 1918, under appropriate regulations, some 300,000 acres of land were opened to homestead entry in the Roseburg, Oreg., land district, and on May 11, 1918, about 150,000 acres were thus opened to entry in the Portland, Oreg., district.

In the restoration of these lands to entry, considerable of a departure was made by way of giving the public specific information as to the character of the land. We were able to do this for the reason that the classification, in accordance with the terms of the act, required a cruise and report on each 40-acre tract of land. In both of the openings referred to above, a circular of information was printed, devoting a line to each 40-acre tract, on which was indicated, description, area, topography, character of the land, presence of water, the amount of timber on it, and nearness to towns, wagon roads, and railroads. A map was also provided showing the tracts open to entry, by which the settler would be enabled to locate the lands he desired.

Sale of timber.—In the disposition of timber on lands classified as timber lands, section 4 of the act of re-vestment provides for sales “at such times, in such quantities, and under such plan of public

competitive bidding as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior may produce the best results." The Oregon and California timber lands, for the most part, are rough and rugged, if not actually mountainous in character, requiring large expenditures in the way of logging railroads and similar equipment to successfully cut and remove the timber, all of which involves a heavy expenditure. This condition has led to a plan of offering for sale the timber on small bodies of land, classified as timber land, that are practically isolated from lands of similar character revested in the United States, but are in the immediate vicinity of timber lands in private ownership where logging operations are in progress. By this plan, advantage is taken of a present market for the timber on these tracts, whereas if opportunity for such sales were allowed to pass it might be many years before the Government would be able to sell the timber at a fair estimate of its value. Regulations in accordance with this policy were approved by the department September 15, 1917, under which patents have issued during the fiscal year, for the timber on 4,197.89 acres, for which there has been received the sum of \$145,888.28. The sales provided for under this policy will be strictly limited to the timber on isolated tracts.

Exchange of timber lands.—As the grant to the company was of odd-numbered sections, and it had, prior to the act of revestment, sold some of the granted lands to lumber companies and others, who also held the title to the even-numbered sections, it follows that the United States now has title to the revested odd-numbered sections, while the title to the even-numbered sections within the grant limits, as well as the odd-numbered sections sold prior to July 1, 1913, is now in private ownership. This scattered holding of timberlands by the United States seriously interferes with the advantageous disposition of the timber, for the reason that the lands are for the greater part, as heretofore noted, rough and mountainous, calling for a heavy initial outlay before successful logging operations can be set on foot, as well as a corresponding expenditure to maintain such operations. Therefore, successful operations in this region call for the ownership of timberlands in large bodies, and prices paid for timber will be to a large degree affected by the possibilities of thus blocking up timberlands for future operations. For these reasons the department recommended legislation authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to consolidate the present holdings, under the act of revestment, with lands adjacent thereto, now held in private ownership, and thus be enabled to offer for sale, in single blocks, large bodies of timber, eliminating thereby the advantage at public sale now held by the owners of adjacent lands. As a result of this recommendation we now have the act of May 31, 1918 (Public No. 162), conferring upon the Secretary of the Interior ample authority

for the exchange of timberlands for those in private ownership where, by such action, he will be enabled to consolidate advantageously the timberland holdings of the United States. Regulations under this act received your approval July 17, 1918.

Taxes.—The payment of taxes on the revested lands is governed by section 9 of the act which provides that—

The taxes accrued and now unpaid on the lands revested in the United States whether situate in the State of Oregon or State of Washington, shall be paid by the Treasurer of the United States, upon the order of the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as may be after the approval of this act, and a sum sufficient to make such payment is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Promptly after the passage of this act, a special officer was designated by the department to act in conjunction with the field division at Portland, Oreg., in the ascertainment of the taxes due the several counties traversed by the grant. A full schedule of the taxes claimed by the several counties was thus secured and placed on file in this office. Payment, however, was necessarily suspended during the pendency of an appeal by the railroad company from the decree entered in the United States District Court under the decision of the Supreme Court, which also involved the constitutionality of the act of revestment. The decision of the court, however (37 Sup. Ct. Rep., 443), fully upholding the validity of this act, action was resumed in the matter of payment.

The revested lands on which the taxes are to be paid under the section above cited fall into three classes:

- (1) Surveyed patented lands unsold July 1, 1913.
- (2) Patented lands, embraced within contracts of sale by the company, canceled, or in default July 1, 1913.
- (3) Surveyed unpatented lands, in primary limits, for which the company is entitled to receive patents and unsold July 1, 1913.

On your order of September 20, 1917, Treasury warrants issued October 2, 1917, for the sum of \$1,504,841.60, in payment of the taxes in class 1. By your letter of July 31, 1918, the Secretary of the Treasury has been requested to issue Treasury warrants for \$25,105.97, in payment of the taxes in class 2.

There remains, for ascertainment and payment, the taxes due in class 3, which must await further adjustment of the grant.

Adjustment.—Inasmuch as the act of revestment returned to the United States all the lands patented to the company under its grant, and the lands to which it was entitled to receive a patent under said grant, remaining unsold July 1, 1913, for which the company is to receive \$2.50 per acre, the proper administration of the act requires the full and final adjustment of the grant in all particulars, which, among other things, calls for a survey of approximately 182,000 acres in the primary limits, and indemnity limits outside of forest reserves,

not surveyed at the passage of the act; of these lands 102,000 acres have been surveyed up to the present time. The examination in the field of odd-numbered sections apparently subject to the grant to ascertain their mineral or nonmineral character is also necessary for the grant excluded mineral lands therefrom except coal and iron; and from the examination thus far made it appears that approximately 55,800 acres are found to be mineral, and the company has been served with notice of proceedings alleging the mineral character of such lands and their consequent exclusion from the grant; while 197,000 acres have been clear listed as nonmineral.

The status, however, of the odd-numbered sections within the indemnity limits embraced within national forests, amounting in the aggregate to some 472,000 acres, of which 318,000 acres are unsurveyed, is such that under the present rulings of the department the right of selection thereof by the company is defeated. This question has been made the subject of litigation, and is involved in the case of Northern Pacific Ry. Co. v. Franklin K. Lane, pending in the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, where the right to include, within a reservation for forest purposes, the lands embraced within the indemnity limits of a railway grant and so defeat the right of selection is called in question.

If the position taken by the department is upheld in the courts, the Oregon & California Railroad Co. will secure no right to indemnity land embraced within national forests, and no present purpose will be subserved by the survey or classification of such lands, and for this reason, until the judicial determination of the status of indemnity lands within forest reserves, no action will be taken looking toward their disposition under the grant; these lands, however, form no part of the 2,300,000 acres formerly referred to herein.

COOS BAY WAGON ROAD LANDS.

By the act of March 3, 1869 (15 Stat., 340), a grant of lands was made to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from Coos Bay to Roseburg, Oreg. This grant was conferred by the State upon the Coos Bay Wagon Road Co.

Section 1 of the granting act contains the following proviso:

Provided further, That the grant of lands hereby made shall be upon the condition that the lands shall be sold to any one person only in quantities not greater than one quarter section and for a price not exceeding \$2.50 per acre.

Under the authority of joint resolution, dated April 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 571), suit was instituted by the Attorney General against the Southern Oregon Co. as the successor in interest, to secure a forfeiture of the grant as to about 96,000 acres of land disposed of in violation of the proviso to section 1, above quoted. A decision

was rendered in said case by the United States district court on July 15, 1915, favorable to the United States, along the lines of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, dated June 21, 1915 (238 U. S., 393), in the suit instituted against the Oregon & California Railroad Co. On appeal, the decision of the lower court was affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit on February 13, 1917 (241 Fed., 16). On August 31, 1917, the Attorney General reported that an appeal had been taken to the United States Supreme Court, where the case is now pending.

In the event that the suit finally terminates in favor of the United States, it is probable that legislation will be required for the disposition of said lands similar to the act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat., 218), providing for the disposition of the Oregon & California Railroad lands. Pending final determination of the suit, however, the lands will not be subject to settlement, entry, or the acquisition of any rights under the public land laws of the United States.

A new turn has been given to this matter, however, by the introduction of two bills in Congress (S. 3436 and H. R. 8625), identical bills, to authorize the acceptance, on behalf of the United States, of a reconveyance from the Southern Oregon Co. of the lands granted to aid in the construction of this road, on condition that payment be made to the company of the sum of \$232,463 (\$2.50 per acre), and the taxes due said county, amounting with interest, penalties and costs, at the present time, to \$408,846.

Further provisions of the bill authorize in general terms the disposition of the lands in accordance with the act of revestment under which the Oregon and California land grant was restored to the United States, and provide, after reimbursement of the United States for the sums above mentioned, for the distribution of the net proceeds as follows: Twenty-five per cent to be paid to the State Treasurer of the State of Oregon, as a part of the irreducible school fund of the State; 25 per cent to the county in which the lands sold are situated, for schools, roads, highways, etc.; 40 per cent to be paid into the general reclamation fund of the United States, and the remainder into the Treasury of the United States.

STATE SELECTIONS AND STATE GRANTS.

State selections aggregating 2,305,676.35 acres received departmental approval during the past year; 1,611,764.38 acres of indemnity school-land selections and 693,911.97 acres of selections under grants in quantity for specific purposes. In addition to the approvals, 24,743.39 acres of indemnity school-land selections and 3,391.93 acres of specific grant selections were canceled, the acreage finally adjudicated being 2,333,811.67. There were 4,727.78 acres of selections approved with reservation of coal to the United States under the

provisions of the act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 844), 82,518.69 acres of selections with like reservation under the provisions of the act of June 22, 1910 (36 Stat., 583); 3,985.33 acres with reservation of oil and gas, and 97,725.56 acres with reservation of phosphate under the provisions of the act of July 17, 1914 (38 Stats., 509). Cooperative agreements have been entered into between some of the States and the United States, under which school section land within the boundaries of national forests may be exchanged for other lands within national forest boundaries, the land selected by the States, upon confirmation of title, being eliminated from the forests. Pursuant to such agreements 133,329.60 acres of land have been certified during the past year, holdings of the United States and of the States being consolidated to that extent.

Many old as well as recent reports have been examined. In no fiscal year have adjudications of State selections been found equaling in acreage those in the year just past. For example, it is found that 22,974.59 acres of State selections were approved in 1881, 1,237,070.50 acres in 1895, and in 1908, when the specific quantity grants to the State of Oklahoma were adjudicated in large part, 2,266,860.59 acres. During the fiscal year 1917, 1,233,926.01 acres of State selections were finally adjudicated, and 1,145,167.02 acres in 1916.

Indemnity school-land selections aggregating 1,179,544.14 acres, and selections embracing 79,861.95 acres under specific quantity grants were filed during the past year, thus showing that the States are actively asserting claims to public lands under congressional grants. While feeling that much has been done looking to the adjustment of these grants, much remains to be done, the records indicating that there are some 5,000,000 acres of pending unadjudicated selections.

THE OREGON ADJUSTMENT.

As stated in my report for 1917, it is sometimes found, in the adjustment of the school-land grants of the several States, that a State has received indemnity lands to which it is not entitled, the State being then requested to make good the overdraft. During the past year an adjustment of the Oregon school-land grant, the overdraft amounting to some 6,000 acres of land, was completed in large part, the officials of the State cooperating most heartily and effectively in securing the adjustment.

THE SWEET DECISION.

The statute making a grant of designated sections of land to the State of Utah for public school purposes (act July 16, 1894; 28 Stat., 107) does not expressly exclude nor include mineral lands. The Supreme Court of the United States on January 28, 1918, in the

case of the *United States v. Sweet* (38 S. C. Rep., 193), decided that title to lands in such designated sections of known mineral character at the time the grant would become effective, if at all, did not pass to the State; that, as theretofore held in similar cases, the grant of school lands, in place, to the State of Utah must be read in the light of the mining laws, the school-land indemnity law, and the settled public policy respecting mineral lands. This decision emphasizes anew a condition existing in several of the States to which the attention of Congress has been heretofore directed, but thus far no relief has been provided.

The title to the designated sections, in so far as mineral deposits therein are concerned, depends upon the known character of the lands at date of grant, as to lands then surveyed, and at date of the acceptance of the survey by the Federal Land Department, as to lands unsurveyed at date of grant. But a grant of this character calls for no further evidence of title, as the statute in such case is both a grant and a conveyance, so far as the lands are of the character granted and otherwise subject thereto. It is apparent, therefore, that in the absence of some provision by which the known condition of the specified sections, at the date when the grant takes effect, can be ascertained, the title of the State must remain in doubt. If the State in such a case sells and conveys such lands to purchasers, as it did in the *Sweet* case, the title so taken may be defeated on proof of the known mineral character of the land when the grant became effective, as it was in the *Sweet* case. To meet this condition, so far as such grants have been heretofore identified by survey, Congress should, by appropriate statute, authorize a patent to the purchaser in good faith from the State, with a reservation of the mineral therein to the United States, if he so elect, or a patent without such reservation on the payment of the appraised value of the land.

As to lands not yet identified by survey, the procedure now in force in connection with the surveys in the field, and their subsequent approval, it is believed, will serve to effectually remove uncertainty of title under school grants so far as affected by mineral deposits.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

An opinion of far-reaching consequence affecting swamp-land claims, was rendered by the department on May 25, 1918, in which it was held that mineral lands were not included within the scope of the swamp-land grant and should not be patented thereunder. It is necessary, therefore, not only to ascertain the character of land, whether swamp or upland, but also with respect to mineral deposits, in all cases of claims asserted under the swamp-land grant to lands in place, in States wherein the public mineral land laws apply.

The governor of Wisconsin, in view of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, rendered on January 7, 1918, in the case of the State of Wisconsin *v.* Franklin K. Lane, and the United States *v.* The J. S. Sterns Lumber Co. (38 S. C. Rep., 135-137), holding the school-land grant defeated, so far as in conflict, by the reservation made for the use of the Menominee Indians, on April 12, 1918, transmitted to the department a copy of a resolution adopted on April 11, 1918, by the commissioners of the public lands of that State, which relinquished all claim to the swamp lands, and to the timber growing thereon, within the Bad River Indian Reservation. Such lands were listed in Ts. 46 and 48 N., R. 2 W., and Ts. 46, 47, and 48 N., R. 3 W., 4th P. M. The State's swamp-land claim thereto was, therefore, finally rejected by this office on June 21, 1918, the acreage involved being 12,482.99.

In some of the swamp-land States, notably in Louisiana, many sales of lands have been made by the State after tracts were merely embraced in preliminary selection lists made by the United States surveyor general but before the claim was approved by the Secretary of the Interior as the grant requires. Indeed, in some cases, lands so sold were not even claimed by the State as swamp, in any application that is in the files of this office. Such sales have led to many annoying and expensive contests of State claimants with homestead settlers and to much trouble for all concerned in the administration of this grant. In view of this fact, and in order that stability of title may be assured, I recommend the enactment of remedial legislation permitting the transferees of the several States to buy from the United States, at the minimum price for public lands, all tracts of the class and character subject to entry under the agricultural land laws of the United States, so purchased from the States and the sale evidenced by State deed or patent, prior to January 1, 1910, and which have been actually occupied—that is, put to some beneficial use and not merely held in speculation—with provision that if the lands are claimed adversely under the provisions of the homestead laws, the homestead claimant be compensated by the State's transferee for any improvements he may have placed thereon, the amount to be paid for improvements to be fixed by the Federal land department, and further that the provisions of existing law relative to acquisition of surface title only be held applicable to such purchases.

During the past fiscal year swamp-land patents issued for 25,571.78 acres of land; claims aggregating 90,325.98 acres were rejected, and new claims for 3,027.31 acres were filed.

The total number of acres conveyed to the several States which were the beneficiaries of the grant of swamp and overflowed lands made by the acts of March 2, 1849 (9 Stat., 352), September 28, 1850 (9 Stat., 519), and March 12, 1860 (12 Stat., 3), now sections 2479, 2480,

2481, and 2490 United States Revised Statutes, is 64,258,731.04 acres, distributed as follows:

Alabama.....	418, 520. 14
Arkansas.....	7, 686, 335. 37
California.....	2, 138, 745. 76
Florida.....	20, 201, 660. 52
Illinois.....	1, 457, 399. 20
Indiana.....	1, 254, 270. 73
Iowa.....	873, 816. 42
Louisiana.....	9, 735, 766. 66
Michigan.....	5, 655, 769. 56
Minnesota.....	4, 662, 927. 10
Mississippi.....	3, 284, 972. 58
Missouri.....	3, 346, 683. 70
Ohio.....	26, 251. 95
Oregon.....	264, 069. 01
Wisconsin.....	3, 251, 542. 34
Total.....	64, 258, 731. 04

In addition to swamp lands in place, 79.95 acres were patented last year to Florida and 365.89 acres to Louisiana as indemnity for swamp lands which had been located by settlers with military bounty land warrants or scrip prior to the act of March 3, 1857 (11 Stat., 251), now section 2484, United States Revised Statutes. The total of swamp-land indemnity lands patented is now 744,385.23 acres, while cash indemnity for \$2,095,466.70 has been paid for swamp lands sold to settlers prior to said act.

In previous reports I have called attention to the fact that the swamp grant has not been so employed by the States as to secure the drainage of the great body of lands actually granted, that in many cases the proceeds from the sales of the lands were used for other purposes; also, to the increasing difficulty of adjudicating claims through the lapse of time, and recommended that legislation be enacted declaring that after a date fixed, preferably six months after the passage of the act, no new claim to swamp and overflowed lands be received or recognized by the Land Department, and, for the reasons thus stated, I renew this recommendation.

NATIONAL FORESTS.

Since the issuance of my last annual report one national forest, the Dakota, in North Dakota, has been abolished, three national forests have been enlarged, and 18 reduced under the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 34, 36); one national forest, the Alabama, has been established, partly of public lands and partly of lands acquired by the United States under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat., 961), and three national forests have been created wholly of lands acquired under said act; in all 86,460 acres of public lands

have been added to national forests. Certain interforest transfers have been made and several consolidations of national forests under one administration and name have been effected.

There are now 151 national forests, embracing 175,951,266 acres, of which area approximately 88 per cent is public land. The net decrease in national forest area since the beginning of the fiscal year is 300,894 acres. During the fiscal year 1,027,418 acres have been excluded from national forests, 77,033 acres thereof withdrawn for certain public purposes, and the public lands subject to disposition in the remaining 950,385 acres and in 13,101 acres released from temporary forest withdrawal have been restored to entry and other disposition. Under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), 77,866 acres have been withdrawn in aid of pending legislation, to include the lands in certain national forests or to authorize selection thereof in exchange for privately owned lands within national forest boundaries.

During the fiscal year two administrative stations, embracing 396 acres, have been withdrawn by executive orders under the act of June 25, 1910, supra, for use by the Forest Service in the administration of certain national forests, and 13 withdrawals for such purpose have been revoked, covering 1,430 acres. There are now 17 rights of way for wagon roads and 1,311 administrative sites withdrawn, embracing 258,807 acres, 161 sites, covering 20,107 acres, being near national forests, and 1,150 sites, covering 238,700 acres, in national forests.

PUBLIC LANDS WITHDRAWN FOR AVIATION PURPOSES.

By Executive order of August 16, 1917, the Salt Plain in Alfalfa County, Okla., containing 20,044 acres, was temporarily withdrawn under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), upon your recommendation, pending determination as to the suitability of the land for an aviation field, the withdrawal being desired by the Secretary of War.

May 2, 1918, a tract of approximately 199,680 acres around Lituya Bay, Alaska, was temporarily withdrawn under the provisions of the said act of June 25, 1910, in order to protect and secure the timber thereon if found suitable and available for use in the construction of aeroplanes for the United States. Such withdrawal was recommended by you at the instance of the Council of National Defense. Report on the joint investigation recently conducted by employees of this office and of the Forest Service, covering the approximate amount of spruce timber having value as aeroplane stock on the tract, its distribution and the facilities for logging, milling, and shipping the timber, with estimates as to the cost thereof, has recently been submitted by you to the Council of National Defense.

POTASH LANDS.

The act of October 2, 1917 (40 Stat., 297), authorizing exploration for and disposition of potassium, provides for issuance by the Secretary of the Interior of permits to prospect for the salts of potassium on public lands in areas of not exceeding 2,560 acres, to be taken in reasonably compact form, and for leases for the production of potassium of lands containing such deposits. Regulations covering permits to prospect were issued under date of December 1, 1917, and general regulations under the act on March 21, 1918. Since these regulations were issued a total of 326 applications for permits to prospect were filed. Final action was taken on 42 of the applications, of which 34 were rejected, and permits were issued on 8 applications. Twelve applications to lease potassium lands have been received, 11 having been filed in the Independence office to lease lands in Searles Lake, Cal., and 1 in the Evanston office for lease of lands in Sweetwater County, Wyo. These applications were filed in May and June, and while awards have been made the leases have not yet been executed.

The Sweetwater County application covers an area of 2,240 acres, with a proposed minimum investment in development and mining operations under the lease of \$500,000; and the Searles Lake awards embrace approximately 16,000 acres, the total proposed minimum investment in mining operations under the 11 lease applications aggregating over \$3,000,000.

The claims of the California Trona Co., asserted under placer mining locations made prior to the potash leasing act, have been adjusted, and this company has filed relinquishment of all claim to the Searles Lake lands except an area of about 2,560 acres in the former lake bed and about 760 acres of the trona reefs on the northeast side of the lake bed. Subsequent to the settlement of the claims of this company, the public land surveys have been extended over the lake area, and the unclaimed lands therein were offered for lease by legal subdivisions.

The Searles Lake potash deposit, in Inyo and San Bernardino Counties, Cal., is unique in character, occupying the lower or central part of an ancient lake bed, with a saline body of complex structure, from 60 to 80 feet in depth, which permits a free flow of saturate brine, composed of muriate of potash, soda ash, sodium sulphate, common salt, and borax, mixed with water and other compounds not regarded as commercially valuable.

Outside of and surrounding this crystalline body, subject to overflow in the wet season, is a beach a mile or more in width containing so-called trona reefs, heretofore exploited for the soda and borax contained therein.

In my last annual report, attention is called to this valuable deposit, and to the fact that the entire area was held at that time under purported placer locations for whose benefit applications for patent were then pending before the department, but against which proceedings had been directed, charging invalidity of said claims. It will now be noted that prior claims to this deposit have been adjusted and the balance opened under the leasing act.

Under the inchoate titles above mentioned there has already been invested \$3,000,000 in a reduction plant, railroad, and other improvements, for the production of potash salts. The American Trona Co. is now producing, and has been for some time, about 2,000 tons of the forty per cent K_2O product per month. On adjoining patented grounds what is known as the Boro-Solvay interests of another plant has been producing about 500 tons. It is hoped that as a result of the 11 leases above referred to, one or more additional plants will be installed for the production of Searles Lake potash, thus inaugurating a great, and at this time, very necessary industry.

CONTESTS IN THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

In the administration of the public lands, many cases arise which involve litigation such as can only be properly determined upon testimony taken in accordance with the rules of evidence ordinarily applicable to cases of analogous character in the courts. There are rival claims for the same tract of land; contests are initiated by private persons against entrymen and other claimants, charging illegality or failure to comply with the law, with a view to procuring cancellation of the existing claims and a preference right to enter the lands involved, and the Government also initiates proceedings in the nature of contests on like charges, as the result of investigations by special agents of this office or by officials of the Forest Service where the lands are in national forests.

Complicated situations are often presented as to conflicting settlement and other rights; as to the character of lands as agricultural, arid, swamp or otherwise; as to mistakes in surveys; as to the qualifications of claimants. One class of cases in particular, requiring special care and attention in adjudication, is that involving charges of fraud and conspiracy. To this class belong the so-called "Hyde-Benson" forest lieu selection contests, data regarding which are elsewhere given in this report. In short, such litigation arises in connection with nearly every variety of claims under the public land laws. Many of the cases, besides involving the reading and consideration of voluminous testimony, require the solution of intricate and perplexing questions raised by the ingenuity of litigants and their attorneys by means of objections, motions, and briefs.

The contest division of this office is the special forum provided for the adjudication of these cases. In the year ended June 30, 1918, this division has disposed of 1,151 litigated cases, and in this particular the work is practically up to date.

Not all contests result in hearings, as many entries are canceled under the rules of practice for default of the entrymen in not serving and filing answers to contest charges, and many contests abate or are dismissed for failure of prosecution by the contestants. During the past year 3,368 contests were disposed of in one or the other of these two ways, and the work in this class of cases is now current.

RIGHTS OF WAY.

Contrary to all expectations the year in the right of way section has been heavier than for a number of years past.

In the year just ended, applications for rights of way of all kinds (excepting for hydroelectric power) total 905 as against 624, in 1917. Of these, 101 were applications for railroad rights of way, as against 96 last year, and 804 other than railroad and power, as against 528 in 1917.

We have finally disposed of 167 railroad rights of way, as against 105 during the previous year, and 634 other than railroad and power as against 548 in 1917.

The excellence of this showing is accentuated when it is remembered that each year the difficulty of these examinations is increased.

A reservoir may cover anywhere from 50 or 60 to 1,000 or more acres, and the canals on the same map may involve from 10 to 100 or 200 miles in the aggregate. The tract books which are growing more crowded and difficult to decipher as time passes must be examined as to all lands affected. The number and extent of withdrawals for various purposes is increasing year by year, and where ten years ago conflicts were the exception, now a right of way application without from one to half a dozen conflicts is the exception.

Then, too, the requirements of other bureaus for further showings, profiles, and stipulations are becoming more numerous, and to that extent increasing the work.

Closely allied to the right of way work is what is designated as "forfeiture cases," designed to clear the records of approved rights of way which have not been constructed within the statutory period.

Work upon this class of cases has been energetically pushed despite the lack of help.

During the year just closed 82 new cases were docketed, and 104 disposed of. Eight suits were recommended, wherein the Department of Justice advises suit has been directed, and 10 easements have been declared forfeited and expunged from the records as a result of judicial proceedings heretofore instituted.

Forfeiture.—The act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., 482), grants rights of way to railroads over the public lands, upon approval of the application by the Secretary of the Interior—

Provided, That if any section of said road shall not be completed within five years from the location of said section the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to such uncompleted section of said road.

The act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), grants to any corporation organized for the purpose of irrigation, right of way for reservoirs and canals, upon approval of the application by the Secretary of the Interior, with the same proviso as in the act of March 3, 1875, as to forfeiture if not constructed within five years.

As early as 1904 it became evident that many railroad rights of way had been granted that would not be utilized in the actual construction of a railroad, the department then holding, as it now holds, that under the terms of the act, proceedings in the nature of "office found" were necessary to forfeit such easements, even though the statutory period for the construction of the road has expired, and that in the absence of Congressional action or judicial forfeiture, the department is without jurisdiction to approve a right of way application, over an existing easement where the conflict appeared material. Congress recognized this situation by passing the forfeiture act June 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 482), forfeiting all grants under the act of 1875, where the road had not been constructed within the statutory period, or was not then in the course of construction; and followed that with the forfeiture act of February 25, 1909 (35 Stat., 647), which brought the act of 1906 up to that date, and forfeited all railroad easements, the statutory period for construction of which had expired, excepting such as were proceeding in good faith with construction under their grants. Since that time, nearly 10 years, no other railroad forfeiture act has been enacted.

No forfeiture act of any character has been enacted affecting easements granted under the act of March 3, 1891, although such legislation has been recommended for several successive years.

Under these circumstances it is submitted that some form of forfeiture act is urgently necessary, not only from the standpoint of equity and justice but from an administrative and economic standpoint.

It is suggested that such a forfeiture act might well follow the railroad forfeiture act of 1909, with a proviso investing the Secretary of the Interior with authority to stay the forfeiture for a limited period upon such showing of good faith as he may deem sufficient, and that no easement should become vested until proof of construction has been filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

STATE IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

During the past year the act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat., 506), has taken concrete form, by the adoption of the regulations of March 6, 1918, which are designed to make the legislation effective.

The purpose of the act is to solidify the irrigable area within an irrigation district, to distribute the cost burden equally, and to bring all the lands, both public and private, under unified control by the constituted authority. Thus public and entered but unpatented lands which heretofore have been free from district taxation may be taxed to the same extent and in the same manner as privately owned lands.

In default of the payment of such taxes the possessory right of entrymen may be disposed of at tax sale, the purchaser being subrogated to the rights of the entryman, as though the entry had been assigned, after the lapse of the redemption periods. As to public unentered lands the tax becomes a lien which must be paid by an applicant to enter before his entry will be allowed. The law provides that upon the approval by the Secretary of the Interior of an application by an irrigation district for recognition the right of taxing public and entered but unpatented lands shall accrue to districts which have not yet completed construction. Taxes theretofore actually levied by districts which have completed construction and are in operation become liens upon approval of the application by the Secretary of the Interior.

The regulations of March 6, 1918, are designed to indicate the department's conception of the extent and purpose of the act; the form in which application for recognition should be made; the character and extent of the showing required of the district, to entitle its application to consideration, and the procedure to be followed by the department in the consideration and disposition of such applications.

Thus far no district has been approved under the act, but present indications are that a number of cases will be submitted in the near future.

PRIVATE IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

During the past year 66 new reports and 24 supplemental reports have been received, as the result of investigations of private irrigation enterprises and irrigation districts, upon which desert-land applications or entries depended for their water, making a total of 917 projects or districts reported on since the adoption of the regulations of September 30, 1910 (39 L. D., 253).

During the fiscal year reports on 103 irrigation companies and irrigation districts have been considered and disposed of by this office. In 51 cases, affecting approximately 320 desert-land claims, the con-

clusions reached were in favor of the recognition of the company or district as a proper source of water supply for the reclamation of desert lands; in 20 cases, affecting about 175 entries, the conclusions were adverse; while 32 cases were closed without any definite conclusion having been reached, it appearing that there were no longer any desert-land entries involved, all having been relinquished or otherwise disposed of. Of the reports thus considered there were six, two favorable and four adverse, which involved projects previously acted upon, and the last action taken was for the purpose of revising or supplementing the previous action.

On July 1, 1918, there were 117 project reports awaiting action, of which 64 were awaiting action elsewhere, mostly in the Geological Survey.

THE COLORADO-WYOMING CASE.

The Colorado-Wyoming case has been reargued in the United States Supreme Court, and it is confidently expected that a decision will be handed down upon the reassembling of the court after recess.

Upon this decision depends to a greater or less extent many individual appropriations of water, appropriations for large irrigation systems, Carey Act enterprises, State irrigation districts, and even United States reclamation projects.

The questions to be decided relate to the ownership and control of the waters of interstate nonnavigable streams by the States through which they flow, and include the following:

- (1) Does the water of such a river belong to the State in which it rises as far down as the State boundary, irrespective of prior appropriations below the boundary line, or
- (2) Does prior appropriation of the waters govern without limitation or restriction and irrespective of State lines?

The approval of a number of Carey Act lists has been suspended pending the decision of these questions, and upon such decision suspensions will be lifted.

HYDROELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT.

The fact that a "water power bill" has been pending before Congress for the past three or more years, and the general impression that such a bill must ultimately be enacted, has, beyond doubt, militated against a larger power site business, as many prospective applicants are holding up their applications until such law shall be enacted, in the hope that it will be more favorable to them than the laws as they stand.

This office has suspended a needed revision of the right of way circulars pending such legislation because of the probable effect it will

have upon such publication, and many entries are held suspended by order of the department pending such enactment.

During the year ending June 30, 1916, permittees paid into the Treasury of the United States \$2,918.30, in 1917, \$8,407.33, and last year \$14,622.55.

This money has been or will be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States as "sales of public lands."

In addition to the above, certain other amounts were received in payment under preliminary permits and held as unearned fees until it shall be determined what repayment, if any, should be made to the permittee in accordance with the terms of the preliminary permits.

Several permits have lapsed during the year and others have been declared forfeited on account of the failure of the permittees to comply with some one or more of the conditions expressed in the permits.

CAREY ACT.

The work under the Carey Act has made satisfactory progress during the year, particularly in the way of adjusting several complicated and unfortunate situations that had developed from one cause or another, in closing out withdrawals and segregations for unconstructed projects and restoring the lands to entry, and in bringing about in several instances closer and more effective cooperation with the States.

Areas aggregating 808,145 acres were disposed of, of which 657,078.31 acres were restored to entry, and 11,643.96 acres were patented.

Special effort was made to adjust the Oakley and Salmon River projects in Idaho. Both of these projects are fully constructed; both had sold water rights far in excess of the available water supply; in both settlers had invested their money and years of hard work; both had failed financially and were being carried by the bondholders in an endeavor to procure a partial return for the heavy investment made, and both have been involved in more or less litigation. It will be readily understood that the problem, both from a legal and practical standpoint, of adjusting a project in this condition is not an easy one. Representatives of this office and the governor and State land board of Idaho made a joint investigation and held hearings on each project in order to learn the exact facts of the situation with a view to working out a solution, which it is believed is in a fair way to accomplishment. Repeated experiences such as these convince us more and more each year that too much care and precaution can scarcely be taken in determining the feasibility of new projects.

DESERT LANDS.

During the past year 11,391 desert land cases of all kinds were received for adjudication, divided as follows: Desert applications, 829; applications for reinstatement, 36; original desert-land entries, 2,800; applications for second desert-land entries, 109; annual proofs, 1,810; assignments of desert-land entries, 261; extension of time to make final proof, 1,288; applications to amend, 72; final desert-land entries, 1,941; applications under the act of March 3, 1909, 32; applications for relief, 1,506.

Of the 11,391 cases received, 10,419 were finally disposed of. Two thousand and seventy-eight final desert entries were disposed of as against 1,849 last year. Two thousand and ninety-three were patented, involving 340,281 acres, as against 1,752 in 1917, involving 277,432.33 acres.

TEN CHAIN LOTS.

During the year 32 applications to purchase lots, 10 chains or less in width, in Imperial County, Cal., under the act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 779), were received. One hundred and twenty-one of such applications in all have been patented, involving a purchase price of \$16,779.70.

WITHDRAWALS AND RESTORATIONS.

During the past fiscal year 4,765,550 acres of public land were withdrawn from entry, or disposition, under the various acts providing for the withdrawal or reservation of public lands, and 3,434,535 acres theretofore withdrawn have been restored. Some of these withdrawals in part overlap former withdrawals, so that the amount above mentioned as having been withdrawn does not represent with absolute accuracy the amount of enterable land withdrawn. So with respect to restorations. The land restored from a certain withdrawal may be also withdrawn for a different purpose, under another act, in which case the other withdrawal would not be affected, and the lands so covered would not be open to entry or disposition.

These withdrawals and restorations were of the following classes:

Stock driveways.—Under section 10 of the act of December 29, 1916 (39 Stat., 862), 2,079,979 acres have been withdrawn and 79,344 acres released from former withdrawals.

National forests.—During the year 861,460 acres of public land have been added to national forests. One million twenty-seven thousand four hundred and eighteen acres were excluded from such forests, but 77,033 acres thereof were, in the same orders of restoration, withdrawn for other public purposes, under various acts, leaving but 950,385 acres actually restored to entry or disposition. Thirteen thousand one hundred and one acres were released from temporary forest withdrawal.

Coal, petroleum, and phosphate.—Nine thousand three hundred and sixty-nine acres were withdrawn for coal classification, and 867,780 acres previously withdrawn, have been restored; 10,461 acres were withdrawn for petroleum and 248,030 acres for phosphate; 30,034 acres previously withdrawn for phosphate have been restored.

Power site.—In 54 orders, 137,505 acres were withdrawn, under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), as amended by the act of August 23, 1912 (37 Stat., 497), as valuable in connection with hydroelectric power, and by 12 orders, 2,230 acres theretofore withdrawn were restored.

Public water reserves.—Five withdrawals, under the last above-mentioned acts, aggregating 4,128 acres, were made during the past year, and two restorations covering 2,230 acres theretofore withdrawn became effective.

Reclamation.—Under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388), 676,800 acres were withdrawn and 277,380 acres restored.

Carey Act.—Two thousand five hundred and ninety-six acres were withdrawn under the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat., 372-422), and 657,078 acres were restored.

Miscellaneous.—Under the acts of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat., 302); June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847-855); August 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 497); March 12, 1914 (38 Stat., 305); May 18, 1916 (39 Stat., 139); and June 9, 1916 (39 Stat., 218), two forest administrative sites, embracing 396 acres, were withdrawn, and 13 such sites, aggregating 1,430 acres, revoked; 450,000 acres of Oregon and California lands theretofore withdrawn were restored; 20,044 acres in Oklahoma were withdrawn for an aviation field; 199,680 acres were withdrawn in Alaska for the supply of airplane timber; 120 acres withdrawn (in aid of the act of June 12, 1917, 40 Stat., 105-145) for well-drilling tests; 77,866 acres were withdrawn in aid of pending legislation to include the same within national forests and to authorize selection thereof in exchange for private property within national forests; April 28, 1917, 19,600 acres in the State of Alabama were withdrawn for a nitrate plant. Through an oversight this amount was not included in the last annual report of withdrawals, and is included this year to correct the error; in aid of the water supply of the city and county of Denver, 1,727 acres were withdrawn; for Indian purposes, 179,160 acres were withdrawn and 12,431 acres (Flathead lands) were restored; for military purposes, 158,240 acres were withdrawn; for various purposes, 1,366 acres withdrawn and 240 acres restored; Siletz timber land, 3,259 acres were restored and offered for sale; for town-site purposes in Alaska, 100 acres withdrawn and 10,980 acres restored; by five Executive orders, six islands or reefs, unsurveyed, and area unknown, were withdrawn for lighthouse purposes.

REPAYMENTS.

The existing laws governing repayments, section 2362, United States Revised Statutes, act of June 16, 1880 (21 Stat., 287), and the act of March 26, 1908 (35 Stat., 48), provide for the return of moneys covered into the Treasury of the United States received in connection with the disposal of the public lands, to be repaid to the entryman, his heirs or assigns, or his legal representatives, in the absence of fraud on their part, in all cases where lands have been erroneously sold; where money has been paid by innocent parties on fraudulent and void soldiers' and sailors' additional homestead entries; where entries were canceled for conflict; where entries are erroneously allowed and can not be confirmed; where applications to make entry, filing, selection, etc., are rejected; and where any amount has been paid in excess of the legal requirement.

Under said laws there were stated during the last fiscal year 1,241 accounts, allowing repayment of \$99,370.04, and during said period there were denied 435 claims for repayment. This number of claims allowed and the amount repaid includes 67 accounts allowing repayment of \$27,748.65, being moneys received in connection with sale of various Indian reservation lands and repaid from Indian trust funds.

Repayment claims, allowed and denied, by years.

Year.	Claims allowed.	Amount.	Claims denied.
1911.....	2,338	\$178,437.02	712
1912.....	2,097	178,952.15	619
1913.....	2,427	217,614.09	644
1914.....	1,775	123,139.11	482
1915.....	1,689	305,310.83	799
1916.....	1,700	218,971.46	940
1917.....	1,215	106,888.42	434
1918.....	1,241	99,370.04	435

CIRCULAR INFORMATION.

It has been the custom for years to instruct the local officers and surveyors general and the public by means of circulars treating of the different land laws and regulations thereunder. Formerly it was the practice to endeavor to incorporate all the general agricultural land laws and regulations with respect thereto in a single book. The last of such general circulars was issued on January 25, 1904. It consisted of a book of over 300 pages and was designed to give the public full information relative to procuring title to public lands under all the existing laws. It was a valuable circular, and we find the older clerks citing it to-day. In fact there are a number of copies around the office that are constantly referred to, and we do not doubt but what this is the case in many of the local offices. The single general

circular idea had its objections, however. In the first place, the ordinary inquiry was more or less specific. The inquirer wanted to know something about the mining laws or the homestead laws, or the coal land laws, as the case might be, and as a rule was interested in but the one subject. Nevertheless, the office must pay the expense of printing, and the mails must carry this 300-page book to give the inquirer the information he wanted which he would perhaps find on a single page. Also, new land legislation came along so rapidly and there were so many modifications of laws and regulations that to keep it up to date frequent new editions would be necessary. This, of course, was impracticable, and consequently numerous supplemental circulars had to be issued, until shortly, to run down a subject completely, one needed not only the general circular, but one or more supplemental circulars, all of which led to confusion.

In the course of time this experience led to the necessity of printing numerous small circulars on each separate subject, which could be more readily brought up to date whenever changes were necessary and by means of which the specific information could be given to inquirers on the subjects in which they were interested, at the least possible cost. There are objections in some instances to this practice. At the present time if one desires to make a complete study of the existing general land laws, practice, and regulations he needs a collection of about 300 circulars. Because of the large number of circulars and to facilitate the furnishing of information to those desiring same, in 1916 there was published a "Circular of circulars," which gave a complete list of the subjects and numbers of all the circulars now in force. This circular included a considerable list of circulars now out of print and only available in the Land Decisions. For the local offices, of course, the Land Decisions furnish by far the most reliable and connected reference library of circulars, for all circulars approved by the Secretary are printed in the Land Decisions.

In the case, however, of the new Alaska circular of July 19, 1916, to a certain extent, the old practice was followed and a single circular issued covering all the land laws having special reference to the Territory. This was deemed to be advisable by reason of our experience with respect to inquiries about Alaska. In the building of the Alaska railroad, the enactment of the Alaska coal land laws and other legislation designed to "open up Alaska," there was a marked revival of interest in the Territory. As a rule those going to Alaska wanted to know all about all the laws especially applicable to that region, consequently the Alaska circular of 87 pages was published, and our experience with it since has amply justified the wisdom of placing all the information relative to the Alaska land laws in a single book.

Of the current circulars, the one most in demand and of which we are required to print the largest editions is "Suggestions to home-

steads." It is printed in editions of 50,000 to 75,000 copies, and the average annual demand runs around 125,000 copies, notwithstanding that care is used in its distribution, and as a rule it is sent out only in response to specific inquiries and not in bunches to be distributed by somebody else. When the grazing homestead act was passed a supplemental circular with regard to it was of course necessary immediately. The first edition was 100,000, and immediately thereafter another 100,000 copies of this circular, and there has been used so far about 210,000 copies. Of the new mining circular of August 6, 1915, consisting of about 100 pages, an edition of 5,000 copies was printed, of which only about 1,300 are left. While the demand for the mining circular is not as large as for some others, it is a demand that is constant, not a day passing without one to a dozen requests for copies. Of the new coal land circular of July 7, 1917, 25,000 copies were printed, and of no circular referring to legislation of general application do we print less than 5,000. One hundred and fifteen thousand copies of the vacant public land circular were used last year; about 80,000 of the little circular on military service of homesteaders are used in a year. Of all classes, the office distributes, either direct or through the local offices, about 625,000 circulars a year, exclusive of circulars giving information with respect to the opening of Indian lands, besides answering an average of 100 letters a day in response to general inquiries not connected with any particular case pending in the office.

One more or less objectionable feature of the separate circular system is the necessity of making frequent reference from one circular to another. This practice has gone so far that not infrequently we find ourselves sending half a dozen circulars to the same person to the end that he may get all the information he wants on a single general subject. A fair illustration of this is the current "Suggestions to homesteaders," which no longer covers all of the circular information available on the homestead law but makes frequent reference to other special instructions. This has led to consideration of the advisability of printing a single circular covering everything with respect to the homestead laws; in fact, copy for such circular has been assembled. It will make a book of about 140 pages and will take the place of "Suggestions," the circular under the three-year homestead law, circular under the grazing act, circular under the enlarged homestead law, and fifteen or twenty others bearing on some aspect of the general subject of homesteads. The thought has been that one desiring to know about the homestead laws will be likely to want to know all about them and that it would be advisable to place all of this information in a single book. The fact remains, however, that we are answering many inquiries with small circulars

of a few pages, and that if we do not continue the editions of these small special circulars, we will be sending out a book of 140 pages in reply to every inquiry about the homestead laws, and if Congress takes occasion to enact considerable new legislation in the near future, our 140-page book will soon be more or less behind the times.

NATURALIZATION LAWS AMENDED.

The act of May 9, 1918 (Public No. 144, 65th Cong.) besides making provisions for the early naturalization of aliens in the military and naval service of the United States during the present war, by preliminary examination before a representative of the Bureau of Naturalization, instead of appearing before the clerks of courts at their offices, also repeals section 2171 of the United States Revised Statutes prohibiting alien enemies from becoming naturalized during the period of war and allows an alien to be admitted to become a citizen of the United States in cases where he made his declaration of intention not less than two nor more than seven years prior to the existence of the state of war, or was at that time entitled to become a citizen of the United States without making a declaration of intention, or if his petition for naturalization shall then be pending and is otherwise entitled to admission; but before his petition is called for hearing or heard 90 days' notice must be given the Bureau of Naturalization, who may, upon objection, have indefinite postponements. Provision is also made that the President may, in his discretion, upon investigation and report by the Department of Justice, fully establishing the loyalty of an alien enemy not included in the above exemption, except such alien enemy from the classification of alien enemy, and thereupon he shall have the privilege of applying for naturalization.

In view of these remedial provisions, it will not now be necessary for final proofs submitted by alien enemies to remain suspended during the entire period of the present war, but only until such entrymen have become naturalized under this act, if advantage is taken thereof by them and they are granted such relief.

Relief is also provided under this act for those aliens (not enemies) who have resided uninterruptedly within the United States during the period of five years next preceding July 1, 1914, and were on that date otherwise qualified to become citizens of the United States, but had not made the declaration of intention required by law, and who during or prior to that time, because of misinformation regarding their citizenship status, erroneously exercised the rights and performed the duties of citizens of the United States in good faith; such persons may now be admitted as citizens of the United States without making the preliminary declaration of intention, by filing a

petition for naturalization and satisfying the court that they have so acted, and complied with the other requirements of the naturalization laws in all respects. This provision may give relief to that class of public land claimants who have found it difficult to establish their citizenship by affidavits of voting and otherwise exercising the privileges of citizenship under misinformation or ignorance of the law.

This act also repeals the expatriation act of October 5, 1917, providing:

That any person who, while a citizen of the United States and during the existing war in Europe, entered the military or naval service of any country at war with a country with which the United States is now at war, who shall have been deemed to have lost his citizenship by reason of any oath or obligation taken by him for the purpose of entering such service, may resume his citizenship by taking the oath of allegiance to the United States prescribed by the naturalization law and regulations, and such oath may be taken before any court of the United States or of any State authorized by law to naturalize aliens, or before any consul of the United States, and certified copies thereof shall be sent by such court or consul to the Department of State and the Bureau of Naturalization, and the act (Public 55, 65th Cong., approved Oct. 5, 1917) is hereby repealed."

The repealed act limited the relief to those who took the oath of allegiance to an allied country since August 1, 1914, and contained other features not relevant to public land matters. The main features as to resuming citizenship in the United States by taking the proper oath of allegiance to the United States before any court of the United States or of any State authorized by law to naturalize aliens, or before any consul of the United States and the securing of certified copies thereof through the Department of State and Bureau of Naturalization are provided for. A number of public land claimants who enlisted in the military or naval service of our allies before the United States declared war against Germany may seek the relief granted.

WAR RELIEF LEGISLATION.

In its consideration of legislation necessary for the successful prosecution of the war with Germany, Congress has not overlooked the needs of those public land claimants who have become engaged in the military or naval service of their country. In my report of last year attention was directed to the act of July 28, 1917 (40 Stat., 248), for the relief of homestead settlers, applicants and entrymen; public resolution No. 10, approved July 17, 1917 (40 Stat., 243), to relieve the owners of mining claims from performing assessment work; and the act of August 7, 1917 (40 Stat., 250), for the protec-

tion of desert land claimants. Additional legislation of a similar character has been enacted as follows:

By section 11, of the act of August 10, 1917 (40 Stat., 273), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to suspend, during the period of emergency resulting from the existing war, that provision of the reclamation act requiring residence on or in the neighborhood of privately owned lands by one securing water from a reclamation project for the irrigation of such lands. This legislation has been carried into effect by the regulations approved October 4, 1917 (46 L. D., 213).

With a view to the conservation of labor and its employment in work more vitally connected with the prosecution of the war, public resolution No. 12, approved October 5, 1917 (40 Stat., 343), was enacted. Its effect is to relieve mining claimants, without regard to military or naval service, from performing annual assessment work, as required by section 2324, United States Revised Statutes, during the years 1917 and 1918, provided the claimant seeking the benefit of said law should file a notice to that effect in the office where his location notice was recorded, the same to be filed on or before December 31 of each of the years named. This law does not apply to oil placer locations or claims, and does not amend or repeal public resolution No. 10 (40 Stat., 243), supra, for the relief of mining claimants in the military or naval service of the United States. No regulations have been issued, as the matters involved are within the jurisdiction of the courts and not the Land Department.

The act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat., 391), provides that during the continuance of the present war with Germany, and until his discharge from service, any man serving in the armed forces of the United States who, prior to the beginning of his service was a settler, applicant, or entryman under the land laws, or who, under the same condition, had filed contest against a claim with the view to exercising preference right of entry, may make any affidavit required by law or regulation in connection with such application, entry, or contest, or the exercise of his preference right in the event such contest terminates successfully, before the officer commanding in the branch of the service in which the party is engaged, and such affidavit shall be as binding in law as though executed before the register of the proper United States land office. Regulations under this act are contained in circular No. 573, approved November 19, 1917 (46 L. D., 232).

The act of December 20, 1917 (Public No. 94), provided that any homestead settler or entryman, whose settlement was initiated or application for entry filed prior to the date of the act, may have leave of absence for the purpose of engaging in farm labor, and the time he is so absent from his homestead claim, while actually engaged

in farm labor, shall be counted as residence upon the homestead. The settler must notify the proper district land office within 15 days after leaving his claim, and at the expiration of each calendar year file in said office a written statement, under oath, and corroborated by two witnesses, giving the dates covering all such periods of absence during the preceding year, and where and for whom he was engaged in farm labor during such absences. Said act, which continues effective during the period of the war, does not excuse the settler or entryman from making such improvements on the homestead or performing the cultivation which the homestead law requires. Regulations thereunder are found in circular No. 581, approved January 10, 1918 (46 L. D., 276).

The act of March 8, 1918 (Public No. 103), is known as the "Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief act," and affords general protection to the civil rights of persons in military service. Section 501 is particularly applicable to rights under the public land laws, and with respect to such rights initiated or acquired prior to entering the military or naval service its effect is to afford complete protection against any forfeiture or prejudice by reason of absence from the land, failure to perform any work or make any improvements thereon, or do any other act required by law or regulation applicable to the claim during the period of service. This statute does not take away any of the benefits conferred by the other relief legislation mentioned; it does not limit or affect the right of a person in the military or naval service to take any action that may be authorized by law or regulation for the perfection, defense, or further assertion of rights initiated prior to entering the service, and in aid of the assertion of such rights authorizes the making of any affidavit or proof in connection therewith before the officer in immediate command and holding a commission in the branch of the service in which the party is engaged. In order to assure protection under this act, it is only necessary that the party entitled to its benefits, or some one in his behalf, notify this office, or the proper district land office, of the facts concerning his service, together with a description sufficient to identify his claim. Said section 501 is printed and explained in circular No. 600, approved May 16, 1918.

AVAILABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

Our last public-land circular informed the public that on July 1, 1917, there were, exclusive of Alaska, over 225,000,000 acres of remaining unappropriated and unreserved public lands, all of which is true, yet this same public-land circular seems to have led to many erroneous notions as to what these public lands consist of. Many people seem to believe that great areas of these lands are virgin prairie grass lands like Kansas, Nebraska, or the Dakotas, all ready for the plow and the

immediate production of wheat for our allies and ourselves, or, if situated in the arid regions, that water is readily available for reclamation. The fact is that with some exceptions hereinafter referred to, the great bulk of this 225,000,000 acres is essentially a grazing proposition. Speaking generally, the crop lands are gone into private ownership. Increased land values and the constant demand for more lands, coupled with liberal laws, have resulted in the absorption of practically the entire remaining farm lands suitable for crop production. Of course there are exceptions to this. This is a big country; not infrequently we have been restoring limited areas of ceded Indian lands or areas that have been withheld from entry in aid of irrigation projects or something of that sort which are quite desirable. But the general situation is what must be kept in mind. During recent years we have patented from 10,000,000 to 14,000,000 acres a year. As long ago as 1909 Congress recognized that the "dry farming" period had come, and provided for 320-acre homestead entries; most of the homestead business since that time has been under that act. It has accomplished wonders in some sections. Great areas in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Idaho, which only a few years ago were open cattle range, now support prosperous farming communities. They are producing much grain and as a rule more meat than when these sections were open cattle range. This activity has resulted in the taking up of practically all the good crop lands. Congress recognized this when it passed the grazing homestead act allowing 640-acre entries of grazing lands, and the homestead business from now on will be about nine-tenths grazing homesteads.

Under the enlarged homestead (320-acre) act, a reduction of area of cultivation is allowable under certain rules and regulations where cultivation is impracticable; the law requires the cultivation of only one-eighth of the area, yet hundreds of such applications have been allowed after careful examination of the lands by special agents so that there could be no question as to the facts. Would these men and women undergo the necessary hardships to secure a home on lands so rough, mountainous, or arid that cultivation of an eighth is impossible or impracticable if there were plenty of level, fertile farm lands available? The question answers itself. The point we desire to make clear, and which the public should understand, is that, generally speaking, the remaining public lands are not farm lands in the ordinary sense of crop production at all. This does not mean that these lands are not useful, for they support a great portion of the meat and wool production of the country and are carrying their full capacity of cattle and sheep. There are large areas of privately owned dry farm lands and considerable areas of irrigable lands in the western States that are not being cultivated up to the limit. In the southern States there are millions of acres of lands not now producing anything

like what they could be made to produce at a profit. Nevada has more public lands than any other State, yet we venture the statement that one can find more waste land, land not being put to its best use, within 50 miles of Washington than could be found in the whole State of Nevada.

To guard against any misunderstanding from the above, it should be stated that between the Sierras and the Pacific a somewhat different situation exists; here there is opportunity for a largely increased area of farm lands, some of it on public lands, and that to a large extent without irrigation, though the bringing of these lands into cultivation not infrequently involves the clearing of cut-over timber lands. It should also be stated that there are now under Government irrigation projects in the western States over 500,000 acres for which water is now available from constructed works, but which lands are not under cultivation. A large portion of this area is doubtless capable of intensive crop production almost immediately. Data recently compiled by this office indicates that there are doubtless not less than 2,000,000 acres of private and public lands under private or municipal irrigation projects for which water is now available that are not in cultivation, or if so, not to the fullest extent. While irrigated lands with water rights can usually be procured on comparatively easy terms, it should be understood that it is next to impossible for a settler on such lands to succeed without some little capital. By reason of the time, labor, and expenditure required, new irrigation projects to produce food for the war are impracticable, but it is entirely practical to devise ways and means to bring into immediate cultivation and production a considerable portion of land for which water is now available from constructed projects.

THE LAND SERVICE BULLETIN.

In my last annual report attention was called to the Land Service Bulletin, a monthly publication established March 1, 1917, in the General Land Office, devoted to the interest of the land service.

Primarily it was intended to serve as a medium of direct communication between the different branches of the land service, both in the field and office work, so that uniformity of action in the administration of public-land laws might be assured through a thorough dissemination of the principles involved in the statutes, decisions, and regulations.

The value of the Bulletin in our public-land activities has proved much greater than could have been foreseen even by those best acquainted with the necessities of the service, and the field of its usefulness grows wider with every issue. It not only affords a means for the prompt publication of new legislation, announcement of im-

portant regulations, changes in procedure, and special instructions that affect the service generally, but also the opportunity of securing practically a personal conference between the officials of the Land Department affected and interested in these matters. Through the Bulletin district land officers, surveyors general, chiefs of field divisions, field officers of the surveying force, as well as the officials at headquarters, may present and discuss all difficulties attendant upon the enforcement of existing statutes or regulations with a view to amendatory legislation or executive relief. A more thorough community of interest is thus brought about within the land service, a result which, in itself, justifies the continuance of the publication if no better reason existed.

But, aside from this view, it will be seen that the Bulletin has a function to perform peculiar to itself so fundamentally important in the administration of the public-land laws that its establishment on a permanent foundation is now recognized essential to the effective maintenance of the service.

The first 12 numbers of the Bulletin (Vol. 1) have been called in from the field, and after a table of contents and index have been supplied will be returned for the permanent files of the field offices. In this way a valuable compilation of current land laws, instructions, and decisions, will be put within the reach of our officers as well as the public.

The publication at the present time is printed by mimeographic process and is limited to an issue of 375 copies; but I am satisfied from my experience that it should be given a more effective recognition as an essential equipment of the land service, and therefore renew my recommendation that in our estimates for printing in the ensuing year due provision be made for this publication.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

For the reasons set forth herein, I am suggesting new legislation as follows:

1. Fixing a period beyond which selections under the swamp-land grant will not be received.
2. Authorizing issue of patent, with mineral reservation, to purchaser in good faith from the State of designated school sections subsequently found to have been excepted from the grant to the State on account of the mineral therein.
3. Forfeiting rights of way for failure to construct within the statutory period.
4. Repeal of the provisions of law, applicable to Alaska, creating reserved shore spaces between entries along navigable waters, and limiting the water frontage of such entries.

5. Authorizing State transferees, under the swamp-land grant, to purchase, under certain conditions, the land from the United States where the State sold without title.

CONCLUSION.

I regret to state that the condition of the work at the end of the fiscal year, in the Washington office, is not as nearly current as it should be; the field service branch is also in arrears, though despite the handicap of loss of employees, the work in this branch is in a little better shape than a year ago. Generally speaking, the work in local offices, in offices of Surveyors General, and in the field surveying organization, is still in a satisfactory condition, though the present indications are that there is bound to be a falling off in the output of the last named next year. The principal cause contributing to the arrears mentioned is inability to procure or retain experienced employees, as a direct or indirect result of war conditions. The total number of regular employees of this office is about 1,500, a little over one-third of whom are in the Washington office. During the year there were more than 550 separations from this service, of which about 250 were temporary employees. There were 565 new appointments during the year of which 337 were temporary. The excessive number of temporary employees indicates the difficulty we are confronted with; nobody without experience can handle any except the simplest work of this office efficiently. To a large extent those who have left, particularly for war service, have been our younger and more efficient employees. Anticipating this situation, recommendation was made in the estimates for—(a) a comprehensive revision of salaries upward, and (b), additional clerks for the Washington office; only the latter was granted. We still have on our statutory roll 26 clerks at \$720, 65 at \$900, and 77 at \$1,000. Except for file clerks and others without experience, the first two classes avail us little, and the third not much, even with the \$120 flat increase allowed by Congress; the additional clerks allowed less than offset the loss resulting from our inability to get commensurate benefit from the low salaried clerks that we are authorized to employ. Something over 350 of our employees will be required to register in the new draft, which will further deplete our forces. Under the circumstances, therefore, we must simply do the best we can with such forces as may be available.

CLAY TALLMAN,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Area of States and Territories.

[Based upon careful joint calculations made in the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of the Census.]

State or Territory.	Land surface.		Water surface.		Total areas.	
	Sq. m.	Acres.	Sq. m.	Acres.	Sq. m.	Acres.
Alabama.....	51,279	32,818,560	719	460,160	51,998	33,278,720
Arizona.....	113,810	72,838,400	146	93,440	113,956	72,931,840
Arkansas.....	52,525	33,616,000	810	518,400	53,335	34,134,400
California.....	155,652	99,617,280	2,645	1,692,800	158,297	101,310,080
Colorado.....	103,658	66,341,120	290	185,600	103,948	66,526,720
Connecticut.....	4,820	3,084,800	145	92,800	4,965	3,177,600
Delaware.....	1,965	1,257,600	405	259,200	2,370	1,516,800
District of Columbia.....	60	38,400	410	6,400	70	44,800
Florida.....	54,861	35,111,040	3,805	2,435,200	58,666	37,546,240
Georgia.....	58,725	37,584,000	540	345,600	59,265	37,929,600
Idaho.....	83,354	53,346,560	534	341,760	83,888	53,688,320
Illinois.....	56,043	35,867,520	622	398,080	56,665	36,265,600
Indiana.....	36,045	23,068,800	309	197,760	36,354	23,266,560
Iowa.....	55,586	35,575,040	561	359,040	56,147	35,934,080
Kansas.....	81,774	52,335,360	384	245,760	82,158	52,581,120
Kentucky.....	40,181	25,715,840	417	266,880	40,598	25,982,720
Louisiana.....	45,409	29,061,760	3,097	1,982,080	48,506	31,043,840
Maine.....	29,895	19,132,800	3,145	2,012,800	33,040	21,145,600
Maryland.....	9,941	6,362,240	2,386	1,527,040	12,327	7,889,280
Massachusetts.....	8,039	5,144,960	227	145,280	8,266	5,290,240
Michigan.....	57,480	36,787,200	500	320,000	57,980	37,107,200
Minnesota.....	80,858	51,749,120	3,824	2,447,360	84,682	54,196,480
Mississippi.....	46,362	29,671,680	503	321,920	46,865	29,993,600
Missouri.....	68,727	43,985,280	693	443,520	69,420	44,428,800
Montana.....	146,201	93,568,640	796	509,440	146,997	94,078,080
Nebraska.....	76,808	49,157,120	712	455,680	77,520	49,612,800
Nevada.....	109,821	70,285,440	869	556,160	110,690	70,841,600
New Hampshire.....	9,031	5,779,840	310	198,400	9,341	5,978,240
New Jersey.....	7,514	4,808,960	710	454,400	8,224	5,263,360
New Mexico.....	122,503	78,401,920	131	83,840	122,634	78,485,760
New York.....	47,654	30,498,560	1,550	992,000	49,204	31,490,560
North Carolina.....	48,740	31,193,600	3,686	2,359,040	52,426	33,552,640
North Dakota.....	70,183	44,917,120	654	418,560	70,837	45,335,680
Ohio.....	40,740	26,073,600	300	192,000	41,040	26,265,600
Oklahoma.....	69,414	44,424,960	643	411,520	70,057	44,836,480
Oregon.....	95,607	61,188,480	1,092	698,880	96,699	61,887,360
Pennsylvania.....	44,832	28,692,480	294	188,160	45,126	28,880,640
Rhode Island.....	1,067	682,880	181	115,840	1,248	798,720
South Carolina.....	30,495	19,516,800	494	316,160	30,989	19,832,960
South Dakota.....	76,868	49,195,520	747	478,080	77,615	49,673,600
Tennessee.....	41,687	26,679,680	335	214,400	42,022	26,894,080
Texas.....	262,398	167,934,720	3,498	2,238,720	265,896	170,173,440
Utah.....	82,184	52,597,760	2,806	1,795,840	84,990	54,393,600
Vermont.....	9,124	5,839,360	440	281,600	9,564	6,120,960
Virginia.....	40,262	25,767,680	2,365	1,513,600	42,627	27,281,280
Washington.....	66,836	42,775,040	2,291	1,466,240	69,127	44,241,280
West Virginia.....	24,022	15,374,080	148	94,720	24,170	15,468,800
Wisconsin.....	55,256	35,363,840	810	518,400	56,066	35,882,240
Wyoming.....	97,594	62,460,160	320	204,800	97,914	62,664,960
Total.....	2,973,890	1,903,289,600	52,899	33,855,360	3,026,789	1,937,144,960
Alaska.....					590,884	378,165,760
Guam.....					210	134,400
Hawaii.....					6,449	4,127,360
Canal Zone.....					436	279,040
Philippine Islands.....					115,026	73,616,640
Porto Rico.....					3,435	2,198,400
American Samoa.....					77	49,280
Virgin Islands.....					138	88,320
Total.....					3,743,444	2,395,804,160

Owing to their location adjoining the Great Lakes, the States enumerated below contain approximately an additional number of square miles as follows: Illinois, 1,674 square miles of Lake Michigan; Indiana, 230 square miles of Lake Michigan; Michigan, 16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,922 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,925 square miles of Lake Huron, and 460 square miles of Lakes St. Clair and Erie; Minnesota, 2,514 square miles of Lake Superior; New York, 3,140 square miles of Lakes Ontario and Erie; Ohio, 3,443 square miles of Lake Erie; Pennsylvania, 891 square miles of Lake Erie; Wisconsin, 2,378 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,500 square miles of Lake Michigan.

In addition to the water areas noted above, California claims jurisdiction over all Pacific waters lying within 3 English miles of her coast; Oregon claims jurisdiction over a similar strip of the Pacific Ocean 1 marine league in width between latitude 42° north and the mouth of the Columbia River, and Texas claims jurisdiction over a strip of Gulf water 3 leagues in width adjacent to her coast and between the Rio Grande and the Sabine Rivers.

United States district land offices, 98.

Locations.	Established.	Opened.	Locations.	Established.	Opened.
Alabama:			Montana—Contd.		
Montgomery.....	July 10, 1832	Jan. 1, 1834	Ka ispell.....	Mar. 2, 1897	July 1, 1897
Alaska:			Lewistown.....	Apr. 1, 1890	Nov. 26, 1890
Fairbanks.....	May 14, 1907	July 1, 1907	Miles City.....	Apr. 30, 1880	Oct. 19, 1880
Juneau.....	Apr. 2, 1902	June 20, 1902	Missoula.....	Apr. 1, 1890	Apr. 20, 1891
Nome.....	May 14, 1907	July 1, 1907	Nebraska:		
Arizona:			Alliance.....	Apr. 16, 1890	July 1, 1890
Phoenix.....	July 25, 1905	Oct. 2, 1905	Broken Bow.....	do.....	July 7, 1890
Arkansas:			Lincoln.....	July 7, 1868	Sept. 7, 1868
Camden.....	Jan. 10, 1871	Mar. 20, 1871	North Platte....	Apr. 22, 1872	Apr. 11, 1873
Harrison.....	July 14, 1870	Feb. 27, 1871	O'Neill.....	Apr. 7, 1888	July 16, 1888
Little Rock.....	Feb. 17, 1818	Sept. 1, 1821	Valentine.....	June 19, 1882	July 7, 1883
California:			Nevada:		
El Centro.....	June 15, 1916	Sept. 1, 1916	Carson City.....	July 2, 1862	Mar. 1, 1864
Eureka.....	Mar. 29, 1858	July 24, 1858	Elko.....	Oct. 3, 1913	Jan. 1, 1914
Independence....	Apr. 22, 1886	Mar. 22, 1887	New Mexico:		
Los Angeles....	June 12, 1869	Sept. 22, 1869	Clayton.....	Dec. 18, 1888	Aug. 12, 1889
Sacramento ¹	July 26, 1866	Nov. 12, 1867	Fort Sumner....	June 22, 1910	Oct. 1, 1910
San Francisco....	Mar. 4, 1911	May 1, 1911	Las Cruces.....	Mar. 10, 1883	May 1, 1883
Susanville.....	Feb. 10, 1871	Mar. 2, 1871	Roswell.....	Mar. 1, 1889	Dec. 9, 1889
Visalia.....	Mar. 29, 1858	July 10, 1858	Santa Fe.....	May 24, 1858	Nov. 24, 1858
Colorado:			Tucumcari.....	Mar. 16, 1908	July 1, 1908
Del Norte.....	June 20, 1874	Mar. 22, 1875	North Dakota:		
Denver.....	June 4, 1864	Aug. 15, 1864	Bismarck.....	Apr. 24, 1874	Oct. 12, 1874
Durango.....	Apr. 20, 1882	Oct. 2, 1882	Dickinson.....	Mar. 16, 1904	July 1, 1904
Glenwood			Minot.....	Sept. 26, 1890	Oct. 1, 1891
Springs.....	July 3, 1884	Nov. 10, 1884	Williston.....	Apr. 26, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Hugo.....	Feb. 6, 1890	Sept. 7, 1890	Oklahoma:		
Lamar.....	Aug. 4, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	Guthrie.....	Mar. 3, 1889	Apr. 22, 1889
Leadville.....	Apr. 5, 1879	July 1, 1879	Oregon:		
Montrose.....	Jan. 4, 1888	Sept. 1, 1888	Burns.....	June 1, 1889	Sept. 2, 1889
Pueblo.....	May 27, 1870	Jan. 16, 1871	La Grande.....	July 3, 1866	Nov. 15, 1867
Sterling.....	Feb. 6, 1890	Aug. 1, 1890	Lakeview.....	June 6, 1877	Aug. 6, 1877
Florida:			Portland.....	Aug. 24, 1854	Jan. 1, 1855
Gainesville.....	June 8, 1872	Apr. 30, 1873	Roseburg.....	Sept. 15, 1859	Jan. 3, 1860
Idaho:			The Dalles.....	Jan. 11, 1875	June 1, 1875
Blackfoot.....	Sept. 3, 1886	Nov. 16, 1886	Vale.....	Mar. 15, 1910	July 1, 1910
Boise.....	July 26, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868	South Dakota:		
Coeur d'Alene....	July 14, 1884	Dec. 21, 1885	Bellevue.....	Feb. 6, 1909	July 1, 1909
Hay.....	Jan. 24, 1883	July 16, 1883	Gregory.....	July 14, 1880	Jan. 3, 1882
Lewiston.....	July 26, 1866	Sept. 26, 1871	Lemmon.....	May 29, 1908	Aug. 1, 1908
Kansas:			Pierre.....	Feb. 10, 1890	May 12, 1890
Dodge City.....	Dec. 20, 1893	Feb. 3, 1894	Rapid City.....	Dec. 13, 1888	Jan. 15, 1889
Topeka.....	July 24, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861	Timber Lake....	Feb. 12, 1911	May 1, 1911
Louisiana:			Utah:		
Baton Rouge.....	Jan. 6, 1911	Apr. 1, 1911	Salt Lake City..	July 16, 1868	Nov. 1, 1868
Michigan:			Vernal.....	May 9, 1905	July 1, 1905
Marquette.....	Mar. 19, 1857	July 14, 1857	Washington:		
Minnesota:			Seattle.....	June 27, 1887	Dec. 3, 1887
Cass Lake.....	Apr. 1, 1903	July 1, 1903	Spokane.....	June 23, 1883	Oct. 1, 1883
Crookston.....	Apr. 29, 1878	May 5, 1879	Vancouver.....	May 16, 1860	July 3, 1861
Duluth.....	Mar. 27, 1862	Jan. 15, 1863	Walla Walla....	Mar. 3, 1871	July 17, 1871
Mississippi:			Waterville.....	May 16, 1890	Nov. 6, 1890
Jackson.....	June 23, 1836	July 25, 1836	Yakima ²	Apr. 11, 1885	Apr. 24, 1885
Missouri:			Wisconsin:		
Springfield.....	June 26, 1834	Oct. 4, 1838	Wausau.....	June 19, 1872	Aug. 19, 1872
Montana:			Wyoming:		
Billings.....	Feb. 5, 1906	July 2, 1906	Buffalo.....	Mar. 3, 1887	May 1, 1888
Bozeman.....	June 20, 1874	Oct. 5, 1874	Cheyenne.....	Feb. 5, 1870	Aug. 10, 1870
Glasgow.....	Feb. 25, 1907	June 1, 1907	Douglas.....	Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 1, 1890
Great Falls.....	May 8, 1902	Aug. 1, 1902	Evanston.....	Aug. 9, 1876	Aug. 13, 1877
Havre.....	Mar. 15, 1910	July 1, 1910	Lander.....	Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 8, 1890
Helena.....	Mar. 2, 1867	Apr. 27, 1867	Sundance.....	Apr. 3, 1890	Oct. 27, 1890

¹ Office originally established January 16, 1857, and transferred to Oakland, California, following the fire on Apr. 16, 1906.
² Name changed Jan. 1, 1918.

NOTE.—The land offices in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa are abolished, and the vacant tracts of public lands in those States are subject to entry and location at the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

List of offices of United States surveyors general.

Locations.	Established.	Locations.	Established.
Alaska: Juneau.....	May 17, 1884	New Mexico: Santa Fe.....	Mar. 2, 1867
Arizona: Phoenix.....	Feb. 24, 1863	Oregon: Portland.....	July 17, 1854
California: San Francisco.....	Mar. 3, 1851	South Dakota: Huron.....	Apr. 10, 1890
Colorado: Denver.....	Feb. 28, 1861	Utah: Salt Lake City.....	July 16, 1868
Idaho: Boise.....	June 29, 1866	Washington: Olympia.....	July 17, 1854
Montana: Helena.....	July 2, 1864	Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	Feb. 5, 1870
Nevada: Reno.....	July 4, 1866		

Field division headquarters of special agents of General Land Office.

Field division:

Portland.....	Portland, Oreg.
San Francisco.....	San Francisco, Cal.
Alaskan.....	Juneau, Alaska.
Helena.....	Helena, Mont.
Denver.....	Denver, Colo.
Cheyenne.....	Cheyenne, Wyo.
Southern.....	Jackson, Miss.
Salt Lake City.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Santa Fe.....	Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Present organization General Land Office.

- A. Administrative duties. Appointments; bonds of officials, except mineral surveyors; correspondence concerning local officers, surveyors general, etc.; establishment of new land districts, changes in location of district land offices, changes in district boundary lines, discontinuance of local land offices; publication of notices of intention to offer final proof; opening and sale of Indian reservations; printing and binding; bird reservations; national monuments; leaves of absences; requisitions for supplies; record of attorneys and agents admitted before department and its bureaus, also before district land offices.
- B. Record of patents; use of rectigraph and photostat machines in making photographic copies of papers.
- C. Homesteads, all original, except reclamation; final homesteads; commuted homesteads; homestead declaratory statements; timber and stone entries; public sales, isolated tracts; private sale, lands in Missouri.
- D. Mails and files.
- E. Surveys.
- F. Reclamation work, excepting Minnesota drainage; rights of way; power sites; withdrawals and restorations under the act of June 25, 1910; desert land entries; easements and permits.
- G. Land grants to States and corporations.
- H. Contests.
- K. Indian allotments and Indian homesteads; opening and sale of Indian reservations; preemptions; townsites; military bounty land warrants; abandoned military reservations; agricultural college and other similar scrip; lieu selections; Indian exchange selections; graduation and credit system entries; private land claims; Minnesota drainage entries; Chippewa logging, Minnesota.
- L. Drafting; compilation, engraving, and supervision of publication of United States map for Congress, compilation and revision of State maps, diagrams and miscellaneous maps; custodian of original plats, field notes, and photolithographic copies of township plats.
- M. Accounts; repayments; statistics.
- N. Mineral entries; contests involving character of land; protests in mineral cases; coal, oil, phosphate, and potash withdrawals and restorations; Northern Pacific classification; mineral segregation plats; bonds of mineral surveyors.
- O. Posting, tract books.
- FS. Soldiers' additional homesteads; fraudulent entries; timber trespass; unlawful inclosure public domain; suits to set aside patents; disbarment of attorneys and agents; forest reserve eliminations, restorations, etc.

Average number of employees of the General Land Office, June 30, 1918.

In General Land Office, Washington, D. C.....	504
In 13 offices of surveyors general.....	138
In 98 district land offices.....	253
In the field service.....	139
In the surveying service.....	122
In logging service.....	3
Custodians.....	1
Total.....	1,160

Final homestead entries from passage of homestead act to June 30, 1918.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Number.	Acres.	Fiscal year ended June 30—	Number.	Acres.
1868.....	2,772	355,086.04	1895.....	20,922	2,980,809.30
1869.....	3,965	504,301.97	1896.....	20,099	2,790,242.55
1870.....	4,041	519,727.84	1897.....	20,115	2,778,404.20
1871.....	5,087	629,162.25	1898.....	22,281	3,095,017.75
1872.....	5,917	707,409.83	1899.....	22,812	3,134,140.44
1873.....	10,311	1,221,890.93	1900.....	25,286	3,477,842.71
1874.....	14,129	1,585,781.56	1901.....	37,568	5,241,120.76
1875.....	18,293	2,068,537.74	1902.....	31,627	4,342,747.70
1876.....	22,530	2,590,552.81	1903.....	26,373	3,576,964.14
1877.....	19,900	2,407,828.19	1904.....	23,932	3,232,716.75
1878.....	22,460	2,662,980.82	1905.....	24,621	3,419,387.15
1879.....	17,391	2,070,842.39	1906.....	25,546	3,526,748.58
1880.....	15,441	1,938,234.89	1907.....	26,485	3,740,567.71
1881.....	15,077	1,928,204.76	1908.....	29,636	4,242,710.59
1882.....	17,174	2,219,453.80	1909.....	25,510	3,699,466.79
1883.....	18,998	2,501,414.51	1910.....	23,253	3,795,862.89
1884.....	21,843	2,945,574.72	1911.....	25,908	4,620,197.12
1885.....	22,066	3,032,679.11	1912.....	24,326	4,306,068.52
1886.....	19,356	2,663,531.83	1913.....	53,252	10,009,285.16
1887.....	19,866	2,749,037.48	1914.....	48,724	9,291,121.46
1888.....	22,413	3,175,400.64	1915.....	37,343	7,180,981.62
1889.....	25,549	3,681,708.80	1916.....	37,958	7,278,280.60
1890.....	28,080	4,060,592.77	1917.....	43,727	8,497,389.68
1891.....	27,686	3,954,587.77	1918.....	41,319	8,236,438.18
1892.....	22,822	3,259,897.07			
1893.....	24,204	3,477,231.63			
1894.....	20,544	2,929,947.41			
			Total.....	1,186,538	178,342,111.91

Timber and stone entries from passage of act June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1918.

State.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama.....	395	29,350.45	\$85,515.46
Arizona.....	23	2,662.76	8,571.07
Arkansas.....	2,251	300,608.69	618,015.65
California.....	20,481	2,843,459.92	7,235,376.55
Colorado.....	3,051	376,141.90	969,120.43
Florida.....	914	103,384.51	287,574.50
Idaho.....	7,419	994,760.30	2,582,457.21
Iowa.....	3	119.36	298.40
Louisiana.....	1,573	139,713.37	348,492.11
Michigan.....	1,715	140,592.74	360,844.29
Minnesota.....	12,431	1,393,823.17	3,510,409.77
Mississippi.....	145	10,184.02	30,659.03
Montana.....	5,091	653,614.07	1,690,614.29
Nebraska.....	2	97.33	268.00
Nevada.....	52	6,502.14	16,205.74
North Dakota.....	81	8,646.31	22,005.78
Oklahoma.....	1	40.00	100.00
Oregon.....	26,407	3,753,398.20	9,533,581.47
South Dakota.....	570	62,167.76	159,881.23
Utah.....	28	2,920.60	7,011.42
Washington.....	16,210	2,149,200.45	5,456,715.66
Wisconsin.....	1,087	78,938.24	198,441.40
Wyoming.....	3,492	395,620.40	979,478.94
Total.....	103,422	13,445,946.69	34,101,638.40

Desert-land entries from passage of act Mar. 3, 1877, to June 30, 1918.

State or Territory.	Entries.		Acres		Amount.		
	Original.	Final.	Original.	Final.	Original.	Final.	Total.
Arizona.....	8,843	1,222	2,383,146.50	301,469.32	\$598,257.70	\$333,091.81	\$931,349.51
California.....	22,690	4,467	4,985,078.55	813,228.46	1,262,422.72	835,566.00	2,097,988.72
Colorado.....	17,126	3,647	3,173,143.94	643,186.62	893,821.61	636,847.31	1,530,668.92
Dakota Territory.	35	1	20,021.00	300.00	5,005.25	300.00	5,305.25
Idaho.....	17,482	4,504	2,982,876.46	907,977.80	747,135.41	860,392.07	1,607,527.48
Montana.....	31,753	14,071	5,933,889.56	2,650,376.58	1,490,067.27	2,645,913.02	4,135,980.29
Nevada.....	2,486	565	545,912.60	112,927.33	126,825.89	112,408.88	239,234.77
New Mexico.....	11,165	1,534	2,146,304.25	223,664.41	538,715.53	322,135.25	860,850.78
North Dakota....	517	114	85,278.51	19,591.75	21,321.09	19,616.49	40,937.58
Oregon.....	6,444	1,709	1,089,597.10	274,391.56	271,976.81	270,713.28	542,690.09
South Dakota....	4,067	608	608,810.58	101,041.12	151,797.37	98,728.85	250,526.22
Utah.....	7,831	2,474	1,366,042.76	390,234.45	348,325.69	395,710.78	744,036.47
Washington.....	6,032	638	993,558.99	68,221.39	259,309.15	80,497.35	339,806.50
Wyoming.....	16,562	6,702	5,431,768.07	1,415,068.91	914,842.46	1,419,130.70	2,333,973.16
Total.....	153,033	42,256	31,745,428.87	7,921,679.70	7,629,823.95	8,031,051.79	15,660,875.74

Coal-land entries from passage of act Mar. 3, 1873, to June 30, 1918.

State or Territory.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama.....	2	239.40	\$2,394.00
Alaska.....	163	37,746.27	377,498.75
Arizona.....	43	6,693.35	74,997.00
California.....	38	5,535.06	81,531.30
Colorado.....	1,044	157,166.62	2,317,615.00
Colorado ¹	446	58,335.65	885,779.55
Dakota Territory.....	8	583.57	5,835.70
Idaho.....	13	3,117.41	33,631.80
Montana.....	470	62,088.30	1,148,532.99
Nevada.....	8	840.11	11,602.20
New Mexico.....	222	26,244.67	428,993.05
North Dakota.....	152	8,943.59	138,880.20
Oregon.....	67	10,251.03	120,134.30
South Dakota.....	53	3,463.64	37,764.80
Utah.....	466	68,181.46	1,857,582.20
Washington.....	394	63,464.30	1,015,941.00
Wyoming.....	765	109,425.66	2,544,147.31
Made at General Land Office.....	1	7.95	159.00
Total.....	4,355	622,328.04	11,083,020.15

¹ Within the Ute Indian Reservation.

Timber-culture entries from the passage of the act of Mar. 3, 1873, to June 30, 1918.

State or Territory.	Entries.			Area.			Amount.			
	Original.	Final.	Commuted.	Original.	Final.	Commuted.	Fees (original).	Fees (final).	Purchase money.	Total.
				<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>				
Arizona.....	1,152	52	74	164,806.63	7,149.14	10,223.14	\$15,224.00	\$208.00	\$12,779.26	\$28,211.26
Arkansas.....	41	4	1	4,817.14	480.00	40.00	489.00	16.00	44.00	549.00
California.....	8,264	481	568	1,163,922.03	63,571.58	78,848.76	110,014.00	1,910.00	98,649.13	210,573.13
Colorado.....	27,864	3,789	660	4,332,922.19	585,243.30	98,179.52	384,938.00	15,154.00	122,722.36	522,814.36
Dakota Territory.....	77,446	1,309		12,055,642.98	185,467.24		1,074,862.44	4,984.79		1,079,847.23
Florida.....	3			480.00			42.00			42.00
Idaho.....	4,054	341	236	533,957.49	40,436.03	28,244.51	51,447.38	1,369.50	35,305.93	88,122.81
Iowa.....	1,014	390	40	81,378.95	31,987.87	2,330.89	11,838.83	1,560.00	3,013.62	16,364.05
Kansas.....	64,345	12,886	961	9,702,653.36	2,005,831.35	142,931.88	883,275.56	51,529.03	178,650.55	1,113,455.14
Louisiana.....	713	87	42	101,695.31	11,937.97	5,856.85	9,651.55	348.00	7,299.54	17,299.00
Minnesota.....	15,268	2,924	389	2,099,046.55	373,580.90	40,261.29	207,154.98	11,712.00	61,543.77	280,410.75
Montana.....	3,595	407	225	486,638.66	56,019.73	29,044.43	46,162.00	1,632.00	36,506.32	84,300.32
Nebraska.....	59,127	16,870	1,250	8,876,351.20	2,546,696.04	187,371.35	813,382.33	67,776.73	234,332.61	1,115,491.67
Nevada.....	46	1		6,292.50	160.00		614.00	4.00		618.00
New Mexico.....	1,612	91	55	230,316.54	12,931.60	7,837.25	21,294.00	363.00	9,796.56	31,453.56
North Dakota.....	1,699	7,897	781	263,123.95	1,226,605.66	120,524.80	23,446.00	31,576.83	150,661.75	205,684.58
Oregon.....	7,126	1,502	252	1,051,235.21	224,545.60	35,902.61	95,821.00	6,028.00	44,878.37	146,721.37
South Dakota.....	2,925	13,764	822	449,583.61	2,124,753.58	121,890.98	40,151.00	55,036.00	152,282.89	247,269.89
Utah.....	1,476	138	89	179,690.74	15,556.26	10,157.44	17,925.00	552.00	12,696.85	31,173.85
Washington.....	9,354	2,006	538	1,362,193.51	292,727.52	75,689.54	125,615.00	8,020.00	94,770.83	228,405.83
Wisconsin.....	1	1		40.00	40.00		9.00	4.00		13.00
Wyoming.....	3,123	333	125	459,556.42	50,543.08	15,288.29	41,904.00	1,332.00	19,135.91	62,367.91
Total.....	290,278	65,265	7,108	43,606,344.97	9,856,264.45	1,010,623.81	3,975,261.07	261,115.88	1,275,040.25	5,511,188.80

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Land and scrip granted to States and Territories for educational and other purposes.

State.	Purpose of grant.	Amount granted.	Total by States.
Alabama.....	Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.....	<i>Acres.</i> 25,000.00	1,818,447.00
	Industrial School for Girls.....	25,000.00	
	Seminary of learning.....	46,080.00	
	Internal improvements.....	500,000.00	
	Agricultural college scrip.....	240,000.00	
	Common schools, section 16.....	911,627.00	
	Salt Springs and contiguous lands.....	23,040.00	
	Seat of government.....	1,620.00	
University.....	46,080.00		
Alaska.....	Common schools, sections 16 and 36, reserved (estimated).	21,009,209.00	21,345,209.00
	Agricultural College and School of Mines, certain sections 33, reserved (estimated).	336,000.00	
Arizona.....	University.....	246,080.00	10,489,236.00
	Public buildings.....	100,000.00	
	Penitentiaries.....	100,000.00	
	Insane asylums.....	100,000.00	
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum.....	100,000.00	
	Miners' Hospital.....	50,000.00	
	Normal schools.....	200,000.00	
	Charitable, penal, etc.....	100,000.00	
	Agricultural and mechanical colleges.....	150,000.00	
	School of Mines.....	150,000.00	
	Military institutes.....	100,000.00	
	Payment of bonds issued to Maricopa, Pima, Yavapai, and Coconino Counties.	1,000,000.00	
	Common schools, sections 2 and 32, 16 and 36.....	8,093,156.00	
Arkansas.....	Internal improvements.....	500,000.00	1,686,538.00
	University.....	46,080.00	
	Public buildings.....	10,600.00	
	Agricultural college scrip.....	150,000.00	
	Common schools, section 16.....	933,778.00	
	Salt Springs and contiguous lands.....	46,080.00	
California.....	Internal improvements.....	500,000.00	6,236,773.00
	University.....	46,080.00	
	Public buildings.....	6,400.00	
	Agricultural and mechanical colleges.....	150,000.00	
	Common schools, sections 16 and 36.....	5,534,293.00	
Colorado.....	Internal improvements.....	500,000.00	4,433,378.00
	University.....	46,080.00	
	Public buildings.....	32,000.00	
	Penitentiaries.....	32,000.00	
	Agricultural college.....	90,000.00	
	Common schools, sections 16 and 36.....	3,685,618.00	
	Salt Springs and contiguous lands.....	46,080.00	
State Agricultural College.....	1,600.00		
Connecticut.....	Agricultural college scrip.....	180,000.00	180,000.00
Delaware.....	do.....	90,000.00	90,000.00
Florida.....	Internal improvements.....	500,000.00	1,662,587.00
	Seminaries of learning.....	92,160.00	
	Seat of government.....	5,120.00	
	Agricultural college scrip.....	90,000.00	
	Common schools, section 16.....	975,307.00	
Georgia.....	Agricultural college scrip.....	270,000.00	270,000.00
Idaho.....	Lava Hot Springs.....	187.30	3,631,965.30
	University.....	46,080.00	
	University, Moscow.....	50,000.00	
	Agricultural college.....	90,000.00	
	Penitentiary.....	50,000.00	
	Public buildings.....	32,000.00	
	Insane asylum.....	50,000.00	
	Educational, charitable, etc.....	150,000.00	
	Normal schools.....	100,000.00	
	Scientific schools.....	100,000.00	
	Common schools, sections 16 and 36.....	2,963,698.00	
	Illinois.....	Internal improvements.....		500,000.00	2,145,989.00
Seminary of learning.....		46,080.00	
Seat of government.....		2,560.00	
Agricultural college scrip.....		480,000.00	
Common schools, section 16.....		996,320.00	
Salt Springs and contiguous lands.....		121,029.00	

Land and scrip granted to States and Territories for educational and other purposes—Con.

State.	Purpose of grant.	Amount granted.	Total by States.
		<i>Acres.</i>	
Indiana.....	Internal improvements.....	500,000.00	
	Seminary of learning.....	46,080.00	
	Seat of government.....	2,560.00	
	Agricultural college scrip.....	390,000.00	
	Common schools, section 16.....	668,578.00	
	Salt Springs and contiguous lands.....	23,040.00	
Iowa.....	Internal improvements.....	500,000.00	1,630,258.00
	University.....	46,080.00	
	Public buildings.....	3,200.00	
	Agricultural college.....	240,000.00	
	Common schools, section 16.....	988,196.00	
	Salt Springs and contiguous lands.....	46,080.00	
Kansas.....	Internal improvements.....	500,000.00	1,823,556.00
	University.....	46,080.00	
	Public buildings.....	6,400.00	
	Agricultural college.....	90,000.00	
	do.....	7,682.00	
	Common schools, section 16 and 36.....	2,907,520.00	
	Salt Springs and contiguous lands.....	46,080.00	
	Game preserve.....	3,021.20	
Kentucky.....	Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	22,508.65	3,606,783.20
	Agricultural college scrip.....	330,000.00	
Louisiana.....	Internal improvements.....	500,000.00	352,508.65
	Seminary of learning.....	46,080.00	
	Agricultural college scrip.....	210,000.00	
	Common schools, section 16.....	807,271.00	
Maine.....	Agricultural college scrip.....	210,000.00	1,563,351.00
Maryland.....	do.....	210,000.00	210,000.00
Massachusetts.....	do.....	360,000.00	210,000.00
Michigan.....	Internal improvements.....	500,000.00	360,000.00
	University.....	46,080.00	
	Public buildings.....	3,200.00	
	Agricultural college.....	240,000.00	
	Common schools, section 16.....	1,021,867.00	
	Salt springs and contiguous lands.....	46,080.00	
Minnesota.....	Internal improvements.....	500,000.00	1,857,227.00
	University.....	92,160.00	
	Public buildings.....	6,400.00	
	Agricultural college.....	120,000.00	
	Experimental forestry.....	20,000.00	
	Public park.....	8,392.51	
	Common schools, sections 16 and 36.....	2,874,951.00	
	Salt springs and contiguous lands.....	46,080.00	
Mississippi.....	Internal improvements.....	500,000.00	3,667,983.51
	Seminary of learning.....	69,120.00	
	Seat of government.....	1,253.16	
	Agricultural college scrip.....	210,000.00	
	Common schools, section 16.....	824,213.00	
Missouri.....	Internal improvements.....	500,000.00	1,604,586.16
	Seminary of learning.....	46,080.00	
	Seat of government.....	2,560.00	
	Agricultural college.....	330,000.00	
	Common schools, section 16.....	1,221,813.00	
	Salt springs and contiguous lands.....	46,080.00	
Montana.....	University.....	46,080.00	2,146,533.00
	Agricultural college.....	140,000.00	
	Public buildings.....	182,000.00	
	Deaf and dumb asylum.....	50,000.00	
	Reform school.....	50,000.00	
	School of mines.....	100,000.00	
	Normal schools.....	100,000.00	
	Militia camp.....	640.00	
	Observatory for university.....	480.00	
	Biological station.....	160.00	
	Common schools, sections 16 and 36.....	5,198,258.00	
	Fort Assiniboine, for educational institutions..	2,000.00	
			5,869,618.00

Land and scrip granted to States and Territories for educational and other purposes—Con.

State.	Purpose of grant.	Amount granted.	Total by States.
Nebraska.....	Penitentiary.....	Acres. 32,000.00	3,458,711.00
	Internal improvements.....	500,000.00	
	University.....	46,080.00	
	Public buildings.....	12,800.00	
	Agricultural college.....	90,000.00	
	Common schools, sections 16 and 36.....	2,730,951.00	
	Salt springs and contiguous lands.....	46,080.00	
	Dry-land agricultural experiments.....	800.00	
Nevada.....	Internal improvements.....	500,000.00	2,723,647.00
	University.....	46,080.00	
	Penitentiary.....	12,800.00	
	Public buildings.....	12,800.00	
	Mining and mechanic arts.....	90,000.00	
	Common schools, sections 16 and 36 and lieu lands, act of June 16, 1880.....	2,061,967.00	
New Hampshire.....	Agricultural college scrip.....	150,000.00	150,000.00
New Jersey.....	do.....	210,000.00	210,000.00
New Mexico (act June 21, 1898).	University.....	111,080.00	5,700,364.86
	Saline land (university).....	1,622.86	
	Agricultural college.....	100,000.00	
	Improvement of Rio Grande.....	100,000.00	
	Penitentiary.....	50,000.00	
	Public buildings.....	32,000.00	
	Insane asylum.....	50,000.00	
	Deaf and dumb asylum.....	50,000.00	
	Reform school.....	50,000.00	
	Normal school.....	100,000.00	
	School of mines.....	50,000.00	
	Blind asylum.....	50,000.00	
	Reservoirs.....	500,000.00	
	Miners' hospital.....	50,000.00	
Military institute.....	50,000.00		
Common schools, sections 16 and 36.....	4,355,662.00		
New Mexico (act June 20, 1910).	University.....	200,000.00	6,705,662.00
	Public buildings.....	100,000.00	
	Insane asylums.....	100,000.00	
	Penitentiaries.....	100,000.00	
	Deaf, dumb, and blind asylum.....	100,000.00	
	Miners' hospitals.....	50,000.00	
	Normal schools.....	200,000.00	
	Charitable, penal, and reformatory.....	100,000.00	
	Agricultural and mechanical colleges.....	150,000.00	
	School of mines.....	150,000.00	
	Military institutes.....	100,000.00	
	Payment of bonds issued by Grant and Santa Fe Counties.....	1,000,000.00	
	Common schools, sections 2 and 32.....	4,355,662.00	
	New York.....	Agricultural college scrip.....		990,000.00	990,000.00
North Carolina.....	do.....	270,000.00	270,000.00
North Dakota.....	University.....	86,080.00	3,163,476.00
	Agricultural college.....	130,000.00	
	Public buildings.....	82,000.00	
	Educational, charitable, etc.....	170,000.00	
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	40,000.00	
	Reform School.....	40,000.00	
	School of Mines.....	40,000.00	
	Normal school.....	80,000.00	
	Common schools, sections 16 and 36.....	2,495,396.00	
Ohio.....	Internal improvements.....	500,000.00	1,947,602.00
	Seminaries of learning.....	69,120.00	
	Agricultural college scrip.....	630,000.00	
	Common schools, section 16.....	724,266.00	
	Salt Springs and contiguous lands.....	24,216.00	
Oklahoma.....	Normal schools.....	300,000.00	3,095,760.25
	Oklahoma University.....	250,000.00	
	University Preparatory School.....	150,000.00	
	Agricultural and Mechanical College.....	250,000.00	
	Colored Agricultural and Normal University.....	100,000.00	
	Common schools, sections 16 and 36.....	1,375,000.00	
	Certain sections 13 and 33.....	669,000.00	
	Insane Asylum.....	1,760.25	

Land and scrip granted to States and Territories for educational and other purposes—Con.

State.	Purpose of grant.	Amount granted.	Total by States.
		<i>Acres.</i>	
Oregon.....	Internal improvements.....	500,000 00	
	University.....	46,080 00	
	Public buildings.....	6,400 00	
	Agricultural college.....	90,000 00	
	Common schools, sections 16 and 36.....	3,399,360 00	
	Salt Springs and contiguous lands.....	46,080 00	
	Public park (area not yet determined). Agricultural college scrip.....	780,000.00	4,087,920.00
Pennsylvania.....	.....do.....	120,000.00	780,000.00
Rhode Island.....	.....do.....	180,000.00	120,000.00
South Carolina.....	.....do.....		180,000.00
South Dakota.....	University.....	86,080.00	
	Agricultural college.....	160,000.00	
	Public buildings.....	82,000.00	
	Educational and charitable.....	170,000.00	
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	40,000.00	
	Reform School.....	40,000.00	
	School of Mines.....	40,000.00	
	Normal school.....	80,000.00	
	Missionary work.....	160 00	
	Military camp ground.....	640 00	
	Insane Asylum.....	640.00	
	Common schools, sections 16 and 36.....	2,733,084.00	
			3,432,604.00
Tennessee.....	Agricultural college scrip.....	300,000.00	300,000.00
Texas.....	.....do.....	180,000.00	180,000.00
Utah.....	University.....	156,080.00	
	Agricultural college.....	200,000 00	
	Public buildings.....	64,000 00	
	Insane Asylum.....	100,000 00	
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	100,000 00	
	Reform School.....	100,000 00	
	School of Mines.....	100,000 00	
	Normal schools.....	100,000 00	
	Blind Asylum.....	100,000 00	
	Reservoirs.....	500,000 00	
	Miners' Hospital.....	50,000 00	
	Common schools, sections 2, 16, 32, and 36.....	5,844,196 00	
			7,414,276.00
Vermont.....	Agricultural college scrip.....	150,000 00	150,000.00
Virginia.....	.....do.....	300,000 00	300,000.00
Washington.....	University.....	46,080 00	
	Agricultural college.....	90,000 00	
	Public buildings.....	132,000 00	
	Educational and charitable.....	200,000 00	
	Normal schools.....	100,000 00	
	Scientific schools.....	100,000 00	
	Common schools, sections 16 and 36.....	2,376,391.00	
			3,044,471.00
West Virginia.....	Agricultural college scrip.....	150,000 00	150,000.00
Wisconsin.....	Internal improvements.....	500,000 00	
	University.....	92,160 00	
	Public buildings.....	6,400 00	
	Agricultural college.....	240,000 00	
	Forestry.....	20,000 00	
	Common schools, section 16.....	982,329 00	
			1,840,889.00
Wyoming.....	University.....	46,080 00	
	Agricultural college.....	90,000.00	
	Public buildings.....	107,000 00	
	Penitentiary.....	30,000 00	
	Insane Asylum.....	30,000 00	
	Educational, penal, etc.....	290,000 00	
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	30,000 00	
	Miners' Hospital.....	30,000 00	
	Fish hatcheries.....	5,480 00	
	Poor farm.....	10,000 00	
	Common schools, sections 16 and 36.....	3,470,009.00	
			4,138,569.00
	Grand total.....		133,426,478.93

NOTE.—In addition to above, 64,617,099 acres have been granted as swamp lands to various States.

Lands patented or certified under concessions by act of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1918.

STATE GRANTS.

	Acres.
Illinois:	
Illinois Central.....	2, 595, 133. 00
Mississippi:	
Mobile & Ohio River.....	737, 130. 29
Vicksburg & Meridian.....	199, 101. 51
Gulf & Ship Island.....	139, 113. 22
	<u>1, 075, 345. 02</u>
Alabama:	
Mobile & Ohio.....	¹ 419, 528. 44
Alabama & Florida.....	399, 022. 84
Selma, Rome & Dalton.....	458, 555. 82
Coosa & Tennessee.....	67, 784. 96
Mobile & Girard.....	² 302, 181. 16
Alabama & Chattanooga.....	654, 009. 12
South & North Alabama.....	445, 478. 47
	<u>2, 746, 560. 81</u>
Florida:	
Florida Central & Peninsular.....	741, 668. 27
Florida & Alabama.....	166, 691. 08
Pensacola & Georgia.....	1, 279, 236. 70
Florida, Atlantic & Gulf Central.....	29, 384. 18
	<u>2, 216, 980. 23</u>
Louisiana:	
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific.....	372, 092. 34
New Orleans, Opelousas & Great Western.....	(3)
Arkansas:	
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern.....	1, 325, 355. 46
Little Rock & Fort Smith.....	1, 052, 082. 51
Memphis & Little Rock.....	184, 657. 33
	<u>2, 562, 095. 30</u>
Missouri:	
Southwest branch of the Pacific road.....	1, 161, 284. 51
Hannibal & St. Joseph.....	611, 323. 35
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern.....	65, 360. 31
	<u>1, 837, 968. 17</u>
Iowa:	
Burlington & Missouri River.....	389, 990. 11
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	⁴ 483, 214. 36
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River.....	161, 532. 81
	⁴ 922, 824. 85
	244, 022. 96
Dubuque & Sioux City.....	⁴ 556, 406. 74
Iowa Falls & Sioux City.....	683, 057. 34
Des Moines Valley (river-improvement grant).....	840, 171. 36
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	326, 216. 10
McGregor & Missouri River.....	322, 412. 81
Sioux City & St. Paul.....	}
	<u>4, 929, 849. 44</u>

¹ In the adjustment of this grant the road was treated as an entirety and without reference to the State line; hence Alabama has had approved to her more and Mississippi less than they would appear to be entitled to in proportion to the length of the road in the respective States.

² This grant was adjusted Apr. 24, 1893, and 302,181.16 acres were allotted to the company. The balance of the previously certified lands were ordered restored to entry under the forfeiture act of Sept. 29, 1890.

³ Certified lands footing 719,189.79 acres were reconveyed to the United States by the governor of Louisiana Feb. 24, 1888, the grant having been forfeited by the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Stat., 277).

⁴ Includes 35,685.49 acres of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.; 109,756.85 acres of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R.; and 77,535.22 acres of the Dubuque & Sioux City R. R., situated in the old Des Moines River grant of Aug. 8, 1846, which should be deducted from the foregoing amount. (Wolcott v. Des Moines Co., 5 Wall., 631.)

	Acres.
Michigan:	
Port Huron & Lake Michigan.....	37, 467. 44
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw.....	743, 787. 58
Grand Rapids & Indiana.....	852, 521. 10
Flint & Pere Marquette.....	512, 932. 38
Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon.....	¹ 305, 929. 59
Ontonagon & Brule River.....	34, 227. 08
Bay de Noquet & Marquette.....	128, 301. 05
Chicago & North Western.....	518, 065. 36
	3, 133, 231. 58
Wisconsin:	
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha (formerly West Wisconsin).....	813, 706. 71
Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Co.....	163, 159. 65
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha (formerly St. Croix & Lake Superior).....	816, 487. 76
Branch to Bayfield.....	471, 721. 14
Chicago & North Western.....	546, 446. 20
Wisconsin Central.....	838, 227. 69
	3, 649, 749. 15
Minnesota:	
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba (formerly first division St. Paul & Pacific).....	} ² 3, 259, 263. 84
Western R. R. (succeeded by St. Paul & Northern Pacific R. R. Co.).....	
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba (formerly St. Vincent extension of the St. Paul & Pacific).....	
Minnesota Central.....	179, 734. 29
Winona & St. Peter.....	1, 680, 974. 92
St. Paul & Sioux City.....	1, 126, 618. 55
St. Paul & Duluth.....	860, 973. 62
Southern Minnesota, from a point on the Mississippi River to Houston.....	} 546, 745. 44
Southern Minnesota extension (now Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul).....	
Hastings & Dakota.....	377, 776. 15
	8, 032, 086. 81
Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, and Washington:	
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, now Great Northern (main and branch), a special act (Aug. 5, 1892, 27 Stat. L., 390) to provide for indemnity for lands relinquished by the company.....	(3)
Kansas:	
Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston.....	⁴ 249, 446. 13
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....	⁵ 976, 593. 22
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	2, 944, 788. 14
St. Joseph & Denver City.....	462, 933. 24
	4, 633, 760. 73
Grand total.....	37, 784, 852. 58

¹ Excess of 131,481.71 acres originally certified under this grant reconveyed by State or entered under act Mar. 3, 1887, by Michigan Land & Iron Co. (Ltd.), grant having been forfeited in part by act March, 1889 (25 Stat., 1008).

² Declared to be one grant (see 32 L. D., 21).

³ See Minnesota for original grants.

⁴ Includes 186,936.72 acres of the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted from the above amount under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad v. The United States (92 U. S., 733).

⁵ Includes 270,970.78 acres in the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted under the decision cited in note 1.

CORPORATION GRANTS.

	Acres.
Union Pacific.....	11,934,047.39
Central Pacific.....	6,194,500.46
Central Pacific (successor by consolidation with Western Pacific)....	458,786.66
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	223,080.50
Union Pacific (Kansas division).....	6,175,660.63
Union Pacific (successor to Denver Pacific Ry. Co.).....	807,564.76
Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska.....	2,374,090.77
Sioux City & Pacific (now Missouri Valley Land Co.).....	42,610.95
Northern Pacific.....	38,023,745.30
Oregon branch of the Central Pacific (California & Oregon).....	3,160,079.07
Oregon & California.....	2,767,693.26
Atlantic & Pacific (now Santa Fe Pacific).....	7,002,585.58
Southern Pacific (main line).....	4,048,811.96
Southern Pacific (branch line).....	1,583,304.81
Oregon Central.....	128,618.13
New Orleans Pacific.....	1,001,943.40
Grand total.....	85,927,123.63

WAGON ROADS.

From Lake Erie to Connecticut Western Reserve.....	80,773.54
From Lake Michigan to Ohio River.....	170,580.24
From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Green Bay, Wis.....	302,930.96
From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Wisconsin State line..	221,013.35
Oregon Central Military Co. (now California & Oregon Land Co.)....	859,579.89
Corvallis and Yaquina Bay.....	83,716.76
Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain.....	861,511.86
Dalles Military Road.....	556,827.04
Coos Bay Military Road.....	105,240.11
Grand total.....	3,242,173.75

Withdrawals under the act of Mar. 15, 1910 (36 Stat., 237), during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

State.	Pending July 1, 1917.	Rejected before with- drawal, 1917-18.	Now pending.	Remaining withdrawn July 1, 1917.	With- drawn 1917-18.	Restored 1917-18.	Remaining withdrawn July 1, 1918.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Arizona.....	640.00			32,630.76	640.00	15,030.76	18,240.00
Colorado.....	24,209.34	9,798.17	14,411.17	79,547.05		10,213.17	69,333.88
Idaho.....				21,164.77			21,164.77
Nevada.....				35,387.13		30,865.57	4,521.56
Oregon.....	909.91		909.91	75,497.64			75,497.64
Utah.....				22,385.22		22,385.22	
Wyoming.....	6,340.48	320.00	4,064.49	24,258.90	1,955.99	1,981.06	24,233.83
Total.....	32,099.73	10,118.17	19,385.57	290,871.47	2,595.99	80,475.78	212,991.68

State desert-land segregations under section 4 of the act of Aug. 18, 1894 (28 Stat., 372-422), and the acts amendatory thereof, commonly designated as the Carey Act, with the action taken thereon during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

State.	Pending July 1, 1917.	Applied for 1917-18.	Rejected before segregation, 1917-18.	Now pending.	Remaining segregated, July 1, 1917.
Arizona.....	13,905.16	.....	.....	13,905.16	.....
Colorado.....	44,912.69	* 39,625.73	7,333.56	77,204.86	206,633.30
Idaho.....	754,367.60	.....	262,201.38	477,555.10	543,890.04
Montana.....	33,913.92	.....	.....	33,913.92	118,528.28
Nevada.....	23,503.28	.....	18,063.28	5,440.00	36,328.59
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,564.68
Oregon ¹	133,177.86	560.00	9,111.33	95,427.07	¹ 269,670.65
Utah.....	189,407.95	.....	5,874.22	183,533.73	64,853.74
Wyoming.....	150,549.62	15,482.47	50,197.40	115,831.21	1,021,527.01
Total.....	1,343,738.08	55,668.20	352,781.17	1,002,811.05	¹ 2,268,996.29

State.	Segregated, 1917-18.	Canceled, 1917-18.	Patented, 1917-18.	Remaining segregated, July 1, 1918.
Colorado.....	.....	15,827.02	.....	190,806.28
Idaho.....	14,611.12	70,866.58	11,354.15	476,280.43
Montana.....	.....	80.00	.....	118,448.28
Nevada.....	.....	24,082.57	.....	12,246.02
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	7,564.68
Oregon ¹	29,199.46	74,198.02	.....	¹ 224,672.09
Utah.....	.....	4,999.15	.....	59,854.59
Wyoming.....	3.48	79,318.59	289.81	941,922.09
Total.....	43,814.06	269,371.93	11,643.96	¹ 2,031,794.46

¹ In Oregon 6,014.49 acres patented and reconveyed remain segregated and are included in the "Remaining segregated" July 1, 1917, and 1918. Also during the fiscal year the period of segregation of 41,994.76 acres has been extended for an additional five years under the act of Feb. 26, 1917.

Acreage included in orders of coal, oil, and phosphate withdrawals and restorations promulgated during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by States.

State.	Coal.		Petroleum.		Phosphate.	
	With-drawn.	Restored.	With-drawn.	Restored.	With-drawn.	Restored.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Colorado.....	.....	5,045	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	.....	333,694	.....	.....	49,340	.....
Montana.....	.....	300,457	.....	.....	198,690	30,034
New Mexico.....	9,369	27,419	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	.....	185,872	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	.....	12,181	10,461	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	3,119	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	9,369	867,780	10,461	.....	248,030	30,034

Report of withdrawals made under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), as amended by act of Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 497), and the restorations therefrom, from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.

State.	Withdrawals.			Restorations.				
	No.	Date of approval.	Area.	No.	Date of approval.	Area.	Out-standing, July 1, 1917.	Out-standing, June 30, 1918.
<i>Power site reserves.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>		
Alabama.....							120	120
Alaska.....	674	Jan. 23, 1918	3,635	674	May 29, 1918	520	69,300	81,015
	684	Apr. 27, 1918	8,600					
			12,235			520		
Arkansas.....							22,354	22,354
Arizona.....	670	Dec. 5, 1917	44				300,324	300,368
California.....	577	July 24, 1917	78					
	641	July 30, 1917	1,600					
	642	July 24, 1917	760					
	646	do.	40					
	648	Sept. 27, 1917	840					
	652	Sept. 7, 1917	560					
	655	do.	3,035					
	656	Sept. 27, 1917	257					
	657	do.	1,320					
	667	Nov. 26, 1917	43					
	671	Dec. 12, 1917	4,151					
	673	Dec. 31, 1917	355					
	682	Apr. 11, 1918	50					
	683	do.	8					
	688	May 29, 1918	120				264,006	277,223
			13,217					
Colorado.....	636	July 17, 1917	10				276,504	276,514
Idaho.....	638	Sept. 27, 1917	76	246	Sept. 7, 1917	240		
	651	Aug. 16, 1917	1,620	248	July 17, 1917	40		
	654	Aug. 31, 1917	1,202	252	Nov. 22, 1917	40		
	666	Nov. 26, 1917	80	665	do.	22		
	668	Nov. 22, 1917	40					
	675	Mar. 15, 1918	23					
	681	Apr. 24, 1918	257				262,494	265,467
			3,315			342		
Michigan.....							1,240	1,240
Minnesota.....							12,309	12,309
Montana.....	643	Sept. 3, 1917	2	259	May 16, 1918	40		
	676	Feb. 11, 1918	120	260	May 29, 1918	40		
	678	do.	55					
	679	Mar. 2, 1918	18				164,297	164,412
			195			80		
Nebraska.....							761	761
Nevada.....							27,361	27,361
New Mexico.....							62,602	62,602
Oregon.....	629	Aug. 7, 1917	7,823	253	Nov. 22, 1917	160		
	631	July 10, 1917	2,488	257	May 16, 1918	600		
	632	do.	202					
	633	July 24, 1917	6,566					
	634	July 17, 1917	2,751					
	644	Aug. 23, 1917	40					
	645	July 17, 1917	160					
	649	July 23, 1917	238					
	653	Aug. 16, 1917	127					
	658	Nov. 14, 1917	16					
	659	Dec. 12, 1917	44,439					
	660	do.	3,963					
	661	do.	21,590					
	662	do.	8,352					
	663	Nov. 26, 1917	196					
	664	Dec. 12, 1917	4,783					
	672	do.	80					
	680	Apr. 24, 1918	1,440					
	686	May 4, 1918	160				317,318	421,972
			105,414			760		

Report of withdrawals made under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), as amended by act of Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 497), and the restorations therefrom, from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

State.	Withdrawals.			Restorations.				
	No.	Date of approval.	Area.	No.	Date of approval.	Area.	Out-standing, July 1, 1917.	Out-standing, June 30, 1918.
<i>Power site reserves—Continued.</i>								
			<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>		
Utah.....	677	Feb. 18, 1918	4					
	690	June 7, 1918	200				447,424	447,628
			204					
Washington.....	639	July 17, 1917	281	250	Oct. 27, 1917	13		
				256	Mar. 21, 1918	400		
				261	June 19, 1918	115	113,780	113,533
			281			528		
Wyoming.....	647	Sept. 29, 1917	1,662					
	650	Aug. 16, 1917	928				86,903	89,493
			2,590					
Total.....			137,505			2,230	2,429,097	2,564,372
<i>Public water reserves.</i>								
Arizona.....							13,066	13,066
California.....							52,474	52,474
Colorado.....							480	480
Idaho.....							7,210	7,210
Montana.....	51	Nov. 10, 1917	1,960				3,304	5,264
Nevada.....	52	Dec. 30, 1917	417				4,336	4,753
New Mexico.....	53	Feb. 11, 1918	640				2,286	2,926
Oregon.....							2,482	2,482
Utah.....	54	Feb. 11, 1918	1,080	6	Apr. 11, 1918	280	33,827	34,627
Washington.....							40	40
Wyoming.....	43	Aug. 3, 1917	31	11	Jan. 18, 1918	1,550	82,831	81,312
Total.....			4,128			1,830	202,336	204,634
<i>Well drilling reserves.</i>								
Montana.....	1	Sept. 7, 1917	40					40
Nevada.....	2	Sept. 29, 1917	80					80
Total.....			120					120
<i>Reservoir sites.</i>								
Montana.....							9,080	9,080
North Dakota.....							478	478
Oregon.....							10,619	10,619
Washington.....							35,943	35,943
Wyoming.....							5,020	5,020
Total.....							61,140	61,140
<i>Miscellaneous withdrawals for classification.</i>								
Alabama.....		Apr. 28, 1917	19,600					19,600
Alaska.....							230,000	230,000
California.....							30,880	30,880
Colorado.....		Nov. 22, 1917	1,727					1,727
Oregon.....					Mar. 19, 1918	300,000		
					May 11, 1918	150,000	2,300,000	1,850,000
Total.....			21,327			450,000	2,560,880	2,132,207
Grand total.....			163,080			454,060	5,253,453	4,962,473

Public lands surveyed and remaining unsurveyed in public land States, including Alaska.

	Land area.	Surveyed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.	Surveyed to June 30, 1918.	Unsurveyed to June 30, 1918.	Resurveyed to June 30, 1918.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	32,818,560	12	32,818,560		
Alaska.....	378,165,760	183,225	1,046,479	377,119,281	
Arizona.....	72,838,400	1,504,874	29,265,516	43,572,884	16,920
Arkansas.....	33,616,000		33,616,000		
California.....	99,617,280	199,700	80,579,460	19,037,820	268,396
Colorado.....	66,341,120	154,837	63,563,461	2,777,659	614,164
Florida.....	35,111,040	1,201	30,934,070	4,176,970	
Idaho.....	53,346,560	993,080	34,875,857	18,470,703	23,300
Illinois.....	35,867,520		35,867,520		
Indiana.....	23,068,800		23,068,800		
Iowa.....	35,575,040		35,575,040		
Kansas.....	52,335,360		52,335,360		
Louisiana.....	29,061,760		29,061,760		
Michigan.....	36,787,200	6	36,787,200		
Minnesota.....	51,749,120	185	49,828,091	1,921,029	
Mississippi.....	29,671,680		29,671,680		
Missouri.....	43,985,280		43,985,280		
Montana.....	93,568,640	1,902,254	74,487,300	19,081,340	159,727
Nebraska.....	49,157,120		49,157,120		553,242
Nevada.....	70,285,440	1,104,190	44,088,656	26,196,784	5,118
New Mexico.....	78,401,920	1,076,386	59,357,545	19,044,375	87,346
North Dakota.....	44,917,120	409	42,987,788	1,929,332	
Ohio.....	26,073,600		26,073,600		
Oklahoma.....	44,424,960	25	44,424,960		
Oregon.....	61,188,480	194,157	52,768,830	8,419,650	13,287
South Dakota.....	49,195,520	32,552	48,772,628	422,892	
Utah.....	52,597,760	1,057,881	32,773,465	19,824,295	
Washington.....	42,775,040	202,099	34,581,078	8,193,962	
Wisconsin.....	35,363,840	21	35,363,840		
Wyoming.....	62,460,160	71,775	58,779,547	3,680,613	673,047
Total.....	1,820,366,080	8,678,869	1,246,496,491	573,869,589	2,414,547

NOTE.—In Alabama, Arkansas, Michigan, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin, the lands surveyed last year were not regarded as public land when the surrounding lands were originally surveyed and are counted in the aggregate for each State.

Estimated area of existing national forests, June 30, 1918.

[Approximately 88 per cent is public.]

	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	57,705	New Hampshire.....	371,819
Alaska.....	21,013,205	New Mexico.....	9,514,590
Arizona.....	12,709,458	North Carolina.....	88,202
Arkansas.....	1,487,468	Oklahoma.....	61,640
California.....	24,136,399	Oregon.....	15,440,860
Colorado.....	14,854,713	Porto Rico.....	65,950
Florida.....	675,420	South Dakota.....	1,313,221
Idaho.....	19,140,438	Utah.....	7,951,534
Maine.....	29,414	Virginia.....	258,254
Michigan.....	163,878	Washington.....	11,624,374
Minnesota.....	1,581,014	West Virginia.....	13,700
Montana.....	19,004,583	Wyoming.....	8,619,855
Nebraska.....	217,808		
Nevada.....	5,555,764	Total area.....	175,951,266

	<i>Acres.</i>
Area added to national forests during year.....	861,460
Area excluded from national forests during year.....	1,027,418
Net decrease in area through recomputation by Forest Service.....	134,936
Area embraced in temporary forest withdrawals June 30, 1918.....	198,825
Area of existing national forests June 30, 1917.....	176,252,160
Area of existing national forests June 30, 1918.....	175,951,266

List of bird reserves—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Date.	Location.	Area.
Deer Flat.....	Feb. 25, 1909	Idaho.....	Acres. Unknown.
Minidoka.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Widow Creek.....	do.....	Montana.....	Do.
Carlshad.....	do.....	New Mexico.....	Do.
Rio Grande.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Keechelus Lake.....	do.....	Washington.....	Do.
Kachess Lake.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Clealum Lake.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Bumping Lake.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Conconully.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Bering Sea.....	Feb. 27, 1909	Alaska.....	Do.
Pribilof ¹	do.....	do.....	Do.
Tuxedni.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Faraion.....	do.....	California.....	Do.
Culebra.....	do.....	Porto Rico.....	Do.
Yukon Delta.....	do.....	Alaska.....	Do.
St. Lazaria.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Bogoslof.....	Mar. 2, 1909	do.....	Do.
Clear Lake.....	Apr. 11, 1911	California.....	Do.
Forrester Island.....	Jan. 11, 1912	Alaska.....	Do.
Hazy Islands.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Niobrara.....	do.....	Nebraska.....	² 14.64
Green Bay.....	Feb. 21, 1912	Wisconsin.....	1.87
Chamisso Island.....	Dec. 7, 1912	Alaska.....	Unknown.
Pishkun.....	Dec. 17, 1912	Montana.....	Do.
Desecheo Island.....	Dec. 19, 1912	Porto Rico.....	Do.
Gravel Island.....	Jan. 9, 1913	Wisconsin.....	Do.
Aleutian Islands.....	Mar. 3, 1913	Alaska.....	Do.
Canal Zone ³	Mar. 19, 1913	Panama.....	Do.
Walker Lake.....	Apr. 21, 1913	Arkansas.....	Do.
Petit Bois Islands.....	May 6, 1913	Alabama and Mississippi.....	Do.
Anaho Island.....	Sept. 4, 1913	Nevada.....	247.73
Smith Island.....	June 6, 1914	Washington.....	Unknown.
Dungeness Spit.....	Jan. 20, 1915	do.....	226.02
Ediz Hook.....	do.....	do.....	² 83.00
Mille Lacs.....	May 14, 1915	Minnesota.....	Unknown.
Big Lake.....	Aug. 6, 1915	Arkansas.....	Do.
San Francisco Bay.....	Aug. 9, 1916	California.....	141.00
North Platte.....	Aug. 21, 1916	Nebraska.....	Unknown.
BIRD RESERVES ENLARGED OR REDUCED.			
Pelican Island.....	Jan. 26, 1909	Florida (enlarged).....	Unknown.
Mosquito Inlet.....	Apr. 2, 1909	do.....	Do.
Cold Springs.....	Nov. 25, 1911	Oregon (enlarged).....	Do.
Clear Lake.....	Jan. 13, 1912	California (reduced).....	Do.
Minidoka.....	Feb. 21, 1912	Idaho (enlarged).....	Do.
Niobrara.....	Nov. 14, 1912	Nebraska (enlarged).....	¹ 15,253.7
Deer Flat.....	Apr. 21, 1915	Idaho (reduced).....	Unknown.
Klamath Lake.....	May 14, 1915	Oregon and California (reduced).....	Do.

¹ Transferred to Bureau of Fisheries.

² Approximate area.

³ Under jurisdiction of Isthmian Canal Commission. Canal Zone, strictly speaking, not a bird reservation, but birds are protected by Executive order.

Total reservations, excluding Canal Zone, 71.

Aggregate cash receipts from the disposal of public and Indian lands from May 20, 1785, to June 30, 1918.

Fiscal years.	Cash sales.	Amount of fees and commissions.	Total receipts from fees and disposal of public lands.	Receipts from sales of Indian lands.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Aggregate receipts from all sources.
May 20, 1785, to June 30, 1880.....						\$208,059.657.14
1881.....	\$3,534,550.98	\$860,833.65	\$4,395,384.63	\$1,006,691.63	\$6,727.90	5,408,804.16
1882.....	6,628,775.92	1,124,531.15	7,753,307.07	634,617.22	6,591.75	8,394,516.04
1883.....	9,657,032.28	1,423,329.10	11,080,361.38	625,401.27	8,118.05	11,713,883.70
1884.....	10,304,582.49	1,536,410.58	11,840,993.07	938,137.26	10,274.76	12,789,405.09
1885.....	6,223,926.74	1,462,188.06	7,686,114.80	933,483.52	8,821.86	8,628,420.18
1886.....	5,757,891.06	1,654,876.25	7,412,767.31	1,607,729.63	10,587.40	9,031,084.34
1887.....	9,246,321.33	1,537,600.39	10,783,921.72	1,484,302.30	20,734.85	12,289,008.87
1888.....	11,203,071.95	1,498,000.05	12,701,072.00	821,113.77	24,951.65	13,547,137.42
1889.....	8,018,254.50	1,251,971.23	9,270,225.73	389,524.72	26,150.89	9,685,901.34
1890.....	6,349,174.24	1,121,696.07	7,470,870.31	293,062.30	16,585.00	7,780,517.61
1891.....	4,160,099.07	944,938.65	5,105,037.72	318,333.42	5,849.00	5,429,220.14
1892.....	3,322,865.01	1,064,805.26	4,387,670.27	456,681.84	15,757.58	4,860,109.69

Amounts covered into the Treasury to the credit of the reclamation fund from the sales of public lands and fees and commissions in the several States, under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388).

State.	Fiscal years.		Total for 17 years ended June 30, 1917.
	1901 to 1916	1917	
Arizona.....	\$1,430,846.89	\$82,894.43	\$1,513,741.32
California.....	6,097,422.53	283,829.39	6,381,251.92
Colorado.....	7,741,069.99	390,216.24	8,131,286.23
Idaho.....	5,671,651.23	185,443.78	5,857,095.01
Kansas.....	1,001,823.96	11,745.10	1,013,569.06
Montana.....	11,255,763.46	917,012.33	12,172,775.79
Nebraska.....	1,863,449.73	46,948.23	1,910,397.96
Nevada.....	651,089.47	31,473.31	682,562.78
New Mexico.....	4,481,009.55	179,935.85	4,660,945.40
North Dakota.....	12,084,489.56	39,408.75	12,123,898.31
Oklahoma.....	5,845,499.54	19,289.06	5,864,788.60
Oregon.....	10,832,902.30	113,431.93	10,946,334.23
South Dakota.....	7,254,702.26	123,722.17	7,378,424.43
Utah.....	2,103,069.01	142,594.30	2,245,663.31
Washington.....	6,941,222.39	64,140.71	7,005,363.10
Wyoming.....	4,960,008.27	278,300.76	5,238,309.03
Total.....	90,216,020.14	2,865,386.34	93,081,406.48

State grants, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

Kind of selection.	Pending and received.			Disposed of.			Pending June 30, 1918.
	Pending July 1, 1917.	Since received.	Total.	Approved.	Canceled.	Total.	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Swamp.....	245,245.79	4,832.01	250,077.80	26,017.62	90,325.98	116,343.60	133,734.20
School indemnity...	4,495,548.04	1,179,544.14	5,675,092.18	1,611,764.38	24,743.39	1,636,507.77	4,038,584.41
University.....	44,312.61	19,777.97	64,090.58	47,284.06	40.00	47,324.06	16,766.52
Agricultural and mechanical colleges.....	112,670.61	2,511.71	115,182.32	77,887.71	40.00	77,927.71	37,254.61
Penitentiaries.....	22,175.85	.....	22,175.85	17,948.50	680.00	18,628.50	3,547.35
Public buildings....	36,703.26	.....	36,703.26	14,173.21	.....	14,173.21	22,530.05
Insane asylums.....	25,664.08	320.00	25,984.08	15,905.41	.....	15,905.41	10,078.67
Educational, charitable, penal, reformatory, etc....	25,985.50	4,496.94	30,482.44	16,637.41	160.00	16,797.41	13,685.03
Deaf, dumb, and blind asylums....	38,452.96	.....	38,452.96	31,565.77	40.00	31,605.77	6,847.19
Reform schools.....	80.00	.....	80.00	40.00	40.00	80.00	.....
School of mines.....	73,921.63	411.79	74,333.42	63,097.55	316.33	63,413.88	10,919.54
Normal schools.....	140,703.39	.....	140,703.39	65,393.03	401.86	65,794.89	74,908.50
Reservoirs.....	873.58	.....	873.58	.....	.....	.....	873.58
Miners' hospitals....	6,531.87	.....	6,531.87	76.43	.....	76.43	6,455.44
Military institutes..	76,891.00	20,834.72	97,725.72	20,666.40	.....	20,666.40	77,059.32
Bonds issued by Santa Fe and Grant Counties...	64,619.87	27,548.82	92,168.69	34,649.13	506.88	35,156.01	57,012.68
Bonds issued by Maricopa, Pima, etc., Counties.....	705,879.35	600.00	706,479.35	286,985.40	681.32	287,666.72	418,812.63
Public park.....	.....	2,560.00	2,560.00	801.96	485.54	1,287.50	1,272.50
Dry land agricultural experiment purposes.....	.....	800.00	800.00	800.00	.....	800.00	.....
Specific grant total.....	1,375,465.56	79,861.95	1,455,327.51	693,911.97	3,391.93	697,303.90	758,023.61
Grand total..	6,116,259.39	1,264,238.10	7,380,497.49	2,331,693.97	118,461.30	2,450,155.27	4,930,342.22

State grants—Recapitulation.

State.	Swamp confirmed.	School indemnity confirmed.	Other grants confirmed.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....		40.03	
Arizona.....		252,666.29	640,418.81
Arkansas.....	160.00		
California.....	23,328.87	136,189.32	
Florida.....	298.73	316.64	
Idaho.....		299,827.77	
Louisiana.....	1,237.97		
Michigan.....	80.00		
Minnesota.....	200.00		
Mississippi.....	612.50		
Missouri.....	19.55		
Montana.....		237,116.56	
Nebraska.....			800.00
New Mexico.....		369,181.02	50,703.89
North Dakota.....		11,412.46	40.00
Oregon.....	40.00	10,789.45	801.96
South Dakota.....		214,210.98	
Utah.....		18,374.74	
Wisconsin.....	40.00		
Wyoming.....		61,639.12	1,147.31
Total.....	26,017.62	1,611,764.38	693,911.97

Withdrawals under the act of Mar. 15, 1910 (36 Stat., 237), from the passage of the act of June 30, 1918.

State.	Applied for.	Rejected before withdrawal.	Withdrawn.	Restored.	Remaining withdrawn.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Arizona.....	33,270.76		33,270.76	15,030.76	18,240.00
Colorado.....	1,044,846.19	354,116.73	676,318.29	606,984.41	69,333.88
Idaho.....	608,336.84	262,091.03	346,245.81	325,081.04	21,164.77
Montana.....	118,064.07	77,056.57	41,007.50	41,007.50	
Nevada.....	1,160,074.59	481,023.22	679,051.37	674,529.81	4,521.56
New Mexico.....	383,951.62	368,090.02	15,861.60	15,861.60	
Oregon.....	446,470.13	208,607.30	236,952.92	161,455.28	75,497.64
Utah.....	697,917.28	334,607.97	363,309.31	363,309.31	
Wyoming.....	364,206.65	210,503.53	149,638.63	125,404.80	24,233.83
Total.....	4,857,138.13	2,290,696.37	2,541,656.19	2,328,664.51	212,991.68

State desert-land segregations under section 4 of the act of Aug. 18, 1894 (28 Stat., 372-422), and the acts amendatory thereof, commonly designated as the Carey Act, with the action taken thereon, from the passage of the act to June 30, 1918.

State.	Applied for.	Rejected before segregation.	Segregated.	Canceled.	Patented.	Reconveyed.	Time to reclaim extended.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Arizona.....	13,905.16						
Colorado.....	460,431.06	98,572.23	284,653.97	82,336.33	11,511.36		
Idaho.....	3,251,270.48	1,452,260.46	1,321,454.92	313,706.22	531,468.27		
Montana.....	609,826.46	346,938.70	228,973.84	79,841.87	30,683.69	10,104.03	62,584.95
Nevada.....	185,445.85	143,197.26	36,808.59	24,562.57			
New Mexico.....	10,164.68	2,600.00	7,564.68				
Oregon.....	791,615.27	309,109.90	387,078.30	105,702.36	62,718.34	16,014.49	140,740.90
Utah.....	606,704.00	281,355.33	141,814.94	56,145.70	25,814.65		
Washington.....	155,649.39	155,649.39					
Wyoming.....	1,712,618.44	249,707.85	1,347,079.38	252,190.79	152,966.50	3,977.23	
Total.....	7,797,630.79	3,039,391.12	3,755,428.62	914,485.84	815,162.81	20,095.75	203,325.85

¹ 6,014.49 acres in Oregon reconveyed remain segregated.

Lands certified or patented on account of railroad and wagon road grants during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

Grant.	State.	Area.
		<i>Acres.</i>
State grants:		
Total St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R. R.....	North Dakota.....	14.45
Total wagon roads, Corvallis & Yaquina Bay.....		80.00
Corporations:		
Atlantic & Pacific R. R. (now Santa Fe Pacific R. R.).....	Arizona.....	51,108.02
Do.....	New Mexico.....	580,161.86
Central Pacific R. R.....	Idaho.....	565.47
Northern Pacific R. R.....	do.....	200.62
Do.....	Montana.....	118,723.92
Do.....	Washington.....	104,683.16
Oregon & California R. R.....	Oregon.....	2,016.16
Southern Pacific R. R. (main line).....	California.....	85,806.12
Southern Pacific R. R. (branch line).....	do.....	40.00
Total.....		943,385.33
Total certified or patented during year.....		943,399.78
Total canceled during year.....		72,119.99
Total disposed of during year.....		1,015,519.77
Total received during year.....		665,372.49

Alleged fraudulent entries acted upon during year:

Kind of entry.	Pending June 30, 1917.	Received.	Approved.	Canceled.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending June 30, 1918.	Hearings ordered, General Land Office.
Homesteads:								
Originals.....	7,451	8,283		414	7,343	7,757	7,977	244
Finals.....	460	2,413	1,921	18	461	2,400	473	31
Cash.....	31	266	125	6	144	275	22	5
Desert land:								
Originals.....	789	1,618		12	1,655	1,667	740	
Finals.....	258	130	1	2	248	251	137	
Timber culture:								
Originals.....	4						4	
Finals.....	2						2	
Timber and stone:								
Originals.....	540	359		4	231	235	664	19
Finals.....	10	76	20	1	22	43	43	3
Isolated tracts:								
Originals.....	114	87		4	41	45	156	
Cash.....	90	54	13		30	43	101	
Mineral:								
Applications.....	472	147			130	130	489	15
Entry.....	101	132			165	165	68	10
Soldiers' additional entry.....	533	493	453	125	2	580	446	
Selections:								
State.....	1,186	968			409	409	1,745	7
Forest.....	221	51		1	110	111	161	1
Railroad.....	348	36			19	19	365	1
Indian allotment.....	625	32			154	154	503	
Squatters' claims.....	48						48	1
Mineral locations.....	72	12					84	
Total.....	13,355	15,157	2,533	587	11,164	14,284	14,228	337

Indictments, convictions, acquittals, and dismissals, fines imposed and paid, and prison sentences, June 30, 1917, to June 30, 1918.

Offenses.	Indictments.	Convictions.	Prison sentences.	Fines imposed.	Fines paid.	Acquittals and dismissals.
Timber trespass.....	5	9		\$326	\$226	1
Conspiracy.....	1	2		1,700	2,700	2
Perjury.....	7	7	4	2,020	1,000	2
Section 215, Penal Code.....	1	2	1		500	2
Embezzlement.....	1					
Section 19, Penal Code.....	10	2	2			28
Section 37, Penal Code.....	2	4	1			4
Locators' act.....	1	1	1			
False certificates of jurats.....	2	1	1			
Section 148, Penal Code.....		1				
Filing false affidavits.....				1,000	1,000	
Subornation of perjury.....		2		1,000	500	
Procuring entry to be made.....		1		500	500	
Total.....	30	32	10	6,546	6,426	39

Class, number, and area of patents issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

Class.	No.	Area.	Class.	No.	Area.
		<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>
Commuted homestead.....	2,209	304,173.26	Coal deposits.....	34	(1)
Timber and stone.....	356	38,538.79	Private-land claims.....	16	7,499.91
Public sale.....	2,383	353,263.57	Small holding claims.....	3	75.45
Cash, miscellaneous.....	408	26,193.59	Swamp.....	27	26,017.62
Desert land.....	2,093	340,281.25	Umatilla Indian land.....	4	520.00
Desert-land reclamation.....	3	241.35	Abandoned military reservation.....	44	7,347.53
Desert-land segregation.....	2	11,643.96	Choctaw scrip.....	5	105.85
Town site.....	8	605.43	Choctaw lands.....	5	1,987.70
Town lot.....	1,445	440.405	Agricultural college scrip....	1	160.00
Homestead.....	25,160	6,012,086.326	Surveyor general's scrip....	2	160.00
Forest homestead.....	1,005	119,172.81	Sioux half-breed scrip.....	2	80.00
Indian homestead.....	7	480.00	Valentine scrip.....	4	9.01
Reclamation homestead.....	739	56,885.42	Virginia military warrant....	1	100.00
Soldier's additional homestead.....	453	20,906.54	Villa site.....	98	356.37
Military bounty land warrant.....	30	457.40	Railroad.....	28	943,719.78
Forest lieu selection.....	72	7,332.58	Cemetery site.....	2	11.37
Timber culture.....	3	160.00	Special acts.....	1,048	152,338.60
Mineral.....	514	24,002.436	Supplemental patents, Apr. 14, 1914.....	308	(2)
Indian.....	10,150	1,089,765.62	Total.....	48,620	9,552,482.217
Coal.....	48	5,362.29			

¹ Surface area reported elsewhere, 3,177.13 acres.

² Area of supplemental patents act Apr. 14, 1914, 30,606.67 acres.

	Acres.
Patented area under enlarged homestead acts.....	4,036,468.74
Patented area under Kinkaid Act.....	468,519.16
Patented area coal reserved.....	805,665.59
Patented area act July 17, 1914 (phosphate, etc.).....	196,344.26
All included in the above report.....	
Area of Indian fee patents not included in the above report.....	526,967.381

Received		Ending July 1, 1917			To be paid	
From outside of office	Total	For action	For office	Months		
11,100	100,087	28,029	52,028	1917		
13,004				July	113	
15,731				August		
14,081				September		
11,900				October		
11,989				November		
				December		
				1918		
11,352				January		
13,120				February		
9,315				March		
10,412				April		
11,240				May		
11,812				June		
	100,087	28,029	52,028	Total		

Received		Ending July 1, 1917			To be paid	
From outside of office	Total	For action	For office	Months		
27,781.55	2,272,841.89	1,012,800.39	1,012,800.39	1917		
97,616.51				July	611.18	
47,764.39				August		
121,245.39				September		
19,200.21				October		
16,602.01				November		
				December		
				1918		
10,021.14				January		
124,026.17				February		
41,505.12				March		
25,111.10				April		
13,060.92				May		
8,379.84				June		
	2,272,841.89	1,012,800.39	1,012,800.39	Total		
110,724.10	2,212,081.02	2,240,571.51	2,064,762.42	1917		
57,029.47				July		
68,745.39				August		
82,800.00				September		
127,548.01				October		
141,872.17				November		
				December		
				1918		
130,072.09				January		
152,200.00				February		
103,927.32				March		
81,141.97				April		
159,422.39				May		
46,002.41				June		
	2,212,081.02	2,240,571.51	2,064,762.42	Total		

Consolidated work report for fiscal year, 1918, by divisions.

	Divisions.	Pending July 1, 1917.			Received.		Total pending at beginning of year and received during the year.	Disposed of.					Pending June 30, 1918.				
		For office action.	For action elsewhere.	Total.	From outside of office.	By reference from other divisions.		Approved.		Canceled.	Patented.	Otherwise.	Referred to other divisions.	Total.	For office action.	For action elsewhere.	Total.
								Patent.	Other.								
Cases of all kinds.....	B C D E F G H K L M N O FS	1,350 16,412 2,355 244 2,382 289 578 6,596 6 3,506 517 26,068 1,725	..... 8,149 281 6,007 898 824 9,082 288 1,203 11,327	1,350 24,561 2,355 525 8,389 1,187 1,402 15,678 6 3,794 1,720 26,068 13,052	..... ..... ..... 3,182 4,707 1,668 4 139,697 1,008 1,661	53,835 85,262 105,926 11,332 751 4,045 10,631 272 2,225 253,680 13,824	55,185 109,823 108,281 3,707 24,428 1,938 7,115 26,309 10 143,763 4,953 279,748 28,537	..... 32,120 9,009 24 65 8,261 619 2,643	..... ..... ..... ..... 1,673 150 3,238 416 27 357 587	48,620 ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... 106,379 1 816 451 233 147 133,865 381 232,477 8,753	49,608 78,782 106,379 2,753 15,367 869 5,702 11,087 4 141,111 3,172 270,038 14,996	5,577 20,456 1,902 708 2,233 251 679 6,679 6 2,312 863 9,710 3,071	..... 10,585 246 6,828 818 734 8,543 340 918 10,470	5,577 31,041 1,902 954 9,061 1,069 1,413 15,222 6 2,652 1,781 9,710 13,541		
Total.....		62,028	38,059	100,087	151,927	541,783	793,797	52,741	46,045	9,076	48,620	40,586	502,800	699,868	54,447	39,482	93,929

SELECTIONS—AREAS IN ACRES.

Railroads and wagon roads....	G M	299,992.92 31,048.24	1,942,800.39	2,242,793.31 31,048.24	..... 580,559.78	665,372.49	2,908,165.80 611,608.02	1,079,333.48 .....	..... 72,119.99	..... .....	..... 63,000.00	1,214,453.47 611,608.02	343,796.86	1,349,915.47	1,693,712.33
Total.....		331,041.16	1,942,800.39	2,273,841.55	580,559.78	665,372.49	3,519,773.82	1,079,333.48	72,119.99	.....	674,608.02	1,826,061.49	343,796.86	1,349,915.47	1,693,712.33
State.....	G M FS	2,945,498.13 160.00 39,334.36	2,041,466.28 789,105.26	4,986,964.41 160.00 828,439.62	..... 1,352,583.76	2,115,544.32 652,923.28	7,102,508.73 1,352,743.76 1,481,362.90	2,253,485.63 ..... .....	..... 28,135.32 .....	..... ..... .....	774,838.36 1,352,623.55 242,868.74	3,056,459.31 1,352,623.55 242,868.74	2,216,598.46 120.21 31,900.36	1,829,450.96 1,206,593.80	4,046,049.42 120.21 1,238,494.16
Total.....		2,984,992.49	2,830,571.54	5,815,564.03	1,352,583.76	2,768,467.60	9,936,615.39	2,253,485.63	28,135.32	.....	2,370,330.65	4,651,951.60	2,248,619.03	3,036,044.76	5,284,663.79
Miscellaneous.....	F G H FS	168,242.03 162,534.21 644.61 1,523.60	617,183.01 80,557.67 52,766.49 620,898.47	785,425.04 243,091.88 53,411.10 622,422.07	838,510.65 4,386.17	4,671.17 5,210.45 2,529.09	1,628,606.86 247,478.05 58,621.55 624,951.16	104,498.59 25,571.78	396,764.18 90,325.98 240.00 160.00	..... ..... 129.04	6,160.66 15,040.00 12,727.94	517,741.60 115,897.76 15,409.04 12,887.94	50,239.06 56,856.80 4,569.45 638.70	1,060,626.20 74,723.49 38,643.06 611,424.52	1,110,865.26 131,580.29 43,212.51 612,063.22
Total.....		332,944.45	1,371,405.64	1,704,350.09	842,896.82	12,410.71	2,559,657.62	130,070.37	487,690.16	10,247.21	33,928.60	661,936.34	112,304.01	1,785,417.27	1,897,721.28
Carey Act segregations.....	F	309,182.95	1,045,181.56	1,354,364.51	19,005.82	39,625.73	1,412,996.06	43,814.06	343,126.24	.....	11,174.65	398,114.95	616,032.61	398,848.50	1,014,881.11
Aggregate.....		3,958,161.05	7,189,959.13	11,148,120.18	2,795,046.18	3,485,876.53	17,429,042.89	3,506,703.54	931,071.71	21,421.86	3,078,867.27	7,538,064.38	3,320,752.51	6,570,226.00	9,890,978.51

Divisions	For other action		For action elsewhere		Total	From outside of office	By letter from other division
	Number	Value	Number	Value			
Aggregate	1,122,000	2,667,101.02	1,148,300.12	7,180,039.12	11,148,300.12	2,700,000.00	2,427,000.00
Group Act registrations	1,122,000	2,667,101.02	1,148,300.12	7,180,039.12	11,148,300.12	2,700,000.00	2,427,000.00
Total		2,667,101.02		7,180,039.12		2,700,000.00	2,427,000.00
Miscellaneous	1,122,000	1,035,000.00	1,148,300.12	620,867.42	2,293,367.54	223,432.07	23,200.00
F	1,122,000	1,035,000.00	1,148,300.12	620,867.42	2,293,367.54	223,432.07	23,200.00
H				23,798.40	23,798.40	23,411.10	2,387.30
G				46,547.02	46,547.02	22,101.28	4,445.72
M				182,531.36	182,531.36	10,000.00	10,000.00
D				2,942,468.12	2,942,468.12	4,969,984.81	2,117,400.00
Total		2,281,032.42		7,206,571.54		5,845,528.02	2,709,000.00
State		2,084,000.00		2,200,571.54		2,242,528.02	2,709,000.00
F		2,084,000.00		2,200,571.54		2,242,528.02	2,709,000.00
M		180,000.00		780,100.00		180,000.00	180,000.00
D		2,942,468.12		2,942,468.12		4,969,984.81	2,117,400.00
Total		2,264,000.00		2,980,671.54		2,422,528.02	2,889,000.00
Hairroads and wagon roads		209,000.00		2,005,900.00		2,242,528.02	600,000.00
M		21,000.00		21,000.00		21,000.00	21,000.00
G		209,000.00		1,984,900.00		2,221,528.02	579,000.00

Divisions	For other action		For action elsewhere		Total	From outside of office	By letter from other division
	Number	Value	Number	Value			
Total	1,122,000	2,667,101.02	1,148,300.12	7,180,039.12	11,148,300.12	2,700,000.00	2,427,000.00
F	1,122,000	2,667,101.02	1,148,300.12	7,180,039.12	11,148,300.12	2,700,000.00	2,427,000.00
G							
H							
I							
J							
K							
L							
M							
N							
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Q							
R							
S							
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V							
W							
X							
Y							
Z							

Consolidated

State	Number of surveys	Value of surveys	Number of surveys	Value of surveys	Township surveys		Subdivision surveys and returns (exclusive of Indian reservations)	
					Number of surveys	Value of surveys	Number of surveys	Value of surveys
Alabama	12	1,010.0	12	1,010.0	12	1,010.0	12	1,010.0
Arizona	10	8,341.81	10	8,341.81	10	8,341.81	10	8,341.81
California	11	2,072.81	11	2,072.81	11	2,072.81	11	2,072.81
Colorado	10	2,180.81	10	2,180.81	10	2,180.81	10	2,180.81
Idaho	10	3,037.31	10	3,037.31	10	3,037.31	10	3,037.31
Montana	10	7,610.41	10	7,610.41	10	7,610.41	10	7,610.41
Nebraska	12	1,020.01	12	1,020.01	12	1,020.01	12	1,020.01
Nevada	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0
New Mexico	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0
Oregon	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0
South Dakota	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0
Texas	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0
Washington	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0
Wyoming	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0
D. C.	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0	10	1,320.0
Total	100	37,320.0	100	37,320.0	100	37,320.0	100	37,320.0
Average		373.20		373.20		373.20		373.20

* Cost not available. † Returns received by year.

Expenditures during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, in connection with surveying activities.

	Salaries, offices of surveyors general.	Contingent expenses, offices of surveyors general.	Surveying the public lands.	Deposits by indi- viduals for surveying public lands.	Surveying within land grants (reimburs- able).	Miscel- laneous. ¹	Indian surveys.	Total.
Alaska.....	\$13,835.00	\$2,092.10	² \$51,211.01	\$2,341.36	.....	\$1,299.11	.....	\$70,778.58
Arizona.....	14,978.44	474.85	54,899.45	8,394.14	\$13,939.25	1,640.23	\$0.50	94,326.37
California.....	14,287.72	1,166.02	42,950.98	8,880.68	.....	1,090.46	1,144.72	69,320.58
Colorado.....	22,054.24	1,026.95	46,778.60	5,011.69	.....	1,272.01	9.25	76,152.74
Idaho.....	17,915.46	325.29	54,504.78	1,982.50	.....	1,352.74	9.67	76,090.44
Montana.....	20,561.39	305.55	65,080.14	24,550.01	553.41	1,445.42	12,746.50	125,242.42
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	30,315.35	.....	.....	281.02	.....	30,597.37
Nevada.....	12,727.80	254.55	32,597.90	1,411.00	4,594.66	788.47	.....	52,374.38
New Mexico.....	19,156.16	570.31	46,186.60	1,255.05	.....	1,406.48	26,217.08	94,791.68
Oregon.....	13,250.73	237.92	40,345.88	745.32	.....	776.24	6,850.75	62,206.74
South Dakota.....	5,100.00	29.80	.....	.....	.....	155.00	.....	5,284.80
Utah.....	15,493.10	328.96	40,592.43	4,033.75	.....	821.16	1,513.68	62,783.08
Washington.....	9,662.49	566.73	31,523.98	967.17	.....	962.30	6,634.46	50,417.13
Wyoming.....	11,748.07	136.45	44,026.48	16.00	.....	916.11	.....	55,843.11
General Land Office.....	266.22	3,321.97	53,989.57	2,545.17	505.80	1,927.45	.....	62,556.18
Total.....	191,036.82	10,837.45	635,003.15	62,133.84	19,593.12	16,134.20	55,126.61	988,765.60

¹ Includes "Surveying coal lands in Alaska," "Appraisal and sale of abandoned military reservations," and "Increase of compensation, Department of the Interior."

² Includes expenditures by disbursing officers other than surveyors general in Alaska.

Sales of Indian lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

Land office—Indian tribe.	Entries and segregations.				Receipts, sales, and interest.
	Number.		Acres.		
	Original.	Final.	Original.	Final.	
Arizona:					
Phoenix.....					\$357.75
California:					
El Centro—Yuma.....	6	5	240.00	204.50	5,182.26
Eureka—Round Valley.....	1		160.00		4,905.52
San Francisco—Round Valley.....	15	3	2,115.48	480.00	30,808.94
Colorado:					
Durango—					
Ute (acts June 15, 1880, and July 28, 1882).....	180	28	43,194.95	4,171.69	6,378.50
Southern Ute (act Feb. 20, 1895).....	120	94	21,377.62	12,153.09	1,571.47
Glenwood Springs—Ute (acts June 15, 1880, and July 28, 1882).....	224	130	37,578.67	17,934.74	35,762.76
Montrose—Ute (acts June 15, 1880, and July 28, 1882).....	445	34	57,562.99	4,398.95	24,497.77
Idaho:					
Blackfoot—Pocatello town lots.....		2			30.00
Cœur d'Alene—					
Act June 21, 1906.....	24	105	2,636.04	12,755.99	9,634.76
Town lots.....		79			1,836.98
Kansas:					
Dodge City—Osage.....	7		349.99		591.94
Topeka—Osage.....	2		160.00		478.53
Minnesota:					
Cass Lake—Chippewa.....	126	648	13,697.13	91,633.67	110,256.87
Crookston—					
Chippewa.....	233	923	29,162.01	134,934.64	131,174.72
Red Lake.....	2	32	92.00	3,782.70	13,005.92
Duluth—Chippewa.....	21	22	2,396.86	2,216.37	2,710.18
Montana:					
Billings—					
Crow.....	430	110	86,992.75	12,968.61	98,387.12
Town lots ¹		18			
Glasgow—					
Fort Peck.....	536	157	115,063.32	25,110.19	315,981.45
Town lots ¹	129	270			
Kalispell—					
Flathead.....	93	58	5,399.48	6,512.19	54,635.79
Town lots ¹	98	64			
Villa sites ¹		115		425.64	
Missoula—					
Flathead.....	116	84	11,799.14	10,836.46	60,229.03
Town lots ¹	389	9			
North Dakota:					
Bismarck—Standing Rock.....	35	1	5,303.72	80.00	5,054.50
Minot—Devils Lake.....	4	4	277.69	391.17	977.93
Fort Berthold—					
Act June 1, 1910.....	59	341	7,613.85	52,076.05	218,442.08
Town lots ¹	121	58			7,160.95
Oklahoma:					
Guthrie—					
Wichita.....	3		250.92		153.81
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....		10		844.93	19,092.20
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....	7	46	986.62	7,205.42	62,421.83
Lawton town lots.....		86			9,797.61
Hospital fund.....					27,888.19
Oregon:					
La Grande—Umatilla.....	21	24	1,128.49	2,028.46	1,777.93
Portland—					
Siletz.....	1		671.22		20,389.68
Town lots.....		51			3,691.62
South Dakota:					
Gregory—					
Rosebud.....	85	195	11,952.53	28,780.10	44,201.80
Pine Ridge.....	73	25	25,507.69	3,918.89	11,176.33
Lemmon—					
Standing Rock.....	71	403	15,412.19	62,826.55	156,427.59
Town lots ¹		9			
Timber Lake—					
Cheyenne River.....	146	654	30,994.80	101,347.26	288,170.46
Standing Rock.....	63	129	12,538.40	20,279.49	65,847.43
Town lots ¹	167	149			

¹ Moneys received for these town lots and villa sites included in aggregate "Receipts, sales, and interest" for each reservation.

Sales of Indian lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

Land office—Indian tribe.	Entries and segregations.				Receipts, sales, and interest.
	Number.		Acres.		
	Original.	Final.	Original.	Final.	
Utah:					
Vernal—					
Uintah.....	202	106	44,782.48	13,722.97	48,972.81
Town lots ¹	117	70			
Washington:					
Spokane—					
Colville.....	131	118	19,458.68	13,890.31	8,436.14
Town lots ¹	90	44			
Spokane.....		7		670.00	760.25
Town lots.....		36			637.00
Waterville—					
Colville.....	120	76	20,958.82	10,534.10	19,052.51
Town lots ¹		70			
Wyoming:					
Lander—Shoshone.....	28	40	3,499.40	4,567.87	6,428.53
Total.....	4,791	5,742	631,315.93	663,683.00	1,935,377.44

¹ Moneys received for these town lots and villa sites included in aggregate "Receipts, sales, and interest" for each reservation.

Entries made and expenses incurred at district land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

Location.	Number of applications, entries, etc. (original and final).	Area.			Receipts for allowed applications and entries. ¹				Indians. ²	Expenses.			
		Entered.		Patented.	Fees and commissions.		Purchase money.	Total.		Total earnings. ²	Salaries and commissions, registers and receivers.	Incidental.	Total.
		Original.	Final.		Indian lands.	Public lands.							
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.									
Alabama, Montgomery	369	9,310.44	16,688.71	16,306.240		\$2,423.34	\$8,841.12	\$11,264.46		\$11,031.91	\$2,813.10	\$1,447.47	\$4,260.57
Alaska:													
Fairbanks	83	1,954.61	1,006.88	892.287		201.27	2,532.50	2,733.77		31,107.90	757.62	2,406.30	3,163.92
Juneau	346	11,023.32	3,658.62	1,583.196		1,834.90	21,401.98	23,236.88		57,170.68	4,892.72	2,719.81	7,612.53
Nome	35		990.97	2,966.277		151.95	2,505.00	2,656.95		8,515.30	331.71	1.20	332.91
Arizona, Phoenix	4,125	1,236,786.93	163,859.33	215,876.389		27,514.39	47,976.01	75,490.40	\$357.75	75,566.42	5,716.67	8,907.32	14,623.99
Arkansas:													
Camden	404	13,732.61	18,769.68	13,882.700		2,550.42	7,212.20	9,762.62		9,772.26	2,589.20	1,608.72	4,197.92
Harrison	1,064	42,893.87	48,092.37	76,094.570		6,710.47	3,770.36	10,480.83		10,518.43	4,469.43	2,855.48	7,324.91
Little Rock	817	40,849.57	30,101.95	21,103.520		6,036.90	4,554.61	10,591.51		11,157.89	3,991.50	3,825.50	7,817.00
California:													
El Centro	329	17,334.03	17,468.15	8,394.160	\$48.16	1,992.86	25,340.45	27,381.47	5,182.26	32,645.62	2,879.65	3,652.55	6,532.20
Eureka	202	8,331.51	9,142.03	8,791.360	9.60	1,678.69	4,466.10	6,154.39	4,905.52	11,059.91	2,132.36	15.23	2,147.59
Independence	309	24,223.58	22,222.59	12,572.278		3,638.06	7,169.19	10,807.25		13,146.55	3,550.17	181.78	3,711.95
Los Angeles	1,139	87,698.53	74,201.29	153,791.258		12,684.82	21,059.15	33,743.97		41,907.12	5,558.33	7,505.61	13,063.94
Sacramento	834	36,096.52	56,766.35	42,731.939		8,045.14	17,435.28	25,480.42		25,031.68	6,000.00	4,635.97	10,635.97
San Francisco	704	48,564.08	42,448.12	33,427.080	18.00	7,130.67	19,373.95	26,527.62	30,808.94	53,206.82	6,000.00	3,396.73	9,396.73
Susanille	366	21,072.09	32,275.40	27,395.930		3,502.34	5,981.37	9,483.71		14,673.92	3,563.58	1,850.31	5,413.89
Visalia	534	42,205.77	36,383.99	23,482.360		6,387.18	13,578.08	19,965.26		21,954.15	5,770.64	3,666.18	9,436.82
Indian and private land grants				1,417.950									
Colorado:													
Del Norte	166	13,624.43	10,102.19	11,107.643		1,781.42	2,832.25	4,613.67		6,564.84	2,250.42	560.56	2,810.98
Denver	1,427	77,644.14	158,427.40	112,397.231		16,898.52	33,008.59	49,907.11		57,424.39	6,000.00	5,892.57	11,892.57
Durango	341	21,649.43	15,582.01	23,787.201	5,292.31	3,455.54	15,549.10	24,296.95	7,949.97	32,627.00	5,924.91	2,097.32	8,022.23
Glenwood Springs	1,254	202,299.50	48,866.34	40,418.382	3,321.22	17,832.43	8,132.52	29,286.17	35,762.76	65,780.77	6,000.00	3,883.15	9,883.15
Hugo	374	16,771.47	62,533.50	55,407.300		5,793.22	2,648.94	8,442.16		8,481.66	6,000.00	3,546.73	9,546.73
Lamar	2,073	230,807.30	298,689.23	239,738.270		31,798.92	7,694.03	39,492.95		45,950.97	6,000.00	5,793.57	11,793.57
Leadville	204	17,749.84	5,330.09	4,731.992		2,479.78	3,854.15	6,333.93		6,652.43	2,471.73	16.20	2,487.93
Montrose	374	10,387.06	27,659.00	39,506.223	4,360.51	3,324.72	4,658.04	12,343.27	24,497.77	39,206.89	5,970.31	3,833.89	9,804.20
Pueblo	3,296	458,802.29	291,028.71	147,096.030		47,312.52	31,327.91	78,640.43		83,389.86	6,000.00	7,553.11	13,553.11
Sterling	1,700	92,459.19	281,341.79	242,909.940		20,797.32	16,091.21	36,888.53		39,003.84	6,000.00	5,801.87	11,801.87
Florida, Gainesville	1,005	36,319.10	63,315.17	51,055.630		7,178.21	8,371.57	15,549.78		15,568.04	5,497.88	5,262.66	10,760.54

Idaho:													
Blackfoot.....	2,742	237,204.65	269,884.28	149,278.030		31,578.96	39,453.40	71,032.36	30.00	76,804.30	6,000.00	6,714.27	12,714.27
Boise.....	1,381	84,545.33	112,463.88	64,537.581		12,211.70	20,305.19	32,516.89		42,360.58	6,000.00	4,283.95	10,283.95
Coeur d'Alene.....	229	6,236.22	11,000.51	23,006.954	623.24	2,364.68	10,558.67	13,576.59	11,471.74	24,891.05	3,960.08	2,556.23	6,516.31
Hailev.....	2,141	150,991.09	194,119.59	98,884.925		19,533.57	40,819.17	60,402.74		63,893.44	6,000.00	7,129.65	13,129.65
Leviston.....	522	75,005.29	51,296.52	24,255.518		5,518.93	7,019.09	12,538.02		12,392.75	5,531.12	1,467.13	6,998.25
Indian and private land grants.....				260.000									
Illinois.....				240.000									
Iowa.....				120.000									
Kansas:													
Dodge City.....	437	37,163.48	33,895.57	32,672.210		4,550.98	3,922.25	8,473.23	591.94	9,065.17	3,832.66	3,525.73	7,358.39
Topeka.....	164	8,784.28	10,362.35	6,392.600		1,446.90	711.52	2,158.42	478.53	3,096.65	1,884.72	7.34	1,892.06
Louisiana, Baton Rouge...	398	13,714.36	16,942.27	13,890.970		4,050.96	5,525.57	9,576.53		9,409.43	4,025.62	4,342.57	8,368.19
Michigan:													
Marquette.....	214	6,913.21	9,088.11	5,946.990		1,729.01	5,096.98	6,825.99		6,560.13	2,287.80	17.58	2,305.38
Indian and private land grants.....				120.000									
Minnesota:													
Cass Lake.....	97	2,177.26	3,718.97	89,336.100	9,932.32	1,128.43	1,009.55	12,070.30	110,256.87	122,235.90	6,000.00	3,470.70	9,470.70
Crookston.....	112	5,611.26	7,990.51	128,252.830	11,003.52	1,934.97	522.40	13,460.89	144,180.64	157,790.06	6,000.00	2,728.41	8,728.41
Duluth.....	367	6,740.73	18,476.67	19,713.420	280.43	2,075.88	4,658.43	7,014.74	2,710.18	9,947.40	2,640.82	1,602.12	4,242.94
Indian and private land grants.....				4,214.080									
Mississippi:													
Jackson.....	413	10,443.24	17,438.22	16,035.440		3,010.29	10,669.73	13,680.02		13,602.94	3,343.20	2,310.80	5,654.00
Indian and private land grants.....				1,987.700									
Missouri, Springfield.....	58	320.00	3,454.34	2,888.276		186.55	1,831.01	2,017.56		2,292.39	396.88	1,076.92	1,473.80
Montana:													
Billings.....	1,123	49,519.99	174,010.48	211,535.600	630.20	17,382.88	4,443.62	22,456.70	98,387.12	126,471.59	5,116.67	4,864.78	9,981.45
Bozeman.....	1,111	192,318.22	138,462.17	157,110.159		17,480.14	14,470.74	31,950.88		31,583.83	6,000.00	2,566.97	8,566.97
Glasgow.....	5,281	631,492.79	593,533.99	360,075.135	10,185.41	73,254.32	78,401.75	161,841.48	315,981.45	454,979.57	6,000.00	10,225.81	16,225.81
Great Falls.....	2,934	178,242.28	324,434.88	270,394.621		30,717.74	43,746.96	74,464.70		72,808.58	6,000.00	9,924.39	15,924.39
Havre.....	4,799	335,272.65	694,023.11	533,905.881		59,026.77	56,729.98	115,756.75		151,999.83	6,000.00	11,766.56	17,766.56
Helena.....	2,126	204,972.43	145,044.85	127,758.882		27,084.21	58,144.53	85,228.74		87,124.79	6,000.00	4,098.85	10,098.85
Kalispell.....	240	20,351.94	8,701.63	24,501.349	470.87	3,058.20	1,337.47	4,866.54	54,635.79	59,793.78	4,806.85	650.81	5,457.66
Lewistown.....	3,882	227,580.17	535,457.79	391,095.809		44,364.09	146,931.28	191,295.37		194,625.51	6,000.00	9,203.79	15,203.79
Miles City.....	4,853	525,769.23	722,500.16	469,869.790		86,109.54	43,075.89	129,185.43		130,235.92	6,000.00	10,973.07	16,973.07
Missoula.....	330	75,106.38	20,423.21	79,940.733	1,032.92	4,728.64	8,790.18	14,551.74	60,229.03	74,744.30	6,000.00	2,374.87	8,374.87
Indian and private land grants.....				937,812,120									

¹ Moneys reported under the heading "Receipts for allowed applications and entries" may in several cases exceed the total earnings from all sources for an individual office. This is due to the fact that lands are considered entered only when a certificate of allowance issues. The receipts where the receipts for "Allowed applications and entries" exceed the total earnings of an office include allowances during the fiscal year 1918, whereas its moneys were accounted for and reported as earned during the preceding fiscal year irrespective of whether the papers ever become an entry. This table does not include number and area of Indian Lands. See Indian table.

² These columns embrace moneys that are credited to the United States; for detailed earnings see following table.

Entries made and expenses incurred at district land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

Location.	Number of applications, entries, etc. (original and final).	Area.			Receipts for allowed applications and entries.				Indians.	Total earnings.	Expenses.		
		Entered.		Patented.	Fees and commissions.		Purchase money.	Total.			Salaries and commissions, registers and receivers.	Incidental.	Total.
		Original.	Final.		Indian lands.	Public lands.							
Nebraska:		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>									
Alliance.....	473	20,736.78	97,203.22	96,690.380	\$3,862.02	\$14,984.91	\$18,846.93		\$18,763.13	\$3,973.60	\$2,833.98	\$6,807.58	
Broken Bow.....	394	17,750.00	142,156.57	187,275.440	3,040.05	7,160.18	10,200.23		10,428.18	3,512.16	1,908.66	5,420.82	
Lincoln.....	47	2,325.72	2,224.83	2,736.130	462.17	2,886.96	3,349.13		3,347.53	1,326.64	241.73	1,568.37	
North Platte.....	202	5,420.79	69,553.28	86,590.830	1,890.96	1,876.91	3,767.87		3,771.87	2,603.48	1,462.86	4,066.34	
O'Neill.....	80	3,913.93	15,343.70	13,597.120	610.12	1,030.00	1,640.12		1,649.72	1,430.32	1,249.51	2,679.83	
Valentine.....	396	16,056.16	108,718.87	103,211.820	2,686.38	24,361.66	27,048.04		39,121.76	3,833.35	1,959.22	5,792.57	
Indian and private land grants.....				322,500									
Nevada:													
Carson City.....	515	93,346.62	28,670.36	20,262.989	4,870.61	24,020.73	28,891.34		26,321.02	4,886.86	1,472.96	6,359.82	
Elko.....	450	31,194.16	28,814.08	28,371.670	4,560.22	11,270.39	15,830.61		12,380.36	4,115.68	2,933.26	7,048.94	
Indian and private land grants.....				1,149,700									
New Mexico:													
Clayton.....	1,389	124,256.24	168,592.59	124,730.840	17,412.72	7,586.24	24,998.96		25,700.82	6,000.00	6,231.29	12,231.29	
Fort Sumner.....	890	153,922.33	65,359.49	134,285.100	13,371.09	3,231.85	16,602.94		16,646.69	6,000.00	4,626.58	10,626.58	
Las Cruces.....	1,287	166,976.46	75,545.94	31,555.625	12,460.97	16,217.98	28,678.95		31,574.90	6,000.00	6,508.83	12,508.83	
Roswell.....	1,605	307,682.07	114,352.10	75,089.440	23,705.44	10,123.80	33,829.24		31,659.66	6,000.00	5,783.52	11,783.52	
Santa Fe.....	1,889	239,163.92	105,679.75	648,003.380	24,999.43	5,474.24	30,473.67		32,612.75	6,000.00	8,083.99	14,083.99	
Tucumcari.....	705	41,680.74	108,495.17	62,967.300	8,203.13	1,786.58	9,989.71		10,068.18	6,000.00	5,890.03	11,890.03	
Indian and private land grants.....				4,403,410									
North Dakota:													
Bismarck.....	317	9,088.47	23,579.44	28,139.510	\$447.95	2,900.83	2,235.84	5,584.62	\$5,054.50	10,770.17	3,544.99	3,100.62	6,645.61
Dickinson.....	1,085	89,808.70	121,429.33	96,764.710		12,613.04	2,660.68	15,273.72		15,274.22	6,000.00	4,794.09	10,794.09
Minot.....	257	8,332.38	13,318.12	26,781.098	2,053.06	2,500.20	1,023.50	5,576.76	226,580.96	232,169.86	5,166.67	2,363.56	7,530.23
Williston.....	903	27,733.55	111,590.16	81,525.490		6,121.79	1,659.36	7,781.15		7,781.30	5,230.01	2,717.33	7,947.34
Indian and private land grants.....				1,753,610									
Ohio.....				1,060,200									
Oklahoma:													
Guthrie.....	779	32,037.69	50,562.11	41,103.834	200.81	4,944.26	16,318.68	21,463.75	119,353.64	140,566.70	4,559.26	3,144.38	7,703.64
Indian and private land grants.....				5,439,410									

Entries made and expenses incurred at district land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States—Offices.	Total earnings in detail.								
	Fees and commissions.	Sales of public lands.	Total.	Sales of Government property.	Outstanding liabilities—Lands, act Mar. 2, 1907.	Sales of reclamation town sites.	Sales of lands in Oregon and California R. R. grant.	Sales of Indian lands.	Aggregate.
Alabama, Montgomery.....	\$2,442.84	\$8,589.07	\$11,031.91						\$11,031.91
Alaska:									
Fairbanks.....	145.90	30,962.00	31,107.90						31,107.90
Juneau.....	1,865.43	55,305.25	57,170.68						57,170.68
Nome.....	164.70	8,350.60	8,515.30						8,515.30
Total.....	2,176.03	94,617.85	96,793.88						96,793.88
Arizona, Phoenix.....	26,490.29	49,718.38	76,208.67					\$357.75	76,566.42
Arkansas:									
Camden.....	2,559.97	7,212.29	9,772.26						9,772.26
Harrison.....	6,748.07	3,770.36	10,518.43						10,518.43
Little Rock.....	6,088.82	4,952.57	11,041.39		\$116.50				11,157.89
Total.....	15,396.86	15,935.22	31,332.08		116.50				31,448.58
California:									
El Centro.....	2,098.49	25,364.87	27,463.36					5,182.26	32,645.62
Eureka.....	1,698.29	4,456.10	6,154.39					4,905.52	11,059.91
Independence.....	3,681.93	9,464.62	13,146.55						13,146.55
Los Angeles.....	12,707.14	29,199.98	41,907.12						41,907.12
Sacramento.....	8,107.35	16,924.33	25,031.68						25,031.68
San Francisco.....	7,140.47	15,257.41	22,397.88					30,808.94	53,206.82
Susanville.....	3,318.31	11,355.61	14,673.92						14,673.92
Visalia.....	6,547.70	15,406.45	21,954.15						21,954.15
Total.....	45,299.68	127,429.37	172,729.05					40,896.72	213,625.77
Colorado:									
Del Norte.....	1,871.63	4,693.21	6,564.84						6,564.84
Denver.....	16,876.32	40,548.07	57,424.39						57,424.39
Durango.....	8,845.79	15,831.24	24,677.03					7,949.97	32,627.00
Glenwood Springs.....	21,444.15	8,573.86	30,018.01					35,762.76	65,780.77
Hugo.....	5,792.72	2,688.94	8,481.66						8,481.66
Lamar.....	31,833.48	14,117.49	45,950.97						45,950.97
Leadville.....	2,478.28	4,174.15	6,652.43						6,652.43
Montrose.....	7,910.48	6,758.74	14,669.22		39.90			24,497.77	39,206.89
Pueblo.....	47,612.54	35,777.32	83,389.86						83,389.86
Sterling.....	20,874.51	18,129.33	39,003.84						39,003.84
Total.....	165,539.90	151,292.35	316,832.25		39.90			68,210.50	385,082.65
Florida, Gainesville.....	7,186.72	8,381.32	15,568.04						15,568.04

Idaho:									
Blackfoot.....	31,626.60	45,147.70	76,774.30					30.00	76,804.30
Boise.....	12,191.33	30,169.25	42,360.58						42,360.58
Coeur d'Alene.....	3,120.33	9,808.67	12,929.00		490.31			11,471.74	24,891.05
Hailey.....	19,752.29	37,905.04	57,657.33			\$6,236.11			63,893.44
Lewiston.....	5,655.33	6,737.42	12,392.75						12,392.75
Total.....	72,345.88	129,768.08	202,113.96		490.31	6,236.11		11,501.74	220,342.12
Kansas:									
Dodge City.....	4,550.98	3,922.25	8,473.23					591.94	9,065.17
Topeka.....	1,504.90	1,113.22	2,618.12					478.53	3,096.65
Total.....	6,055.88	5,035.47	11,091.35					1,070.47	12,161.82
Louisiana, Baton Rouge.....	4,156.20	5,243.57	9,399.77		9.66				9,409.43
Michigan, Marquette.....	1,745.80	4,813.08	6,558.88		1.25				6,560.13
Minnesota:									
Cass Lake.....	11,068.83	910.20	11,979.03					110,256.87	122,235.90
Crookston.....	12,938.11	671.31	13,609.42					144,180.64	157,790.06
Duluth.....	2,363.84	4,873.38	7,237.22					2,710.18	9,947.40
Total.....	26,370.78	6,454.89	32,825.67					257,147.69	289,973.36
Mississippi, Jackson.....	3,032.02	10,570.92	13,602.94						13,602.94
Missouri, Springfield.....	240.95	2,051.44	2,292.39						2,292.39
Montana:									
Billings.....	18,316.76	6,005.54	24,322.30			3,762.17		98,387.12	126,471.59
Bozeman.....	17,502.78	14,081.05	31,583.83						31,583.83
Glasgow.....	83,545.56	55,452.56	138,998.12					315,981.45	454,979.57
Great Falls.....	30,840.57	41,360.97	72,201.54	\$3.00	127.00	477.04			72,808.58
Havre.....	59,349.96	92,493.16	151,843.12			.33			151,999.83
Helena.....	27,125.21	59,999.58	87,124.79						87,124.79
Kallspell.....	3,581.17	1,406.82	4,987.99	170.00				54,635.79	59,793.78
Lewistown.....	44,487.89	150,137.62	194,625.51						194,625.51
Miles City.....	85,675.62	44,407.42	130,083.04			152.88			130,235.92
Missoula.....	5,504.92	8,919.85	14,424.77			90.50		60,229.03	74,744.30
Total.....	375,930.44	474,264.57	850,195.01	173.00	370.71	4,395.59		529,233.39	1,384,367.70
Nebraska:									
Alliance.....	3,861.02	14,784.91	18,645.93	117.20					18,763.13
Broken Bow.....	3,054.00	7,360.18	10,414.18		14.00				10,428.18
Lincoln.....	460.57	2,886.96	3,347.53						3,347.53
North Platte.....	1,890.96	1,876.91	3,767.87		4.00				3,771.87
O'Neill.....	619.72	1,030.00	1,649.72						1,649.72
Valentine.....	2,710.16	36,411.60	39,121.76						39,121.76
Total.....	12,596.43	64,350.56	76,946.99	117.20	18.00				77,082.19

Entries made and expenses incurred at district land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States—Offices.	Total earnings in detail.								
	Fees and commissions.	Sales of public lands.	Total.	Sales of Government property.	Outstanding liabilities—Lands, act Mar. 2, 1907.	Sales of reclamation town sites.	Sales of lands in Oregon and California R.R.grant.	Sales of Indian lands.	Aggregate.
Nevada:									
Carson City.....	\$4,647.96	\$21,673.06	\$26,321.02						\$26,321.02
Elko.....	3,693.19	8,687.17	12,380.36						12,380.36
Total.....	8,341.15	30,360.23	38,701.38						38,701.38
New Mexico:									
Clayton.....	17,760.45	7,940.37	25,700.82						25,700.82
Fort Sumner.....	13,345.09	3,231.10	16,576.19		\$70.50				16,646.69
Las Cruces.....	13,029.67	18,545.23	31,574.90						31,574.90
Roswell.....	24,395.26	7,264.40	31,659.66						31,659.66
Santa Fe.....	25,195.26	7,417.49	32,612.75						32,612.75
Tucumcari.....	8,281.60	1,786.58	10,068.18						10,068.18
Total.....	102,007.33	46,185.17	148,192.50		70.50				148,263.00
North Dakota:									
Bismarck.....	3,379.83	2,335.84	5,715.67					\$5,054.50	10,770.17
Dickinson.....	12,613.54	2,660.68	15,274.22						15,274.22
Minot.....	4,565.90	1,023.00	5,588.90					226,580.96	232,169.86
Williston.....	6,121.94	1,659.36	7,781.30						7,781.30
Total.....	26,681.21	7,678.88	34,360.09					231,635.46	265,995.55
Oklahoma, Guthrie.....	5,213.83	15,999.23	21,213.06					119,353.64	140,566.70
Oregon:									
Burns.....	5,908.57	21,571.44	27,480.01						27,480.01
La Grande.....	7,152.33	17,520.45	24,672.78					1,777.93	26,450.71
Jakeview.....	7,633.96	24,125.76	31,759.72						31,759.72
Portland.....	2,548.59	4,228.93	6,777.52				\$50,381.38	24,081.30	81,240.20
Roseburg.....	5,886.86	9,174.11	15,060.97	\$95.85			110,788.39		125,945.21
The Dalles.....	11,182.24	20,403.92	31,586.16						31,586.16
Vale.....	5,141.41	9,669.19	14,810.60						14,810.60
Total.....	45,453.96	106,693.80	152,147.76	95.85			161,169.77	25,859.23	339,272.61

South Dakota:									
Bellefourche.....	7,829.64	4,411.31	12,240.95			\$6,531.95			18,772.90
Gregory.....	3,955.16	440.52	4,395.68					55,378.13	59,773.81
Immon.....	7,296.96	3,669.59	10,966.55					156,427.59	167,394.14
Pierre.....	3,481.69	2,997.44	5,875.13						5,875.13
Rapid City.....	10,611.25	17,906.27	28,517.52						28,517.52
Timber Lake.....	4,431.76		4,431.76	177.00	8.00			354,017.89	358,634.65
Total.....	37,606.46	28,821.13	66,427.59	177.00	8.00	6,531.95		565,823.61	638,968.15
Utah:									
Salt Lake City.....	24,252.25	283,406.53	307,758.88						307,758.88
Vernal.....	3,565.26	5,474.57	9,039.83					48,972.81	58,012.64
Total.....	27,917.61	288,881.10	316,798.71					48,972.81	365,771.52
Washington:									
Seattle.....	1,659.74	12,734.67	14,394.41	3.50					14,397.91
Spokane.....	6,797.93	6,889.81	13,687.74					9,833.39	23,517.13
Vancouver.....	1,400.61	8,929.79	10,330.40	68.05					10,398.45
Walla Walla.....	4,006.25	5,485.53	9,491.78						9,491.78
Waterville.....	6,528.39	7,826.77	14,355.16					19,052.51	33,407.67
Yakima.....	3,300.92	5,121.70	8,422.62						8,422.62
Total.....	23,689.84	46,988.27	70,678.11	71.55				28,885.90	99,635.56
Wisconsin, Wausau.....	1,259.77	864.83	2,124.60						2,124.60
Wyoming:									
Buffalo.....	14,158.64	13,295.67	27,554.31						27,554.31
Cheyenne.....	26,464.49	25,276.75	51,841.24						51,841.24
Douglas.....	33,570.08	19,400.55	52,970.63						52,930.63
Evanston.....	5,879.42	219,670.32	225,509.74						225,509.74
Lander.....	7,617.55	18,564.10	26,181.65			31,523.76		6,428.53	64,133.94
Sundance.....	27,562.84	22,976.24	50,499.08						50,499.08
Total.....	115,173.02	319,343.63	434,516.65			31,523.76		6,428.53	472,468.94
Aggregate all States.....	1,160,250.88	2,050,332.41	3,210,683.29	634.60	1,124.83	48,687.41	161,169.77	1,935,377.44	5,357,677.34
General Land Office:									
Sales of public lands.....		243.17	243.17						243.17
Repredations, public.....									22,543.40
Power permits.....									13,670.10
Sales of fire-killed timber, public.....									5,022.57
Coal leases.....									965.00
Timber, Ute Indian lands.....								395.04	395.04
Maps, Indian.....								1.25	1.25
Copies of records.....									25,426.59
Outstanding liabilities.....					199.43				199.43
Offices of surveyors general, copies of records.....									5,673.77
Aggregate.....	1,160,250.88	2,050,575.58	3,210,926.46	634.60	1,324.26	48,687.41	161,169.77	1,935,773.73	5,431,827.66

NOTE.—“Total earnings” are receipts credited to United States.

General Land Office:													
Sales of public land..											243.17		
Depredations, public											22,543.40		
Power permits.....											13,670.10		
Sales of fire-killed timber, public.....											5,022.57		
Coal leases.....											965.00		
Timber, Ute Indian lands.....									395.04		395.04		
Maps, Indian.....									1.25		1.25		
Copies of records.....											25,436.59		
Outstanding liabilities.....											199.43		
Offices of surveyors gen- eral:													
Copies of records.....											5,673.77		
Aggregate.....	93,156	9,343,015.68	8,951,094.67	9,552,482.217	67,526.47	1,090,662.08	1,990,620.27	3,148,808.82	1,935,773.73	5,431,827.66	462,252.46	359,505.69	821,758.15

RECAPITULATION BY CLASSES OF ENTRIES.

State or Territory.	At public auction.			Subject to preemption entry.			Timber and stone.			Mineral.			Coal.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama.....							34	2,066.10	7,239.34						
Alaska.....										37	2,459.68	7,502.50			
Arizona.....	10	1,159.96	2,239.95							75	3,682.61	18,740.00			
Arkansas.....	13	589.87	1,438.97				24	2,191.98	7,966.73	3	190.00	475.00			
California.....	124	7,753.30	16,437.39				80	7,759.17	22,684.15	81	5,779.81	17,057.50			
Colorado.....	142	10,273.56	24,347.16				64	8,644.77	25,763.25	104	1,940.23	9,630.00	3	200.00	13,600.00
Florida.....	3	104.05	385.00				1	27.30	75.95						
Idaho.....	93	6,687.28	24,815.25				51	6,640.03	23,363.65	28	1,176.58	5,147.50			
Kansas.....	13	645.18	2,094.78												
Louisiana.....	2	140.08	905.00				3	323.75	1,588.78						
Michigan.....	1	1.77	18.34				16	1,133.00	4,003.50						
Minnesota.....	3	120.00	280.00				20	1,257.37	3,474.45						
Mississippi.....	1	46.74	98.15				29	2,321.29	8,217.68						
Montana.....	644	43,206.09	134,129.00	1	40.00	100.00	64	6,062.82	20,441.14	124	4,150.78	18,216.19	36	3,799.87	121,718.89
Nebraska.....	148	10,030.27	38,449.19												
Nevada.....	2	240.00	300.00							26	3,936.66	13,635.00			
New Mexico.....	106	6,877.34	12,904.01							71	2,118.28	10,870.00	3	240.00	4,400.00
North Dakota.....	15	581.29	2,684.25										4	160.00	3,600.00
Oklahoma.....	164	16,741.90	1,490.28							1	160.00	400.00			
Oregon.....	178	14,720.40	33,774.03				70	8,506.12	26,058.61	10	6,327.95	17,260.50	1	320.00	6,400.00
South Dakota.....	91	4,357.96	11,324.94				3	302.67	821.29	4	271.80	1,371.45	1	160.00	1,600.00
Utah.....	29	2,090.53	5,673.02							30	1,465.16	7,510.00	24	5,416.17	188,814.55
Washington.....	20	1,210.39	3,544.66				36	4,361.50	14,387.25	19	996.51	4,140.00			
Wisconsin.....	1	40.00	100.00				3	120.00	360.00						
Wyoming.....	198	16,974.74	37,764.64				52	7,124.93	18,253.75	5	340.62	1,101.33	13	1,275.98	209,704.60
Total.....	2,001	144,595.70	360,298.01	1	40.00	100.00	550	58,842.80	184,699.52	618	34,996.67	133,056.97	85	11,572.02	549,838.04

State.	Disposition of abandoned military reservations.										Excess-area payments.			
	Sale.			Homestead law.										
				No.			Original.			Final.				
	No.	Acres.	Amount.				No.	Acres.	Fees and commissions.	No.	Acres.	Fees and commissions.	Purchase money.	No.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama.....												2	1.18	\$1.48
Arizona.....												36	195.81	370.74
Arkansas.....												30	171.35	213.15
California.....	7	1.99	\$170.63									182	1,002.16	1,486.26
Colorado.....												514	2,607.44	3,486.04
Florida.....							2	120.00				18	64.87	77.17
Idaho.....												139	890.94	1,156.72
Kansas.....												7	10.04	22.97
Louisiana.....												13	106.25	137.16
Michigan.....														
Minnesota.....												3	8.12	10.18
Mississippi.....												9	5.43	6.35
Montana.....				202	32,757.27	\$3,120.17	7	882.97	32.90	683.65	667	4,497.38	6,410.10	
Nebraska.....				1	160.00	14.00	47	7,280.80	182.00	9,641.84	6	15.03	21.83	
Nevada.....												51	659.21	891.77
New Mexico.....												214	993.78	1,253.93
North Dakota.....												22	101.87	164.33
Oregon.....												93	516.20	711.29
South Dakota.....				3	280.00	27.00	1	160.00		200.00	51	200.70	243.71	
Utah.....				3	320.00	43.10	2	155.09	6.00	308.73	63	331.82	430.57	
Washington.....												29	94.66	205.49
Wisconsin.....												1	21.93	54.83
Wyoming.....	8	1,129.92	1,412.40				1	156.55	11.74	60.08	401	1,933.12	2,461.53	
Total.....	15	1,131.91	1,583.03	209	33,517.27	3,204.27	63	9,014.13	244.46	11,375.70	2,551	14,429.29	19,817.60	

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

RECAPITULATION BY CLASSES OF ENTRIES—Continued.

State.	Desert land entries.																	
	Number.		Acres.		Amount.		Desert land relief, act of Mar. 4, 1915.											
							Elections to purchase.			Final.			Commuted.			Proof in the manner required of a homestead entryman.		
	Original.	Final.	Original.	Final.	Original.	Final.	No.	Acres.	Amount.	No.	Acres.	Amount.	No.	Acres.	Amount.	No.	Acres.	
Arizona.....	177	34	31,250.78	5,409.60	\$7,813.48	\$5,412.55	58	10,596.26	\$5,298.13	31	5,981.01	\$4,488.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	3,428.12
California.....	167	114	23,445.78	15,641.66	5,860.91	15,656.99	122	26,720.78	13,360.39	21	4,028.54	3,021.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,039.12
Colorado.....	60	76	8,937.87	11,793.10	2,275.49	11,798.44	276	53,219.26	26,609.63	133	25,301.35	18,979.01	3	468.12	\$585.15	9	2,130.24	
Idaho.....	193	164	25,798.00	20,606.78	6,457.39	20,610.35	94	15,224.88	7,612.44	25	3,982.85	2,987.11	2	320.00	400.00	5	1,004.24	
Montana.....	75	226	11,446.34	42,598.71	2,868.17	42,621.38	358	58,320.48	29,160.24	349	58,946.60	44,224.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	4,998.25
Nevada.....	107	61	19,164.14	10,356.05	4,792.70	10,355.70	6	1,161.20	580.60	3	960.00	720.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	724.30
New Mexico.....	19	12	2,807.32	1,955.11	701.80	1,956.21	50	8,665.50	4,332.75	17	3,360.00	2,520.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,850.27
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	74	46	10,508.46	6,600.92	2,629.94	6,601.13	43	6,512.96	3,256.48	13	2,491.81	1,868.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	640.00
South Dakota.....	3	3	320.00	400.00	80.00	400.00	45	6,322.28	3,161.14	52	8,760.32	6,570.32	1	40.00	50.00	6	1,087.62	
Utah.....	48	62	6,603.39	7,282.33	1,651.03	7,290.33	34	6,328.02	3,164.01	14	2,501.01	1,875.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	21	21	1,697.82	1,742.71	424.30	1,742.50	110	13,734.58	6,867.29	6	544.88	408.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,105.42
Wyoming.....	126	148	20,329.28	22,616.19	5,092.84	22,643.97	77	12,621.40	6,310.70	73	12,269.28	9,190.49	1	160.00	200.00	6	1,236.35	
Total.....	1,070	967	162,309.18	147,003.16	40,648.05	147,089.55	1,273	219,427.60	109,713.80	737	129,127.65	96,853.84	7	988.12	1,235.15	97	19,243.93	

State.	Homestead entries.									State selections.			Railroad selections.		
	Entries.			Acres.			Amount.			No.	Acres.	Amount.	No.	Acres.	Amount.
	Original.	Final.	Com-muted.	Original.	Final.	Com-muted.	Original.	Final.	Com-muted.						
Alabama.....	126	178	17	9,310.44	13,342.29	1,280.32	\$1,018.60	\$333.65	\$1,600.30						
Alaska.....	84	43	1	12,337.93	2,999.43	80.00	1,217.67	275.84	100.00						
Arizona.....	806	856	43	116,637.63	137,427.59	5,567.65	11,897.36	5,631.91	7,005.92	1,884	1,084,185.13	\$6,951.00	3	4,713.39	\$62.00
Arkansas.....	1,142	1,000	53	97,476.05	89,629.52	4,362.63	10,066.23	2,258.55	5,443.32						
California.....	1,588	1,706	110	249,704.11	233,475.10	14,226.40	25,845.73	11,486.00	21,212.34	6	840.88	16.00	10	11,515.34	156.00
Colorado.....	4,834	4,775	90	1,132,276.51	1,127,359.99	10,808.90	89,760.58	46,356.72	14,172.10	3	860.27	14.00	2	120.00	4.00
Florida.....	407	497	66	36,172.51	56,897.73	6,104.35	3,760.16	1,422.07	7,574.10	4	146.59	8.00			
Idaho.....	2,473	3,556	118	467,169.14	582,706.37	15,513.87	40,060.13	22,370.15	18,720.99	15	7,414.38	100.00	11	53,411.06	678.00
Kansas.....	289	271	13	45,947.76	41,599.93	1,852.81	4,012.87	1,339.08	2,316.02						
Louisiana.....	197	133	26	12,862.46	9,891.30	1,369.28	1,453.94	333.70	2,768.89	4	851.90				
Michigan.....	78	79	8	6,913.21	7,091.36	861.98	712.58	197.53	1,075.14						
Minnesota.....	191	315	20	14,520.00	27,348.35	1,460.43	1,645.24	804.87	2,225.75				1	9.25	2.00
Mississippi.....	146	170	18	10,443.24	12,206.73	1,802.77	1,167.13	307.34	2,248.74						
Missouri.....	5	29	1	320.00	1,989.69	80.00	33.00	56.70	100.00						
Montana.....	9,429	13,933	245	2,124,092.07	3,158,572.02	33,133.84	178,717.60	145,258.76	43,195.61	22	8,601.53	122.00	57	260,492.24	3,318.00
Nebraska.....	347	1,015	28	66,043.38	414,694.81	3,194.59	4,486.18	3,931.89	4,187.76				6	56,997.52	722.00
Nevada.....	291	295	13	48,379.12	39,416.26	1,811.17	4,760.52	2,455.35	2,463.95						
New Mexico.....	3,834	2,950	57	883,620.61	612,931.90	7,683.95	69,905.13	23,439.37	9,571.24	299	144,989.82	968.00	16	2,264.01	50.00
North Dakota.....	804	1,693	9	134,883.10	268,495.44	600.32	11,352.55	8,963.49	730.80	2	80.00	4.00			
Oklahoma.....	322	190	91	31,308.93	22,797.47	10,859.74	3,155.05	569.19	13,596.95						
Oregon.....	1,321	2,381	42	238,039.69	413,356.63	5,758.13	21,461.88	16,224.29	7,281.39	2	178.70	4.00	22	2,139.61	54.00
South Dakota.....	1,196	1,499	53	241,725.47	218,647.18	7,478.60	16,972.44	5,479.20	4,810.28				1	14.10	2.00
Utah.....	969	560	5	224,129.69	124,237.38	624.87	17,714.69	5,102.62	779.60	18	8,388.79	116.00			
Washington.....	524	868	33	71,278.01	120,689.65	3,399.10	8,109.64	6,098.42	4,721.12				21	72,225.47	926.00
Wisconsin.....	61	92	4	3,288.12	6,866.48	200.00	470.05	278.38	350.00				1	125.45	2.00
Wyoming.....	4,411	2,235	29	1,140,749.40	491,687.58	4,298.70	86,884.46	20,208.26	5,371.08	4	360.00	8.00	1	29.19	2.00
Commissions on Indian lands.....							38,486.23	22,259.01							
Total.....	35,875	41,319	1,193	7,419,628.58	8,236,438.18	144,414.40	655,127.64	353,442.34	183,623.39	2,263	1,256,897.99	8,311.00	152	464,056.63	5,978.00

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

RECAPITULATION, BY CLASSES, OF ENTRIES—Continued.

State.	Applications.						Mineral adverse claims.	Filings.								Fees.		Miscellaneous entries, applications, sales, etc.			
	Coal lands.		Timber and stone lands.		Mineral lands.			Preemption.		Homesteads.		Coal land.		Reservoir.		Cancellations.	Received for reducing testimony to writing, etc.				
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.		No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.			No.	Acres.	Amount.	
Alabama.....			12	\$120												4	\$947.09				
Alaska.....					24	\$240	3	\$30								1	423.61	272	757.36	\$18,836.98	
Arizona.....			1	10	79	790	7	70			1	\$3	15	\$45	7	\$21	104	1,902.30	41	944.07	1,588.93
Arkansas.....			17	130	3	30										47	2,766.01				
California.....			76	530	73	730	2	20			3	9	2	6			160	6,099.03	60	1,222.83	10,822.98
Colorado.....	18	\$180	77	640	113	1,130	7	70	130	\$390	10	30	39	117	2	6	456	12,370.09	1	640.00	1,160.10
Florida.....			3	20													28	1,937.98	4	61.74	111.35
Idaho.....			51	360	29	290	2	20			3	9	2	6	1	3	104	7,102.41	54	446.78	14,681.71
Kansas.....									4	8	3	6					47	584.93	1	160.00	200.00
Louisiana.....			9	80													13	2,170.32	11	5,217.86	125.74
Michigan.....			32	220													1	597.90			
Minnesota.....			22	190							1	2					125	2,370.17			100.00
Mississippi.....			34	230													12	1,293.82	6	980.69	98.81
Missouri.....																	1	95.85	23	1,384.65	1,731.01
Montana.....	42	420	30	250	119	1,190	5	50	1	3	9	27	71	213	6	18	543	29,878.46	289	3,436.95	21,508.72
Nebraska.....																	41	3,892.85			3.78
Nevada.....	2	20	2	10	27	270	6	60					39	117	8	24	15	975.96	23	40.00	2,133.00
New Mexico.....	7	70			44	440	1	10			2	6	18	54	37	111	201	4,865.78	48	1,008.19	276.00
North Dakota.....	6	60											6	12			85	3,658.82	1	80.00	400.00
Oklahoma.....																	57	1,038.28	11	728.76	956.19
Oregon.....	1	10	97	660	12	120					8	24					101	6,199.06	18	163.63	154,882.06
South Dakota.....	1	10	7	40	7	70					1	2					337	5,132.41	37	5.00	6,161.25
Utah.....	55	550	1	10	31	310	4	40					59	177			47	2,445.99	1	40.00	50.00
Washington.....	11	110	42	330	13	130	3	30			3	9	4	12			55	2,951.94	11	559.16	600.00
Wisconsin.....			8	80							1	2					9	384.16	5	320.00	100.00
Wyoming.....	28	280	134	1,110	1	10					14	42	93	279	1	3	182	4,977.64	420	2,014.36	24,407.56
Made at General Land Office.....																			1	80.00	100.00
Commissions on Indian lands.....																					6,781.23
Total.....	171	1,710	655	5,020	575	5,750	40	400	135	401	59	171	348	1,038	62	186	2,776	107,012.86	1,338	20,292.03	267,817.40

¹ Fees with timber and stone applications are not earned until proof and payment under circular 576 of Nov. 27, 1917, although application is counted as allowed when noted in local land office and forwarded to chief of field division for appraisal.

VACANT PUBLIC LANDS ON JULY 1, 1918.

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1918.

[Counties containing no unappropriated lands are omitted.]

ALABAMA.

Land district and county.	Area in acres.			Character.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	
Montgomery:				
Autauga.....	80	.....	80	Level, sandy, some marshy.
Baldwin.....	2,540	.....	2,540	Rolling farm lands.
Barbour.....	160	.....	160	Pine, rolling.
Butler.....	40	.....	40	Broken, hilly, rolling.
Calhoun.....	200	.....	200	Broken, hilly.
Cherokee.....	2,200	.....	2,200	Pine, rolling.
Chilton.....	160	.....	160	Do.
Choctaw.....	1,000	.....	1,000	Broken, hilly, pine.
Clark.....	400	.....	400	Broken, hilly.
Clay.....	2,080	.....	2,080	Do.
Cleburne.....	2,240	.....	2,240	Do.
Colbert.....	80	.....	80	Broken, sandy.
Conecuh.....	280	.....	280	Do.
Coosa.....	280	.....	280	Do.
Covington.....	280	.....	280	Do.
Crenshaw.....	80	.....	80	Do.
Dale.....	440	.....	440	Do.
DeKalb.....	240	.....	240	Broken, rolling.
Escambia.....	200	.....	200	Broken, hilly, sandy.
Etowah.....	400	.....	400	Broken, rolling.
Fayette.....	200	.....	200	Broken, hilly.
Franklin.....	720	.....	720	Do.
Geneva.....	80	.....	80	Broken, pine.
Green.....	80	.....	80	Do.
Houston.....	240	.....	240	Broken, sandy.
Jackson.....	4,000	.....	4,000	Broken, hilly.
Lamar.....	560	.....	560	Do.
Lauderdale.....	2,000	.....	2,000	Do.
Madison.....	5,880	.....	5,880	Mountainous, broken.
Marion.....	1,880	.....	1,880	Broken, hilly.
Marshall.....	720	.....	720	Broken, hilly, rolling.
Mobile.....	200	.....	200	Broken, sandy.
Monroe.....	200	.....	200	Do.
Morgan.....	960	.....	960	Broken, hilly.
Perry.....	40	.....	40	Pine, rolling.
Pickens.....	260	.....	260	Broken, hilly, rolling.
Pike.....	200	.....	200	Pine, level, sandy.
St. Clair.....	240	.....	240	Hilly, broken, rolling.
Shelby.....	160	.....	160	Broken, rolling.
Sumter.....	80	.....	80	Pine, hilly, broken.
Talladega.....	1,000	.....	1,000	Do.
Tuscaloosa.....	1,460	.....	1,460	Do.
Washington.....	680	.....	680	Do.
State total.....	35,220	.....	35,220	

ARIZONA.

Phoenix:				
Apache.....	594,100	.....	594,100	Mountainous, arid, timber.
Cochise.....	454,300	406,900	861,200	Mountainous, grazing.
Coconino.....	119,600	395,280	514,880	Mountainous, grazing, timber.
Gila.....	40,800	100,000	140,800	Arid, broken.
Graham.....	330,500	631,000	961,500	Mountainous, grazing, broken.
Greenlee.....	100,400	263,000	363,400	Do.
Maricopa.....	760,300	2,276,400	3,036,700	Arid, grazing, broken.
Mohave.....	1,410,400	2,789,100	4,199,500	Do.
Navajo.....	338,000	133,750	471,750	Do.
Pima.....	670,800	1,373,000	2,043,800	Mountainous, arid, grazing.
Pinal.....	727,000	887,400	1,614,400	Arid, grazing.
Santa Cruz.....	60,400	46,080	106,480	Mountainous, arid, grazing.
Yavapai.....	522,800	1,312,000	1,834,800	Mountainous, grazing, broken.
Yuma.....	700,400	3,812,300	4,512,700	Arid, grazing, broken.
State total.....	6,829,800	14,426,210	21,256,010	

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1918—Con.

ARKANSAS.

Land district and county.	Area in acres.			Character.
	Surveyed.	Unsur-veyed.	Total.	
Camden:				
Ashley.....	43		43	Rolling, thin soil.
Bradley.....	47		47	Swampy.
Calhoun.....	231		231	Do.
Clark.....	80		80	Broken.
Cleveland.....	54		54	River and creek bottom land.
Columbia.....	29		29	Rolling.
Drew.....	42		42	Gently rolling.
Garland.....	6,756		6,756	Mountainous.
Hempstead.....	2		2	River land.
Hot Springs.....	1,919		1,919	Mountainous.
Howard.....	2,276		2,276	Do.
La Fayette.....	44		44	Low, wet land.
Little River.....	122		122	Do.
Miller.....	136		136	Do.
Montgomery.....	13,288		13,288	Hilly or mountainous.
Nevada.....	80		80	Creek bottom land.
Ouachita.....	5	40	45	River land.
Pike.....	3,114		3,114	Mountainous.
Polk.....	9,572		9,572	Do.
Saline.....	285		285	Do.
Sevier.....	546		546	Do.
Union.....	53		53	Swampy.
Total.....	38,724	40	38,764	
Harrison:				
Baxter.....	16,640		16,640	Mountainous, timbered, mineral.
Benton.....	831		831	Mountainous, timbered.
Boone.....	2,952		2,952	Mountainous, timbered, mineral.
Carroll.....	1,626		1,626	Mountainous, timbered.
Crawford.....	700		700	Do.
Franklin.....	1,089		1,089	Do.
Fulton.....	10,280		10,280	Do.
Independence.....	980		980	Do.
Izard.....	12,529		12,529	Do.
Johnson.....	520		520	Do.
Madison.....	5,089		5,089	Do.
Marion.....	9,399		9,399	Mountainous, timbered, mineral.
Newton.....	11,463		11,463	Do.
Searcy.....	10,762		10,762	Mountainous, timbered.
Stone.....	19,521		19,521	Do.
Van Buren.....	760		760	Do.
Washington.....	6,482		6,482	Do.
Total.....	111,623		111,623	
Little Rock:				
Arkansas.....	5		5	Level.
Cleburne.....	10,364		10,364	Mountainous, timbered.
Cleveland.....	35		35	Broken, timbered.
Conway.....	1,620		1,620	Mountainous, timbered.
Crawford.....	4,240		4,240	Do.
Desha.....	40		40	Swampy, timbered.
Faulkner.....	880		880	Broken, timbered.
Franklin.....	3,865		3,865	Broken, mountainous, timbered.
Fulton.....	3,040		3,040	Broken, timbered.
Garland.....	2,860		2,860	Broken, mountainous, timbered.
Grant.....	40		40	Broken, timbered.
Hot Springs.....	40		40	Do.
Independence.....	3,101		3,101	Do.
Izard.....	3,600		3,600	Do.
Jackson.....	240		240	Do.
Johnson.....	13,940		13,940	Broken, mountainous, timbered.
Lawrence.....	460		460	Broken, timbered.
Logan.....	6,600		6,600	Do.
Lonoke.....	160		160	Do.
Mississippi.....	141	7,000	7,141	Do.
Montgomery.....	140		140	Do.
Perry.....	720		720	Do.
Phillips.....	40		40	Do.
Pope.....	6,207		6,207	Do.
Pulaski.....	80		80	Do.
Randolph.....	4,240		4,240	Do.
Saline.....	1,140		1,140	Broken, mountainous, timbered.
Scott.....	17,940		17,940	Do.
Sebastian.....	2,160		2,160	Do.

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1918—Con.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

Land district and county.	Area in acres.			Character.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	
Little Rock—Continued.				
Sharp.....	6,280	.....	6,280	Broken, mountainous, timbered.
Van Buren.....	35,851	.....	35,851	Broken, timbered.
White.....	320	.....	320	Do.
Yell.....	2,600	.....	2,600	Do.
Total.....	132,989	7,000	139,989	
State total.....	281,436	7,040	288,476	

CALIFORNIA.

El Centro:				
Imperial.....	979,414	526,626	1,506,040	Mountainous, rolling, level, desert.
Riverside.....	984,317	827,397	1,811,714	Do.
San Diego.....	351,307	60,680	411,987	Do.
Total.....	2,315,038	1,414,703	3,729,741	
Eureka:				
Del Norte.....	721	.....	721	Sea beach, mountainous.
Humboldt.....	63,860	16,851	80,711	Mountainous, timber, grazing.
Mendocino.....	5,460	.....	5,460	Mountainous, grazing.
Siskiyou.....	970	.....	970	Forest listings, grazing, farming.
Trinity.....	24,120	.....	24,120	Mountainous, grazing, farming.
Total.....	95,131	16,851	111,982	
Independence:				
Alpine.....	10,581	.....	10,581	Mountainous, grazing, mineral.
Inyo.....	2,685,270	1,166,878	3,852,148	Mountainous, agricultural, desert.
Kern.....	616,117	119,000	735,117	Grazing, mineral, desert, agricultural.
Mono.....	278,387	29,284	307,671	Mountainous, grazing, agricultural.
San Bernardino.....	2,098,175	1,213,515	3,311,690	Mountainous, mineral, desert.
Tulare.....	59,915	.....	59,915	Mountainous, grazing.
Total.....	5,748,445	2,528,677	8,277,122	
Los Angeles:				
Kern.....	35,179	5,393	40,572	Arid, level desert, mountainous.
Los Angeles.....	500,451	5,916	506,367	Do.
Orange.....	19,726	1,624	21,350	Mountainous, hilly.
Riverside.....	196,330	45,599	241,929	Mountainous, rolling, level desert.
San Bernardino.....	3,253,172	370,949	3,624,121	Do.
San Diego.....	97,593	2,240	99,833	Do.
Santa Barbara.....	1,180	.....	1,180	Mountainous, rolling.
Ventura.....	37,890	9,410	47,300	Do.
Total.....	4,141,521	441,131	4,582,652	
Sacramento:				
Alpine.....	12,435	300	12,735	Mountainous.
Amador.....	12,491	.....	12,491	Hilly, grazing, mineral.
Butte.....	21,405	320	21,725	Do.
Calaveras.....	44,783	.....	44,783	Do.
Colusa.....	25,553	1,880	27,433	Do.
El Dorado.....	33,445	.....	33,445	Do.
Fresno.....	8,083	1,380	9,463	Do.
Glenn.....	12,272	.....	12,272	Do.
Lake.....	11,147	.....	11,147	Mountainous.
Madera.....	8,483	1,400	9,883	Hilly, grazing, farming, mineral.
Mariposa.....	48,354	.....	48,354	Do.
Merced.....	1,586	.....	1,586	Do.
Modoc.....	25,804	4,360	30,164	Mountainous, grazing, timber.
Napa.....	26,276	.....	26,276	Do.
Nevada.....	39,596	.....	39,596	Mineral, hilly, grazing.
Placer.....	21,422	.....	21,422	Do.
Plumas.....	50	.....	50	Do.
Shasta.....	171,295	2,160	173,455	Farming, grazing, timber, mineral.
Siskiyou.....	143,277	32,067	175,344	Do.
Stanislaus.....	12,840	.....	12,840	Mineral, hilly, grazing.
Sutter.....	317	.....	317	Hilly, grazing.
Tehama.....	70,912	2,000	72,912	Hilly, grazing, mineral.

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1918—Con.
CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Land district and county.	Area in acres.			Character.
	Surveyed.	Unsur-veyed.	Total.	
Sacramento—Continued.				
Trinity.....	28,809	4,700	33,509	Mountainous, grazing, timber, mineral.
Tuolumne.....	18,944	1,600	20,544	Mineral, grazing, timber.
Yolo.....	26,376	.....	26,376	Hilly, grazing.
Yuba.....	5,857	.....	5,857	Hilly, grazing, mineral.
Total.....	831,812	52,167	883,979	
San Francisco:				
Alameda.....	1,019	1,280	2,299	Mountainous.
Colusa.....	11,738	.....	11,738	Do.
Contra Costa.....	1,300	.....	1,300	Do.
Fresno.....	48,368	3,862	52,230	Do.
Glenn.....	1,920	.....	1,920	Do.
Kern.....	20,166	640	20,806	Do.
Kings.....	1,847	.....	1,847	Do.
Lake.....	141,161	2,560	143,721	Do.
Mendocino.....	180,946	2,222	183,168	Do.
Merced.....	5,642	.....	5,642	Do.
Monterey.....	179,011	2,560	181,571	Do.
Napa.....	41,485	.....	41,485	Do.
San Benito.....	165,415	8,960	174,375	Do.
San Joaquin.....	1,060	.....	1,060	Do.
San Luis Obispo.....	184,107	2,473	186,580	Do.
Santa Barbara.....	14,287	.....	14,287	Do.
Santa Clara.....	50,617	3,660	54,277	Do.
Solano.....	2,056	.....	2,056	Do.
Sonoma.....	41,476	4,640	46,116	Do.
Stanislaus.....	19,164	2,600	21,764	Do.
Ventura.....	2,286	.....	2,286	Do.
Yolo.....	6,400	640	7,040	Do.
Total.....	1,121,471	36,097	1,157,568	
Susanville:				
Lassen.....	915,648	24,521	940,169	Grazing, desert, timber, mineral.
Modoc.....	350,081	16,840	366,921	Do.
Plumas.....	8,885	2,591	11,476	Mountainous, timber, mineral.
Sierra.....	4,186	.....	4,186	Do.
Total.....	1,278,800	43,952	1,322,752	
Visalia:				
Fresno.....	138,613	2,814	141,427	Mountainous, grazing.
Kern.....	154,890	26,724	181,614	Do.
Kings.....	15,313	.....	15,313	Do.
Merced.....	8,361	.....	8,361	Do.
Monterey.....	1,447	.....	1,447	Do.
San Benito.....	7,886	.....	7,886	Do.
Tulare.....	41,422	65,768	107,190	Do.
Total.....	367,932	95,306	463,238	
State total.....	15,900,150	4,628,884	20,529,034	

COLORADO.

Del Norte:				
Alamosa.....	45,187	3,840	49,027	Grazing.
Chaffee.....	2,597	.....	2,597	Do.
Conejos.....	188,647	.....	188,647	Do.
Huerfano.....	5,279	3,840	9,119	Grazing; probably some timber.
Las Animas.....	.....	29,440	29,440	Do.
Rio Grande.....	104,018	.....	104,018	Grazing.
Saguache.....	292,480	.....	292,480	Do.
Total.....	638,208	37,120	675,328	
Denver:				
Adams.....	40	.....	40	Agricultural, grazing.
Arapahoe.....	160	.....	160	Do.
Boulder.....	760	.....	760	Mountainous, mineral.
Clear Creek.....	6,880	13,440	20,320	Do.
Douglas.....	2,120	.....	2,120	Arid, grazing, broken.
Eagle.....	12,600	.....	12,600	Mountainous, grazing, mineral.
Elbert.....	800	.....	800	Agricultural, grazing.

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1918—Con.

COLORADO—Continued.

Land district and county.	Area in acres.			Character.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	
Denver—Continued.				
Gilpin.....	7,680	3,840	11,520	Mountainous, grazing, mineral.
Grand.....	110,350	13,860	124,210	Mountainous, grazing.
Jackson.....	239,030	.....	239,030	Do.
Jefferson.....	9,380	.....	9,380	Do.
Larimer.....	47,020	.....	47,020	Do.
Morgan.....	560	.....	560	Agricultural, grazing.
Routt.....	.....	7,680	7,680	Mountainous, grazing, mineral.
Summit.....	4,920	4,630	9,550	Do.
Weld.....	680	.....	680	Agricultural, grazing.
Total.....	442,980	43,450	486,430	
Durango:				
Archuleta.....	72,575	.....	72,575	Agricultural, timber, grazing.
Dolores.....	7,233	46,762	53,995	Mountainous, agricultural, mineral.
La Plata.....	93,492	2,200	95,692	Grazing, agricultural, mineral.
Montezuma.....	49,434	12,940	62,374	Do.
Total.....	222,734	61,902	284,636	
Glenwood Springs:				
Eagle.....	32,642	205,157	237,799	Farming, grazing, mineral.
Garfield.....	764,688	191,088	955,776	Do.
Gunnison.....	440	7,840	8,280	Do.
Mesa.....	116,286	31,320	147,606	Do.
Moffat.....	1,410,238	318,625	1,728,863	Do.
Pitkin.....	28,606	24,300	52,906	Grazing, mineral.
Rio Blanco.....	1,169,054	176,906	1,345,960	Farming, grazing.
Routt.....	117,009	72,200	189,209	Farming, grazing, mineral.
Total.....	3,638,963	1,027,436	4,666,399	
Hugo:				
Cheyenne.....	317	.....	317	Prairie, farming, and grazing.
Kit Carson.....	4,892	.....	4,892	Do.
Lincoln.....	1,287	.....	1,287	Do.
Total.....	6,496	.....	6,496	
Lamar:				
Baca.....	56,532	.....	56,532	Farm. prairie, hilly, grazing.
Bent.....	41,835	.....	41,835	Broken, hilly, prairie, grazing.
Cheyenne.....	1,329	.....	1,329	Prairie, grazing.
Kiowa.....	3,270	.....	3,270	Rolling, prairie, grazing.
Las Animas.....	76,360	.....	76,360	Broken, hilly, grazing.
Lincoln.....	140	.....	140	Grazing.
Prowers.....	14,828	.....	14,828	Prairie, hilly, grazing.
Total.....	194,294	.....	194,294	
Leadville:				
Chaffee.....	69,234	.....	69,234	Mountainous, mineral, grazing, agricultural.
Fremont.....	35,401	.....	35,401	Grazing, agricultural, mineral.
Lake.....	8,382	.....	8,382	Grazing, mountainous, mineral.
Park.....	247,341	10,844	258,185	Grazing, agricultural, mineral.
Summit.....	465	.....	465	Grazing, mountainous, mineral.
Teller.....	6,917	280	7,197	Grazing, agricultural.
Total.....	367,740	11,124	378,864	
Montrose:				
Delta.....	189,132	55,560	244,692	Mountainous, coal, grazing.
Dolores.....	31,330	3,780	35,110	Mineral, grazing, arid.
Gunnison.....	465,060	89,040	554,100	Mountainous, coal, mineral, farming, grazing.
Hinsdale.....	104,280	11,200	115,480	Mountainous, mineral, timber, coal, grazing.
Mesa.....	606,149	203,700	809,849	Coal, farming, mineral, grazing.
Montrose.....	472,718	179,360	652,078	Do.
Ourray.....	27,040	.....	27,040	Agricultural, grazing, mineral, and mountainous.
Saguache.....	130,240	.....	130,240	Farming, grazing, mineral, timber.
San Miguel.....	250,502	73,100	323,602	Agricultural, grazing, coal, rich mineral.
Total.....	2,276,451	615,740	2,892,191	

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1918—Con.

COLORADO—Continued.

Land district and county.	Area in acres.			Character.
	Surveyed.	Unsur-veyed.	Total.	
Pueblo:				
Alamosa.....	11,320	.....	11,320	Mountainous.
Bent.....	10,010	.....	10,010	Agricultural, grazing.
Crowley.....	960	7,040	8,000	Do.
Custer.....	27,960	.....	27,960	Mountainous, grazing.
El Paso.....	3,800	1,320	5,120	Mountainous, agricultural, grazing.
Fremont.....	324,680	.....	324,680	Do.
Huerfano.....	64,440	.....	64,440	Do.
Kiowa.....	.....	680	680	Grazing, agricultural.
Las Animas.....	118,856	.....	118,856	Mountainous, agricultural, grazing.
Lincoln.....	3,070	720	3,790	Grazing, agricultural.
Otero.....	26,730	8,360	35,090	Do.
Pueblo.....	1,900	.....	1,900	Agricultural, mountainous, grazing.
Saguache.....	21,760	.....	21,760	Mountainous.
Teller.....	25,680	.....	25,680	Mountainous, largely mineral.
Total.....	641,166	18,120	659,286	
Sterling:				
Logan.....	479	4,320	4,799	Sandy, grazing, agricultural.
Morgan.....	1,460	159	1,619	Sandy, grazing.
Phillips.....	561	.....	561	Do.
Sedgwick.....	280	.....	280	Do.
Washington.....	4,442	.....	4,442	Do.
Weld.....	1,579	10,234	11,813	Sandy, grazing, agricultural.
Yuma.....	3,628	889	4,517	Sandy, grazing.
Total.....	12,429	15,602	28,031	
State total.....	8,441,461	1,830,494	10,271,955	

FLORIDA.

Gainesville:				
Alachua.....	1,197	.....	1,197	Low, pine.
Baker.....	754	.....	754	Do.
Bay.....	4,677	.....	4,677	Do.
Bradford.....	731	.....	731	Do.
Brevard.....	15,275	.....	15,275	Low, pine, swamp
Calhoun.....	1,000	.....	1,000	Low, pine.
Citrus.....	3,032	.....	3,032	Do.
Clay.....	1,323	.....	1,323	Do.
Columbia.....	474	.....	474	Do.
De Soto.....	6,202	.....	6,202	Do.
Escambia.....	914	.....	914	Do.
Flagler.....	60	.....	60	Do.
Gadsden.....	383	.....	383	Do.
Hamilton.....	708	.....	708	Do.
Hernando.....	640	.....	640	Do.
Hillsborough.....	40	.....	40	Do.
Holmes.....	287	.....	287	Do.
Jackson.....	147	.....	147	Do.
Jefferson.....	10	.....	10	Do.
Lafayette.....	5,268	.....	5,268	Low, pine, swamp.
Lake.....	16,119	.....	16,119	Low, pine.
Lee.....	7,711	.....	7,711	Low, pine, swamp.
Leon.....	160	.....	160	Low, pine.
Levy.....	3,840	.....	3,840	Do.
Liberty.....	724	.....	724	Do.
Madison.....	760	.....	760	Do.
Manatee.....	913	.....	913	Do.
Marion.....	6,733	.....	6,733	Do.
Monroe.....	1,778	.....	1,778	Low, pine, swamp.
Nassau.....	265	.....	265	Low, pine.
Okaloosa.....	200	.....	200	Do.
Okeechobee.....	356	.....	356	Do.
Orange.....	1,245	.....	1,245	Do.
Osceola.....	437	.....	437	Do.
Palm Beach.....	40	.....	40	Do.
Pasco.....	480	.....	480	Do.
Polk.....	1,242	.....	1,242	Do.
Putnam.....	6,878	.....	6,878	Do.
St. Johns.....	964	.....	964	Do.

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1918—Con.

FLORIDA—Continued.

Land district and county.	Area in acres.			Character.
	Surveyed.	Unsur-veyed.	Total.	
Gainesville—Continued.				
St. Lucie.....	767	.....	767	Low, pine.
Santa Rosa.....	359	.....	359	Do.
Seminole.....	546	.....	546	Do.
Sumter.....	120	.....	120	Do.
Suwannee.....	433	.....	433	Do.
Taylor.....	2,560	.....	2,560	Do.
Volusia.....	8,445	.....	8,445	Do.
Wakulla.....	360	.....	360	Do.
Walton.....	5,513	.....	5,513	Do.
Washington.....	1,656	.....	1,656	Do.
State total.....	114,726	.....	114,726	

IDAHO.

Blackfoot:				
Bannock.....	114,360	31,640	146,000	Mountainous.
Bear Lake.....	42,940	22,500	65,440	Rough and broken.
Bingham.....	235,972	98,640	334,612	Rolling, lava, and dry.
Bonneville.....	33,820	57,380	91,200	Grazing.
Butte.....	96,223	45,000	141,223	Rolling, lava, and dry.
Franklin.....	760	1,280	2,040	Grazing.
Fremont.....	256,616	130,953	387,569	Agricultural and grazing.
Jefferson.....	172,246	142,680	314,926	Do.
Lemhi.....	.....	1,920	1,920	Mountainous.
Madison.....	3,240	.....	3,240	Grazing.
Oneida.....	110,900	41,360	152,260	Rough, grazing.
Power.....	73,880	.....	73,880	Do.
Teton.....	1,280	2,000	3,280	Mountainous.
Total.....	1,142,237	575,353	1,717,590	
Boise:				
Ada.....	323,322	.....	323,322	Arid, mountainous.
Adams.....	49,613	.....	49,613	Mountainous, grazing, timber.
Boise.....	117,957	7,680	125,637	Mountainous, mineral, grazing, timber
Canyon.....	20,265	.....	20,265	Arid, grazing.
Elmore.....	368,522	32,000	400,522	Arid, mountainous, mineral, timber, grazing.
Gem.....	53,786	14,080	67,866	Arid, mountainous, grazing, timber.
Idaho.....	30,500	136,850	167,350	Arid, mountainous, grazing, mineral, timber.
Owyhee.....	2,076,023	1,561,280	3,637,303	Arid, mountainous, mineral, grazing.
Payette.....	52,948	.....	52,948	Arid, mountainous, grazing.
Valley.....	85,344	495,000	580,344	Arid, mountainous, grazing, mineral, timber.
Washington.....	155,350	26,880	182,230	Do.
Total.....	3,333,830	2,273,770	5,607,600	
Coeur d'Alene:				
Benewah.....	18,872	.....	18,872	Agricultural, grazing, and timbered.
Bonner.....	20,627	.....	20,627	Agricultural, grazing, timbered, and mineral.
Boundary.....	5,700	560	6,260	Do.
Kootenai.....	16,719	.....	16,719	Agricultural, grazing, and timbered.
Shoshone.....	69,151	12,800	81,951	Agricultural, grazing, timbered, and mineral.
Total.....	131,069	13,360	144,429	
Hailey:				
Bingham.....	.....	11,520	11,520	Lava and sagebrush plains.
Blaine.....	345,687	460,520	806,207	Mountainous, grazing, sagebrush.
Butte.....	362,206	283,480	645,686	Do.
Camas.....	107,103	20,060	127,163	Do.
Cassia.....	309,660	28,918	338,578	Grazing, sagebrush, somewhat mountainous.
Custer.....	546,993	386,440	933,433	Mountainous, grazing, sagebrush.
Elmore.....	124,292	16,000	140,292	Do.
Gooding.....	208,625	32,920	241,545	Lava and sagebrush plains.
Lemhi.....	418,126	197,320	615,446	Mountainous, grazing, sagebrush.

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1918—Con.

IDAHO—Continued.

Land district and county.	Area in acres.			Character.
	Surveyed.	Unsur-veyed.	Total.	
Hailey—Continued.				
Lincoln.....	347, 579	260, 800	608, 379	Lava and sagebrush plains.
Minidoka.....	68, 597	130, 560	199, 157	Do.
Owyhee.....	202, 741	99, 340	302, 081	Grazing and sagebrush plains.
Power.....	49, 259	80, 640	129, 899	Lava and sagebrush plains.
Twin Falls.....	353, 775	70, 560	424, 335	Grazing and sagebrush plains.
Valley.....	20, 968	199, 150	220, 118	Mountainous, grazing, sagebrush.
Total.....	3, 465, 611	2, 278, 228	5, 743, 839	
Lewiston:				
Clearwater.....	26, 862	.....	26, 862	Mountainous.
Idaho.....	45, 788	3, 600	49, 388	Mountainous, grazing.
Latah.....	1, 217	.....	1, 217	Mountainous.
Lewis.....	5, 983	.....	5, 983	Mountainous, grazing.
Nez Perce.....	12, 678	10, 680	23, 358	Do.
Shoshone.....	2, 450	.....	2, 450	Mountainous.
Total.....	94, 978	14, 280	109, 258	
State total.....	8, 167, 725	5, 154, 991	13, 322, 716	

KANSAS.

Dodge City:				
Barber.....	188	.....	188	Broken, sandy.
Clark.....	669	.....	669	Do.
Comanche.....	200	.....	200	Do.
Edwards.....	198	.....	198	Do.
Finney.....	36	.....	36	Do.
Greeley.....	181	.....	181	Agricultural.
Hamilton.....	400	.....	400	Broken, sandy.
Kearny.....	210	.....	210	Do.
Kiowa.....	40	.....	40	Do.
Lane.....	280	.....	280	Grazing, broken.
Meade.....	136	.....	136	Broken, sandy.
Morton.....	400	.....	400	Do.
Seward.....	398	.....	398	Do.
Scott.....	400	.....	400	Grazing, broken.
Stafford.....	41	.....	41	Swampy.
Stanton.....	40	.....	40	Grazing, broken.
Stevens.....	416	.....	416	Broken, sandy.
Wichita.....	80	.....	80	Grazing, broken.
Total.....	4, 313	.....	4, 313	
Topeka:				
Cheyenne.....	240	.....	240	Rough and broken.
Gove.....	320	.....	320	Do.
Logan.....	80	.....	80	Do.
Osborne.....	40	.....	40	Do.
Rawlins.....	200	.....	200	Do.
Sherman.....	42	.....	42	Do.
Trego.....	40	.....	40	Do.
Total.....	962	.....	962	
State total.....	5, 275	.....	5, 275	

LOUISIANA.

Baton Rouge:				
Acadia.....	6	.....	6	Prairie.
Allen.....	159	.....	159	Pine woods.
Ascension.....	237	.....	237	Swampy.
Avoyelles.....	974	.....	974	Prairie, pine woods.
Beauregard.....	241	.....	241	Pine woods.
Bienville.....	493	.....	493	High, pine woods.
Bossier.....	1, 151	.....	1, 151	Do.
Caddo.....	675	.....	675	Do.
Calcasieu.....	1, 620	.....	1, 620	Prairie, pine woods.

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1918—Con.

LOUISIANA—Continued.

Land district and county.	Area in acres.			Character.
	Surveyed.	Unsur-veyed.	Total.	
Baton Rouge—Continued.				
Caldwell.....	4,906	.....	4,906	High, pine woods.
Cameron.....	258	1,871	2,129	Prairie, marsh.
Catahoula.....	4,499	.....	4,499	High, pine woods.
Claiborne.....	861	.....	861	Pine woods.
Concordia.....	402	.....	402	Alluvial.
De Soto.....	140	.....	140	High, pine woods.
East Baton Rouge.....	20	.....	20	Pine.
East Carroll.....	456	.....	456	Low, pine woods.
East Feliciana.....	16	.....	16	Pine woods.
Evangeline.....	81	.....	81	Prairie, pine.
Franklin.....	26	.....	26	Pine woods, hilly.
Grant.....	153	.....	153	Do.
Iberia.....	1,080	.....	1,080	Prairie, marsh.
Jackson.....	40	.....	40	Pine woods, hilly.
Lafourche.....	281	.....	281	Agricultural.
La Salle.....	603	.....	603	Pine woods.
Lincoln.....	401	.....	401	Agricultural.
Livingston.....	74	.....	74	Hardwoods.
Madison.....	213	.....	213	Low, pine woods.
Morehouse.....	166	.....	166	Pine woods.
Natchitoches.....	366	.....	366	Do.
Ouachita.....	791	.....	791	Do.
Plaquemines.....	1,729	.....	1,729	Prairie, marsh.
Pointe Coupee.....	654	.....	654	Ordinary farming, swampy.
Rapides.....	369	.....	369	Pine woods, agricultural.
Red River.....	10	.....	10	Do.
Richland.....	196	.....	196	Do.
Sabine.....	275	.....	275	Do.
St. Charles.....	10	.....	10	Do.
St. Helena.....	63	.....	63	Pine woods.
St. James.....	243	.....	243	Farming, swampy.
St. John.....	1,782	.....	1,782	Do.
St. Landry.....	32	.....	32	Prairie, pine woods.
St. Martin.....	728	.....	728	Prairie, swampy.
St. Mary.....	441	.....	441	Do.
St. Tammany.....	438	.....	438	Pine woods.
Tangipahoa.....	38	.....	38	Pine woods, swampy.
Tensas.....	58	.....	58	Alluvial.
Terrebonne.....	3,101	.....	3,101	Low, swampy.
Union.....	786	.....	786	Pine woods, farming.
Vermilion.....	318	10,039	10,357	Prairie.
Vernon.....	161	.....	161	Pine woods.
Washington.....	85	.....	85	Pine woods, farming.
Webster.....	278	.....	278	Pine woods.
West Feliciana.....	265	.....	265	Pine woods, farming.
Winn.....	200	.....	200	Do.
State total.....	33,649	11,910	45,559	

MICHIGAN.

Marquette:				
Alcona.....	760	.....	760	Light soil.
Alger.....	2,173	.....	2,173	Fair farming.
Alpena.....	240	.....	240	Do.
Antrim.....	160	.....	160	Do.
Baraga.....	3,660	.....	3,660	Do.
Benzie.....	40	.....	40	Do.
Charlevoix.....	1,112	.....	1,112	Do.
Cheboygan.....	790	.....	790	Do.
Chippewa.....	9,550	.....	9,550	Timbered, farming.
Clare.....	120	.....	120	Fair, farming.
Crawford.....	840	.....	840	Do.
Delta.....	4,843	.....	4,843	Do.
Dickinson.....	1,600	.....	1,600	Do.
Emmitt.....	318	.....	318	Do.
Gogebic.....	80	.....	80	Do.
Grand Traverse.....	562	.....	562	Do.
Houghton.....	40	.....	40	Do.
Iosco.....	320	.....	320	Light soil.
Iron.....	343	.....	343	Fair farming.
Jackson.....	65	.....	65	Wet.

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1918—Con.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Land district and county.	Area in acres.			Character.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	
Marquette—Continued.				
Kalkaska.....	1,960	.....	1,960	Light soil.
Keweenaw.....	11,087	.....	11,087	Do.
Lake.....	120	.....	120	Very light soil.
Lcelandau.....	1,213	.....	1,213	Fair farming.
Luce.....	3,529	.....	3,529	Fair farming, some timber.
Mackinac.....	1,523	.....	1,523	Fair farming.
Marquette.....	5,280	.....	5,280	Timbered, farming.
Menominee.....	680	.....	680	Fair farming.
Missaukee.....	320	.....	320	Do.
Montmorency.....	2,100	.....	2,100	Do.
Oakland.....	40	.....	40	Wet.
Oceana.....	658	.....	658	Very sandy.
Ogemaw.....	200	.....	200	Sandy, light soil.
Ontonagon.....	460	.....	460	Timbered, farming.
Oscoda.....	1,573	.....	1,573	Light soil.
Otsego.....	1,680	.....	1,680	Fair farming.
Presque Isle.....	1,120	.....	1,120	Do.
Roscommon.....	395	.....	395	Do.
Schoolcraft.....	11,275	.....	11,275	Do.
State total.....	72,829	.....	72,829	

MINNESOTA.

Cass Lake:				
Beltrami.....	140,200	.....	140,200	Timbered, agricultural, swampy.
Cass.....	1,040	.....	1,040	Swampy.
Hubbard.....	80	.....	80	Do.
Itasca.....	1,580	.....	1,580	Timbered, agricultural.
Koochiching.....	102,880	.....	102,880	Timbered, agricultural, swampy.
Total.....	245,780	.....	245,780	
Crookston:				
Beltrami.....	148,381	.....	148,381	Swamp, some timber.
Clearwater.....	2,437	.....	2,437	Swamp, cut-over pine.
Roseau.....	17,295	.....	17,295	Swamp, some timber.
Total.....	168,113	.....	168,113	
Duluth:				
Aitkin.....	480	.....	480	Low, wet.
Carlton.....	160	.....	160	Swampy.
Cass.....	480	.....	480	Low, wet, sandy.
Cook.....	11,440	.....	11,440	Broken, rough, swamp.
Crow Wing.....	16	.....	16	Fractional lots.
Hubbard.....	40	.....	40	Swamp.
Itasca.....	600	.....	600	Broken, rough.
Koochiching.....	21,360	.....	21,360	Agricultural, swamp.
Lake.....	5,080	.....	5,080	Broken, rocky, swamp.
Morrison.....	64	.....	64	Low, wet.
Pine.....	200	.....	200	Sandy, low.
Pope.....	40	.....	40	Swamp.
St. Louis.....	15,920	.....	15,920	Broken, swamp, agricultural.
Wabasha.....	80	.....	80	Sandy.
Wadena.....	80	.....	80	Do.
Winona.....	40	.....	40	Agricultural.
Total.....	56,080	.....	56,080	
State total.....	469,973	.....	469,973	

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson:				
Adams.....	1,234	.....	1,234	Agricultural, timbered.
Amite.....	695	.....	695	Do.
Attala.....	1,520	.....	1,520	Agricultural.
Bolivar.....	416	.....	416	Do.

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1918—Con.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

Land district and county.	Area in acres.			Character.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	
Jackson—Continued.				
Calhoun.....	80	.....	80	Agricultural.
Carroll.....	360	.....	360	Do.
Choctaw.....	360	.....	360	Agricultural, timbered.
Claiborne.....	1,117	.....	1,117	Agricultural.
Clarke.....	960	.....	960	Do.
Clay.....	80	.....	80	Agricultural, timbered.
Copiah.....	1,342	.....	1,342	Agricultural.
Covington.....	442	.....	442	Do.
Forrest.....	344	.....	344	Pine woods, farming.
Franklin.....	494	.....	494	Agricultural, timbered.
George.....	1,665	.....	1,665	Pine belt, level.
Greene.....	3,447	.....	3,447	Agricultural, timbered.
Grenada.....	1,320	.....	1,320	Do.
Hancock.....	500	.....	500	Do.
Harrison.....	400	.....	400	Do.
Hinds.....	534	.....	534	Do.
Holmes.....	120	.....	120	Do.
Issaquena.....	228	.....	228	Do.
Jackson.....	4,632	.....	4,632	Do.
Jasper.....	480	.....	480	Do.
Jefferson.....	834	.....	834	Farming, some broken.
Jefferson Davis.....	200	.....	200	Agricultural.
Jones.....	610	.....	610	Agricultural, timbered.
Kemper.....	760	.....	760	Do.
Lamar.....	80	.....	80	Pine woods, farming.
Lauderdale.....	1,044	.....	1,044	Pine belt.
Lawrence.....	455	.....	455	Timbered, farming.
Leake.....	520	.....	520	Agricultural, timbered.
Leflore.....	200	.....	200	Hilly, farming.
Lincoln.....	552	.....	552	Do.
Loundes.....	160	.....	160	Farming.
Madison.....	197	.....	197	Agricultural, timbered.
Marion.....	141	.....	141	Level, farming, grazing.
Monroe.....	1,014	.....	1,014	Agricultural, timbered.
Montgomery.....	1,000	.....	1,000	Do.
Neshoba.....	440	.....	440	Do.
Newton.....	280	.....	280	Do.
Noxubee.....	315	.....	315	Do.
Oktibbeha.....	160	.....	160	Farming.
Panola.....	80	.....	80	Generally level, farming.
Pearl River.....	1,043	.....	1,043	Level, pine woods.
Perry.....	720	.....	720	Agricultural, timbered.
Pike.....	160	.....	160	Do.
Quitman.....	86	.....	86	Do.
Rankin.....	417	.....	417	Do.
Scott.....	360	.....	360	Do.
Simpson.....	360	.....	360	Do.
Smith.....	253	.....	253	Generally level, farming.
Stone.....	160	.....	160	Agricultural.
Sunflower.....	12	.....	12	Level, agriculture.
Tallahatchie.....	80	.....	80	Generally level, farming.
Walthall.....	120	.....	120	Agricultural, timbered.
Warren.....	597	.....	597	Do.
Wayne.....	2,240	.....	2,240	Do.
Webster.....	1,304	.....	1,304	Do.
Wilkinson.....	1,310	.....	1,310	Do.
Winston.....	440	.....	440	Do.
Yalobusha.....	360	.....	360	Swampy, farming.
Yazoo.....	240	.....	240	Agricultural, timbered.
State total.....	42,064	.....	42,064	

MISSOURI.

Springfield:				
Barry.....	21	.....	21	Rather broken and hilly.
Butler.....	5	.....	5	Swamp land.
Camden.....	40	.....	40	Broken and rocky.
Carter.....	15	.....	15	Broken and hilly.
Shannon.....	8	.....	8	Do.
Ste. Genevieve.....	58	.....	58	Do.
State total.....	147	.....	147	

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1918—Con.

MONTANA.

Land district and county.	Area in acres.			Character.
	Surveyed.	Unsur-veyed.	Total.	
Billings:				
Big Horn.....	9,019	15,360	24,379	Mountainous, grazing.
Carbon.....	72,413	149,366	221,779	Do.
Musselshell.....	5,341	.....	5,341	Agricultural, grazing.
Rosebud.....	2,111	.....	2,111	Mountainous, grazing.
Stillwater.....	1,408	.....	1,408	Do.
Yellowstone.....	9,872	.....	9,872	Do.
Total.....	100,164	164,726	264,890	
Bozeman:				
Beaverhead.....	16,306	47,520	63,826	Grazing and mountainous.
Broadwater.....	9,461	.....	9,461	Do.
Carbon.....	4,483	4,080	8,563	Do.
Gallatin.....	21,442	.....	21,442	Do.
Jefferson.....	10,698	8,723	19,421	Do.
Madison.....	67,682	51,520	119,202	Do.
Park.....	33,700	4,220	37,920	Do.
Stillwater.....	29,591	3,520	33,111	Do.
Sweet Grass.....	73,682	1,440	75,122	Do.
Total.....	267,045	121,023	388,068	
Glasgow:				
Dawson.....	99,320	103,500	202,820	Agricultural, grazing.
Phillips.....	271,721	225,547	497,268	Do.
Richland.....	35,873	.....	35,873	Do.
Sheridan.....	124,088	.....	124,088	Do.
Valley.....	351,000	350,500	701,500	Do.
Total.....	882,002	679,547	1,561,549	
Great Falls:				
Cascade.....	26,665	30,916	57,581	Grazing, broken, agricultural.
Chouteau.....	17,996	.....	17,996	Do.
Fergus.....	3,961	.....	3,961	Do.
Hill.....	7,722	.....	7,722	Do.
Lewis and Clark.....	7,183	.....	7,183	Mountainous, grazing, agricultural.
Teton.....	55,949	22,427	78,376	Do.
Toole.....	15,583	.....	15,583	Grazing, broken, agricultural.
Total.....	135,059	53,343	188,402	
Hayre:				
Blaine.....	93,880	325,000	418,880	Mountainous, agricultural, grazing.
Chouteau.....	42,240	63,153	105,393	Do.
Hill.....	63,200	.....	63,200	Do.
Phillips.....	104,480	465,500	569,980	Do.
Toole.....	13,200	4,160	17,360	Do.
Total.....	317,000	857,813	1,174,813	
Helena:				
Beaverhead.....	207,344	333,500	540,844	Grazing.
Broadwater.....	36,720	.....	36,720	Do.
Cascade.....	1,640	.....	1,640	Do.
Deer Lodge.....	10,200	.....	10,200	Do.
Jefferson.....	44,610	15,000	59,610	Do.
Lewis and Clark.....	67,700	184,000	251,700	Do.
Madison.....	60,113	138,000	198,113	Do.
Meagher.....	27,500	11,500	39,000	Do.
Park.....	160	11,500	11,660	Do.
Powell.....	70,765	51,000	121,765	Do.
Silver Bow.....	28,040	6,000	34,040	Do.
Sweet Grass.....	275	.....	275	Do.
Teton.....	1,600	.....	1,600	Do.
Total.....	556,667	750,500	1,307,167	
Kalispell:				
Flathead.....	62,500	.....	62,500	Mountainous, timber, some agriculture.
Lincoln.....	3,460	.....	3,460	Agriculture.
Sanders.....	29,300	.....	29,300	Mountainous, timber, some agriculture.
Teton.....	600	.....	600	Grazing.
Total.....	95,860	.....	95,860	

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1918—Con.

MONTANA—Continued.

Land district and county.	Area in acres.			Character.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	
Lewistown:				
Chouteau.....	9,320	.....	9,320	Rough, grazing.
Dawson.....	180,860	10,280	191,140	Farming, grazing.
Fergus.....	226,840	155,280	382,120	Farming, grazing, mountainous.
Musselshell.....	8,140	19,280	27,420	Do.
Rosebud.....	5,000	.....	5,000	Rough, grazing.
Sweet Grass.....	680	.....	680	Do.
Wheatland.....	2,280	.....	2,280	Do.
Total.....	433,120	184,840	617,960	
Miles City:				
Big Horn.....	22,049	138,240	160,289	Grazing, agricultural.
Carter.....	25,820	628,846	654,666	Do.
Custer.....	105,924	380,160	486,084	Do.
Dawson.....	91,685	623,736	715,421	Do.
Fallon.....	30,777	.....	30,777	Do.
Prairie.....	74,749	.....	74,749	Do.
Richland.....	5,145	.....	5,145	Do.
Rosebud.....	19,379	86,036	105,415	Do.
Wibaux.....	11,155	.....	11,155	Do.
Total.....	386,683	1,857,018	2,243,701	
Missoula:				
Beaverhead.....	12,757	5,000	17,757	Arid, grazing.
Granite.....	30,773	93,180	123,953	Mountainous, timber, mineral.
Mineral.....	58,497	.....	58,497	Do.
Missoula.....	23,821	37,636	61,457	Do.
Powell.....	29,133	25,880	55,013	Do.
Ravalli.....	1,609	388	1,997	Mountainous, timber, grazing.
Sanders.....	5,773	34,162	39,935	Mountainous, timber, mineral.
Total.....	162,363	196,246	358,609	
State total.....	3,335,963	4,865,056	8,201,019	

NEBRASKA.

Alliance:				
Arthur.....	360	.....	360	Sand hill, grazing.
Banner.....	1,720	.....	1,720	Prairie, table land.
Box Butte.....	1,840	.....	1,840	Broken, grazing.
Dawes.....	2,420	.....	2,420	Rough, grazing.
Garden.....	2,150	.....	2,150	Sand hill, grazing.
Grant.....	360	.....	360	Do.
Morrill.....	2,620	2,647	5,267	Do.
Scotts Bluff.....	16,180	.....	16,180	Mountainous, agricultural.
Sheridan.....	4,930	.....	4,930	Sand hill, grazing.
Sioux.....	8,180	.....	8,180	Broken, grazing.
Total.....	40,760	2,647	43,407	
Broken Bow:				
Arthur.....	1,531	.....	1,531	Sandy, grazing, small valleys.
Blaine.....	2,049	.....	2,049	Do.
Brown.....	1,921	.....	1,921	Do.
Cherry.....	5,532	.....	5,532	Do.
Custer.....	120	.....	120	Do.
Grant.....	3,010	.....	3,010	Do.
Hooker.....	6,889	.....	6,889	Do.
Logan.....	1,201	.....	1,201	Do.
McPherson.....	1,886	.....	1,886	Do.
Thomas.....	4,253	.....	4,253	Do.
Total.....	28,392	.....	28,392	
Lincoln:				
Chase.....	159	.....	159	Broken, sandy, grazing.
Dundy.....	518	.....	518	Do.
Frontier.....	120	.....	120	Do.
Hayes.....	678	.....	678	Broken, grazing.
Hitchcock.....	402	.....	402	Broken, sandy, grazing.
Red Willow.....	180	.....	180	Broken, grazing.
Total.....	2,057	.....	2,057	

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1918—Con.

NEBRASKA—Continued.

Land district and county.	Area in acres.			Character.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	
North Platte:				
Arthur.....	1,122	.....	1,122	Grazing land.
Banner.....	120	.....	120	Do.
Deuel.....	26	.....	26	Do.
Garden.....	438	.....	438	Do.
Keith.....	120	.....	120	Do.
Lincoln.....	967	.....	967	Do.
Logan.....	318	.....	318	Do.
McPherson.....	1,044	.....	1,044	Do.
Morrill.....	202	.....	202	Do.
Total.....	4,357	.....	4,357	
O'Neill:				
Boone.....	80	.....	80	Rough, sandy.
Boyd.....	631	.....	631	Rough, and overflowed bottom.
Brown.....	160	.....	160	Rough, sandy.
Burt.....	302	.....	302	Overflowed bottom.
Dakota.....	288	.....	288	Do.
Garfield.....	706	.....	706	Rough, sandy.
Holt.....	678	.....	678	Do.
Knox.....	372	.....	372	Overflowed bottom.
Loup.....	1,120	.....	1,120	Rough, sandy.
Rock.....	160	.....	160	Do.
Sarpy.....	18	.....	18	Overflowed bottom.
Washington.....	85	.....	85	Do.
Wheeler.....	200	.....	200	Rough, sandy.
Total.....	4,800	.....	4,800	
Valentine:				
Brown.....	1,868	.....	1,868	Rough, sandy, grazing.
Cherry.....	22,395	.....	22,395	Do.
Keya Paha.....	640	.....	640	Do.
Rock.....	640	.....	640	Do.
Total.....	25,543	.....	25,543	
State total.....	105,909	2,647	108,556	

NEVADA.

Carson City:				
Churchill.....	1,343,636	1,293,127	2,636,763	Mountainous, arid, grazing, little timber.
Clark.....	3,168,177	1,171,388	4,339,565	Do.
Douglass.....	183,747	4,402	188,149	Do.
Esmeralda.....	1,085,371	906,528	1,991,899	Do.
Eureka.....	18,201	40,070	58,271	Mountainous, arid, grazing.
Humboldt.....	2,608,388	3,710,091	6,318,479	Do.
Lander.....	103,576	26,793	130,369	Do.
Lincoln.....	2,090,141	3,958,698	6,048,839	Do.
Lyon.....	358,068	208,051	566,119	Do.
Mineral.....	1,228,510	648,488	1,876,998	Mountainous, arid, little timber.
Nye.....	3,368,288	5,498,530	8,866,818	Mountainous, arid, grazing, little timber.
Ormsby.....	24,225	19,980	44,205	Mountainous, arid, grazing, second growth.
Story.....	97,929	1,272	99,201	Mountainous, arid, grazing.
Washoe.....	2,258,131	637,885	2,896,016	Mountainous, arid, grazing, second growth.
White pine.....	.....	19,300	19,300	Mountainous, arid, grazing, little timber.
Total.....	17,936,388	18,144,603	36,080,991	
Elko:				
Churchill.....	127,430	7,000	134,430	Mountainous, arid, grazing, little timber.
Elko.....	6,336,278	732,565	7,068,843	Do.
Eureka.....	1,037,127	1,096,360	2,133,487	Mountainous, arid, grazing, no timber.
Humboldt.....	1,405,005	199,426	1,604,431	Do.
Lander.....	1,043,950	1,096,525	2,140,475	Do.

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1918—Con.

NEVADA—Continued.

Land district and county.	Area in acres.			Character.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	
Elko—Continued.				
Lincoln.....	653,978	101,184	755,162	Mountainous, arid, grazing, little timber.
Nye.....	427,309	147,103	574,412	Mountainous, arid, grazing, no timber
White pine.....	2,880,708	1,709,261	4,589,969	Do.
Total.....	13,911,785	5,089,424	19,001,209	
State total.....	31,848,173	23,234,027	55,082,200	

NEW MEXICO.

Clayton:				
Colfax.....	21,400	.....	21,400	Arid, broken, grazing.
Mora.....	11,800	.....	11,800	Mostly grazing, some broken.
Quay.....	3,200	.....	3,200	Grazing.
San Miguel.....	17,100	.....	17,100	Do.
Union.....	201,200	.....	201,200	Grazing, broken.
Total.....	254,700	.....	254,700	
Fort Sumner:				
Chaves.....	275,020	.....	275,020	Broken, grazing.
Curry.....	6,580	.....	6,580	Grazing.
De Baca.....	415,740	.....	415,740	Do.
Guadalupe.....	211,500	.....	211,500	Do.
Lincoln.....	407,420	.....	407,420	Do.
Roosevelt.....	19,460	.....	19,460	Broken, grazing.
Total.....	1,335,720	.....	1,335,720	
Las Cruces:				
Dona Anna.....	1,449,354	281,119	1,730,473	Grazing, mountainous.
Grant.....	458,363	596,676	1,055,039	Do.
Luna.....	743,316	203,055	946,371	Do.
Otero.....	1,189,039	304,943	1,493,982	Do.
Sierra.....	1,135,031	279,202	1,414,233	Do.
Socorro.....	1,786,045	1,100,237	2,886,282	Do.
Total.....	6,761,148	2,765,232	9,526,380	
Roswell:				
Chaves.....	667,280	329,160	996,440	Grazing, rolling prairie.
Eddy.....	571,020	515,740	1,086,760	Mostly prairie, timber in mountains.
Lea.....	229,700	66,560	296,260	Grazing, level plains.
Lincoln.....	322,020	246,920	568,940	Grazing, timber in mountains.
Otero.....	85,840	593,080	678,920	Grazing.
Roosevelt.....	35,120	.....	35,120	Grazing, level plains, and sand hills.
Socorro.....	6,880	81,920	88,800	Undulating prairie.
Torrance.....	35,760	.....	35,760	Prairie, grazing.
Total.....	1,953,620	1,833,380	3,787,000	
Santa Fe:				
Bernalillo.....	32,271	21,700	53,971	Timber, grazing, and agricultural.
Colfax.....	360	.....	360	Mountainous, grazing, coal.
Guadalupe.....	69,320	2,343	71,663	Grazing, agricultural.
McKinley.....	395,432	114,000	509,432	Mountainous, timber, grazing, coal.
Mora.....	1,280	.....	1,280	Mountainous, grazing, agricultural, coal.
Rio Arriba.....	337,979	280,509	618,488	Do.
Sandoval.....	310,759	92,963	403,722	Do.
San Juan.....	734,217	11,029	745,246	Grazing, agricultural, coal.
San Miguel.....	31,500	68,250	99,750	Timber, grazing, agricultural.
Santa Fe.....	21,400	20,693	42,093	Mountainous, grazing, coal.
Socorro.....	499,255	17,940	517,195	Do.
Taos.....	125,560	132,380	257,940	Mountainous, grazing, timber, agricultural.
Torrance.....	63,370	31,859	95,229	Timber, grazing, saline, agricultural.
Valencia.....	694,112	11,520	705,632	Do.
Total.....	3,316,815	805,186	4,122,001	

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1918—Con.

NEW MEXICO—Continued.

Land district and county.	Area in acres.			Character.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	
Tucumcari:				
Curry.....	723		723	Grazing, agricultural, some broken.
Guadalupe.....	5,035		5,035	Broken, grazing, some agricultural.
Quay.....	42,480	5,300	47,780	Grazing, agricultural, some broken.
San Miguel.....	2,790	5,500	8,290	Broken, grazing, some agricultural.
Union.....	19,185	8,740	27,925	Rolling, grazing, some agricultural.
Total.....	70,213	19,540	89,753	
State total.....	13,692,216	5,423,338	19,115,554	

NORTH DAKOTA.

Bismarck:				
Burleigh.....	1,095		1,095	Agricultural and grazing.
Emmons.....	424		424	Do.
Grant.....	206		206	Do.
Logan.....	970		970	Do.
McIntosh.....	372		372	Do.
McLean.....	592		592	Do.
Mercer.....	810		810	Do.
Morton.....	309		309	Do.
Oliver.....	116		116	Do.
Sioux.....	4,617		4,617	Do.
Total.....	9,511		9,511	
Dickinson:				
Billings.....	8,773		8,773	Rough, grazing.
Bowman.....	24,560		24,560	Do.
Dunn.....	7,840		7,840	Do.
Golden Valley.....	1,320		1,320	Do.
McKenzie.....	17,600		17,600	Do.
Slope.....	2,760		2,760	Do.
Total.....	62,853		62,853	
Minot:				
Benson.....	84		84	Grazing.
Bottineau.....	137		137	Do.
Burke.....	365		365	Do.
Cavalier.....	159		159	Do.
McHenry.....	797		797	Do.
McLean.....	421		421	Do.
Mountrail.....	5,873		5,873	Do.
Pierce.....	604		604	Do.
Renville.....	278		278	Do.
Sheridan.....	40		40	Do.
Ward.....	1,242		1,242	Do.
Total.....	10,000		10,000	
Williston:				
Burke.....	40		40	Broken, grazing.
Divide.....	1,736		1,736	Do.
McKenzie.....	21,854		21,854	Broken, grazing, and farming.
Mountrail.....	2,434		2,434	Broken, grazing.
Williams.....	7,710		7,710	Do.
Total.....	33,774		33,774	
State total.....	116,138		116,138	

OKLAHOMA.

Guthrie:				
Alfalfa.....	40		40	Grazing.
Beaver.....	717		717	Do.
Beckham.....	1,363		1,363	Rough, grazing.
Blaine.....	327		327	Grazing.

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1918—Con.

OKLAHOMA—Continued.

Land district and county.	Area in acres.			Character.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	
Guthrie—Continued.				
Canadian.....	613	.....	613	Sandy, grazing.
Cimarron.....	5,620	.....	5,620	Grazing.
Cleveland.....	669	.....	669	Sandy, grazing.
Custer.....	343	.....	343	Grazing.
Dewey.....	3,470	.....	3,470	Do.
Ellis.....	3,716	.....	3,716	Sandy, grazing.
Grant.....	5	.....	5	Rough, grazing.
Greer.....	390	.....	390	Do.
Harmon.....	820	.....	820	Do.
Harper.....	710	.....	710	Grazing.
Jackson.....	990	.....	990	Sandy, grazing.
Kingfisher.....	76	.....	76	Do.
Major.....	3,324	.....	3,324	Rough, grazing.
Pottawatomie.....	135	.....	135	Sandy, grazing.
Roger Mills.....	3,070	.....	3,070	Rough, grazing.
Texas.....	1,290	.....	1,290	Grazing.
Woods.....	2,966	.....	2,966	Rough, grazing.
Woodward.....	1,061	.....	1,061	Grazing.
State total.....	31,715	.....	31,715	

OREGON.

Burns:				
Crook.....	54,925	.....	54,925	Grazing, timber, and farming.
Grant.....	98,577	480	99,057	Do.
Harney.....	3,406,848	35,791	3,442,639	Do.
Wheeler.....	6,400	.....	6,400	Do.
Total.....	3,566,750	36,271	3,603,021	
La Grande:				
Baker.....	182,680	4,899	187,579	Timbered, mountainous, grazing, mineral, and farming.
Grant.....	57,840	.....	57,840	Timbered, farming, grazing, and mineral.
Morrow.....	10,640	.....	10,640	Timbered, farming, and grazing.
Umatilla.....	37,920	291	38,211	Timbered, farming, grazing, and arid.
Union.....	11,000	.....	11,000	Timbered, farming, and grazing.
Wallowa.....	45,440	.....	45,440	Mountainous, farming, and grazing.
Total.....	345,520	5,190	350,710	
Lakeview:				
Deschutes and Crook...	409,775	.....	409,775	Agricultural, mountainous, and grazing.
Klamath.....	971,516	95,232	1,066,748	Agricultural, timber, and grazing.
Lake.....	2,569,631	134,262	2,703,893	Agricultural, mountainous, timber, and grazing.
Total.....	3,950,922	229,494	4,180,416	
Portland:				
Benton.....	2,510	.....	2,510	Hilly, grazing, farming.
Clackamas.....	9,674	.....	9,674	Mountainous, timber, grazing.
Clatsop.....	1,076	.....	1,076	Broken, grazing, agricultural.
Columbia.....	80	.....	80	Do.
Lincoln.....	13,322	.....	13,322	Do.
Linn.....	1,475	.....	1,475	Do.
Marion.....	536	.....	536	Do.
Multnomah.....	880	.....	880	Mountainous.
Polk.....	600	.....	600	Broken, grazing, agricultural.
Tillamook.....	18,312	.....	18,312	Hilly, timber, grazing, farming.
Washington.....	160	.....	160	Do.
Yamhill.....	630	.....	630	Do.
Total.....	49,255	.....	49,255	
Roseburg:				
Benton.....	2,733	.....	2,733	Timber, grazing.
Coos.....	16,318	1,580	17,898	Timber, agricultural.
Curry.....	35,230	2,100	37,330	Mountainous, timber.
Douglas.....	34,603	5,120	39,723	Mineral, grazing, timber.
Jackson.....	264,286	2,240	266,526	Timber, grazing, fruit.

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1918—Con.

OREGON—Continued.

Land district and county.	Area in acres.			Character.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	
Roseburg—Continued.				
Josephine.....	116,120	8,976	125,096	Timber, farming, mineral.
Klamath.....	3,040	.....	3,040	Timber.
Lane.....	29,771	.....	29,771	Timber, farming, mineral.
Lincoln.....	822	.....	822	Broken, grazing.
Linn.....	284	.....	284	Hilly, grazing.
Total.....	503,207	20,016	523,223	
The Dalles:				
Crook.....	209,853	1,260	211,113	Grazing, broken, hilly, mountainous.
Deschutes.....	139,329	.....	139,329	Do.
Gilliam.....	7,060	1,760	8,820	Do.
Grant.....	28,008	.....	28,008	Do.
Hood River.....	40	.....	40	Do.
Jefferson.....	36,653	7,680	44,333	Do.
Morrow.....	3,568	.....	3,568	Do.
Sherman.....	20,071	640	20,711	Do.
Wasco.....	17,241	.....	17,241	Do.
Wheeler.....	20,513	.....	20,513	Do.
Total.....	482,336	11,340	493,676	
Vale:				
Baker.....	141,954	.....	141,954	Grazing, dry farming, timber.
Grant.....	11,895	.....	11,895	Mountainous, timber.
Harney.....	437,713	.....	437,713	Grazing, dry farming.
Malheur.....	3,880,267	653,461	4,533,728	Grazing, dry farming, some timber.
Total.....	4,471,829	653,461	5,125,290	
State total.....	13,369,819	955,772	14,325,591	

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Bellefourche:				
Butte.....	153,500	.....	153,500	Prairie, grazing, farming.
Harding.....	30,140	.....	30,140	Do.
Meade.....	1,360	.....	1,360	Broken, grazing
Total.....	185,000	.....	185,000	
Gregory:				
Bennett.....	33,170	.....	33,170	Grazing, sand hills.
Gregory.....	67	.....	67	Very rough, grazing.
Melette.....	3,670	.....	3,670	Rough, rolling, grazing.
Total.....	36,907	.....	36,907	
Lemmon:				
Corson.....	52,760	.....	52,760	Prairie, rough, many buttes and stony hills.
Harding.....	56,600	.....	56,600	Do.
Perkins.....	14,640	.....	14,640	Do.
Sioux.....	840	.....	840	Do.
Total.....	124,840	.....	124,840	
Pierre:				
Brule.....	280	.....	280	Rough, hilly, grazing.
Campbell.....	526	.....	526	Do.
Charles Mix.....	136	.....	136	Do.
Clark.....	80	.....	80	Low, wet.
Clay.....	158	.....	158	Low, wet, sand bar.
Day.....	36	.....	36	Low, wet, small tracts.
Edmunds.....	240	.....	240	Low, wet, lake bed.
Faulk.....	110	.....	110	Do.
Haakon.....	8,310	.....	8,310	Rough, hilly, grazing.
Hughes.....	188	.....	188	Do.
Jackson.....	22,645	.....	22,645	Do.
Jones.....	580	.....	580	Do.
Kingsbury.....	12	.....	12	Low, wet.
Potter.....	200	.....	200	Rough, hilly, grazing.

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1918—Con.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Land district and county.	Area in acres.			Character.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	
Pierre—Continued.				
Spink.....	320		320	Low, swampy, lake bed.
Stanley.....	12,335		12,335	Rough, hilly, grazing.
Sully.....	892		892	Do.
Walworth.....	266		266	Do.
Total.....	47,314		47,314	
Rapid City:				
Custer.....	27,630	25,568	53,198	Mountainous, timbered, mineral, grazing land.
Fall River.....	44,520		44,520	Prairie, broken, grazing land.
Lawrence.....	960	18,618	19,578	Mountainous, timbered, mineral, grazing land.
Meade.....	27,480		27,480	Prairie, broken, grazing land.
Pennington.....	102,350		102,350	Part mountainous, timbered, mineral, part prairie, broken, grazing land.
Total.....	202,940	44,186	247,126	
Timber Lake:				
Corson.....	29,030		29,030	Grazing, broken, hilly.
Dewey.....	51,381		51,381	Do.
Ziebach.....	115,628		115,628	Do.
Total.....	196,039		196,039	
• State total.....	793,040	44,186	837,226	

UTAH.

Salt Lake City:				
Beaver.....	557,965	720,108	1,278,073	Generally arid, agricultural, mineral, grazing, mountainous.
Box Elder.....	1,332,110	549,982	1,882,092	Do.
Cache.....	12,381	227,537	239,918	Do.
Carbon.....	579,834	22,578	602,412	Do.
Davis.....	29,482		29,482	Do.
Duchesne.....	109,271	74,880	184,151	Do.
Emery.....	698,425	644,292	1,342,717	Do.
Garfield.....	591,980	1,856,795	2,448,775	Do.
Grand.....	769,423	1,132,186	1,901,609	Do.
Iron.....	1,001,020	25,175	1,026,195	Do.
Juab.....	743,286	1,035,498	1,778,784	Do.
Kane.....	602,439	1,724,663	2,327,102	Do.
Millard.....	1,106,026	2,247,738	3,353,764	Do.
Morgan.....	16,172	12,246	28,418	Do.
Piute.....	108,564	78,795	187,359	Do.
Rich.....	258,134		258,134	Do.
Salt Lake.....	3,824	29,318	33,142	Do.
San Juan.....	1,035,015	2,805,857	3,840,872	Do.
Sanpete.....	284,732	31,760	316,492	Do.
Sevier.....	418,422	39,369	457,791	Do.
Summit.....	67,255	7,557	74,812	Do.
Tooele.....	1,531,357	1,955,361	3,486,718	Do.
Utah.....	44,333	361,910	406,243	Do.
Wasatch.....	24,578	1,250	25,828	Do.
Washington.....	667,569	49,435	717,004	Do.
Wayne.....	343,431	1,078,076	1,421,507	Do.
Weber.....	71,397		71,397	Do.
Total.....	13,008,425	16,712,366	29,720,791	
Vernal:				
Duchesne.....	103,086		103,086	Agricultural, grazing.
Summit.....	5,785		5,785	Mountainous.
Uintah.....	860,094	749,470	1,609,564	Arid, mountainous, mineral, agricultural.
• Wasatch.....	32,953	3,740	36,693	Do.
Total.....	1,001,918	753,210	1,755,128	
State total.....	14,010,343	17,465,576	31,475,919	

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1918—Con.

WASHINGTON.

Land district and county.	Area in acres.			Character.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	
Seattle:				
Clallam.....	940		940	Burned over mountain.
Jefferson.....	160		160	Rough.
King.....	1,820	¹ 61,440	63,260	Rocky, mountainous.
Mason.....	200		200	Mountainous.
Pierce.....		² 56,000	56,000	Do.
San Juan.....	640		640	Rough, rocky.
Skagit.....	1,840	1,800	3,640	Do.
Snohomish.....		³ 44,120	44,120	Rough, timbered.
Whatcom.....	2,240	1,000	3,240	Rough.
Total.....	7,840	164,360	172,200	
Spokane:				
Adams.....	729		729	Poor farming, desert.
Douglas.....	172		172	Scabland.
Ferry.....	200,000	2,066	202,066	Timber, mineral, grazing.
Lincoln.....	14,537		14,537	Arid, poor farming, grazing.
Okanogan.....	20,525		20,525	Grazing, farming, mineral.
Pend Oreille.....	40,833		40,833	Mountainous, timbered.
Spokane.....	617		617	Scabland, rough.
Stevens.....	113,824	6,877	120,701	Timbered, farming, grazing, mineral.
Whitman.....	535		535	Grazing, poor.
Total.....	391,772	8,943	400,715	
Vancouver:				
Clarke.....	4,457		4,457	Foothills, rough, some timber.
Cowlitz.....	4,268		4,268	Do.
Klickitat.....	23,982	2,810	26,792	Rough, grazing, little timber.
Lewis.....	2,749	⁴ 65,265	68,014	Rough, some timber, grazing.
Pacific.....	54		54	Rough.
Skamania.....	7,087	⁵ 79,420	86,507	Mountainous, some timber.
Wahkiakum.....	278		278	Broken, rough.
Total.....	42,875	147,495	190,370	
Walla Walla:				
Adams.....	9,068		9,068	Grazing, desert, poor farming.
Asotin.....	16,623		16,623	Mountainous, grazing, some farming.
Benton.....	31,471		31,471	Grazing, desert.
Columbia.....	2,350		2,350	Mountainous, grazing, some timber.
Franklin.....	33,320		33,320	Grazing, desert.
Garfield.....	551		551	Grazing, mountainous.
Klickitat.....	8,640		8,640	Grazing, desert.
Walla Walla.....	2,872		2,872	Grazing, some timber.
Whitman.....	2,885		2,885	Grazing, some farming.
Total.....	107,780		107,780	
Waterville:				
Chelan.....	13,795	7,313	21,108	Mountainous, timber, grazing.
Douglas.....	31,935		31,935	Rough, grazing.
Grant.....	49,735		49,735	Sandy, grazing.
Kittitas.....	822		822	Rough, grazing.
Okanogan.....	85,188		85,188	Mountainous, farming, grazing.
Total.....	181,475	7,313	188,788	
Yakima:				
Benton.....	69,360		69,360	Semiarid, mountainous.
Grant.....	23,080		23,080	Do.
Kittitas.....	59,820		59,820	Semiarid, mountainous, timbered.
Yakima.....	47,870		47,870	Do.
Total.....	200,130		200,130	
State total.....	931,872	328,111	1,259,983	

¹ Including 59,520 acres within odd-section grant to Northern Pacific Ry. Co.² Within odd-section grant to Northern Pacific Ry. Co.³ Including 43,880 acres within odd-section grant to Northern Pacific Ry. Co.⁴ Including 62,010 acres within odd-section grant to the Northern Pacific Ry. Co.⁵ Within odd-section grant to Northern Pacific Ry. Co.

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1918—Con.

WISCONSIN.

Land district and county.	Area in acres.			Character.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	
Wausau:				
Adams.....	177		177	Sandy soil, slightly rolling.
Ashland.....	166		166	Sandy soil, some mixed with loam.
Bayfield.....	1,399		1,399	Rolling, sandy loam.
Buffalo.....	240		240	Agricultural.
Burnett.....	253		253	Fair agricultural, mixed soil.
Chippewa.....	125		125	Broken.
Clark.....	120		120	Grazing, agricultural.
Columbia.....	5		5	Rolling, sandy.
Crawford.....	16		16	Agricultural, sandy.
Douglas.....	200		200	Fair agricultural.
Dunn.....	79		79	Agricultural.
Eau Claire.....	40		40	Fair agricultural, sandy loam.
Florence.....	120		120	Rough, hardwood.
Forest.....	83		83	Do.
Iron.....	40		40	Do.
Jackson.....	505		505	Rolling, soil mixed with loam.
Juneau.....	3		3	Agricultural, grazing.
La Crosse.....	82		82	Sandy soil.
Langlade.....	40		40	Hardwood, broken.
Lincoln.....	80		80	Fair agricultural.
Marinette.....	554		554	Agricultural, some sand.
Monroe.....	188		188	Agricultural, grazing, rolling.
Oneida.....	680		680	Rocky, sandy loam.
Price.....	451		451	Broken, some timbered.
Rusk.....	6		6	Broken, fair agricultural.
Sawyer.....	200		200	Some timbered, farming.
Taylor.....	40		40	Broken, soil second rate.
Trempealeau.....	80		80	Broken lands.
Vilas.....	6		6	Rough, hardwood.
Washburn.....	126		126	Agricultural, sandy clay.
Wood.....	42		42	Broken, some sandy.
State total.....	6,146		6,146	

WYOMING.

Buffalo:				
Big Horn.....	973,369	45,120	1,018,489	Grazing, agricultural, mountainous.
Campbell.....	415,072		415,072	Dry farming, grazing, rolling.
Converse.....	9,164		9,164	Grazing, hilly.
Hot Springs.....	166,365		166,365	Grazing, mountainous.
Johnson.....	1,198,058		1,198,058	Agricultural, dry farming, grazing, mountainous.
Natrona.....	49,717		49,717	Dry lands, rolling, grazing.
Sheridan.....	206,924	22,840	229,764	Agricultural, grazing, dry farming.
Washakie.....	1,049,571		1,049,571	Grazing, mountainous.
Total.....	4,068,240	67,960	4,136,200	
Cheyenne:				
Albany.....	860,515	21,581	882,096	About one-half broken, mountainous; other half prairie, grazing, farming; farm land mostly along streams.
Carbon.....	1,883,529	10,701	1,894,230	Greater portion broken, mountainous, some timber, agricultural land along streams.
Fremont.....	149,251	32,979	182,230	Mountainous, arid, timber.
Goshen.....	143,940	3,360	147,300	Broken, grazing, dry farming.
Laramie.....	33,585		33,585	Prairie, broken, grazing, dry farming, lands along streams irrigable.
Platte.....	186,300		186,300	Prairie, broken, grazing, dry farming.
Sweetwater.....	536,900		536,900	Mountainous, broken grazing, alkaline plains.
Total.....	3,794,020	68,621	3,862,641	
Douglas:				
Converse.....	486,594	30,130	516,724	Grazing, mountainous, mineral.
Fremont.....	946,270		946,270	Do.
Natrona.....	2,414,054		2,414,054	Do.
Niobrara.....	367,510		367,510	Do.
Total.....	4,214,428	30,130	4,244,558	

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1918—Con.

WYOMING—Continued.

Land district and county.	Area in acres.			Character.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	
Evanston:				
Fremont.....	547,054	583,337	1,130,391	Farming, grazing, mountainous.
Lincoln.....	1,377,720	570,602	1,948,322	Farming, grazing, timber.
Sweetwater.....	3,761,321	172,393	3,933,714	Dry farming, alkaline, grazing.
Uinta.....	583,970	.....	583,970	Dry farming and grazing.
Total.....	6,270,065	1,326,332	7,596,397	
Lander:				
Big horn.....	168,870	.....	168,870	Timber, mountainous, farming, and grazing.
Fremont.....	1,893,358	41,840	1,935,198	Arid, mountainous, farming, and grazing, some timber.
Hot Springs.....	692,199	40,116	732,315	Farming, grazing, mineral, and timber.
Park.....	857,151	8,034	865,185	Timber, stone, farming, grazing, some mineral.
Washakie.....	31,555	.....	31,555	Broken, farming, grazing.
Total.....	3,643,133	89,991	3,733,124	
Sundance:				
Campbell.....	707,848	112,580	820,428	Broken, grazing.
Converse.....	21,165	.....	21,165	Prairie, grazing.
Crook.....	347,720	143,069	490,789	Semimountainous lands.
Niobrara.....	21,402	.....	21,402	Broken, grazing lands.
Weston.....	507,490	.....	507,490	Timber, grazing.
Total.....	1,605,625	255,649	1,861,274	
State total.....	23,595,511	1,838,683	25,434,194	

RECAPITULATION BY STATES.

State.	Area in acres.		
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.
Alabama.....	35,220	.....	35,220
Arizona.....	6,829,800	14,426,210	21,256,010
Arkansas.....	281,436	7,040	288,476
California.....	15,900,150	4,628,884	20,529,034
Colorado.....	8,441,461	1,830,494	10,271,955
Florida.....	114,726	.....	114,726
Idaho.....	8,167,725	5,154,991	13,322,716
Kansas.....	5,275	.....	5,275
Louisiana.....	33,649	11,910	45,559
Michigan.....	72,829	.....	72,829
Minnesota.....	469,973	.....	469,973
Mississippi.....	42,064	.....	42,064
Missouri.....	147	.....	147
Montana.....	3,335,963	4,865,056	8,201,019
Nebraska.....	105,909	2,647	108,556
Nevada.....	31,848,173	23,234,027	55,082,200
New Mexico.....	13,692,216	5,423,338	19,115,554
North Dakota.....	116,138	.....	116,138
Oklahoma.....	31,715	.....	31,715
Oregon.....	13,369,819	955,772	14,325,591
South Dakota.....	793,040	44,186	837,226
Utah.....	14,010,343	17,465,576	31,475,919
Washington.....	931,872	328,111	1,259,983
Wisconsin.....	6,146	.....	6,146
Wyoming.....	23,595,511	1,838,683	25,434,194
Grand total.....	142,231,300	80,216,925	222,448,225

ALASKA.

The unappropriated lands in Alaska are not included herein. The total area of Alaska is 378,165,760 acres, of which about 23,884,000 acres are reserved. Approximately 1,006,762 acres have been surveyed under the rectangular system.

INDEX.

	Page.
Abandoned military reservations, disposition of.....	47-123
Agricultural lands, available area.....	77
Alaska coal lands.....	25
Alaska shore spaces, legislation recommended.....	26
Alaska town sites.....	47
Area of land entered and patented.....	3
Area by offices of entries patented during the fiscal year.....	108
Arkansas sunk and lake lands.....	14
Bird reservations, list of.....	101
Caddo Lake oil lands in Louisiana.....	12
Carey Act segregations, with actions taken thereon, from the passage of the act to June 30, 1918.....	105
Carey Act, progress of work.....	68
Carey Act segregations, with the action taken thereon during the fiscal year ..	95
Cash receipts and expenditures.....	3
Cash receipts from the disposal of public and Indian lands from May 20, 1785, to June 30, 1918.....	102
Ceded Chippewa logging, Minnesota.....	39
Certified copies.....	30
Circular information, manner and extent of.....	71
Class number and area of patents issued during the fiscal year.....	107
Coal-land entries from passage of act March 3, 1873, to June 30, 1918.....	86
Coal, oil, and phosphate withdrawals and restorations promulgated during the fiscal year, by States.....	95
Colorado-Wyoming case pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, involving appropriation of water for irrigation purposes.....	67
Consolidated work report for fiscal year, by divisions and by months	Folders.
Contests in the General Land Office.....	63
Coos Bay wagon-road lands.....	55
Desert lands.....	69
Ten chain lots.....	69
Entries from passage of act March 3, 1877, to June 30, 1918.....	86
Segregations under the Carey Act, with action taken thereon from the passage of the act of June 30, 1918.....	105
District land offices.....	83
Drafting and map making.....	28
Entries patented during the fiscal year, area of, by offices	108
Entries made and expenses incurred at district land offices during the fiscal year.....	112
Expenditures and cash receipts.....	3
Expenditures during the fiscal year in connection with surveying activities...	109
Extension of time for payment on Indian lands.....	45
Exploration case.....	5
Ferry or Caddo Lake oil lands in Louisiana.....	12
Field division headquarters.....	24

	Page.
Field service, status of work.....	4
Forest lieu selections.....	35
Fraudulent entries acted upon during the fiscal year.....	106
General Land Office, plan of present organization.....	84
Homesteads and kindred entries.....	30
Homestead entries from passage of homestead act to June 30, 1918.....	85
Hydroelectric power development.....	67
Indian allotments.....	49
Indian lands, public sales of.....	42
Sale of, during the fiscal year.....	110
Opening of.....	42
And public lands entered each year ending June 30, from 1911 to 1918, inclusive.....	98
Indictments, convictions, acquittals, and dismissals during the fiscal year....	107
Irrigation projects.....	66
Irrigation districts under the act of August 11, 1916.....	66
Lake lands in Arkansas.....	14
Lands entered and patented.....	3
Land Service Bulletin.....	79
Land and scrip granted to States and Territories for educational and other purposes.....	88
Lieu selections for lands in national forests.....	35
Legislation proposed.....	80
Lieu selections for lands in Indian reservations.....	39
Map making and drafting.....	28
Military reservations, disposition of, abandoned.....	123
Minnesota drainage.....	40
Mud Lake, Minn.....	41
National forests, changes made.....	60
Estimated area of, existing June 30, 1918.....	99
By States, together with estimated areas thereof June 30, 1918.....	100
Naturalization laws amended.....	74
Offices of surveyors general.....	84
Oil, coal, and phosphate withdrawals and restorations promulgated during the fiscal year by States.....	95
Oil lands.....	7
California.....	7
Wyoming.....	8
Oil contracts.....	8
Status of proceedings.....	9
Fuller's earth cases.....	11
Substitution of Navy's protest.....	11
Opening of Indian lands.....	42
Oregon school land adjustment.....	57
Patents issued during the fiscal year.....	107
Payment on Indian lands, extension of.....	45
Payments made to States for purposes of education or internal improvements..	103
Phosphate, coal, and oil withdrawals and restorations promulgated during the fiscal year by States.....	95
Potash lands.....	62
Power projects: permits and easements granted under the acts of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat., 790), and March 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1253), and payments made in connection therewith during the fiscal year.....	98

	Page.
Preliminary examinations of entries.....	29
Preemption entries.....	34
Private irrigation projects.....	66
Public lands withdrawn for aviation purposes.....	61
Public sales of Indian lands.....	42
Public and Indian lands entered each year ending June 30, from 1911 to 1918, inclusive.....	98
Public lands surveyed and remaining unsurveyed in public-land States, including Alaska.....	99
Railroad grants.....	50
Oregon and California railroad lands.....	51
And wagon road grants, lands patented or certified thereunder.....	92
And wagon road grants; lands certified or patented during the fiscal year..	106
Receipts in cash from the disposal of public and Indian lands from May 20, 1785, to June 30, 1918.....	102
Reclamation, progress of work.....	35
Repayments.....	71
Restorations and withdrawals.....	69
Rights of way, legislation recommended.....	64
School land grant as construed by the Supreme Court in the Sweet decision....	57
Scrip and land granted to States and Territories.....	88
Soldiers' additional rights.....	32
Special agents, field division, headquarters of.....	84
State selections and State grants.....	56
State irrigation districts.....	66
State and territorial land grants, table of.....	88
State desert land segregations under section 4 of the Carey Act, with the action taken thereon during the fiscal year.....	95
Statistics, tables of.....	82
Stock-raising homestead act.....	30
Stock driveways.....	31
Sunk and Lake lands in Arkansas.....	14
Supplemental patents.....	29
Surveys.....	17
New Mexico-Colorado boundary line.....	17
The manual.....	18
Alaska surveys.....	18
Town sites.....	20
Examinations, special service, Indian allotments.....	20
Recommendations.....	20
Surveyors general, offices of.....	23, 84
Surveyors general, work report for the year.....	Folder.
Surveying activities, expenditures therefor.....	109
Surveyed and unsurveyed lands in the public-land States, including Alaska....	99
Swamp and overflowed lands.....	58
Tables of statistics.....	82
The Land Service Bulletin.....	79
Timber and stone entries from passage of act June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1918....	85
Timber culture entries from the passage of the act of March 3, 1873, to June 30, 1918.....	87
Town sites, town lot, and kindred entries.....	46
Tract book notations.....	29
Wagon road and railroad land grants, lands patented thereunder.....	92

	Page.
War relief legislation.....	75
Withdrawals and restorations.....	69
Withdrawals made under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), as amended by act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 497), and the restorations therefrom from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.....	96
Withdrawals under the act of March 15, 1910 (36 Stat., 237), during the fiscal year.....	94
Withdrawals under the act of March 15, 1910 (36 Stat., 237) from the passage of the act to June 30, 1918.....	105
Withdrawal of public lands for aviation purposes.....	61
Withdrawn applications.....	29
Work report for fiscal year by months.....	Folder.
Work report for fiscal year by divisions.....	Folder.
Work report, offices of the United States surveyors general.....	Folder.



Restoration, progress of work.....	1785, to June 30, 1918
Restorations and withdrawals.....	69
Rights of way, legislation recommended.....	64
School land grant as controlled by the Supreme Court in the Swart decision.....	57
Ship and land granted to Kansas and Territories.....	88
Soldiers' additional rights.....	32
Special agents, field division, headquarters of.....	84
State selections and State grants.....	56
State irrigation districts.....	50
State and territorial land grants, table of.....	58
State desert land segregations under section 4 of the 1906 act, with the action taken thereon during the fiscal year.....	85
Statistics, tables of.....	82
Stock raising homestead act.....	30
Stock drivers.....	31
Snork and lake lands in Arkansas.....	14
Supplemental patents.....	22
Surveyors.....	17
New Mexico-Colorado boundary line.....	17
The manual.....	18
Alaska surveyors.....	18
Town sites.....	20
Examinations, special service, Indian allotments.....	20
Recommendations.....	20
Surveyors general, offices of.....	21
Surveyors general, work report for the year.....	Folder.
Surveying activities, expenditures therefor.....	107
Surveyed and unsurveyed lands in the public-land States, including Alaska.....	100
Swamp and overflowed lands.....	53
Tables of statistics.....	83
The Land Service Bulletin.....	73
Timber and stone cut the from passage of act June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1918.....	85
Timber culture entries from the passage of the act of March 3, 1873, to June 30, 1918.....	87
Town site, town lot, and limited entries.....	40
Tract book notations.....	20
Wayon road and railroad land grants, lands patented thereunder.....	92



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