

OPENINGS AND SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.

The allotted and unreserved lands are subject to location and entry under the mining laws of the United States. The coal and oil lands are reserved as property of the United States.

Soldiers and sailors (or their widows or minor orphan children) may file declaratory statements for these lands and claim credit for military or naval service as under the general homestead laws. District land office: Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

(4) FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION, MONT.

The act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat., 302), provided for the opening of this reservation. Pursuant to the act a registration was held in August, 1909, and from May 2, 1910, to November 1, 1910, the surplus unallotted and unreserved lands (about 451,437 acres) were subject to settlement and entry under the homestead laws only by persons to whom numbers were assigned under the registration. The residue of the lands became subject to settlement and entry under the homestead laws, at their appraised values, from \$1.25 to \$7 per acre), by any qualified persons, on November 1, 1910. One-third of the purchase price of the land must be paid when entry is made. The balance may be paid in five equal annual installments, beginning one year after the date of entry, unless the entry is commuted. If it is commuted, all the unpaid purchase money must be paid at that time. Some of these lands will be irrigated under the provisions of the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 444), and entrymen on these lands will be required to pay for water rights in addition to the price of the land. It is not now possible to even estimate what the charges for water, when available, will be, or when the irrigation works will be completed. If an entryman makes three-year proof and does not make final payment of purchase money at that time, final certificates will not issue until final payment is made. If an entryman of a farm unit makes commutation proof, he must pay all the unpaid purchase money at that time, the same as entrymen of the lands which are not to be irrigated under the provisions of said act of May 29, 1908, but final certificate will not issue to him until at least one-half of the irrigable area of the unit has been reclaimed and all the building charges have been paid.

The unallotted and unreserved lands are subject to location and entry under the mining laws of the United States.

Soldiers and sailors (or their widows or minor orphan children) may file declaratory statements for these lands, and claim credit for military or naval service, as under the general homestead laws. District land office: Kalispell and Missoula, Mont.

(5) ROSEBUD INDIAN RESERVATION (MELLETTTE AND WASHA-BAUGH COUNTIES) AND FINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION (BENNETT COUNTY), S. DAK.

The acts of May 30, 1910 (36 Stat., 448), and May 27, 1910 (36 Stat., 440), provided for the opening of a part of said reservations. The lands have been classified as agricultural lands of the first class, agricultural lands of the second class, grazing lands, and timbered lands. The timbered lands have been reserved for the use of the Indians. Pursuant to said acts a registration was held in October,

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1911, and prior to October 1, 1912, the agricultural and grazing land (about 425,000 acres) were subject to settlement and entry under the homestead laws only by persons to whom numbers were assigned under the registration. The residue of these lands became subject to settlement and entry, at their appraised values (from \$0.25 to \$9 per acre), by any qualified persons, at 9 o'clock a. m., on October 1, 1912. One-fifth of the purchase price of the land must be paid when entry is made. The balance may be paid in five equal annual installments, beginning two years after the date of entry, unless the entry is commuted. If it is commuted, all the unpaid purchase money must be paid at that time. If an entryman makes three-year proof and does not make final payment of purchase money at that time, final certificate will not issue until final payment is made.

Soldiers and sailors (or their widows or minor orphan children) may file declaratory statements for these lands and claim credit for military or naval service as under the general homestead laws. District land office: Chamberlain, S. Dak.

(6) FORT BERTHOLD INDIAN RESERVATION, N. DAK.

The act of June 1, 1910 (36 Stat., 445), provided for the opening of the nonmineral, unallotted, and unreserved land within the part of this reservation which lies north and east of the Missouri River. The lands have been classified as agricultural lands of the first class, agricultural lands of the second class, grazing land timbered lands, and mineral lands. The timbered lands have been reserved for the use of the Indians. The mineral or coal lands have been reserved, pending legislation by Congress.

Pursuant to said act, a registration was held in August and September, 1911, and prior to October 1, 1912, the agricultural and grazing lands were subject to settlement and entry under the homestead laws only by persons to whom numbers were assigned under the registration. The residue of the lands became subject to settlement and entry at their appraised values (from \$1.50 to \$6 per acre) by any qualified persons at 9 o'clock a. m. on October 1, 1912. One-fifth of the purchase price of the land must be paid when entry is made. The balance may be paid in five equal annual installments, beginning two years after the date of entry, unless the entry is commuted. If it is commuted, all the unpaid purchase money must be paid at that time. If an entryman makes three-year proof and does not make final payment of purchase money at that time, final certificate will not issue until final payment is made.

Soldiers and sailors (or their widows or minor orphan children) may file declaratory statements for these lands and claim credit for military or naval service, as under the general homestead law. District land office: Minot, N. Dak.

(7) COLORADO RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION, ARIZ. AND CAL.

The act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 224), authorizes allotment of 5 acres of irrigable land to the Indians within this reservation and the disposal of the surplus irrigable land under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388). There is no authority